Factorization of shell-model ground-states

T. Papenbrock\textsuperscript{1,2} and D. J. Dean\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA
\textsuperscript{2}Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Tennessee, Knoxville TN 37996-1201, USA
(Dated: June 5, 2005)

We present a new method that accurately approximates the shell-model ground-state by products of suitable states. The optimal factors are determined by a variational principle and result from the solution of rather low-dimensional eigenvalue problems. The power of this method is demonstrated by computations of ground-states and low-lying excitations in sd-shell and pf-shell nuclei.

PACS numbers: 21.60.Cs, 21.10.Dr, 27.40.+t, 27.40.+z

Realistic nuclear structure models are notoriously difficult to solve due to the complexity of the nucleon-nucleon interaction and the sheer size of the model spaces. Exact diagonalizations are now possible for pf-shell nuclei \cite{11,22} and for sufficiently light systems \cite{3,4}, and Quantum Monte Carlo calculations \cite{5,6} have solved light nuclei up to mass number \( A = 10 \). For cases where an exact diagonalization is not feasible, various accurate approximations are employed. Important examples are stochastic methods like Shell-Model Monte Carlo \cite{7,8} and Monte Carlo Shell-Model \cite{9}. Recently, non-stochastic approximations have been developed. Examples are the Exponential Convergence Method \cite{10,11,12,13} and the renormalization group (DMRG) \cite{19}, which exploits this rapid fall-off of singular values in a wave-function factorization.

We divide the set of single-particle orbitals into two subsets, \( \mathcal{P} \) and \( \mathcal{N} \), respectively. Here \( \mathcal{P} \) represents the set of all proton orbitals while \( \mathcal{N} \) denotes the set of all neutron orbitals. We label many-body basis states within each subset as \( \{|\pi_\alpha\rangle, \alpha = 1, \ldots, d_\mathcal{P}\} \) and \( \{|\nu_\alpha\rangle, \alpha = 1, \ldots, d_\mathcal{N}\} \). We expand a nuclear many-body state \( |\Psi\rangle \) in terms of the proton and neutron states

\[
|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} \Psi_{\alpha\beta} |\pi_\alpha\rangle |\nu_\beta\rangle.
\]

This expansion is not unique since the amplitudes \( \Psi_{\alpha\beta} \) depend on the choice of basis states within the two subsets. There is, however, a preferred basis in which the amplitudes \( \Psi_{\alpha\beta} \) are diagonal. This basis is obtained from a singular value decomposition of the amplitude matrix \( \Psi_{\alpha\beta} \), i.e., \( \Psi = USV^T \), with diagonal \( S \) and orthogonal matrices \( U \) and \( V \).

\[
|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{\min\left(d_\mathcal{P}, d_\mathcal{N}\right)} s_j |\tilde{\pi}_j\rangle |\tilde{\nu}_j\rangle.
\]

Here \( s_j \) denote the singular values while the correlated \( \mathcal{P} \)-states \( |\tilde{\pi}_j\rangle \) and the \( \mathcal{N} \)-states \( |\tilde{\nu}_j\rangle \) are orthonormal sets of left and right singular vectors, respectively. The non-negative singular values \( s_1 \geq s_2 \geq s_3 \) ... fulfill \( \sum_j s_j^2 = 1 \) due to wave function normalization. It is interesting to take ground-states of realistic nuclear many-body Hamiltonians and compute their singular value decomposition in terms of proton and neutron states. To this purpose we take the amplitude matrix \( \Psi_{\alpha\beta} \) of the ground state \( |\Psi\rangle \) and perform a numerical singular value decomposition of this matrix. Figure 1 shows the squares of the singular values for the ground-states of sd-shell nuclei \( ^{20}\text{Ne} \) (\( \ast \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 66 \)), \( ^{22}\text{Ne} \) (\( \times \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 66 \)), \( ^{44}\text{Ti} \) (\( + \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 190 \)), and \( ^{24}\text{Mg} \) (\( \bullet \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 495 \)).

FIG. 1: Singular values \( s_j^2 \) for ground-states of \( ^{20}\text{Ne} \) (\( \ast \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 66 \)), \( ^{22}\text{Ne} \) (\( \times \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 66 \)), \( ^{44}\text{Ti} \) (\( + \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 190 \)), and \( ^{24}\text{Mg} \) (\( \bullet \), \( d_\mathcal{P} = 495 \)).
In this paper, we present an alternative technique that efficiently factorizes shell-model ground-states and determines the optimal factors for a given truncation. We make the ansatz

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{\Omega} |p_j\rangle |n_j\rangle. \tag{3}$$

Here, the unknown factors are the $P$-states $|p_j\rangle$ and the $N$-states $|n_j\rangle$. The truncation is controlled by the parameter $\Omega$ which counts the number of desired factors. Figure 1 suggests that $\Omega \ll \min (d_P, d_N)$ yields accurate approximations to shell-model ground-states. This is also the result of our numerical computations below.

