

# Density Matrix Renormalization Group Approach for many body open quantum systems

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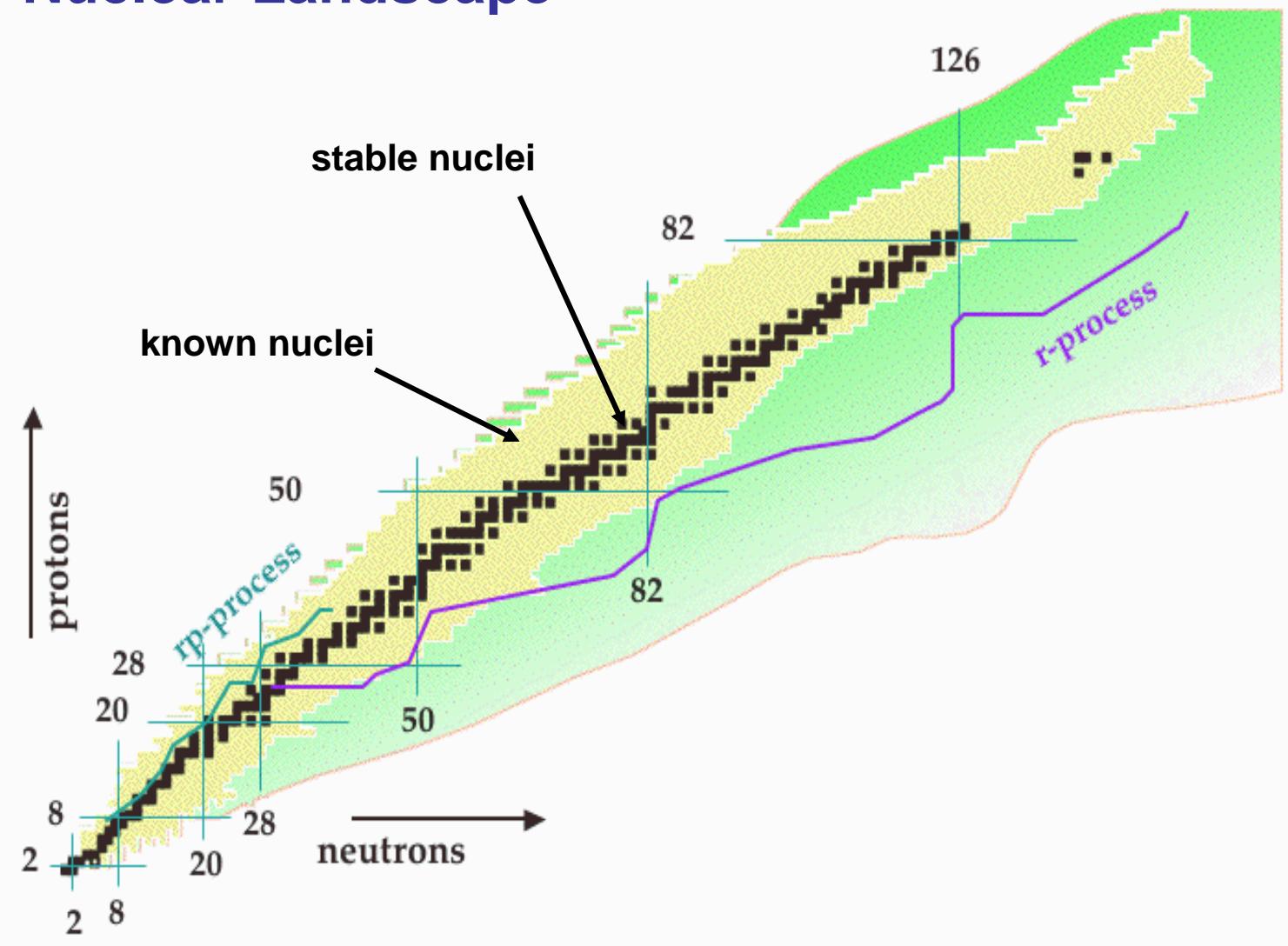
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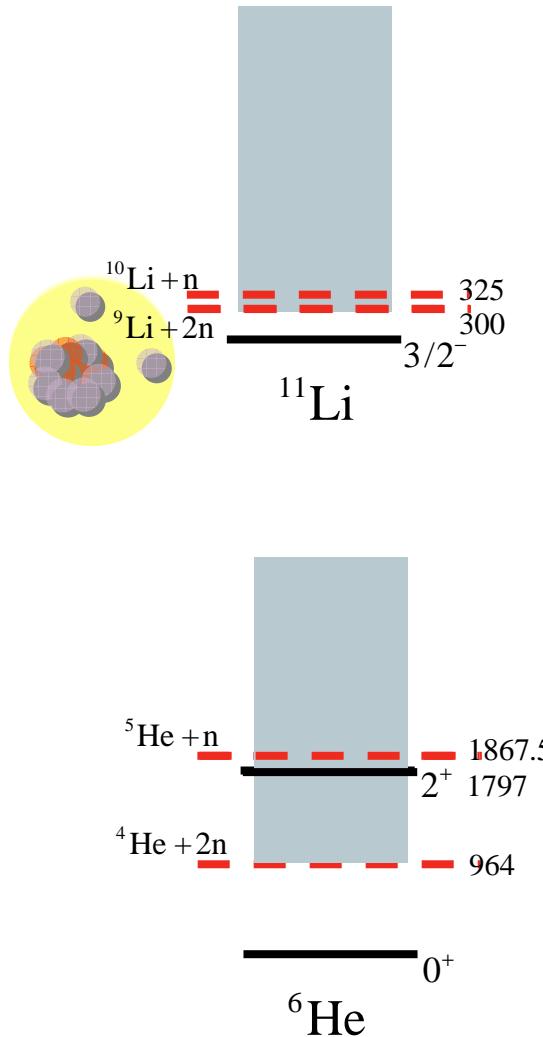
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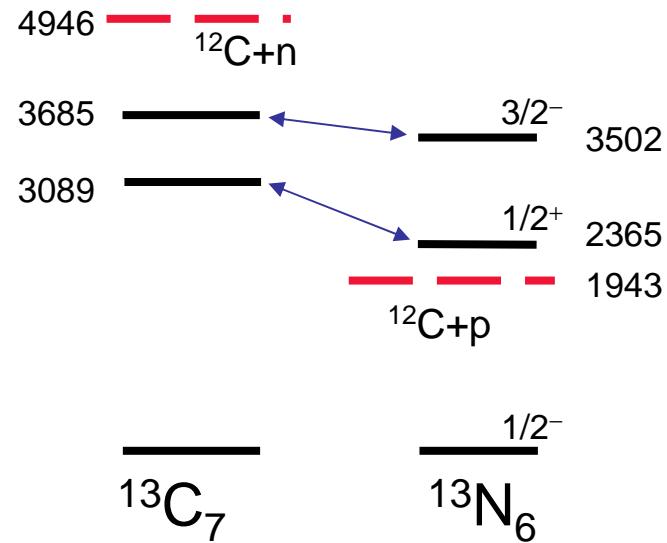
# Nuclear Landscape



