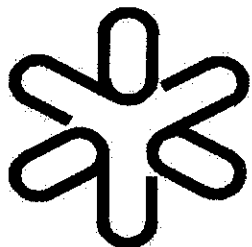


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of Multiphonon Giant Resonances**

Canto, L.F.

*Instituto de Física, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de
Janeiro, Brasil*

Carlson, B.V.

*Departamento de Física, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica - CTA, São
José dos Campos SP, Brasil*

Hussein, M.S.; Toledo Piza, A.F.R. de

Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil

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UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO
Instituto de Física
Cidade Universitária
Caixa Postal 66.318
05315-970 - São Paulo - Brasil

Effective Widths and Effective Number of Phonons of Multiphonon Giant Resonances*

L.F. Canto¹, B.V. Carlson², M.S. Hussein³ and A.F.R. de Toledo Piza³

¹*Instituto de Física, Universidade do Rio de Janeiro,*

CP 68528, 21945-970 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brazil

²*Departamento de Física, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica - CTA*

12228-900 São José dos Campos, SP, Brazil

³*Instituto de Física, Universidade de São Paulo,*

C.P. 66318, 05315-970 São Paulo, Brazil

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Abstract

We discuss the origin of the difference between the harmonic value of the width of the multiphonon giant resonances and the smaller observed value. Analytical expressions are derived for both the effective width and the average cross-section. The contribution of the Brink-Axel mechanism in resolving the discrepancy is pointed out.

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In a series of publications [1-3], we have advanced the idea that the excitation of the double giant dipole resonances (DGDR) in heavy-ion collisions proceeds in two distinct, incoherent, ways: the usual sequential excitation via the single giant dipole resonance (GDR), usually referred to in the literature as the "harmonic" cross section [4], and the fluctuation excitation that involves the "internal" decay of the GDR into the complicated background states followed by a collective excitation of a GDR on these states, a manifestation of the Brink-Axel mechanism. This development is important as it supplies a possible explanation of the enhancement factor that the harmonic cross section must be multiplied by in order to account for the data [5,6].

There has also been some discussion in recent years related to the fact that the observed width of the double giant dipole resonance deviates from the harmonic value of twice the single giant resonance width. As we have commented previously, [1] this is a natural result of the incoherent contributions to the cross section, even when the resonances themselves are purely harmonic. In fact, due to the energy dependence of the incoherent contributions to the excitation cross sections, we expect the effective n -phonon width to be energy dependent. The purpose of this letter is to derive an analytical expression for the effective energy-dependent width of the n -phonon excitation distribution. For this purpose we use multistep distorted wave series in conjunction with statistical averaging that allows us to significantly extend the result of our previous publication [1]. The method enables us to calculate the inclusive n -phonon cross-section in closed form and allows us to identify the physical quantity responsible for the cross-section enhancement. This quantity is the product of the damping width of the single phonon resonance times the collision time evaluated at the grazing impact parameter b_0 .

It is convenient to introduce projection operators: P will stand for the entrance channel, d_1 the 1 phonon channel, q_1 the corresponding fine structure subspace etc. We use multistep distorted wave picture. Thus for the excitation of e.g. 2 phonons, one has

$$\sigma^{(2)} = \left| \left\langle x_f^{(-)}, f \left| V G_1^{(+)} V \right| x_i^{(+)}, 0 \right\rangle \right|^2. \quad (1)$$

In the above V stands for the Coulomb interaction responsible for the excitation, $x^{(+)}$ stands for the appropriate distorted wave and $G_1^{(+)}$ is the Green's operator in the subspace $d_1 + q_1$. This is given by

$$G_1^{(+)} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{d_1 d_1}^{(+)} & G_{d_1}^{(+)} v_{d_1 q_1} & g_{q_1 q_1}^{(+)} \\ G_{q_1}^{(+)} v_{q_1 d_1} & g_{d_1 d_1}^{(+)} & g_{q_1 q_1}^{(+)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

where, $g_{ii}^{(+)} = (E^{(+)} - H_i - v_{ij} G_j^{+} v_{ji})^{-1}$, $G_i^{(+)} = (E^{(+)} - H_i)^{-1}$, $H_i = h_{rel} + h_i$, and $E^{(+)} = E + i\varepsilon$, with h_{rel} representing the Hamiltonian of relative motion and h_i the nuclear Hamiltonian of ion i .

