

Benchmark calculation for proton-deuteron elastic scattering observables including the Coulomb interaction

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Two independent calculations of proton-deuteron elastic scattering observables including Coulomb repulsion between the two protons are compared in the proton laboratory energy region between 3 and 65 MeV. The hadron dynamics is based on the purely nucleonic charge-dependent AV18 potential. Calculations are done in both coordinate space and momentum space. The coordinate-space calculations are based on a variational solution of the three-body Schrödinger equation using a correlated hyperspherical expansion for the wave function. The momentum-space calculations proceed via the solution of the Alt-Grassberger-Sandhas equation using the screened Coulomb potential and the renormalization approach. Both methods agree to the order of 1% on all observables, showing the reliability of both numerical techniques in that energy domain. At energies below the three-body breakup threshold, the coordinate-space method remains favored; at energies higher than 65 MeV, the momentum-space approach seems to be more efficient.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Although there is a long history of theoretical work on the solution of the Coulomb problem in three-particle scattering [1–7], the work in Refs. [3,4] pioneered the effort on fully converged numerical calculations for proton-deuteron (pd) elastic scattering including the Coulomb repulsion between protons together with realistic nuclear interactions. In their work, the authors used the charge-dependent AV18 potential together with the Urbana IX three-nucleon force and proceeded to solve the three-particle Schrödinger equation using the Kohn variational principle (KVP); the wave function satisfies appropriate Coulomb distorted asymptotic boundary conditions and is expanded at short distances in a pair correlated hyperspherical harmonics basis set. The results presented were fully converged vis-à-vis the size of the basis set and the angular momentum states included in the calculation. In parallel, a benchmark calculation was performed [8] where results obtained variationally were compared with those obtained from the solution of coordinate-space Faddeev equations for the AV14 potential at energies below the three-body breakup threshold.

In a recent publication [9], the momentum-space solution of the Alt-Grassberger-Sandhas (AGS) equation [10] for two protons and a neutron was successfully applied, not only to pd elastic scattering but also to radiative pd capture and two-body electromagnetic disintegration of ^3He . The treatment of the Coulomb interaction is based on the ideas proposed by Taylor [11] for two-charged-particle scattering and extended in Ref. [1] for three-particle scattering with two charged particles

alone. The Coulomb potential is screened, standard scattering theory for short-range potentials is used, and the obtained results are corrected for the unscreened limit by means of the renormalization prescription [1,11]. The results presented in Ref. [9] are converged vis-à-vis the screening radius R and the number of included two- and three-body angular momentum states. Although in Ref. [9] the hadron dynamics is based on the purely nucleonic charge-dependent (CD) Bonn potential and its realistic coupled-channel extension CD Bonn + Δ , allowing for single virtual Δ -isobar excitation, other realistic potential models may be used easily as well.

Motivated by recent experimental efforts in the measurements of pd elastic observables [12–14], we present in the present paper benchmark results for a number of pd elastic scattering observables, both below and above the three-body breakup threshold, using the charge-dependent AV18 [15] two-nucleon potential and no three-nucleon force. In Sec. II, we make a short description of the methods we use, in Sec. III we present the results, and in Sec. IV, the conclusions.

II. THE METHODS

In this section we briefly introduce both methods and provide the basic framework for a general understanding of the technical procedures; further details may be found in the appropriate references. We choose to describe the method based on KVP using its traditional notation, which we attempt to carry over to the discussion of the integral equation approach in Secs. II B and III. Therefore, the presentation of the integral equation approach will not be in the notation used in Ref. [9].

A. The Kohn variational principle

The KVP can be used to describe nucleon-deuteron (nd) elastic scattering. Below the three-body breakup threshold, the collision matrix is unitary and the problem can be formulated

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in terms of the real reactance matrix (K matrix). Above the three-body breakup threshold, the elastic part of the collision matrix is no longer unitary and the formulation in terms of the S matrix, the complex form of the KVP, is convenient. Referring to Refs. [4,16,17] for details, a brief description of the method is given below. The scattering wave function (w.f.) Ψ is written as the sum of two terms,

$$\Psi = \Psi_C + \Psi_A, \quad (1)$$

which carry the appropriate asymptotic boundary conditions. The first term, Ψ_C , describes the system when the three nucleons are close to each other. For large interparticle separations and energies below the three-body breakup threshold, that term goes to zero; for higher energies, it must reproduce a three-outgoing-particle state. It is written as a sum of three Faddeev-like amplitudes corresponding to the three cyclic permutations of the particle indices. Each amplitude $\Psi_C(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)$, where $\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i$ are the Jacobi coordinates corresponding to the i -th permutation, has total angular momentum $J J_z$ and total isospin TT_z and is decomposed into channels using LS coupling, namely,

$$\Psi_C(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_c} \phi_{\alpha}(x_i, y_i) \mathcal{Y}_{\alpha}(jk, i) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_{\alpha}(jk, i) = \left\{ [Y_{\ell_{\alpha}}(\hat{x}_i) Y_{L_{\alpha}}(\hat{y}_i)]_{\Lambda_{\alpha}} [s_{\alpha}^{jk} s_{\alpha}^i]_{S_{\alpha}} \right\}_{JJ_z} [t_{\alpha}^{jk} t_{\alpha}^i]_{TT_z}, \quad (3)$$

where x_i, y_i are the moduli of the Jacobi coordinates and \mathcal{Y}_{α} is the angular-spin-isospin function for each channel. The maximum number of channels considered in the expansion is N_c . The two-dimensional amplitude ϕ_{α} is expanded in terms of the pair correlated hyperspherical harmonic basis [18,19]

$$\phi_{\alpha}(x_i, y_i) = \rho^{-5/2} f_{\alpha}(x_i) \left[\sum_K u_K^{\alpha}(\rho)^{(2)} P_K^{\ell_{\alpha}, L_{\alpha}}(\phi_i) \right], \quad (4)$$

where the hyperspherical variables, the hyperradius ρ and the hyperangle ϕ_i , are defined by the relations $x_i = \rho \cos \phi_i$ and $y_i = \rho \sin \phi_i$. The factor $^{(2)}P_K^{\ell, L}(\phi)$ is a hyperspherical polynomial and $f_{\alpha}(x_i)$ is a pair correlation function introduced to accelerate the convergence of the expansion. For small values of the interparticle distance, $f_{\alpha}(x_i)$ is regulated by the NN interaction; for large separations, $f_{\alpha}(x_i) \rightarrow 1$.