## Halo structures

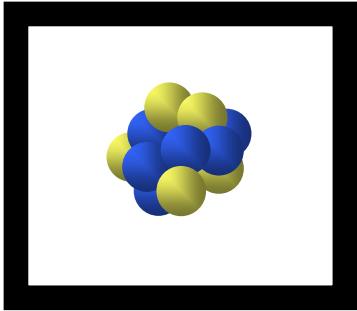


## Thomas-Ehrmann effect

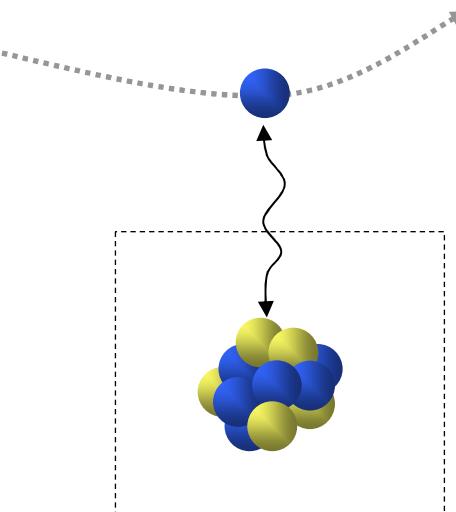


Spectra and matter distribution  
modified by the proximity of  
scattering continuum