The interaction V connects the ground state to the one-phonon doorway state d_1 . It can also connect a state in q_1 to a one-phonon Brink-Axel state. Thus the amplitude that enters into the definition of the cross-section $\sigma^{(2)}$ separates into two pieces

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^{(2)} = & \left| \left\langle x_f^{(-)}, 2 \left| V_{d_2 d_1} (E^{(+)} - H_{d_1} - v_{d_1 q_1} G_{q_1} v_{q_1 d_1})^{-1} V_{d_1, 0} \right| x_i^{(+)}, 0 \right\rangle \right. \\ & \left. + \left\langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 \left| V_{d_1 q_1} \frac{1}{E^{(+)} - H_{q_1}} v_{q_1 d_1} \frac{1}{E^{(+)} - H_{d_1} - v_{d_1 q_1} G_{q_1} v_{q_1 d_1}} V_{d_1, 0} \right| x_i^{(+)}, 0 \right\rangle \right|^2. \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

The fine structure states $\{q_1\}$ are quite complicated many particle-many hole configurations. In this respect, a statistical treatment of the second, fluctuation, contribution is called for. Thus we take the energy average of $\sigma^{(2)}$ to represent the theoretical cross-section to be compared to the data. When performing the energy average, the cross term in Eq. (4) vanishes since it is linear in the assumed random coupling $v_{q_1 d_1}$. Thus $\overline{\sigma^{(2)}}$ is given, as usual, by the incoherent sum of two terms. The first term is the coherent "harmonic" cross-section. Here the Green's function $(E - H_{d_1} - v_{d_1 q_1} G_{q_1} v_{q_1 d_1})^{-1}$ is replaced by an average over the q_1 states $(E - H_{d_1} - \overline{v_{d_1 q_1} G_{q_1} v_{q_1 d_1}})^{-1}$. The correction to this approximation involves fluctuations that corresponds to the process $d_1 \rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow d_1$, which is negligible. The average $\overline{v_{d_1 q_1} G_{q_1} v_{q_1 d_1}}$ is as usual written as $\Delta_{d_1} - i \frac{\Gamma_{d_1}}{2}$, which defines the resonance shift Δ_{d_1} and width Γ_{d_1} respectively. These two quantities satisfy a dispersion relation. The fluctuation contribution to $\overline{\sigma^{(2)}}$ involves an average over the q_1 states.

This average is easily performed if we recall that the q_1 Green's function is a large sum of random contributions. Thus, writing first

$$\begin{aligned} G_q^{(+)} &= \sum_{q_1} \frac{|q_1\rangle \langle q_1|}{E^{(+)} - \varepsilon_{q_1} + i\frac{\Gamma_{0q_1}}{2} - h_{rel}} \\ &\equiv \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_{q_1} \frac{|x_k^{(+)}\rangle |q_1\rangle \langle q_1| \langle x_k^{(+)}|}{E^{(+)} - \varepsilon_{q_1} + i\frac{\Gamma_{0q_1}}{2} - E_k}, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where we have employed the scattering eigenstates of h_{rel} , $\{|x_k^{(+)}\rangle\}$, we can reduce the average above into

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\sigma_{fl}^{(2)}} &= \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \langle 0, x_i^{(+)} | V^\dagger g_{d_1}^\dagger | d_1 \rangle \sum_{q_1} \frac{\langle d | v^\dagger | q_1 x_k^{(+)} \rangle \langle q_1 x_k^{(+)} | V^\dagger | x_f^{(-)}, 1 \rangle}{E - \varepsilon_{q_1} - i\frac{\Gamma_{0q_1}}{2} - E_k} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{\langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 | V | q', x_{k'}^{(+)} \rangle \langle q', x_{k'}^{(+)} | v | d_1 \rangle}{E - \varepsilon_{q'} + i\frac{\Gamma_{0q'}}{2} - E_{k'}}{\langle d_1 | g_d V | 0, x_i^{(+)} \rangle}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

