LXXI International conference "NUCLEUS –2021. Nuclear physics and elementary particle physics. Nuclear physics technologies"

Contribution ID: 104

Type: Oral report

## A fresh field-theoretic calculation of the deuteron magnetic and quadrupole moments

We continue our explorations [1] of the electromagnetic properties of the deuteron with help of the method of unitary clothing transformations (UCT) [2,3]. It is the case, where one has to deal with the matrix elements  $\langle \mathbf{P}', M' | J^{\mu}(0) | \mathbf{P}, M \rangle$  (to be definite in the lab. frame). Here the operator  $J^{\mu}(0)$  is the Nöther current density  $J^{\mu}(x)$  at the point  $x = (t, \mathbf{x}) = 0$ , sandwiched between the eigenstates of a "strong" field Hamiltonian H, viz., the deuteron states  $|\mathbf{P}, M \rangle$ . Latter belong to the two-clothed-nucleon subspace with the Hamiltonian  $H = P^0 = K_F + K_I$  and the boost operator  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_F + \mathbf{B}_I$ , where free parts  $K_F$  and  $\mathbf{B}_F$  are  $\sim b_c^{\dagger} b_c^{\dagger} b_c c$ . Further, we use the expansion in the *R*-commutators  $J^{\mu}(0) = W J_c^{\mu}(0) W^{\dagger} = J_c^{\mu}(0) + [R, J_c^{\mu}(0)] + \frac{1}{2}[R, [R, J_c^{\mu}(0)]] + ...,$ 

where  $J_c^{\mu}(0)$  is the initial current in which the bare operators  $\{\alpha\}$  are replaced by the clothed ones  $\{\alpha_c\}$  and  $W = \exp R$  the corresponding UCT. In its turn, the operator being sandwiched between the two-clothednucleon states contributes as  $J^{\mu}(0) = J_{one-body}^{\mu} + J_{two-body}^{\mu}$ . By keeping only the one-body contribution we arrive to certain off-energy-shell extrapolation of the so-called relativistic impulse approximation (RIA) in the theory of e.m. interactions with nuclei (bound systems). Of course, the RIA results [1] should be corrected including more complex mechanisms of e-d scattering (see other our contribution). Starting from the operator of the magnetic dipole moment  $\mu = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{x} \, \mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{J}(x)$  (reminiscent of the Biot-Savart formula from magnetostatics) one can show that the magnetic dipole moment of the deuteron being defined after Sachs as z-component of the matrix elements between narrow wave packets of the vector  $\mu$  for the stretched configuration, looks as

 $\mu_d = \lim_{\mathbf{q} \to 0} \left[ -\frac{i}{2} cur l_{\mathbf{q}} \langle \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2}; 1 | \mathbf{J}(0) | - \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2}; 1 \rangle \right]^z,$ 

where the matrix elements  $\langle \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2}; M_J | \mathbf{J}(0) | - \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2}; M'_J \rangle$   $(M_J = (\pm 1, 0)$  projection of the total angular momentum) determine the corresponding current in the Breit frame. In this way the deuteron magnetic dipole moment can be expressed as

 $\mu_d = \frac{1}{m_d} \langle \mathbf{0}; 1 | \frac{1}{2} \left[ \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{J}(0) \right]^z | \mathbf{0}; 1 \rangle$ 

with the deuteron state  $|\mathbf{0}; 1\rangle$  in the rest frame. In parallel, considering interaction energy of the system with the charge density  $\rho(x) = J^0(x)$  in static external electric field and expanding it in the Cartesian electric moments one encounters the quadrupole moment tensor  $Q_{ij} = \int d\mathbf{x} [3x_i x_j - \delta_{ij} \mathbf{x}^2] \rho(\mathbf{x})$  (i, j = 1(x), 2(y), 3(z)). Then repeating the same trick with wave packets one gets the matrix elements  $\langle IM' | Q_{ij} | IM_i \rangle = -\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[ \int 3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right] \rho(\mathbf{x}) \left[ - \frac{2}{3} \right]$ 

$$\langle JM'_J | Q_{ij} | JM_J \rangle = -\lim_{\mathbf{q} \to 0} \left[ \left\{ 3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q_i \partial q_j} - \delta_{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q_l^2} \right\} \left\langle \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2} | \rho(0) | - \frac{\mathbf{q}}{2} \right\rangle \right]$$

to introduce electric quadrupole moment  $Q = \langle JJ | Q_{33} | JJ \rangle$ . These formulae have been a departure point for our preceding RIA calculations [1]. Here we will show our results with the meson exchange currents and boost (**B**<sub>I</sub> part) contributions included.

## References

1. A. Shebeko and I. Dubovyk, Few Body Syst. 54 1513 (2013).

2. A. Shebeko, Chapter 1 In: Advances in Quantum Field Theory, ed. S. Ketov, 2012 InTech, pp. 3-30.

3. I. Dubovyk and A. Shebeko, Few Body Syst. 48 109 (2010).

**Primary authors:** SHEBEKO, Aleksandr; Mr KOSTYLENKO, Yan (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine)

Presenter: Mr KOSTYLENKO, Yan (V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine)

**Session Classification:** Section 1. Experimental and theoretical studies of the properties of atomic nuclei

**Track Classification:** Section 1. Experimental and theoretical studies of the properties of atomic nuclei.