

Update on beta-decay calculations in DFT

Evan Ney

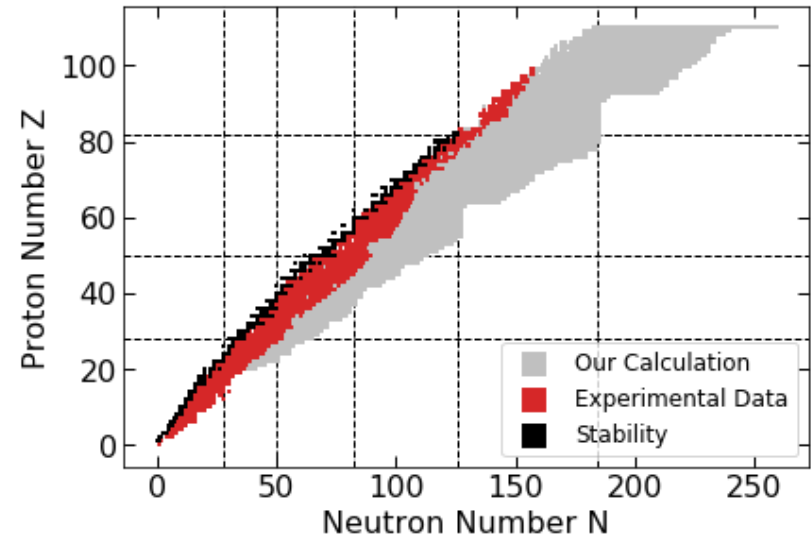
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

FIRE Collaboration Meeting

July 1, 2020

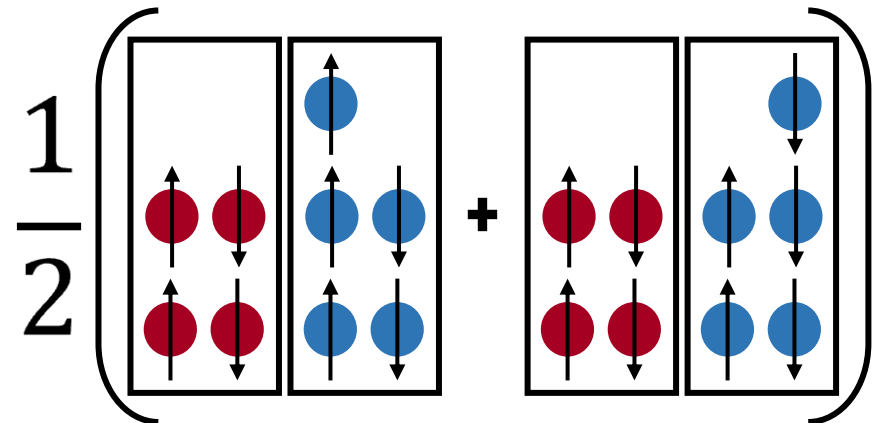
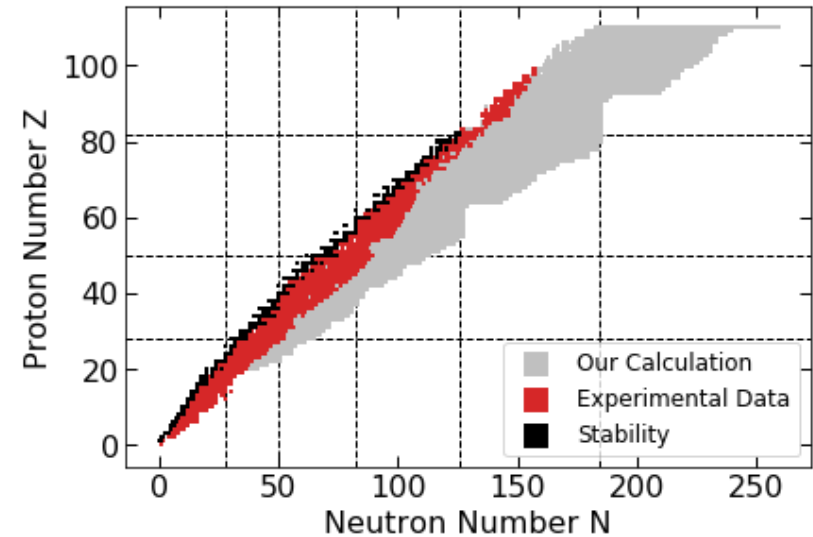
Beta Decay - What We're Doing

- **Beta decay for *r*-process simulations**
 - Many nuclei still beyond experimental reach
- **Density functional theory**
 - Self-consistent HFB + QRPA
 - Skyrme functionals
 - Axial deformations
- **Odd nuclei**
 - Break **time-reversal symmetry**.
 - Computationally expensive
 - Time-odd EDFs harder to constrain