The second term, Ψ_A , in the variational wave function of Eq. (1) describes the asymptotic motion of a deuteron relative to the third nucleon. It can also be written as a sum of three amplitudes with the generic one having the form

$$\Omega_{LSJ}^{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = \sum_{l_{\alpha}=0,2} w_{l_{\alpha}}(x_i) \mathcal{R}_L^{\lambda}(y_i) (\{ [Y_{\ell_{\alpha}}(\hat{x}_i) s_{\alpha}^{jk}]_1 s^i \}_S \times Y_L(\hat{y}_i))_{JJ_z} [t_{\alpha}^{jk} t_{\alpha}^i]_{TT_z}, \quad (5)$$

where $w_{l_{\alpha}}(x_i)$ is the deuteron w.f. radial component in the state $l_{\alpha} = 0, 2$. In addition, $s_{\alpha}^{jk} = 1$, $t_{\alpha}^{jk} = 0$, and L is the relative nucleon-deuteron angular momentum. The superscript λ indicates the regular ($\lambda \equiv R$) or the irregular ($\lambda \equiv I$) solution. In the pd (nd) case, the functions \mathcal{R}^{λ} are related to the regular or irregular Coulomb (spherical Bessel) functions. The

functions Ω^{λ} can be combined to form a general asymptotic state $^{(2S+1)}L_J$

$$\Omega_{LSJ}^{+}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = \Omega_{LSJ}^0(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) + \sum_{L'S'} {}^J \mathcal{L}_{LL'}^{SS'} \Omega_{L'S'J}^1(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i), \quad (6)$$

where

$$\Omega_{LSJ}^0(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = u_{00} \Omega_{LSJ}^R(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) + u_{01} \Omega_{LSJ}^I(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i), \quad (7)$$

$$\Omega_{LSJ}^1(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) = u_{10} \Omega_{LSJ}^R(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) + u_{11} \Omega_{LSJ}^I(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i). \quad (8)$$

The matrix elements u_{ij} can be selected according to the four different choices of the matrix $\mathcal{L} = K, K^{-1}, S$, or T matrix. A general three-nucleon scattering w.f. for an incident state with relative angular momentum L , spin S , and total angular momentum J is

$$\Psi_{LSJ}^{+} = \sum_{i=1,3} [\Psi_C(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i) + \Omega_{LSJ}^{+}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)], \quad (9)$$

and its complex conjugate is Ψ_{LSJ}^{-} . A variational estimate of the trial parameters in the w.f. Ψ_{LSJ}^{+} can be obtained by requiring that, in accordance with the generalized KVP, the functional

$$[{}^J \mathcal{L}_{LL'}^{SS'}] = {}^J \mathcal{L}_{LL'}^{SS'} - \frac{2}{\det(u)} \langle \Psi_{LSJ}^{-} | H - E | \Psi_{LSJ}^{+} \rangle \quad (10)$$

be stationary. Below the three-body breakup threshold, on account of the unitarity of the S matrix, the four forms for the \mathcal{L} matrix are equivalent. However, it was shown that when the complex form of the principle is used, there is a considerable reduction of numerical instabilities [20]. Above the three-body breakup threshold, it is convenient to formulate the variational principle in terms of the S matrix. Accordingly, we get the functional

$$[{}^J S_{LL'}^{SS'}] = {}^J S_{LL'}^{SS'} + i \langle \Psi_{LSJ}^{-} | H - E | \Psi_{LSJ}^{+} \rangle. \quad (11)$$

The variation of the functional with respect to the hyper-radial functions $u_K^{\alpha}(\rho)$ leads to the following set of coupled equations:

$$\sum_{\alpha', k'} \left[A_{kk'}^{\alpha\alpha'}(\rho) \frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} + B_{kk'}^{\alpha\alpha'}(\rho) \frac{d}{d\rho} + C_{kk'}^{\alpha\alpha'}(\rho) + \frac{M_N}{\hbar^2} E N_{kk'}^{\alpha\alpha'}(\rho) \right] u_k^{\alpha'}(\rho) = D_{\alpha k}^{\lambda}(\rho). \quad (12)$$

For each asymptotic state $^{(2S+1)}L_J$, two different inhomogeneous terms are constructed corresponding to the asymptotic Ω_{LSJ}^{λ} functions with $\lambda \equiv 0, 1$. Accordingly, two sets of solutions are obtained and combined to minimize the functional (11) with respect to the S -matrix elements. This is the first-order solution; the second-order estimate of the S matrix is obtained after replacing the first-order solution in Eq. (11).

To solve the above system of equations, appropriate boundary conditions must be specified for the hyperradial functions. For energies below the three-body breakup threshold, they go to zero when $\rho \rightarrow \infty$; for higher energies they asymptotically describe the breakup configuration. The boundary conditions to be applied in this case have been discussed in Refs. [4,17,21] and are briefly illustrated below. To simplify

the notation, let us label the basis elements with the index $\mu \equiv [\alpha, K]$ and introduce the completely antisymmetric correlated spin-isospin-hyperspherical basis element $\mathcal{Q}_\mu(\rho, \Omega)$ as linear combinations of the products

