Recent developments in Bogoliubov Many-Body Perturbation Theory

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Unraveling the complexity of nuclear systems
ECT* - February 6th 2017

Outline

1. A brief reminder on ab initio methods

2. On Bogoliubov Many-Body Perturbation Theory

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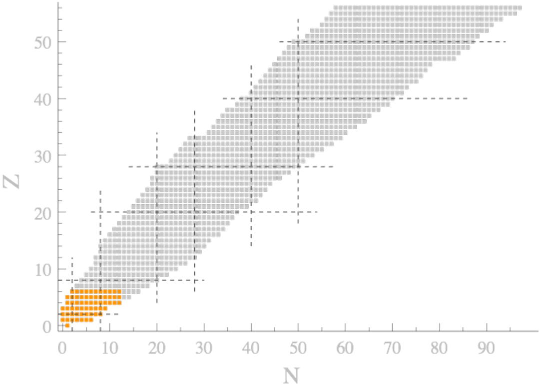
Evolution of the ab initio reach

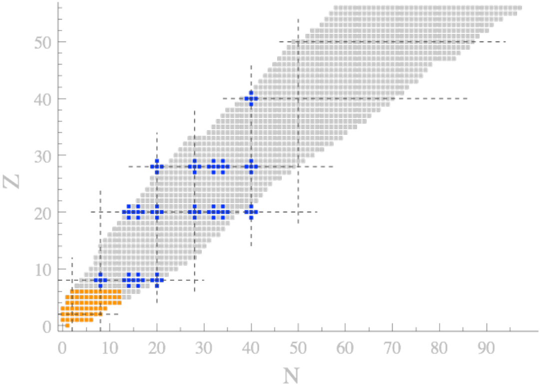


Courtesy of V. Soma, T. Duguet

"Exact" *ab initio* methods

- Since the 80's
- GFMC, NCSM, FY

Evolution of the ab initio reach



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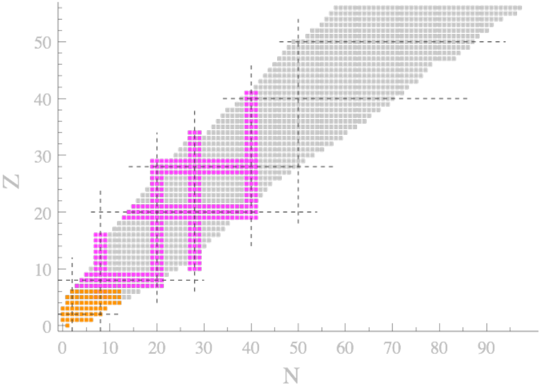
Ab initio approaches for closed-shell nuclei

- Since the 2000's
- DSCGF, CC, IMSRG

Evolution of the ab initio reach

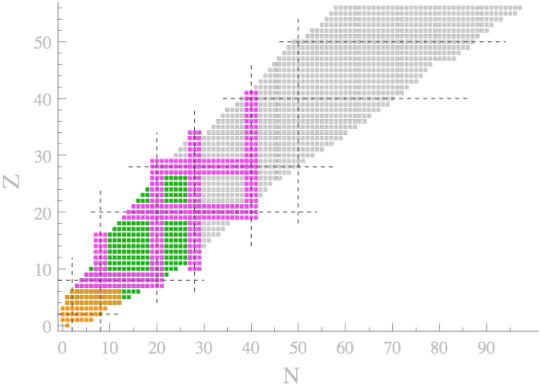


Courtesy of V. Soma, T. Duguet

Non-perturbative *ab initio* approaches for open-shell nuclei

- Since the 2010's
- GSCGF, BCC, MR-IMSRG

Evolution of the ab initio reach



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Ab initio shell model

- Since 2014
- Effective interaction via CC/IMSRG

What makes a method *ab initio*

1. Consider point-like nucleons as appropriate degrees of freedom
2. Use interactions rooted in underlying theory (i.e. QCD)
3. Expand the many-body Schrödinger equation systematically
4. Truncate at a given order and solve using computational methods
5. Estimate systematic error

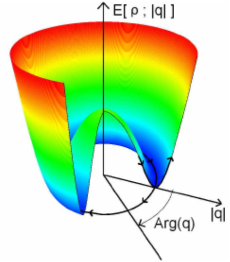
On symmetry breaking

Symmetry breaking helps incorporating non-dynamical correlations:

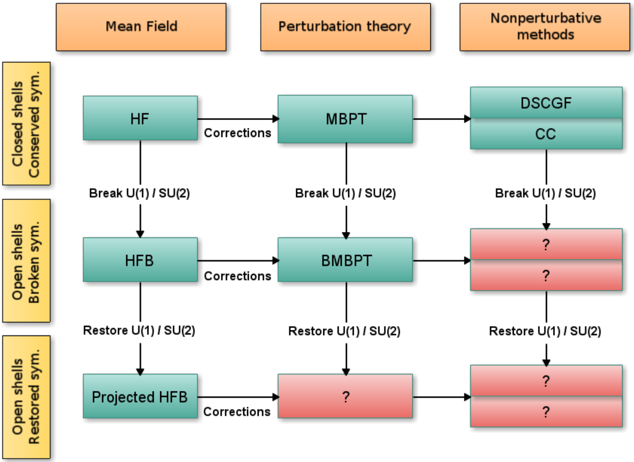
- Superfluid character: $U(1)$ (particle number)
- Deformations: $SU(2)$ (angular momentum)

But nuclei carry good quantum numbers (e.g. number of particles)

$\Rightarrow$ Symmetries must eventually be restored

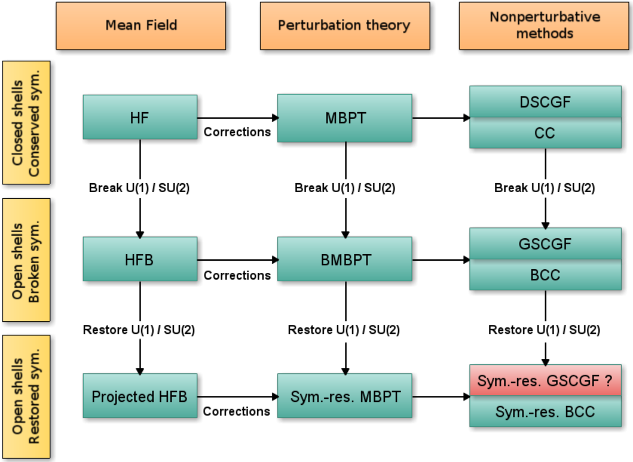


Quantum many-body methods



Expansion methods around unperturbed product state

Quantum many-body methods



MBPT: Recently (re)implemented with SRG-evolved H [Tichai *et al.* 2016]

GSCGF, BCC: Recently proposed and implemented [Somà *et al.* 2011, Signoracci *et al.* 2014]

Sym.-res. BCC & sym.-res. BMBPT: Recently proposed [Duguet 2015, Duguet & Signoracci 2016]

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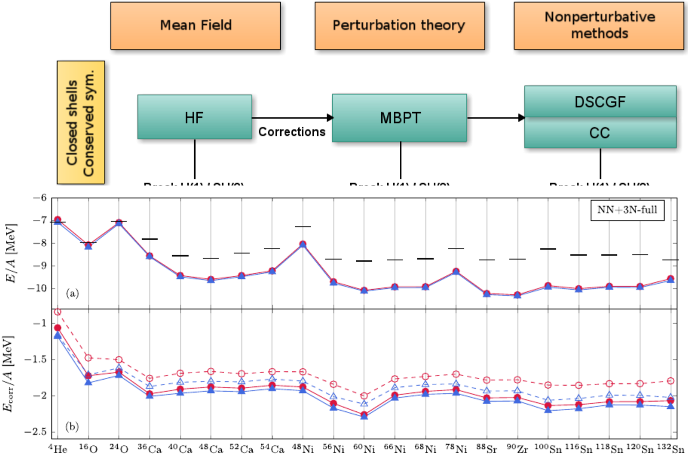

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Bogoliubov Many-Body Perturbation Theory

1. Use a Bogoliubov vacuum $|\Phi\rangle$ with $\beta_k|\Phi\rangle = 0$ for all k

2. Define grand potential operator Ω from chiral interaction

$$\Omega \equiv H - \lambda A$$

   then normal-order and split: $\Omega = \Omega_0 + \Omega_1$

3. Define evolved state in imaginary time

$$|\Psi(\tau)\rangle \equiv \mathcal{U}(\tau)|\Phi\rangle = e^{-\tau\Omega_0} \mathrm{T} e^{-\int_0^\tau d\tau \Omega_1(\tau)}|\Phi\rangle$$

4. Expand and truncate the grand potential kernel $\Omega(\tau) \equiv \langle\Psi(\tau)|\Omega|\Phi\rangle$...
   ...and the norm kernel $N(\tau) \equiv \langle\Psi(\tau)|\Phi\rangle$

5. Extract ground state energy via

$$\mathrm{E}_0 = \lim_{\tau\to\infty} \frac{\Omega(\tau)}{N(\tau)} = \lim_{\tau\to\infty} \omega(\tau)$$

