

## Nuclear Theory

# Effect of Coulomb Forces on the Position of the Pole in the Scattering Amplitude and on Its Residue

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(Submitted on 23 Jun 2011)

Explicit expressions of the vertex constant for the decay of a nucleus into two charged particles for an arbitrary orbital momentum  $l$  are derived for the standard expansion of the effective-range function  $K_l(k^2)$ , as well as when the function  $K_0(k^2)$  has a pole. As physical examples, we consider the bound state of the nucleus  ${}^3\text{He}$  and the resonant states of the nuclei  ${}^2\text{He}$  and  ${}^3\text{He}$  in the  $s$ -wave, and those of  ${}^5\text{He}$  and  ${}^5\text{Li}$  in the  $p$ -wave. For the systems  $\text{Np}$  and  $\text{Nd}$  the pole trajectories are constructed in the complex planes of the momentum and of the renormalized vertex constant. They correspond to a transition from the resonance state to the virtual state while the Coulomb forces gradually decrease to zero.

Comments: 17 pages, 5 figures  
Subjects: **Nuclear Theory (nucl-th)**  
Journal reference: Phys. At. Nucl. 73, 757 (2010)  
DOI: [10.1134/S1063778810050042](https://doi.org/10.1134/S1063778810050042)  
Cite as: [arXiv:1106.4688](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.4688) [nucl-th]  
(or [arXiv:1106.4688v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.4688v1) [nucl-th] for this version)

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[v1] Thu, 23 Jun 2011 11:20:57 GMT (88kb)

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