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The Legacy of Adelchi Fabrocini

**Short-range correlations and  
Double-Beta Decay**

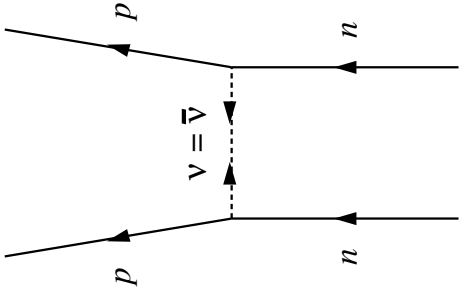
Short-range correlation effects on the nuclear matrix element of neutrinoless double- $\beta$  decayOmar Benhar,<sup>1,\*</sup> Riccardo Biondi,<sup>2,3,†</sup> and Enrico Speranza<sup>2,3,‡</sup><sup>1</sup>*Center for Neutrino Physics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, USA*<sup>2</sup>*Dipartimento di Fisica, “Sapienza” Università di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy*<sup>3</sup>*INFN, Sezione di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy*

(Received 26 May 2014; published 29 December 2014)

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TABLE I. Ratio between the  $0\nu\beta\beta$  NME of Eq. (4), computed including central and central plus spin-dependent correlations and the corresponding quantity obtained setting  $f(r_{12}) = 1$  and  $g(r_{12}) = 0$ .

|            | $f(r_{12})$ | $f(r_{12}) + g(r_{12})(\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2)$ |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| $M/M_{SM}$ | 0.77        | 0.79                                             |

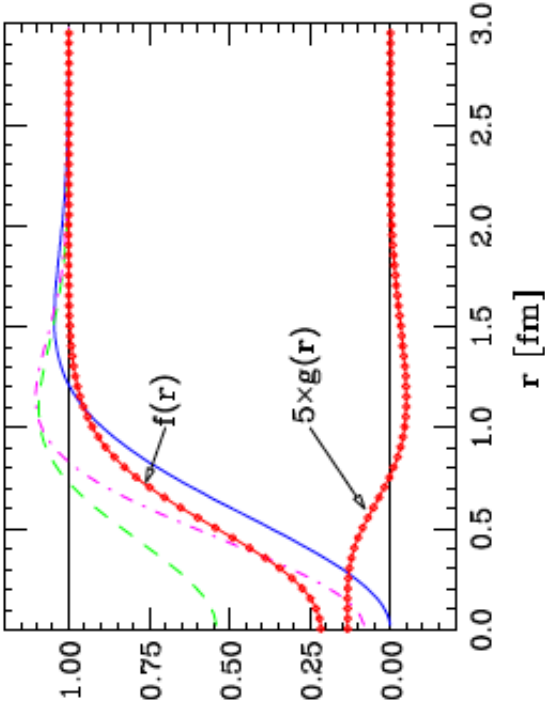


$$\frac{1}{\tau} = G \, |M|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int d^3q e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot(\mathbf{r}_1-\mathbf{r}_2)} \sum_i \langle A,Z+2|\mathcal{O}(1)|i\rangle \frac{1}{|\mathbf{q}|(|\mathbf{q}|+\omega_i/\hbar)} \langle i|\mathcal{O}(2)|A,Z\rangle \\ &\simeq \int d^3q \frac{e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot(\mathbf{r}_1-\mathbf{r}_2)}}{|\mathbf{q}|(|\mathbf{q}|+\omega_i/\hbar)} \langle A,Z+2|\mathcal{O}(1)\mathcal{O}(2)|A,Z\rangle \\ &= \int d^3q S(\mathbf{q}) \langle A,Z+2|\mathcal{T}(1,2)|A,Z\rangle \end{aligned}$$

