

Modified separable representation of the Paris nucleon-nucleon potential in the 1S_0 and 3P_0 states

J. Haidenbauer and W. Plessas

*Institut für Theoretische Physik, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz,
A-8010 Graz, Austria*

(Received 20 March 1985)

We give a modified separable representation of the Paris potential, which is to remedy shortcomings of an earlier parametrization in the 1S_0 and 3P_0 partial waves. In particular, the present parametrization does not lead to the unphysical bound states at very large negative energies as encountered previously. Still, it provides for a good approximation of the on-shell as well as off-shell properties of the Paris potential.

In Ref. 1 we constructed a separable representation of the Paris nucleon-nucleon (N-N) potential² by means of the Ernst-Shakin-Thaler (EST) method.³ It consisted of an adequate approximation of the on-shell as well as off-shell behavior of the Paris N-N interaction model. In the meantime these so-called PEST (Paris EST) potentials¹ have become of great use in introducing the features of advanced meson-exchange theory⁴ into calculations of few-body systems like, e.g., of the ^3H bound state⁵ or of nucleon-deuteron (N-d) scattering.⁶⁻⁸

Unfortunately, we overlooked a shortcoming in the PEST3 and PEST2 separable parametrizations of the 1S_0 and 3P_0 partial waves. In particular, they produced unphysical bound states at very large negative energies ($E \leq -600$ MeV). The associated poles in the N-N transition operator would in principle enter into few-body calculations at least in a Faddeev-type integral equation approach. In practice, however, we have not observed any noticeable influence on three-nucleon bound-state or scattering results coming from

these poles so far out at negative energies. Still, it is necessary to avoid them in order to ensure a true reproduction of the Paris potential properties. We remedy the earlier defect by the following improved parametrizations.

For 1S_0 we used as interpolation energies ($E = 0, 100, 500$ MeV), whereas for 3P_0 the energies ($E = 50, 350$ MeV) were selected. Thereby, we make any unphysical poles disappear in both states. The separable form factors are the same as before, only the parameters have to be changed to the new ones given in the present paper. For 1S_0 the new parameters in Table I are to replace the ones quoted for PEST3 in Table II of Ref. 1, while for 3P_0 Table II gives the new values to be used for PEST2 instead of the corresponding parameters quoted in Table IV of Ref. 1.

The new PEST3 and PEST2 potentials have practically the same on-shell as well as off-shell behavior as before. Evidently, PEST3 has the same low-energy behavior as given in Table III of Ref. 1, but also with respect to the other properties it conforms to what is shown there in Figs. 1-4. The

TABLE I. Parameters of the PEST3 potentials in the 1S_0 partial wave (to replace Table II of Ref. 1). With respect to the n-p case, which is not contained in the original Paris potential, see the discussion in Sec. III A of Ref. 1.

