

Class II and III Interactions within DFT

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The future of multireference DFT

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Plan of the presentation

- 1 Classification of ISB interactions
- 2 Implementation in HFODD code
- 3 First results and outlook



Do we need additional ISB terms?

Mirror displacement energy (MDE)

$$\text{MDE} = \text{BE}(T, T_z = -T) - \text{BE}(T, T_z = +T)$$

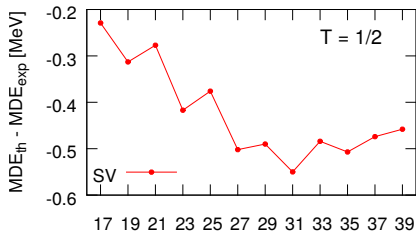
Nolen-Schiffer anomaly

J.A. Nolen, Jr. and J.P. Shiffer,
Annu. Rev. Nucl. Phys. **19**, 471 (1969)

charge symmetry breaking

CSB

$$V_{pp} \neq V_{nn}$$



Do we need additional ISB terms?

Triplet displacement energy (TDE)

$$\text{TDE} = \text{BE}(T = 1, T_z = -1) + \text{BE}(T = 1, T_z = +1) - 2\text{BE}(T = 1, T_z = 0)$$

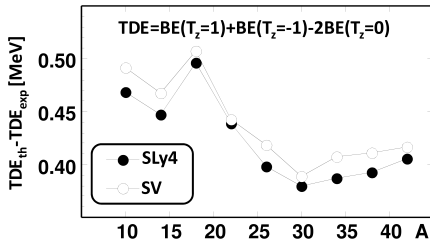
$T = 1$ triplets curvature

W. Satuła, J. Dobaczewski, M. Konieczka,
W. Nazarewicz, Acta Phys. Pol. B **45**, 167 (2014)

charge independence breaking

CIB

$$V_{np} \neq (V_{nn} + V_{pp})/2$$



Classification of Henley and Miller

- class I – isospin independent

$$V_I^{NN}(i, j) = a + b \vec{\tau}(i) \cdot \vec{\tau}(j)$$

- class II – introduces CIB

$$V_{II}^{NN}(i, j) = c \left[\tau_3(i) \tau_3(j) - \frac{1}{3} \vec{\tau}(i) \cdot \vec{\tau}(j) \right]$$

- class III – introduces CSB

$$V_{III}^{NN}(i, j) = d [\tau_3(i) + \tau_3(j)]$$

- class IV – mix isospin already at two-body level

$$V_{IV}^{NN}(i, j) = e [\vec{\sigma}(i) - \vec{\sigma}(j)] \cdot \vec{L} [\tau_3(i) + \tau_3(j)] \\ + f [\vec{\sigma}(i) \times \vec{\sigma}(j)] \cdot \vec{L} [\vec{\tau}(i) \times \vec{\tau}(j)]_3$$

Implementation

Interaction

- only **class II** and **class III** considered so far
- new terms implemented as **effective zero-range corrections** to conventional Skyrme modifying **central part**

$$V^{ISB}(i,j) = V^{Skyrme}(i,j) + V^{II}(i,j) + V^{III}(i,j)$$

$$V^{II}(i,j) = \frac{1}{2}t_0^{II} \delta(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \left(1 - x_0^{II} \hat{P}_{ij}^\sigma\right) [3\tau_3(i)\tau_3(j) - \vec{\tau}(i) \cdot \vec{\tau}(j)]$$

$$V^{III}(i,j) = \frac{1}{2}t_0^{III} \delta(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \left(1 - x_0^{III} \hat{P}_{ij}^\sigma\right) [\tau_3(i) + \tau_3(j)]$$

Implementation

Energy densities

$$\mathcal{H}^{II} = \frac{1}{2} t_0^{II} (1 - x_0^{II}) \left[\rho_n^2 + \rho_p^2 - 2\rho_n\rho_p - 2\rho_{np}\rho_{pn} \right. \\ \left. - \vec{S}_n^2 - \vec{S}_p^2 + 2\vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{S}_p + 2\vec{S}_{np} \cdot \vec{S}_{pn} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{H}^{III} = \frac{1}{2} t_0^{III} (1 - x_0^{III}) (\rho_n^2 - \rho_p^2 - \vec{S}_n^2 + \vec{S}_p^2)$$

