1. REVIEW OF STANDARD R-MATRIX

THEORY

The R-matrix is a fundamental concept in the study of quantum mechanics, particularly in the context of scattering processes. It provides a way to describe the interaction of particles and is essential for understanding and predicting the outcomes of various collisions. In this section, we will explore the theoretical foundations of the R-matrix, including its definition and basic properties.

1.1. Definition

The R-matrix, denoted by $R$, is a matrix that describes the scattering process in a quantum system. It is defined in the center-of-mass system of the colliding particles and is expressed as a function of the relative momentum $q$ and center-of-mass momentum $p$.

$$ R(p, q) $$

1.2. Properties

The R-matrix satisfies several important properties, including

$$ R(p, q) = R(p, -q) $$

and

$$ R(p + q, q) = R(p, q) R(p, q) $$

These properties are crucial for understanding the behavior of the R-matrix in various scattering scenarios.

1.3. Applications

The R-matrix is widely used in atomic, molecular, and nuclear physics. It plays a central role in the study of inelastic scattering processes, where the R-matrix is used to calculate the cross-sections and polarization properties of the scattered particles.

In conclusion, the R-matrix is a powerful tool for describing the scattering process in quantum systems. Its properties and applications provide a rich framework for understanding the fundamental interactions between particles.
The collision matrix can also be expressed as

\[ U = 2i\rho^{1/2}O^{-1}\gamma^T A\rho^{1/2}O^{-1} + IO^{-1}, \]

where \( A \) is an \( N_\lambda \times N_\lambda \) matrix defined by its inverse:

\[ A^{-1} = e - E1 - \gamma(L - B)\gamma^T. \]

The equivalence of these two forms for the collision matrix is discussed in (LT, Sec. IX.1) and in the Appendix. In addition the elements of the collision matrix connecting open channels in Eq. (6) can also be expressed as

\[ U_{c,c'} = \Omega_c \Omega_{c'} \left[ \delta_{c,c'} + 2i(P_c P_{c'})^{1/2} \gamma^T \gamma \right], \]

using the definitions of the Coulomb functions.

An interesting feature of the \( R \)-matrix theory is that the collision matrix is invariant under changes in the \( B_c \) provided that the \( E_\lambda \) and \( \gamma_{lc} \) are suitably adjusted. This result remains true even for the case of finite \( N_\lambda \) [4]. The transformation is most easily described using matrix equations in level space. Let us consider the transformation \( B_c \rightarrow B'_c, E_\lambda \rightarrow E'_\lambda \), and \( \gamma_{lc} \rightarrow \gamma'_{lc} \). One first constructs the real and symmetric matrix \( C \) defined by

\[ C = e - \sum_o \gamma_{lc} \gamma_{lc}' (B'_{oc} - B_{oc}), \]

which is diagonalized by the orthogonal matrix \( K \) such that \( D = KCK^T \), with \( D_{\lambda\beta} = D_{\lambda} \delta_{\lambda\beta} \). The necessary transformation of the \( R \)-matrix parameters is then given by [4]

\[ E'_{\lambda} = D_{\lambda}, \]

and

\[ \gamma'_{lc} = K \gamma_{lc}. \]

It is straightforward to verify by substitution into Eqs. (6,7) that these transformations leave \( U \) invariant.

III. THE ALTERNATIVE PARAMETERIZATION

A. Definition of the parameterization

We begin by defining the real and symmetric matrix \( \mathcal{E} \):

\[ \mathcal{E} = e - \sum_o \gamma_{oc} \gamma^T_{oc} (S_{oc} - B_{oc}), \]

and consider the eigenvalue equation

\[ \mathcal{E} a_i = \tilde{E}_i a_i \]

where \( \tilde{E}_i \) is the eigenvalue and \( a_i \) is the corresponding eigenvector. Note that \( \mathcal{E} \) is implicitly dependent upon \( \tilde{E}_i \) through \( S_{ic} \), so the eigenvalue problem is nonlinear.