The average over $\{q_1\}$ makes the double q_1 sum collapse into a single sum ($q_1 = q'_1$). Further, since there are many q_1 states, we replace the q_1 sum by an integral $\sum_{q_1} = \int d\varepsilon_{q_1} \rho(\varepsilon_{q_1})$, where $\rho(\varepsilon_{q_1})$ is the density of the q_1 states. The ε_q integral can be easily performed if we assume that the numerator is slowly varying. Only the two ε_q - poles will contribute. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\sigma_{fl}^{(2)}} &= \Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \langle 0 x_i^{(+)} | V^\dagger g_{d_1}^\dagger | d_1 x_k^{(+)} \rangle \langle \tilde{0}(\bar{\varepsilon}_q) x_k^{(+)} | V^\dagger | 1, x_f^{(-)} \rangle \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{|-\bar{\Gamma}_{0q_1} + i(E_k - E_{k'})|} \langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 | V | \tilde{0}(\bar{\varepsilon}_q) x_{k'}^{(+)} \rangle \langle x_{k'}^{(+)} d_1 | g_{d_1} V | 0 x_i^{(+)} \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where we have introduced the spreading width of the doorway state d_1 , defined by

$$\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow = 2\pi\rho_{q_1} |\langle q_1 | v | d_1 \rangle|^2, \quad (7)$$

and also introduced a representative excited intrinsic state $|\tilde{0}(\bar{\varepsilon}_q)\rangle$, which acts as a ground state for the Brink-Axel phonon excitation.

The energy correlation function $|-\Gamma_{0q_1} + i(\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k'})|^{-1}$ controllers the magnitude of $\sigma_{fl}^{(2)}$. For $\varepsilon_k = \varepsilon_{k'}$, and $\Gamma_{0q_1} \rightarrow 0$, the contribution is much smaller than $\sigma_h^{(2)}$ since

only one \vec{k} integral survive in the former. On the other hand, if $\bar{\Gamma}_{0q_1}$ is much larger than the range of values of $\varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_{k'}$ which are relevant for the integral, then $\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^{(2)}$ would be $\frac{\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow}{\bar{\Gamma}_{0q_1}}$ times a regular cross section. However, $\bar{\Gamma}_{0q_1}$ is by definition $\ll \Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow$, and therefore this last case does not occur. Therefore we may simply say that the correlation function introduces a characteristic time, the "correlation" time, τ_c which depends on the bombarding energy. Accordingly we write for $\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^{(2)}$ the following

$$\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^{(2)} = \Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \tau_c (E) \left| \left\langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 | V | \bar{0}(\varepsilon_{d_1}) \right\rangle \left\langle d_1 | g_d V | 0 x_i^{(+)} \right\rangle \right|^2, \quad (8)$$

where the integrals $\int \frac{d\vec{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} |x_{k'}^{(+)}\rangle |x_k^{(+)}\rangle \langle x_k^{(+)}| \langle x_{k'}^{(+)}|$ have been set equal to unity since the distorted waves states $\{x^{(+)}\}$ is complete.

Now since $\langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 | V | \bar{0}(\varepsilon_{d_1}) \rangle$, contains one Brink-Axel phonons in the final state, where as the corresponding amplitude in the harmonic cross-section, $\langle x_f^{(-)}, 2 | V | 1 \rangle$, contains 2, we can make the approximation $\frac{\langle x_f^{(-)}, 1 | V | \bar{0} \rangle}{\langle x_f^{(-)}, 2 | V | 1 \rangle} \cong \frac{1}{\sqrt{2!}}$.