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 f_\alpha(x_i) {}^{(2)}P_K^{\ell_\alpha, L_\alpha}(\phi_i) \mathcal{Y}_\alpha(jk, i), \quad (13)$$

which depend on ρ through the correlation factor. In terms of the $\mathcal{Q}_\mu(\rho, \Omega)$, the internal part is written as

$$\Psi_C = \rho^{-5/2} \sum_{\mu=1}^{N_m} \omega_\mu(\rho) \mathcal{Q}_\mu(\rho, \Omega), \quad (14)$$

with N_m the total number of basis functions considered. The hyperradial functions $u_\mu(\rho)$ and $\omega_\mu(\rho)$ are related by a unitary transformation imposing that the ‘‘uncorrelated’’ basis elements $\mathcal{Q}_\mu^0(\Omega)$, obtained by setting all the correlation functions $f_\alpha(x_i) = 1$, form an orthogonal basis. Explicitly, the matrix elements of the norm N behave as

$$N_{\mu\mu'}(\rho) = \int d\Omega \mathcal{Q}_\mu(\rho, \Omega)^\dagger \mathcal{Q}_{\mu'}(\rho, \Omega) \rightarrow N_{\mu\mu'}^{(0)} + \frac{N_{\mu\mu'}^{(3)}}{\rho^3} + \mathcal{O}(1/\rho^5), \quad \text{for } \rho \rightarrow \infty, \quad (15)$$

where, in particular,

$$N_{\mu\mu'}^{(0)} = \int d\Omega \mathcal{Q}_\mu^0(\Omega)^\dagger \mathcal{Q}_{\mu'}^0(\Omega) \quad (16)$$

is diagonal with diagonal elements \mathcal{N}_μ either 1 or 0. Therefore, some correlated elements have the property $\mathcal{Q}_\mu(\rho, \Omega) \rightarrow 0$ as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. In the following, we arrange the new basis in such a way that for values of the index $\mu \leq \bar{N}_m$, the eigenvalues of the norm are $\mathcal{N}_\mu = 1$ and for $\bar{N}_m + 1 \leq \mu \leq N_m$, they are $\mathcal{N}_\mu = 0$.

For $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, neglecting terms going to zero faster than ρ^{-2} , the asymptotic expression of the set of Eqs. (12) rotated by means of the unitary transformation defined above reduces to the form

$$\sum_{\mu'} \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{M_N} \left(\frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} - \frac{\mathcal{K}_\mu(\mathcal{K}_\mu + 1)}{\rho^2} + Q^2 \right) \mathcal{N}_\mu \delta_{\mu, \mu'} + \frac{2Q\chi_{\mu\mu'}}{\rho} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\rho^3}\right) \right] \omega_{\mu'}(\rho) = 0, \quad (17)$$

where $E = \hbar^2 Q^2 / M_N$ and $\mathcal{K}_\mu = G_\mu + 3/2$. Here G_μ is the grand-angular quantum number defined as $G_\mu = l_\alpha + L_\alpha + 2K$, and the matrix χ is defined as

$$\chi_{\mu\mu'} = \int d\Omega \mathcal{Q}_\mu^0(\Omega)^\dagger \hat{\chi} \mathcal{Q}_{\mu'}^0(\Omega). \quad (18)$$

The dimensionless operator $\hat{\chi}$ originates from the Coulomb interaction as

$$\hat{\chi} = \frac{M_N}{2\hbar^2 Q} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{e^2}{\cos \phi_i} \frac{1 + \tau_{j,z}}{2} \frac{1 + \tau_{k,z}}{2}. \quad (19)$$

It should be noticed that $\chi_{\mu\mu'} = 0$, if $\mu, \mu' > \bar{N}_m$.

In practice, the functions $\omega_\mu(\rho)$ are chosen to be regular at the origin, i.e., $\omega_\mu(0) = 0$, and in accordance with the equations to be satisfied for $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, to have the following behavior ($\mu \leq \bar{N}_m$),

$$\omega_\mu(\rho) \rightarrow - \sum_{\mu'=1}^{\bar{N}_m} (e^{-i\hat{\chi} \ln 2Q\rho})_{\mu\mu'} b_{\mu'} e^{iQ\rho}, \quad (20)$$

where $b_{\mu'}$ are unknown coefficients. This form corresponds to the asymptotic behavior of three outgoing particles interacting through the Coulomb potential [22]. In the case of nd scattering ($\chi \equiv 0$), the outgoing solutions evolve as outgoing Hankel functions $H^{(1)}(Q\rho)$ [$\omega_\mu(\rho) \rightarrow -b_\mu e^{iQ\rho}$].

For values of the index $\mu > \bar{N}_m$, the eigenvalues of the norm are $\mathcal{N}_\mu = 0$ and the leading terms in Eq. (17) vanish. So, the asymptotic behavior of these ω_μ functions is governed by the next-order terms. However, for $\mu > \bar{N}_m$, it is verified that $\omega_\mu \rightarrow 0$ as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$.

To solve the system of Eqs. (12), the hyperradial functions are expanded in terms of Laguerre polynomials plus an auxiliary function

$$\omega_\mu(\rho) = \rho^{5/2} \sum_{m=0}^M A_\mu^m L_m^{(5)}(z) \exp\left(-\frac{z}{2}\right) + A_\mu^{M+1} \bar{\omega}_\mu(\rho), \quad (21)$$

where $z = \gamma\rho$ and γ is a nonlinear parameter. The linear parameters A_μ^m ($m = 0, \dots, M+1$) are determined by the variational procedure.

The inclusion of the auxiliary functions $\bar{\omega}_\mu(\rho)$ defined in Eq. (21) is useful for reproducing the oscillatory behavior shown by the hyperradial functions for $\rho \gtrsim 30$ fm. Otherwise, a rather large number M of polynomials should be included in the expansion. A convenient choice is to take them as the regular solutions of a one-dimensional differential equation corresponding to the μ -th equation of the system whose asymptotic behavior is the one of Eq. (17). In the cases considered here, the solutions obtained for the S matrix stabilize for values of the matching radius $\rho_0 > 100$ fm.

