CONTENTS

I BASIC ELEMENTS AND MODELS

1	Ele	nentar	y concepts of nuclear physics	3
	1.1	The fo	orce between two nucleons	3
		1.1.1	Possible forms of the interaction	4
		1.1.2	The radial dependence of the interaction	5
		1.1.3	The role of sub-nuclear degrees of freedom	6
	1.2	The m	nodel of the Fermi gas	7
		1.2.1	Many-body properties in the ground state	9
		1.2.2	Two-body correlations in a homogeneous system	11
	1.3	Basic	properties of finite nuclei	14
		1.3.1	The interaction of nucleons with nuclei	14
		1.3.2	The optical model	19
		1.3.3	The liquid drop model	23
2	Nuc	lear m	natter as a Fermi liquid	30
	2.1	A first	t, qualitative survey	30
			The inadequacy of Hartree–Fock with bare interactions	30
		2.1.2	Short-range correlations	32
		2.1.3	Properties of nuclear matter in chiral dynamics	34
		2.1.4	How dense is nuclear matter?	35
	2.2	The in	ndependent pair approximation	36
		2.2.1	The equation for the one-body wave functions	36
		2.2.2	The total energy in terms of two-body wave functions	37
			The Bethe–Goldstone equation	38
		2.2.4	The G-matrix	42
	2.3	Bruec	kner-Hartree-Fock approximation (BHF)	44
		2.3.1	BHF at finite temperature	48
	2.4	A var	iational approach based on generalized Jastrow func-	
		tions		48
		2.4.1	Extension to finite temperature	50
	2.5	Effect	ive interactions of Skyrme type	52
		2.5.1	Expansion to small relative momenta	52
	2.6	The n	uclear equation of state (EOS)	55
			An energy functional with three-body forces	55
			The EOS with Skyrme interactions	56
			Applications in astrophysics	59
	2.7		port phenomena in the Fermi liquid	61
		2.7.1	Semi-classical transport equations	62

xii Contents

3	Independent particles and quasiparticles in finite nuclei	67	6.2 The collective response function
	3.1 Hartree–Fock with effective forces	67	6.2.1 Collective response and sum rules for stable systems
	3.1.1 H–F with the Skyrme interaction	67	6.2.2 Generalization to several dimensions
	3.1.2 Constrained Hartree–Fock	68	6.2.3 Mean field approximation for an effective two-body in-
	3.1.3 Other effective interactions	69	teraction
	3.2 Phenomenological single particle potentials	70	6.2.4 Isovector modes
	3.2.1 The spherical case	70	6.3 Rotations as degenerate vibrations
	3.2.2 The deformed single particle model	73	6.4 Microscopic origin of macroscopic damping
	3.3 Excitations of the many-body system	78	6.4.1 Irreversibility through energy smearing
	3.3.1 The concept of particle-hole excitations	78	6.4.2 Relaxation in a Random Matrix Model
	3.3.2 Pair correlations	79	6.4.3 The effects of "collisions" on nucleonic motion
		13	6.5 Damped collective motion at thermal excitations
4	From the shell model to the compound nucleus	85	6.5.1 The equation of motion at finite thermal excitations
	4.1 Shell model with residual interactions	85	6.5.2 The strict Markov limit
	4.1.1 Nearest level spacing	86	
	4.2 Random Matrix Model	87	6.5.3 The collective response for quasi-static processes
	4.2.1 Gaussian ensembles of real symmetric matrices	87	6.5.4 An analytically solvable model
	4.2.2 Eigenvalues, level spacings and eigenvectors	89	6.6 Temperature dependence of nuclear transport
	4.2.3 Comments on the RMM	91	6.6.1 The collective strength distribution at finite T
	4.3 The spreading of states into more complicated configurations	93	6.6.2 Diabatic models
	4.3.1 A schematic model	94	6.6.3 T-dependence of transport coefficients
	4.3.2 Strength functions	95	6.7 Rotations at finite thermal excitations
	4.3.3 Time-dependent description	98	7 Transport theory of nuclear collective motion
	4.3.4 Spectral functions for single particle motion	99	7.1 The locally harmonic approximation
=	Shall affects and Structively, non-amoulination	104	7.2 Equilibrium fluctuations of the local oscillator
5	Shell effects and Strutinsky renormalization	104	7.3 Fluctuations of the local propagators
	5.1 Physical background	106	7.3.1 Quantal diffusion coefficients from the FDT
	5.1.1 The independent particle picture, once more	107	7.4 Fokker–Planck equations for the damped harmonic oscillator
	5.1.2 The Strutinsky energy theorem	108	7.4.1 Stationary solutions for oscillators
	5.2 The Strutinsky procedure	109	7.4.2 Dynamics of fluctuations for stable modes
	5.2.1 Formal aspects of smoothing	109	7.4.3 The time-dependent solutions for unstable modes and
	5.2.2 Shell correction to level density and ground state en-	110	their physical interpretation
	ergy	110	7.5 Quantum features of collective transport from the microscopic
	5.2.3 Further averaging procedures	113	point of view
	5.3 The static energy of finite nuclei	115	7.5.1 Quantized Hamiltonians for collective motion
	5.4 An excursion into periodic-orbit theory (POT)	119	7.5.2 A non-perturbative Nakajima–Zwanzig approach
	5.5 The total energy at finite temperature	122	
	5.5.1 The smooth part of the energy at small excitations	123	II COMPLEX NUCLEAR SYSTEMS
	5.5.2 Contributions from the oscillating level density	124	
6	Average collective motion of small amplitude	128	8 The statistical model for the decay of excited nuclei
	6.1 Equation of motion from energy conservation	129	8.1 Decay of the compound nucleus by particle emission
	6.1.1 Induced forces for harmonic motion	129	8.1.1 Transition rates
	6.1.2 Equation of motion	131	8.1.2 Evaporation rates for light particles
	6.1.3 One-particle one-hole excitations	133	8.2 Fission
	Parado one note offernations	200	8.2.1 The Bohr–Wheeler formula