β (fm ⁻¹)	$\overset{\text{p-p}}{C}$ (fm ⁰)	λ (MeV fm ⁻¹)	β (fm ⁻¹)	$\overset{\text{n-p}}{C}$ (fm ⁰)	λ (MeV fm ⁻¹)
$\beta_{11} = 1.111\ 575\ 3$	$C_{11} = -572.2923$	$\lambda_{11} = -0.000\ 864\ 121\ 3$	$\beta_{11} = 1.111\ 575\ 3$	$C_{11} = -773.800\ 00$	$\lambda_{11} = -0.000\ 464\ 431\ 6$
$\beta_{12} = 2.021\ 232$	$C_{12} = -313.6236$	$\lambda_{12} = 0.013\ 605\ 055$	$\beta_{12} = 2.021\ 232$	$C_{12} = -424.052\ 44$	$\lambda_{12} = 0.009\ 813\ 218\ 5$
$\beta_{13} = 2.643\ 427\ 8$	$C_{13} = 12\ 814.143$	$\lambda_{13} = 0.002\ 266\ 857\ 6$	$\beta_{13} = 2.643\ 427\ 8$	$C_{13} = 17\ 326.082$	$\lambda_{13} = 0.001\ 204\ 189\ 2$
$\beta_{14} = 4.087\ 791\ 1$	$C_{14} = -28\ 477.672$	$\lambda_{22} = -0.247\ 286\ 86$	$\beta_{14} = 4.087\ 791\ 1$	$C_{14} = -38\ 504.839$	$\lambda_{22} = -0.240\ 432\ 31$
$\beta_{21} = 1.029\ 794\ 4$	$C_{21} = -18.494\ 719$	$\lambda_{23} = -0.146\ 883\ 83$	$\beta_{21} = 1.029\ 794\ 4$	$C_{21} = -18.494\ 719$	$\lambda_{23} = -0.136\ 637\ 5$
$\beta_{22} = 1.543\ 599\ 4$	$C_{22} = -53.628\ 348$	$\lambda_{33} = 0.670\ 522\ 84$	$\beta_{22} = 1.543\ 599\ 4$	$C_{22} = -53.628\ 348$	$\lambda_{33} = 0.673\ 347\ 26$
$\beta_{23} = 2.612\ 919\ 4$	$C_{23} = 925.424\ 08$	$\lambda_{ij} = \lambda_{ji}$	$\beta_{23} = 2.612\ 919\ 4$	$C_{23} = 925.424\ 08$	$\lambda_{ij} = \lambda_{ji}$
$\beta_{24} = 4.083\ 792\ 9$	$C_{24} = -2040.002$		$\beta_{24} = 4.083\ 792\ 9$	$C_{24} = -2040.002$	
$\beta_{31} = 1.041\ 663\ 7$	$C_{31} = 1.236\ 184\ 5$		$\beta_{31} = 1.041\ 663\ 7$	$C_{31} = 1.236\ 184\ 5$	
$\beta_{32} = 1.874\ 179\ 4$	$C_{32} = 9.460\ 117\ 6$		$\beta_{32} = 1.874\ 179\ 4$	$C_{32} = 9.460\ 117\ 6$	
$\beta_{33} = 3.055\ 014\ 2$	$C_{33} = 646.747\ 38$		$\beta_{33} = 3.055\ 014\ 2$	$C_{33} = 646.747\ 38$	
$\beta_{34} = 3.847\ 925$	$C_{34} = -1031.2936$		$\beta_{34} = 3.847\ 925$	$C_{34} = -1031.2936$	

TABLE II. Parameters of the PEST2 potential in the 3P_0 wave (to replace the parameters for PEST2 of 3P_0 in Table IV of Ref. 1).

β (fm $^{-1}$)	C (fm 0)	λ (MeV fm $^{-1}$)
$\beta_{11} = 1.869\,137\,9$	$C_{11} = -189.744\,07$	$\lambda_{11} = -0.116\,632\,53$
$\beta_{12} = 3.049\,986\,6$	$C_{12} = 2096.7281$	$\lambda_{12} = -0.014\,823\,51$
$\beta_{13} = 3.558\,575\,2$	$C_{13} = -3066.2694$	$\lambda_{22} = 3.204\,724\,5$
$\beta_{14} = 1.159\,629\,2$	$C_{14} = 102.753\,84$	$\lambda_{21} = \lambda_{12}$
$\beta_{21} = 2.516\,048\,1$	$C_{21} = 86.384\,083$	
$\beta_{22} = 3.006\,112$	$C_{22} = -1158.9099$	
$\beta_{23} = 3.179\,367$	$C_{23} = 8508.3848$	
$\beta_{24} = 3.385\,101\,8$	$C_{24} = -9858.2905$	

same is true for PEST2 in the 3P_0 state [Figs. 5 and 8(a) of Ref. 1].

The improved PEST potentials constructed here were already applied in the work of Ref. 8. Together with the parametrizations of the other N-N states as presented in Ref. 1 they should provide for a reliable representation of both the on-shell and off-shell properties of the Paris potential and allow them to be introduced into few-body and nuclear applications.

We are grateful to P. Doleschall and K. Hahn for making us aware of the shortcomings in the earlier parametrizations. This work was supported by Fonds zur Förderung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung in Österreich, project 5212.

¹J. Haidenbauer and W. Plessas, Phys. Rev. C **30**, 1822 (1984).

²M. Lacombe *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **21** 861 (1980).

³D. J. Ernst, C. M. Shakin, and R. M. Thaler, Phys. Rev. C **8**, 507 (1973).

⁴R. Vinh Mau, in *Mesons in Nuclei I*, edited by R. D. Wilkinson *et al.* (Plenum, London, 1979), p. 151.

⁵P. Doleschall (private communication).

⁶H. Zankel, W. Plessas, and J. Haidenbauer, Phys. Rev. C **28**, 538 (1983).

⁷H. Zankel and W. Plessas, Z. Phys. A **317**, 45 (1984).

⁸Y. Koike, W. Plessas, and H. Zankel, Phys. Rev. C (to be published).