B. The integral equation approach

The integral equation to be solved is the AGS equation [10] for three-particle scattering, where each pair of nucleons interacts through the strong potential v , and the Coulomb potential w acts only between charged nucleons. The work in Ref. [9] follows the seminal work in Refs. [1,11] in the sense that the treatment of the Coulomb interaction is based on screening, followed by the use of standard scattering theory for short-range potentials and renormalization of the obtained results in order to correct for the unscreened limit. Nevertheless, important differences exist relative to Ref. [6] that are paramount to the fast convergence of the calculation in terms of screening radius R and the effective use of realistic interactions:

(a) We work with a screened Coulomb potential

$$w_R(r) = w(r) e^{-(r/R)^n}, \quad (22)$$

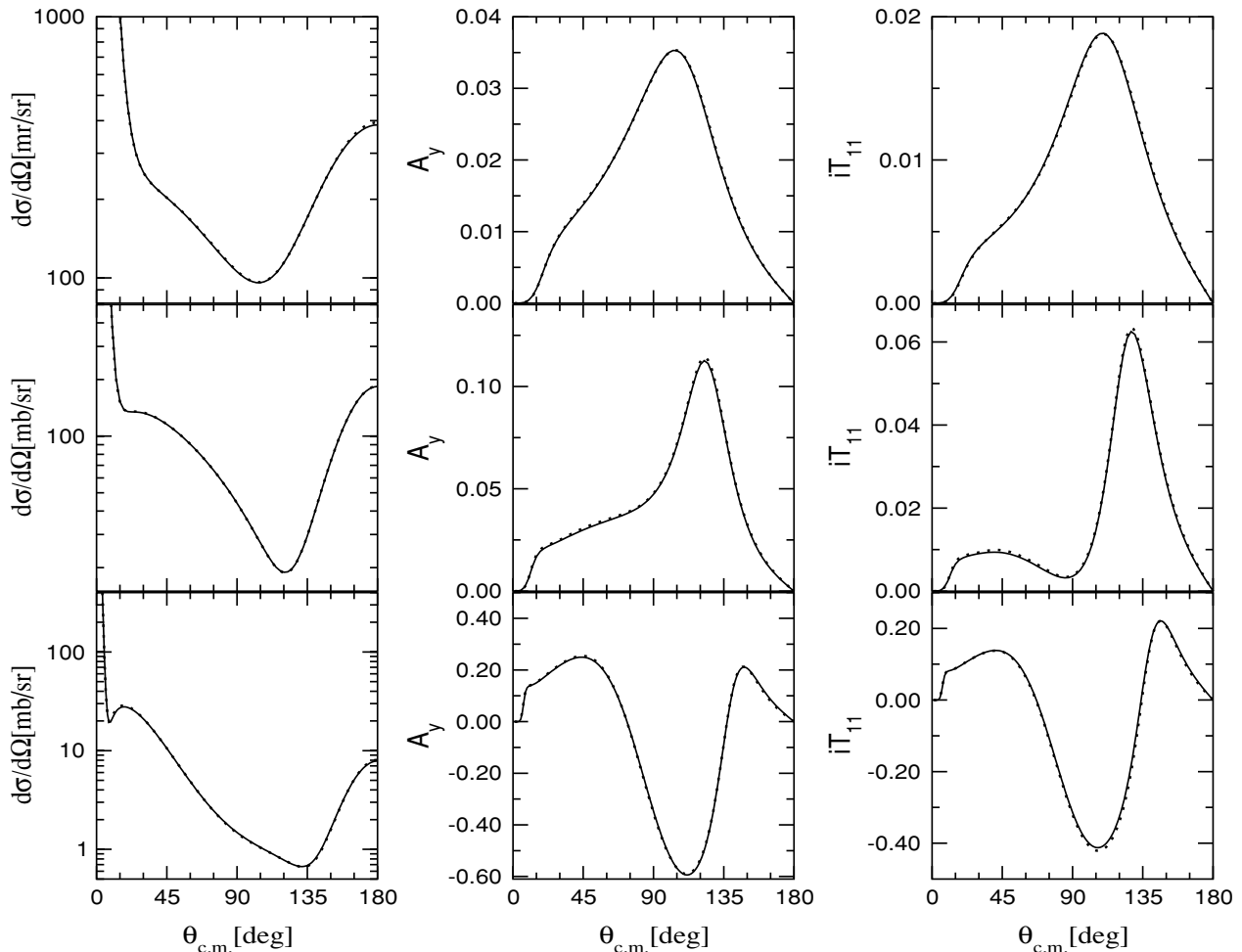


FIG. 1. Differential cross section and proton and deuteron analyzing powers A_y and iT_{11} for pd elastic scattering at 3 MeV (first row), 10 MeV (second row), and 65 MeV (third row) lab energies as functions of the c.m. scattering angle. Results obtained using KVP (thin solid line) and integral equation approach (dotted line) are compared.

where $w(r) = \frac{\alpha}{r}$ is the true Coulomb potential, α being the fine structure constant and n a power controlling the smoothness of the screening. We prefer to work with a sharper screening than the Yukawa screening ($n = 1$) of Ref. [6] because we want to ensure that the screened Coulomb potential w_R approximates well the true Coulomb potential w for distances $r < R$ and simultaneously vanishes rapidly for $r > R$, providing a comparatively rapid convergence of the partial wave expansion. In contrast, the sharp cutoff ($n \rightarrow \infty$) yields unpleasant oscillatory behavior in momentum-space representation, leading to convergence problems. We find that values $3 \leq n \leq 6$ provide a sufficient smoothness and fast convergence; $n = 4$ is used for the calculations in this paper.

(b) Although the choice of the screened potential improves the partial wave convergence, the practical implementation of the solution of the AGS equation still poses a technical difficulty; i.e., the calculation of the AGS operators for nuclear plus screened Coulomb potentials requires two-nucleon partial waves with a pair orbital angular momentum considerably higher than required for the hadronic potential alone. In this context, the perturbation theory for the higher two-nucleon

partial waves developed in Ref. [23] is a very efficient and reliable technical tool for treating the screened Coulomb interaction in high partial waves.

