Kelly [1] performed DWIA calculations using a relativized Schrödinger equation in which the dynamical enhancement of lower components of Dirac spinors is represented by an effective current operator. The NLSH model was used for bound-state wave functions and the EDAIO optical model was used for outgoing distorted waves. These calculations were previously shown to provide good fits to the p-shell missing momentum distributions up to 340 MeV/c [2]. Similar calculations were also made for the s-shell and spread over missing energy using a Lorentian parametrization [3]. Fig. 1 shows that with a normalization factor of ?? this model provides a good description of the continuum data for small p_m, but that the direct s-shell cross section falls too rapidly with p_m to describe the continuum data for large p_m. The E_m distribution becomes nearly flat for $p_m > 250$ MeV/c, showing little evidence for significant s-shell strength. Relativistic DWIA calculations by other authors [4,5] show similar results.

Fig. 1 also shows calculations by Ryckebusch *et al.* [6,7] using a nonrelativistic Hartree-Fock model with two-body currents (MEC+IC) and additional central and tensor correlations. The Hartree-Fock model of single-nucleon knockout uses the same potential for both the ejectile and bound nucleons. Unlike DWIA, this approach conserves current at the one-body level, but it also requires a much smaller normalization factors because it lacks a mechanism for diversion of flux from the single-nucleon knockout channel. Furthermore, the absence of an absorptive potential has a strong effect upon the missing momentum distribution. Fig. 1 shows that the Hartree-Fock model, distributed over missing energy according to the same Lorentzian spreading function, produces much larger cross sections for $p_m > 250$ MeV/c than the DWIA model, for both s-shell and p-shell knockout. Although the Hartree-Fock model appears to provide a better description of the s-shell data for $p_m > 250$ MeV/c, it substantially overestimates the p-shell cross section, which is described well by DWIA. We have shown that the most important difference between these single-nucleon knockout models is the absorptive potential and that omission increases cross sections for $p_m \sim 300$ MeV/c by an order of magnitude for both p-shell and s-shell. The calculations of Ryckebusch *et al.* also include two-body currents and correlations which produce cross sections for deep missing energies that are nearly flat for $E_m > 60$ MeV/c and which decrease rather slowly with p_m [7]. These two-body contributions are in qualitative agreement with the continuum data beyond the s-shell, but remain somewhat too low. Relativistic DWIA calculations for the continuuum that include two-body currents are not yet available.

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