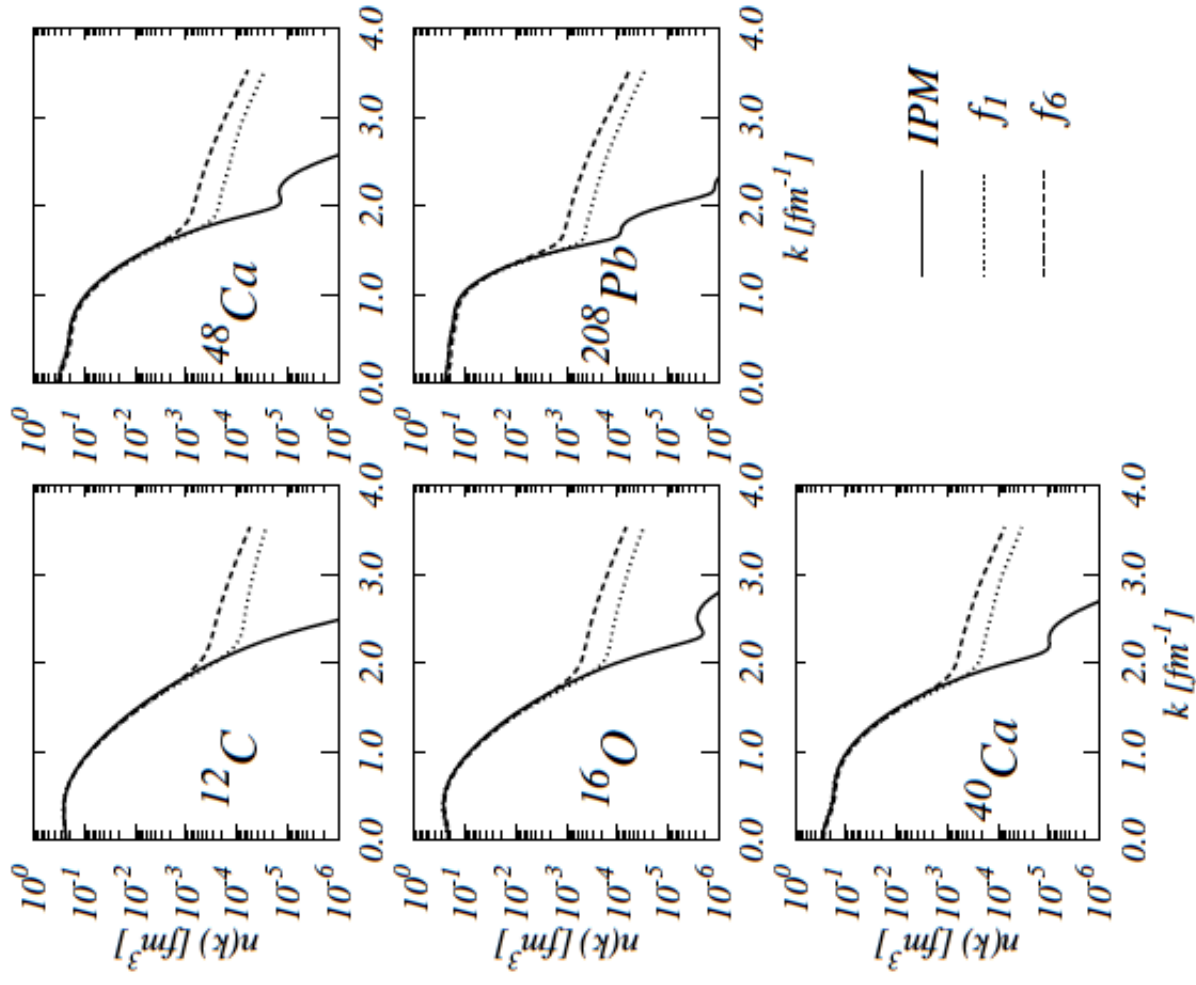
$$\langle A, Z + 2 | \mathcal{T}(1, 2) | A, Z \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, Z + 2 | f(r_{12}) \mathcal{T}(1, 2) f(r_{12}) | A, Z \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{T}(1, 2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}^{\text{eff}}(1, 2) = f(r_{12}) \mathcal{T}(1, 2) f(r_{12})$$