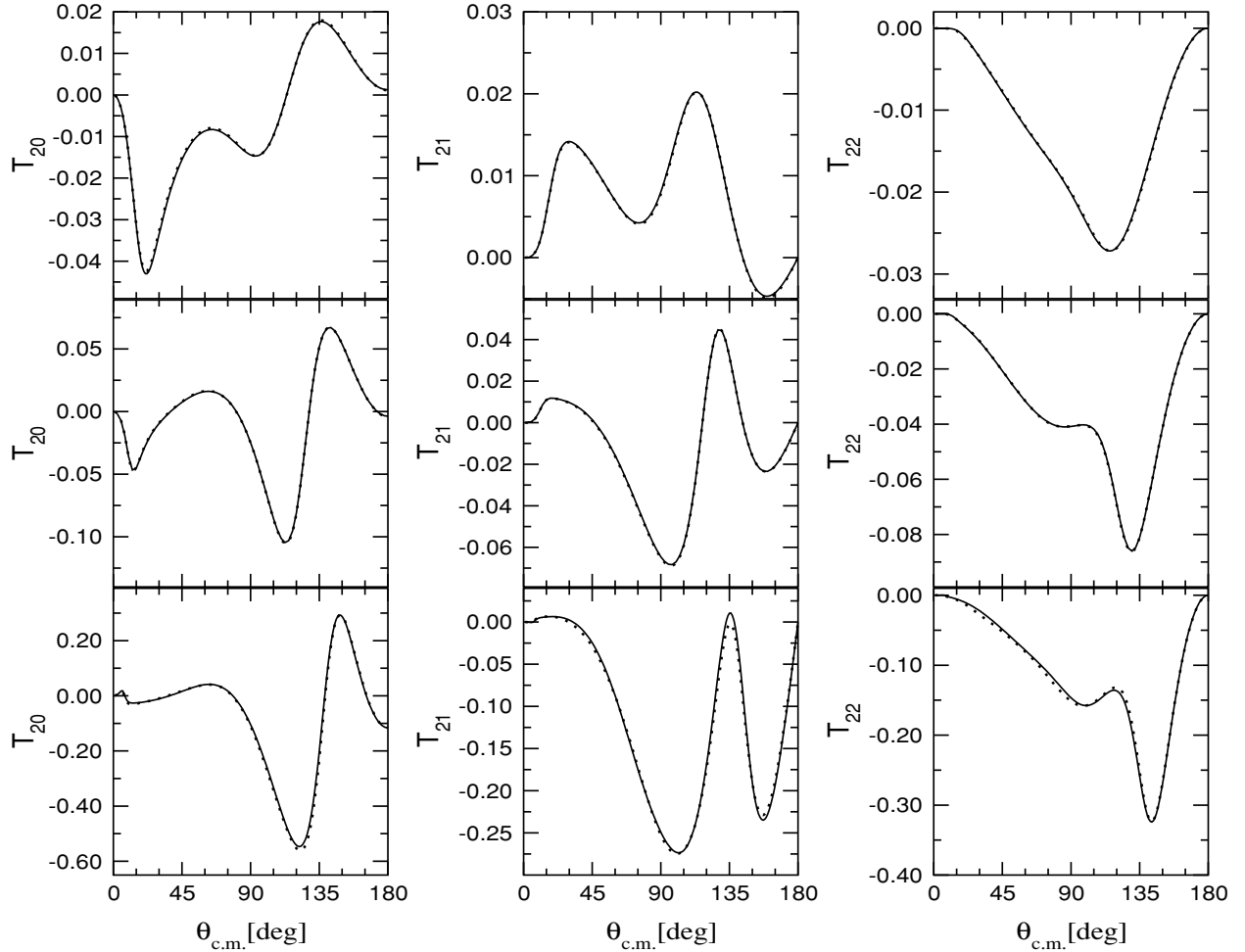
As a result of these two technical implementations, the method [24] that was developed before for solving three-particle AGS equations without Coulomb could be successfully used in the presence of screened Coulomb. Using the usual three-body notation, the full multichannel transition matrix reads

$$U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) = \bar{\delta}_{\beta\alpha} G_0^{-1}(Z) + \sum_{\sigma} \bar{\delta}_{\beta\sigma} T_{\sigma}^{(R)}(Z) G_0(Z) U_{\sigma\alpha}^{(R)}(Z), \quad (23a)$$

where the superscript (R) denotes the dependence on the screening radius R of the Coulomb potential, $G_0(Z) = (Z - H_0)^{-1}$ the free resolvent, $\bar{\delta}_{\beta\alpha} = 1 - \delta_{\beta\alpha}$, and

$$T_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) = (v_{\alpha} + w_{\alpha R}) + (v_{\alpha} + w_{\alpha R}) G_0(Z) T_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z). \quad (23b)$$

The two-particle transition matrix $T_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z)$ results from the nuclear interaction v_{α} between hadrons plus the screened

FIG. 2. Same as Fig. 1, but for tensor analyzing powers T_{20} , T_{21} , and T_{22} .

Coulomb $w_{\alpha R}$ between charged nucleons ($w_{\alpha R} = 0$ otherwise). As expected, the full multichannel transition matrix $U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z)$ must contain the pure Coulomb transition matrix $T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)$ derived from the screened Coulomb $W_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}$ between the spectator proton and the center of mass (c.m.) of the remaining neutron-proton (np) pair in channel α

$$T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z) = W_{\alpha R}^{c.m.} + W_{\alpha R}^{c.m.} G_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z), \quad (24)$$

where $W_{\alpha R}^{c.m.} = 0$ for $n(pp)$ α channels, and $G_{\alpha}^{(R)}$ is the channel resolvent

$$G_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) = (Z - H_0 - v_{\alpha} - w_{\alpha R})^{-1}. \quad (25)$$

In a system of two charged particles and a neutral one, when $w_{\alpha R} = 0$, $W_{\alpha R}^{c.m.} \neq 0$ and vice versa.

As demonstrated in Refs. [1,9], the split of the multichannel transition matrix

$$U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) = \delta_{\beta\alpha} T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z) + [U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) - \delta_{\beta\alpha} T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)] \quad (26)$$

into a long-range part $\delta_{\beta\alpha} T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)$ and a Coulomb distorted short-range part $[U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) - \delta_{\beta\alpha} T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)]$ is extremely convenient to recover the unscreened Coulomb limit. According to Refs. [1,9], the full pd transition amplitude $\langle \phi_{\beta}(\mathbf{q}_f) v_{\beta_f} | U_{\beta\alpha} | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i) v_{\alpha_i} \rangle$ for the initial and final channel

