

# Short-range NN interactions: Experimental Past and Future



## **7th Workshop of the APS Topical Group on Hadronic Physics**

**Nadia Fomin**

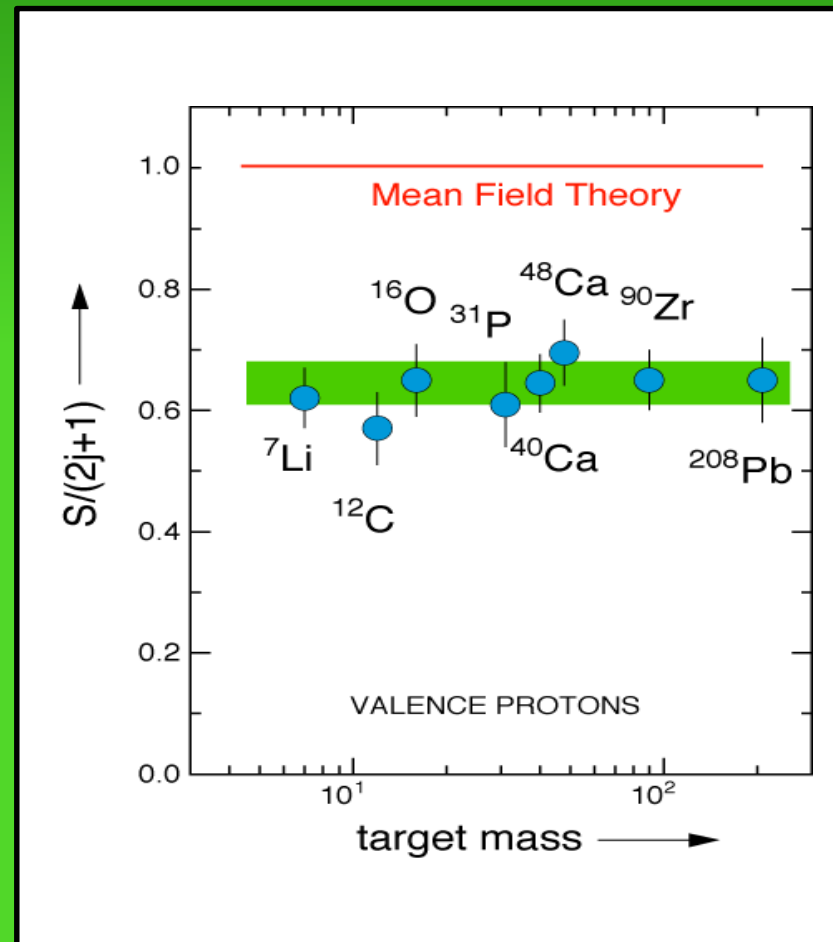
**University of Tennessee**

**February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017**

# Independent Particle Shell Model :

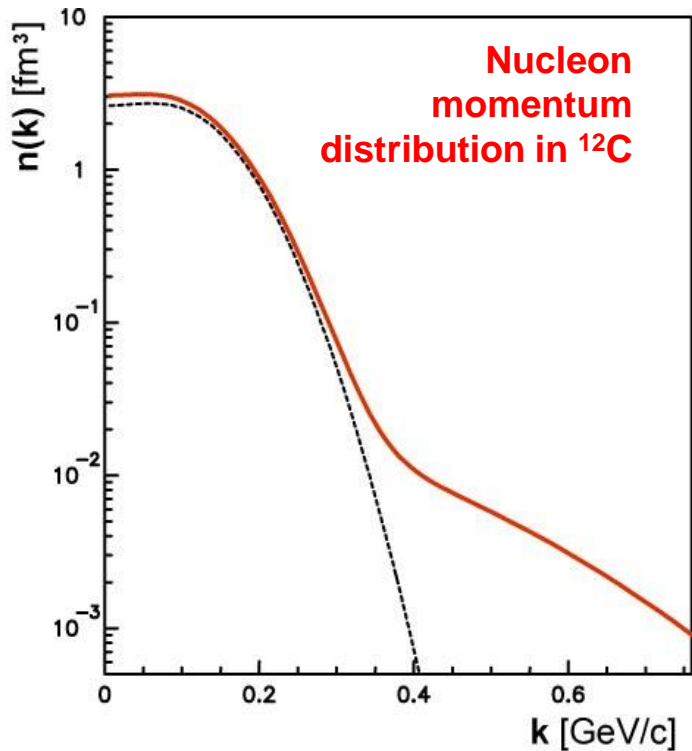
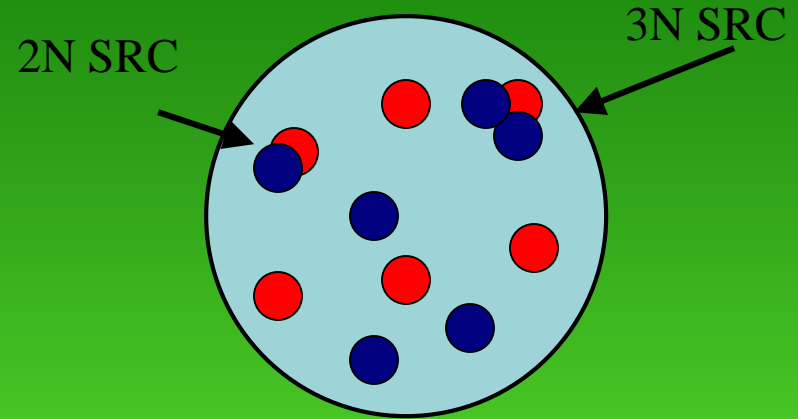
