Universality in SRG Evolved Potentials and the Choice of an Efficient Potential[1] BRIAN DAINTON, The Ohio State University — Two-body nuclear observables can be accurately described using a variety of potentials. Using the similarity renormalization group (SRG), evolved interactions exhibit universality in the low energy regime. One can exploit this universality by choosing a computationally efficient potential. A separable potential from inverse scattering is one such analytically simple potential. With a simple solution to the two-body interaction, one can more efficiently solve few- and many-body problems.

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