We will assume for convenience that the eigenvectors are normalized so that \( a_i^T a_i = 1 \).

Before proceeding further we would like to point out two important properties of this eigenvalue equation. (1) The eigenvalues \( \tilde{E}_i \) are invariant if the \( B_{oc} \) are changed and the \( B_{oc} \) and \( \gamma_{oc} \) are changed according to Eqs. (10,11). This result is easily shown by substituting Eqs. (9-11) into Eqs. (12,13). (2) If \( B_{oc} = S_{oc} (E_{\lambda}) \), the matrix \( \mathcal{E} \) is diagonal for the energy \( E_{\lambda} \) and hence \( \tilde{E}_i \) is an eigenvalue. For this choice of \( B_{oc} \), the \( R \)-matrix level energy \( E_{\lambda} \) is often taken to be the “observed resonance energy”. This definition is particularly useful in the present context and we will thus adopt the \( E_i \) as the observed resonance energies. The \( E_i \) also correspond exactly to the level energies found using boundary-condition constant transformations yielding \( B_{oc} = S_{oc} (E_{\lambda}) \) such as described by Barker [2] and Azuma et al. [5].

In addition one can define a new set of reduced width parameters \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) via

\[ \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} = a_i^T \gamma_{ic}. \]

These new reduced width parameters are also invariant under changes in \( B_c \). When \( B_{oc} = S_{oc} (E_{\lambda}) \) we have also \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} = \gamma_{ic} \). The quantities \( \tilde{E}_i \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) can be taken as an alternative parameterization of the \( R \)-matrix theory. We will derive below efficient methods to convert \( E_{\lambda} \) and \( \gamma_{ic} \) into the standard \( R \)-matrix parameters \( E_{ij} \) and \( \gamma_{ij} \), or to the collision matrix \( U \). Also note that \( \tilde{E}_i \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) are equivalent to the “superscript (lambda)” parameters of Barken [2], and essentially equivalent to the “observed” \( R \)-matrix parameters described by Angulo and Descouvemont [4].

Our Eq. (13) is closely related to the complex eigenvalue equation introduced by Hale, Brown, and Jarmie [6] to locate the poles of the collision matrix – in fact it is just the real part of their eigenvalue equation. For bound states our \( \tilde{E}_i \) are thus equivalent to the eigenvalues discussed in Ref. [4] since \( P_{oc} = 0 \). For these states we can also introduce the asymptotic normalization constant \( C_{oc} \) which is given by [7]

\[ C_{oc}^2 = \frac{2\mu_c a_c}{\hbar^2 O_{oc}'^2} \left[ 1 + \sum \tilde{\gamma}_{oc}^2 (\frac{\delta_{oc}}{P_{oc}}) \tilde{E}_i \right], \]

where \( \mu_c \) is the reduced mass. This quantity is simply related to the pole residues described by Eq. (4) of Ref. [4]. For unbound states there appears to be no simple relation between \( \tilde{E}_\lambda \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) and the pole parameters of Ref. [6]. One may however define the observed partial width of a level in terms of our parameters by

\[ \Gamma_{ic} = \frac{2\rho \tilde{\gamma}_{ic}^2}{1 + \sum \tilde{\gamma}_{oc}^2 (\frac{S_{oc}}{P_{oc}}) \tilde{E}_i} \]

see (LT, Eqs. XII.3.5 and XII.3.6). One should bear in mind however that there are many different definitions of observed resonance energies and widths in use; generally the differences between definitions are significant only for broad states.
B. Relation to standard parameters