Let $\hat{H}$ be the nuclear many-body Hamiltonian. The unknown $P$-states $|p_j\rangle$ and $N$-states $|n_j\rangle$ in Eq. (3) are obtained from a variation of the energy $E = \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle / \langle \psi | \psi \rangle$, which yields ($j = 1, \ldots, \Omega$)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\Omega} \left( \langle n_j | \hat{H} | n_i \rangle - E \langle n_j | n_i \rangle \right) |p_i\rangle = 0,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\Omega} \left( \langle p_j | \hat{H} | p_i \rangle - E \langle p_j | p_i \rangle \right) |n_i\rangle = 0. \tag{4}$$

These nonlinear equations are not easy to solve simultaneously. Note however that for fixed neutron (proton) states the first (second) set of these equations constitutes a generalized eigenvalue problem for the proton (neutron) states. Consider the first set of the Eqs. (4). The operator $\langle n_i | \hat{H} | n_j \rangle$ acts on $P$-space and is determined by the nuclear structure Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_N + \hat{H}_P + \hat{V}_{PN}, \tag{5}$$

with

$$\hat{H}_N = \sum_{n} \varepsilon_n \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} \hat{a}_n + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n,n',m,m'} v_{nn'm'm} \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{n'}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_m \hat{a}_{m'},$$

$$\hat{H}_P = \sum_{p} \varepsilon_p \hat{a}_p^{\dagger} \hat{a}_p + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{p,p',q,q'} v_{pp'q'q} \hat{a}_p^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{p'}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_q \hat{a}_{q'}, \tag{6}$$

$$\hat{V}_{PN} = \sum_{p,n,n',p'} v_{npn'p'} \hat{a}_p \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{p'}.$$}

Here, we use indices $p, q$ and $m, n$ to refer to proton and neutron orbitals, respectively. The antisymmetric two-body matrix elements are denoted as $v_{ijkl}$.

Thus, the $P$-space Hamilton operator $\langle n_j | \hat{H} | n_i \rangle$ is

$$\langle n_i | \hat{H} | n_j \rangle = \sum_{p,p'} \left( \sum_{n,n'} v_{npn'p'} \langle n_i | \hat{a}_n^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{n'} | n_j \rangle \right) \hat{a}_p^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{p'}$$

$$+ \langle n_i | \hat{H}_N | n_j \rangle + \langle n_i | n_j \rangle \hat{H}_P. \tag{7}$$

Note that the neutron-proton interaction $\hat{V}_{PN}$ results into a one-body proton operator while the neutron Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_N$ yields a constant. This concludes the detailed explanation of the first set of equations in Eq. (4). The second set has an identical structure, only the role of neutrons and protons is reversed.

We solve the coupled set of nonlinear equations (4) iteratively as follows. We choose a random set of initial $N$-states $\{|n_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$ and solve the first set of Eq. (4) for these $P$-states $\{|p_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$ that yield the lowest energy $E$. We then use this solution for the second set of Eq. (4) which yields improved $N$-states $\{|n_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$. We iterate this procedure until the energy $E$ is converged, typically 5-20 times. The advantage of the factorization method is that the dimensionality of the eigenvalue problem is $\Omega \times \max (d_P, d_N)$ while an exact diagonalization scales like $d_P \times d_N$. Before we present numerical results we note two further developments of the method. First, we will exploit the non-uniqueness of the ansatz (3) to reduce the generalized eigenvalue problem to a standard eigenvalue problem. Second, we will use the rotational symmetry of the shell-model Hamiltonian (4) to give a $m$-scheme formulation of the factorization method.