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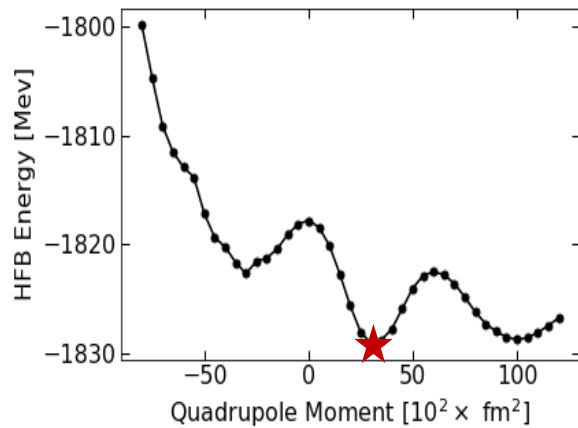
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 - Break **time-reversal symmetry**.
 - Computationally expensive
 - Time-odd EDFs harder to constrain
- **Equal filling approximation (EFA)**
 - Interpreted as a **statistical theory**
 - Impose equal occupations for odd state and time-reversed odd state
 - Use statistical QRPA to treat EFA ensemble self-consistently



Beta Decay - How We're Doing It

Python Code: PyNFAM

Fortran Code: HFBTHO

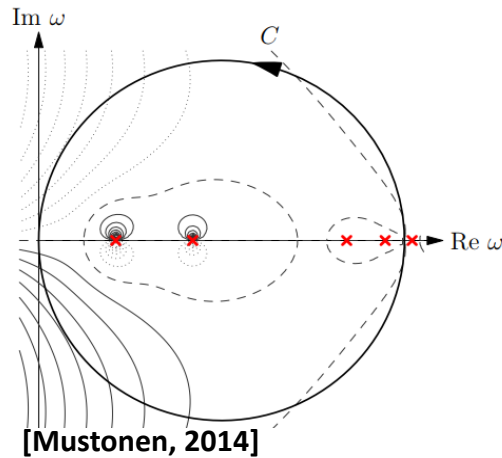
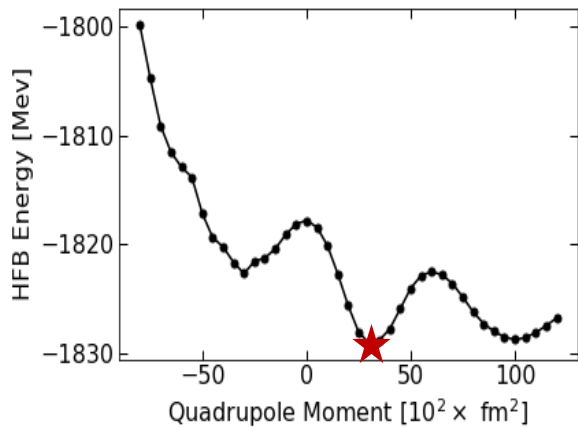


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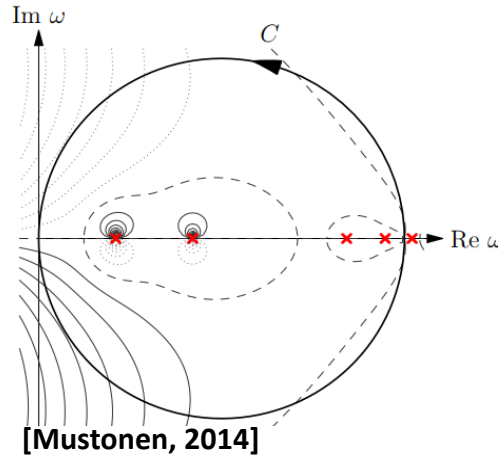
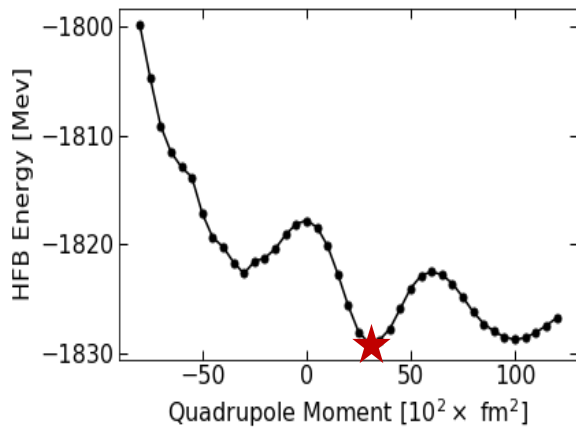
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PyNFAM Post-Processing



$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{\ln 2}{\kappa} \sum_f |\langle f e \bar{\nu}_e | \hat{H}_\beta | i \rangle|^2 f(E_f) \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{\kappa} \sum_f \left[\underbrace{|\langle f | \hat{F}_A | i \rangle|^2}_{\text{Allowed (Lepton } l = 0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \underbrace{\overline{C}(\langle f | \hat{F}_F | i \rangle) + \dots}_{\text{Forbidden (Lepton } l > 0)} \right] f(E_f) \end{aligned}$$