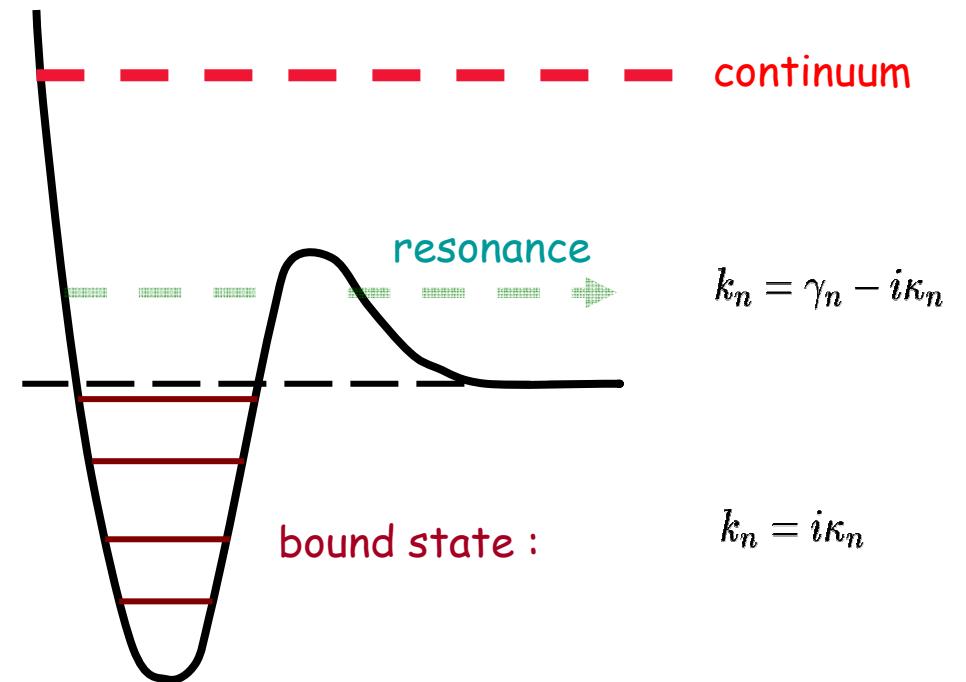
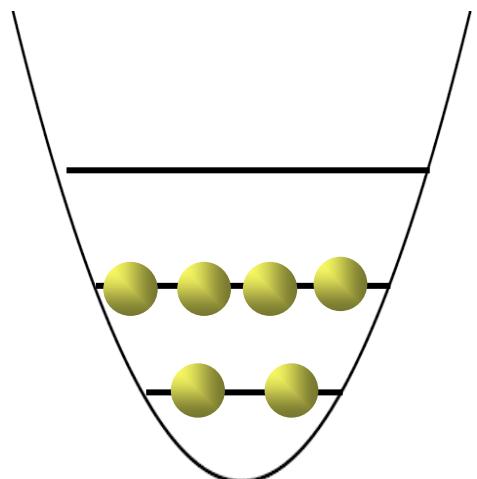
## Closed quantum system



