## Abstract Submitted for the DAMOP14 Meeting of The American Physical Society

The Phase-Amplitude (Ph-A) representation of a wave function, revisited GEORGE RAWITSCHER, University of Connecticut — A very attractive feature of the Ph-A description  $\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{r}) \sin(\varphi(\mathbf{r}))$  is the slowly varying monotonic nature of both the amplitude  $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{r})$  and the phase  $\varphi(\mathbf{r})$  as a function of distance  $\mathbf{r}$ , even though the wave function may be highly oscillatory. The solution of Milne's non-linear equation for  $\mathbf{y}(\mathbf{r})$  is done iteratively, using a spectral representation for  $\mathbf{y}$  in terms of Chebyshev polynomials. For an example with a long range potential of the form  $1/\mathbf{r}^3$ , an accuracy of better than 1% is achieved over a radial interval from 0 to 3000 units of length, requiring only 64 mesh points. Advantages of the Ph-A representation are a) the storage memory compression, b) the calculation of a scattering wave function for very long range potentials, and c) the economy in the calculation of overlap matrix elements under certain conditions.

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