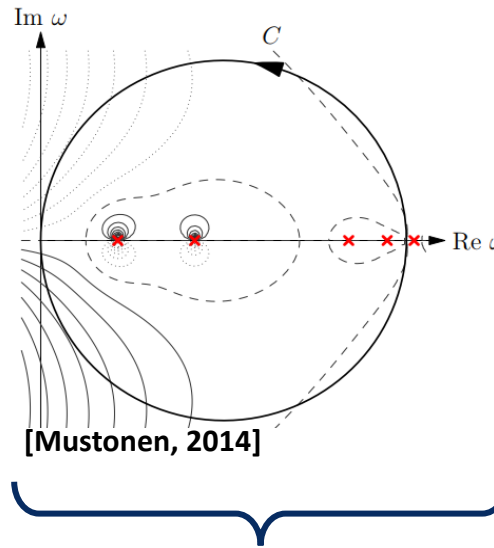
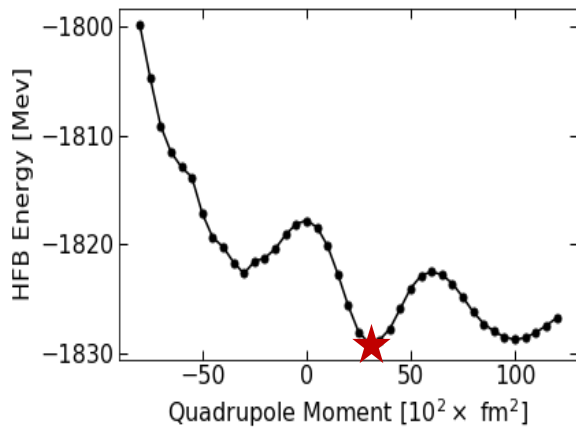
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BLAS accelerated construction of perturbed Hamiltonian
10x speed up per point [Li, Chen - MSU]

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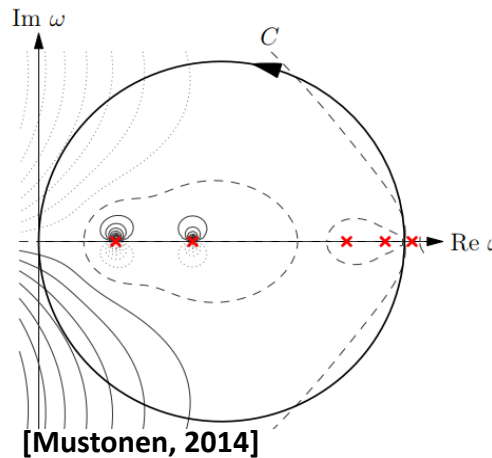
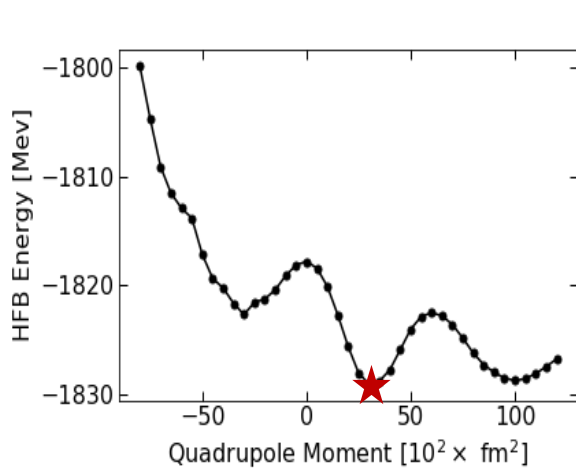
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Improved load balancing for multiple calculations