To reduce the Eqs. (4) to a standard eigenvalue problem we choose an orthonormal set of initial $N$-states $\{|n_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$ as input to the first eigenvalue problem. This reduces the “overlap” matrix $\langle n_j | n_i \rangle$ to a unit matrix, and we solve a standard eigenvalue problem to obtain the $P$-states $\{|p_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$. The resulting $P$-states will not be orthogonal in general. Their coefficient matrix $C$ with elements $C_{\alpha j} \equiv \langle \pi_\alpha | p_j \rangle$ may, however, be factorized in a singular value decomposition as $C = U D V^T$. Here $D$ denotes a diagonal $\Omega \times \Omega$ matrix while $U$ is a (column) orthogonal $d_P \times \Omega$ matrix, and $V$ is an orthogonal $\Omega \times \Omega$ matrix. The transformed states ($j = 1, \ldots, \Omega$)

$$|p'_j\rangle = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{d_P} U_{\alpha j} |\pi_\alpha\rangle,$$

$$|n'_j\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\Omega} V_{ij} |n_i\rangle$$

are orthonormal in $P$-space and $N$-space, respectively, and fulfill

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{\Omega} |p'_j\rangle |n'_j\rangle = \sum_{j=1}^{\Omega} D_{jj} |p'_j\rangle |n'_j\rangle. \tag{8}$$

We then input the new $P$-states $\{|p'_j\rangle, j = 1, \ldots, \Omega\}$ to the second set in Eq. (4), which poses a standard eigenvalue problem for the $N$-states. The transformed neutron states $D_{jj} |n'_j\rangle$ are good starting vectors for the Lanczos iteration. We iterate the whole procedure until the ground-state energy converges to an appropriate level of accuracy. Note that the singular value decomposition is very inexpensive compared to the diagonalization. This procedure also has the advantage that it yields the singular values $D_{jj}$ of the ground-state factorization.
Table I shows the results for the $pf$-shell nuclei $^{44}\text{Ti}$, $^{48}\text{Cr}$, $^{52}\text{Fe}$, and $^{56}\text{Ni}$. The results from the severely truncated factorization deviate about 2-4 MeV from the exact results (from Ref. [2]). For comparison, we also list the dimension of the eigenvalue problem. It is also interesting to use the $m$-scheme factorization and set $\Omega_m = 1$ in Eq. (9). This corresponds to $\alpha = 0$ in Eq. (10) and yields a problem of equal dimension as the factorization (9) with truncation $\Omega = 1$. Results are also listed in Table I. The advantage of the $m$-scheme factorization is clearly visible as the corresponding results typically differ only 1-2 MeV from the exact results. This makes this severe truncation particularly interesting to compute good starting vectors for large-scale nuclear structure problems. After these encouraging results we will in the following include more factors to obtain more accurate ground-state factorizations.

We turn to numerical tests of the factorization method. We solve the eigenvalue equations with the sparse matrix solver ARPACK [20]. In a first step we set $\Omega = 1$ in the ansatz (3) and compare the most severely truncated factorization with exact diagonalization. The factorization requires us to iteratively solve eigenvalue problems with rather low dimension $d_P$ and $d_N$, respectively. Table I shows the results for the $pf$-shell nuclei $^{44}\text{Ti}$, $^{48}\text{Cr}$, $^{52}\text{Fe}$, and $^{56}\text{Ni}$. The results from the severely truncated factorization deviate about 2-4 MeV from the exact results (from Ref. [2]). For comparison, we also list the dimension of the eigenvalue problem. It is also interesting to use the $m$-scheme factorization and set $\Omega_m = 1$ in Eq. (9). This corresponds to $\alpha = 0$ in Eq. (10) and yields a problem of equal dimension as the factorization (9) with truncation $\Omega = 1$. Results are also listed in Table I. The advantage of the $m$-scheme factorization is clearly visible as the corresponding results typically differ only 1-2 MeV from the exact results. This makes this severe truncation particularly interesting to compute good starting vectors for large-scale nuclear structure problems. After these encouraging results we will in the following include more factors to obtain more accurate ground-state factorizations.

We use the $m$-scheme factorization to compute accurate approximations to ground-state energies. As a first test case we consider the $sd$-shell nucleus $^{24}\text{Mg}$ with the USD interaction [17]. The exact diagonalization yields the ground-states energy $E_0 = -87.08$ MeV and has $m$-scheme dimension $d_{\text{max}} = 28503$. We solve the eigenvalue problem (3) for the ground state but also record a few excited energy solutions. The hollow data points in Fig. 2 show the resulting excitation spectrum versus the dimension of the eigenvalue problem relative to the dimension of the full $m$-scheme diagonalization, $d/d_{\text{max}}$. The ground-state converges very fast while the excited states converge somewhat slower toward the exact results. To obtain fast converging results for the excited states, we directly solve the eigenvalue problem (3) for excited energies. The full data points in Fig. 2 show the results of such calculations for the first and second excited state, respectively.

