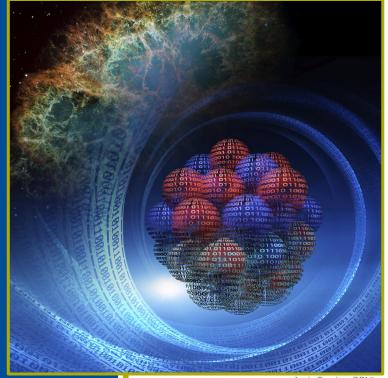
WOUTER RYSSENS



Microscopic models of nuclear structure at scale

Wouter Ryssens, G. Grams, M. Bender and S. Goriely

5th of June 2023



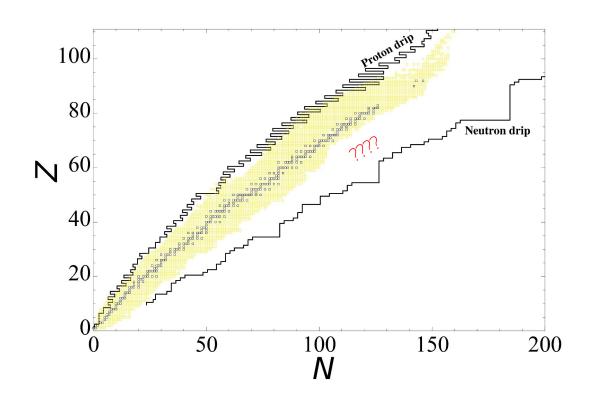


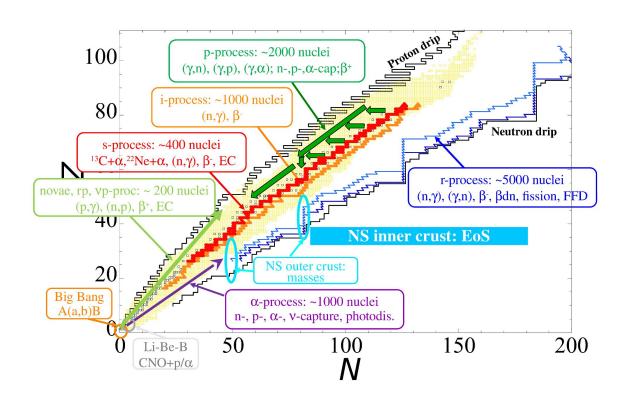


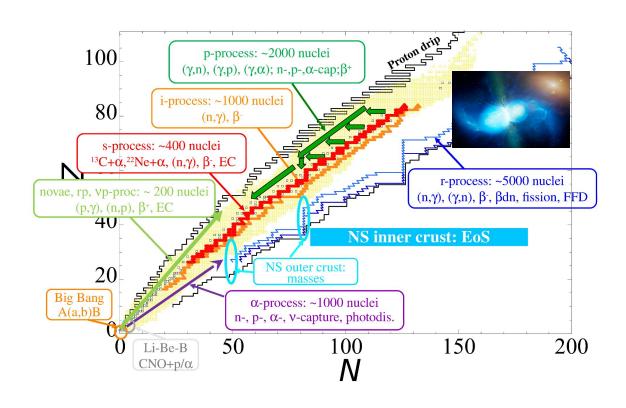




The nuclear chart...