Thus we find for $\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^{(2)}$, the following reasonable approximate form

$$\bar{\sigma}_{fl}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \tau_c (E)}{\hbar} \sigma_c^{(2)}. \quad (9)$$

Thus

$$\bar{\sigma}^{(2)} = \sigma_c^{(2)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \tau_c (E)}{\hbar} \right). \quad (10)$$

The second term above gradually becomes insignificant as the bombarding energy increases.

The calculation of the cross-section for higher number of phonons follows a similar procedure. Keeping track of the number of routes that can be followed to reach the final "state", we have for $\sigma^{(3)}$

$$\bar{\sigma}^{(3)} = \sigma_c^{(3)} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \tau_c (E)}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{d_1}^\downarrow \tau_c (E)}{\hbar} \right)^2 \right). \quad (11)$$

The generalization to n-phonon is straightforward

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\sigma^n} &= \sigma_h^{(n)} + \sigma_c^{(n)} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-k)!}{n!} \frac{n-k}{n+k} \binom{n}{k} (\Gamma_{d_1} \tau_c(E))^k \\ &\equiv \sigma_c^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^n \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k).\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

Note that $\sigma_c^{(n)}$ is the cross-section for the excitation of n -phonon states that proceeds through $n-1, n-2, \dots$, phonon states which have finite life times (width). In this respect we are generalizing the concept of harmonic cross-section. The consideration of the width of the intermediate states and the fluctuations that result from the decay of these states go hand in hand.

Our analytical formula for the average cross-section is quite reasonable when compared to numerical solution of the evolution equation for the density matrix of the system reported in ref. [3] if the correlation time is identified with the collision time at the grazing impact parameter, $\tau_c = b_o/\gamma v$, Fig. 1. In view of this we are confident in applying our theory to calculate other observables such as the width of the final channel.

Taking a Breit-Wigner form for the spectrum of each of the component in (12) and evaluating this at the peak, we can define an effective width as

$$\frac{\sigma_c^{(n)}}{n\Gamma_{d_1}} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)}{(n-k)\Gamma_{d_1}} = \frac{\sigma^{(n)}}{\Gamma_{eff}^{(n)}}, \quad (13)$$

or

$$\Gamma_{eff}^{(n)}(E) = \left(\frac{\sigma_h^{(n)} + \sum_k \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)}{\sigma_c^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{n}{n-k} \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)} \right) n\Gamma_{d_1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n-k} \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)}{\sigma^{(n)}}} (n\Gamma_{d_1}). \quad (14)$$

Eq. (14) for $\Gamma_{eff}^{(n)}(E)$ shows that the effective width attains the harmonic value $n\Gamma_{d_1}$ at high energies. At low bombarding energy the value can be significantly smaller than $n\Gamma_{d_1}$, owing to the Brink-Axel reduction factor $\left(1 + \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n-k} \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)}{\sigma^{(n)}} \right)^{-1}$. This is demonstrated in Fig. 2. The B-A mechanism thus supplies a correlation between the experimental effective width and the corresponding cross-section. For two phonons we

have $\frac{\sigma^{(2)}}{\sigma_c^{(2)}} = \frac{1 + \frac{\Gamma_{eff}}{2\Gamma_1}}{2(\frac{\Gamma_{eff}}{2\Gamma_1})}$. This relation is independent of the system. In figure (3) we exhibit the available data taken from ref. [6]. Although it is claimed that $\Gamma_{eff} = \sqrt{2}\Gamma_1$, our result does not exclude a more subtle connection between Γ_{eff} and Γ_1 . This relation may be used to define an effective phonon number $n_{eff}^{(E)} \equiv \frac{n}{\frac{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n-k} \sigma_{fl}^{(n)}(k)}{\sigma^{(n)}}}$ which is smaller than n . This gives an immediate qualitative explanation for the enhancement in the cross-section too. Since $n_{eff} < n$, the energy $E_{n_{eff}} < nE_1$. Accordingly, if one were to use anharmonic damped oscillator model with the following sequence of energies, $0 \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow 2E_1 - \frac{\Gamma\tau}{1+\Gamma\tau}E_1 \rightarrow 3E_1 - \frac{\Gamma\tau+2(\Gamma\tau)^2}{1+\Gamma\tau+(\Gamma\tau)^2}E_1, \dots$, one would obtain larger cross-sections $\sigma^{(2)}$; $\sigma^{(3)}$, ... when compared to $\sigma_c^{(2)}$, $\sigma_c^{(3)}$ In a way, this supplies a simple connection between the Brink-Axel model and the anharmonic models [7-9]. In Fig. 4 we show the result of a calculation following this line as compared to the result of ref. [3]. The agreement is spectacular.