Expansion of the grand potential kernel

Inserting the operator Ω at time 0 and expanding

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{E}_0 &= \lim_{\tau\to\infty} \frac{\langle\Psi(\tau)|\Omega|\Phi\rangle}{\langle\Psi(\tau)|\Phi\rangle} \\
&= \langle\Phi|\Big\{\Omega(0) - \int_0^\infty d\tau_1 \mathsf{T}\left[\Omega_1(\tau_1)\Omega(0)\right] \\
&\qquad + \frac{1}{2!}\int_0^\infty d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \mathsf{T}\left[\Omega_1(\tau_1)\,\Omega_1(\tau_2)\Omega(0)\right] + \ldots\Big\}|\Phi\rangle_c
\end{aligned}
$$

Then expressing the grand potential in the qp basis

$$
\Omega = \Omega^{00} + \frac{1}{1!}\sum_{k_1 k_2} \Omega^{11}_{k_1 k_2}\beta^\dagger_{k_1}\beta_{k_2} + \frac{1}{2!}\sum_{k_1 k_2}\left\{\Omega^{20}_{k_1 k_2}\beta^\dagger_{k_1}\beta^\dagger_{k_2} + \Omega^{02}_{k_1 k_2}\beta_{k_2}\beta_{k_1}\right\} + \ldots
$$

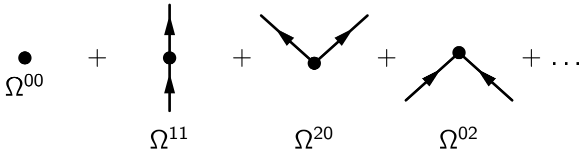
Expansion of the grand potential kernel

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{E}_0 = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^p}{p!} \sum_{\substack{i_0+j_0=2,4 \\ \vdots \\ i_p+j_p=2,4}} \int_0^{\infty} d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_p \\
\times \sum_{\substack{k_1 \dots k_{i_1} \\ k_{i_1+1} \dots k_{i_1+j_1} \\ \vdots \\ l_1 \dots l_{i_p} \\ l_{i_p+1} \dots l_{i_p+j_p}}} \frac{\Omega^{i_1 j_1}_{k_1 \dots k_{i_1}\, k_{i_1+1} \dots k_{i_1+j_1}}}{(i_1)!(j_1)!} \dots \frac{\Omega^{i_p j_p}_{l_1 \dots l_{i_p}\, l_{i_p+1} \dots l_{i_p+j_p}}}{(i_p)!(j_p)!} \frac{\Omega^{i_0 j_0}_{m_1 \dots m_{i_0}\, m_{i_0+1} \dots m_{i_0+j_0}}}{(i_0)!(j_0)!} \\
\times \langle \Phi | \mathrm{T} \Big[\beta^{\dagger}_{k_1}(\tau_1) \dots \beta^{\dagger}_{k_{i_1}}(\tau_1)\, \beta_{k_{i_1+j_1}}(\tau_1) \dots \beta_{k_{i_1+1}}(\tau_1) \dots \\
\dots \beta^{\dagger}_{l_1}(\tau_p) \dots \beta^{\dagger}_{l_{i_p}}(\tau_p)\, \beta_{l_{i_p+j_p}}(\tau_p) \dots \beta_{l_{i_p+1}}(\tau_p) \\
\times \beta^{\dagger}_{m_1}(0) \dots \beta^{\dagger}_{m_{i_0}}(0) \beta_{m_{i_0+j_0}}(0) \dots \beta_{m_{i_0+1}}(0) \Big] | \Phi \rangle_c
\end{aligned}
$$

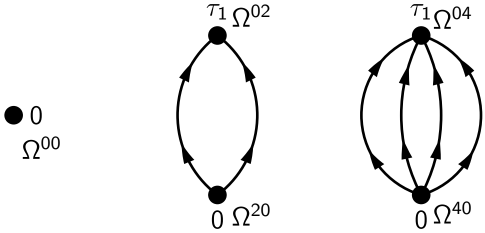
All contributions computable algebraically and diagramatically

