Application of Different Similarity Renormalization Group Transformations to Nucleon-Nucleon Interactions\textsuperscript{1} MEGAN L. COMINS, The Ohio State University — Using a Similarity Renormalization Group (SRG) transformation, Hamiltonians are driven to a band-diagonal form in momentum representation, with the low energy and high energy parts decoupled. Several different SRG transformations are applied to a wide range of realistic nucleon-nucleon interactions. The rate at which these potentials converge towards the diagonal and the degree to which high and low energies decouple are explored using two-body scattering and few-body bound state calculations. The results for these SRG evolution schemes are also compared to the results of the $V_{\text{low}k}$ method.

\textsuperscript{1}This work was supported by an REU supplement to the National Science Foundation Grant No. PHY-0354916.