

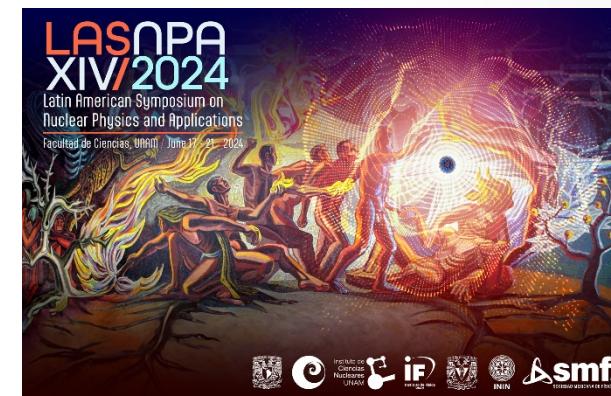


**ECT\***  
EUROPEAN CENTRE  
FOR THEORETICAL STUDIES  
IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

Bira van Kolck



# QUANTUM FRACTALS



# Outline

- Emergence of structure
- Discrete scale invariance
- Bosonic clusters
- Nucleons
- Conclusion

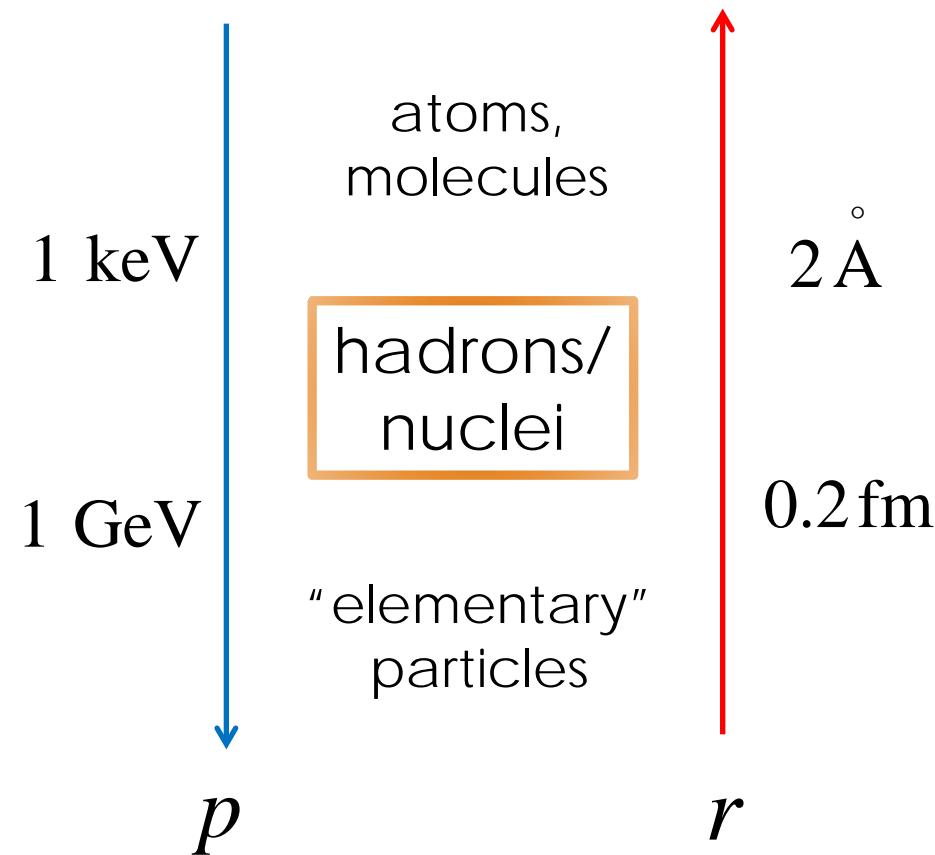
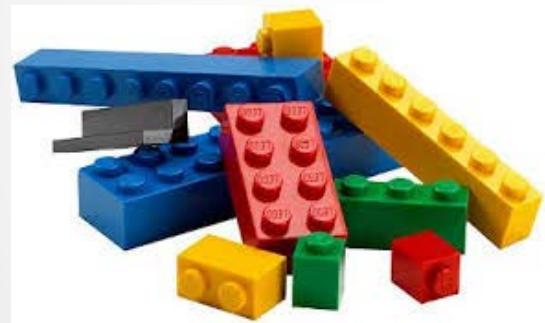
# IN MEMORIAM



Manuel Malheiro  
1960-2024

# Nuclear physics and the emergence of quantum structures

“reduction”:  
what are the  
building blocks?



$pr \sim 1$   
uncertainty principle  
Heisenberg '27



“emergence”:  
how do the building  
blocks fit together?

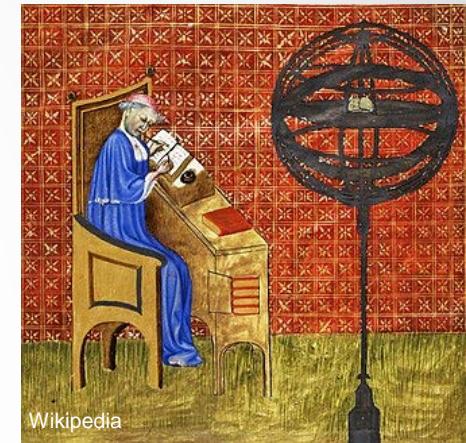
Here:  $\hbar = 1, c = 1$   
 $[m] = [E] = [p] = [r]^{-1} = [t]^{-1}$

# Structures and scales

"... were the world to be made between now and tomorrow 100 or 1,000 times larger or smaller than it is at present, all its parts being enlarged or diminished proportionally, everything would appear tomorrow exactly as now, just as though nothing had been changed."

Nicolas Oresme

a commentary on Aristotle's *De caelo et mundo*, 1377



Wikipedia



stock  
scale transformation



$$\begin{array}{ccc} r \rightarrow \alpha r & \leftrightarrow & p \rightarrow \alpha^{-1} p \\ \alpha \geq 0 & \text{(quantum)} & \\ t/m \rightarrow \alpha^2 t/m & \leftrightarrow & mE \rightarrow \alpha^{-2} mE \end{array}$$



universe  
not  
scale  
invariant

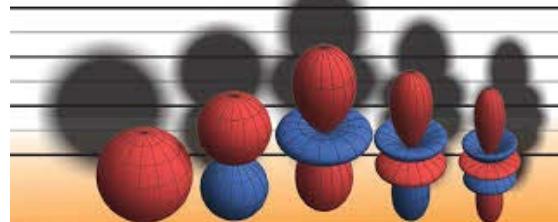
...



