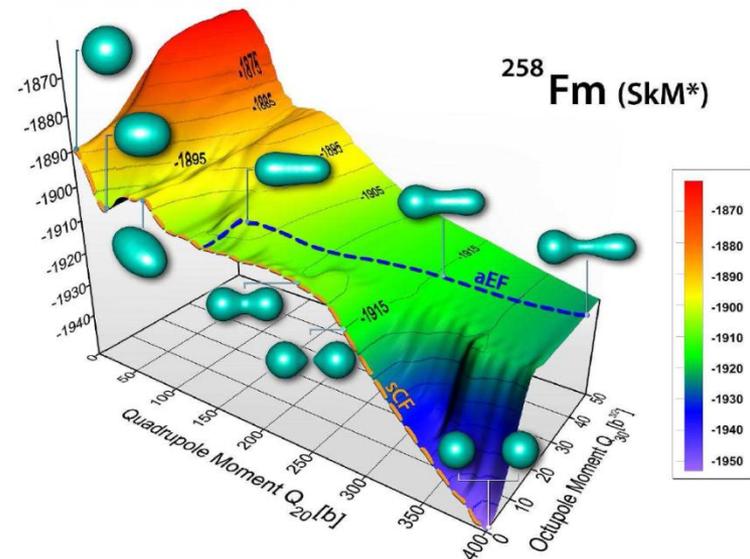
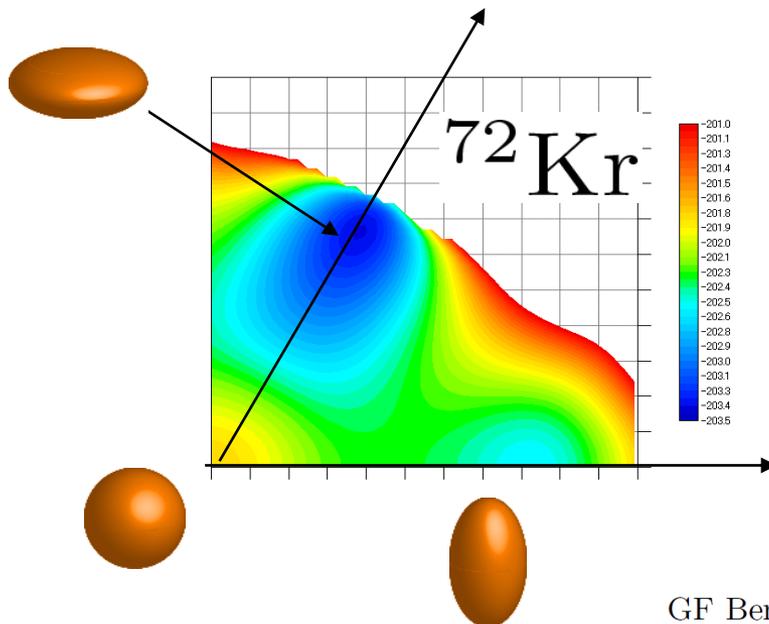


# 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論の歴史と未解決問題

- ♡ 超低温の核構造における変形共存、  
変形転移現象、非線形振動などの微視的ダイナミクス
- ♡ 超変形状態から通常変形状態へのトンネル崩壊
- ♡ 低エネルギー核分裂・核融合の集団動力学
- ♡ 多体系トンネル現象としてのsub-barrier核融合



# Open problems in the microscopic theory of large-amplitude collective motion

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## Abstract

Construction of the microscopic theory of large-amplitude collective motion, capable of describing a wide variety of quantum collective phenomena in nuclei, is a long-standing and fundamental subject in the study of nuclear many-body systems. The present status of the challenge toward this goal is discussed taking the shape coexistence/mixing phenomena as typical manifestations of the large-amplitude collective motion at zero temperature. Some open problems in rapidly rotating cold nuclei are also briefly discussed in this connection.

# 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論における未解決問題

松柳研一<sup>1,2</sup> 松尾正之<sup>3</sup> 中務孝<sup>1</sup> 日野原伸生<sup>1</sup> 佐藤弘一<sup>1,4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> 京都大学大学院理学研究科物理学宇宙物理学専攻

## 概要

原子核にみられる極めて豊富な量子集団現象を記述することの出来る、大振幅集団運動の微視的理論を構築することは原子核多体問題の基礎的課題である。この目標への挑戦の歴史と現在までの到達点を整理し、これからの研究が待たれている未解決問題を提示する。絶対温度ゼロでの大振幅集団運動の典型として、変形共存/混合現象を主として議論する。高速回転する超低温の原子核における大振幅集団現象にも触れる。

Dear Kenichi,

working TDHF during my post-doc,  
I am reading with interest your contribution to the special JPG issue  
about the open problems in nuclear physics.

Could you please be more precise about your sentence  
"The TDHF is insufficient for the description of quantum spectra of  
low-lying states, however, because of its semi-classical feature".  
In which sense you write that the semi-classical nature of the model  
prevents an appropriate description of the low-lying states ?  
Is this because it is difficult to classically depict mixing phenomena,  
like those responsible for the properties of these region of the nuclear  
spectrum ?  
I would be glad to hear something more precise.

Thank you and very best wishes,

# 時間変化する平均場の描像による 集団励起モードの微視的記述

## 時間依存HFB方程式 (TDHFB)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{T} + V_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \lambda & \Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \Delta(\mathbf{r}, t) & -\hat{T} - V_{\text{HF}}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ v(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix}$$

この小振幅近似が準粒子RPA:

正しい境界条件の下で、HFB方程式と準粒子RPA方程式を  
自己無撞着に解くことは現在のチャレンジングな課題

小振幅の仮定をせず、この方程式を直接解けるか？  
今後の極めてチャレンジングな課題



最近のブレイクスルー:

Canonical-basis TDHFB by Ebata et al. Phys. Rev. C (2010)

ごく簡単な答え

TDHFB計算だけでは

➡ 低励起スペクトルを予言できない

➡ 自発核分裂を記述できない

つまり、TDHFBの量子化が必要

なぜか、

いかにして量子化するか

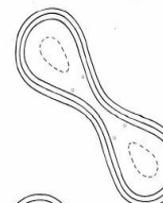
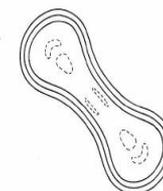
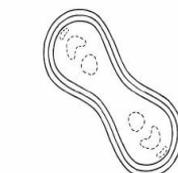
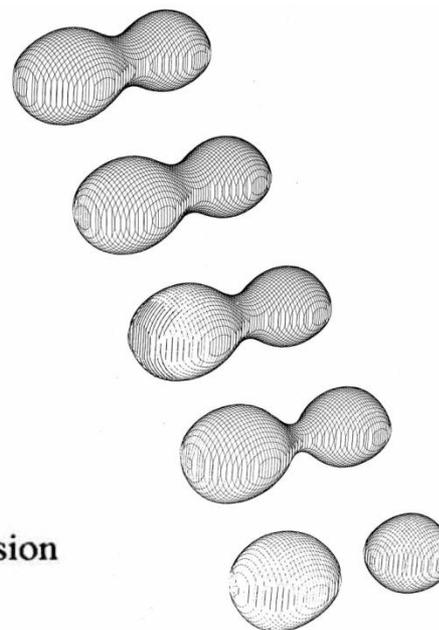
The mean-field theory of nuclear structure and dynamics

J. W. Negele

$^{236}\text{U}$

INDUCED FISSION

$t = 0$



$t = 4 \times 10^{-21} \text{ s}$

VII. Application to Physical Systems

A. Approximations

B. Qualitative features

C. Fusion

1. The fusion regions

2. Fusion cross sections

D. Deep inelastic scattering

E. Fission

1. Semiclassical approximation to induced fission

2. Spontaneous fission

F. Pion condensation

核構造への適用なし

Spontaneous fission

sponds to two well-separated alpha particles. Thus, although this schematic  $^8\text{Be}$  calculation plays a useful role in demonstrating the feasibility of solving the self-consistent tunneling problem and in developing techniques for heavier systems, it has little direct physical relevance.