Contents

xiii

210 217

xiv Contents

		8.2.2	Stability conditions in the macroscopic limit	232
9	Pre-	eanili	brium reactions	235
•	9.1	_	ustrative, realistic prototype	236
	9.2		tch of existing theories	242
	5.2		Comments	244
10	Leve	el dens	sities and nuclear thermometry	246
	10.1	Darwi	in–Fowler approach for theoretical models	246
		10.1.1	Level densities and Strutinsky renormalization	247
		10.1.2	Dependence on angular momentum	251
		10.1.3	Microscopic models with residual interactions	252
	10.2	Empir	rical level densities	254
	10.3	Nucle	ar thermometry	257
11			le collective motion at finite thermal excitations	262
	11.1		d transport equations	262
			Fokker–Planck equations	262
			Over-damped motion	265
			Langevin equations	267
	44.0		Probability distribution for collective variables	269
	11.2		port coefficients for large-scale motion	270
			The LHA at level crossings and avoided crossings	$\begin{array}{c} 275 \\ 278 \end{array}$
			Thermal aspects of global motion	
12	-		of fission at finite temperature	$\frac{280}{280}$
	12.1		itions between potential wells The neitien rate for even demand motion	$\frac{280}{281}$
	10.0		Transition rate for over-damped motion ate formulas of Kramers and Langer	$\frac{281}{283}$
			e time for strongly damped motion	$\frac{283}{288}$
		-	tical discussion of timescales	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 291 \end{array}$
	12.4		Transient- and saddle-scission times	$\frac{291}{293}$
			I Implications from the concept of the MFPT	296
	12.5		sion of quantum effects	299
	12.0		Quantum decay rates within the LHA	300
			Rate formulas for motion treated self-consistently	302
			3 Quantum effects in collective transport, a true chal-	
			lenge	307
13	Hea	vy-ior	n collisions at low energies	308
	13.1		sport models for heavy-ion collisions	309
		13.1.1	Commonly used inputs for transport equations	313
	13.2	Differ	rential cross sections	317
	13.3		n reactions	319
		13 3 1	Micro- and macroscopic formation probabilities	321