## Open quantum system



### Infinite well



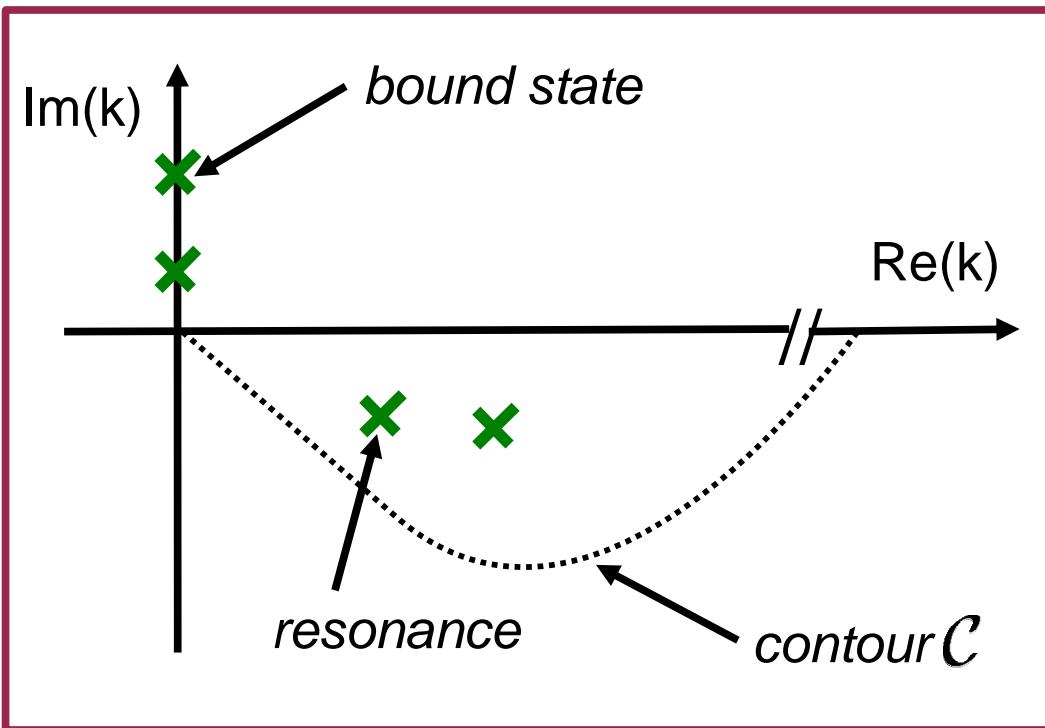
# Gamow Shell Model

N. Michel et al., PRL. 89, (2002) 042502

R. Id Betan et al., PRL. 89, (2002) 042501

G. Hagen et al, PR C71, (2005) 044314

J.R et al., PRL. 97, (2006) 110603



$$\sum_{\text{pole}} |u_n\rangle \langle \tilde{u}_n| + \int_{\mathcal{C}} dk |u_k\rangle \langle \tilde{u}_k| = 1$$

(Berggren completeness relation)

$$u(r) \sim H_{l,\eta}^+(kr) \quad (\text{bound, resonant state})$$

$$u(r) \sim C^+ H_{l,\eta}^+(kr) + C^- H_{l,\eta}^-(kr) \quad (\text{complex-continuum state})$$

- intrinsic hamiltonian :

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{\mathbf{p}_i^2}{2\mu} + U_i \right] + \sum_{j>i=1}^n \left[ V_{ij} + \frac{1}{A_c} \mathbf{p}_i \mathbf{p}_j \right]$$

- discretization of contour  $\mathcal{C}$  : 
$$\sum_{\text{pole}} |u_n\rangle\langle\tilde{u}_n| + \sum_i |u_i\rangle\langle\tilde{u}_i| \simeq 1$$
- complex symmetric hamiltonian
- need a discretization precise enough to have completeness !