幾多の困難に直面

Semiclassical approximation to induced fission

uncertainty in dissipation of the order of the experimental effect, and the present practical restriction to axial symmetry thus precludes a quantitative test of the mean-field theory.

## 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論の目標

集団座標と集団運動量を微視的・非摂動的・自己無撞着に導出し、  
量子的集団ハミルトニアンを構築する



**Beyond QRPA (小振幅近似)**



**Beyond Cranking (断熱摂動近似)**

# 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論の歴史

- 1960 準粒子RPA (qRPA) (丸森, Baranger, Arvieu-Veneroni)  
1962-1964 ボソン展開 (Belyaev-Zelevinsky, 丸森-山村-徳永)  
1966 生成座標法の実体化 (大西-吉田)
- 1972 Skyrme-Hartree-Fock (Vautherin-Brink)  
1970-1980年代 TDHF法の発展と広汎な適用 (Bonche-Koonin-Negele, et al.)  
ボソン展開法の発展と広汎な適用 (岸本-田村-坂本)
- 1976-1978 大振幅集団運動理論への試み  
(Rowe-Basserman, Villars, 丸森,  
Baranger-Veneroni, Goeke-Reinhard, et al.)
- 1980 SCC法 (丸森-益川-坂田-栗山)  
1985-1987 準粒子SCC法と非調和振動への適用 (松尾, 山田, et al.)  
1991 Generalized Valley Theory (Klein-Walet-Dang)
- 2000 断熱的SCC法 (松尾-中務)  
(これ以降の発展については日野原くん佐藤くんのTalks)

Reviews of Modern Physics, Vol. 63, No. 2, April 1991

## Boson realizations of Lie algebras with applications to nuclear physics

Abraham Klein

*Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104*

E. R. Marshalek

*Department of Physics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556*

 核構造への適用例が紹介されている

*G. Do Dang et al. / Physics Reports 335 (2000) 93–274*

**SELF-CONSISTENT THEORY OF  
LARGE-AMPLITUDE COLLECTIVE MOTION:  
APPLICATIONS TO APPROXIMATE  
QUANTIZATION OF NONSEPARABLE  
SYSTEMS AND TO NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

Giu DO DANG<sup>a</sup>, Abraham KLEIN<sup>b</sup>, Niels R. WALET<sup>c</sup>

 現実の核構造への適用はほとんどなし

# 全ヒルベルト空間に対する理論

ボソンマッピング

有限フェルミオン多体系

ボソン多体系

平均場近似  
(停留位相近似)  
(半古典近似)

TDHFB状態空間

正準量子化

コヒーレント状態表示

大自由度ハミルトン系

正準形式

コメント



現実の集団現象を記述するためには  
集団部分空間に対する理論の構築が求められる

## ボソン・コヒーレント状態

$$\begin{aligned} |z\rangle &= e^{z(t)b^\dagger - z(t)^*b} |0\rangle \\ &= e^{i(p(t)\hat{Q} - q(t)\hat{P})} |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$z(t) = z(0)e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\hat{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b^\dagger + b), \quad \hat{P} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(b^\dagger - b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(t) &= \langle z(t) | \hat{Q} | z(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(z^*(t) + z(t)), \\ p(t) &= \langle z(t) | \hat{P} | z(t) \rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(z^*(t) - z(t)) \end{aligned}$$



このような大局的な演算子  $\hat{Q}, \hat{P}$  が存在するのはボソン系の特徴  
フェルミオン多体系では一般には存在しない

時間依存HFB (TDHFB)状態 = 一般化されたコヒーレント状態

$$|\phi(t)\rangle = e^{i\hat{G}(t)} |\phi(t=0)\rangle$$

$$\hat{G}(t) = \sum_{ij} (g_{ij}(t) a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger + g_{ij}^*(t) a_j a_i)$$

時間依存変分原理

$$\delta \langle \phi(t) | i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H | \phi(t) \rangle = 0$$

$$|\phi(t=0)\rangle = |\phi_0\rangle$$

$$a_i |\phi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$a_i(t) = e^{i\hat{G}(t)} a_i e^{-i\hat{G}(t)}$$

$$a_i(t) |\phi(t)\rangle = 0$$

## TDHFBの小振幅近似 = 準粒子RPA (QRPA)

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi(t)\rangle &= e^{i\hat{G}(t)}|\phi_0\rangle \\ &\approx (1 + i\hat{G}(t))|\phi_0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta\langle\phi_0|[H, i\hat{G}] + \frac{\partial\hat{G}}{\partial t}|\phi_0\rangle = 0$$

こちらの方が一般性がある  
Anderson-Nambu-Goldstone  
モードの分離も明瞭



### 生成・消滅演算子表示

$$i\hat{G}(t) = \eta(t)\Gamma - \eta^*(t)\Gamma^\dagger$$

$$[H, \Gamma^\dagger] = \omega\Gamma^\dagger,$$

$$[H, \Gamma] = -\omega\Gamma.$$

$$\Gamma^\dagger = \sum_{ij}(\psi(ij)a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger - \varphi(ij)a_j a_i),$$

$$\Gamma = \sum_{ij}(\varphi^*(ij)a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger - \psi^*(ij)a_j a_i)$$

### 座標・運動量演算子表示

$$\hat{G}(t) = p(t)\hat{Q} + q(t)\hat{P}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{Q}] = -i\hat{P}/M,$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{P}] = iC\hat{Q}.$$

$$\omega^2 = C/M$$

$$\hat{Q} = \sum_{ij} q(ij)(a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger + a_j a_i),$$

$$\hat{P} = i \sum_{ij} p(ij)(a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger - a_j a_i).$$

# QRPAの魅力



集団座標  $Q$  と集団運動量  $P$  を微視的に導出できる

(原子核のような有限量子系では集団モードが豊富)



対称性の自発的破れを回復するANGモードを分離できる

(ANGモードの集団質量を計算できる)



小振幅の極限でQRPAに帰着するように  
大振幅集団運動の微視的理論をつくりたい

# QRPAの利点を保ちながら小振幅近似を越えたい

$$|\phi(t)\rangle \Rightarrow |\phi(\eta, \eta^*)\rangle = e^{i\hat{G}(\eta, \eta^*)} |\phi_0\rangle$$

$$|\phi(t)\rangle \Rightarrow |\phi(q, p)\rangle = e^{i\hat{G}(q, p)} |\phi_0\rangle$$

## Self-consistent Collective Coordinate (SCC)

$$\hat{G}(\eta, \eta^*) = \sum_{mn} \hat{G}_{mn}(\eta^*)^m \eta^n$$

$$\delta \langle \phi(\eta, \eta^*) | i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H | \phi(\eta, \eta^*) \rangle = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \dot{\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \dot{\eta}^* \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta^*}$$

## Adiabatic TDHFB (ATDHFB)

$$|\phi(q, p)\rangle = e^{ip\hat{Q}(q)} |\phi(q)\rangle$$

$$|\phi(q + \delta q)\rangle = (1 - i\delta q \hat{P}(q)) |\phi(q)\rangle$$

$$\delta \langle \phi(q, p) | i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H | \phi(q, p) \rangle = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \dot{q} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} + \dot{p} \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{1}{M(q)} = \langle \phi(q) | [[H, i\hat{Q}(q)], i\hat{Q}(q)] | \phi(q) \rangle$$