$\neq$

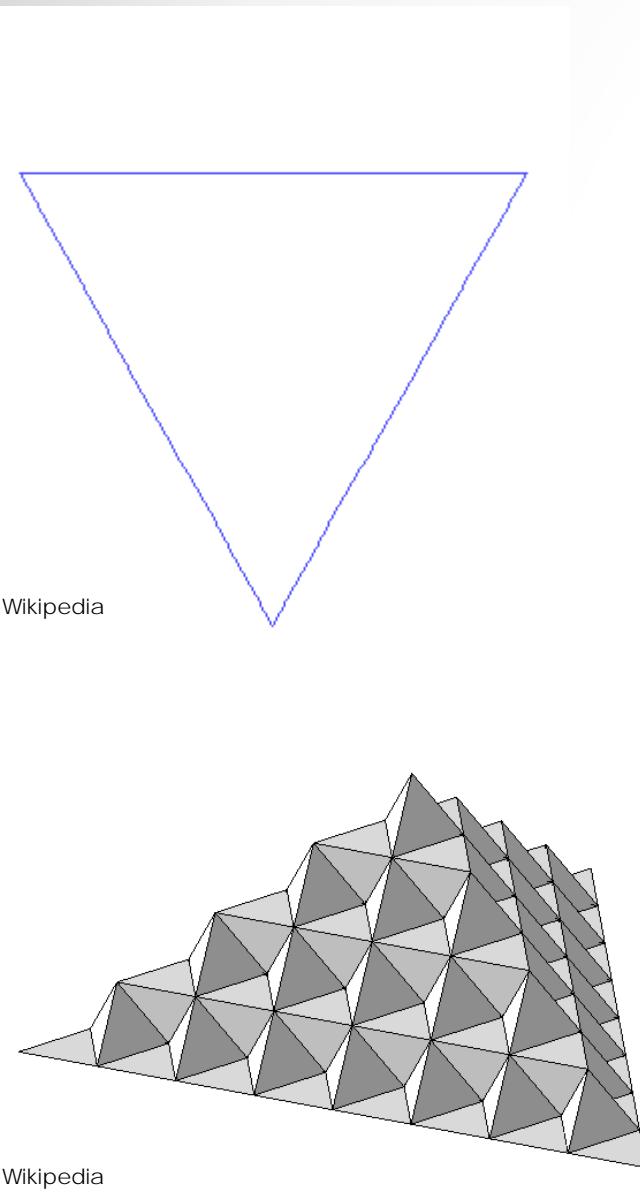


$\neq$

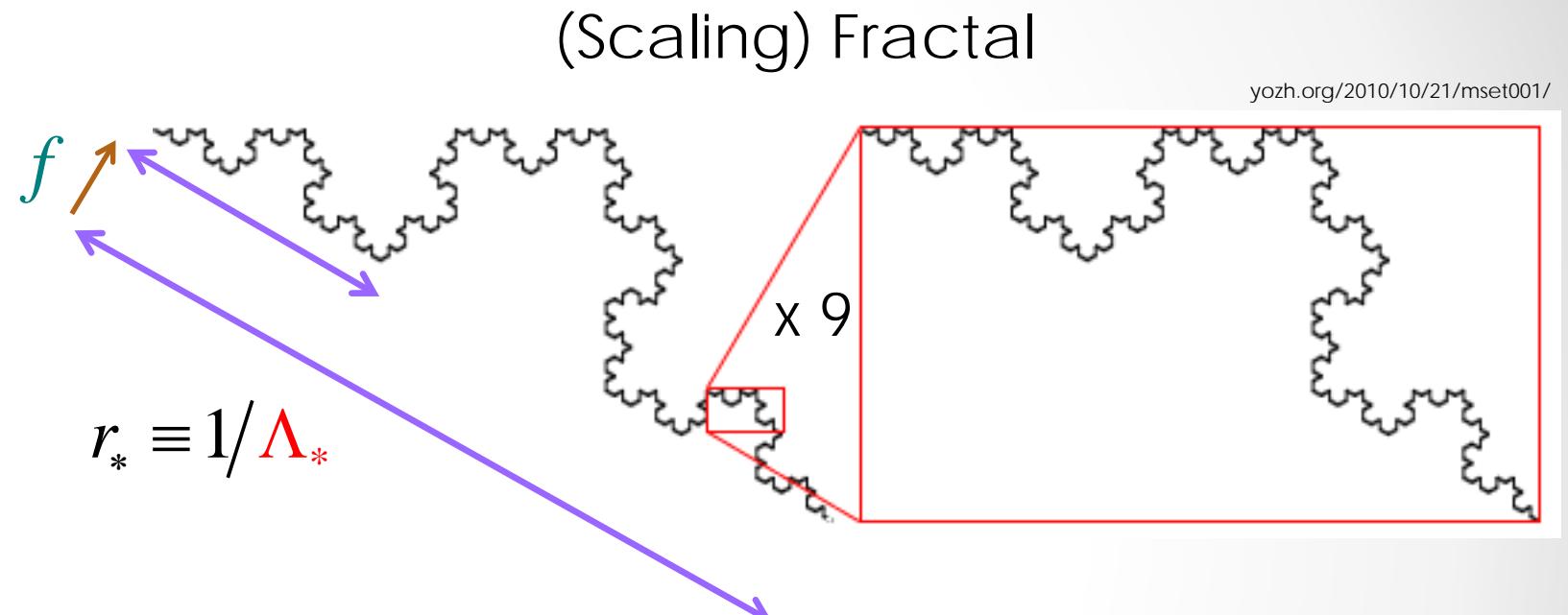


# Simplest “complex” structures: one scale

von Koch 1904



Wikipedia



yozh.org/2010/10/21/mset001/

$$r \rightarrow \alpha_n r = f^n r$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \text{ real} \\ n \text{ integer} \end{array} \right.$$

Discrete scale invariance



New Scientist

Nuclear physics: nucleons (proton or neutron) with spin  $S=1/2$ , nearly the same mass

four-component fermions

$$m_N \approx 940 \text{ MeV}$$

lightest exchanged particles:  
pions  
 $m_\pi \approx 140 \text{ MeV}$

$$V(r) = -\underbrace{\frac{g_{\pi N}^2}{m_N}}_{r^3} e^{-\frac{m_\pi r}{r}} S_{12} + \dots$$

$$\text{range } R \sim m_\pi^{-1} \approx 1.4 \text{ fm}$$

Yukawa '35

proton + neutron,  $S=1$ : deuteron

$$B_2 \approx 2.2 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow \frac{R}{a_2} \approx \frac{\sqrt{m_N B_2}}{m_\pi} \approx \frac{1}{3}$$

binding energy

lightest exchanged particles:  
two photons  
 $m_\gamma = 0$

$$V(r) = -\underbrace{\frac{l_{\text{vdW}}^4}{4\pi m_{\text{at}} r^6}}_{+ \dots}$$

$$\text{"range"} \quad R \sim l_{\text{vdW}}$$

v.d. Waals 1873



two bosonic  ${}^4\text{He}$  atoms,  $S=0$ :  ${}^4\text{He}$  dimer

$$B_2 \approx 1.3 \text{ mK} \rightarrow \frac{R}{a_2} \approx \sqrt{m_N B_2} l_{\text{vdW}} \approx \frac{1}{20}$$

$$l_{\text{vdW}} \approx 5.4 \text{ \AA}$$

multipole expansion  
of interactions

## “Short-Range Effective Field Theory”

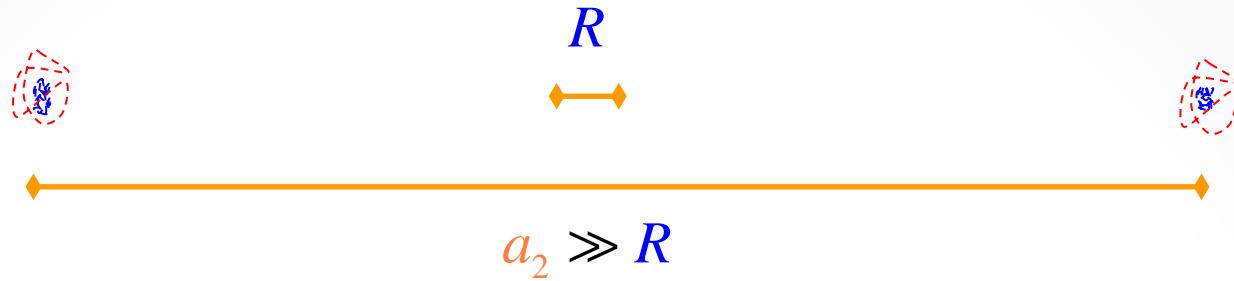
vK '97'98

Bedaque + vK '97

Kaplan, Savage, Wise '98

...

cf. Bethe, Peierls '35



$$V_2(\vec{r}; \Lambda) = \frac{4\pi}{m} \left\{ C_0(\Lambda) \delta_{\Lambda}^{(3)}(\vec{r}) + C_2(\Lambda) \nabla^2 \delta_{\Lambda}^{(3)}(\vec{r}) + \dots \right\}$$

cutoff-dependent  
parameters

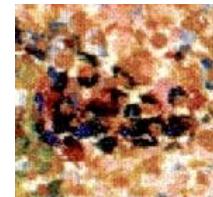
leading  
order

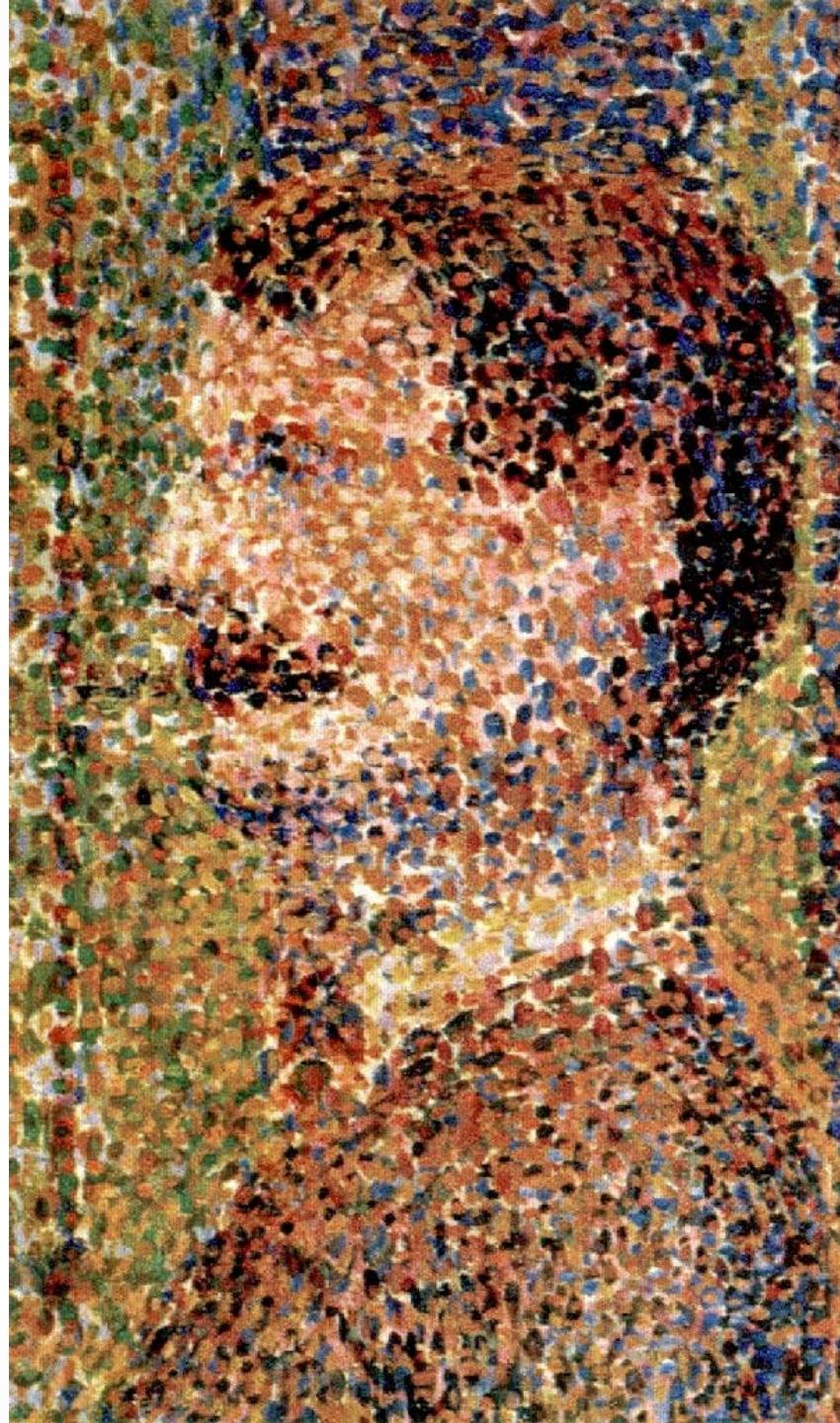
next-to-leading  
order

smeared  
delta function

↓ renormalization

S matrix in expansion in powers of  $R/r$ ,  
insensitive to arbitrary choice of regularization  
as long as  $\Lambda^{-1} \ll R$





Seurat,  
La Parade  
(detail)

LO point limit

$$R \rightarrow 0$$

scale  
invariance

unitarity limit

$$a_2 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\rightarrow mE_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^{-2} mE_2 = 0$$

no scale!

no two-body bound states...

