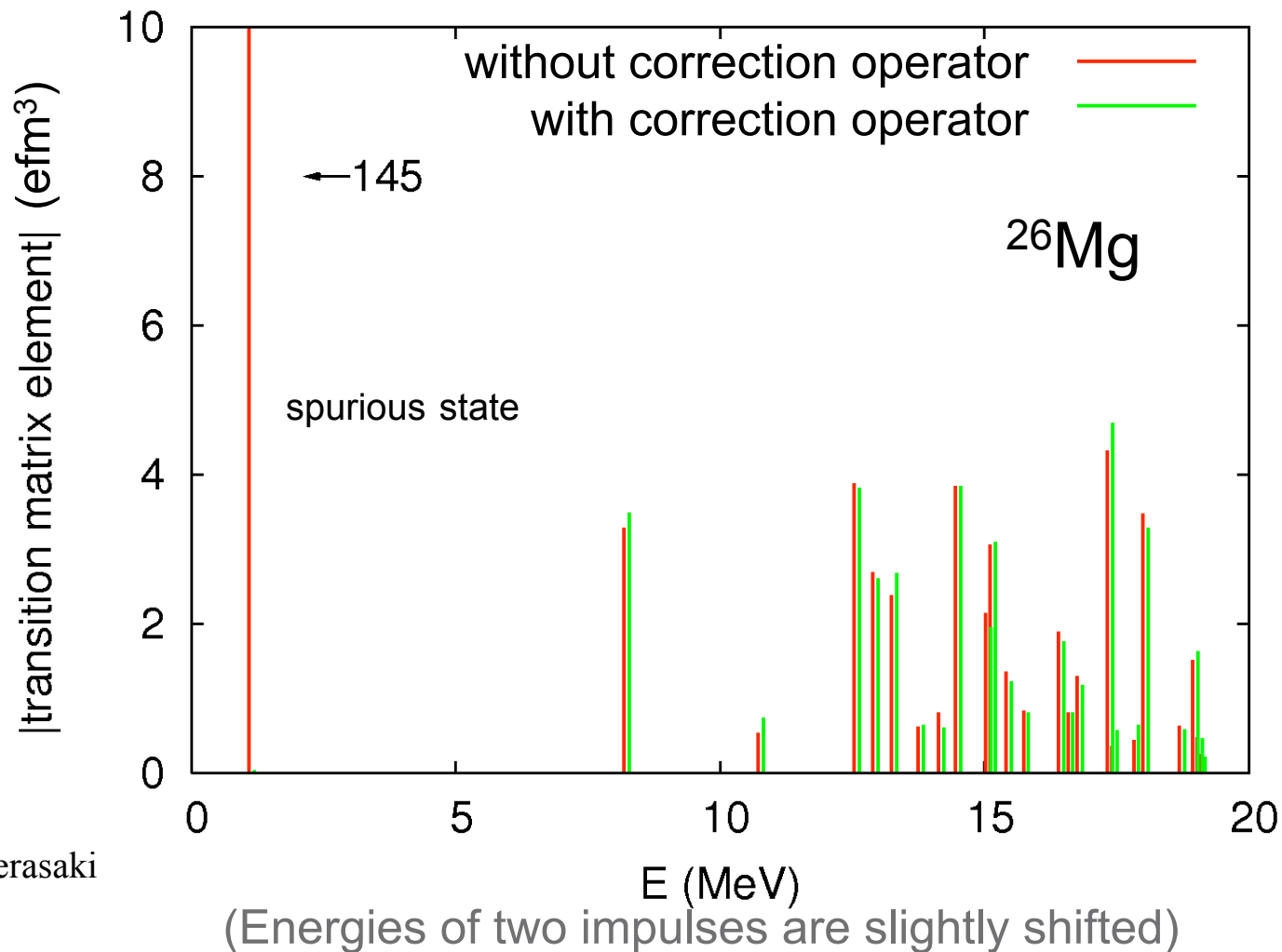


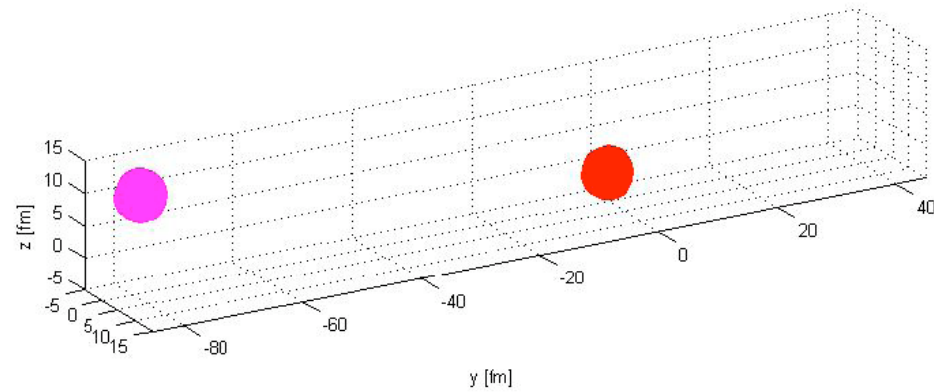
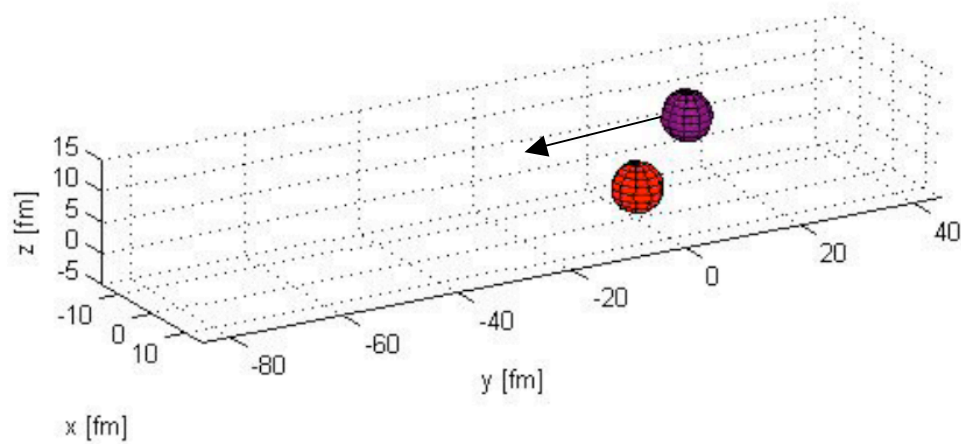
Year 3 Deliverables: Status, Work to be Done

- o **Engel, Terasaki, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:**
 - ✓ Use the deformed QRPA code to study low-lying collective states and weak decays: on track, major goals accomplished, study of the 2^+ states and resonances near the drip line remains to be done;
 - ✓ develop second-QRPA extension needed for reaction theory: formulation started, coding moved to year 5.
- o **Bulgac, Stetcu, Magierski (UW), Roche (ORNL):**
 - ✓ Develop a coordinate representation Time-Dependent-DFT code TD-SLDA and apply it to excited states of nuclei: on track, major goals accomplished, extensive testing and applications remain to be done.
- o **Horoi, Scott, Gao, Central Michigan University:**
 - ✓ Use CI Moments code to calculate the nuclear level densities for the rp-process nuclei and provide input to Hauser-Feshbach treatment of reaction rates: on track, major goals accomplished, reaction cross sections remain to be calculated.
- o **Brown, Lisetskiy, Michigan State University:**
 - ✓ Optimize performance of CI-NuShellX and speed it up by an order of magnitude: on track, to be finalized this summer.
- o **Johnson, Krastev, San Diego State University, Ormand (LLNL):**
 - ✓ Optimize performance and load-balance of CI-REDSTICK code with three-nucleon forces to reach 500M basis states in ^{12}C : on track, major goals accomplished, efficient 3-body Lanczos to be implemented by the end of Year 3 (CS help needed).