- x_0^{II} and x_0^{III} parameters are redundant
- pn -mixing is needed only in class II

Implementation

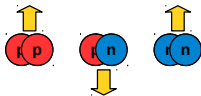
Energy densities

$$\mathcal{H}^{II} = \frac{1}{2} t_0^{II} \left(1 - x_0^{II} \right) \left[\rho_n^2 + \rho_p^2 - 2\rho_n\rho_p - 2\rho_{np}\rho_{pn} \right. \\ \left. - \vec{S}_n^2 - \vec{S}_p^2 + 2\vec{S}_n \cdot \vec{S}_p + 2\vec{S}_{np} \cdot \vec{S}_{pn} \right]$$

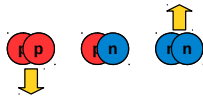
$$\mathcal{H}^{III} = \frac{1}{2} t_0^{III} \left(1 - x_0^{III} \right) \left(\rho_n^2 - \rho_p^2 - \vec{S}_n^2 + \vec{S}_p^2 \right)$$

- x_0^{II} and x_0^{III} parameters are redundant
- pn -mixing is needed only in class II

• class II CIB:



• class III CSB:



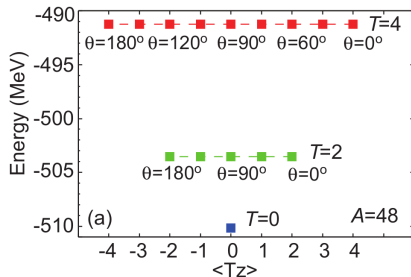
Isocranking method

Goal

building $|T = 1, T_z = 0\rangle$ state

Difficulty

$T_z = 0$ state is almost a fifty-fifty mixture of $T = 0$ and $T = 1$ states



K. Sato, J. Dobaczewski, T. Nakatsukasa, and W. Satuła, Phys. Rev. C **88**, 061301(R) (2013)

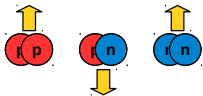
Tool – isocranking

- approximate projection on isospin in pn -mixing formalism
- analogous to isocranking model
- description of $|T = 1, T_z = 0\rangle$ states by evolving $|T = 1, T_z = \pm 1\rangle$ solutions

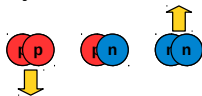
First test for $A = 42$

without Coulomb

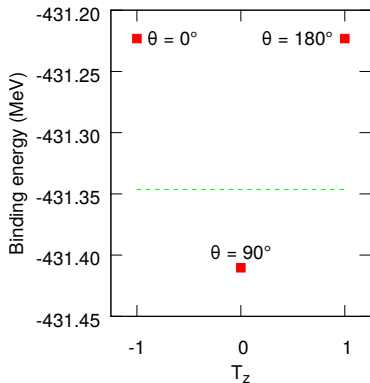
only class II – CIB



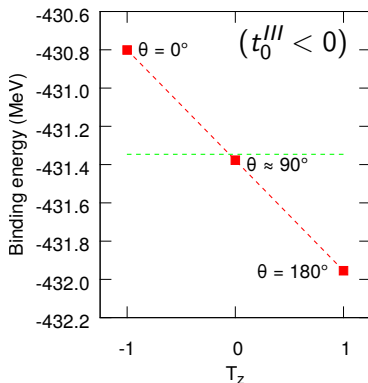
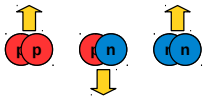
only class III – CSB



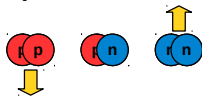
First test for $A = 42$ without Coulomb



only class II – CIB



only class III – CSB



First test for $A = 42$

with Coulomb

		without Coulomb		with Coulomb	
Parameters		TDE	MDE	TDE	MDE
t_0''	t_0'''	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]

Parameters t_0'' and t_0''' were chosen by hand.