Two-component  
fermions

no  $N$ -body bound states either  
unless

scale invariance broken by external interaction/trap

e.g. 
$$\left. \frac{E_N^{(0)}}{N} \right|_{N \rightarrow \infty} = \xi \frac{3(3\pi^2 \rho)^{2/3}}{10m}$$

Other cases?

universal number  
Bertsch '99

free-gas energy,  
uniform density

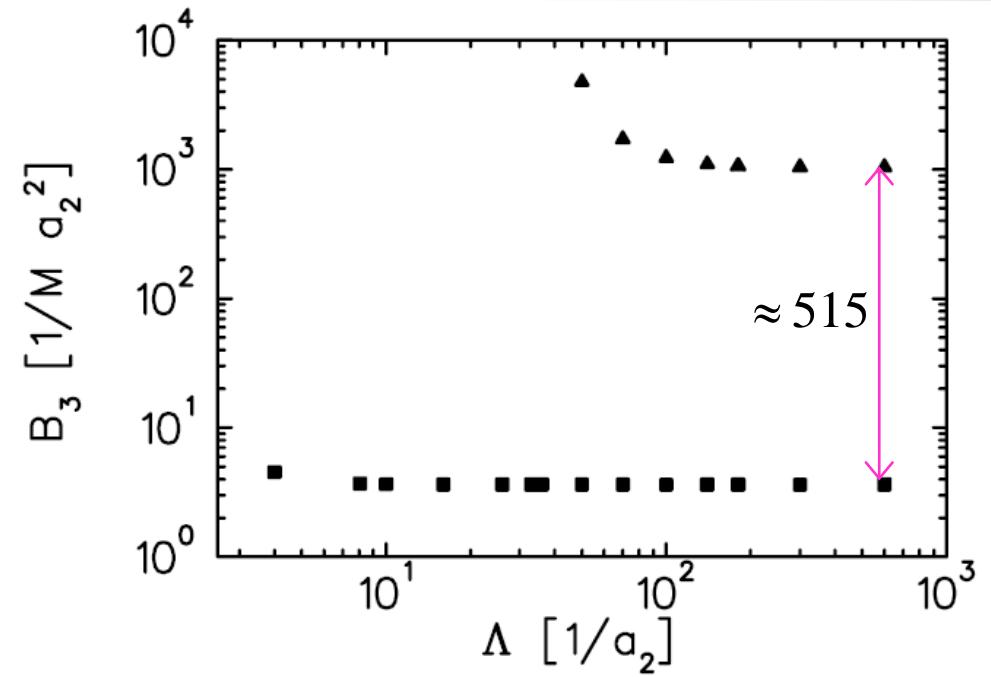
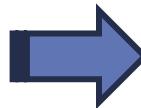
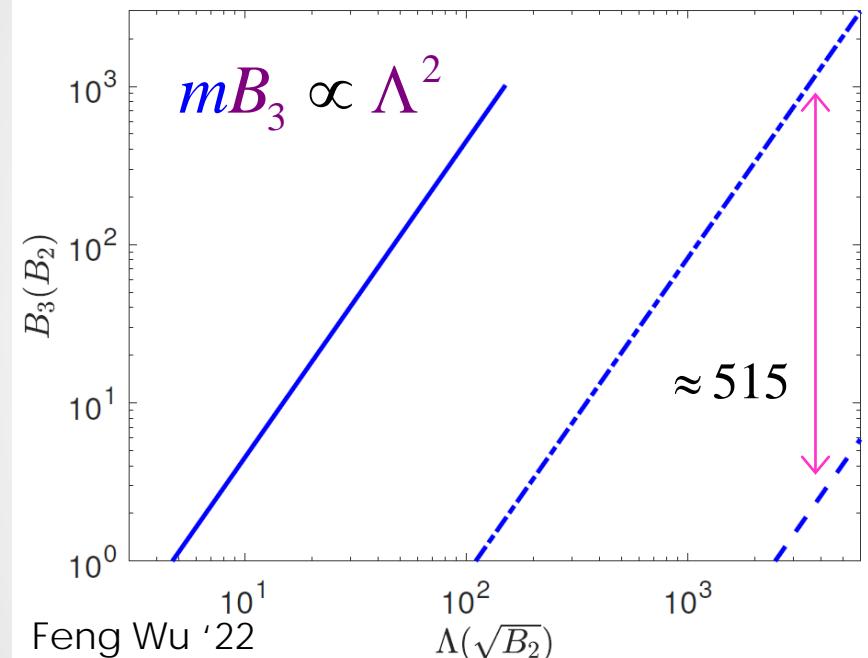
cf. Oresme

Bosons,  
more-component  
fermions

Bedaque, Hammer + v.K. '99 '00



## Three-body system



"Thomas collapse"  
Thomas '35

$$V_3(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2, \vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3) = \frac{(4\pi)^2}{m} D_0(\Lambda) \delta_{\Lambda}^{(3)}(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \delta_{\Lambda}^{(3)}(\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_3)$$

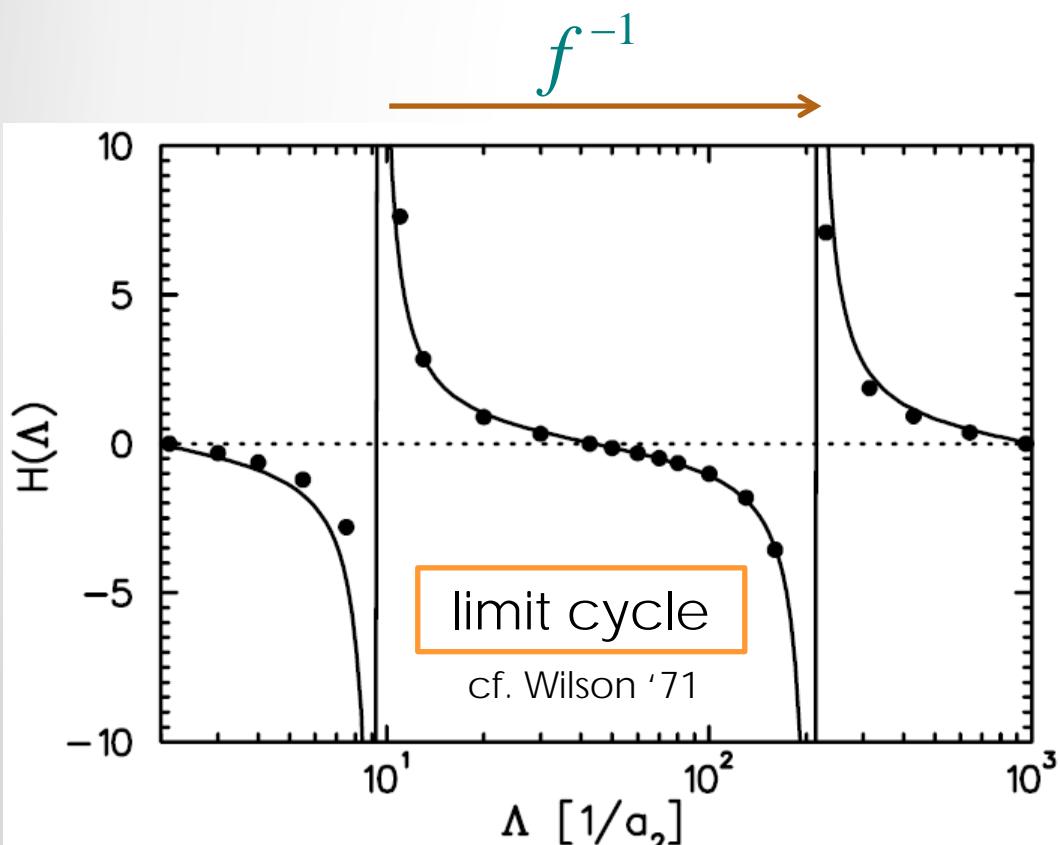
one parameter  
determined by one three-body datum

$$H(\Lambda) \equiv \frac{\Lambda^2 D_0(\Lambda)}{m C_0^2(\Lambda)} = \frac{\sin(s_0 \ln(\Lambda_*/\Lambda) - \arctan(s_0^{-1}))}{\sin(s_0 \ln(\Lambda_*/\Lambda) + \arctan(s_0^{-1}))}$$

$$s_0 \simeq 1.00624$$

dimensionful parameter

*anomalous* breaking of  
(continuous) scale invariance



quantum phenomenon!

