## Universality of the multi-channel 4-body scattering system

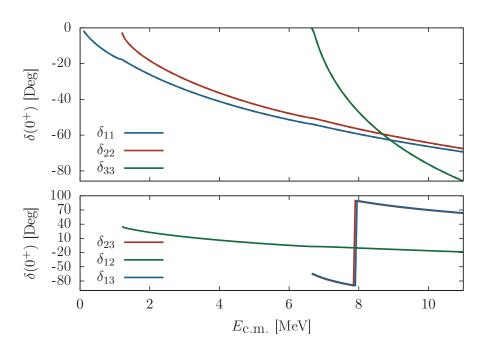


FIG. 1: Energy dependence of phase shifts which parameterize the coupled channel nnpp system in the  $^1S_0$   $\alpha$  channel (1).

## Abstract

We investigate the scattering system of 4 equal-mass quantum particles at energies where rearrangement channels are open. The interactions are renormalized to capture the essence of the pertinent nuclear 2-neutron, 2-proton system. A full treatment of the Coulomb interaction is included.

The quantity of most practical interest, namely the coupling between the deuteron-deuteron and the  ${}^{3}$ H-proton/ ${}^{3}$ He-neutron channels, is subjected to a sensitivity analysis with respect to distorted, *i.e.*, screened Coulomb repulsion between the two protons.

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- Naïvely, one expects the probability of a neutron (proton) transfer from a projectile deuteron onto a target neutron and the ensuing ejection of a triton (3-helium) plus a proton (neutron) to be strongly correlated with the efficiency of a device which is able to harvest the energy thereby released. Any mechanism which increases this probability is thus of practical interest.
- As quantified in fig. 1, the strong nuclear force and the point-Coulomb repulsion between protons do not yield a strong coupling between the deuteron-deuteron and the 3-1 fragment channels (fat red line, bottom panel).
- the scattering process is parametrized via a 3-channel S-matrix:

$$S_{ij} = \left\langle a L_a S_a \mid \hat{S}^{J^{\pi}} \mid b L_b S_b \right\rangle = \eta_{ij} e^{2i\delta} , \qquad (1)$$

and the almost decoupled d-d channel is encoded in  $\eta_{dd} \approx 1$ . Although, the Coulomb repulsion between protons provides a heuristic argument for this weak coupling, the comparison to the relatively strong coupling between the two 3-1 fragmentations seems to defy the argument as an equally strong force keeps the proton out of 3-helium.

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