The Future of PyNFAM

Python Code: PyNFAM

Fortran Code: HFBTHO

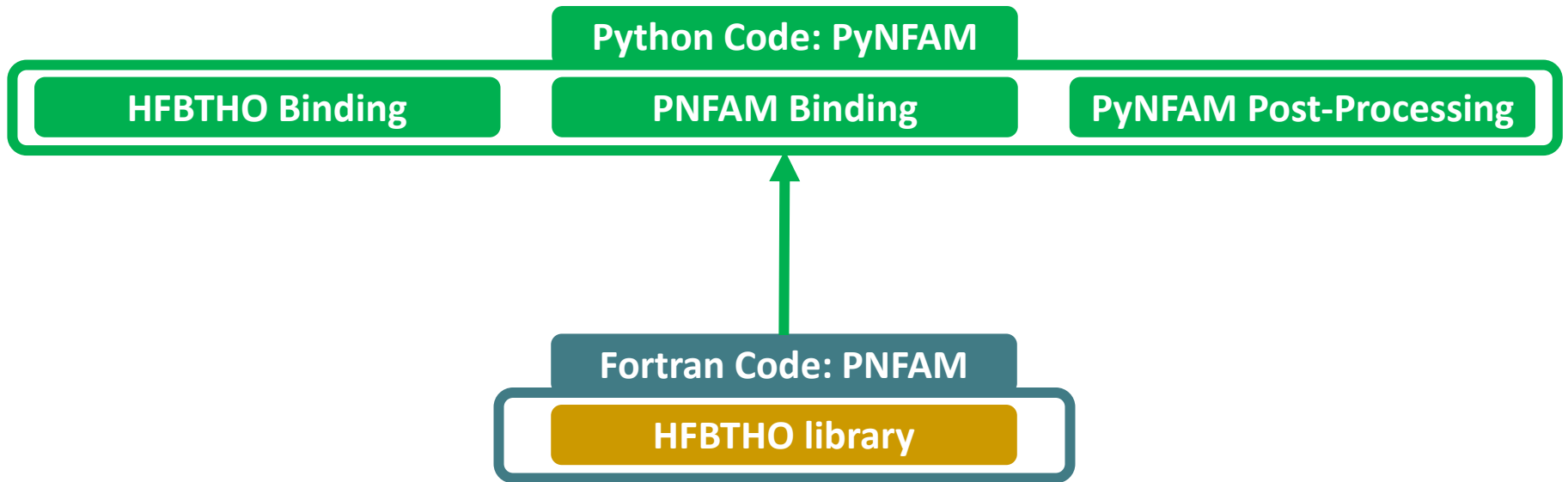
Fortran Code: PNFAM

PyNFAM Post-Processing

The Future of PyNFAM



The Future of PyNFAM

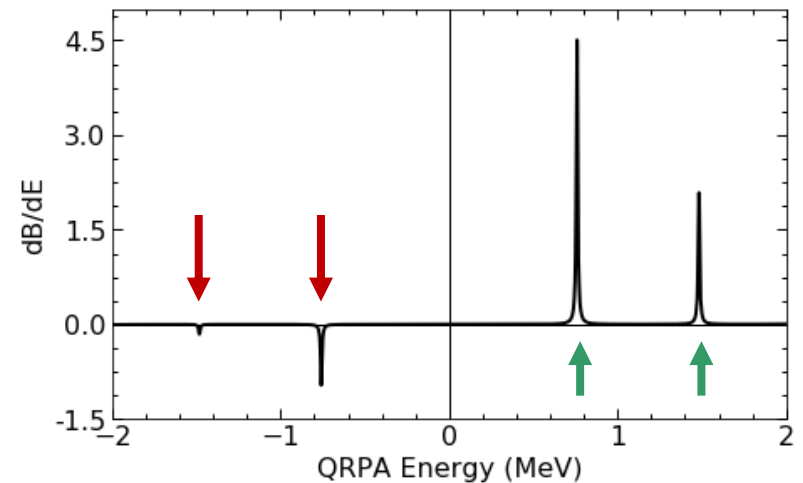
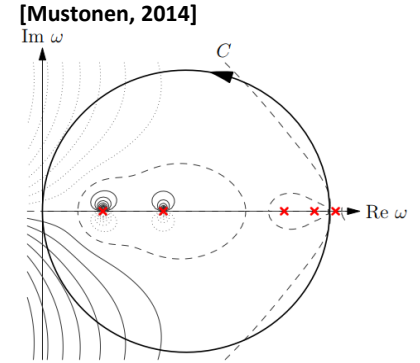


Equal Filling Approximation Challenges

- Strength function contains **positive beta-minus** contributions as well as **negative beta-plus**.

QRPA Strength Function

$$\frac{dB}{d\omega} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[-\sum_{\nu} \frac{|\langle \nu | \hat{F} | 0 \rangle|^2}{E_{\nu} - \omega} + \frac{|\langle \nu | \hat{F}^{\dagger} | 0 \rangle|^2}{E_{\nu} + \omega} \right]$$