# Density Matrix Renormalization Group (DMRG)

S.R. White, PRL 69 (1992) 2863

O. Legeza et al., PRB 67 (2003) 125114

U. Schollwock, RMP 77 (2005) 259

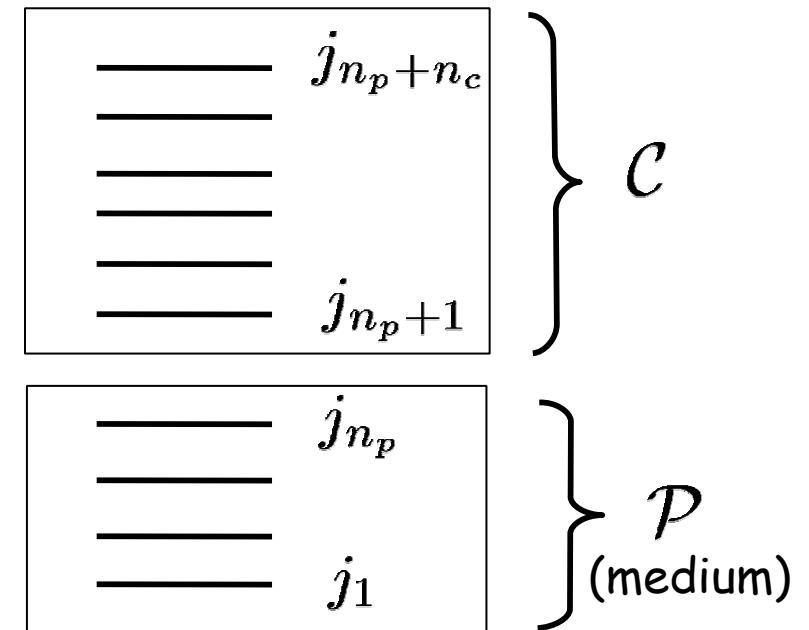
S. Pittel et al., PRC73 (2006) 014301

application to lattice models, spin chain, quantum dots, atomic nuclei.....

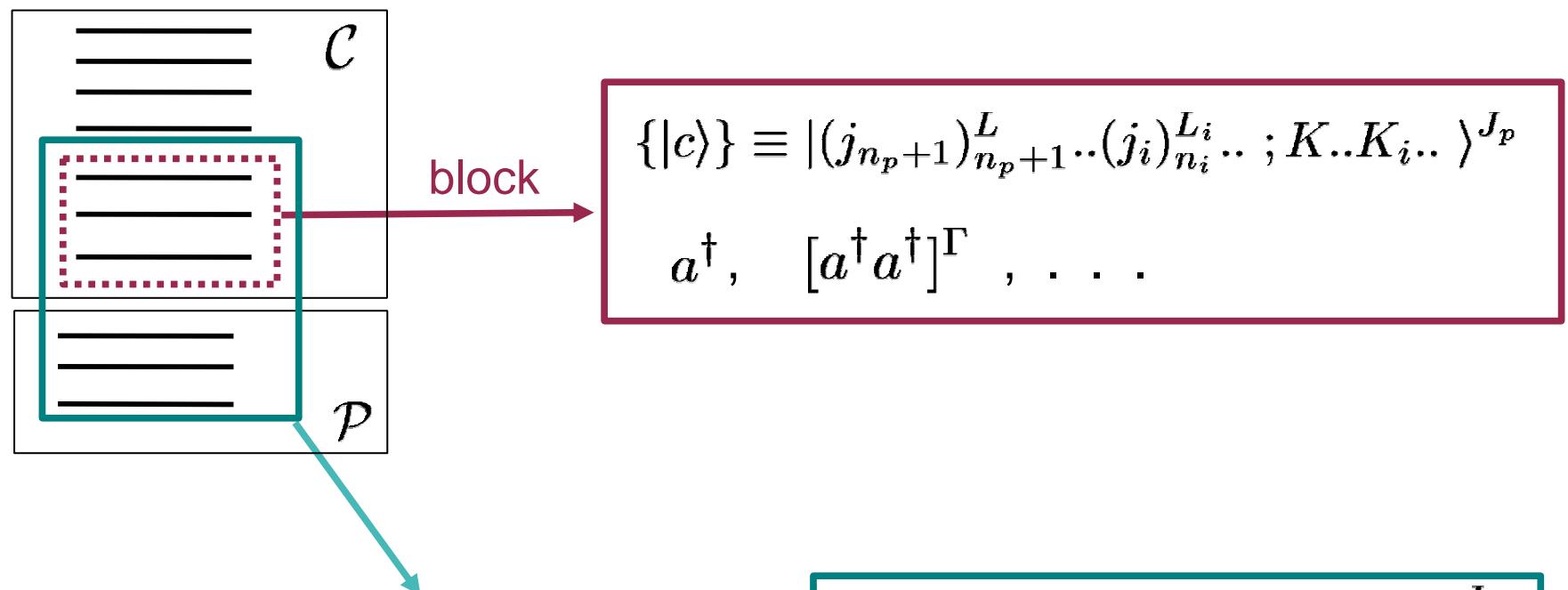
GSM+DMRG

$$|\Psi\rangle^J = \sum_{p,c} \Psi_{pc} [ |p\rangle^{J_p} |c\rangle^{J_c} ]^J$$

DMRG → truncation in  $\mathcal{C}$



- construction of a block in  $\mathcal{C}$  :



