

Universality: a bridge between physical scales

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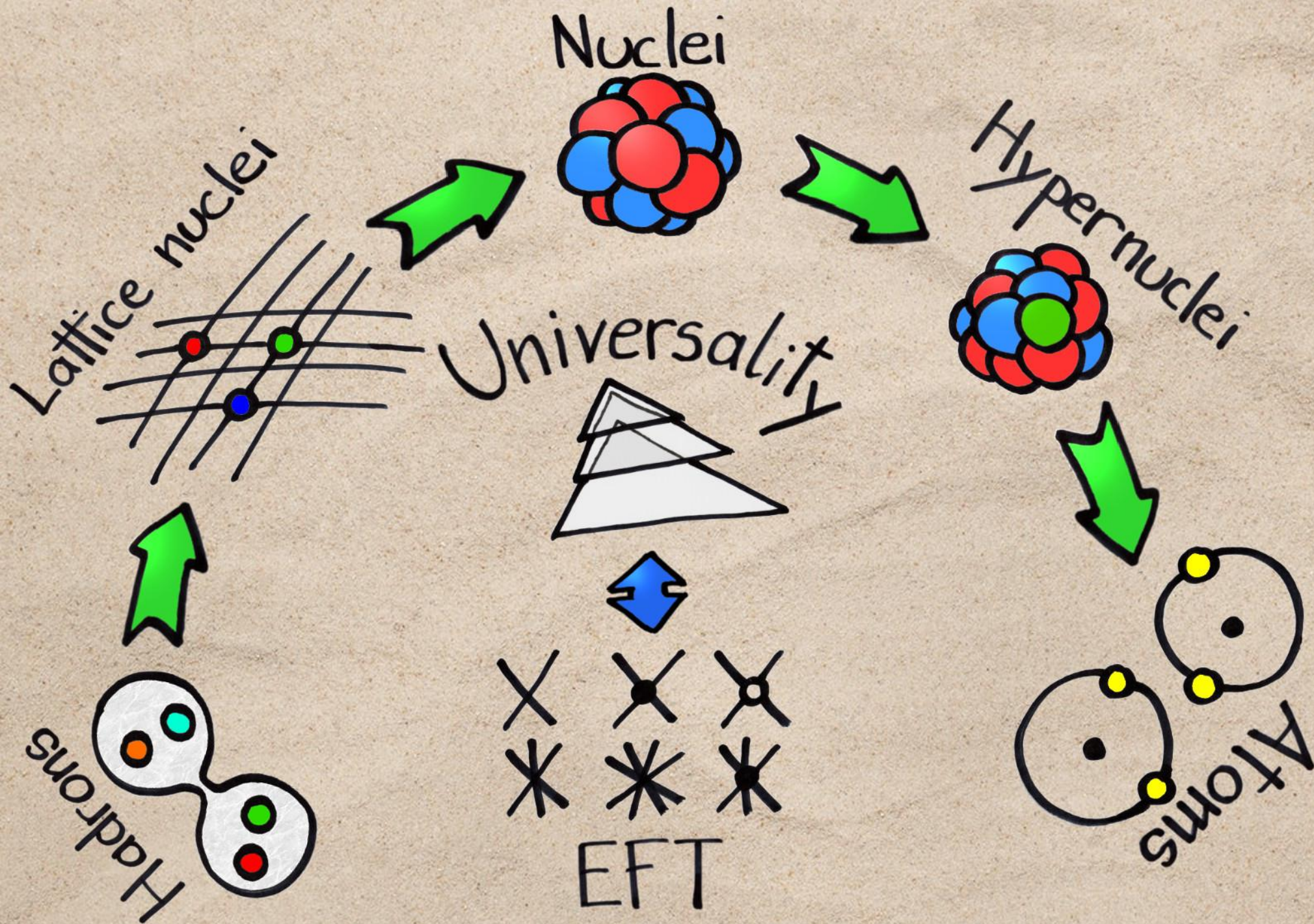


UNIVERSITY
OF TRENTO



האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM





Hadrons (theory):
E. Braaten et al (2003)

Lattice Nuclei (theory):
N. Barnea et al (2015)
L.C. et al (2017)

Nuclei (theory):
U. van Kolck (1999)
S. König (2017)

