## Section E1

**501/ E1**

### Effect of long-range part of the potential on the elastic S-matrix element

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The quantum mechanical three-body Schrödinger equation can be reduced to a set of coupled differential equations when the projectile is easily breakable into two fragments and when scattering is a heavy stable nucleus. It has been found that the diagonal coupling potentials in this model take the inverse square form at sufficiently large radial distances and non-diagonal part of coupling potentials can be treated as sufficiently short-range to guarantee that numeral calculations are feasible. We will show that this long-range part of the potential has a small contribution to the elastic S-matrix element.

Let us consider the Schrödinger equation related to the long-range diagonal potential in the form

$$[\frac{d^2}{dr^2}+k^2-\frac{l(l+1)}{r^2}-\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}V(r)]U_l(k,r)=0$$

where $V(r)$ falls off as $\frac{1}{r^2}$ at large $r$ . If we define $F_l(k)$ by

$$F_l(k)=1+ik^l\int_0^\infty U_l(k,r)\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}V(r)h_l(kr)dr$$

where $h_l(kr)=j(kr)+in_l(kr)$ in terms of spherical Bessel and Neumann functions.

S-matrix element $S_l(k)$ can be written as $S_l(k)=(-1)^l\frac{F_l^*(k)}{F_l(k)}$

Now, we will show that the long-range part of the potential has a minor effect on the S-matrix element. If the potential $V(r)$ takes the form of inverse square form beyond $R_m$,

$$F_l(k)=1+ik^l\int_0^{R_m} U_l(k,r)\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}V(r)h_l(kr)dr+F_l^{R_m}$$

and

$$F_l^{R_m}(k)=A_l ik^l\int_{R_m}^\infty (kr)^{1/2}\frac{2\mu\gamma}{\hbar^2r^2}J_\nu(kr)h_l(kr)dr=A_l(-1)^{\frac{(l+1)\pi}{2}}ik^l\int_{R_m}^\infty (kr)^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{2\mu\gamma}{\hbar^2r^2}J_\nu(kr)e^{ikr}dr$$

where $\nu=\eta+\frac{1}{2}$ , $\eta(\eta+1)=l(l+1)+\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2}\gamma$ and $A_\ell$ is a constant. Due to the fact $e^{ikr}$ is rapidly oscillating and $J_\nu(kr)$ is also oscillating taking positive and negative valves , $F_l^{R_m}(k)$ becomes very small since the cancellation of many terms occur in the integration ,and the integrand decays also as $O(1/r^2)$. We set $R_m\approx 30\,fm$ and calculated $F_l^{R_m}(k)$ and found that it is very small. Hence, we conclude that the long-range part of the potential has a very small effect on the elastic S-matrix element.

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