ボソン展開は有用な方法であるが、  
なぜボソン展開では満足できないのか

集団座標と集団運動量の内部構造(微視的構造)が  
HFB平衡点で決定されている



(最適な)集団変数の内部構造までも変化する  
(核分裂のような)大振幅集団運動には適用できない



集団座標を**非摂動的**に取り扱える理論の構築が求められる

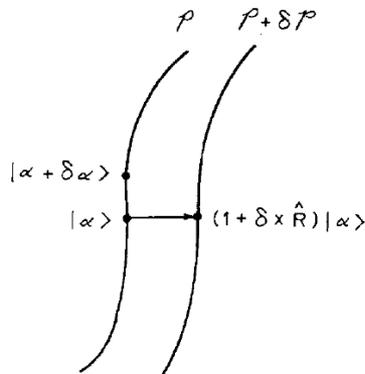
生成座標法(GCM)は有用な方法であるが、  
なぜ生成座標法(GCM)では満足できないのか

$$|\psi\rangle = \int_{\mathcal{P}} F(\alpha)|\alpha\rangle d\alpha.$$

▲ 離散化と連続極限の問題

▲ 生成座標を複素数にしないでもいいか

▲ どのようにして最適な生成座標を見つけるか



### CHOICE OF THE CONSTRAINING OPERATOR IN THE CONSTRAINED HARTREE-FOCK METHOD

G. HOLZWARTH<sup>†</sup> and T. YUKAWA

*Nuclear Physics A219 (1974) 125.*

To determine the path  $\mathcal{P}$  and the unknown weight function  $F(\alpha)$  along the path in the ansatz (2) we consider variations of  $|\psi\rangle$  with respect to both  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $F$ :

$$|\delta\psi\rangle = \int_{\mathcal{P}+\delta\mathcal{P}} (F(\alpha) + \delta F(\alpha))|\alpha\rangle d\alpha - \int_{\mathcal{P}} F(\alpha)|\alpha\rangle d\alpha.$$

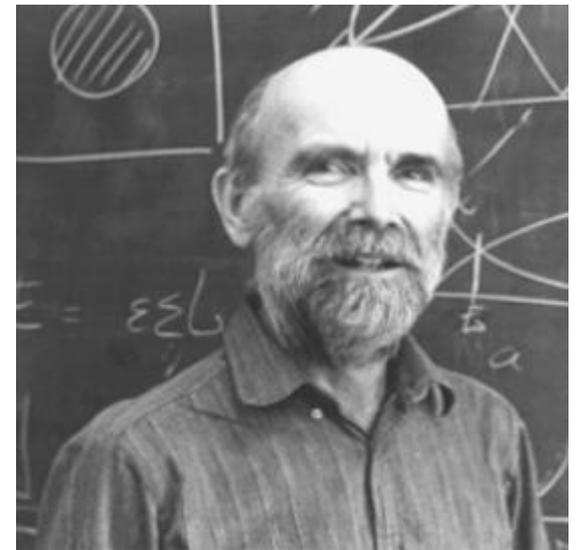
夢はかなったか？

## Baranger-Veneroni のATDHF理論

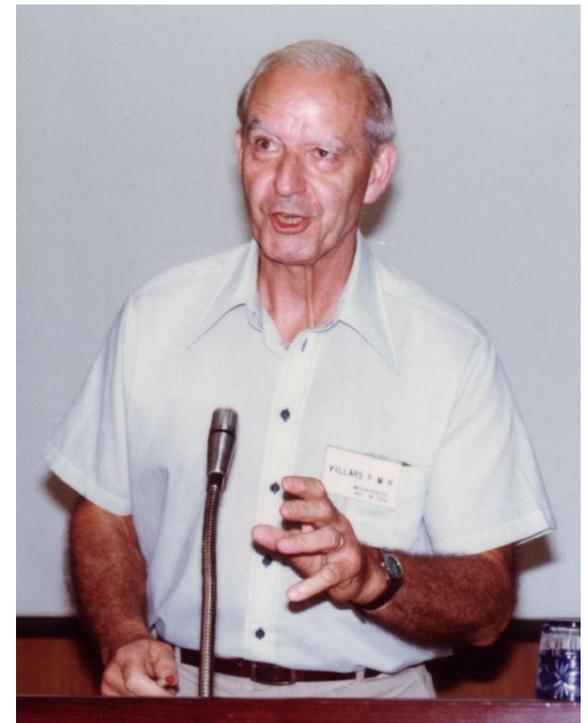
最適な集団座標、集団運動量を  
微視的に導出する論理をもたない

## VillarsのATDHF理論

集団運動量に関する1次までの近似では  
集団径路がユニークに決まらない



M. Baranger



F.M.H. Villars



1982 KYOTO SUMMER INSTITUTE "MICROSCOPIC THEORIES OF NUCLEAR COLLECTIVE MOTIONS"  
July 12-16



## Rocky Paths, Dead Ends and Smooth Paths towards a Theory of Nuclear Collective Motion<sup>\*)</sup>

Felix M. H. VILLARS

### § 1. Introduction

This report will be a personal, and somewhat idiosyncratic, presentation of some selected topics and questions which arise as one studies nuclear collective motion from a microscopic point of view.

It always appeared to this author that the proper formulation of a microscopic theory of nuclear collective motion is a strangely difficult subject. Several circumstances contribute to this difficulty.

(中略)

that much is to be learned yet in the problem of formulating a consistent quantum theory of collective motion.

# ボソン展開法の適用例

H. Sakamoto and T. Kishimoto,  
Nucl. Phys. A528 (1988) 73

## Sm148-152の量子相転移

$$B_I/B_2 \equiv B(E2; I^+ \rightarrow (I-2)^+) / B(E2; 2_1^+ \rightarrow 0_g^+)$$

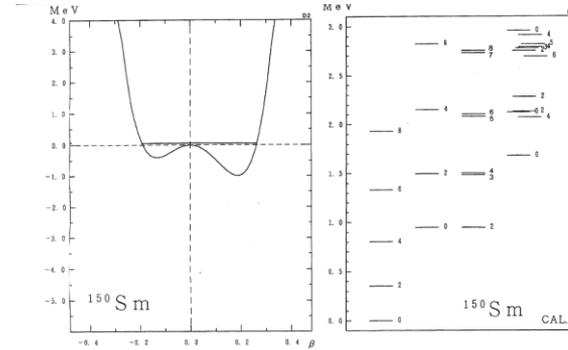
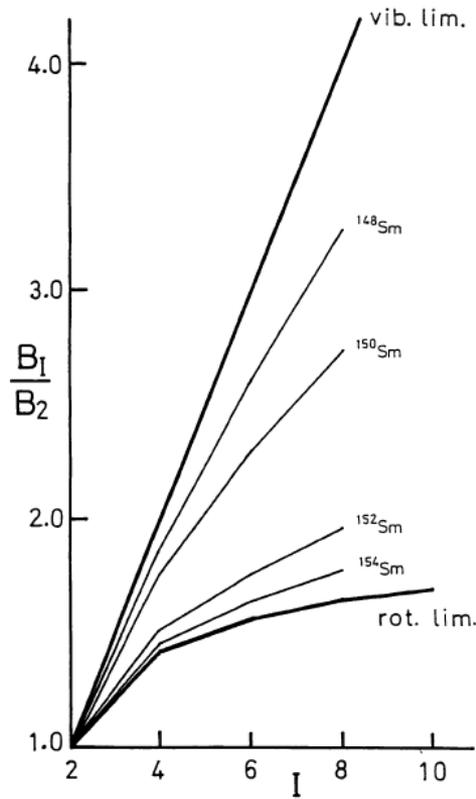


Fig. 5. Calculated potential energy surface and level scheme for  $^{150}\text{Sm}$ . The collective coordinate is chosen as the case of TD-3, the non-collective couplings are fully included and the interaction strengths are fixed as  $f_1=f_2=f_3=0.85$  and  $g_1=0.85$ . The spurious number excitation modes are removed. The horizontal line in the figure of the potential surface corresponds to the ground-state energy. In the figure of the level scheme, all the resulting states with  $E_x < 3$  MeV and  $I < 8$  are listed. Especially, the quies in the ground-band, the quasi  $\gamma$ -band or the quasi  $\gamma$ -band are separately accumulated.