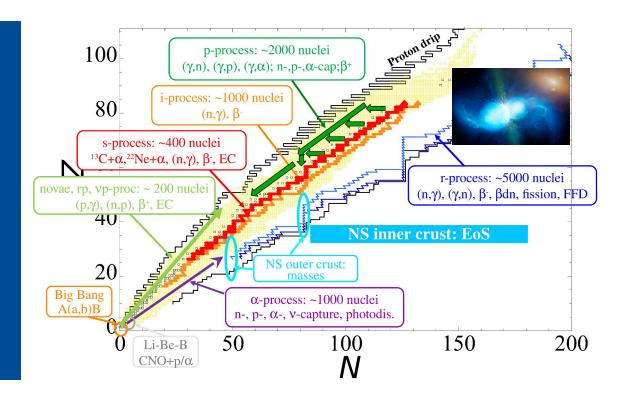






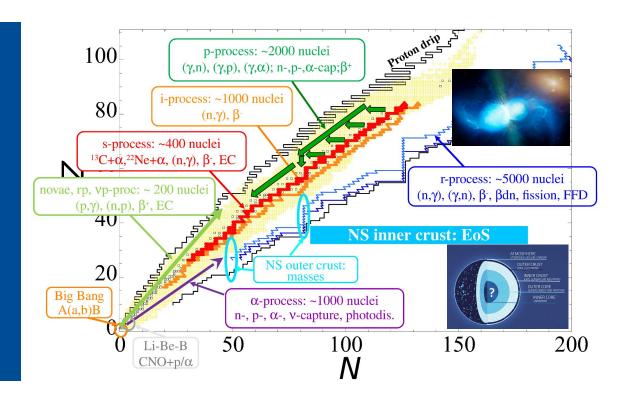
Extrapolations in

- nucleon number
- energy
- temperature
- density
-



Extrapolations in

- nucleon number
- energy
- temperature
- density
-

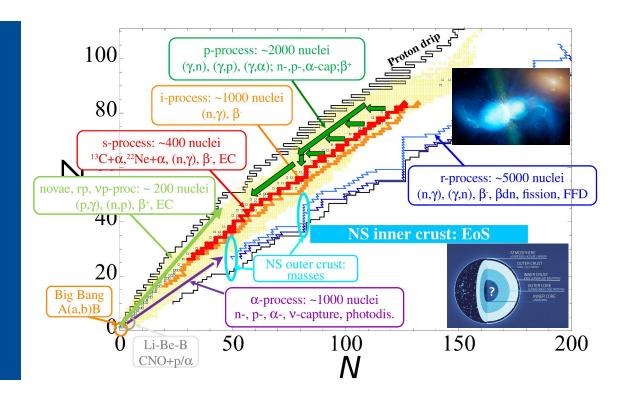


Extrapolations in

- nucleon number
- energy
- temperature
- density
-

and all of that for

- ~7000 nuclei
- many reactions



Extrapolations in

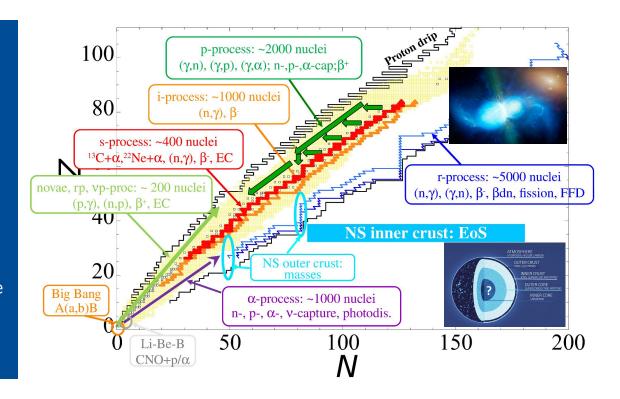
- nucleon number
- energy
- temperature
- density
-

and all of that for

- ~7000 nuclei
- many reactions

what we need is models that should be

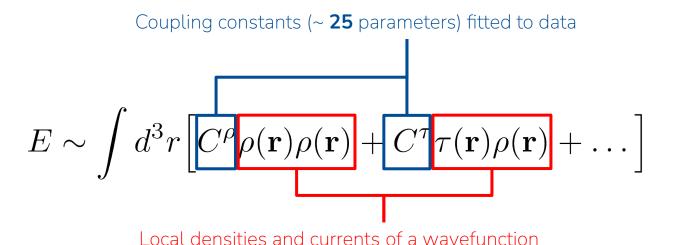
- 1. predictive....
- 2. but also **complete**



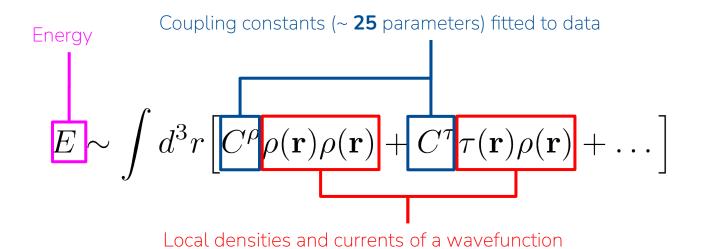
$$E \sim \int d^3r \Big[C^{\rho} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^{\tau} \tau(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + \dots \Big]$$

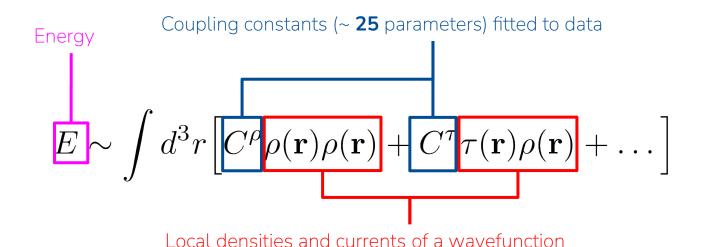
$$E \sim \int d^3r \left[C^{\rho} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^{\tau} \tau(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + \dots \right]$$

Local densities and currents of a wavefunction



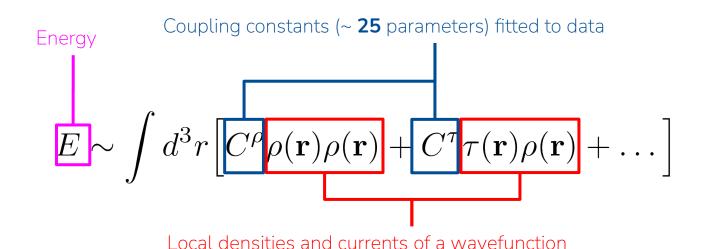






Strong points

- wavefunctions with individual nucleons
- based on "in-medium" N-N interaction
- many observables accessible
- Feasible for ~7000 nuclei

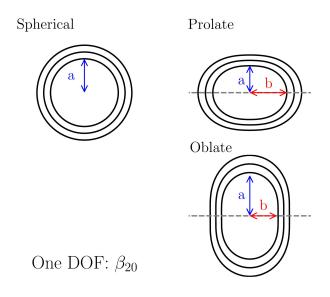


Strong points

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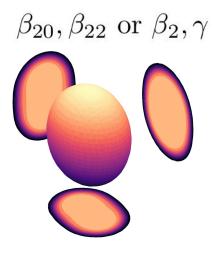
How to move forward?