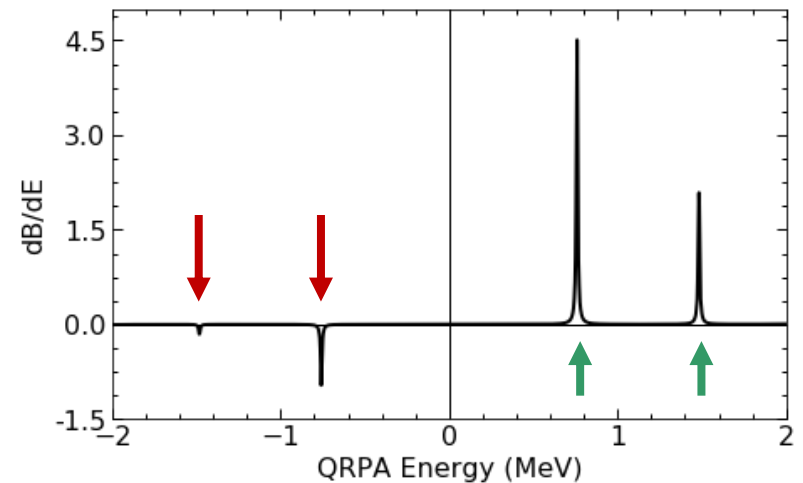
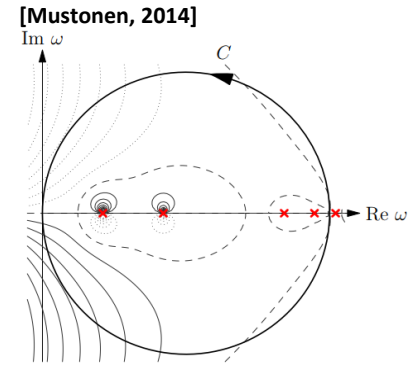
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- EFA can yield positive strength at negative energy (stable transitions to lower energy states)



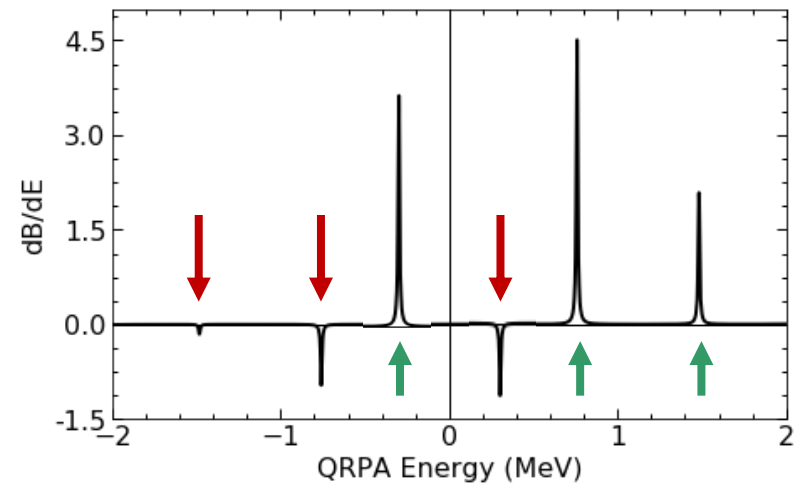
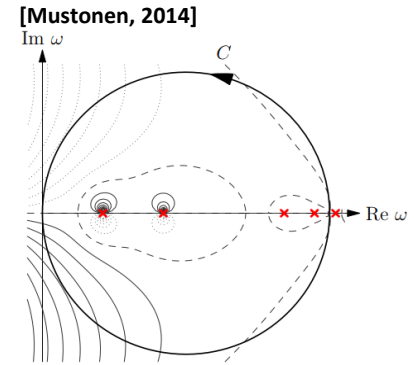
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- Positive strength at negative energy implies negative strength at positive energy



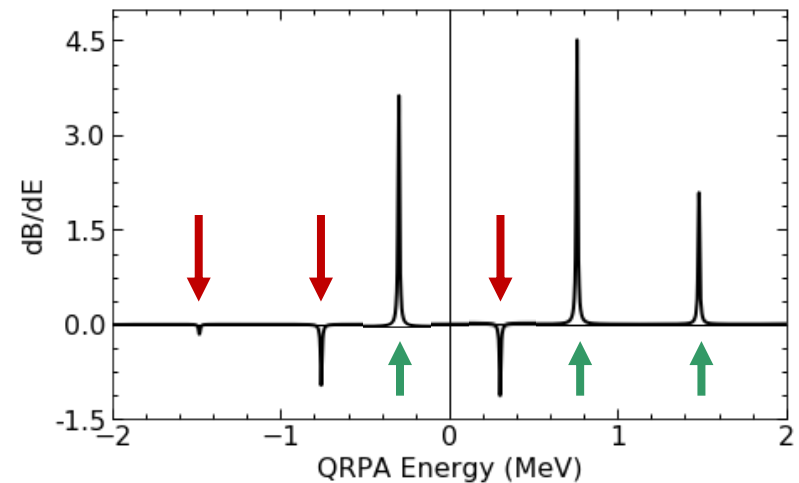
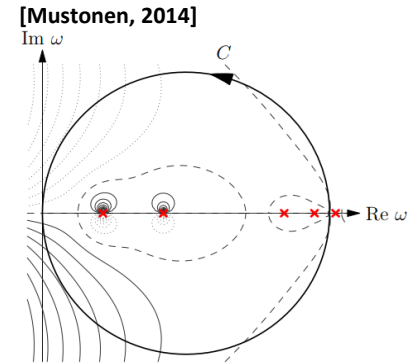
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- EFA can yield positive strength at negative energy (stable transitions to lower energy states)
- Positive strength at negative energy implies negative strength at positive energy
- Contour integration method is error prone
- These errors will **decrease rates/increase half-lives**