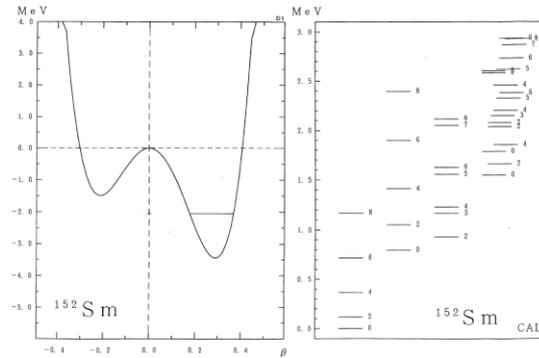


Fig. 34. Same as fig. 33, except that the interaction strengths are fixed as  $f_1=f_2=f_3=0.90$ ,  $g_1=0.83$ .

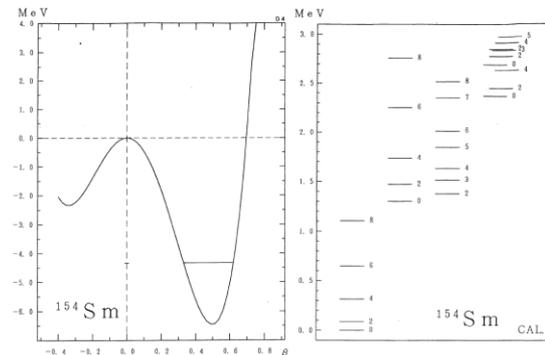
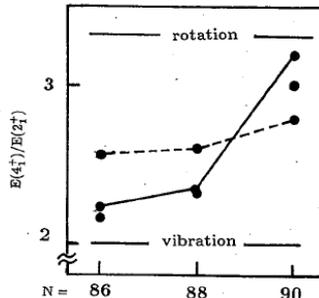


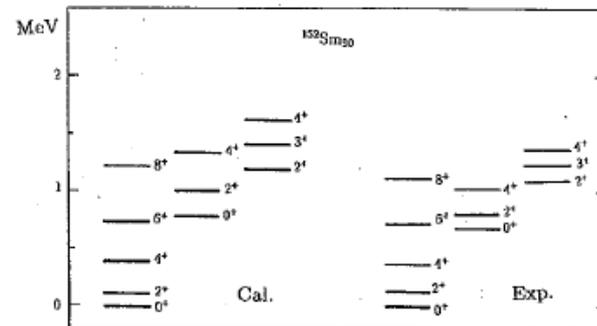
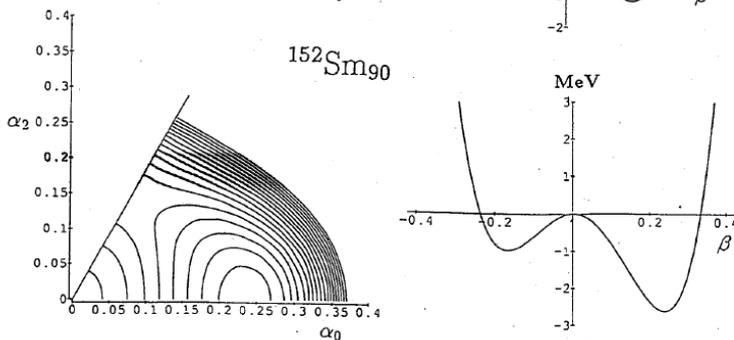
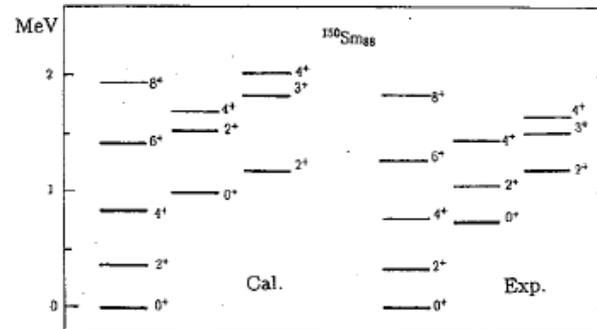
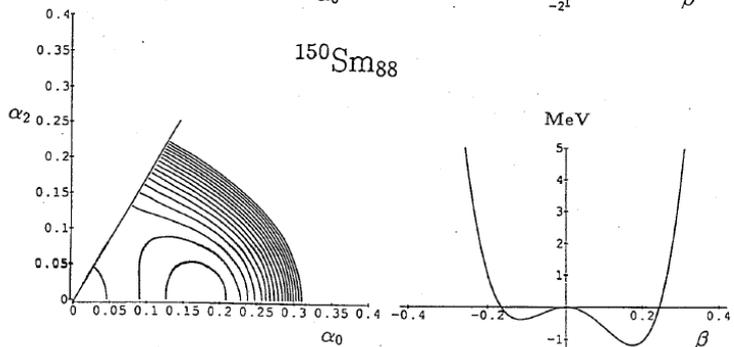
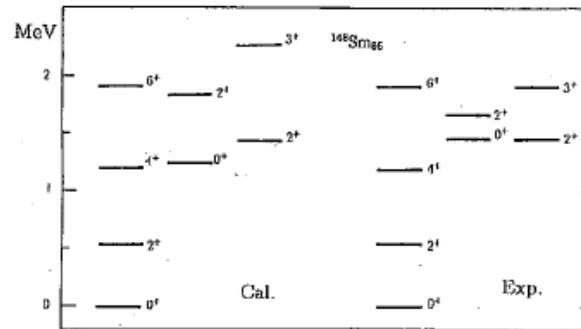
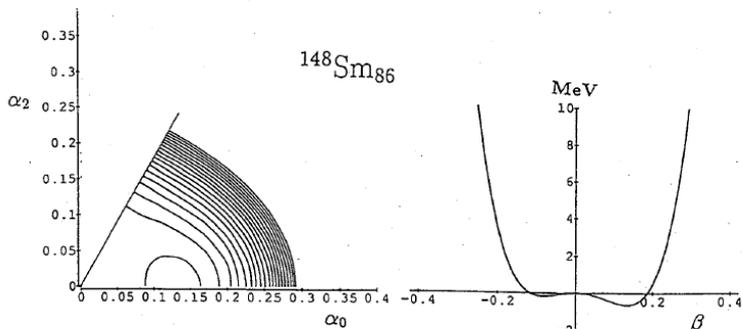
Fig. 37. Same as fig. 36, except that the interaction strengths are fixed as  $f_1=f_2=f_3=0.91$ ,  $g_1=0.69$ .

