

Pairing with Random Interaction

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有馬教授、お誕生日おめでとうございます

おめでとう
米吉

SWUST, Mianyang, Sichuan—City of Human and Nature



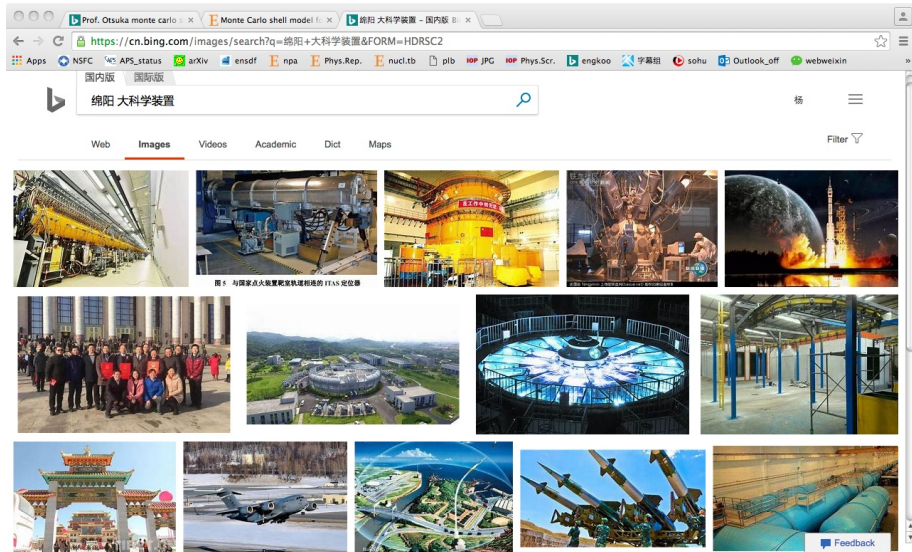
Li's birthplace



Jiuzaigou



SWUST, Mianyang, Sichuan—BIG City of Sci. and Tech.



Publications out of the collaboration with Prof. Arima

- Y. M. Zhao, **A. Arima**, and N. Yoshinaga, Many-body systems interacting via a two-body random ensemble. I. Angular momentum distribution in the ground states, Physical Review C 66, 064322 (2002)
- Y. Lei, Z. Y. Xu, Y. M. Zhao, S. Pittel, and **A. Arima**, Emergence of generalized seniority in low-lying states with random interactions, Physical Review C 83, 024302 (2011)
- G. J. Fu, L. Y. Jia, Y. M. Zhao, and **A. Arima**, Monopole pairing correlations with random interactions, Physical Review C 96, 044306 (2017)



Background on random interaction

Orderly Spectra from Random Interactions

C. W. Johnson,¹ G. F. Bertsch,² and D. J. Dean³

¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-4001*

²*Department of Physics, FM-15, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195*

³*Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831,
and Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996*

(Received 17 November 1997)

We investigate the low-lying spectra of many-body systems with random two-body interactions, specifying that the ensemble be invariant under particle-hole conjugation. Surprisingly we find patterns reminiscent of more orderly interactions, such as a predominance of $J = 0$ ground states separated by a gap from the excited states, and evidence of phonon vibrations in the low-lying spectra.

Johnson *et al.*: Pairing is a robust feature of two-body Hamiltonian.

C. W. Johnson, G. F. Bertsch, and D. J. Dean, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 80, 2749 (1998).

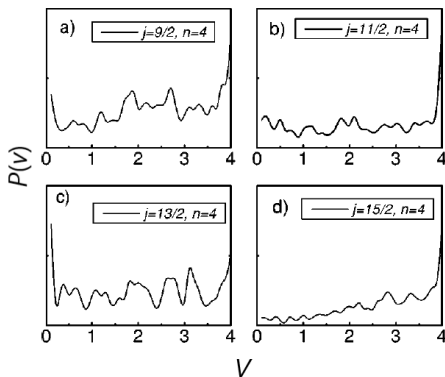
C. W. Johnson, G. F. Bertsch, D. J. Dean, and I. Talmi, *Phys. Rev. C* 61, 014311 (1999).



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Single- j system

where seniority number v (unpaired particle number) is well defined:



Zhao, *et al.*: No bias of low seniority in $J = 0$ g.s..

Y. M. Zhao, A. Arima, and N. Yoshinaga, Phys. Rev. C 66, 064322 (2002).



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Multiple- j system

- generalized seniority: $S^\dagger = \sum \beta_i (a_i^\dagger \times a_i^\dagger)^{I=0} \Rightarrow (S^\dagger)^N | \rangle$
- non-iteration algorithm for fitting β_i to seniority truncation.

Z. Y. Xu, Y. Lei, Y. M. Zhao, S. W. Xu, Y. X. Xie, and **A. Arima**, Phys. Rev. C 79, 054315 (2009).

- overlap between generalized seniority and shell-model wave functions.