We will next show the method to convert $\tilde{E}_i$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_c$ to standard $R$-matrix parameters. It is assumed that the eigenvalues are distinct, so that $\tilde{E}_i \neq \tilde{E}_j$ provided $i \neq j$. Note that if this were not the case the levels with the same $\tilde{E}_i$ could be combined into a single level. The eigenvectors of Eq. (13) are not orthogonal; using the eigenvalue equation with two different eigenvalues one finds

$$a_j^T (\mathcal{E}_j - \mathcal{E}_i) a_i = (\tilde{E}_j - \tilde{E}_i) a_j^T a_i,$$

where $\mathcal{E}_i$ is used to denote the matrix $\mathcal{E}$ evaluated for the energy $\tilde{E}_i$. Using Eqs. (12, 14) with this result we obtain

$$a_j^T a_i = -\sum_c \gamma_i c \gamma_j c \frac{S_{ic} - S_{jc}}{\tilde{E}_i - \tilde{E}_j},$$

where $S_{ic}$ denotes the shift function $S_c$ evaluated at $\tilde{E}_i$. By similarly evaluating $a_j^T (\mathcal{E}_i + \mathcal{E}_j) a_i$, one finds that

$$a_j^T ea_i = \frac{\tilde{E}_i + \tilde{E}_j}{2} a_j^T a_i + \sum_c \gamma_i c \gamma_j c \left( \frac{S_{ic} + S_{jc}}{2} - B_c \right).$$

These results are summarized in the matrices $M$ and $N$:

$$a_j^T a_i \equiv M_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ -\sum_c \gamma_i c \gamma_j c \frac{S_{ic} - S_{jc}}{\tilde{E}_i - \tilde{E}_j} & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

and

$$a_j^T ea_i \equiv N_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{\tilde{E}_i + \tilde{E}_j}{2} & i = j \\ \sum_c \gamma_i c \gamma_j c \left( \frac{S_{ic} + S_{jc}}{E_i - E_j} - B_c \right) & i \neq j \end{cases}.$$

Note that the construction of $N$ requires the adoption of specific $B_c$ values.

The eigenvectors of Eq. (13) can be arranged into a square matrix $a$ such that Eq. (14) becomes

$$\tilde{\gamma}_c = a^T \gamma_c.$$

The matrices $M$ and $N$ defined above can then be written as $M = a^T a$ and $N = a^T e a$. From Eq. (4) the matrix $e$ trivially satisfies the eigenvalue equation

$$e u_\lambda = E_\lambda u_\lambda.$$

Upon substitution of $u_\lambda = a_\lambda b_\lambda$ and multiplying from the left by $a^T$ this equation becomes

$$N b_\lambda = E_\lambda M b_\lambda.$$

This eigenvalue equation holds the key for transforming from the $E_\lambda, \tilde{\gamma}_c$ representation to the standard $R$-matrix parameters $E_\lambda$ and $\gamma_c$. The real, symmetric, and energy-independent matrices $M$ and $N$ are completely determined by $\tilde{E}_i, \tilde{\gamma}_c$, and $B_c$ using Eqs. (20, 21). The $E_\lambda$ can thus be determined by finding the eigenvalues of a generalized eigenvalue equation. If the matrix $M$ is also positive definite then Eq. (24) is known as the symmetric-definite eigenvalue problem and has $N$ real eigenvalues (see Sec. 8.7 of Ref. [8]). The off-diagonal elements of $M$ are $\approx = \sum_c \gamma_i c \gamma_j c \frac{S_{ic} - S_{jc}}{\tilde{E}_i - \tilde{E}_j}$ which is typically small compared to unity; $M$ will be positive definite provided the $\gamma_i c$ are not too large and the energy dependences of $S_c$ are not too great. Further if $M$ is not positive definite, the eigenvectors $a_i$ are not real and the transformation to standard $R$-matrix parameters is not defined. We thus conclude that for physically reasonable $\gamma_c, \tilde{E}_i$, and $S_c$ the matrix $M$ will be positive definite; in practice we have found this condition to be easily fulfilled. Finally note that $M$ is automatically positive definite for any given set of standard parameters since $M = a^T a$.