# SCC法の適用例

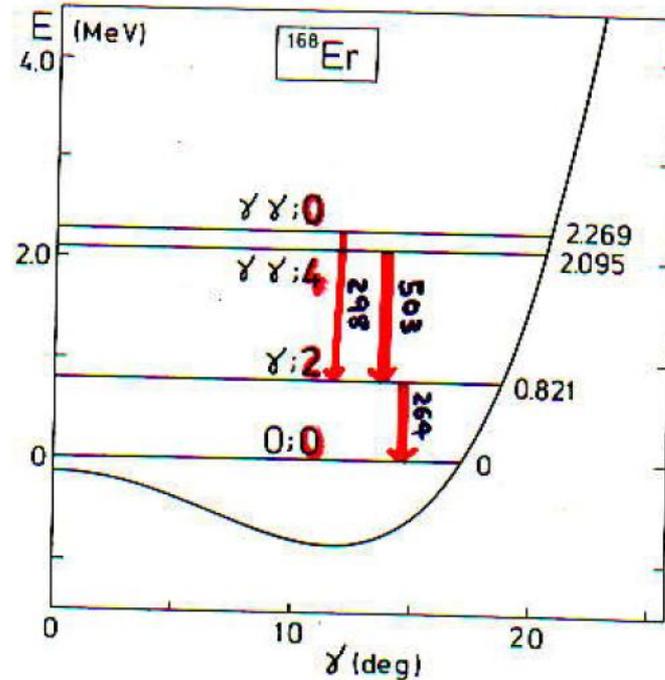
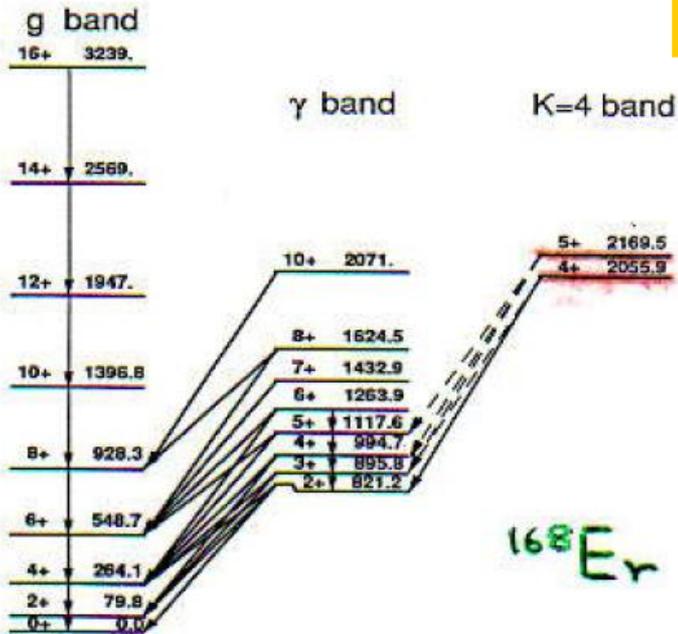
## Sm148-152の量子相転移



K. Yamada,  
Prog. Theor. Phys.  
89(1993)995



# SCC法の非調和ガンマ振動への適用



$B(E2) \sim$   
 $[e^2 \text{fm}^4]$

M. Oshima et al., Phys. Rev. C 52(1995)3492

Table 1. Results for  $K=4_3$  state in  $^{168}\text{Er}$

	$\frac{E(4_3^-)}{E(2_1^-)}$	$\frac{B(E2; 2_1^- \rightarrow 4_3^-)}{B(E2; 0_1^- \rightarrow 2_1^-)}$	$\frac{B(E2; 4_3^- \rightarrow 3_1^-)}{B(E2; 4_3^- \rightarrow 2_1^-)}$
present exp.	2.503	$0.53 \pm 0.12$	-
previous exp. [6]	"	$0.38 \pm 0.20$	$0.52 \pm 0.03$
QPNM [1]	-	0.16	-
MPM [2]	2.5	0.40	0.58
DDM [3]	2.5	1.44	"
sdg IBM [4]	2.5	0.50	"
SCCM [5]	2.54	0.68	"
Harmonic limit	2.00	1.00	"

M. Matsuo and K. M., Prog. Theor. Phys.  
 74(1985) 1227, 76(1986) 93, 78(1987)591

# 目標

現代的な密度汎関数から出発して

♥ 任意の有効相互作用から出発して

5次元集団ハミルトニアン

(Bohr-Mottelson collective Hamiltonian)

を微視的かつ自己無撞着に導出すること

♥ 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論の自発核分裂への適用  
特に、核分裂経路の決定と径路上での集団質量(慣性質量)の  
微視的かつ自己無撞着な計算



# Unified model of Bohr and Mottelson

集団座標

集団運動量

平均場中の粒子のハミルトニアン

$$H = H_{coll}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) + H_{part}(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

平均場の集団運動ハミルトニアン

粒子座標

$$H_{coll} = T_{coll}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) + V_{coll}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

平均場の振動と回転の運動エネルギー

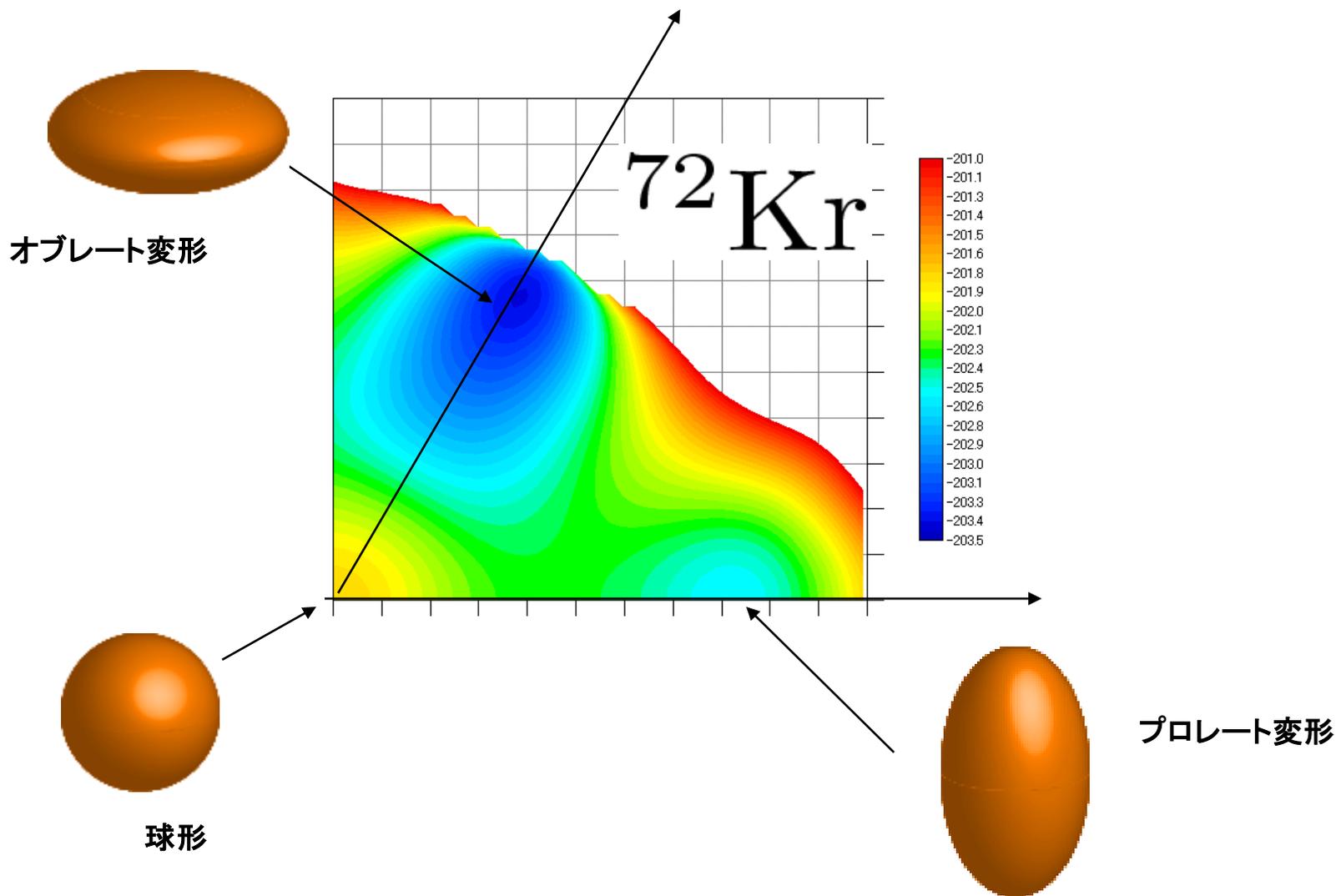
$$T_{coll} = T_{rot}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\pi}) + T_{vib}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\pi})$$