states—with relative pd momenta \mathbf{q}_i and \mathbf{q}_f , $q_f = q_i$, energy $E_{\alpha}(q_i)$, and discrete quantum numbers v_{α_i} and v_{β_f} —is obtained via the renormalization of the on-shell $U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z)$ with $Z = E_{\alpha}(q_i) + i0$ in the infinite R limit. For the screened Coulomb transition matrix $T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)$, contained in $U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z)$, that limit can be carried out analytically, yielding the proper Coulomb transition amplitude $\langle \phi_{\beta}(\mathbf{q}_f) v_{\beta_f} | T_{\alpha C}^{c.m.} | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i) v_{\alpha_i} \rangle$ [1,11], while the Coulomb distorted short-range part requires the explicit use of a renormalization factor,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_{\beta}(\mathbf{q}_f) v_{\beta_f} | U_{\beta\alpha} | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i) v_{\alpha_i} \rangle &= \delta_{\beta\alpha} \langle \phi_{\beta}(\mathbf{q}_f) v_{\beta_f} | T_{\alpha C}^{c.m.} | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i) v_{\alpha_i} \rangle \\ &+ \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \{ \mathcal{Z}_R^{-\frac{1}{2}}(q_f) \langle \phi_{\beta}(\mathbf{q}_f) v_{\beta_f} | [U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(E_{\alpha}(q_i) + i0) \\ &- \delta_{\beta\alpha} T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(E_{\alpha}(q_i) + i0)] | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i) v_{\alpha_i} \rangle \mathcal{Z}_R^{-\frac{1}{2}}(q_i) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The renormalization factor

$$\mathcal{Z}_R(q) = e^{-2i\phi_R(q)} \quad (28a)$$

contains a phase $\phi_R(q)$ which, though independent of the pd relative orbital momentum L in the infinite R limit, is given by [11]

$$\phi_R(q) = \sigma_L(q) - \eta_{LR}(q), \quad (28b)$$

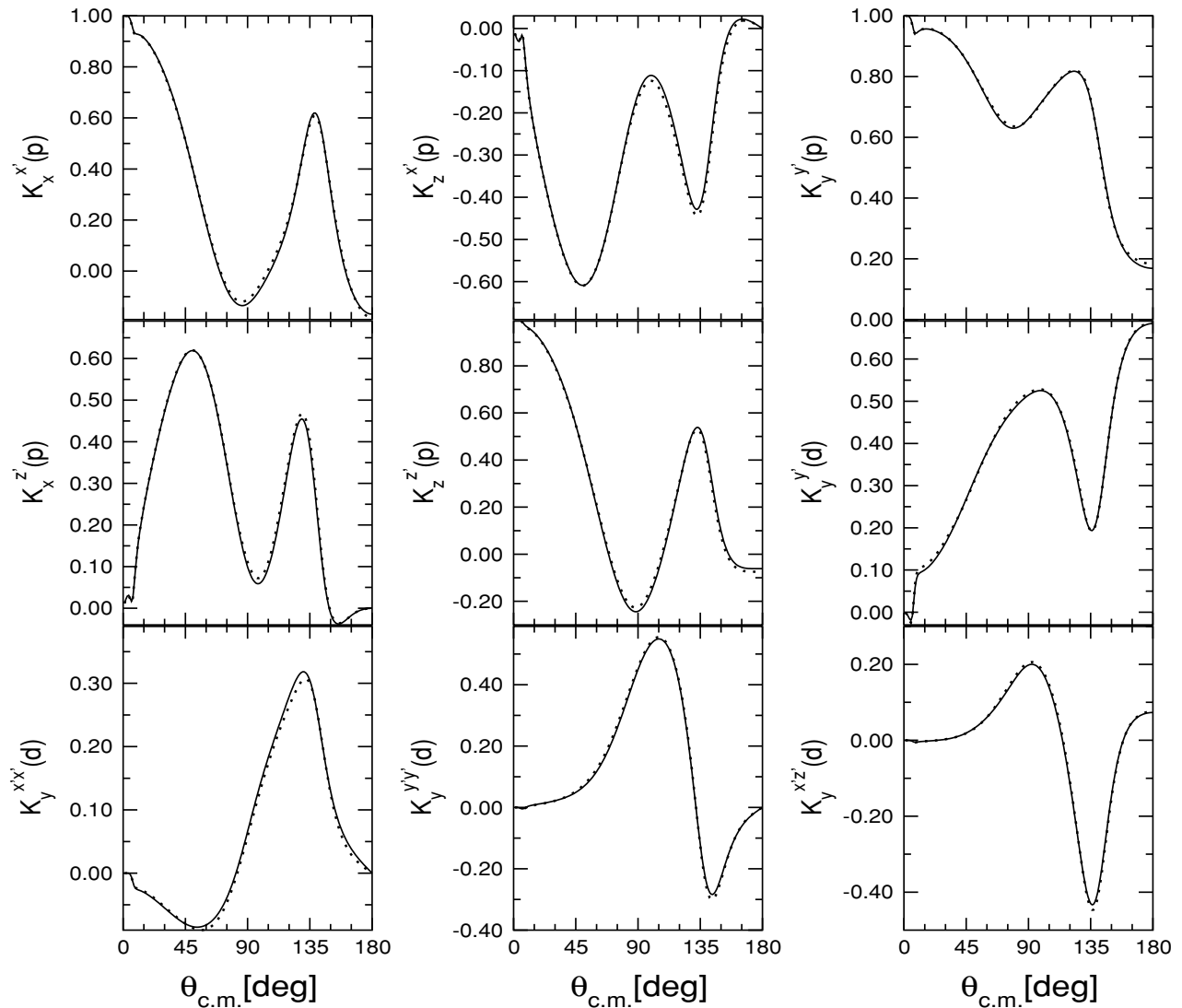


FIG. 3. Same as Fig. 1, but for a selection of proton-proton and proton-deuteron spin transfer coefficients for pd elastic scattering at 65 MeV lab energy.

where $\eta_{LR}(q)$ is the diverging screened Coulomb phase shift corresponding to standard boundary conditions, and $\sigma_L(q)$, is the proper Coulomb phase referring to logarithmically distorted Coulomb boundary conditions. The limit of the Coulomb distorted short-range part of the multichannel transition matrix $[U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) - \delta_{\beta\alpha}T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)]$ has to be performed numerically but, because of its short-range nature, the limit is reached with sufficient accuracy at finite screening radii R . Furthermore, because of the choice of screening and perturbation technique used to deal with high angular momentum states, $[U_{\beta\alpha}^{(R)}(Z) - \delta_{\beta\alpha}T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(Z)]$ is calculated through the numerical solution of Eqs. (23a) and (24), using partial wave expansion.