First test for $A = 42$

with Coulomb

		without Coulomb		with Coulomb	
Parameters		TDE	MDE	TDE	MDE
t_0''	t_0'''	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]
0	0	0	0	0.159	13.789

Parameters t_0'' and t_0''' were chosen by hand.

First test for $A = 42$

with Coulomb

Parameters		without Coulomb		with Coulomb	
		TDE [MeV]	MDE [MeV]	TDE [MeV]	MDE [MeV]
t_0''	t_0'''				
0	0	0	0	0.159	13.789
20	0	0.374	0	0.525	13.783

Parameters t_0'' and t_0''' were chosen by hand.

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with Coulomb

Parameters		without Coulomb		with Coulomb	
		TDE [MeV]	MDE [MeV]	TDE [MeV]	MDE [MeV]
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0	-8	-0.002	1.153	0.145	14.899

Parameters t_0'' and t_0''' were chosen by hand.

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20	-8	0.372	1.147	0.511	14.888

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The effect of **class II** is almost independent of **class III** and *vice versa*.

Parameters t_0^{II} and t_0^{III} were chosen by hand.

First test for $A = 42$

with Coulomb

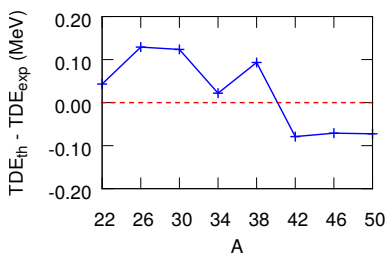
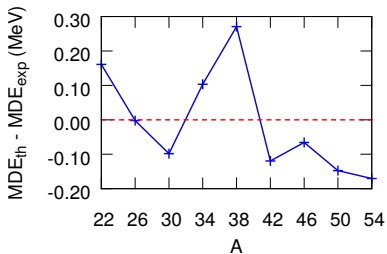
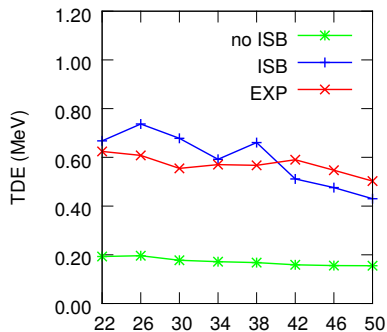
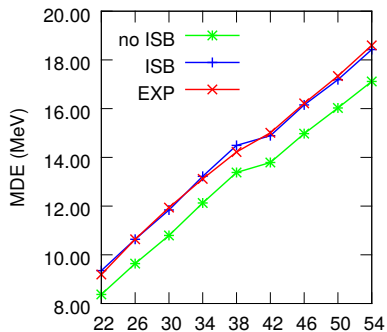
		without Coulomb		with Coulomb	
Parameters		TDE	MDE	TDE	MDE
t_0''	t_0'''	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]	[MeV]
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20	0	0.374	0	0.525	13.783
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20	-8	0.372	1.147	0.511	14.888

The effect of **class II** is almost independent of **class III** and *vice versa*.

Experiment: TDE = 0.590 MeV and MDE = 15.007 MeV

Parameters t_0'' and t_0''' were chosen by hand.

Isvector triplets – MDE and TDE



- Fitting new parameters: t_0'' and t_0'''
- Large scale calculations of MDE and TDE: $T = \frac{1}{2}$ and $T = 1$
- MED and TED in structure of rotational bands

$$\text{MED}(J) = E(J, T, T_z = -T) - E(J, T, T_z = +T)$$

$$\text{TED}(J) = E(J, T=1, T_z = -1) + E(J, T=1, T_z = +1) - 2E(J, T=1, T_z = 0)$$

- Recalculating isospin corrections δ_C for β decay
- Isospin-forbidden E1 γ transitions
- Introducing class IV