四重極変形の場合の古典的集団ハミルトニアン

$$H_{coll}^{(classical)} = \frac{1}{2} B_{\beta\beta}(\beta, \gamma) \dot{\beta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} B_{\beta\gamma}(\beta, \gamma) \dot{\beta} \dot{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} B_{\gamma\gamma}(\beta, \gamma) \dot{\gamma}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\kappa=1,2,3} \mathcal{J}_{\kappa}(\beta, \gamma) \omega_{\kappa}^2 + V_{coll}(\beta, \gamma)$$

これを量子化する(曲がった空間での量子化)

# 複数の真空(平均場)の間の巨視的トンネル現象 オブレート・プロレート変形共存現象



## 曲がった空間での量子化

運動エネルギー  $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \underline{B_{ij}(q)} \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_j$

*metric*

Pauli処方箋



$$\hat{H}_{\text{kin}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det B}} \sum_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \sqrt{\det B} (B^{-1})_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_j}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\text{vib}} & 0 \\ 0 & B_{\text{rot}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{\text{vib}} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\beta\beta} & \beta B_{\beta\gamma} \\ \beta B_{\beta\gamma} & \beta^2 B_{\gamma\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(B_{\text{rot}})_{ik} = \delta_{ik} \mathcal{I}_k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3$$

この理論的基礎付けは集団運動理論の根本問題のひとつ

# 量子化されたBohr-Mottelson の集団ハミルトニアン

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T}_{\text{vib}} + \hat{T}_{\text{rot}} + V_{\text{coll}}$$

$$\hat{T}_{\text{vib}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\sqrt{wr}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta^4} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} \sqrt{\frac{r}{w}} \beta^4 B_{\gamma\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} - \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} \sqrt{\frac{r}{w}} \beta^3 B_{\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial\gamma} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{\beta \sin 3\gamma} \left[ -\frac{\partial}{\partial\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{r}{w}} \sin 3\gamma B_{\beta\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{r}{w}} \sin 3\gamma B_{\beta\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\gamma} \right] \right\}$$

$$\hat{T}_{\text{rot}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\hat{J}_k^2}{\mathcal{I}_k}$$

## 積分の測度

$$\int d\tau_{\text{coll}} = \int d\Omega d\tau_0 \sqrt{wr} = \int_0^\infty d\beta \beta^4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\gamma |\sin 3\gamma| \int d\Omega \sqrt{wr}$$

$$w = B_{\beta\beta} B_{\gamma\gamma} - B_{\beta\gamma}^2 \quad r = B_1 B_2 B_3$$

## 球形平衡点のまわりの小振幅振動(調和振動)の場合には

すべての慣性質量を同じ定数に置き換えることが出来て  
集団運動のSchrodinger方程式は

$$\left\{ \frac{\hbar^2}{2B_2} \left[ \frac{1}{\beta^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left( \beta^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) + \frac{1}{\beta^2 \sin 3\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left( \sin 3\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \right) - \frac{1}{4\beta^2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{L_k^2}{\sin^2 (\gamma - 2\pi k/3)} \right] + \frac{1}{2} C_2 \beta^2 \right\} \times \Psi(\theta_i, \beta, \gamma) = E \Psi(\theta_i, \beta, \gamma).$$

一般の非線形振動を議論するとき、ポテンシャルエネルギーだけを一般化して運動エネルギーはこのままにしている論文が実に多い !!  
そのような「近似」は正当化できない !!

# 大振幅集団運動の微視的理論の歴史

- 1960 準粒子RPA (qRPA) (丸森, Baranger, Arvieu-Veneroni)
- 1962-1964 ボソン展開 (Belyaev-Zelevinsky, 丸森-山村-徳永)
- 1966 生成座標法の実体化 (大西-吉田)
- 1972 Skyrme-Hartree-Fock (Vautherin-Brink)
- 1970-1980年代 TDHF法の発展と広汎な適用 (Bonche-Koonin-Negele, et al.)  
ボソン展開法の発展と広汎な適用 (岸本-田村-坂本)
- 1976-1978 大振幅集団運動理論への試み  
(Rowe-Basserman, Villars, 丸森,  
Baranger-Veneroni, Goeke-Reinhard, et al. )
- 1980 SCC法 (丸森-益川-坂田-栗山)
- 1985-1987 準粒子SCC法と非調和振動への適用 (松尾,山田、et al. )
- 1991 Generalized Valley Theory (Klein-Walet-Dang)
- 2000 断熱的SCC法 (松尾-中務)  
(これ以降の発展については日野原くん佐藤くんのTalks)

After a long history (more than 30 years) ,  
a way for wide applications of large-amplitude theory  
is now open.

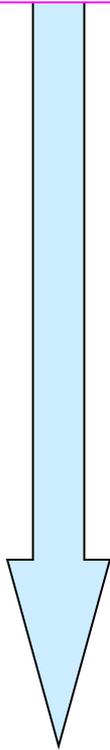
$$\delta \langle \phi(q, p) | i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H | \phi(q, p) \rangle = 0.$$

**SCC and  
quasiparticle SCC**

Marumori-Maskawa-Sakata-  
Kuriyama, Yamamura,  
Matsuo, Shimizu-Takada,  
and many colleagues,  
reviewed in  
Prog. Theor. Phys. Supplement  
141 (2001).

**ATDHF and  
ATDHFB**

Villars, Kerman-Koonin, Brink,  
Rowe-Bassermann, Baranger-Veneroni,  
Goeke-Reinhard, Bulgac-Klein-Walet,  
Giannoni-Quentin, Dobaczewski-Skalski  
and many colleagues, reviewed in  
G. Do Dang, A. Klein and N.R. Walet,  
Phys. Rep. **335** (2000), 93.



$$|\phi(q, p)\rangle = e^{i\hat{G}(q,p)} |\phi_0\rangle$$

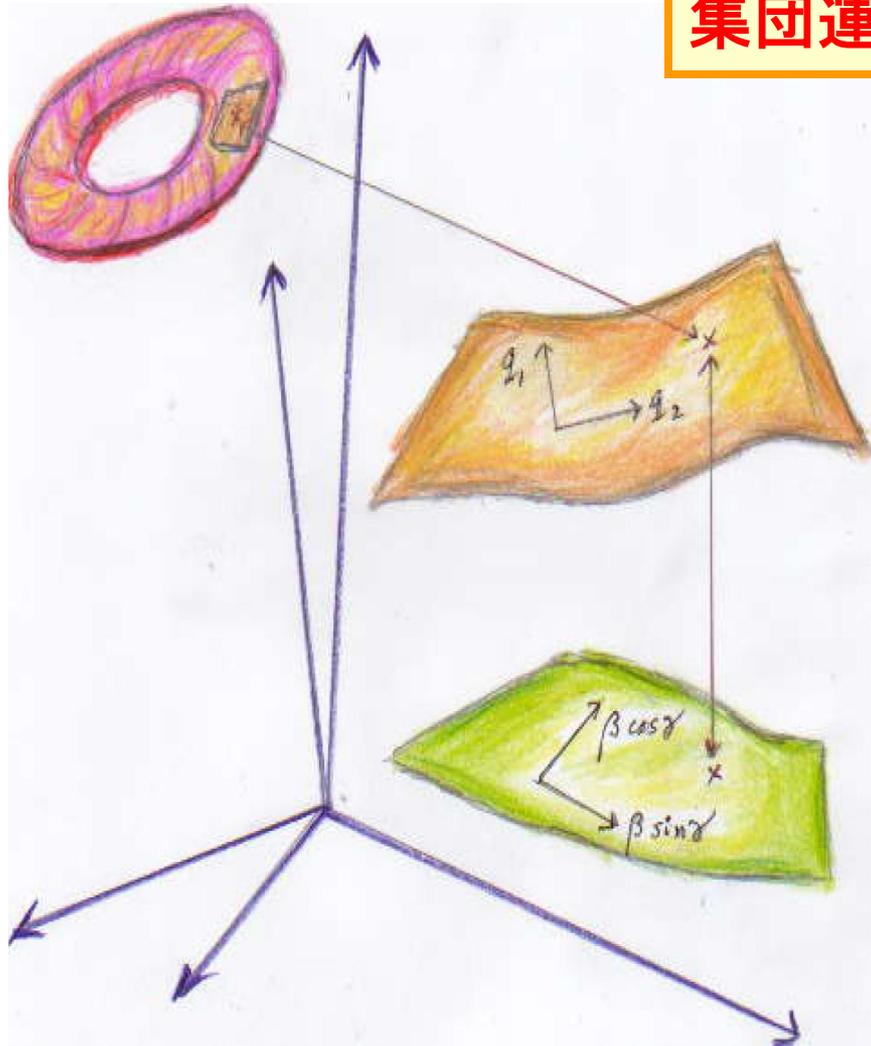
$$\hat{G}(q, p) = \sum G_{mn} (\eta^*)^m \eta^n$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(q + ip)$$