$$\Lambda \rightarrow \alpha_n^{-1} \Lambda = f^{-n} \Lambda$$

$$f^{-1} = \exp(\pi/s_0) \simeq 22.7$$

Discrete  
scale invariance

Templo Mayor



## Two consequences

### 1) Towers of excited states

$$mB_{A,n}^{(0)} \rightarrow \alpha_l^{-2} mB_{A,n}^{(0)} = mB_{A,n+l}^{(0)}$$

$$\rightarrow mB_{A,n}^{(0)}(\Lambda_*) = mB_{A,0}^{(0)}(\Lambda_*) \exp(-2n\pi/s_0)$$

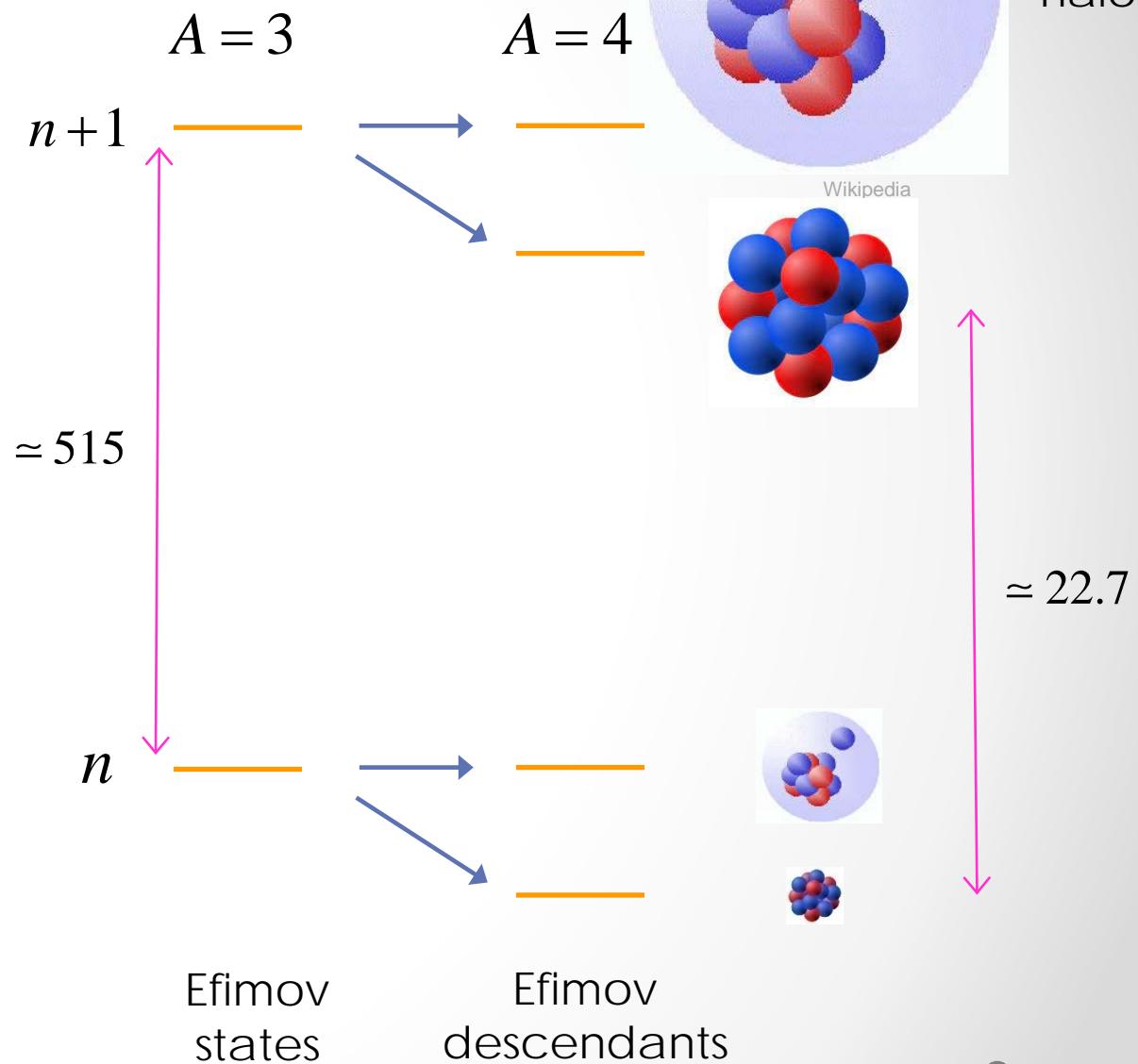
ground state      fixes  
tower position

**A = 3**

Efimov '70

**A = 4**

Hammer, Platter '07



# "Halo EFT"

Bertulani, Hammer  
+ vK '03

...

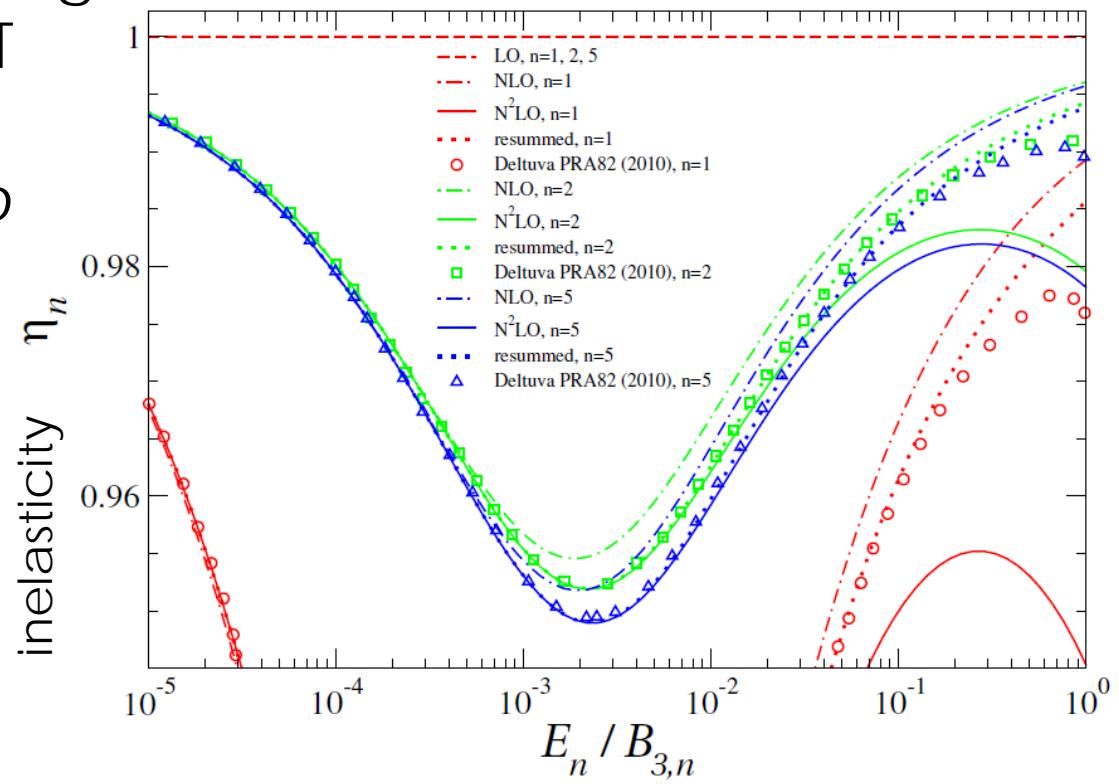
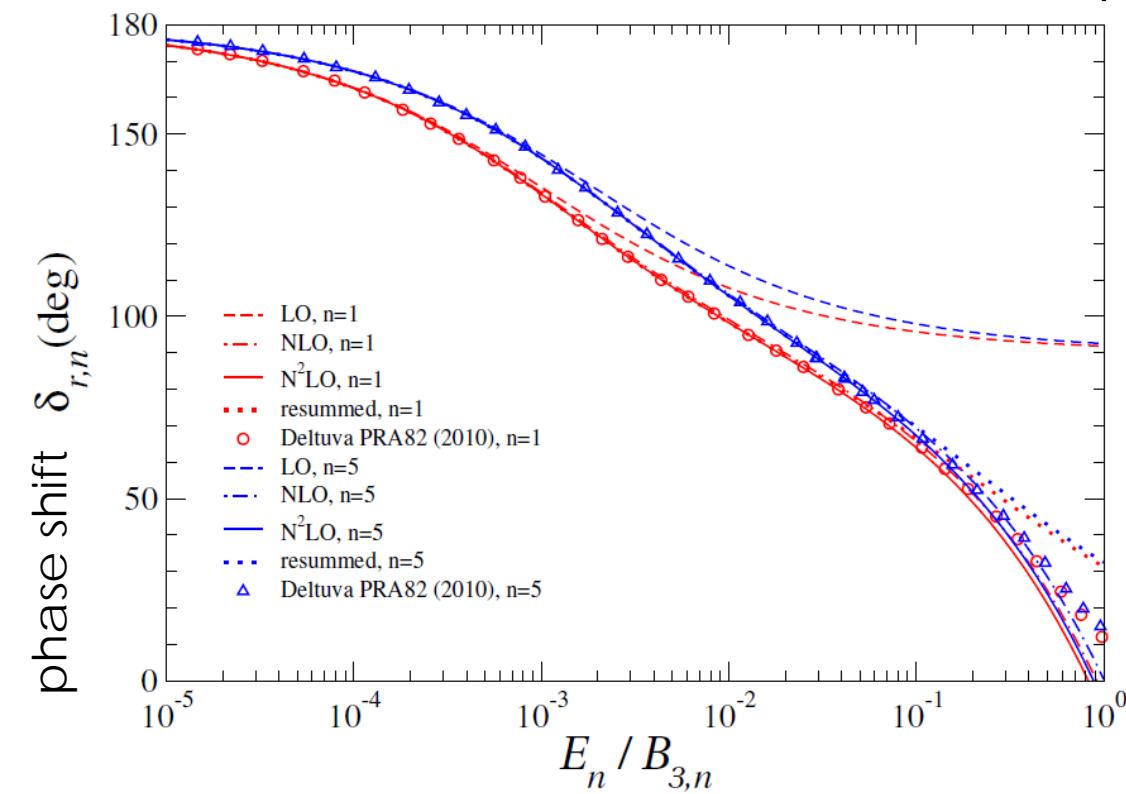
$$r_h \sim \left( 3m(B_{4,n}^* - B_{3,n})/2 \right)^{-1/2} \gg \left( 2mB_{3,n}/3 \right)^{-1/2} \sim R_h$$