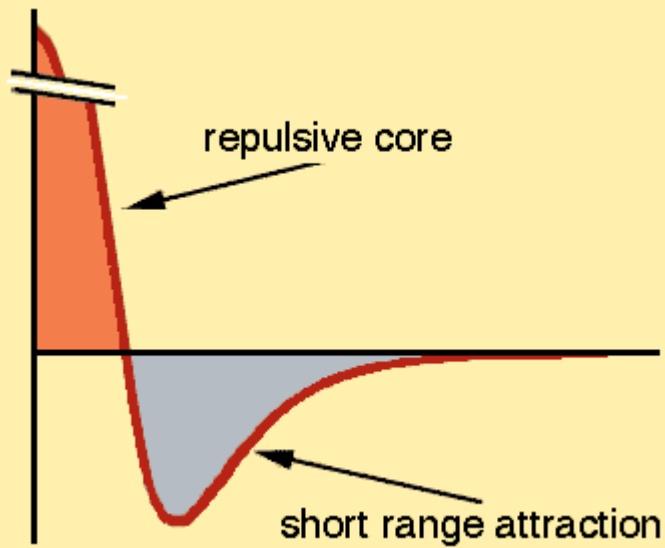
$$S_{\alpha} = 4\pi \int S(E_m, p_m) p_m^2 dp_m \delta(E_m - E_{\alpha})$$

- For nuclei,  $S_{\alpha}$  should be equal to  $2j+1$   
=> number of protons in a given orbital
- However, it is found to be only  $\sim 2/3$  of the expected value
- The bulk of the missing strength is thought to come from **short range correlations**