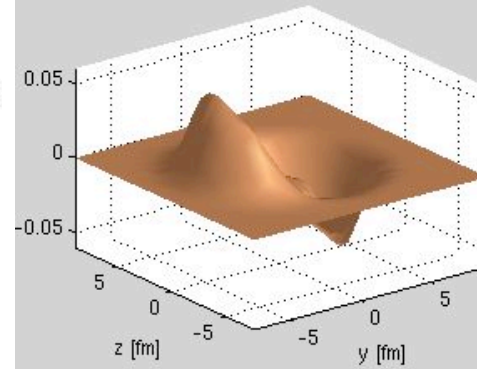
QRPA: Absolute value of transition matrix elements of $e \sum_{i=1}^A r_i^3 Y_{10}(\theta_i, \varphi_i)$ between ground and $K^\pi=0^-$ states

Difference between results with and without “correction operator” in excitations is measure of size of spurious components.

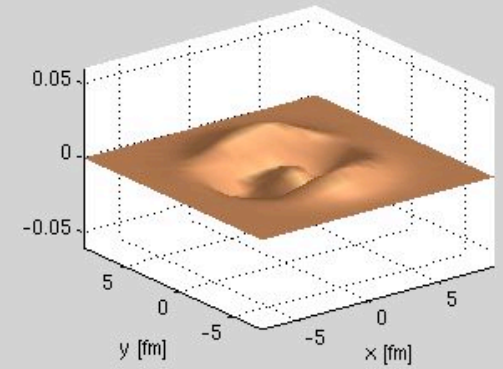




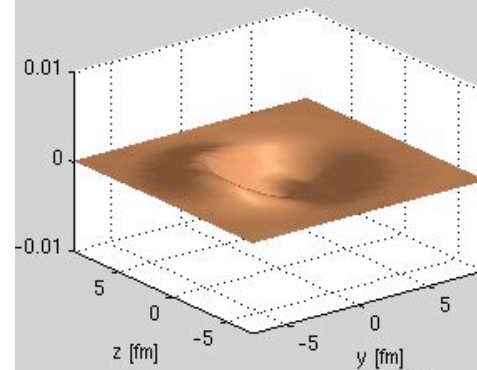
Isoscalar transition density, $X = 0$



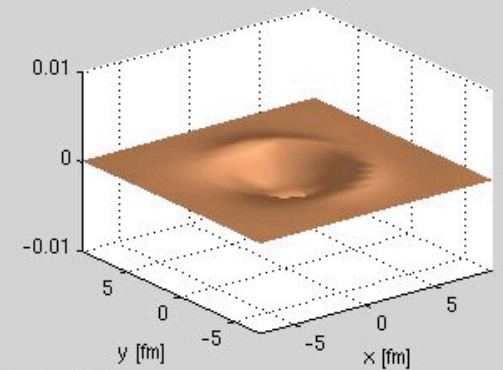
Isoscalar transition density, $Z = 0$



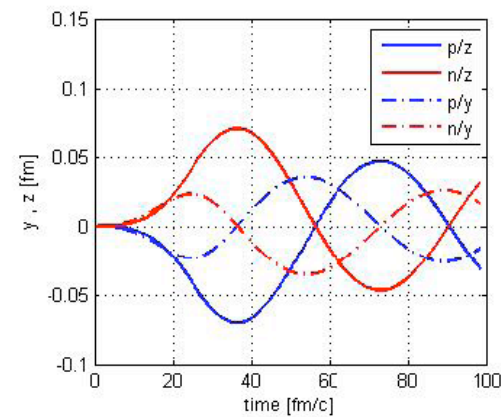
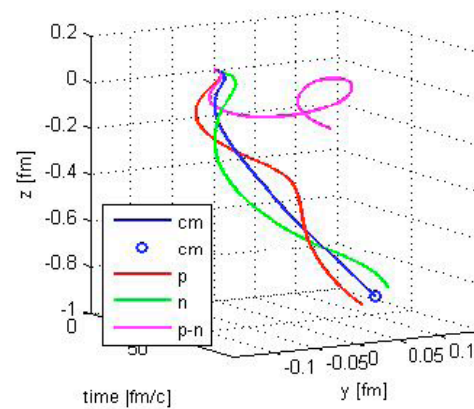
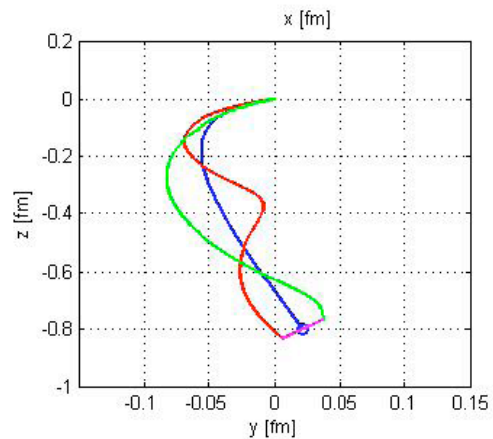
Isovector density, $X = 0$