The eigenvectors of Eq. (24) $b_\lambda$ can be arranged into a square matrix $b$ which satisfies the relations

$$b^T M b = 1$$

and

$$b^T N b = 0.$$

We therefore have $b = a^{-1}$ and from Eq. (22) the standard $R$-matrix reduced widths are given by

$$\gamma_c = b^T \gamma_c.$$

The simultaneous diagonalization of $M$ and $N$ thus provides all of the standard $R$-matrix parameters. Note that any $B_c$ can be chosen; the collision matrix $U$ will be invariant provided the same $B_c$ are used in Eqs. (21) and (3) of (7). The numerical solution of Eq. (24) is discussed in Sec. 8.7.2 of Ref. [8]; we have have utilized the LAPACK [9] routine dsygv.

IV. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

It is fruitful to investigate alternative forms for the level matrix and the $R$ matrix which allow the collision matrix to be calculated directly from the alternative parameters.

A. The Alternative Level Matrix

We define the alternative level matrix $\tilde{A}$ implicitly via

$$\tilde{\gamma}_c^T A \gamma_c \equiv \tilde{\gamma}_c^T \tilde{A} \gamma_c.$$

In order for this relation to hold, we must have

$$a \tilde{A} a^T = A.$$
or equivalently

\[ \tilde{A}^{-1} = a^T e a - E a^T a \]

where we have used Eq. (22). We can now substitute Eq. (7) for \( \tilde{A}^{-1} \) and again use Eq. (22) to obtain

\[ \tilde{A}^{-1} = a^T e a - E a^T a - \sum_c \gamma_c \tilde{\gamma}_c^T (S_c - B_c + i P_c) \]

\[ = N - EM - \sum_c \gamma_c \tilde{\gamma}_c^T (S_c - B_c + i P_c). \]

The elements of this matrix can now be determined entirely from the alternative parameters with the aid of Eqs. (20,21):

\[ (\tilde{A}^{-1})_{ij} = (E_i - \bar{E}) \delta_{ij} - \sum_c \gamma_{ic} \gamma_{jc} (S_c + i P_c) \]

\[ + \sum_c \left\{ \frac{\gamma_{ic} S_{ic}}{E_i - \bar{E}_i} \right\} \gamma_{jc} \left( \frac{S_{jc}(E_i - \bar{E}_j) - S_{jc}(E_i - \bar{E}_i)}{E_i - \bar{E}_j} \right) \]

Note that the boundary-condition constants \( B_c \) have now canceled out—a not unexpected result since the alternative parameters and the collision matrix are independent of \( B_c \). We can now express the collision matrix directly in terms of the alternative parameters using Eqs. (8,28)

\[ U_{cc} = \Omega_c \Omega_c \left[ \delta_{cc} + 2i (P_c P_c)^{1/2} \gamma_c \tilde{A} \gamma_c \right]. \]

**B. The Alternative R Matrix**

The matrix \( \hat{R} \) is an alternative to the standard \( R \) matrix and is defined implicitly via

\[ [1 - R(L - B)]^{-1} R \equiv (1 - i \hat{R} P)^{-1} \hat{R}. \]

where \( P \) is a purely diagonal matrix with elements \( P_c \). By comparison with Eqs. (3,34) we must have

\[ (1 - i \hat{R} P)^{-1} \hat{R} = \tilde{\gamma}^T \tilde{A} \tilde{\gamma}. \]

We proceed by assuming that \( \hat{R} \) can be written in the form

\[ \hat{R} = \tilde{\gamma}^T Q \tilde{\gamma}. \]

In the Appendix we describe a method to derive the level matrix form for the collision matrix [Eq. (6)] from the channel matrix form [Eq. (3)]. This reasoning can also be applied to \( \hat{R} \) and \( \tilde{A} \). We find that in order to satisfy Eq. (36) we must have

\[ Q^{-1} = \tilde{A}^{-1} + i \tilde{\gamma} P \tilde{\gamma}^T. \]

**A formula for the elements of \( Q^{-1} \) in terms of the alternative parameters can then be found using Eqs. (33,38):**

\[ (Q^{-1})_{ij} = (E_i - \bar{E}) \delta_{ij} - \sum_c \gamma_{ic} \gamma_{jc} S_c \]

\[ + \sum_c \left\{ \frac{\gamma_{ic} S_{ic}}{E_i - \bar{E}_i} \right\} \gamma_{jc} \left( \frac{S_{jc}(E_i - \bar{E}_j) - S_{jc}(E_i - \bar{E}_i)}{E_i - \bar{E}_j} \right) \]  

