

Lecture 4

$$(E - H_0) |\Psi\rangle = (V_1 + V_2 + V_3) |\Psi\rangle$$

Faddeev

Decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{E - H_0} (V_1 + V_2 + V_3) |\Psi\rangle \\ &\quad + |\Psi\rangle \\ &= G_0 (V_1 + V_2 + V_3) |\Psi\rangle + |\Psi\rangle \\ &= |\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle + |\Psi_3\rangle + |\Psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Faddeev Equations

$$|\Psi_1\rangle = G_0 V_1 (|\Psi\rangle + |\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle + |\Psi_3\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (1 - G_0 V_1) |\Psi_1\rangle &= G_0 V_1 |\Psi\rangle \\ &\quad + G_0 V_1 |\Psi_2\rangle + G_0 V_1 |\Psi_3\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |\Psi_1\rangle &= \boxed{(1 - G_0 V_1)^{-1} G_0 V_1} [|\Psi\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle + |\Psi_3\rangle] \\ &= G_0 t_1 \overset{G_1}{=} |\Psi\rangle + G_0 t_1 \underline{|\Psi_2\rangle} + G_0 t_1 \underline{|\Psi_3\rangle} \end{aligned}$$

If $|\Psi_1\rangle = G_0 V_1 |\Psi\rangle \equiv G_0 T_1 |\Psi\rangle$ etc.

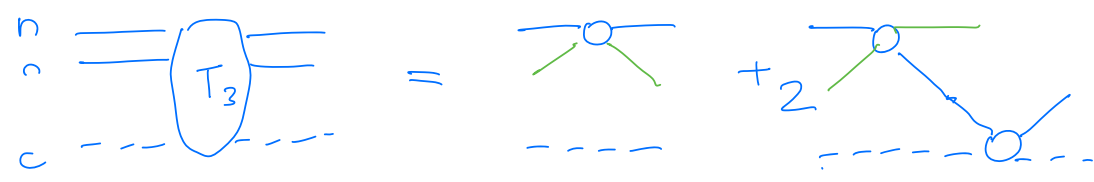
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow G_0 T_1 |\Psi\rangle &= G_0 t_1 |\Psi\rangle + G_0 t_1 G_0 T_2 |\Psi\rangle \\ &\quad + G_0 t_1 G_0 T_3 |\Psi\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_i = t_i + t_i G_0 T_j + t_i G_0 T_k$$

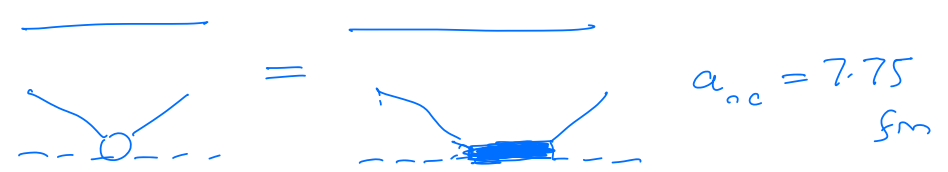
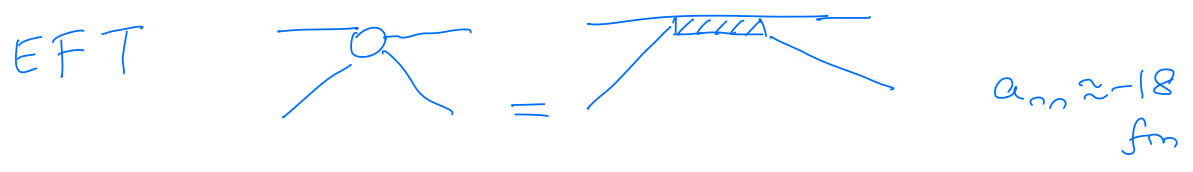
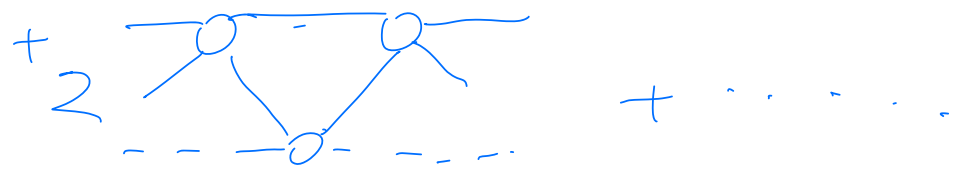
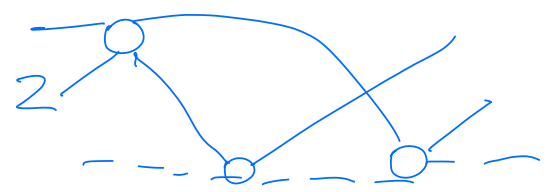
(ijk) cyclic permutation of 1 & 2 & 3