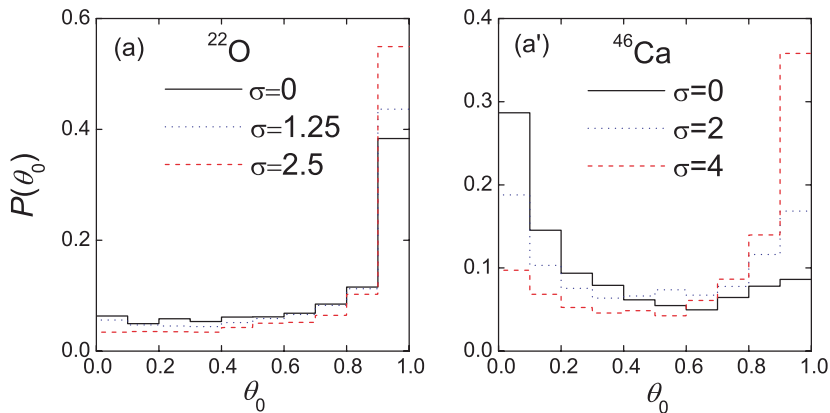
Y. Lei, Y. M. Zhao and **A. Arima**, Phys. Rev. C 84, 044301 (2011); Y. Lei, Z. Y. Xu, Y. M. Zhao and **A. Arima**, Phys. Rev. C 82, 034303 (2010); *ibid.*, 80, 064316 (2009).

$$\theta_0 = \langle \text{SM} | (S^\dagger)^N \rangle$$



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Multiple- j system



Me: large s.p. splitting boosts pairing.

Y. Lei, Z. Y. Xu, Y. M. Zhao, S. Pittel, and A. Arima, Phys. Rev. C 83, 024302 (2011).



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What we should do better

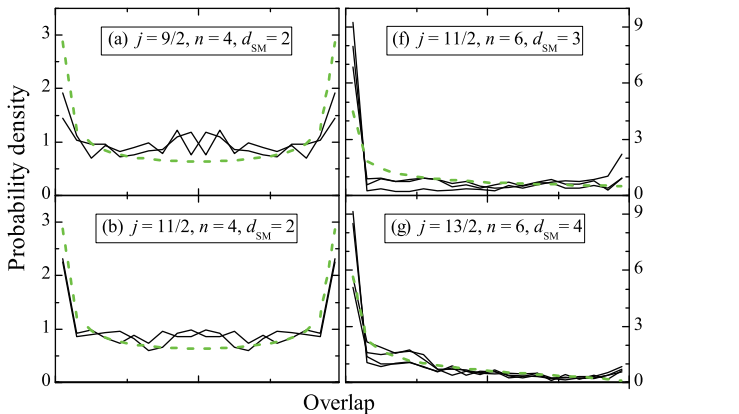


- for single- j system
- for larger shell and heavy nuclei.



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Dr. Fu's work



Fu *et al.*: size effect of the $f_{7/2}$ orbit for ^{46}Ca .

G. J. Fu, L. Y. Jia, Y. M. Zhao, and A. Arima, Phys. Rev. C 96, 044306 (2017).



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Story of the future

^{22}O : 14 $J = 0$ bases, 6 pairing bases:

pairing basis

$$\begin{aligned} & [(d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0}]^3 \\ & (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0} [(d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0}]^2 \\ & [(d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0}]^2 (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & [(s_{1/2}s_{1/2})^{J=0} [(d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0}]^2 \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2})^{J=0} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2})^{J=0} [(d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0}]^2 \end{aligned}$$

non-pairing basis

$$\begin{aligned} & (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0} (d_{3/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2, 4} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2, 4} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2, 4} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2}) (d_{3/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2, 4} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2, 4} \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2}) (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} \end{aligned}$$



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Story of the future

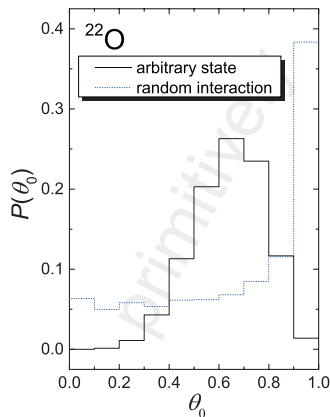
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non-pairing basis

$$\begin{aligned} & (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=0} (d_{3/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2,4} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2,4} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2,4} \\ & (s_{1/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=0} \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2}) (d_{3/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2,4} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2,4} \\ & (s_{1/2}s_{1/2}) (d_{3/2}d_{3/2})^{J=2} (d_{5/2}d_{5/2})^{J=2} \end{aligned}$$



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Short Summary

- “Pairing” exhibits itself everywhere in random-interaction ensemble.
- The overlap calculation enables us to directly and quantitatively probe how importance of the pairing in both random-interaction ensemble and numerical calculation for realistic nuclei.
- It still requires further investigation to understand why and when the pairing emerges.





Happy Birthday !



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