- 1. search for a "better" EDF form
- 2. include more experimental information
- 3. include more physics in the wavefunction



Nuclear deformation

- larger variational space
- shape DOF characterized by multipole moments
- capture correlations at modest CPU cost
- intuitive interpretation

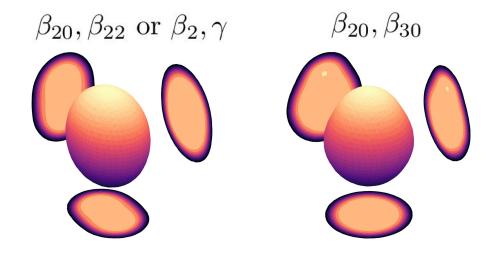


Symmetry breaking leads to deformation

- larger variational space
- shape DOF characterized by multipole moments
- capture correlations at modest CPU cost
- intuitive interpretation

More general configurations

triaxial shapes

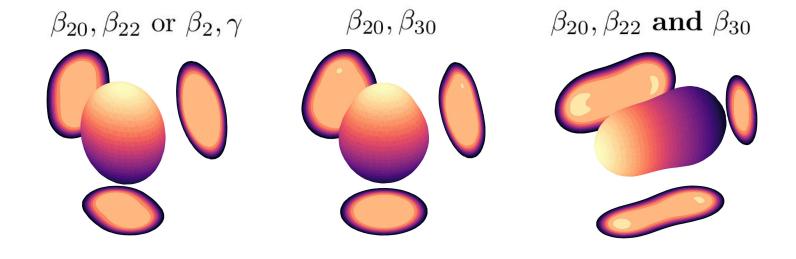


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More general configurations

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- reflection asymmetry

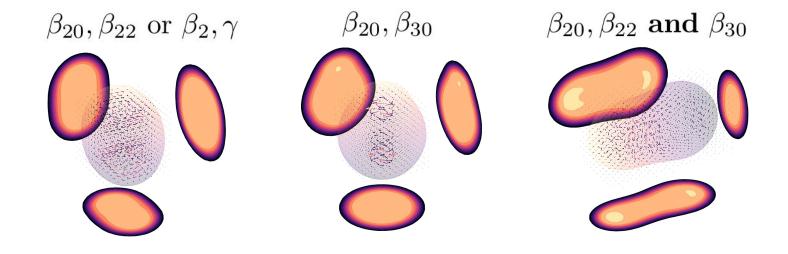


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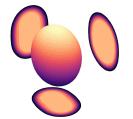
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More general configurations

- triaxial shapes
- reflection asymmetry
- elongated shapes
- spin densities and currents

BSkG1 (2021)

- fitted to 2457 masses
- fitted to 884 charge radii
- includes triaxial deformation



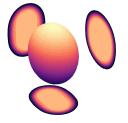
BSkG1: G. Scamps et al., EPJA **57**, 333 (2021). **BSkG2:** W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **58**, 246 (2022).

W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **59**, 96 (2023). **BSkG3:** G. Grams et al., in preparation.

$Rms \sigma$	BSkG1 BSkG2 BSkG3
Masses [MeV]	0.741
Radii [fm]	0.024

BSkG1 (2021)

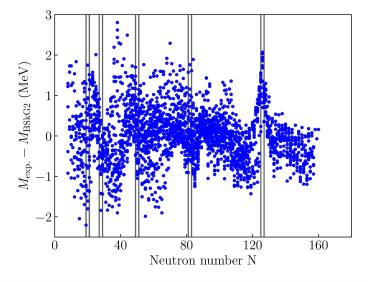
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BSkG1: G. Scamps et al., EPJA 57, 333 (2021).

BSkG2: W. Ryssens et al., EPJA 58, 246 (2022). W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **59**, 96 (2023).

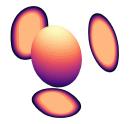
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BSkG2 (2022)

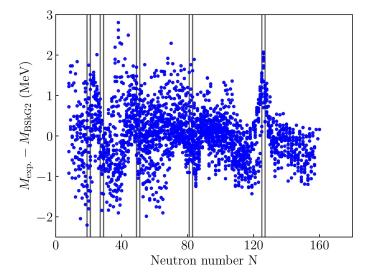
- fitted to 45 fission barriers
- includes spins, currents,...



BSkG1: G. Scamps et al., EPJA **57**, 333 (2021). **BSkG2:** W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **58**, 246 (2022).

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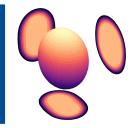
BSkG3: G. Grams et al., in preparation.



Rms σ	BSkG1	BSkG2 BSkG3
Masses [MeV]	0.741	0.678
Radii [fm]	0.024	0.027
Prim. barriers [MeV]	0.88	0.44
Secon. barriers [MeV]	0.87	0.47
Fission isomers [MeV]		0.49

BSkG1 (2021)

- fitted to 2457 masses
- fitted to 884 charge radii
- includes triaxial deformation



BSkG2 (2022)

- fitted to 45 fission barriers
- includes spins, currents,...