In conclusion, the Brink-Axel mechanism supplies a natural explanation for the cross-section enhancement and the width reduction of the multiphonon states. The enhancement factor of the cross-section $\frac{\sigma^{(n)}}{\sigma_c^{(n)}}$ and the width reduction $\frac{\Gamma_{eff}^{(n)}}{n\Gamma_{d_1}}$ can be correlated by the effective number of phonons. This concept should be quite useful in future work on multiphonon physics. Further, our results here should also be relevant to other multistep reaction phenomena such as preequilibrium processes [10].

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1: The quantity $\frac{\Gamma_{rc}}{\hbar}$ as a function of the bombarding energy for the $^{208}\text{Pb} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ system.

Fig. 2: The effective width $\Gamma_{eff}^{(n)}$, Eq. (14) vs. the bombarding energy for the $^{208}\text{Pb} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$ system.

Fig. 3: The effective width reduction vs. the cross-section enhancement. The data are from Ref. [6]. See text for details.

Fig. 4: The multiphonon cross-section calculated for the damped anharmonic oscillator (long-dashed line). Also shown is the cross-section from Ref. [3] (solid line) and the simple harmonic oscillator cross-section (small dashed line). The results shown are for the system $^{208}\text{Pb} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$. See text for details.

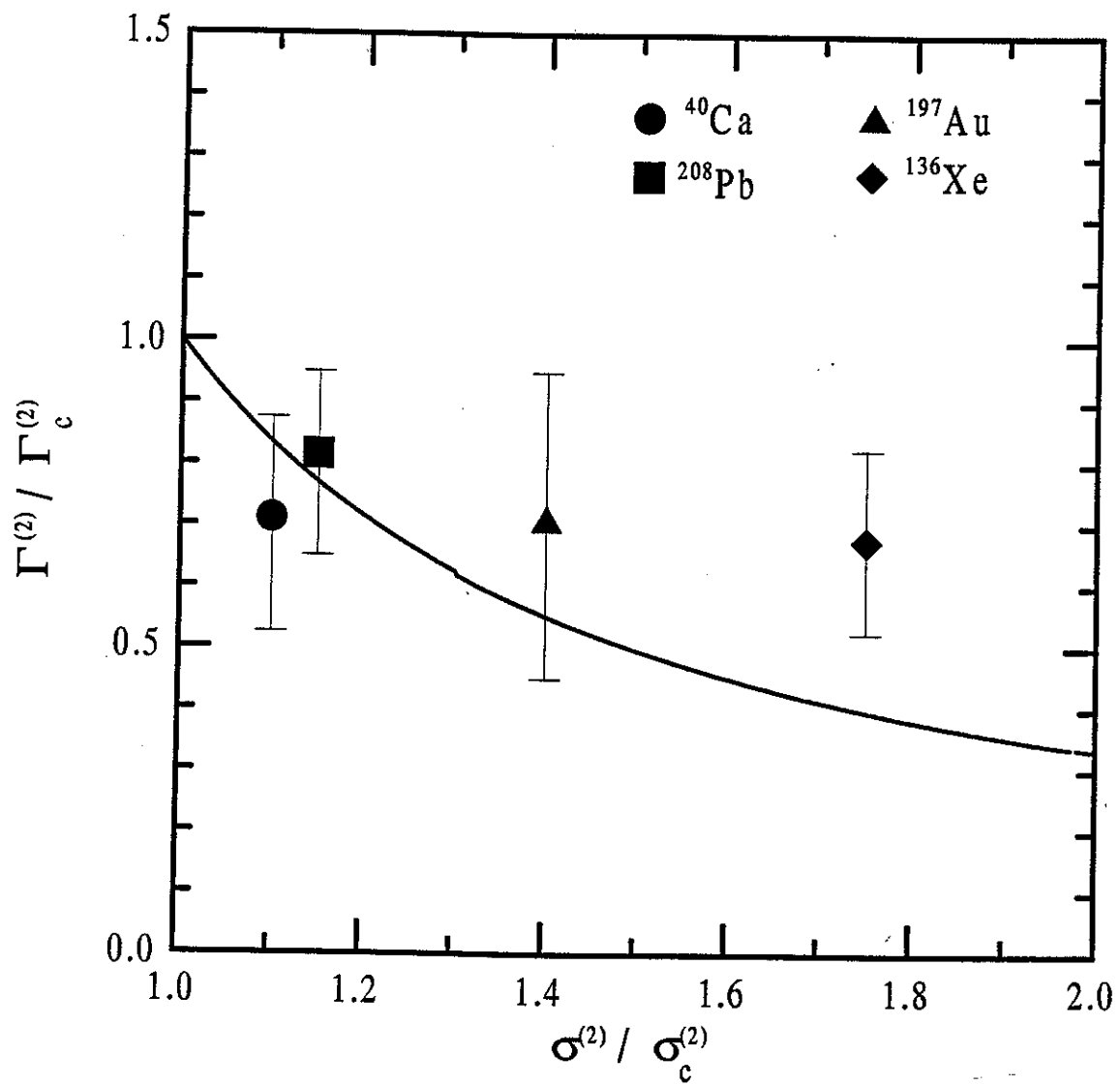


Fig. 3

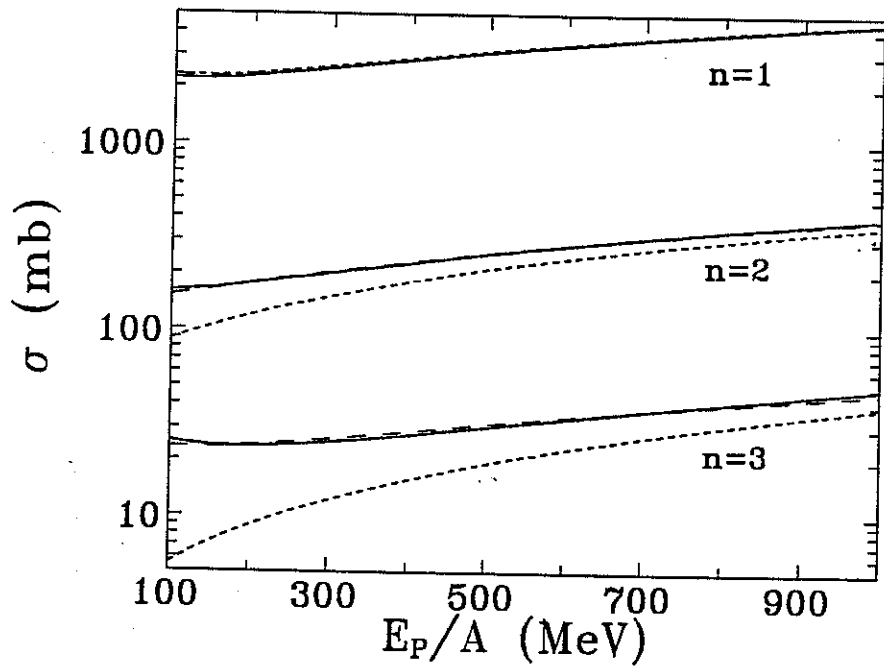


Fig. 4