- integrate out all states except neighboring trimer
- treat trimer as point in "halo" expansion in  $R_h/r_h$

$$\rightarrow C_{2n}(\Lambda) = C_{2n;R}(\Lambda) + i C_{2n;I}(\Lambda)$$

1+3 scattering:  
Halo EFT  
vs  
*ab initio*



# Two consequences

## 1) Towers of excited states

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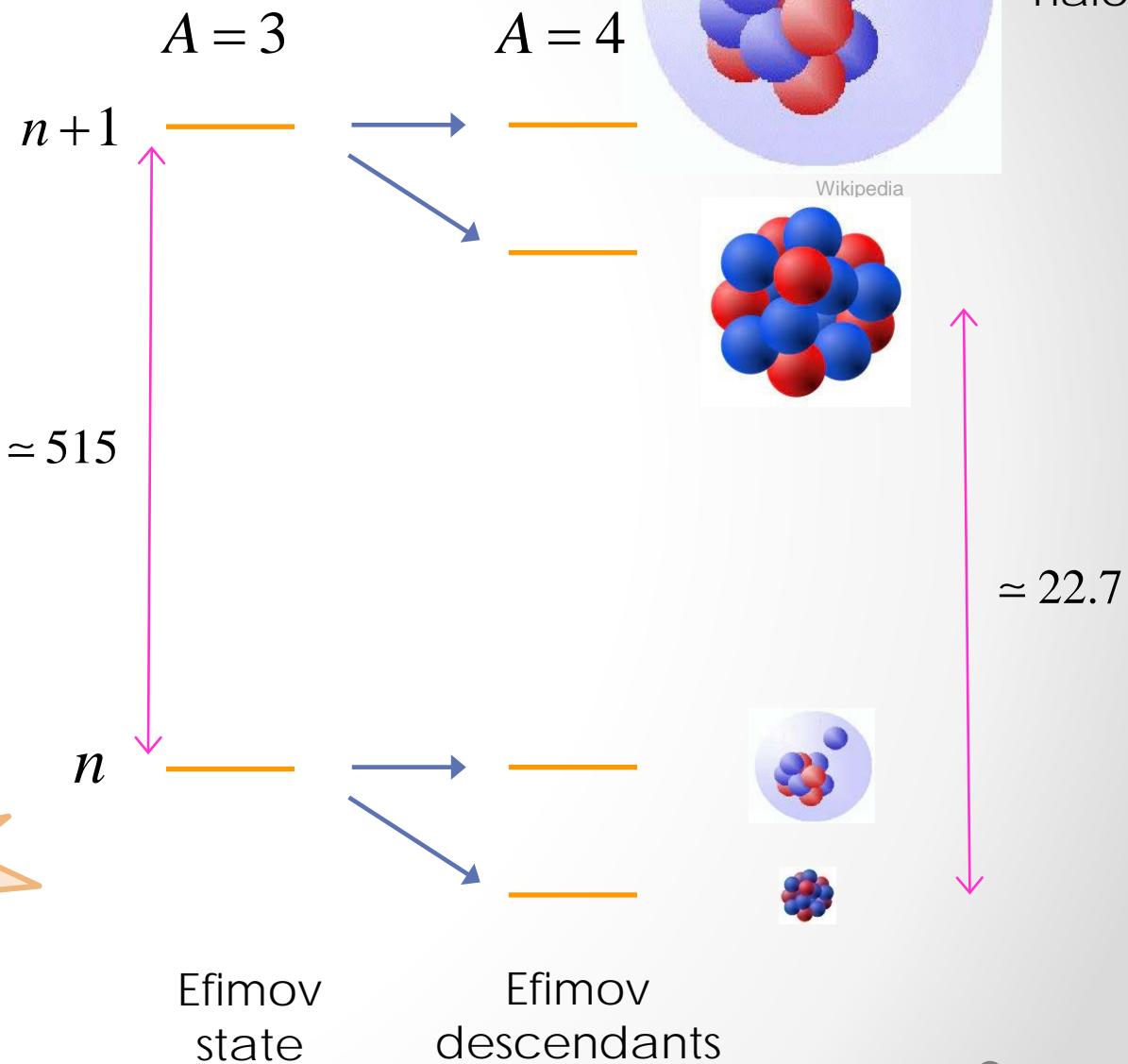
**A = 4**

Hammer, Platter '07

**A = 5, 6**

bosons

von Stecher '10'11  
Gattobigio, Kievsky, Viviani '11'12



## 2) Ground-state correlations

single scale  $\rightarrow \frac{B_{A,0}^{(0)}(\Lambda_*)}{A} = \kappa_A \frac{B_{3,0}^{(0)}(\Lambda_*)}{3}$  universal numbers

$\kappa_2 \equiv 0$	
$\kappa_3 \equiv 1$	
$\kappa_4 \simeq 3.5$	Hammer, Platter '07
$\kappa_{A \geq 5} \simeq ?$	von Stecher '10
...	
	Carlson, Gandolfi, Vitiello + vK '17