Using Eqs. (3,35) the collision matrix can now be written as

\[ U = 2i \rho^{1/2} O^{-1} (1 - i \hat{R} P)^{-1} \hat{R} \rho^{1/2} O^{-1} IO^{-1}. \]

With the \( \hat{R} \) matrix defined by Eqs. (37,39) this equation also gives \( U \) in terms of the alternative parameters without reference to the boundary condition constants.

**C. Relative merits of \( \hat{R} \) and \( \tilde{A} \)**

The \( \hat{R} \) matrix is more complicated than \( R \) and the calculation of \( U \) via Eq. (40) requires inverting a real \( N_x \times N_x \) matrix in addition to a complex \( N_c \times N_c \) matrix. When calculating \( U \) via the alternative level matrix one must invert a single complex \( N_x \times N_x \) matrix—using the alternative \( \tilde{A} \) matrix approach may thus offer a modest computational advantage in comparison with \( N_x \gg N_c \). Note however that if it is necessary to calculate \( U \) for several energies and \( N_x > N_c \) it will probably be more computationally efficient to diagonalize Eq. (24) once and then use the standard \( R \) matrix parameters in Eq. (3) to calculate \( U \), as Eq. (3) only requires inverting a single complex \( N_c \times N_c \) matrix.

We would also like to point out that this alternative parameterization, using \( \tilde{E}_i \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) with Eq. (34) or (40), may be of formal interest since no arbitrary boundary condition constants are required, but the equations are mathematically equivalent to the standard \( R \)-matrix approach. The alternative parameters in fact correspond to eigenfunctions satisfying energy-dependent boundary conditions—the real part of the Kapur-Feierl or Siegert boundary conditions see (IT, Sec. IX.2).

**V. SOLUTION OF THE NONLINEAR EIGENVALUE EQUATION**

The transformation from \( \tilde{E}_i \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}_{ic} \) to the standard \( R \)-matrix parameters \( E_i \) and \( \gamma_{ic} \) can be carried out in a straightforward manner using the methods discussed above in Subsec. III B. We will now discuss the inverse transformation, i.e. the solution of the nonlinear eigenvalue problem Eq. (13). At this point it is instructive to introduce a concrete example: in Table I we show a simple well-documented set of standard \( R \)-matrix parameters taken from Azuma et al. [5].

We consider the linear eigenvalue equation

\[ \mathcal{E}(E) a_i = \tilde{E}_i a_i \]

(41)
The energy derivative of the shift function $d_{\epsilon,\alpha}$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus an increasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(45)

Since $dE/\partial \alpha$ is strictly positive, we may write $d\alpha/\partial \alpha > 0$.

(46)

The expression for $dE/\partial \alpha$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus a decreasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon}$$

(47)

The expression for $dE/\partial \epsilon$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus an increasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(48)

The expression for $dE/\partial \epsilon$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus a decreasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon}$$

(49)

The expression for $dE/\partial \alpha$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus an increasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(50)

The expression for $dE/\partial \epsilon$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus a decreasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon}$$

(51)

The expression for $dE/\partial \alpha$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus an increasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(52)

The expression for $dE/\partial \epsilon$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus a decreasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon}$$

(53)

The expression for $dE/\partial \alpha$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus an increasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(54)

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(55)

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$$\frac{dE}{d\epsilon} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \epsilon} \frac{d\epsilon}{d\alpha}$$

(56)

The expression for $dE/\partial \epsilon$ is positive for positive energy derivatives, and is negative for negative energy derivatives. The energy derivative is thus a decreasing function of $E$. The eigenvalues $E_1$ and $E_2$ are therefore positive.

$$\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\epsilon}$$

(57)
Table I: Elements $b_{ij}$ of the transformation matrix $b$ corresponding to the parameters of Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$i$</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.6373</td>
<td>0.0446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.9781</td>
<td>0.2281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>-0.1460</td>
<td>0.9933</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

gate inner products and the linear independence of the eigenvectors.