- diagonalization in the superblock :

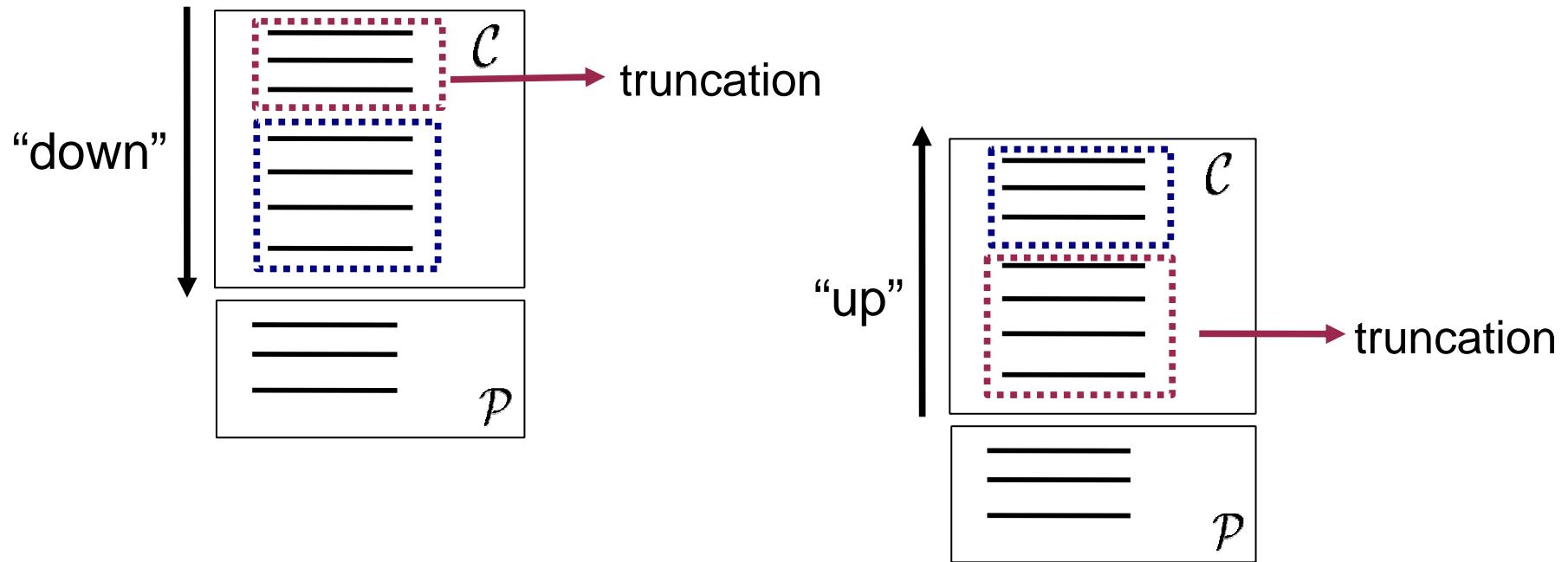
$$|\Psi\rangle^J = \sum_{p,c} \Psi_{pc} (|p\rangle^{J_p} |c\rangle^{J_c})^J$$

- truncation with the density matrix :