Isovector density, $Z = 0$

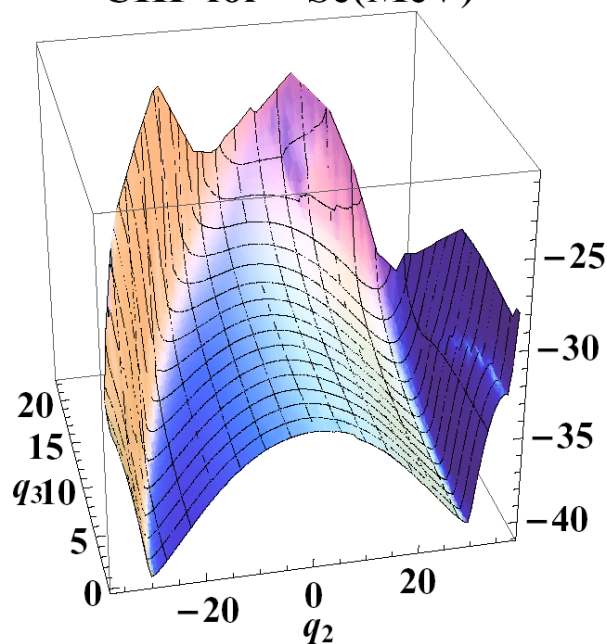


Time [fm/c] = 93