In actual calculations, we use the isospin formulation, and therefore the nucleons are considered identical. Instead of Eq. (23a), we solve a symmetrized AGS equation

$$U^{(R)}(Z) = PG_0^{-1}(Z) + PT_{\alpha}^{(R)}(Z)G_0(Z)U^{(R)}(Z), \quad (29)$$

P being the sum of the two cyclic three-particle permutation operators, and we use a properly symmetrized pd transition amplitude,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_f)v_{\alpha_f} | U | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i)v_{\alpha_i} \rangle &= \langle \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_f)v_{\alpha_f} | T_{\alpha C}^{c.m.} | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i)v_{\alpha_i} \rangle \\ &+ \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \mathcal{Z}_R^{-\frac{1}{2}}(q_f) \langle \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_f)v_{\alpha_f} | [U^{(R)}(E_{\alpha}(q_i) + i0) \right. \\ &\left. - T_{\alpha R}^{c.m.}(E_{\alpha}(q_i) + i0)] | \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{q}_i)v_{\alpha_i} \rangle \mathcal{Z}_R^{-\frac{1}{2}}(q_i) \right\}, \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

for the calculation of observables. For further technical details, refer to Ref. [9].

III. RESULTS

In this section, we compare numerical calculations for a number of elastic observables performed using the KVP and the integral equation approach. Three different laboratory energies have been considered: 3, 10, and 65 MeV. The

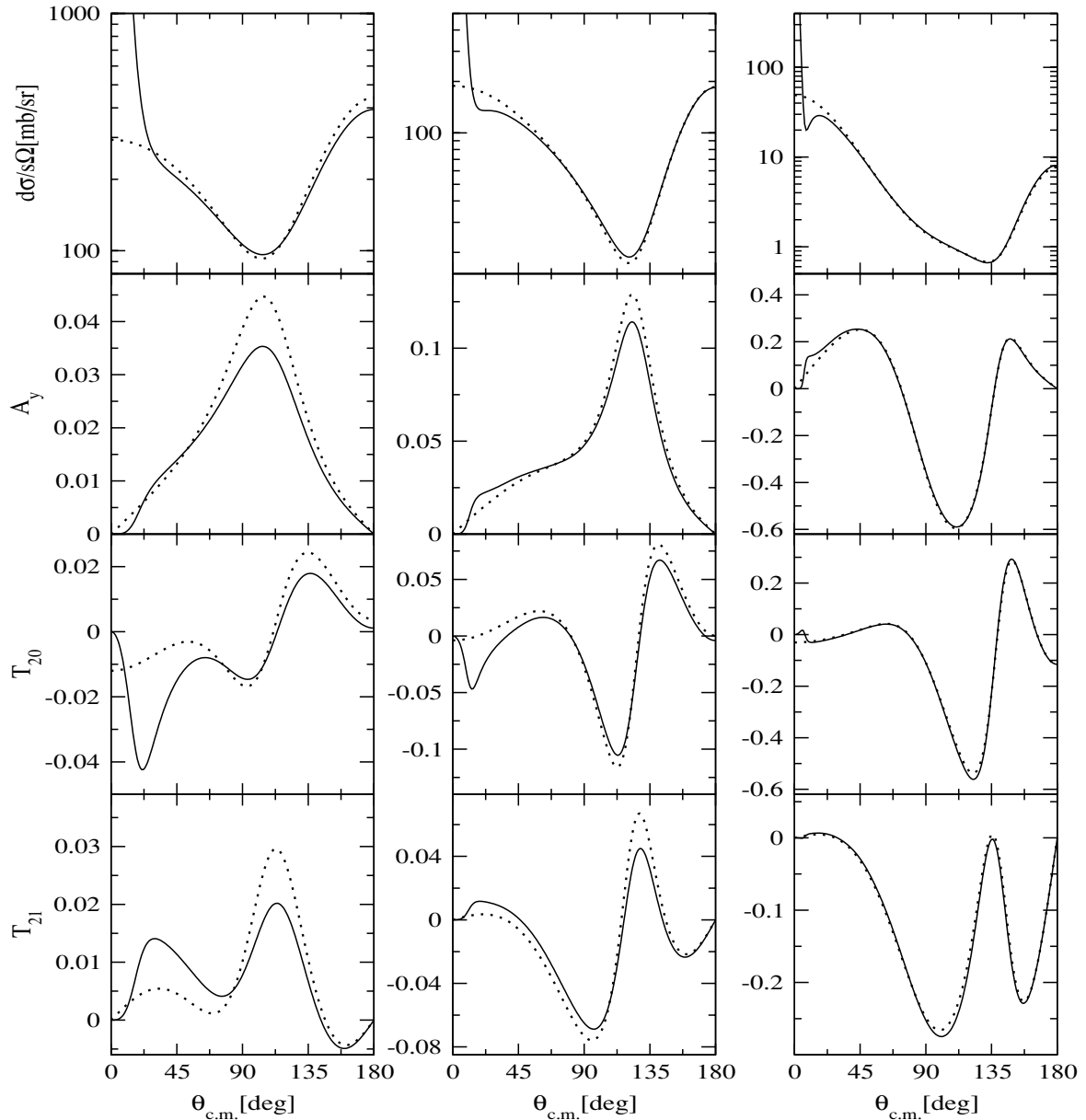


FIG. 4. Calculations for pd (solid line) and nd (dotted line) scattering compared for differential cross section, A_y , T_{20} , and T_{21} at 3 MeV (first column), 10 MeV (middle column), and 65 MeV (last column) nucleon lab energies.