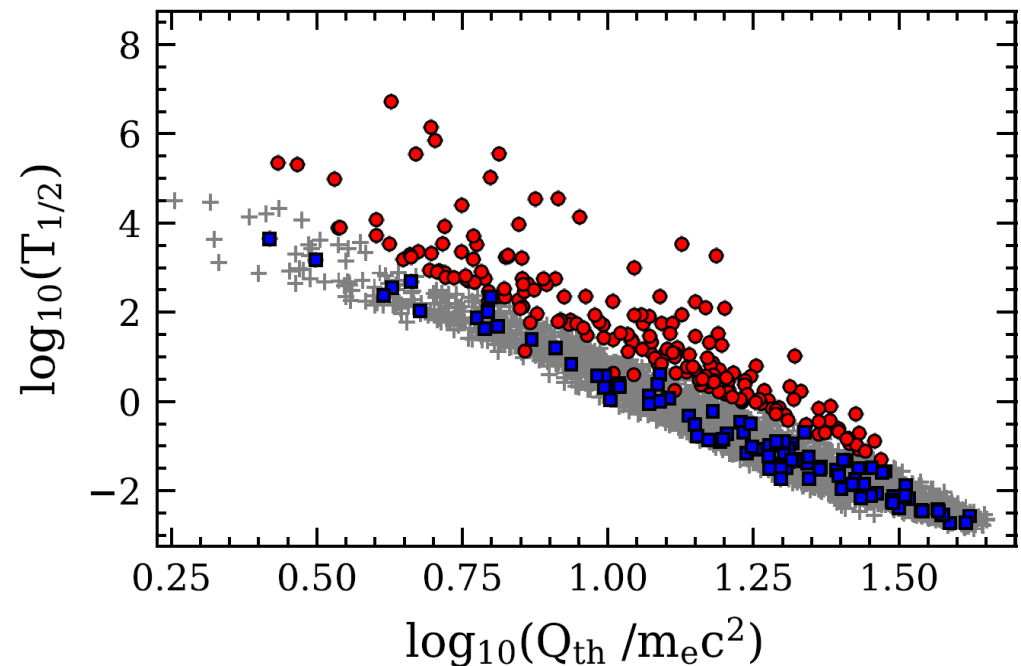


Equal Filling Approximation Corrections

Computing strength near the real axis is expensive!

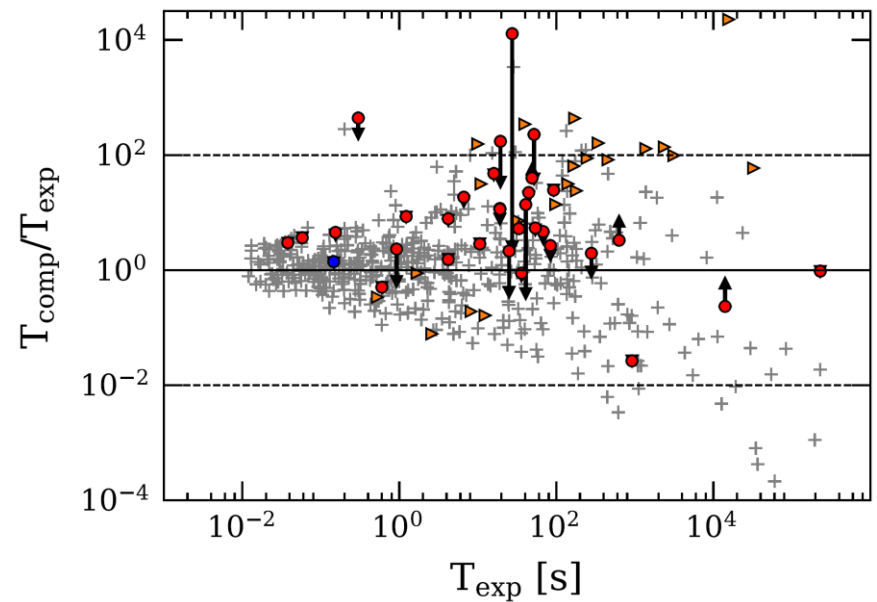
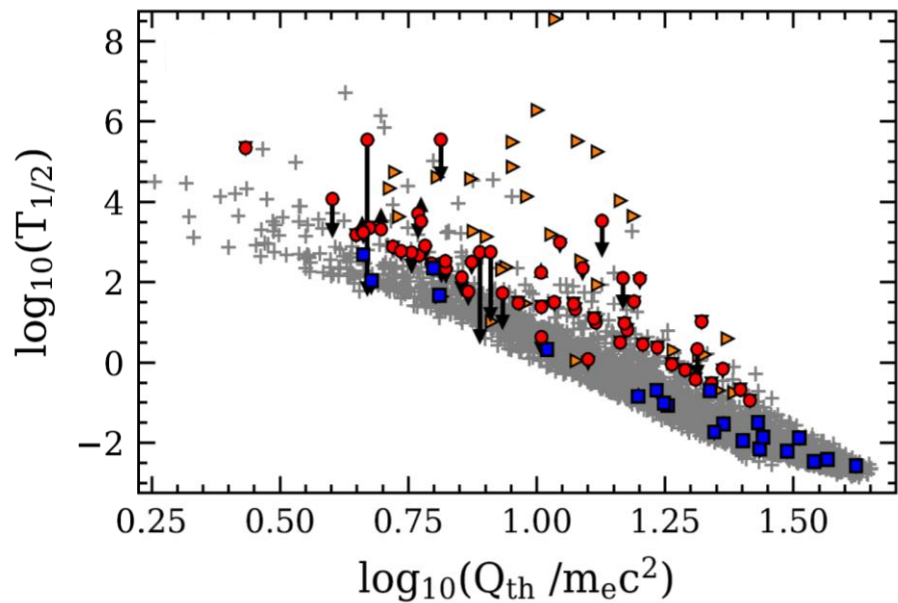
Feasible approach:

1. Estimate transitions without QRPA residual interaction
2. Conduct contour calculation
3. Compute strength near the real axis for a subset of nuclei
4. Estimate errors



Equal Filling Approximation Corrections

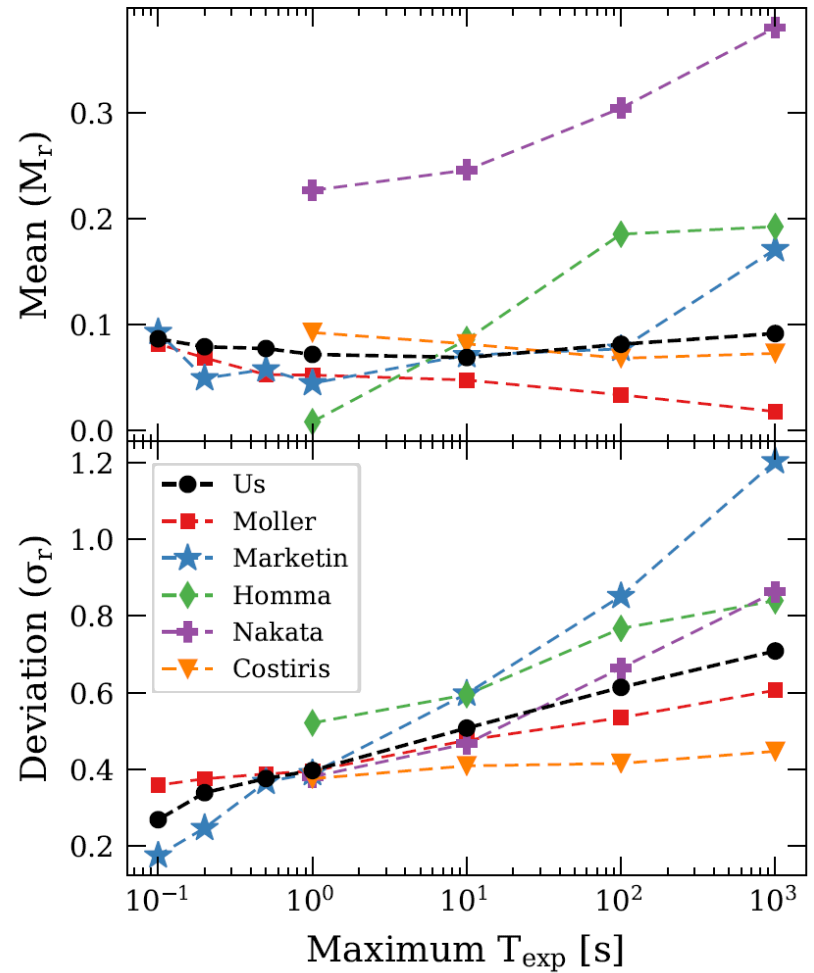
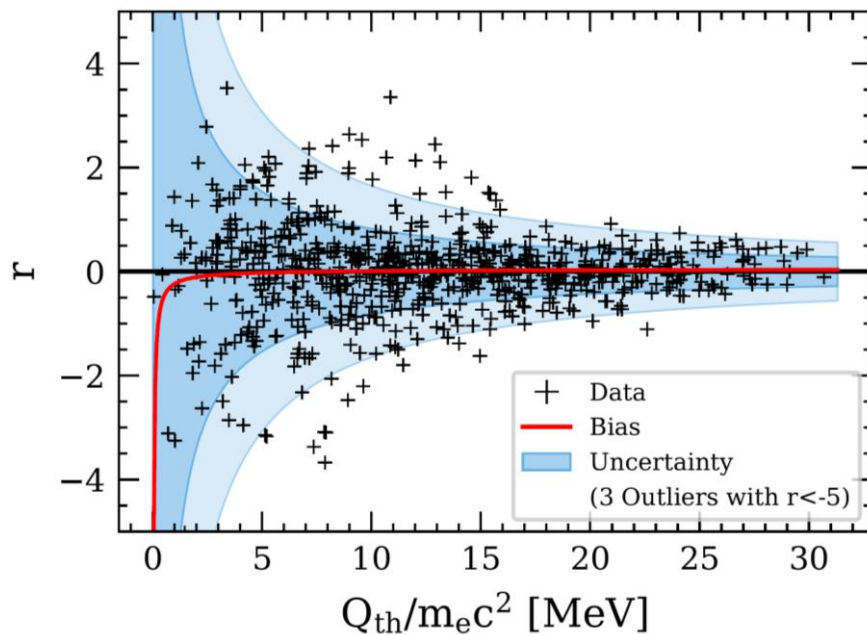
- More than half of examined lifetimes were already correct
- Only a few lifetimes change significantly once corrected
- Remaining corrections likely very small