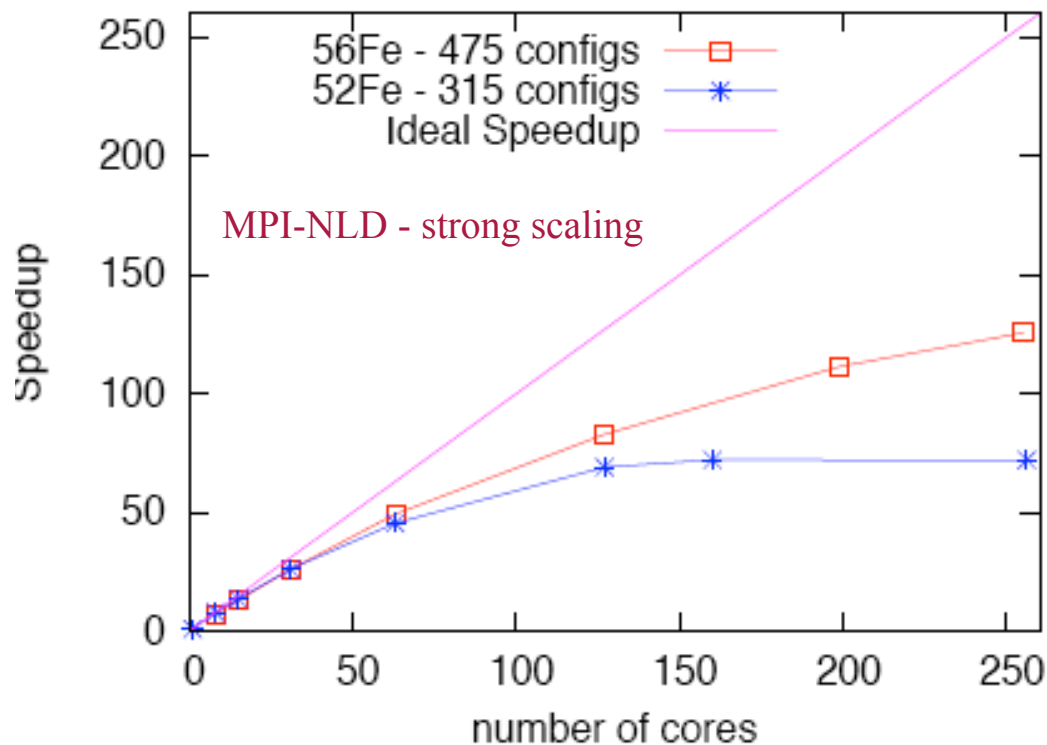
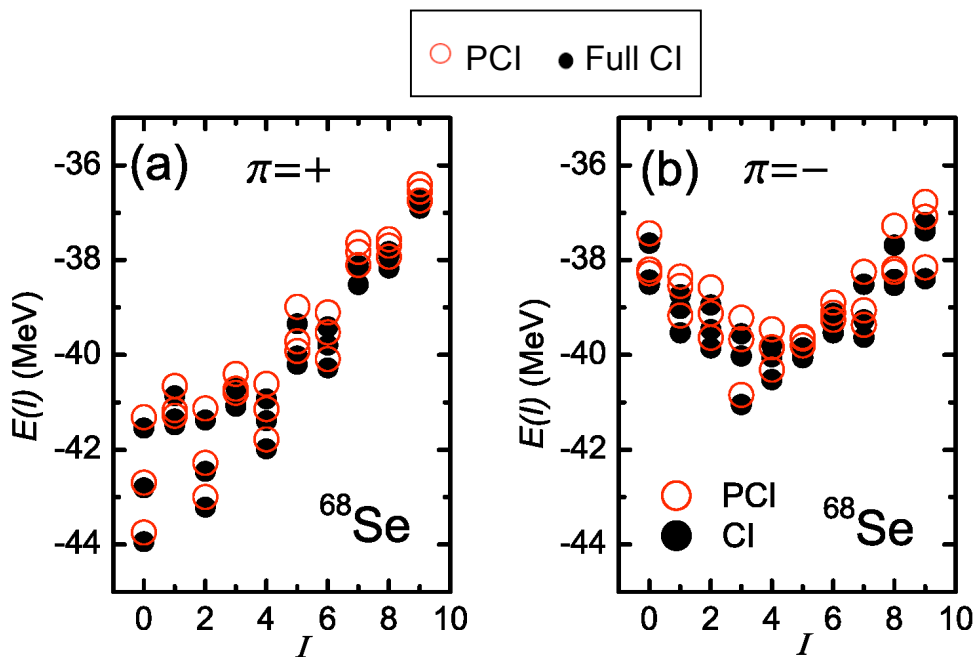
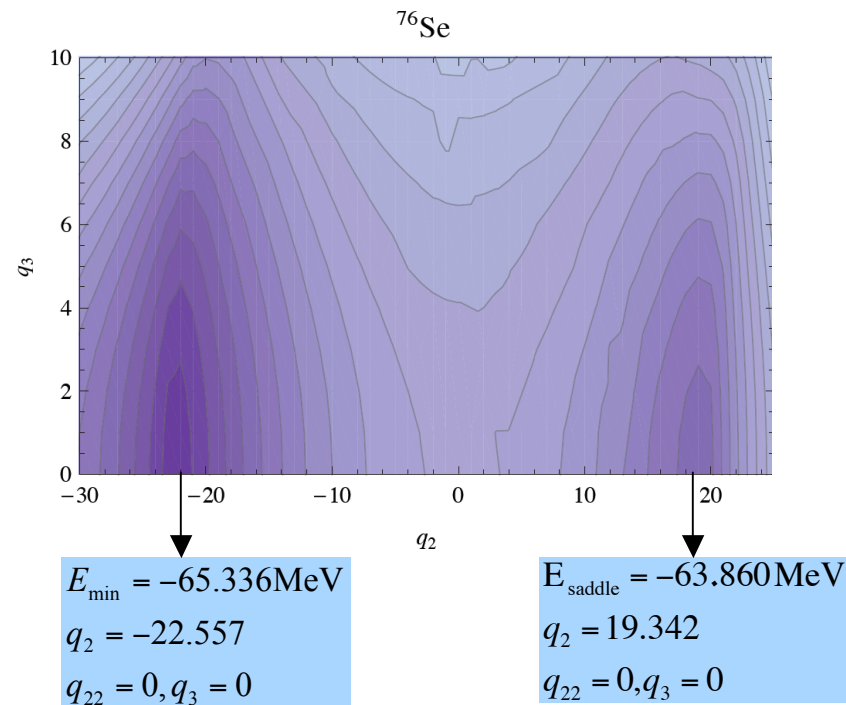