The eigenvalues of Eq. (13) satisfy the characteristic equation

$$\det(E - E \mathbf{1}) = 0$$

which can also be written as

$$\det \left[ e - E \mathbf{1} - \gamma (S - \mathbf{B}) \gamma^T \right] = 0,$$

where $S$ is a purely diagonal matrix with elements $S_\lambda$ which depend upon $E$. Using the methods described in Ref. [11] one can show that

$$\det \left[ e - E \mathbf{1} - \gamma (S - \mathbf{B}) \gamma^T \right] = \det(e - E \mathbf{1}) \det \left[ 1 - \mathbf{R} (S - \mathbf{B}) \right] = 0,$$

The eigenvalues thus satisfy

$$\det(e - E \mathbf{1}) \det \left[ 1 - \mathbf{R} (S - \mathbf{B}) \right] = 0,$$

which may be a computationally-efficient approach for determining the eigenvalues when $N_\lambda > N_c$, since the calculation of $\det(e - E \mathbf{1})$ is trivial. Note that Eq. (50) is the multi-channel arbitrary-$B_c$ generalization of the resonance condition given by Eq. (14) of Ref. [1]. The eigenvalues also satisfy

$$\det \left[ 1 - \mathbf{R} (S - \mathbf{B}) \right] = 0,$$

but this equation has poles in addition to zeros, and if there is a level $\lambda$ with $B_c = S_\lambda(E_\lambda)$ (at most one level can satisfy this condition) it does not produce a zero.

Rather than finding the eigenvalues by directly solving the characteristic equation, we have applied the Rayleigh Quotient Iteration method described in Sec. 8.2.3 of Ref. [8] to Eq. (13), as this procedure yields the eigenvectors as well as eigenvalues. Starting values for the eigenvalues and eigenvectors were taken as $E_i = E_i + \sum_n \gamma_{n\lambda} (E_i - B_n)$ and $a_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$. Due to the nonlinear nature of the problem, the matrix $\mathbf{Z}$ must be updated at each step of the iteration. These procedures were tested with several single-channel and multi-channel parameter sets, and were successful in finding all of the eigenvalues in every case. We cannot rule out however that some cases may require more carefully chosen starting values. Once the $E_i$ and $a_{ij}$ are found, the $\gamma_{n\lambda}$ can be calculated using Eq. (14). In Table I we show for the example case the alternative parameters determined from the standard $R$-matrix parameters. Note that the alternative parameters are exactly the same as the $R$-matrix parameters given in the last column of Table III of Ref. [5] which have been transformed to satisfy $B_c = S_\lambda(E_\lambda)$ for other levels. As discussed in Subsec. IIIA this equality is required due to our definition of the alternative parameters. In Table II we show the elements of the matrix $b$ for the example parameters. Finally we would like to point out that the methods discussed in this section should be generally useful for the extraction of resonance parameters from standard $R$-matrix parameters.

VI. APPLICATION TO $\gamma$ RAYS AND $\beta$ DECAYS

We will briefly discuss the application of the alternative parameterization to reactions involving $\gamma$ rays and $\beta$ decays. Gamma-ray decay processes are generally treated with first-order perturbation theory in $R$-matrix theory, which implies that $\gamma$-ray channels are excluded from the sum over channels when constructing $A$, $\tilde{A}$, $M$, or $\mathbf{N}$. Assuming that external contributions can be ignored, the collision matrix elements connecting $\gamma$-ray channels (labeled $\gamma$) and non-$\gamma$-ray channels (labeled $c$) are given by (LT, Eq. XIII.3.9)

$$U_{c\gamma} = 2i \Omega_c (P_c P_\gamma)^{1/2} \sum_{\lambda \mu} \gamma_{c\lambda} \gamma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma A_{\lambda\mu},$$