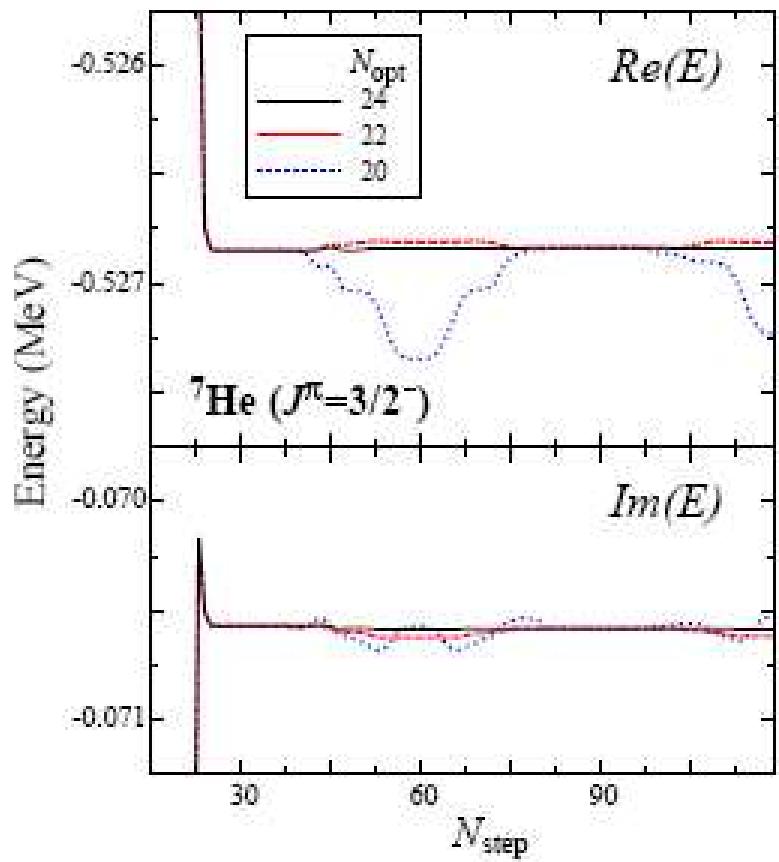
$$\rho_{c,c'}^{J_c} = \sum_p \Psi_{pc} \Psi_{pc'}$$

eigenstates with "largest" eigenvalues  
are kept

# sweeping phase



sweeping until convergence is reached ....



$^7\text{He}$  ,  $J^\pi = 3/2^-$

$\times$  alpha core + 3 neutrons

$\times$  Woods-Saxon + Surface Gaussian Interaction :

$$V_{i,j}^{J,T} = V_0(J, T) \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2}{\mu} \right)^2 \right] \delta(|\mathbf{r}_1| + |\mathbf{r}_2| - 2R_0)$$

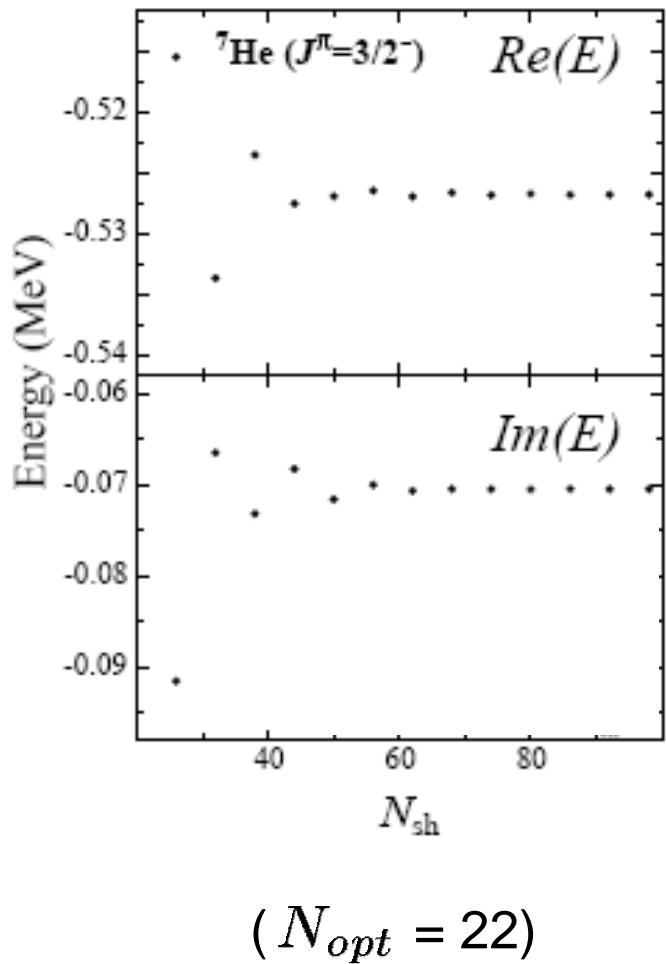
$\times$  pole space :  $0p_{3/2}, 0p_{1/2}$