BSkG3 (2023)

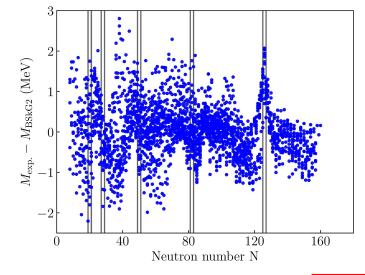
- larger max. neutron star mass
- includes octupole deformation



BSkG1: G. Scamps et al., EPJA **57**, 333 (2021). **BSkG2:** W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **58**, 246 (2022).

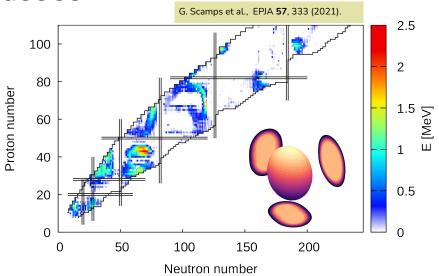
W. Ryssens et al., EPJA **59**, 96 (2023).

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Rms σ	BSkG1	BSkG2	BSkG3
Masses [MeV]	0.741	0.678	0.631
Radii [fm]	0.024	0.027	0.024
Prim. barriers [MeV]		0.44	0.33
Secon. barriers [MeV]	0.87	0.47	0.51
Fission isomers [MeV]		0.49	0.34
Max. NS mass $[M_{\odot}]$	1.8	1.8	2.3

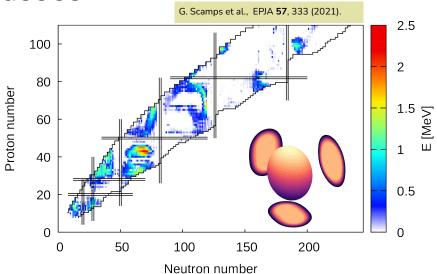
Masses

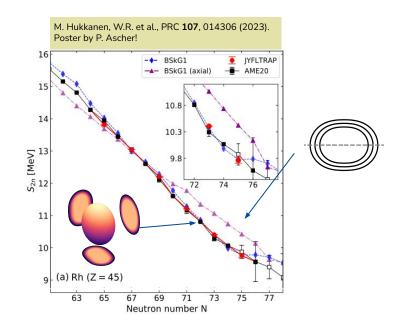


Triaxial deformation

- many nuclei are affected
- effects up to 2.5 MeV near Z~44

Masses

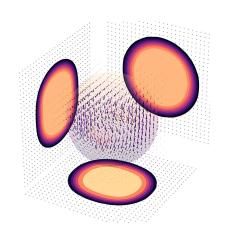


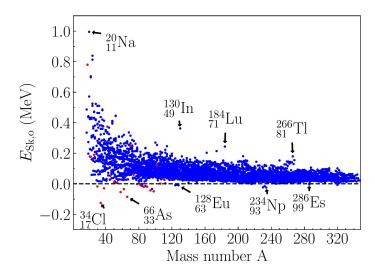


Triaxial deformation

- many nuclei are affected
- effects up to 2.5 MeV near Z~44
- does help reproduce trends, e.g. Rh

Masses

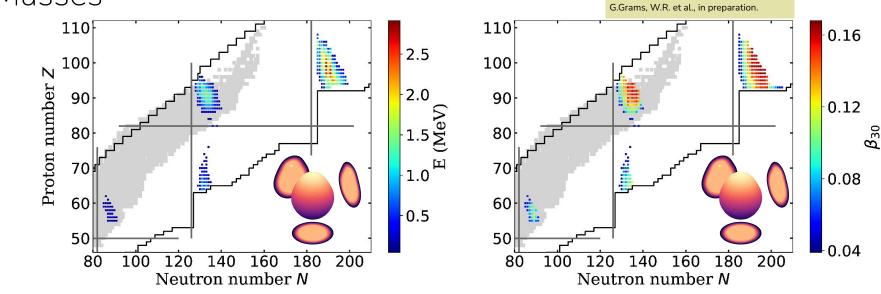




Time-odd terms

- small impact on the masses
- globally repulsive
- first time checked on this scale!
- first step towards other observables