& that's the core

Let's say particle 3 is spectator, then



Diagrams



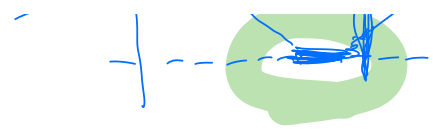
First & simplest scattering is above diagram that generates



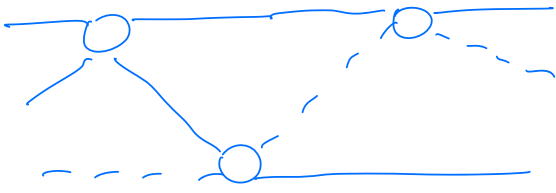


$$i\alpha C - n$$

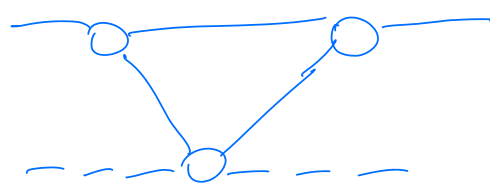
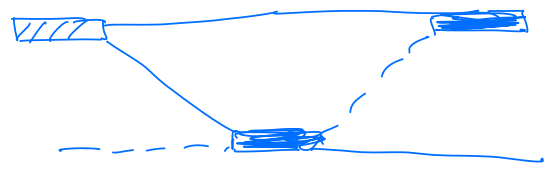
$$(n\alpha) - '8C$$



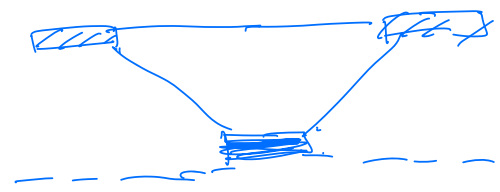
And amputate



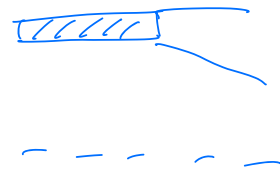
EFT amplitudes
& amputate



→



Define ψ_c : sum of all diagrams ending in



→ $|\Phi_3\rangle$

Define ψ_n : sum of all diagrams ending in

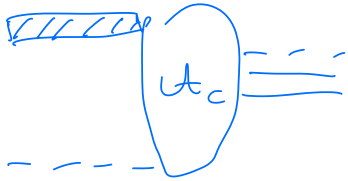


→ $|\Phi_{1,2}\rangle$

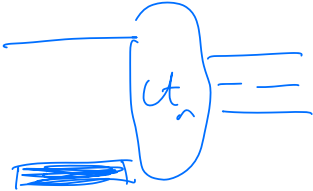
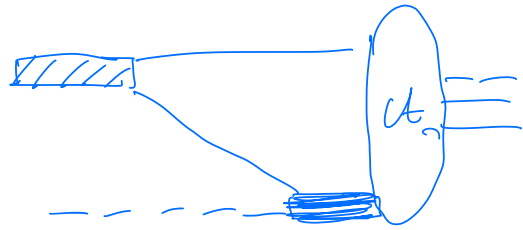
Integral



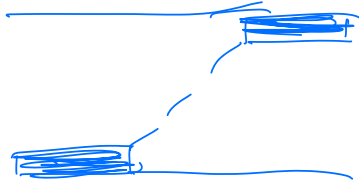
equation 5



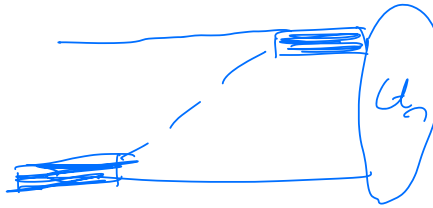
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