Parity Projected CI (PPCI)

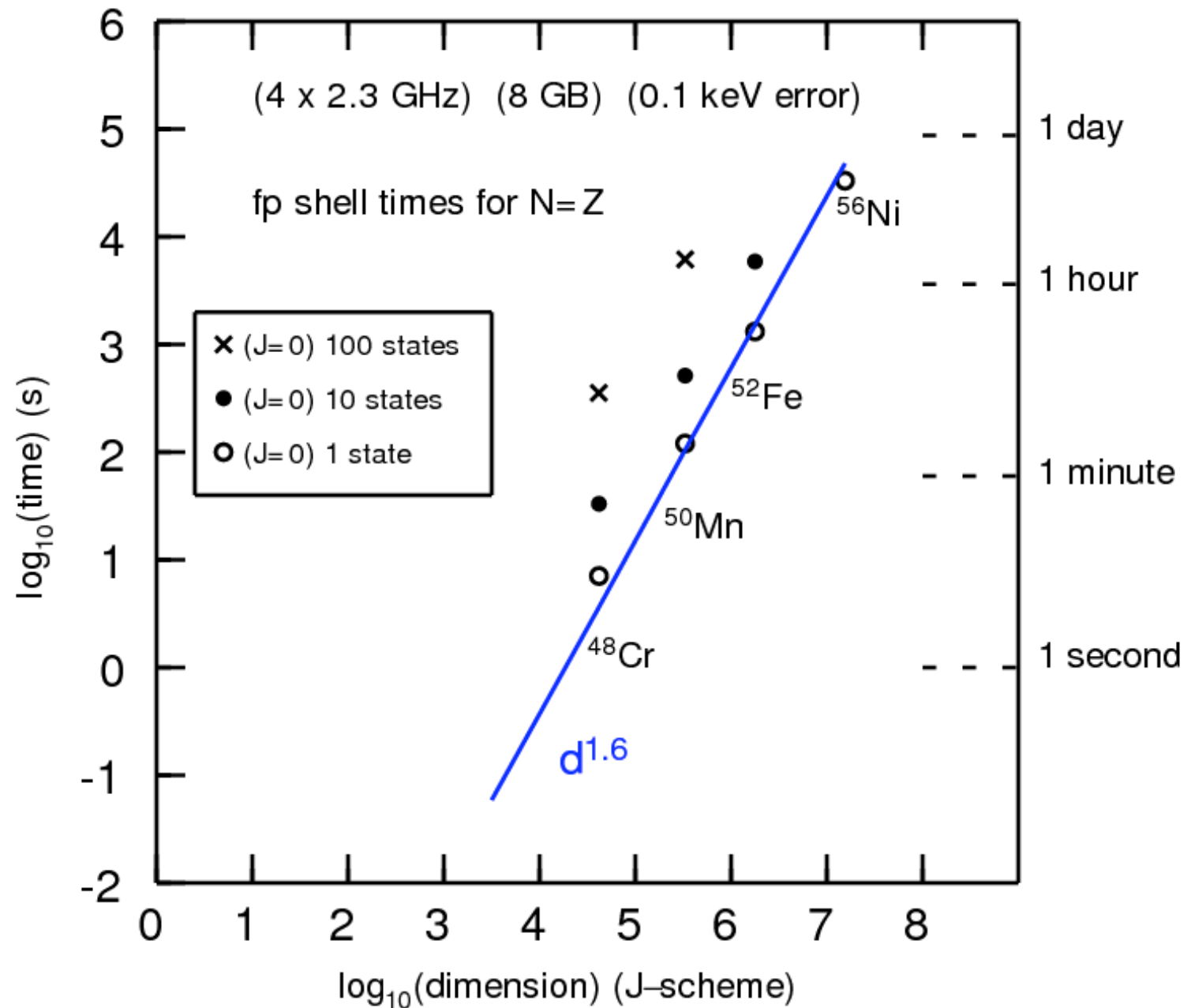
CHF for ^{68}Se (MeV)