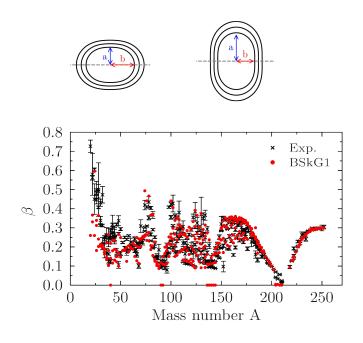




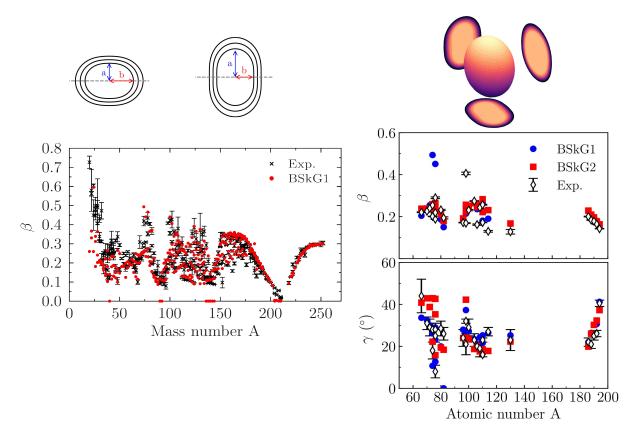
Reflection asymmetry

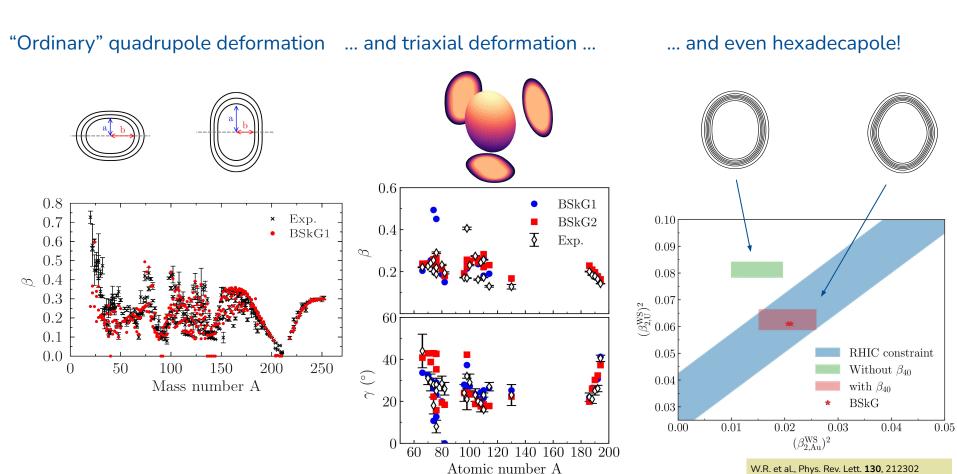
- small number of known nuclei affected
- Near N=184:
 - large effect up to 2.5 MeV
 - o dripline modified
 - o fission properties modified

"Ordinary" quadrupole deformation



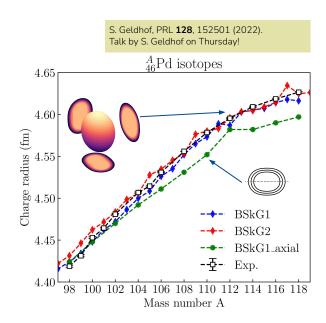
"Ordinary" quadrupole deformation ... and triaxial deformation ...



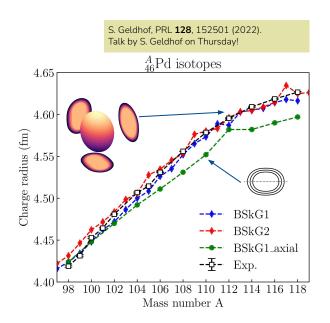


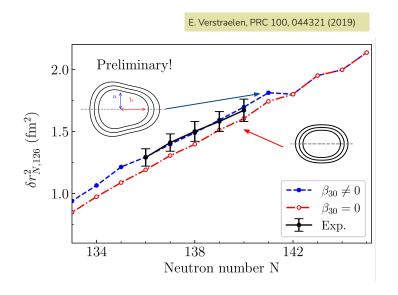
Talk by G. Giacalone on Friday!