In the long-wavelength approximation the penetration factor for $\gamma$ rays is given by $P_c = E_c^{2\ell+1}$ where $\ell$ is the multipolarity. The observed $\gamma$-ray widths are described by Eq. (16), where $\gamma$-ray channels are excluded from the sum in the denominator. Using the same reasoning described in Subsec. IV A the alternative expression for the collision matrix elements can be obtained using the replacement

$$\gamma_{c}^T A_{c\gamma} = \gamma_{c}^T A_{c\gamma},$$

where the alternative $\gamma$-ray reduced width amplitudes are related to the standard parameters via

$$\gamma_{c} = b^T \gamma_{c\gamma}.$$

If the external contributions to the matrix elements are included using the formalism of Barker and Kajino [13], the expressions for the collision matrix elements and observed widths become more complicated. However these quantities can still be written in terms of the alternative parameters using the above equations, noting that the $\gamma_{c\lambda}$ above are the internal $\gamma$-ray reduced width amplitudes.

The extension of the alternative parameterization to the description of $\beta$-delayed particle spectra is straightforward. A multi-channel formula for the particle spectrum is given by Eq. (7) of Barker and Warburton [14].
note that additional parameters must now be introduced, the $\beta$-decay feeding amplitudes $B_{3,1}$. It is convenient to form column vectors $\mathbf{B}_x$ from the $B_{3,1}$, so that $\sum_{\lambda = 1} B_{3,1} \gamma_{\lambda} A_{3,1}^\gamma$ can be written as $\gamma_{\mathbf{c}}^T A \mathbf{B}_x$. Again using the reasoning of Subsec. IV A we have
\[
\gamma_{\mathbf{c}}^T A \mathbf{B}_x = \gamma_{\mathbf{c}}^T \mathbf{AB}_x, \tag{55}
\]
where the alternative feeding amplitudes $\mathbf{B}_x$ are related to the standard parameters via
\[
\mathbf{B}_x = b^T \mathbf{B}_x. \tag{56}
\]
Note also that if $R_\mathbf{c} = S_{\mathbf{c}} (E_i)$ we have $\tilde{\mathbf{B}}_{1} = \mathbf{B}_{3,1}$. The $\beta$-delayed particle spectrum can now be calculated directly from the alternative parameters by using Eq. (55) in Eq. (7) of Ref. [14]. One could also convert to standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix parameters using Eq. (56) and the methods discussed in Subsec. III B, and then calculate the spectrum using standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix formulas.

In Table I we also show the standard and alternative $\gamma$-ray reduced amplitudes and $\beta$-decay feeding amplitudes for the example case.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

We have presented an alternative formulation of $\mathbf{R}$-matrix theory based on the parameters $E_i$ and $\gamma_{\mathbf{c}}$ defined in Subsec. III A. This parameterization is a generalization of the ideas presented by Arguello and Descouvemont [1]. The new formulation is mathematically equivalent to the standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix theory [3] but there are no boundary condition constants or level shifts. The new parameters can be converted to standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix parameters by diagonalizing Eq. (24), or be used to calculate the collision matrix directly using Eqs. (34) or (40). We have discussed the solution of the nonlinear eigenvalue problem Eq. (13) which is needed to convert standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix parameters to the new parameterization. Finally we have briefly discussed the application to $\gamma$ rays and $\beta$ decays.

We can envision at least two uses for this new formulation in the fitting of experimental data. One application is the generation of starting parameter values from an outside source of spectroscopic information such as a level compilation or shell-model calculation. These latter sources generally do not supply standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix parameters but rather resonance parameters without level shifts. In the past the methods to incorporate these types of information have not always been optimal (e.g. $B_{\mathbf{c}}$ could be chosen to make the level shift vanish for a representational energy, but not for all energies simultaneously). Another application is to use the alternative parameters as the fit parameters $\gamma_{\mathbf{c}}$. The calculations can be made directly from the alternative parameters using the methods discussed in Sec. IV, or by diagonalizing Eq. (24) to find the standard $\mathbf{R}$-matrix parameters. The latter option may be preferable if $N_{\lambda} > N_{\mathbf{c}}$, if observables must be calculated for many different energies. It should be noted that in data-fitting applications the collision matrix must be calculated repeatedly for different energies, and the extra computational overhead required will be negligible in comparison. With the alternative parameters it is very easy to fix known information about level energies and partial widths for any number of levels.