# High momentum nucleons

## - Short Range Correlations



# High momentum tails in $A(e,e'p)$

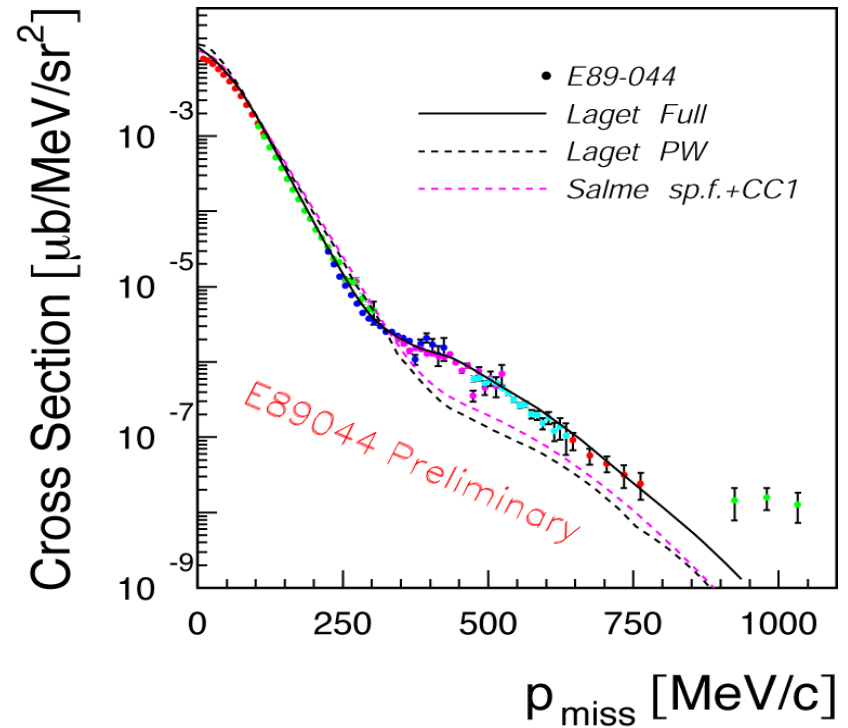
- E89-004: Measure of  ${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)d$
- Measured far into high momentum tail: Cross section is  $\sim 5\text{-}10\times$  expectation

## Difficulty

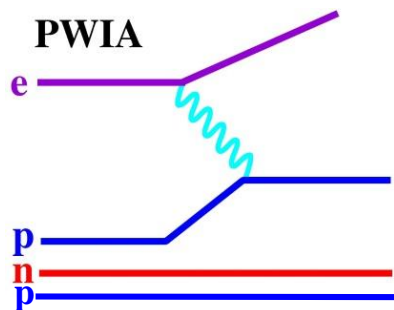
- High momentum pair can come from SRC (initial state)

OR

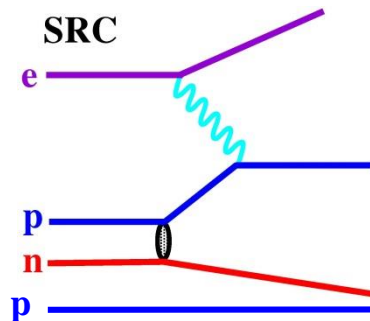
- Final State Interactions (FSI) and Meson Exchange Contributions (MEC)



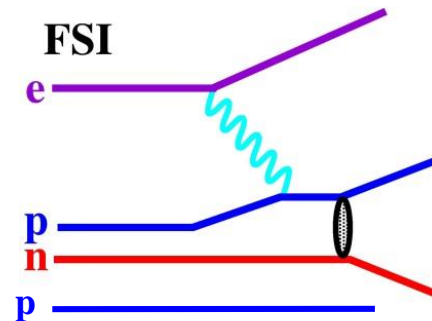
“slow” nucleons



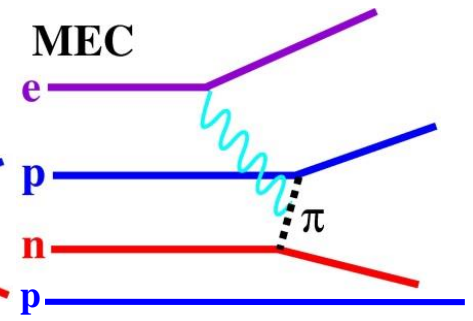
“fast” nucleons



FSI



MEC



# $A(e,e'p)$

$^2\text{H}(e,e'p)$  Mainz  
PRC 78 054001 (2008)

