Nuclear Physics courses, MSU/FRIB theory center and nuclear TALENT

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Motivation

- Develop structured modules which will provide our students with a modern education in nuclear physics
- Modules/courses should contain a high-level of synchronization
- A computational perspective is essential
- They should form a basic curriculum to be integrated with the coming FRIB theory center
- Coordination with Talent initiative and other Northern American institutions to be elaborated

We have at MSU a basic survey course PHY802 and three basic nuclear physics courses structure, reactions and dynamics and Nuclear Astrophysics. These three basic courses have a duration each of 30-40 hours (2-3 credits).

They can be taught as a regular one-semester course or half-semester course. There are also experimental courses not discussed here.

The basic courses/modules (theory) taught at MSU

BASIC Nuclear
Sunney course

Nuclear
Sunter Reaction paying

These are basis NP modules.

Nuclear structure course/module PHY981

- Experimental information
- Single-particle properties and mean-field
- second quantization
- Hartree-Fock theory
- Nuclear forces (?) Can be taken out since we have an advanced Talent module on this
- Shell model
- Transitions (EM and β -decays
- Computational elements: build a Hartree-Fock code and/or a shell model code (diagonalization)

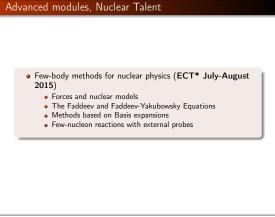
Nuclear dynamics course/module PHY982

- Direct reaction theory and applications
- Reactions of light and heavy ions, from low to relativistic energies
- Single-channel scattering
- Integral forms for scattering. Generalizing to many channels
- Collective couplings. Single-particle couplings. Coupling to the continuum
- Transfer reactions. Breakup reactions
- Adiabatic reaction models. Semiclassical approximations (Eikonal and time-dependent approaches)
- Capture and fusion reactions
- R-matrix methods
- Microscopic models for reactions
- Several computational exercises

Nuclear astrophysics course/module PHY983

- Neutrinos
- Equation of state for dense matter
- Masses Stability and Decay
- Reaction Rates
- Beta decay Rates
- The Life of Stars: Stellar burning stages, Hydogen burning, Other burning stages
- The Death of Stars: Supernovae, Neutron Stars and White Dwarfs
- Beyond Iron I: r-process, s- and p-process
- Hydrogen burning at the extremes, the rp process

Advanced modules, Nuclear Talent • Nuclear forces (INT 2013, new version 2017) • Many-body methods (GANIL July 2015) • Many-body perturbation theory • Similarity renormalization group theory • Coupled cluster theory • Green's function theory • FCI (Shell model)



Obensity functional theory and self-consistent methods (ECT* 2014 and York 2016) Theory for exploring nuclear structure experiments (GANIL 2014) Theory for exploring nuclear reaction experiments (GANIL 2013)

Nuclear theory for astrophysics (MSU 2014 and INT 2015) Stellar evolution, supernova and neutron stars. Observations and basic properties of neutron stars and supernovae. Brief review of nuclear forces and nuclear models. Review of thermodynamics and statistical mechanics. Basic notions in dense matter theory. Simple models, the equation of state, and linear response theory. Homogeneous dense nuclear matter.

Theoretical approaches to describe exotic nuclei (planned for 2016, Chalmers, Gothenburg) High-performance computing and computational tools for nuclear physics ECT* 2012, Shell model and variational Monte Carlo LANL/ORNL in 2016, Monte Carlo methods

Discussion

- How many basic courses can an institution offer, and which courses should be offered?
- How can the coming FRIB theory center be used to coordinate an advanced training in nuclear physics?
- Can we integrate the (ad hoc) Nuclear Talent courses/initiative in our education?
- Most courses offered are theoretical ones. We need a better coordination between theory and experiment. Should we think of an experimental Talent initiative?