Figure 4 shows the squared overlaps of the factorization results with the exact solution versus the dimension $d$ of the eigenvalue problem. Excellent results are obtained for the ground state (which was directly targeted)
and for the excited states. The inset of Fig. 3 shows that the angular momenta of the low-lying states are accurately reproduced even at severe truncations. This indicates that transition matrix elements can also be calculated very accurately. The results of Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 clearly demonstrate the efficiency and accuracy of the factorization.

For pf-shell nuclei we use the KB3 interaction and compute the ground-states of $^{56}$Ni and $^{48}$Cr. The respective $m$-scheme dimensions are $d_{\text{max}} = 1.087 \times 10^9$ and $d_{\text{max}} = 1.96 \times 10^6$. Figure 4 shows the ground-state energies for $^{56}$Ni and $^{48}$Cr (inset) plotted versus the relative dimension $d/d_{\text{max}}$ of the respective eigenvalue problem. We also show an exponential fit of the form $E(d/d_{\text{max}}) = E_0 + b \exp \left(-cd/d_{\text{max}}\right)$ to the rightmost seven and six data points, respectively. For $^{56}$Ni ($^{48}$Cr) the resulting ground-state energy is only 100 keV (30 keV) above the exact result while the dimension of the eigenvalue problem is dramatically reduced by a factor 1000 (factor 12). Figure 5 shows the excitation spectrum relative to the ground-state. Our method reproduces the level spacings of the two lowest excitations very accurately even at the most severe truncation, while the spacings to the higher levels are about 300 keV too large. Quantum numbers are reproduced accurately for $d/d_{\text{max}} \gtrsim 0.05$. Considering the modest size of the eigenvalue problem we solved, these are very good results. We also compared the $m$-scheme factorization with a particle-hole calculation. The results are listed in Table II and clearly demonstrate the fast convergence of the factorization method.

Let us also compare the ground-state factorization presented in this work to three related methods. The DMRG also bases its truncation on the singular values. Recent applications to simple nuclear structure problems were very successful, but the application to realistic nuclear structure problems seems more difficult as the convergence is very slow. Recently, Andreozzi and Porrini approximated the shell-model ground-state by products of eigenstates of the proton-proton and neutron-neutron Hamiltonian. This method yields quite good results for energy spacings of low-lying shell-model states. However, the generation of the eigenstates might become impractical for the large proton and neutron spaces. A third related method is the Exponen-
Convergence Method (ECM) [10, 11, 12, 13]. A direct comparison is not easy since the FPD6 interaction is used for pf-shell nuclei, and since ECM results are plotted versus JT-coupled dimension of the truncated space. However, it seems that the convergence of our method is considerably faster. For $^{48}$Cr, for instance, our rate of exponential convergence is $c \approx -31.38$ (See Fig. 1), which is about a factor eight larger than what is reported for the ECM in Fig. 1 of Ref. [12]. For $^{56}$Ni, our exponential rate is about a factor 200 larger than the ECM rate [22], and our identification of the exponential region requires an $m$-scheme dimension $d \approx 10^6$ (See Fig. 11 while the ECM requires an $m$-scheme dimension of 4-5 million [22].

In summary, we proposed a new method that factorizes ground-states of realistic nuclear structure Hamiltonians. The optimal factors are derived from a variational principle and are the solution of rather low-dimensional eigenvalue problems. The approximated states and energies converge exponentially quickly as more factors are included, and quantum numbers are accurately reproduced. Computations for sd-shell and pf-shell nuclei show that highly accurate approximations may result from eigenvalue problems whose dimensions are reduced by orders of magnitude.

The authors thank G. Stoitcheva for useful discussions and help in the uncoupling of matrix elements, and acknowledge communications with M. Horoi. This research used resources of the Center for Computational Sciences at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract Nos. DE-FG02-96ER40963 (University of Tennessee) and DE-AC05-00OR22725 with UT-Battelle, LLC (Oak Ridge National Laboratory).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$m$-scheme fact.</th>
<th>$E_0$ [MeV]</th>
<th>$d$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-31.06</td>
<td>-31.11</td>
<td>62,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32.68</td>
<td>-32.62</td>
<td>1,328,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32.83</td>
<td>-32.83</td>
<td>1,328,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE II: Comparison of $m$-scheme factorization method with a particle-hole calculation for $^{48}$Cr (KB3 interaction). $d$ denotes the dimension of the corresponding eigenvalue problem.


[22] M. Horoi, private communication.