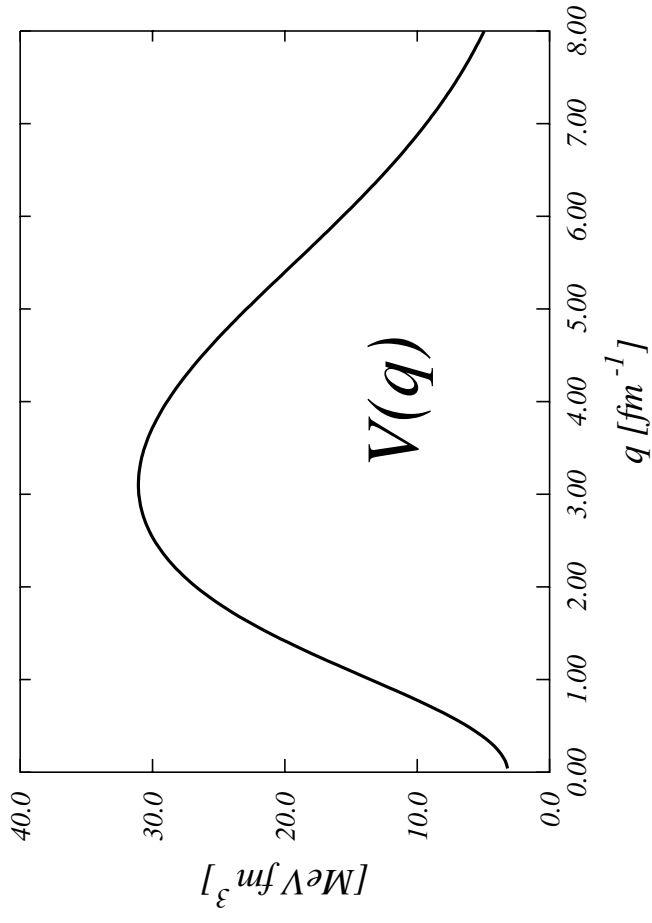
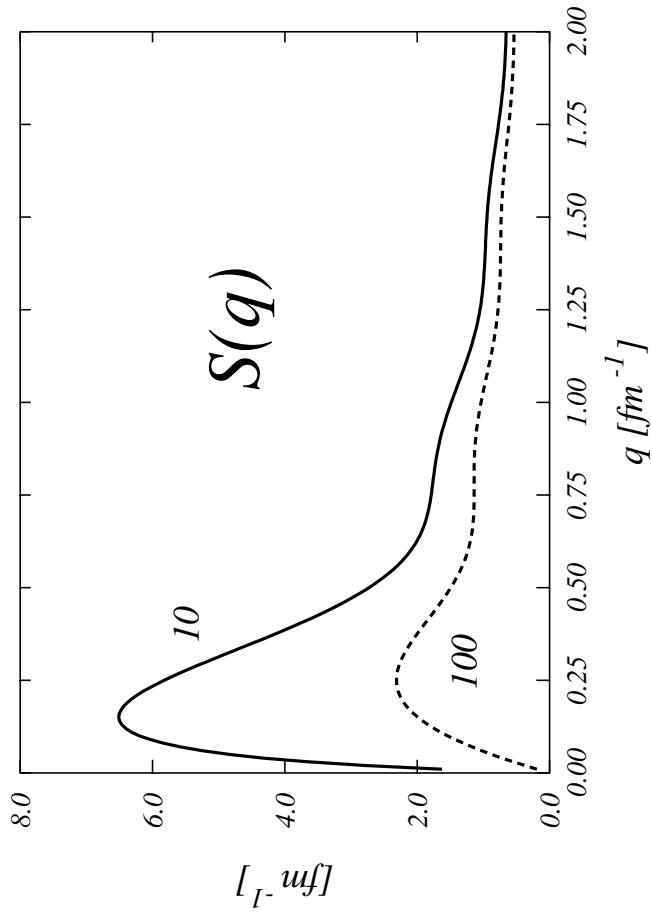
$$\langle A, Z | A, Z \rangle \neq \langle A, Z | f^2(r_{12}) | A, Z \rangle$$

| Authors                      | Method | Ref.           | $M/M_{\text{MF}}$       |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------|
| M. Kortelainen <i>et al.</i> | SM     | PLB 647 (2007) | 128<br>0.7              |
| F. Šimkovic <i>et al.</i>    | QRPA   | PRC 77(2008)   | 045503<br>$\sim 0.8$    |
| F. Šimkovic <i>et al.</i>    | QRPA   | PRC 79(2009)   | 055501<br>0.7, 0.5      |
| M. Horoi S. Stoica           | QRPA   | PRC 81 (2010)  | 024321<br>0.8, 1.2, 1.1 |



A. Fabrocini

$$\Delta x \Delta p \simeq \hbar c \simeq 2.0 \text{fm}^{-1} \cdot 0.5 \text{fm}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\rho(\mathbf{r}) &= \frac{1}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \int d^3r_2 d^3r_3 \cdots d^3r_A \psi^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \cdots \mathbf{r}_A) \psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \cdots \mathbf{r}_A) \\ &= \frac{1}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} \int d^3r_2 d^3r_3 \cdots d^3r_A \Phi^*(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \cdots \mathbf{r}_A) F^\dagger F \Phi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \cdots \mathbf{r}_A)\end{aligned}$$

$$F^\dagger F = \prod_{ij} f^2(r_{ij}) = \prod_{ij} [1 + h(r_{ij})]$$



$$\int d^3r_3 \rho(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_3) \rho(\mathbf{r}_3, \mathbf{r}_2) = \rho(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$$

$$\int d^3r_1 \rho(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_1) = \int d^3r_1 \rho(\mathbf{r}_1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bullet + \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram 1: Two vertices connected by a dashed line, each with a self-loop]} \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram 2: Two vertices connected by a dashed line, each with a self-loop]} \\ - \end{array} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram 3: Two vertices connected by a dashed line, each with a self-loop]} \\ + \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram 4: Two vertices connected by a dashed line, each with a self-loop]} \\ - \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{[Diagram 5: Two vertices connected by a dashed line, each with a self-loop]} \\ - \end{array} \right] \\
& = A
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int d^3r_1 \rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_1) = \int d^3r_1 \sum_{\alpha} |\phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}_1)|^2 = A$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)=\frac{1}{\langle \psi|\psi\rangle}\int d^3r_3\cdots d^3r_A\psi^*(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2,\cdots\mathbf{r}_A)\psi(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2,\cdots\mathbf{r}_A)$$

$$\rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)=\rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_1)\rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_2)-\rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2)\rho^{\text{MF}}(\mathbf{r}_2,\mathbf{r}_1)$$

