Few-Body Systems

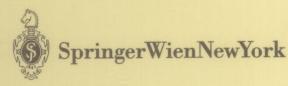
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Supplement 13

Resonances in Few-Body Systems

Proceedings of the International Workshop, Sárospatak, Hungary, September 4–8, 2000

Edited by A. T. Kruppa and R. G. Lovas



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Dr. András T. Kruppa Dr. Rezső G. Lovas Institute of Nuclear Research Hungarian Academy of Sciences Debrecen, Hungary

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Foreword

This volume contains the proceedings of the International Workshop on Resonances in Few-Body Systems held in Sárospatak, at the Tokaj wine area, Hungary, from 4 to 8 September, 2000.

Resonances belong to the most widespread natural phenomena. They occur in systems ranging from macroscopic elastic bodies to systems of elementary particles. Any system that has eigenfrequecies and is coupled to its environment can show resonances. A resonance may be considered an eigenstate of a system. Although it has a finite life-time, the eigenstate concept can be formulated precisely even in quantum mechanics, as a kind of generalization of the quantum mechanical notion of an eigenstate.

The very word 'eigenstate' suggests that the properties of these states are characteristic of the system itself: of its composition, size, number of degrees of freedom, excitation mechanisms etc. Very often there are no bound states or just a few. In studying microscopic systems, it is therefore most important to study their resonances.

From the theoretical point of view, resonances are of interest if they can be described with some degree of accuracy. In non-relativistic quantum mechanics precise description is possible for two-body systems, which support the simplest resonances. These cases are well understood, at least in principle, and offer no novelty. The case of more than two but not too many particles are more interesting and challenging. The description may still be exact, or at least satisfactory. A further step towards complexity is that some constituents may have intrinsic structures and may be excited within the system.

Few-body resonances are in the frontiers of resonance studies. Very similar problems occur in atomic and molecular physics, nuclear physics and high-energy physics. The tools they can be tackled with may also be very similar. The meeting has shown the usefulness of cross-fertilization: it has helped to reduce the language barrier between the disciplines and has shown up the common methodological aspects. The present volume is hoped to further communication between different fields.

The articles in the volume are ordered according to the fields they belong to. The papers on atomic and molecular physics are concerned mainly with resonance states observable in atomic collisions. Most papers on nuclear physics discuss the structure of nuclei near or beyond the drip lines: three-nucleon systems, neutron-halo nuclei as well as heavy nuclei. The third category contains papers relevant to both fields either because of the phenomena or because of the methods discussed. The title Exotic Systems, Bayons, Hadrons and Quarks covers papers on medium- and high-energy (nuclear) physics. They are separated from other nuclear physics papers since the theoretical concepts used in them are rather specific. Most papers are theoretical, but quite a few are linked with experiments closely through the data they are dealing with.

Acknowledgement. The publication of this volume has been made possible by a grant received from UNESCO. The organizers are very grateful for this support as well as for the kind help offered by some participants in a critical period. The organizers are grateful to all participants for their interesting contributions.

Debrecen, 17 October, 2001

A.T. Kruppa and R.G. Lovas



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The book contains invited and contributed talks presented at the 1st Asian-Pacific Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics, held in Tokyo (Japan), August 23–28, 1999. The conference was initiated in the Asian-Pacific area as a counterpart to the successful European and North American conferences.

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Proceedings of the 16th European Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics, Autrans, France, June 1–6, 1998

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Few-Body Systems, Supplementum 10

The book contains invited and contributed talks presented at the 16th European Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics, held in Autrans (France), June 1–6, 1998.

The conference was devoted to the description and the properties of few-body systems in various fields of physics. Contributions essentially concern the following topics: resolution methods for few-body problems, mathematical aspects, relativity, few-body dynamics: atomic and mesoscopic systems, threshold effects and stability limit, few-body dynamics: nuclear and particle systems.



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N* Physics and Nonpertubative Quantum Chromodynamics

Proceedings of the Joint ECT*/JLAB Workshop, Trento, Italy, May 18–29, 1998

1999. XV, 372 pages. 130 figures.

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The workshop was devoted to a summary of recent experimental and theoretical research on N* physics. Special emphasis was given to the information that photo- and electro-production of nucleon resonances can provide on the non-perturbative regime of quantum chromodynamics. Discussions among experimentalists and theoreticians were stimulated in order to pursue the interpretation of the huge amount of forthcoming data from several laboratories in the world. This volume contains both the invited lectures and the contributions. On the main topics, like single and double pion production, pi- and K-meson production, the GDH sum rule, and the spin of the proton.



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Opening Address

R.G. Lovas

Institute of Nuclear Research, Debrecen, P. O. Box 51, H-4001, Hungary

Welcome to Sárospatak, welcome to the International Workshop on Few-Body Resonances.

'Resonance' is a very nice word. It expresses resounding, not so much in the sense of 'echo'; rather as a 'repeated sound'. When you make a noise in the vicinity of a piano, some of the chords will repeat the sound as if they had been plucked. Resonances belong to the most general natural phenomena. Any system with eigenfrequecies which is coupled to its environment can show resonances. Resonances are excited and decay via their interactions with this environment, and the sharper, the more definite they are, the longer they live. Is that not fair to them? I think it is. But sooner or later they all decay, so they have finite life-times, like living creatures. But there is an important difference: the life expectancy of a resonance does not depend on when it was born. As if an aged person had the same life expectancy as a new-borne baby. Wouldn't that be agreeable for humans? I think it would, at least, for the aged ones.

Any system can show resonances, from particles to humans or to human societies. It has to contain at least two bodies (e.g., two particles or two persons). The elementary properties of resonances are best learned by studying two-body systems, but systems with more than two bodies are more interesting. This opinion is shared by the participants of this workshop as well as by novelists, who have created many love triangles and other polygons.

The site of the symposium has nothing to do with resonances unless we view this country as a decaying system. Although the inhabitants are fewer and fewer, it would still be far-fetched to call it a few-body system. Talking about ages and life-times, I should mention that the country is celebrating its millennium this year, but, fortunately, we have no evidence yet for her finite life-time.

Sárospatak is rich of historical reminiscences, but its historical role became significant in the second half of the Millennium. Together with our home town, Debrecen, it is one of the important places of Calvinist protestantism in this country and also one of the cradles of Hungarian culture. There is a famous, old school here, which rivals in fame with the Debrecen Reformed College. There