The Similarity Renormalization Group – In Pictures



Eric R. Anderson



In collaboration with: S.K. Bogner, R.J. Furnstahl, E. Jurgenson, & R.J. Perry

The Big Picture



The Big Picture



(adapted from A. Richter @ INPC2004)

SRG Fundamentals

- We need a method to simplify the EFT potentials
- Ideally, low energy physics will be insensitive to the short distance details of a Hamiltonian
- SRG provides a means to systematically evolve computationally difficult Hamiltonians toward diagonalized form
- Based on unitary transformations!
- Get a lower acceptable cutoff to simplify short distance physics

Representation of AV18 Potential

- Contains strong off diagonal elements
- => Coupling of high and low momentum values



Representation of AV18 Potential

- Contains strong off diagonal elements
- => Coupling of high and low momentum values
- Apply SRG . . .



































General formulation

Transform an initial hamiltonian: $H_0 = T_{rel} + V$ $H_S = U(s) H U^{\dagger}(s) = T_{rel} + V_s$

where s is the flow parameter. Then, differentiating wrt to s [fm^4]:

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}H_s}{\mathrm{d}s} = \left[\eta(s), H_s\right] \quad \text{with} \quad \eta(s) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}U(s)}{\mathrm{d}s} U^{\dagger}(s) = -\eta^{\dagger}(s)$

 Choosing η(s) specifies the transformation . . . for example, using the relative kinetic energy :

$$\eta(s) = \left[T_{rel}, H_s \right]$$

gives the flow equation,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}H}{\mathrm{d}s} = \left[\left[T_{rel}, H_{s} \right], H_{s} \right]$$

• For an NN <u>potential</u>, project onto partial-wave momentum basis $|k\rangle$ using $1 = \frac{2}{1-1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |q\rangle q^2 dq < q|$

with
$$\frac{\hbar^2}{M} = 1$$
 $\pi \int_0^{\pi} |q|^2 q \, \mathrm{d}q < q$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}H_s}{\mathrm{d}s} = \left[\left[T_{rel'} H_s \right], H_s \right] \Rightarrow \left[\left[T_{rel'} V_s \right], H_s \right]$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}V_s(k, k')}{\mathrm{d}s} = -\left(k^2 - k'^2\right)^2 V_s(k, k')$$
$$+ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty q^2 \,\mathrm{d}q \, \left(k^2 + k'^2 - 2 \, q^2\right) V_s(k, q) V_s(q, k')$$

• The evolution of s of any <u>operator</u> O is given by the same unitary transformation, $O_s = U(s) O U^{\dagger}(s)$ which means that O evolves according to

$$\frac{\mathrm{dO}_{s}}{\mathrm{ds}} = \left[\eta(s), \mathrm{O}(s)\right] = \left[\left[T_{rel}, V_{s}\right], \mathrm{O}_{s}\right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dO_{s}(k, k')}{ds} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} q^{2} dq \left[\left(k^{2} - q^{2}\right) V_{s}(k, q) O_{s}(q, k') + \left(k^{2} - q^{2}\right) O_{s}(k, q) V_{s}(q, k') \right]$$




















































$$\frac{\mathrm{dO}_{s}}{\mathrm{d}s} = \left[\eta(s), \mathrm{O}(s)\right] = \left[\left[T_{rel}, V_{s}\right], \mathrm{O}_{s}\right]$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{dO}_{s}(k,k')}{\mathrm{d}s} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} q^{2} \,\mathrm{d}q \left[\left(k^{2} - q^{2}\right) V_{s}(k,q) O_{s}(q,k') + \left(k^{2} - q^{2}\right) O_{s}(k,q) V_{s}(q,k') \right]$$




























































The Deuteron Integrand

 $\langle \Psi_d | U a_q^{\dagger} a_q U^{\dagger} | \Psi_d \rangle$








































































Observations - Recap

- Potentials are indeed evolving towards diagonalized form
 - --> The coupling of high and low momentum matrix elements is being eliminated
- Operator flow remains smooth as they are evolved
- Deuteron integrand flow of probability is toward low momentum in new space

Confirmations

- Numerical verification of Unitarity
- Compared computation of <u>Deuteron</u>
 <u>Eigenvalues</u> using unevolved potential, and SRG evolved potential -- matches ~ 10⁻⁵
- Also compared expectation value of Deuteron for various momentum values
- Verified that evolved U is same as U calculated directly from eigenvectors of H

SRG vs. Non-SRG Computations



SRG vs. Non-SRG Computations



Future Explorations / Applications



Study evolution of additional operators

 Unitary – look for factorization

 Look for better transformations – something other than T_{rel}
 Analyze 3-body interactions

The End

See us on the web at: <u>www.physics.ohio-state.edu/~ntg/srg/</u>

Or just Google:

Similarity Renormalization Group, SRG evolve, etc.

(We'll be at the top)

The Similarity Renormalization Group's (SRG) Place in Nuclear Physics

SRG Evolution Equations

SRG Evolution Movies