Nuclear Short-Range Correlations Part II:

Quenching, correlations, and currents from an ab initio perspective

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"Results from both theory and experiment...imply that only 2/3 of the time a nucleon acts as an independent particle bound in an average potential."

-Pandharipande, Sick, deWitt Huberts, RMP (1997)



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Overlap Function: $O^{fi}(\vec{r}) = \langle \Psi_f^A | a^{\dagger}(\vec{r}) | \Psi_i^{A-1} \rangle$

Spectroscopic Amplitude:
$$\mathcal{A}_{\alpha}^{fi} = \int d\vec{r} \ O^{fi}(\vec{r})\phi_{\alpha}(\vec{r}) = \langle \Psi_{f}^{A} | a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} | \Psi_{i}^{A-1} \rangle$$

Spectroscopic Factor: $S^{fi}_{\alpha} = |\mathcal{A}_{\alpha}|^2 = |\langle \Psi^A_f | a^{\dagger}_{\alpha} | \Psi^{A-1}_i \rangle|^2$

Occupation:
$$n_{\alpha}^{f} = \sum_{i} S_{\alpha}^{fi} = \langle \Psi_{f}^{A} | a_{\alpha}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha} | \Psi_{f}^{A} \rangle$$

Caveat 1: Can't populate bound \cdots

Caveat 2: X is Whack X, made of YY comes out X

- 1. Can SFs be formulated in a model-independent way?
 - If not, can they still be useful, and is there a preferred scheme?
- 2. Can quenching of β decays inform quenching of SFs?
- 3. Is quenching of SFs a problem with structure theory, reaction theory, experiments, or the concept of SFs?
- 4. How do SRCs impact low-energy observables?

5. Can high-momentum tails be measured experimentally?6. Can SRCs tell us something about high-density matter?

Is "observable" a discrete or continuous property?

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Physics Letters B 531 (2002) 203-208 Are occupation numbers observable? R.I. Furnstahl, H.-W. Hammer Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA Received 30 August 2001; accepted 21 December 2001 Editor: W. Haxton "In an EFT, observables are

characterized by invariance under local field redefinitions."

"It is not only that the momentum distribution is difficult to extract but that it cannot be isolated in principle within a calculational framework based on low-energy degrees of freedom."

$$S_{n\ell j} = |\langle \Psi^A | a_{n\ell j}^{\dagger} | \Psi^{A-1} \rangle|^2$$

Depends on single-particle basis.



$$S_{\ell j} = |\langle \Psi^A | \sum_n a^{\dagger}_{n\ell j} | \Psi^{A-1} \rangle|^2$$

Independent of single-particle basis, depends on resolution scale.



$$S_{\ell j, \lambda} = |\langle \Psi^A | \sum_{n} a^{\dagger}_{n \ell j, \lambda} | \Psi^{A-1} \rangle|^2$$

Independent of single-particle basis, resolution-scale dependence explicit.

$$S_{\ell j,\lambda} = |\langle \Psi^A | \sum_n a_{n\ell j,\lambda}^{\dagger} | \Psi^{A-1} \rangle|^2 \qquad \text{Independent of single-particle basis,} \\ \text{resolution-scale dependence explicit.}$$

$$a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} = \underbrace{U_{\lambda,\lambda'} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} U_{\lambda',\lambda}}_{\text{"change of basis"}} \sim a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} + a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'} + a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'} a_{\lambda'} + \dots$$

$$S_{\ell j,\lambda} = |\langle \Psi^A | \sum_n a_{n\ell j,\lambda}^{\dagger} | \Psi^{A-1} \rangle|^2 \qquad \text{Independent of single-particle basis,} \\ \text{resolution-scale dependence explicit.}$$

$$a_{\lambda}^{\dagger} = \underbrace{U_{\lambda,\lambda'} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} U_{\lambda',\lambda}}_{\text{"change of basis"}} \sim a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} + a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'} + a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'}^{\dagger} a_{\lambda'} a_{\lambda'} + \dots$$

In *principle*, all many-body methods using an RG-equivalent H, should get the **same** $S_{\ell j,\lambda}$. But what λ should we use?

Different potentials collapse to universal form at low resolution.

Is $S_{\ell j,\lambda \approx 2}$ a good choice?

Do we gain anything from this?



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Quenching in Gamow-Teller β decays



Two Body Current



Quenching in Gamow-Teller β decays



Quenching in charge exchange reactions



Quenching in (e, e'p) reactions



$$\sigma = k\sigma_{ep}S(E,p)$$

$$S(E,p) = \left| \langle \Psi^A | a_p^{\dagger} | \Psi_E^{A-1} \rangle \right|^2$$



"Currents"

Quenching in hadronic knockout reactions



$$\sigma = \sigma_{\rm sp} \times S$$

Double-folding optical potential:





"Currents"

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Is quenching of SFs a problem with structure theory?



Is quenching of SFs a problem with structure theory?



Is quenching of SFs a problem with reaction theory?



[1]see e.g. Flavigny et al. PRL 108 252501 (2012)

Hadronic knockout $@ \sim 50-100 \text{ MeV/nucleon}$ Possible sources of error: 1. Eikonal approximation: • $V/E \sim [50 \text{ MeV}] / [100 \text{ MeV}] = 0.5 \ll 1$ • $ka \gtrsim [2 \text{ fm}^{-1}] [0.7 \text{ fm}] = 1.4 \gg 1$ 2. Adiabatic approximation^[1]: $v \sim 0.4c$ • $\omega_{fi}\Delta t \sim \left[\frac{\Delta E_{fi}}{20 \text{ MeV}}\right] \left[\frac{\Delta z}{4 \text{ fm}}\right] \ll 1$ 3. Densities from Skyrme HF 4. Shell model SEs 5. Nucleus-Nucleus optical potential • Double-folding $\sim t\rho\rho$

Is quenching of SFs a problem with the concept of SFs?



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How do SRCs impact low-energy observables?



Generalized Contact Formalism^[1]



contact

 $\rho_{pn}^{A}(r) = C_{pn}^{A} \times [\varphi_{pn}(r)]^{2}$

short distance, A-independent



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Additional slides