varying  $\Lambda_*$

**A = 4**

Tjon line

Tjon '75

Nakaichi, Akaishi, Tanaka, Lim '78

Platter, Hammer, Meißner '05

**A = 5, 6  
bosons**

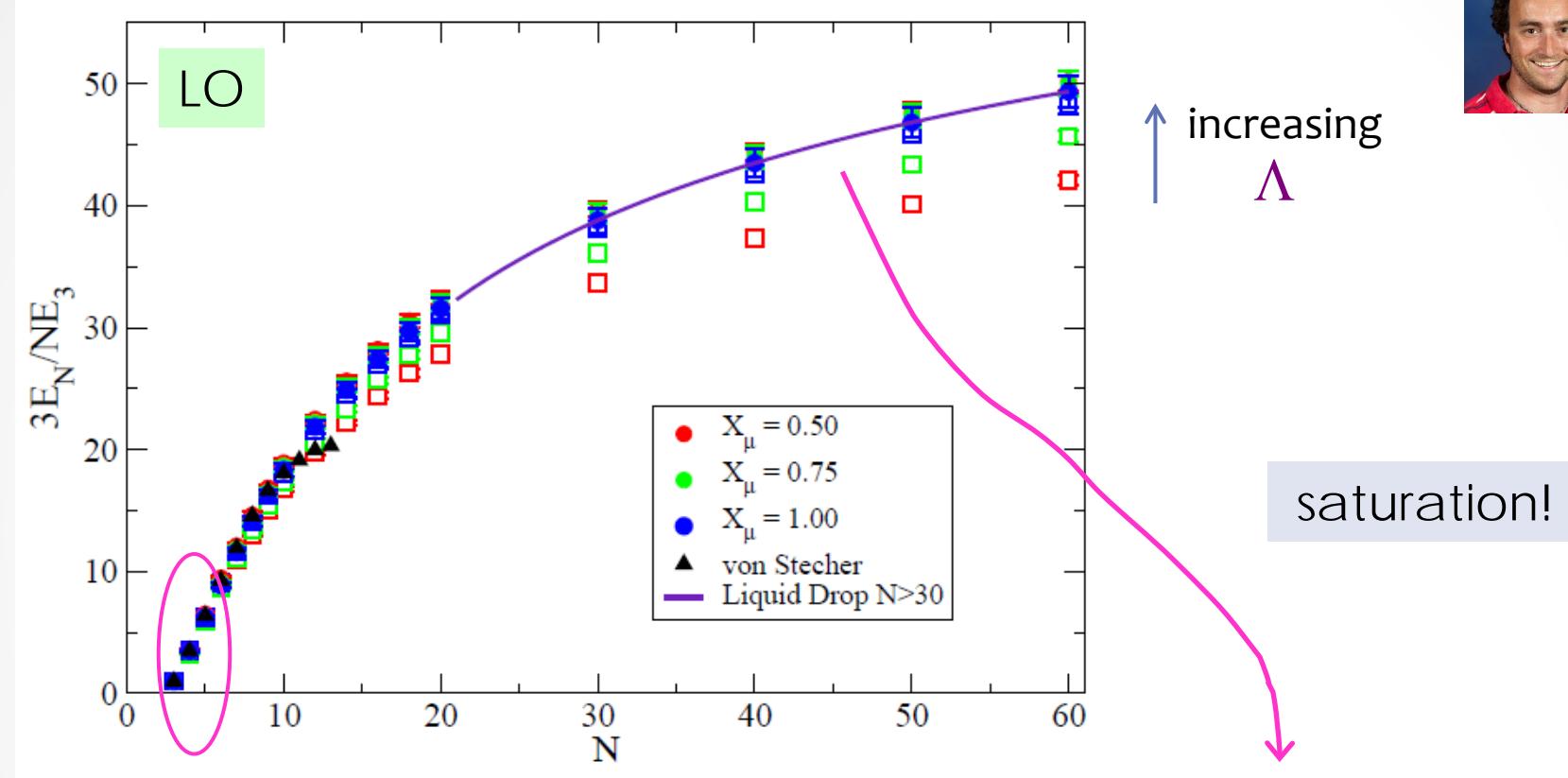
Generalized Tjon lines

Nakaichi, Akaishi, Tanaka, Lim '79'80

Bazak, Eliyahu + vK '16

# $N$ unitary bosons

Gandolfi, Carlson, Vitiello + vK '17



$$\kappa_N \approx \frac{3}{N} (N-2)^2$$

Bazak, Eliyahu + vK '16

cf.  ${}^4\text{He}$

$$\kappa_N = \kappa_\infty \left[ 1 - \eta_s N^{-1/3} + \mathcal{O}(N^{-2/3}) \right]$$

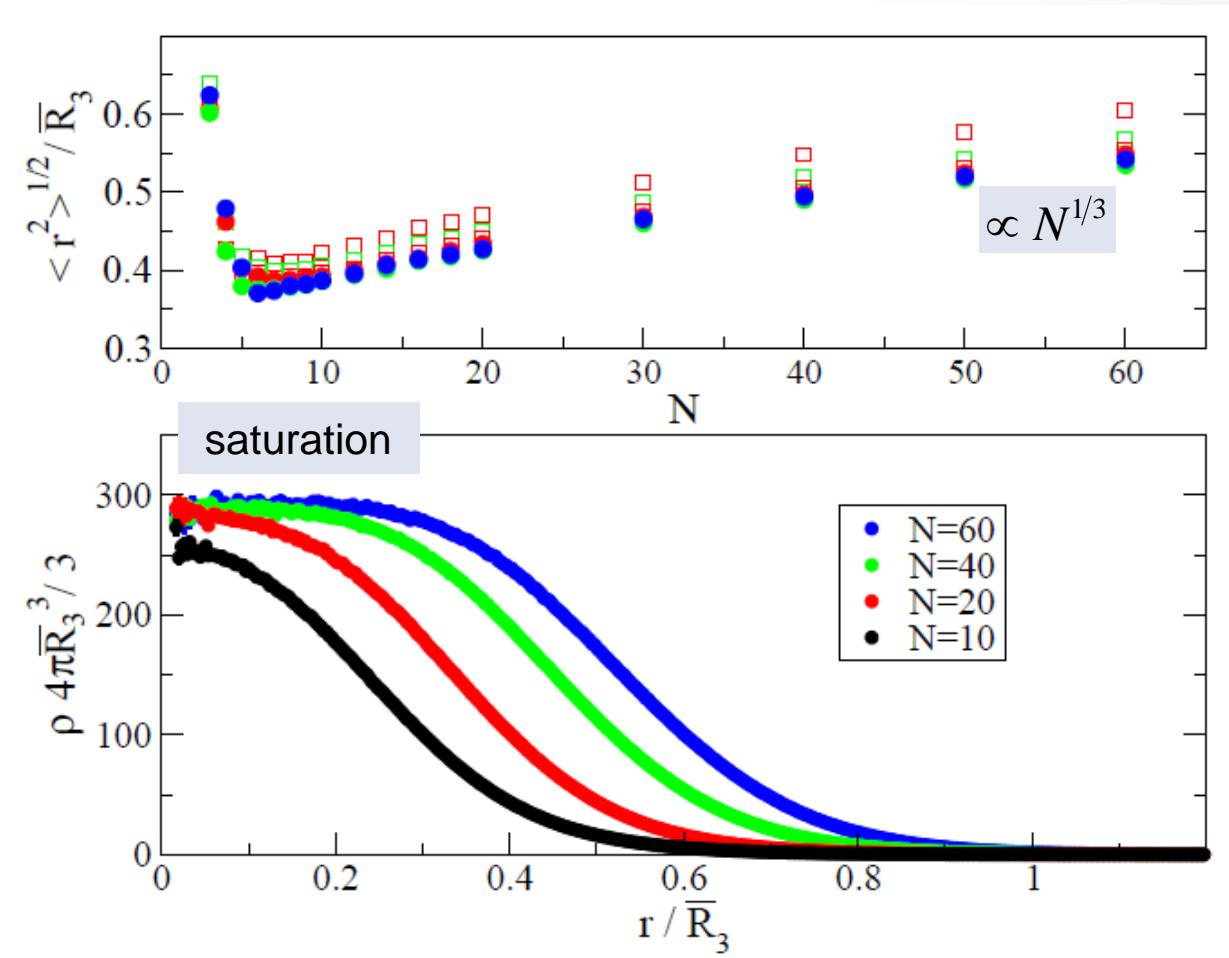
$$\kappa_\infty = 90 \pm 10 \quad \eta_s = 1.7 \pm 0.3$$

$$\eta_s \simeq 2.7$$

Pandharipande *et al.* '83

cf. Piatecki + Krauth '14  
Comparin + Krauth '16

A liquid  
indeed...



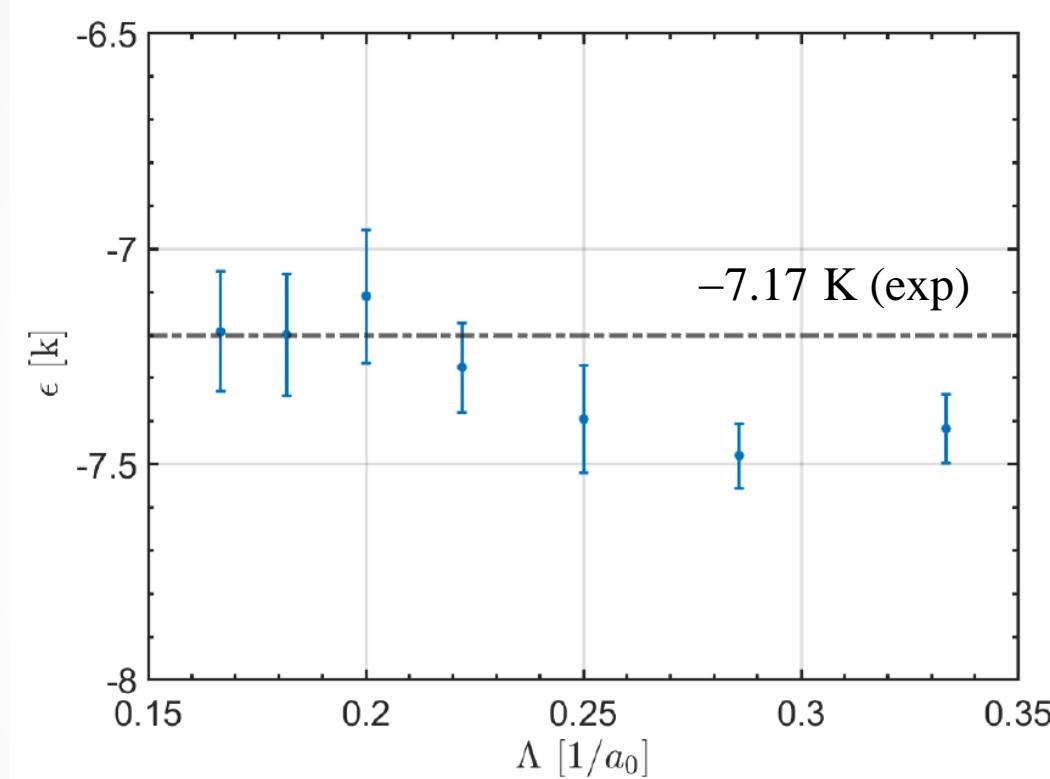
$$\bar{R}_3 \equiv (2mB_3)^{-1/2}$$

## $^4\text{He}$ atoms

De-Leon, Pederiva '22



energy per particle  
at saturation density



$$\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \kappa_\infty \approx 190$$

vs.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa_\infty \approx 182 \\ \kappa_\infty \approx 184 \text{ (exp)} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{Pandharipande et al. '83}$$

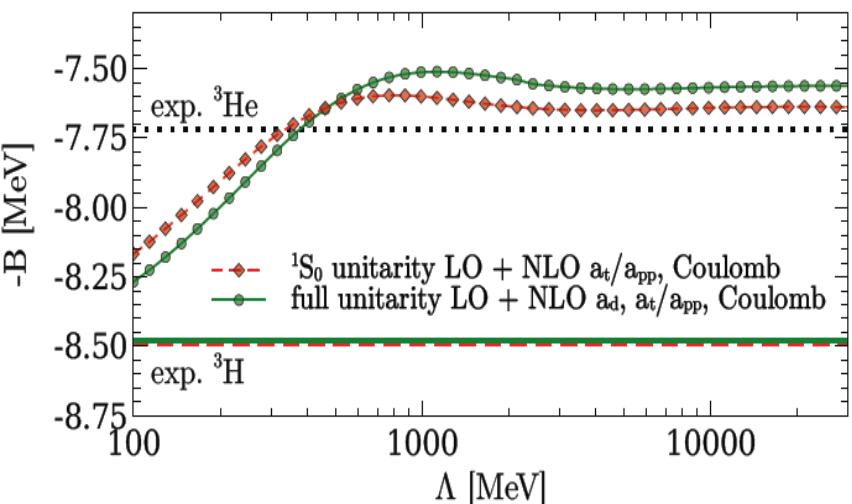
$a_2^{-1}$  corrections nonperturbative!?