Zero(first)- and first(second)-order diagrams

Diagrammatic representation of the grand potential Ω

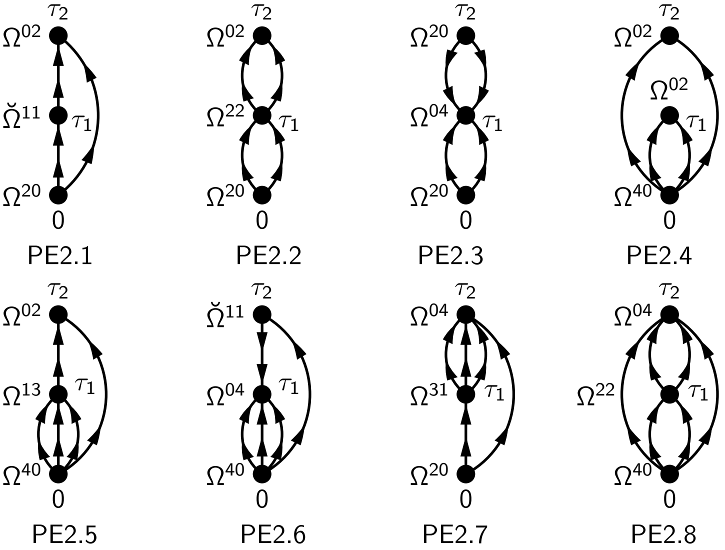
$\Omega =$ 

Extracting and applying diagrammatic rules

$E_0^{(0+1)} =$ 

PE0.1 PE1.1 PE1.2

Second(third)-order diagrams



Derivation of all diagrams up to second(third) order

Validation of formal derivation

BMBPT must match standard MBPT in Slater determinant limit

$\rightarrow$ Matching must be true at each order

$\rightarrow$ Proof of consistent formalism for BMBPT

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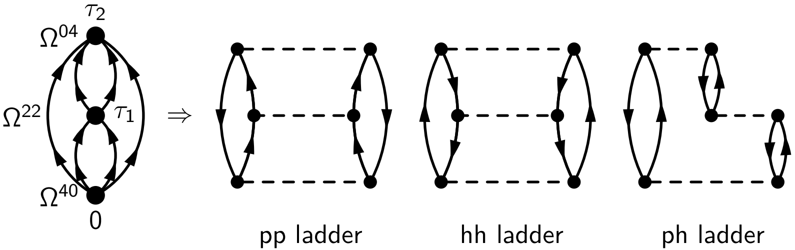
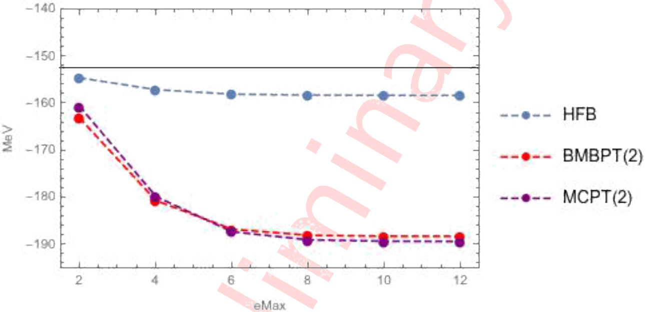
BMBPT(3) diagrams match MBPT(3) ones exactly

Canonical HF-MBPT diagrams were recovered from PE2.8



Proof of principle calculations

First BMBPT(2) proof of principle calculation of ^{20}O:



[Arthuis, Tichai, Hergert, Roth, Duguet, in prep.]
[Tichai, Gebrerufael, Roth, in prep.]

Preliminary

using NN SRG-evolved chiral interaction (EM with $\Lambda = 500$MeV)

On MCPT:

- Multi-configurational MBPT
- Alternative method for open-shell nuclei

Prospects

- Study of the complete O and Ca isotopic chains
  - → First study using BMBPT
  - → Comparison with other *ab initio* methods

- Push BMBPT to heavier nuclei
  - → Can go further than other *ab initio* methods
  - → Good test for the computational cost

- Implement particle-number restored BMBPT for the first time
  - → Required for precise study of open-shell nuclei
  - → Proof of concept of symmetry-restored BMBPT / BCC

- *Ab initio* driven EDF method [T. Duguet et al. 2015]
  - → Safe/correlated/improvable off-diagonal EDF kernels
  - → Based on PNR-BMBPT

Conclusion

- *Ab initio* methods are a powerful framework to study nuclei
  - ✔ Rigorous approach to the many-body problem
  - ✘ Computationally intensive
  - ✘ Cannot describe the whole nuclear chart
- Many-Body Perturbation Theory and its daughters are one of them
  - ✔ Computationally friendly
  - ✘ Potentially not as precise as others
- BMBPT has been formulated and is being implemented
  - ✔ First derivation and calculations up to second(third) order
  - ✔ Appropriate framework to tackle open-shell nuclei
  - ✔ Systematic studies at second(third) order to come
- Symmetry-restored BMBPT is the next step

Our collaborators

BMBPT Project

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On broader aspects

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