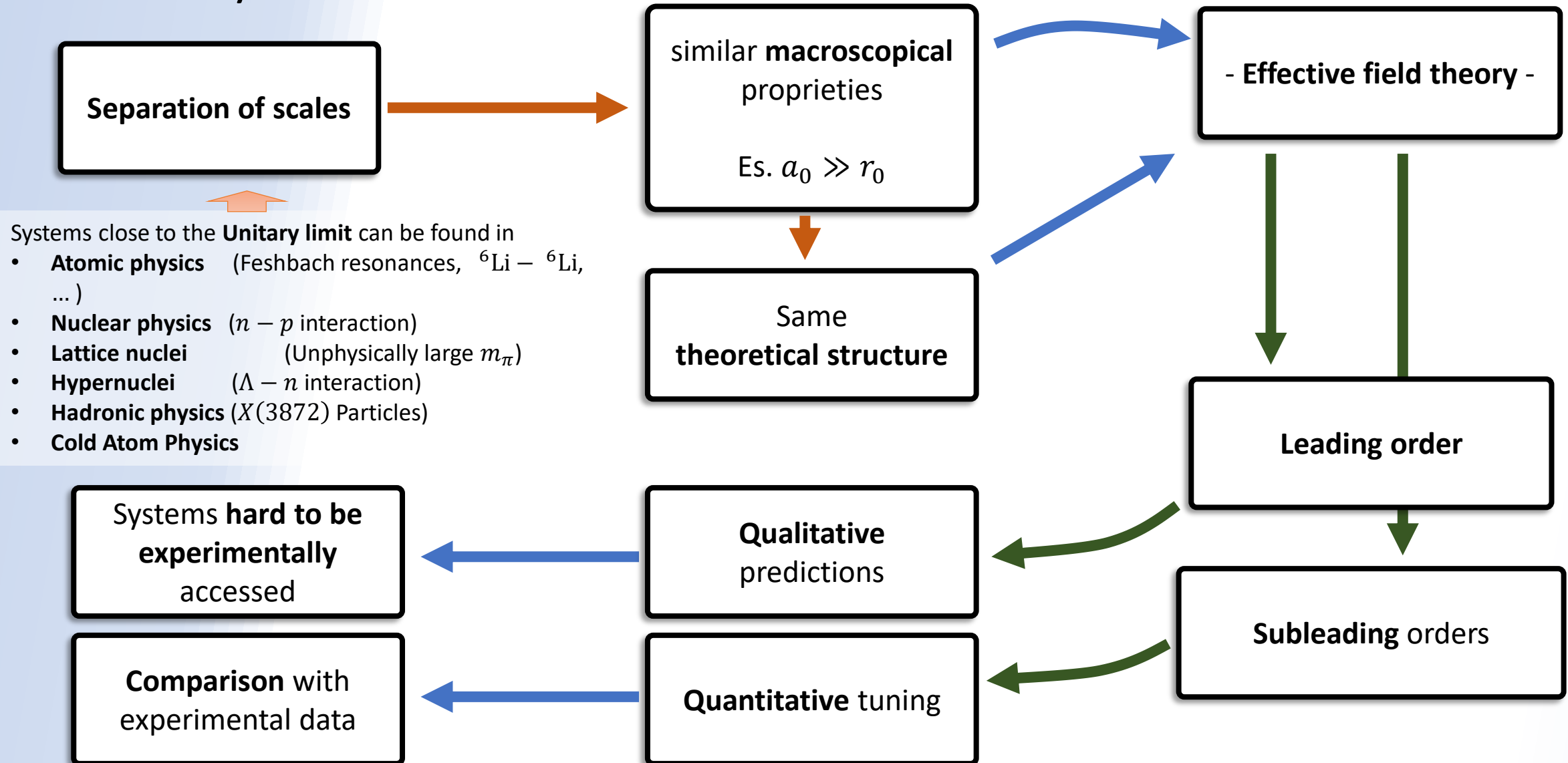
Hypernuclei (theory):
H.-W. Hammer (2001)
L.C. (2018)

Atoms (experiments):
C.A. Regal (2003)
M.W. Zwierlein (2003)
M. E. Gehm (2003)
J. T. Stewart (2007)

Building a theory from the microscopic

a_0 two body system size
 r_0 interaction range

- Unitarity -



Numerics: how to solve the Schrödinger equation



Few-body:

Many-body:

I.e., **stochastic variational method**

I.e., **Quantum Monte Carlo**

- Usually variational methods
- Works for 2-8 particles
- Low errors
- Timescale few minutes to few hours
- Good for **fitting** and extraction of **few-body observables**

- Stochastic method
- Works up to 80 particles
(with auxiliary field)
- Timescale from few hours to ...
- Good for extracting **groundstate observables** in larger systems

Goal: extract observables in few- and many-particle quantum systems;

EFT allows to expand
and write the
Hamiltonian;

Numerical methods
allow to compute
observables;

Systems in the same **universality class** share similar proprieties:
similar theory,
passage of knowledge from a field to another.

If you want to know more,
see you at the **nuclear Coffee** the 15th of December
or write me at contessi@ijclab.in2p3.fr