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APPENDIX A

The equivalence of the two forms of the collision matrix given by Eqs. (3, 6) is discussed in (LT, Sec. IX.1). The derivation is reviewed here, utilizing the matrix notation introduced in Sec. II. The same procedure is useful for the derivation of the alternative $\mathbf{R}$ matrix as discussed in Subsec. IV B.

We define $L_\mathbf{0} = L - B$ and note the quantity $[1 - R (L - B)]^{-1}$ in Eq. (3) can be written as
\[
(1 - RL_\mathbf{0})^{-1} = \left[ L_\mathbf{0} - (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T)(e - E_1)^{-1}(\gamma L_\mathbf{0})\right]^{-1} L_\mathbf{0}. \tag{A1}\]
A useful identity is given by
\[
X + XYZ^T = X^R \tag{A2}
\]
\[
- X^{-1} Z(Y^{-1} + Z^T X^{-1} Z)^{-1} Z^T X^{-1} Z
\]
\[
= X^{-1} Z(Y^{-1} + Z^T X^{-1} Z)^{-1} Z^T X^{-1} Z
\]
\[
\text{which holds for any square and invertible matrices } X \text{ and } Y \text{ which need not be of the same dimension [15]. With the aid of this identity we obtain}
\]
\[
(1 - RL_\mathbf{0})^{-1} = \left\{ L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} - L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) A \gamma L_\mathbf{0} \right\}^{-1} L_\mathbf{0} \tag{A3}
\]
\[
[- (e - E_1) + (\gamma L_\mathbf{0}) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1}]
\]
\[
= 1 + \gamma^T (e - E_1 - \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1}) \tag{A4}
\]
\[
= 1 + \gamma^T A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} (L_\mathbf{0} \gamma^T) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} \tag{A5}
\]
where in the last step we have used Eq. (7) for the definition of the level matrix $A$.

We can then write
\[
(1 - RL_\mathbf{0})^{-1} R = (1 + \gamma^T A \gamma L_\mathbf{0}^{-1}) \times \tag{A6}
\]
\[
\gamma^T (e - E_1) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} \gamma
\]
\[
= \gamma^T (e - E_1) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} \gamma \tag{A7}
\]
\[
+ \gamma^T A [- A^{-1} + (e - E_1)] (e - E_1) L_\mathbf{0}^{-1} \gamma
\]
where we have substituted $-A^{-1} + (e - E)I$ for $\gamma L_0 \gamma^T$. Simplifying this expression we finally have
\[(1 - RL_0)^{-1} R = \gamma^T A \gamma \quad (A8)\]
which proves the equivalence of Eqs. (3,6).

[1] C. Angulo and P. Descouvement, Phys. Rev. C, 61, 064611 (2000). We have utilized a notation somewhat different from these authors, in order that we could retain the well-established notation of Lane and Thomas [3]. The quantities $E_\lambda$ and $\gamma_\lambda$ of this reference correspond to $\bar{E}_\lambda$ and $\bar{\gamma}_\lambda = \sqrt{1 + \sum \gamma_\lambda^2 (\frac{\delta}{4\pi})^2} / R_\lambda$ in the present work. Note also that Ref. [1] only considered the single-channel case.

[2] F. C. Barker, Aust. J. Phys. 24, 777 (1971). The quantities $E_\lambda^{(s)}$ and $\gamma_\lambda^{(s)}$ of this reference correspond to $\bar{E}_\lambda$ and $\bar{\gamma}_\lambda$ in the present work.