Results and Comparisons

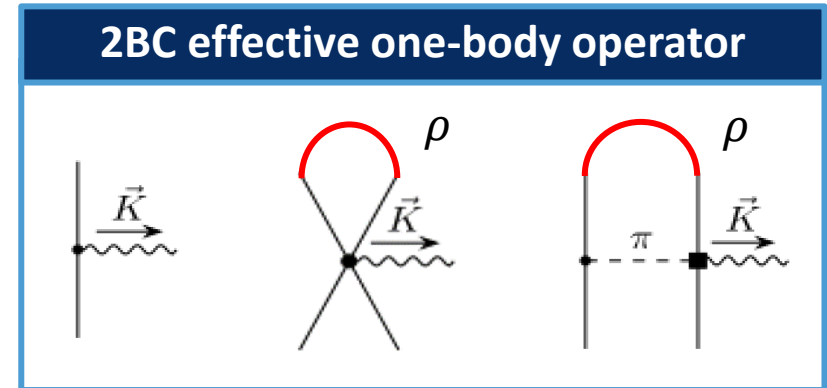
$$r_i = \log_{10} \left(\frac{t_{\text{th}}}{t_{\text{exp}}} \right)$$

$$r_i(q_{\text{g.s.}}^{\text{th}}) = b_c + f_r^P(q_{\text{g.s.}}^{\text{th}})b_q + \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_r)$$



Improving the Description of Beta Decay

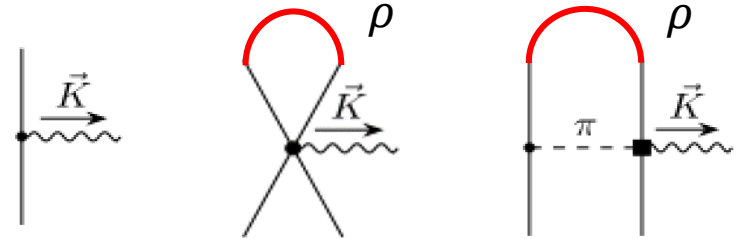
- **QRPA response to two-body currents with pnFAM**
 - Two-body currents responsible for a large portion of quenching of axial vector coupling
 - Compute two-body matrix elements for axial current in HO basis
 - Use pnFAM to compute response to effective one-body operator
 - How much will a more detailed account of the nuclear density affect results? Pairing? Deformation?



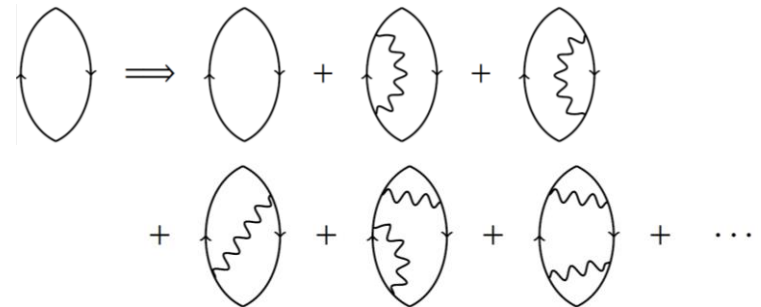
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- **Developing a FAM for beyond QRPA**
 - Multi-phonon physics can improve the ability to capture low-lying strength
 - An extension of the FAM will open the door for feasible global calculations that include correlations beyond QRPA

2BC effective one-body operator



P-H propagator with phonon exchange



THANK YOU!

Special thanks to collaborators

Jonathan Engel

Nicolas Schunck

Tong Li

Mengzhi Chen