$a_2^{-1}$  perturbative corrections

Contessi, Gandolfi, Carlson + vK, in progress

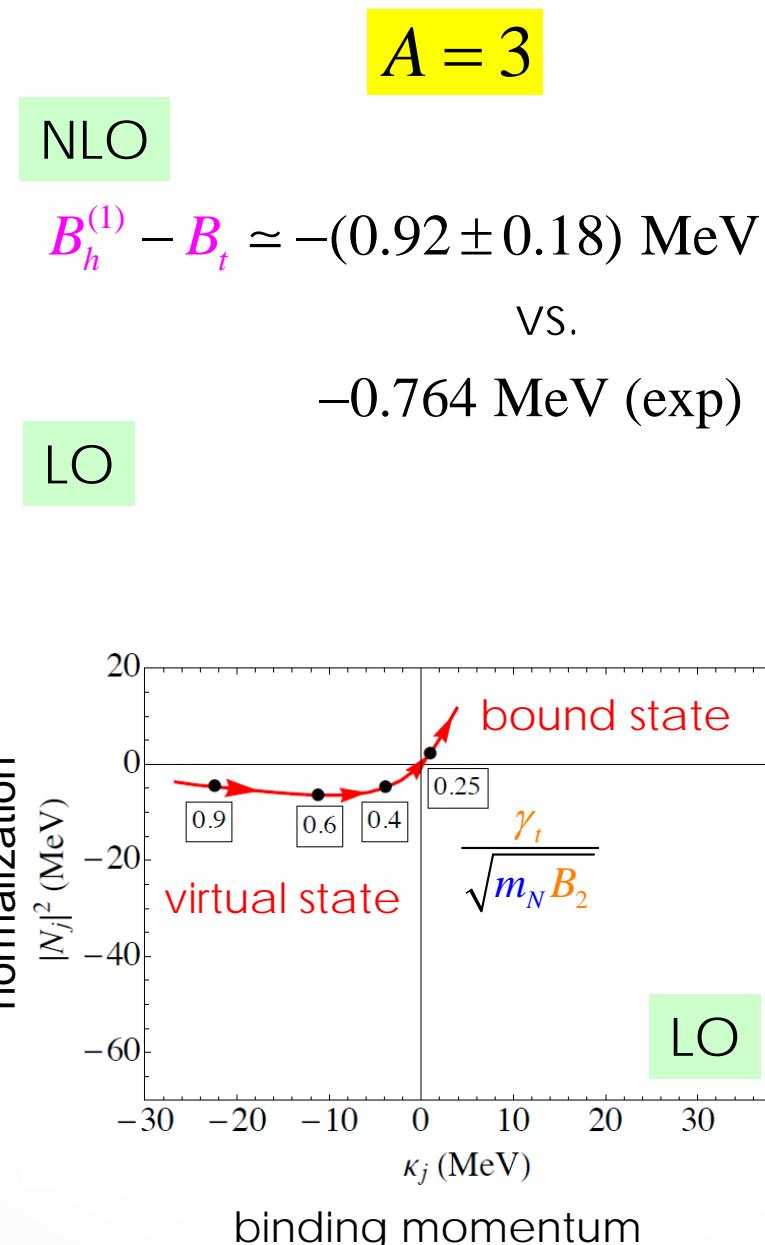
# Nucleons around unitarity

## Helion-triton splitting

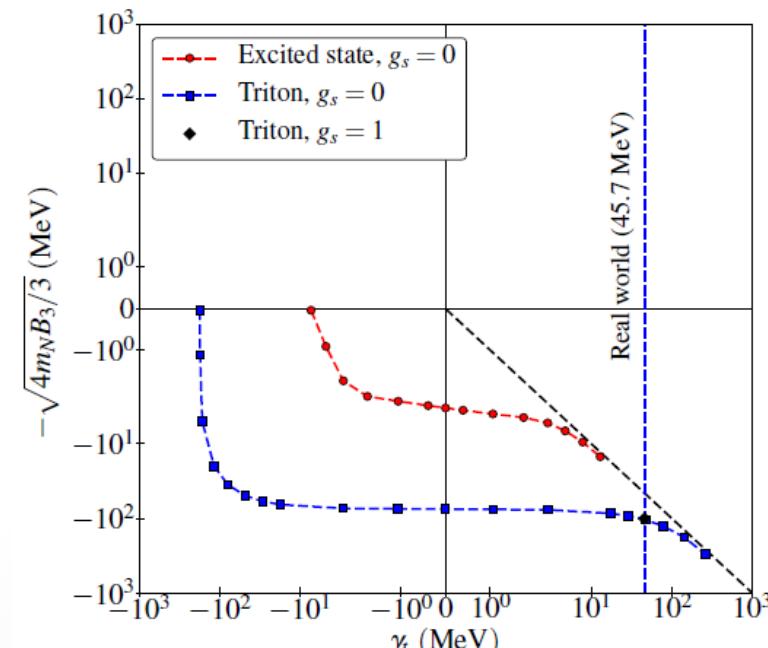


## First-excited state of triton

Rupak, Vaghani, Higa + vK '18



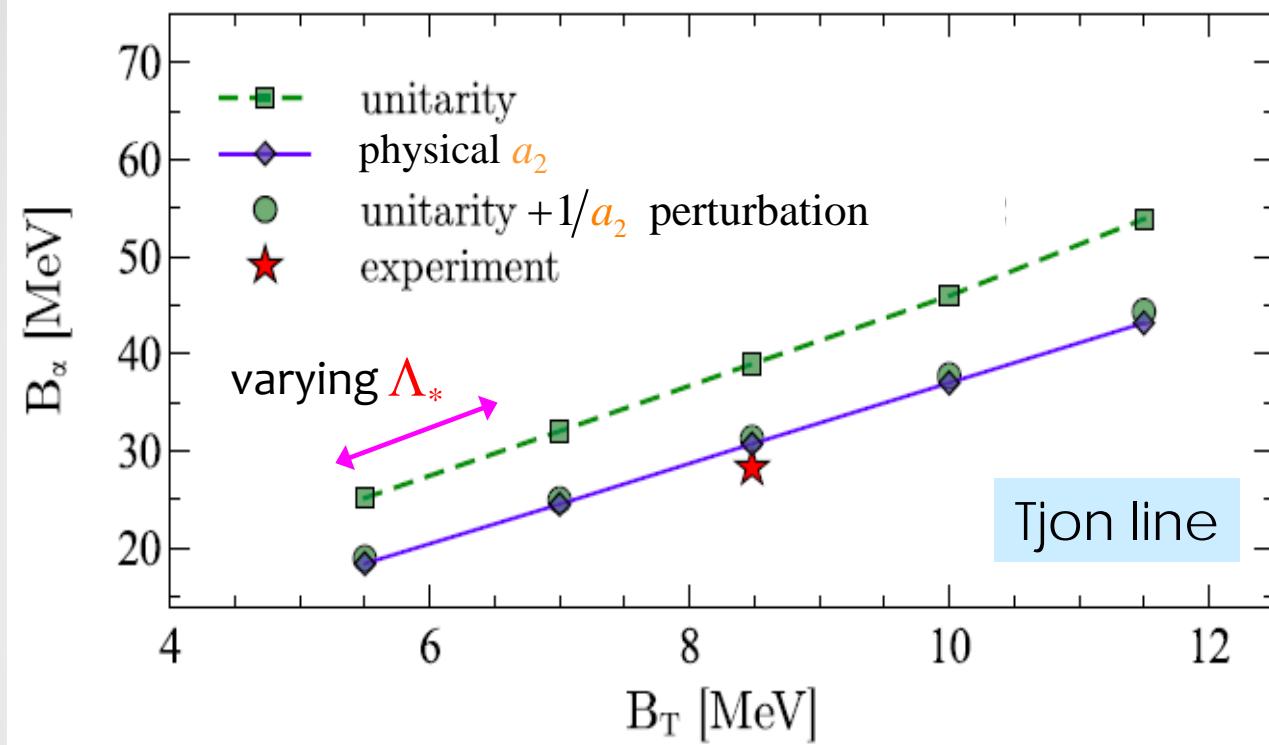
König, Grießhammer, Hammer + vK '16



# Alpha particle

$A = 4$

König, Grießhammer,  
Hammer + vK '17



Ground state

LO

incomplete NLO

perturbatively  
close to  
unitarity limit!