Extension of PCI:
Gao, Horoi PRC **79**,
014311 (2009),
arXiv:0906.3756



Brown: Performance of the J-scheme code NuShellX



SHELL-MODEL CI CODES AND APPLICATIONS

Johnson, Krastev

Why "on-the-fly"?

Factorization of Hamiltonian (H) -> reduced memory
-> larger problem on same machine

**10x faster than the
old REDSTICK**

Comparison of RAM requirements (2-body interactions only)

Does not include lanczos vector storage

Nuclide	Space	Basis dim	Half H store	BIGSTICK store
^{56}Fe	pf	501 M	290 Gb	0.72 Gb
^7Li	$N_{\max}=12$	252 M	3600 Gb	96 Gb
^7Li	$N_{\max}=14$	1200 M	23 Tb	624 Gb
^{12}C	$N_{\max}=6$	32M	196 Gb	3.3 Gb
^{12}C	$N_{\max}=8$	590M	5000 Gb	65 Gb
^{12}C	$N_{\max}=10$	7800M	111 Tb	1.4 Tb
^{16}O	$N_{\max}=6$	26 M	142 Gb	3.0 Gb
^{16}O	$N_{\max}=8$	990 M	9700 Gb	130 Gb

Year 4 Deliverables

- o **Engel, Terasaki, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:**
 - Developed the charge-exchange QRPA code, and use it to study beta decay of nuclei in the r-process.
- o **Bulgac, Stetcu, Magierski (UW), Roche (ORNL):**
 - Improve the generation of initial conditions for TD-SLDA, and study dilute fermion systems, and nuclear systems.
- o **Horoi, Senkov, Central Michigan University:**
 - Improve the scalability of the CI Moments code, and calculate the nuclear level densities for the heavier nuclei in the rp-process path. **It may require CS help.**
- o **Brown, Michigan State University:**
 - Improve the scalability of the CI code NuShellX to hundreds of cores.
- o **Johnson, Krastev, San Diego State University, Ormand (LLNL):**
 - Improve the scalability of the new CI code REDSTICK up to 10,000 cores, and use it to investigate ^{12}C , ^{16}O ($N_{\text{max}}=8$) with 3-body interactions **(CS help needed).**

Future Plans: Year 5

- o **Engel, Terasaki, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:**
 - Develop the 2nd QRPA code and investigate the spreading widths of resonances.
- o **Bulgac, Stetcu, Magierski (UW), Roche (ORNL):**
 - Use TD-SLDA ASDLA with consistent initial conditions to study nuclear spectral functions and nuclear reactions.
- o **Horoi, Senkov, Central Michigan University:**
 - Use CI techniques to investigate the double beta decay of ^{76}Ge , ^{82}Se , and ^{150}Nd .
- o **Brown, Michigan State University:**
 - Use NuShellX to optimize the effective interaction for $A=56-100$ nuclei.
- o **Johnson, Krastev, San Diego State University, Ormand (LLNL):**
 - Improve the scalability of the new REDSTICK code up to 30,000 cores, and used to investigate ^7Li ($N_{\text{max}}=12$) with 3-body interactions.