Contents xv

	13.4 Critical remarks on theoretical approaches and their assump-	
	tions	326
14	Giant dipole excitations	330
	14.1 Absorption and radiation of the classical dipole	330
	14.2 Nuclear dipole modes	332
	14.2.1 Extension to quantum mechanics	333
	14.2.2 Damping of giant dipole modes	333
	III MESOSCOPIC SYSTEMS	
15	Metals and quantum wires	341
	15.1 Electronic transport in metals	341
	15.1.1 The Drude model and basic definitions	341
	15.1.2 The transport equation and electronic conductance	342
	15.2 Quantum wires	344
	15.2.1 Mesoscopic systems in semiconductor heterostructures	344
	15.2.2 Two-dimensional electron gas	345
	15.2.3 Quantization of conductivity for ballistic transport	346
	15.2.4 Physical interpretation and discussion	348
16	Metal clusters	350
	16.1 Structure of metal clusters	350
	16.2 Optical properties	351
	16.2.1 Cross sections for scattering of light	353
	16.2.2 Optical properties for the jellium model	354
	16.2.3 The infinitely deep square well	355
17	Energy transfer to a system of independent fermions	361
	17.1 Forced energy transfer within the wall picture	361
	17.1.1 Energy transfer at finite frequency	363
	17.1.2 Fermions inside billiards	365
	17.2 Wall friction by Strutinsky smoothing	366
	IV THEORETICAL TOOLS	
18	Elements of reaction theory	373
	18.1 Potential scattering	373
	18.1.1 The T-matrix	373
	18.1.2 Phase shifts for central potentials	379
	18.1.3 Inelastic processes	380
	18.2 Generalization to nuclear reactions	382
	18.2.1 Reaction channels	382
	18.2.2 Cross section	383
	18.2.3 The T-matrix for nuclear reactions	384
	18.2.4 Isolated resonances	385

xvi Contents

xvii

1925 Overlanning reconances	389	22.2 Level densities and energy distributions	450
		50	452
			454
O: 0 -			457
			461
9			461
			463
			464
			466
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			469
			470
			472
v v -		-	
			475
			475
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			478
			480
			482
			482
			484
			486
			487
<u>-</u>			489
19.3.5 The equilibrium distribution of the oscillator	417		489
The Hartree–Fock approximation	420		491
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	492
			493
			496
			497
			498
			499
			501
			501
		-	504
			505
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	507
			507
		- •	510
21.3.2 A few remarks on the concept of self-energies	435	v -	512
Nuclear thermostatics	437	<u> </u>	515
		23.8 Kubo formula for transport coefficients	518
		24 Functional integrals	522
			522
22.1.3 Extremal properties	448	24.1.1 Time propagation in quantum mechanics	522
	18.2.5 Overlapping resonances 18.2.6 T-matrix with angular momentum coupling 18.3 Energy averaged amplitudes 18.3.1 The optical model 18.3.2 Intermediate structure through doorway resonances 18.4 Statistical theory 18.4.1 Porter—Thomas distribution for widths 18.4.2 Smooth and fluctuating parts of the cross section 18.4.3 Hauser—Feshbach theory 18.4.4 Critique of the statistical model Density operators and Wigner functions 19.1 The many-body system 19.1.1 Hilbert states of the many-body system 19.1.2 Density operators and matrices 19.1.3 Reduction to one- and two-body densities 19.2 Many-body functions from one-body functions 19.2.1 One- and two-body densities 19.3.1 The Wigner transform in three dimensions 19.3.2 Many-body systems of indistinguishable particles 19.3.3 Propagation of wave packets 19.3.4 Correspondence rules 19.3.5 The equilibrium distribution of the oscillator The Hartree—Fock approximation 20.1 Hartree—Fock with density operators 20.1.1 The Hartree—Fock equations 20.1.2 The ground state energy in HF-approximation 20.2 Hartree—Fock at finite temperature 20.2.1 TDHF at finite T Transport equations for the one-body density 21.1 The Wigner transform of the von Neumann equation 21.2 Collision terms in semi-classical approximations 21.2.1 The BUU and the Landau—Vlasov equation 21.3 Relaxation to equilibrium 21.3.1 Relaxation time approximation to the collision term 21.3.2 A few remarks on the concept of self-energies Nuclear thermostatics 22.1 Elements of statistical mechanics 22.1.1 Thermostatics for deformed nuclei 22.1.2 Generalized ensembles 22.1.3 Extremal properties	18.2 6 T-matrix with angular momentum coupling 389 18.3. Energy averaged amplitudes 390 18.3.1 The optical model 390 18.3.2 Intermediate structure through doorway resonances 392 18.4.1 Porter—Thomas distribution for widths 396 18.4.2 Smooth and fluctuating parts of the cross section 396 18.4.3 Hauser—Feshbach theory 401 18.4.4 Critique of the statistical model 403 Density operators and Wigner functions 19.1 The many-body system 406 19.1.1 Hilbert states of the many-body system 406 19.1.2 Density operators and matrices 406 19.1.3 Reduction to one- and two-body densities 408 19.2.1 One- and two-body densities 408 19.2.2 Many-body functions from one-body functions 410 19.3.1 The Wigner transformation 412 19.3.2 Many-body systems of indistinguishable particles 414 19.3.3 Propagation of wave packets 415 19.3.4 Correspondence rules 416 19.3.5 The equilibrium distribution of the oscillator 417 The Hartree—Fock approximation 420	18.2.6 T.matrix with angular momentum coupling 18.3 Energy averaged amplitudes 18.3 Energy averaged amplitudes 18.3.1 The optical model 18.3.1 The optical model 18.3.2 Intermediate structure through doorway resonances 18.4 Statistical theory 18.5 Statistical theory 18.5 Statistical theory 18.6 Statistical medical theory 18.6 Statistical medical theory 18.6 Statistical theory 18.7 Statistical theory 18.6 Statistical theory 18.6 Statistical theory 18.6 Statistical theory 18.6 Statistical theory 18.7 Statistical theory 18.1 Statistical theory 18.2 Statistical theory 18.3 Statistical theory 18.3 Statist