Coulomb effects are expected to be sizable in most of the observables at the first two energies. The two methods use a different scheme to construct the scattering states with total angular momentum and parity J^π . In the KVP, the LS coupling is used and channels are ordered by increasing values of $\ell_\alpha + L_\alpha$. The expansion of the scattering state is truncated at values $\ell_\alpha + L_\alpha = L_{\max} + 2$, where L_{\max} is the maximum value of L corresponding to the asymptotic states $^{(2S+1)}L_J$. In the integral equation approach, the jj scheme has been used. The channels have been ordered for increasing values of the two-body angular momentum j : For the strong interaction, the maximum value $j_{\max} = 5$ has been considered for the first two energies, whereas at 65 MeV the value $j_{\max} = 6$ has been used; the screened Coulomb interaction is taken

into account up to $j_{\max} = 25$ as described in Ref. [9]. Both numerical calculations presented here are converged relative to the number of three-body partial waves. In addition, the variational calculations are converged relative to the size of the hyperspherical basis set, and in the integral equation approach, the results are converged with respect to the screening radius R .

In Figs. 1 and 2, we compare the differential cross section and vector and tensor analyzing powers for pd elastic scattering at the three selected energies: 3, 10, and 65 MeV proton laboratory energies. In Fig. 3, a selection of spin transfer coefficients at 65 MeV is shown. In the figures, two different curves are shown corresponding to calculations using the KVP (thin solid line) and integral equation approach (dotted

TABLE I. nd and pd phase shift and inelasticity parameters calculated with MT I-III potential. For each reaction, the KVP and integral equation approach results are given in the first and second rows, respectively.

	${}^2\delta_0$	${}^2\eta_0$	${}^4\delta_0$	${}^4\eta_0$
nd at 14.1 MeV	105.48	0.4649	68.95	0.9782
	105.49	0.4649	68.95	0.9782
nd at 42.0 MeV	41.34	0.5022	37.72	0.9033
	41.36	0.5022	37.71	0.9033
pd at 14.1 MeV	108.44	0.4984	72.60	0.9795
	108.39	0.4983	72.62	0.9796
pd at 42.0 MeV	43.67	0.5056	39.95	0.9046
	43.70	0.5056	39.97	0.9046

line). By inspection of the figures one may conclude that the agreement is excellent because the numerical calculations agree to the order of 1%. In fact, the curves are practically one on top of the other, the exceptions being the maximum of T_{21} and some spin transfer coefficients at 65 MeV in which a small disagreement is observed. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that in all cases the difference between the two curves is smaller than the experimental accuracy for the corresponding data sets. Likewise the agreement between the two calculations largely exceeds the agreement of any of them with the data shown in Refs. [4,9].

The present results can be used to study Coulomb effects by comparing nd to pd calculations. In Fig. 4, we analyze the evolution of the Coulomb effects for the differential cross section, the nucleon analyzing power A_y , and two tensor analyzing powers, T_{20} and T_{21} , at 3, 10, and 65 MeV proton laboratory energies. To reduce the number of curves in the figure for the sake of clarity, we present results obtained using the integral equation approach. The results obtained using the KVP for nd scattering agree at the same level already shown for the pd case in the previous figures. In Fig. 4, the thin solid line denotes the pd calculation whereas the dotted line denotes the corresponding nd calculation. The latter agrees well with the results of other existing nd calculations [25]. From the figure, we observe that Coulomb effects are appreciable at 3 and 10 MeV but are considerably reduced at 65 MeV. A more exhaustive analysis on Coulomb effects can be found in Refs. [4,9,26].

In addition to the benchmark comparison using AV18 potential, we give one result for the Malfliet-Tjon (MT) I-III potential, in order to resolve an existing problem. Reference [7] reports a disagreement between pd phase shift results for MT I-III potential calculated using the first technique of this paper, the KVP [4], and the configuration-space Faddeev equations [7]. The calculation based on the second technique of this paper, the momentum-space integral equations [9], clearly confirms the results of Ref. [4]. A detailed comparison of pd and nd phase shift results for MT I-III potential is given in Table I.

Next, we discuss some of the limitations inherent to the two methods used to describe pd elastic scattering. The KVP, as presented here, reduces the scattering problem to the solution

of a linear set of equations in which the matrix elements of the Hamiltonian have to be computed between basis states; with increasing energy, appreciable contributions from states with high values of $\ell_\alpha + L_\alpha$ appear. To take into account these contributions, a very large basis has to be used with the consequence that numerical instabilities start to appear. In the integral equation approach at very low energies, convergence in terms of screening radius requires $R > 30$ fm, which in turn increases the number of two-body partial waves needed for convergence. The interplay of these two requirements makes the integral equation solution unstable at those very low energies. An interesting heuristic argument to understand the size of the screening radius needed for convergence is the wave length λ corresponding to the on-shell momentum. At 3, 10, and 65 MeV proton laboratory energies, for which a minimal screening radius of 20, 10, and 7 fm is needed for convergence, λ is 24.8, 13.6, and 5.3 fm, respectively. It appears that for the calculation of pd elastic scattering observables, the screening has to be only so large that one wavelength can be accommodated in the Coulomb tail outside the range of the hadronic interaction; seeing the proper Coulomb over one wavelength appears enough to provide, with the additional help of renormalization, the true Coulomb characteristics of scattering despite screening.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In the present paper, two methods devised to describe elastic pd scattering are compared for a wide range of energies. One of the methods, the KVP, was developed a few years ago and used to study how realistic potential models, including two- and three-body forces, describe the elastic observables measured for that reaction. On the other hand, accurate numerical results have been recently obtained by solving the AGS equation for pd scattering using a screened Coulomb potential corrected for the unscreened limit by means of a renormalization prescription. As has been briefly described in this paper, both methods are substantially different. It is satisfactory to observe that both methods produce essentially the same results for a large variety of elastic observables when using a realistic two-nucleon potential. We stress that the selection of observables presented here is only part of the observables compared. In all cases, similar patterns have been obtained. In addition, by comparing the pd calculations to the corresponding nd calculations, Coulomb effects have been estimated. As expected, these effects are sizable at low energies but at the highest analyzed energy, 65 MeV, they are small, except at forward scattering angles. From these considerations, it is possible to identify on a firm basis which pd observables may or may not be analyzed by calculations in which the Coulomb interaction has been neglected.

We can conclude that at present it is possible to describe pd elastic scattering, including the Coulomb repulsion, using standard techniques as the Faddeev equations in configuration and momentum space or variational principles. Moreover, Ref. [27] has discussed the treatment of other terms of the NN electromagnetic potential as the magnetic moment interaction.

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