**ASCC**

$$|\phi(q, p)\rangle = e^{ip\hat{Q}(q)} |\phi(q)\rangle$$

## 集団運動の新しい概念



## 集団多様体の抽出

集団座標はこの多様体上に  
局所的に張られる便宜上のもの。  
客観的に実在するのはこの多様体。

集団多様体を $\beta, \gamma$ 変形空間に  
マッピングすることにより  
Bohr-Mottelsonの集団ハミルトニアン  
を微視的に導出することができる。

多次元TDHFB空間

moving-frame HFB 方程式

$$\delta \langle \phi(q) | \hat{H}_M(q) | \phi(q) \rangle = 0, \quad \hat{H}_M(q) = \hat{H} - \lambda(q)\tilde{N} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial q}\hat{Q}(q)$$

moving-frame QRPA 方程式 (local harmonic equations)

$$\delta \langle \phi(q) | [\hat{H}_M(q), \hat{Q}(q)] - \frac{1}{i}B(q)\hat{P}(q) | \phi(q) \rangle = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \langle \phi(q) | & [\hat{H}_M(q), \frac{1}{i}\hat{P}(q)] - C(q)\hat{Q}(q) \\ & - \frac{1}{2B(q)} \left[ \left[ \hat{H}_M(q), \frac{\partial V}{\partial q}\hat{Q}(q) \right], \hat{Q}(q) \right] \\ & - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial q}\tilde{N} | \phi(q) \rangle = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$|\phi(q + \delta q)\rangle = e^{-i\delta q\hat{P}(q)} |\phi(q)\rangle$$

$$C(q) = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial q^2} + \frac{1}{2B(q)} \frac{\partial B}{\partial q} \frac{\partial V}{\partial q}$$

$$\omega^2(q) = B(q)C(q)$$

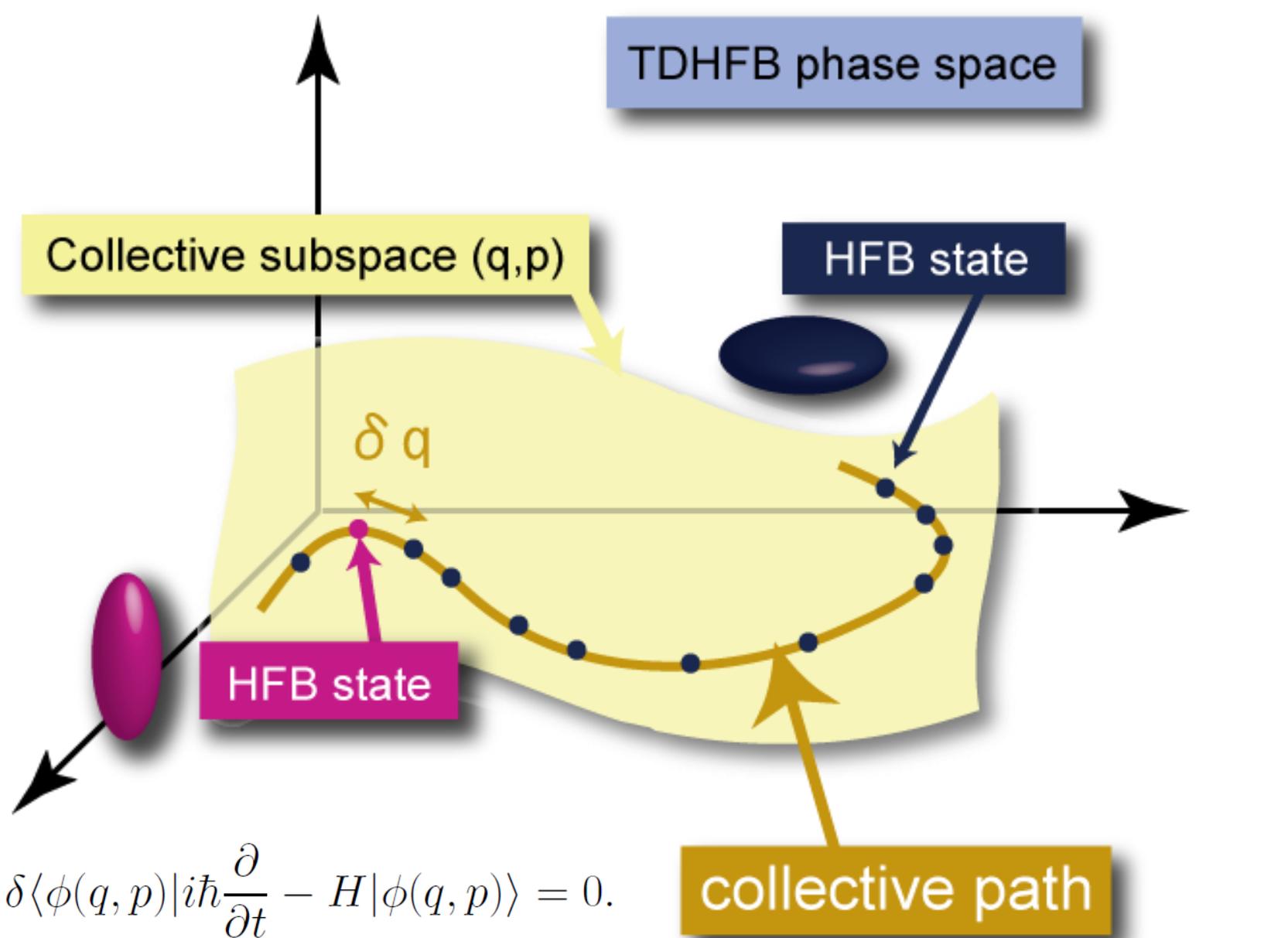
$$\mathcal{H}(q, p, n) = \langle \phi(q, p, n) | \hat{H} | \phi(q, p, n) \rangle = V(q) + \frac{1}{2}B(q)p^2 + \lambda(q)n,$$

## 粒子数保存則に関するゲージ構造

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi(q, p, \varphi, n)\rangle &= e^{-i\varphi\tilde{N}} |\phi(q, p, n)\rangle, \\ |\phi(q, p, n)\rangle &= e^{ip\hat{Q}(q)+in\hat{\Theta}(q)} |\phi(q)\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