$E = 0.855$  GeV

$\theta = 45^\circ$

$E' = 0.657$  GeV

$Q^2 = 0.33$  GeV<sup>2</sup>

$x = 0.88$

**Unfortunately: FSI, MECs  
overwhelm the high momentum  
nucleons**

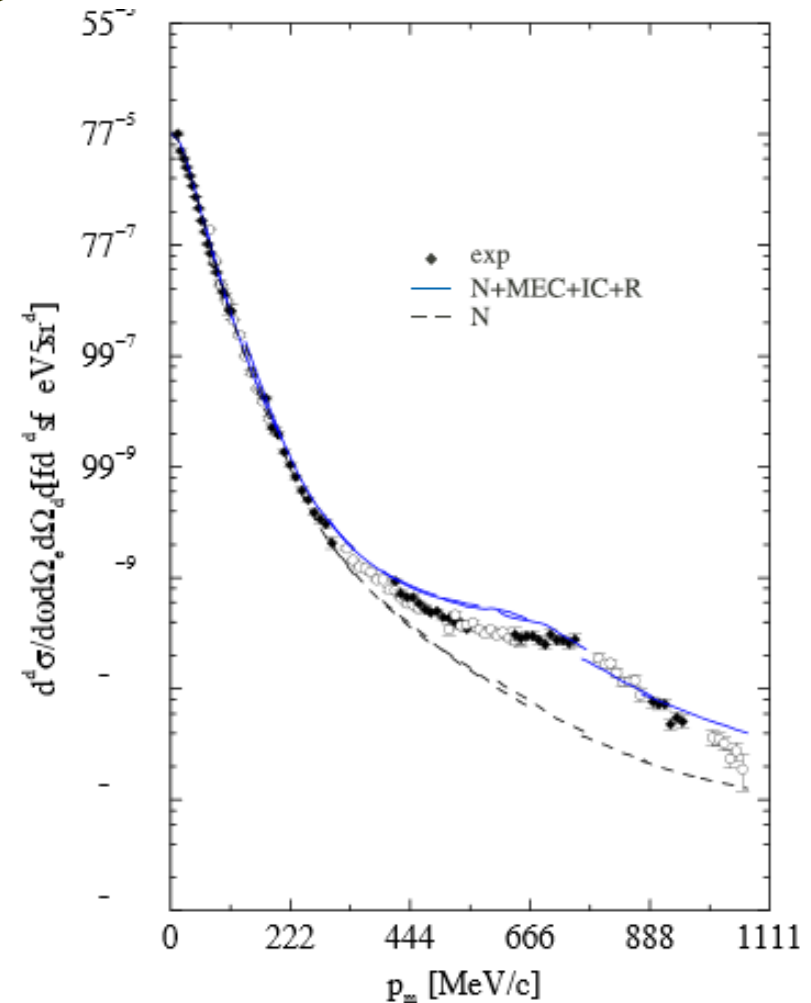
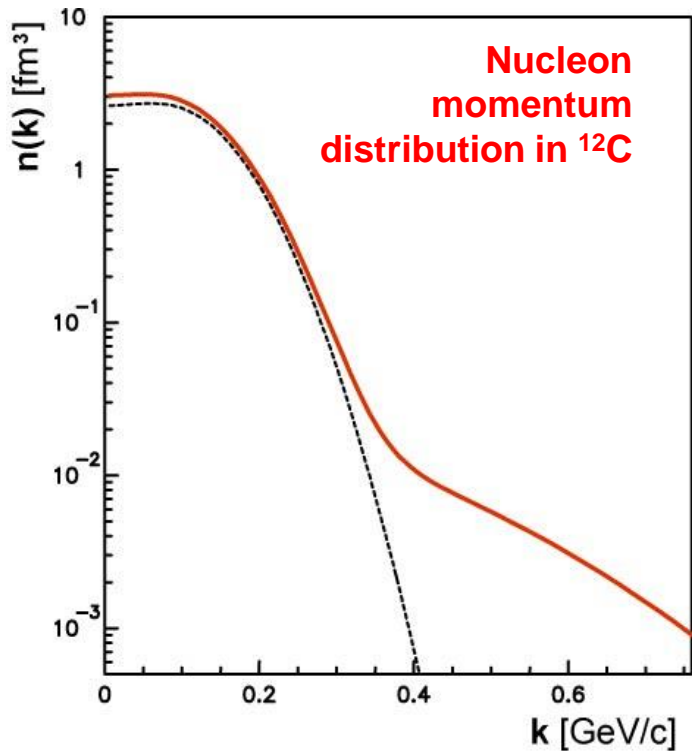
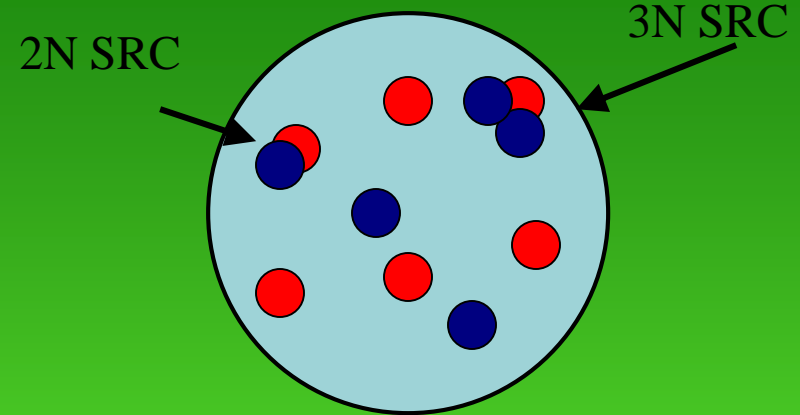
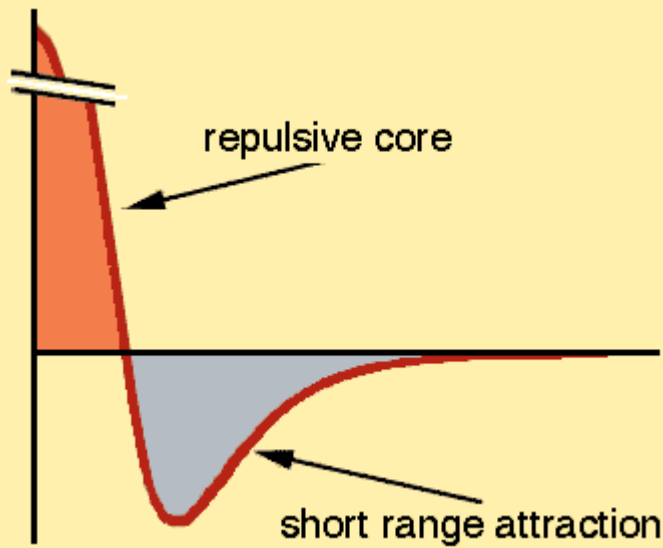