$\times$  continuum space :  $p_{3/2}, p_{1/2}$  (30 shells each)

Shell Model dimension=83948  
largest matrix in DMRG=1143

(J.R *et al.*, Phys.Rev.Lett. 97  
(2006) 110603)

$^7\text{He}$  ,  $J^\pi = 3/2^-$



Convergence of the real (top) and imaginary part (bottom) of the g.s. energy as a function of the total number of shells  $N_{sh}$  .

total dimension ( $\propto N_{sh}^3$ ):

6149     $\longleftrightarrow$     332171

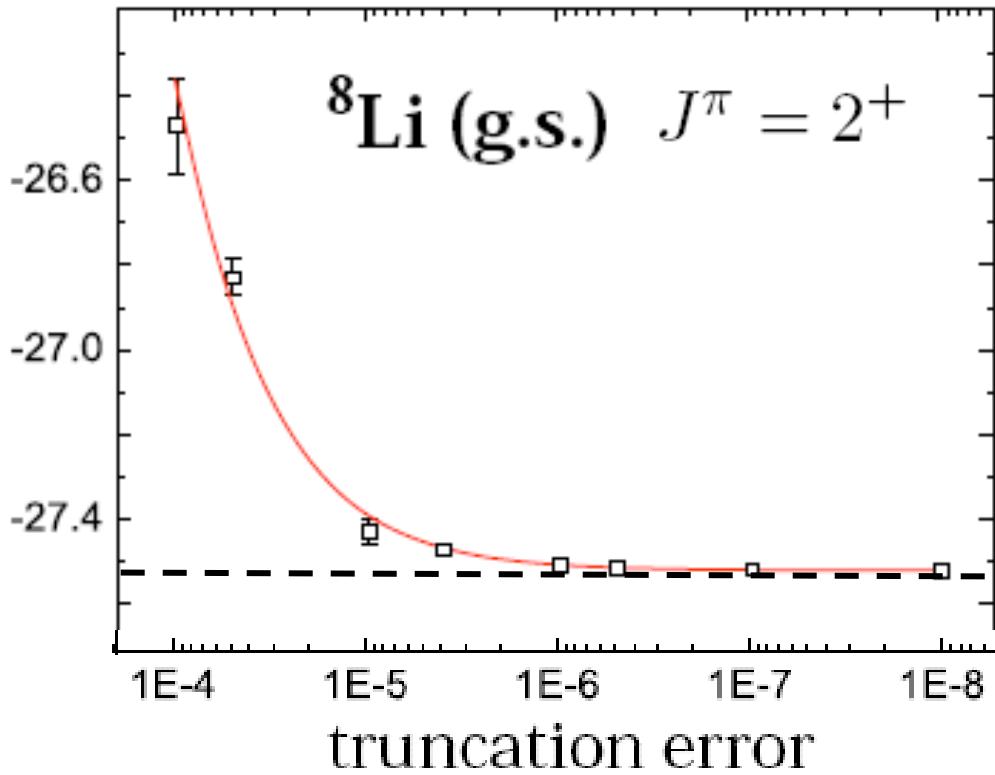
DMRG dimension:

941     $\longleftrightarrow$     1001

Very good scaling with  
number of shells !

## 'Dynamic' truncation

$$\left| 1 - \mathcal{R}e \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} w_i \right) \right| < e$$



$\times$  pole space :  $0p_{3/2}, 0p_{1/2}$  (p/n)

$\times$  continuum space :

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{3/2}, p_{1/2} \text{ complex continuum} \\ s_{1/2}, d_{5/2} \text{ real continuum} \end{array} \right.$

$\times$  52 shells in total

Shell Model dimension: 190616

$e=1E-6:$

6 % of total dimension

precision  $\sim 13$  keV

$e=1E-8:$

16 % of total dimension  
precision  $\sim 0.24$  keV

## Conclusion and Outlook

- Gamow Shell Model+DMRG in J-scheme
  - > very good scaling with number of shells !
- The code is now parallelized
  - > study of heavier systems :  $^{11}\text{Li}$  ...
- implementation of realistic interactions.