**粒子数ゆらぎ**  $n \equiv N - N_0 \equiv \langle \phi(q, p, n) | \hat{N} | \phi(q, p, n) \rangle - N_0$

$$\delta \langle \phi(q, p, \varphi, n) | i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \hat{H} | \phi(q, p, \varphi, n) \rangle = 0.$$

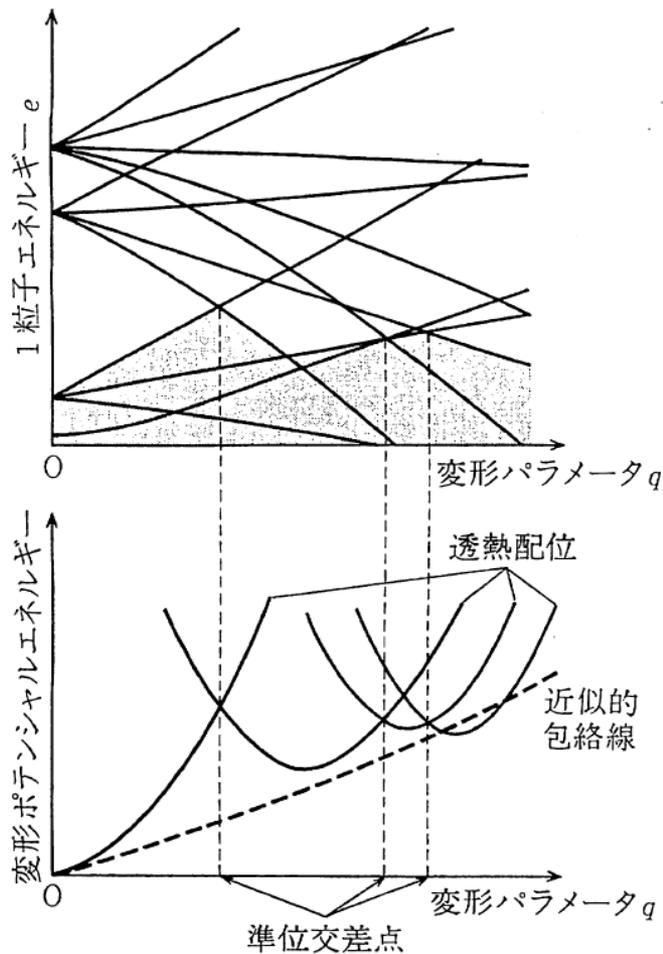


$$\delta \langle \phi(q, p) | i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H | \phi(q, p) \rangle = 0.$$

$$|\phi(q, p)\rangle = e^{ip\hat{Q}(q)} |\phi(q)\rangle$$

$$|\phi(q + \delta q)\rangle = (1 - i\delta q \hat{P}(q)) |\phi(q)\rangle$$

# 大振幅集団運動の慣性質量の微視的起源

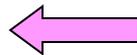


## Collective Mass

$$\frac{1}{M(q)} = \langle \phi(q) | [[H, i\hat{Q}(q)], i\hat{Q}(q)] | \phi(q) \rangle$$

運動する平均場の一粒子ポテンシャルは時間反転対称性を破る(time-odd)成分を含む。クランキング質量公式ではこの成分が無視されている

質量は配位替えのし難さ(慣性)を表す



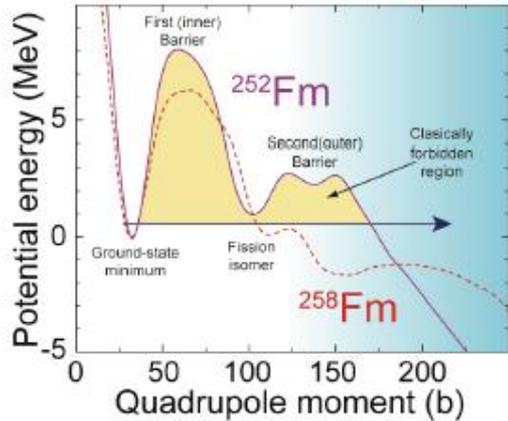
対相関は質量を軽くする

# 未解決問題のリスト

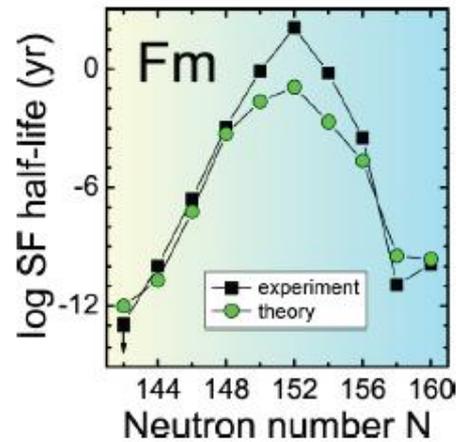
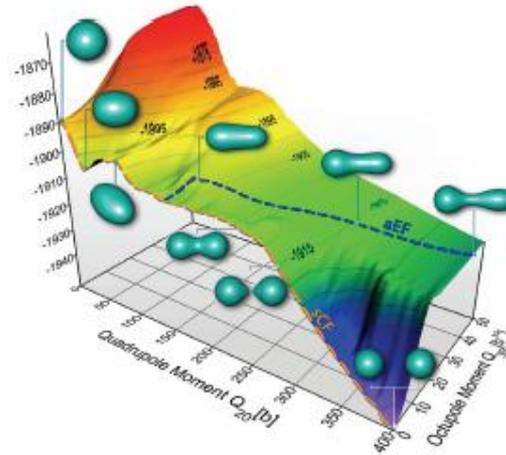
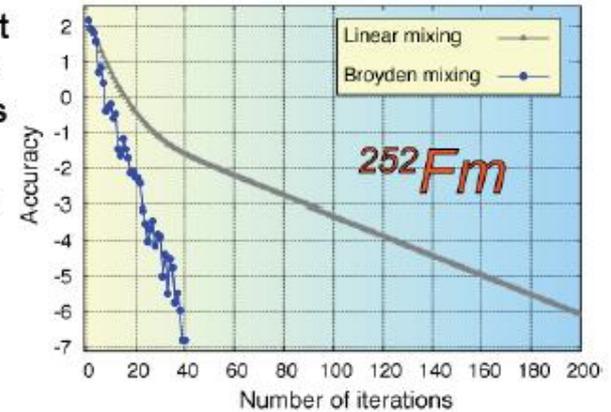
- ♡ 平均場のtime-odd成分の集団質量への寄与
- ♡ 集団質量を決める微視的ダイナミクス
- ♡ オブレート-プロレート変形共存現象への適用
- ♡ Bohr-Mottelson集団ハミルトニアンの微視的導出
- ♡ odd-A核での大振幅集団運動
- ♡ 高スピン状態への拡張
  - ★ 超変形状態やhigh-Kアイソマーの巨視的トンネル崩壊
  - ★ 大振幅Wobblingモードおよびカイラル振動
  - ★ 空間反転対称性の破れに伴う大振幅振動運動
  - ★ .....
- ♡ Spontaneous fissionの微視的で自己無撞着な記述
- ♡ Induced fissionの.....(dissipationの微視的導出)
- ♡ Sub-barrier fusionの.....
- ♡ .....

## Microscopic description of nuclear fission

Advanced theoretical methods and high-performance computers may finally unlock the secrets of nuclear fission, a fundamental nuclear decay that is of great relevance to society



- The nuclear many-body problem is difficult
- Much of the progress in fission theory has been based on phenomenological models
  - This limits our predictive capability
  - ... and makes it difficult to estimate the uncertainties



- There are fundamental problems in fission that cry to be solved. Success will impact:
  - Basic science (nuclear structure and astrophysics)
  - Societal applications (energy, defense, environment)
- Fission is a perfect problem for extreme scale computing
- We are developing a *microscopic* model for fission that will be predictive and extendable. The figures show progress:
  - Calculating pathways and half-lives
  - Greatly improving calculation speed