xviii	Content

24.2	24.1.2 Semi-classical approximation to the propagator 24.1.3 The path integral as a functional Path integrals for statistical mechanics	525 531 532
24.2	24.1.3 The path integral as a functional Path integrals for statistical mechanics	
24.2	Path integrals for statistical mechanics	532
	24.2.1 The classical limit of statistical mechanics	535
		536
24.3		539
	24.3.1 Periodic orbit theory	540
		542
24.4		543
	24.4.1 The Hubbard–Stratonovich transformation	543
	24.4.2 The high temperature limit and quantum corrections	546
	24.4.3 The perturbed static path approximation (PSPA)	548
Pro	perties of Langevin and Fokker-Planck equations	554
25.1	The Brownian particle, a heuristic approach	554
	25.1.1 Langevin equation	554
	25.1.2 Fokker–Planck equations	557
	25.1.3 Cumulant expansion and Gaussian distributions	559
25.2		560
		561
	25.2.2 Markov processes and the Chapman–Kolmogorov equa-	
	tion	562
		564
		568
25.3		570
		570
	•	572
25.4	= = =	573
	-	574
25.5		575
		576
		578
25.6		580
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	580
	25.6.2 Perturbative approach for factorized coupling	582
V A	AUXILIARY INFORMATION	
For	mal means	589
26.1	Gaussian integrals	589
		590
		591
		591
	24.4 Proj 25.1 25.2 25.3 25.4 25.5 25.6 V Form 26.1 26.2 26.3	24.4.2 The high temperature limit and quantum corrections 24.4.3 The perturbed static path approximation (PSPA) Properties of Langevin and Fokker-Planck equations 25.1 The Brownian particle, a heuristic approach 25.1.1 Langevin equation 25.1.2 Fokker-Planck equations 25.1.3 Cumulant expansion and Gaussian distributions 25.2 General properties of stochastic processes 25.2.1 Basic concepts 25.2.2 Markov processes and the Chapman-Kolmogorov equa-

	Contents	xix
	26.5 Derivative of exponential operators	592
	26.6 The Mori product	592
	26.7 Spin and isospin	593
	26.8 Second quantization for fermions	594
27	Natural units in nuclear physics	596
\mathbf{Re}	ferences	597
Inc	dex	615