Radii

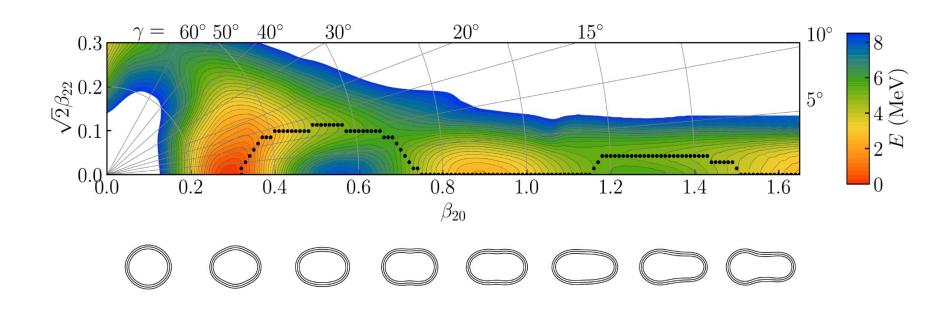


Radii

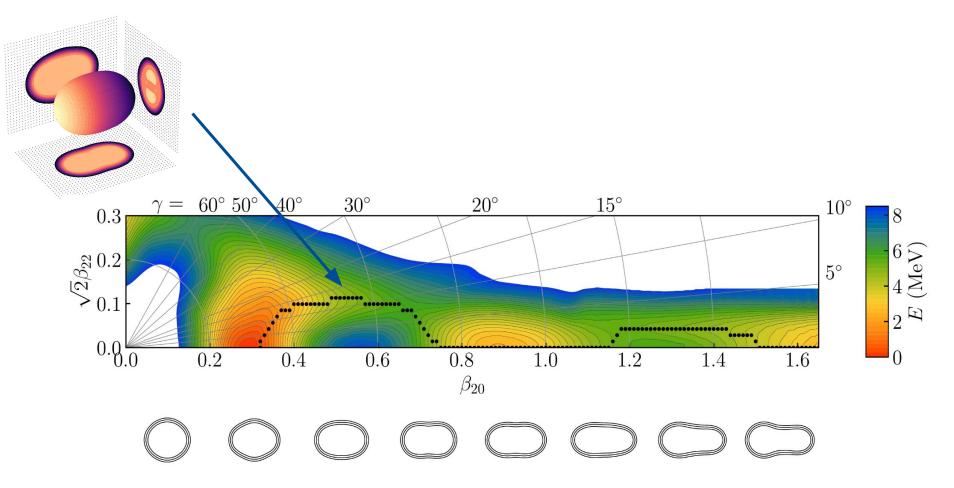




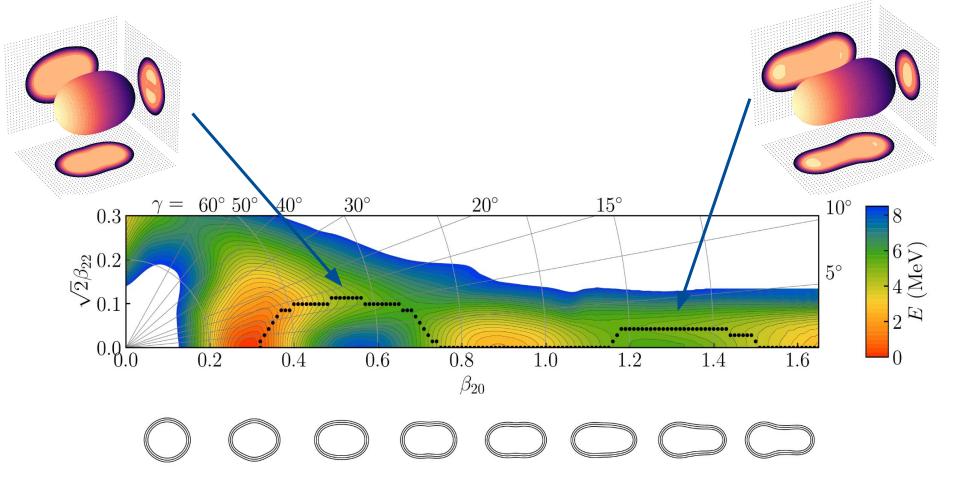
Fission barriers



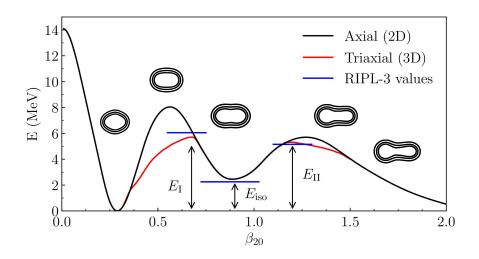
Fission barriers



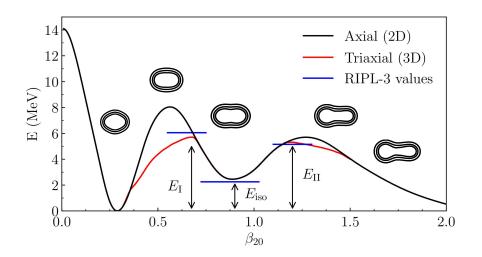
Fission barriers



Fission



Fission

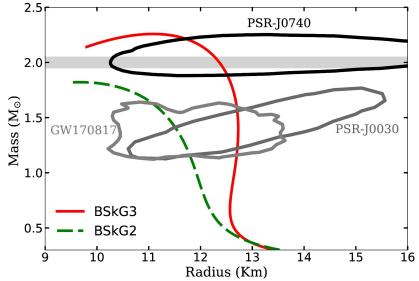


$\overline{\mathrm{Rms}\ \sigma}$	BSkG1	BSkG2	BSkG3
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Radii [fm]	0.024	0.027	0.024
L J	0.88	0.44	0.33
Secon. barriers [MeV]	0.87	0.47	0.51
Fission isomers [MeV]		0.49	0.34
Max. NS mass $[M_{\odot}]$	1.8	1.8	2.3

Fission properties of 45 actinide nuclei

- includes odd-A and odd-odds
- <u>all</u> inner barriers exploit triaxiality
- <u>all</u> outer barriers exploit
 - o octupole deformation
 - triaxial deformation

Neutron stars

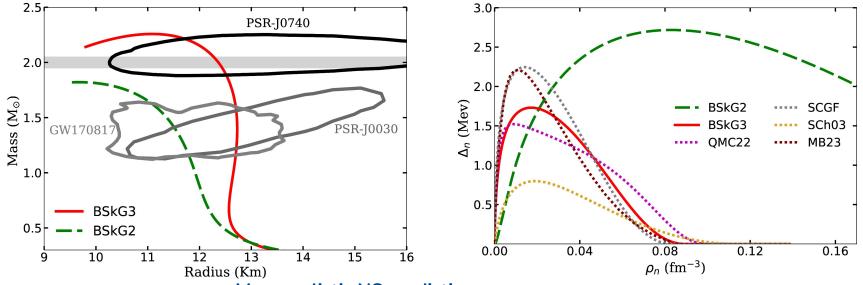


More realistic NS predictions:

- higher maximum mass
 - o compatible with NICER
 - o compatible with LIGO-VIRGO

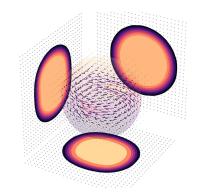
Neutron stars

G. Grams, W.R. et al., in preparation.

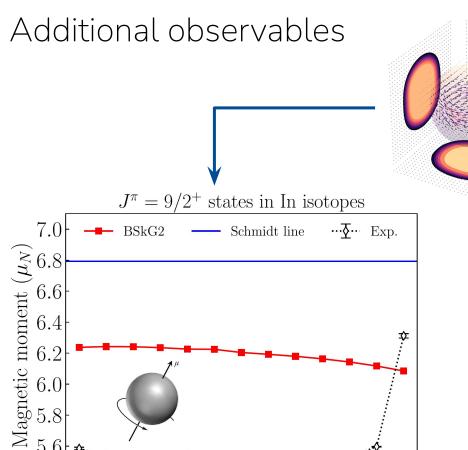


- More realistic NS predictions:
 - higher maximum mass
 - o compatible with NICER
 - compatible with LIGO-VIRGO
 - realistic pairing properties in INM
 - o constrained to advanced calculations
 - but not at the cost of finite nuclei!

Additional observables



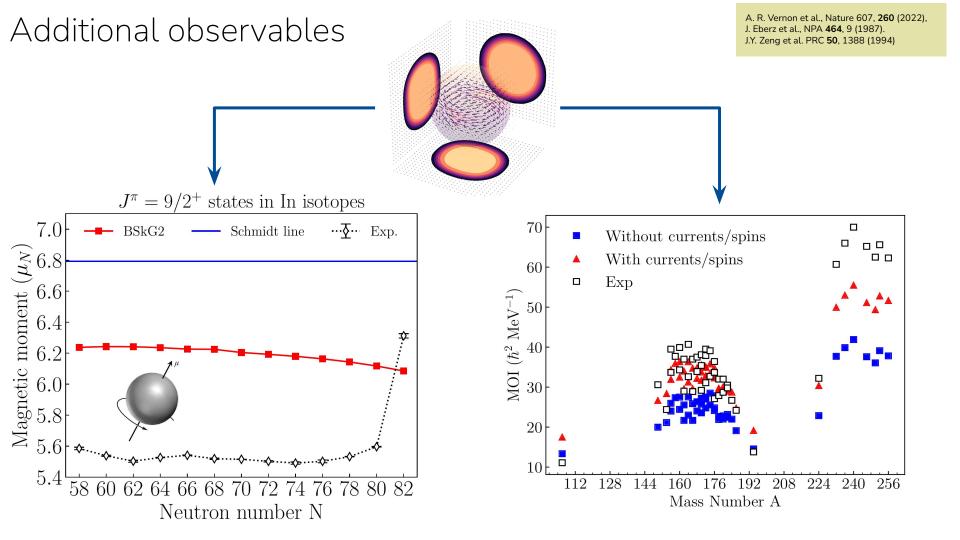
A. R. Vernon et al., Nature 607, **260** (2022), J. Eberz et al., NPA **464**, 9 (1987). J.Y. Zeng et al. PRC **50**, 1388 (1994)



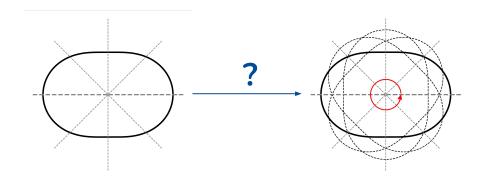
60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82

Neutron number N

5.6



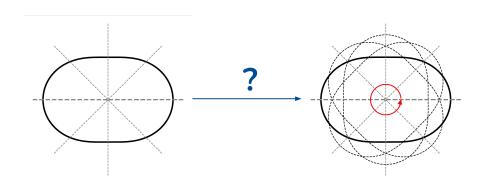
Challenges: less phenomenology



Leave the mean-field picture behind

- techniques exist
- ... but remain extremely costly

Challenges: less phenomenology



$$E \sim \int d^3r \Big[C^{\rho} \rho(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + C^{\tau} \tau(\mathbf{r}) \rho(\mathbf{r}) + ?.. \Big]$$

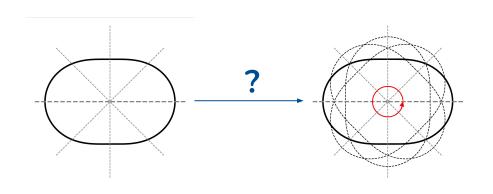
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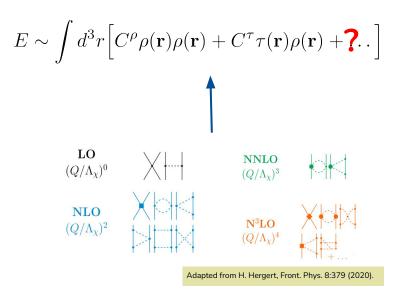
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A "well-founded" functional

- traditional EDF forms are wearing out
- ways for **systematic** construction?
- ... perhaps by linking with ab initio?

