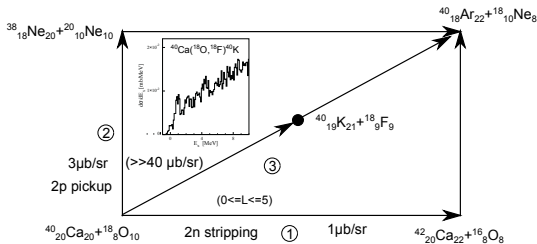


$$U = \int d\mathbf{r}' \rho(r') v(|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|) \rightarrow$$

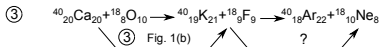
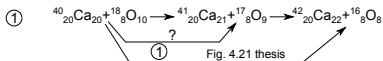
$$V = V_F \tau_1 \tau_2 + V_{GT} \tau_1 \tau_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \bullet \dots \bullet$$

$^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}_{20} (^{18}_8\text{O}_{10}, ^{18}_{10}\text{Ne}_8) ^{40}_{18}\text{Ar}_{22}$ (Fig. 2, 11 $\mu\text{b}/\text{sr}$)



From a structure and direct reaction point of view,

$$\alpha \equiv (A + a (= b + 2)) \rightarrow \gamma \equiv (F (= A + 1) + f (= b + 1)) \rightarrow \beta \equiv (B (= A + 2) + b)$$



Relative and absolute cross sections

Q-value and recoil effects: setting structure on equal footing

$$a + A \rightarrow b + B \quad H = T_{bB} + H_b + H_B + V_{bB},$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H\Psi; \quad \Psi_\beta(t) = \Psi_m^b(\xi_b) \Psi_n^B(\xi_B) e^{i\delta_\beta}$$

The phase factor $e^{i\delta_\beta}$ is essentially a Galilean transformation

$$\Psi = \sum_\beta c_\beta ((r_\beta - R_\beta), t) \Psi_\beta(t) e^{-iE_\beta t/\hbar} \quad (c_\beta = a_\beta \chi_\beta)$$

$$i\hbar \dot{a}_\beta(t) = \sum_\gamma \langle \omega_\beta | V_\gamma - U_\gamma | \Psi_\gamma \rangle_{\mathbf{R}_{\beta\gamma}} e^{i(E_\beta - E_\gamma)t/\hbar} a_\gamma(t)$$

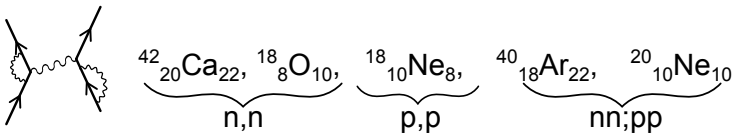
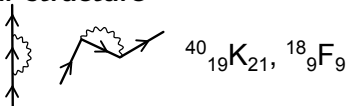
$$\frac{d\sigma_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta}}{d\Omega} = P_{\alpha \rightarrow \beta} \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\sigma_\alpha}{d\Omega} \right)_{el} \left(\frac{d\sigma_\beta}{d\Omega} \right)_{el}}; \quad (P = |a|^2)$$

$$(a_\beta(t = +\infty))^{(1)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \langle \phi^{B(A)}, U_{1b}(r_{1b}) e^{i\sigma_{\alpha\beta}} \phi^{a(b)} \rangle_{\mathbf{R}_{\alpha\beta}} \exp\{\dots\}$$

Independent pair motion (structure+reaction)

$$P_2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(e^{i\phi'} \sqrt{P_1} + e^{i\phi} \sqrt{P_1} \right) \right|^2; \mathbf{1} = \frac{1}{11}, \mathbf{2} = \frac{3}{11}, \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{2} \approx 10^{-2}, \mathbf{3} = 1$$

Nuclear structure



(p, n) pairing
 $({}^{50}\text{Sc})$