Similar for  ${}^4\text{He}$  atoms

Wu, König + vK, in progress

$$\frac{B_{\alpha^*}^{(0)}}{B_t} = \frac{B_{\alpha^*}}{B_h^{(0)}} \simeq 1.0023$$

Hammer, Platter '07

...  
Deltuva '10

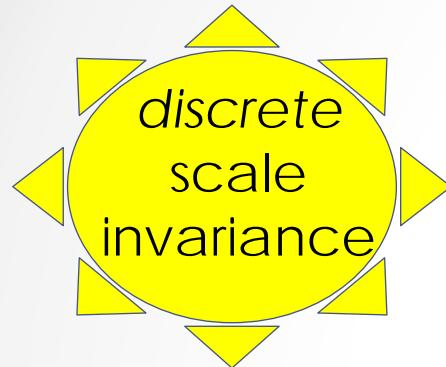
vs.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{B_{\alpha^*}}{B_h} = 1.05 \text{ MeV (exp)} \\ \frac{B_{\alpha^*}}{B_t} = 0.95 \text{ MeV (exp)} \end{array} \right.$$



but needs  
full NLO

# More nucleons around unitarity



single scale



$$\frac{B_A^{(\text{LO})}(\Lambda_*)}{A} = \kappa_A \frac{B_3(\Lambda_*)}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa_2 \equiv 0 \\ \kappa_3 \equiv 1 \\ \kappa_4 \simeq 3.5 \\ \kappa_{A \geq 5} \simeq ? \end{array} \right.$$

= bosons  
grows slower  
than bosons?

nuclear structure  
from a  
single parameter?

## Semi-empirical mass formula

Von Weizsäcker '35

$$\kappa_A = \kappa_\infty \left[ 1 - \eta_S A^{-1/3} - \eta_C A^{-4/3} Z(Z-1) - \eta_A (1 - 2Z/A)^2 + \dots \right]$$

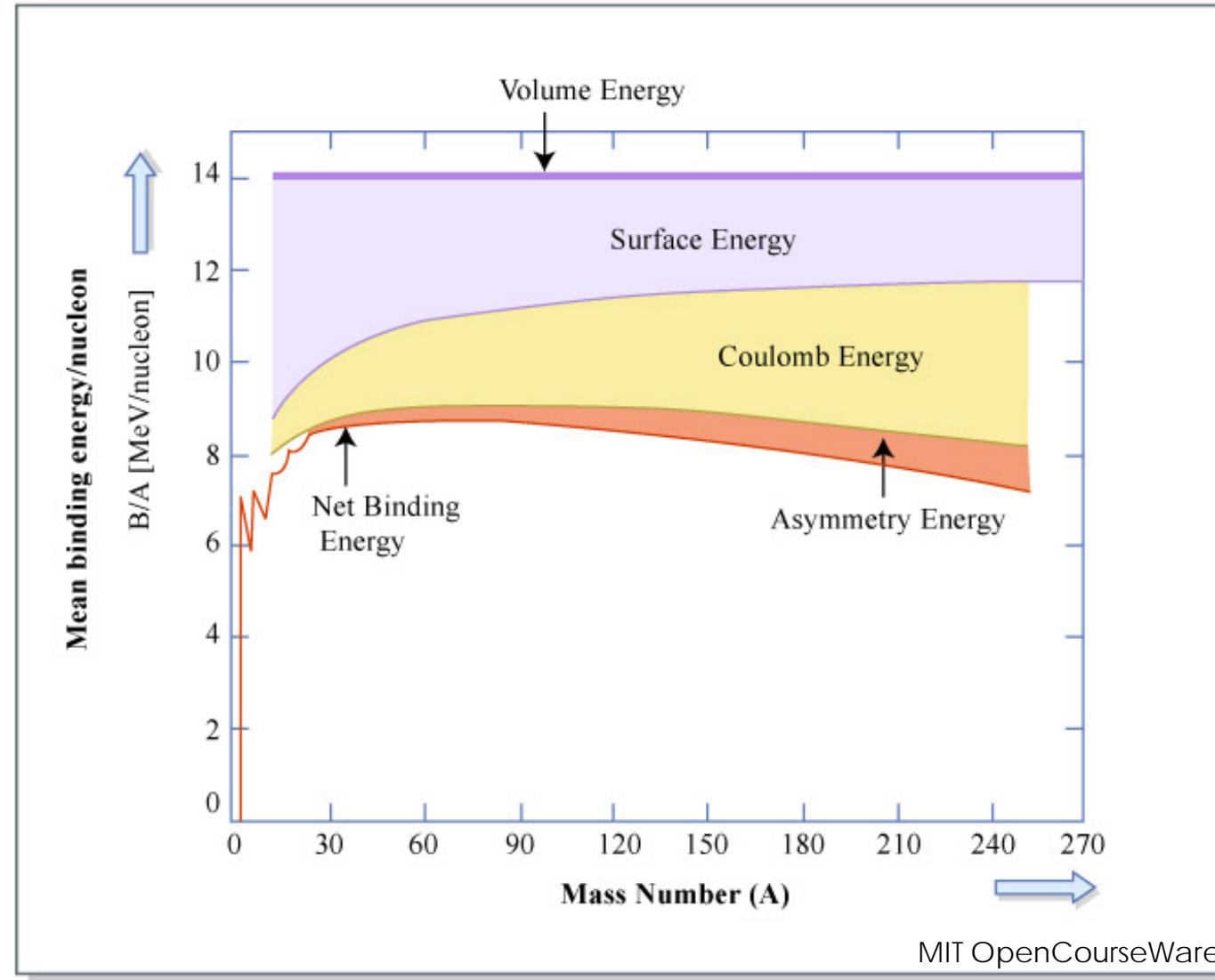
$$\frac{B_3(\Lambda_*)}{3} \approx 2.8$$

$$\kappa_\infty \approx 5.6$$

$$\eta_S \approx 1.2$$

$$\eta_C \approx 0.05$$

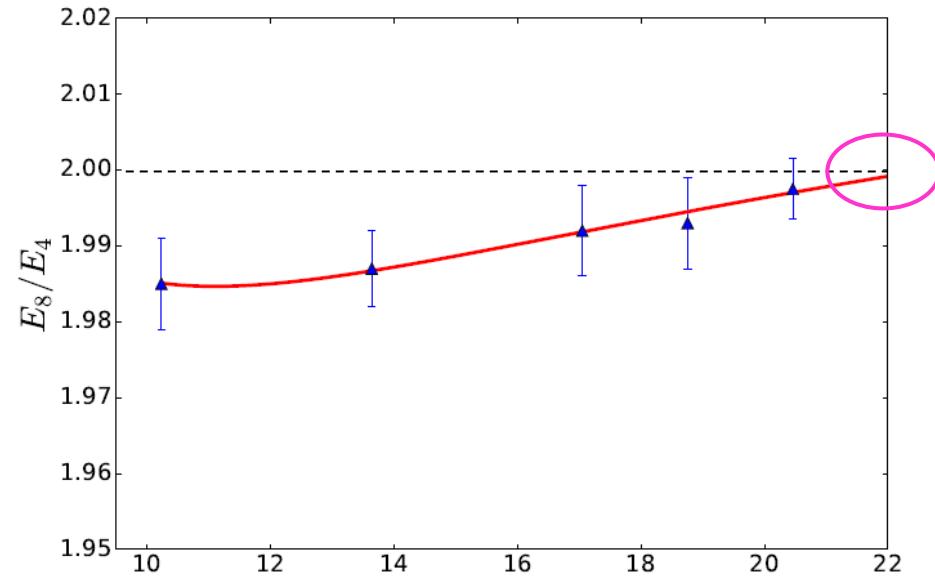
$$\eta_A \approx 1.5$$





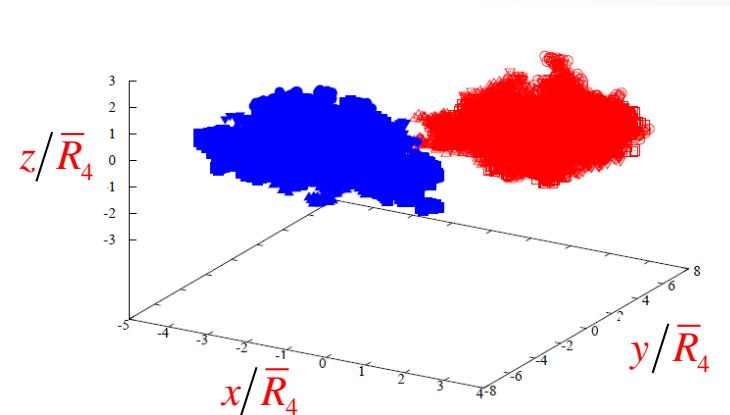
$A = 8$

LO



$$\bar{R}_4 \equiv \left( 2mB_4 \right)^{-1/2}$$

$\kappa_8 \simeq \kappa_4$  ?



consistent with  ${}^8\text{Be}$

Clustering a universal property of multi-component unitary fermions?

See also Schäfer, Contessi, Kirscher, Mareš '20

connection to Bijker+Iachello?



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¿ how to get stable states at higher orders ?

{ evidence for nearby poles at LO

most nuclear ground states shallow

Contessi, Schäfer, Kirscher,  
Lazauskas, Carbonell '23

$$\left| \frac{B_A}{A} - \frac{B_4}{4} \right| \ll \frac{B_A}{A}$$



improve LO with some subLO corrections  
while maintaining renormalization and power counting

- no new physical parameter at LO
- effect no larger than NLO → removed at NLO  
(within  $N^2LO$  uncertainty)

Contessi, Schäfer + vK '23

Contessi, Pavón Valderrama + vK '24



# Conclusion

Quantum systems near unitarity can be described by  
essentially *one* parameter  $\Lambda_*$

Fractal-like structure emerges from discrete scale invariance

Bosons saturate and form a quantum liquid

Multi-component fermions tend to cluster

Perturbative expansion around unitarity works for light nuclei.  
How far can we go?



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