Challenges: less phenomenology





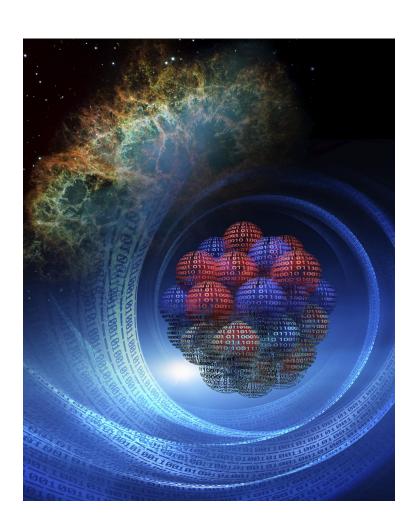
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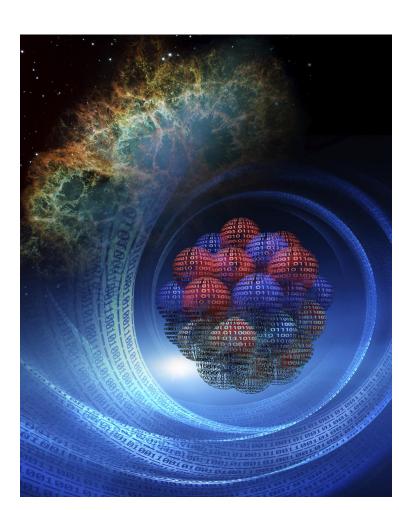
We build <u>large-scale</u>, <u>microscopic</u> models for (astro) applications.



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<u>Large-scale</u> = thousands of nuclei and many observables.

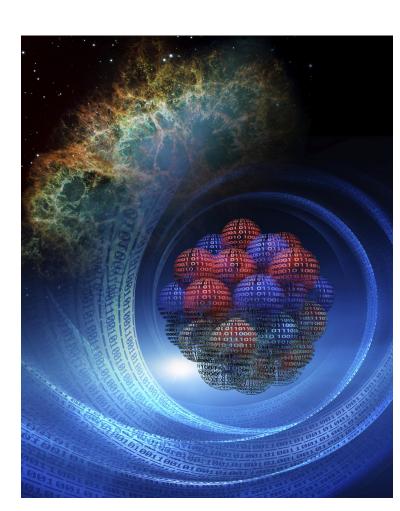
<u>Microscopic</u> = simple wave functions yet complex symmetry breaking.



We build <u>large-scale</u>, <u>microscopic</u> models for (astro) applications.

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BSkG1 and BSkG2 are pretty good, but....



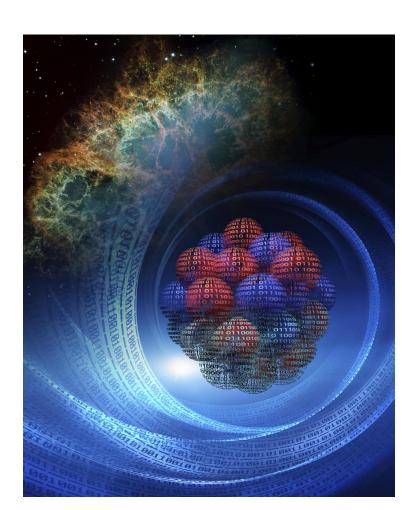
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BSkG3

- global inclusion of
 - triaxial deformation
 - time-reversal breaking
 - o octupole deformation
- competitive reproduction of masses and charge radii
- best on the market for **fission** properties
- consistent with astrophysical observations



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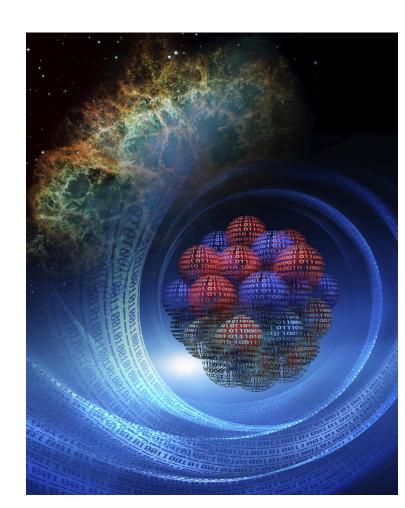
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Coming up from the Brussels group:

- all BSkG3 data
- detailed study of ground state densities
- large-scale **fission** and **level density** calculations
- unified Equation of State for neutron star applications



Thank you for...

..... all the wonderful work!



S. Goriely G. Grams

N. Chamel
N. Shchechilin



M. BenderJ. Bonnard

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

G. Scamps



M. Hukkanen

M. Stryjczyk

A. Kankainen



P. Ascher

S. Grévy



E. Verstraelen

T. Cocolios

P. Van Duppen



G. Giacalone



B. Schenke

C. Shen



S. Hilaire

..... the computing time!





..... the funding!



..... your attention!