FIG. 1: The experimental  $D(e,e'p)n$  cross section as a function of missing momentum measured at MAMI for  $Q^2 = 0.33$  (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup> [4] compared to calculations [7] with (solid curve) and without (dashed curve) MEC and IC. Both calculations include FSI. The low  $p_m$  data have been re-analyzed and used in this work to determine  $f_{LT}$  (color online).

# High momentum nucleons

## - Short Range Correlations



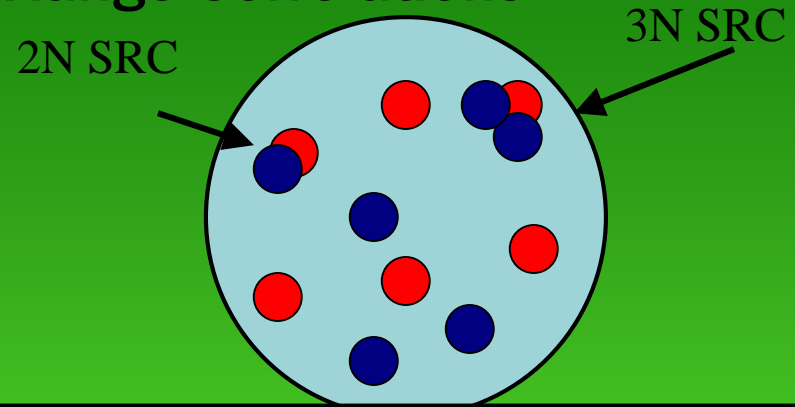
Try inclusive scattering!  
Select kinematics such that  
the initial nucleon  
momentum  $> k_f$

# High momentum nucleons

## - Short Range Correlations

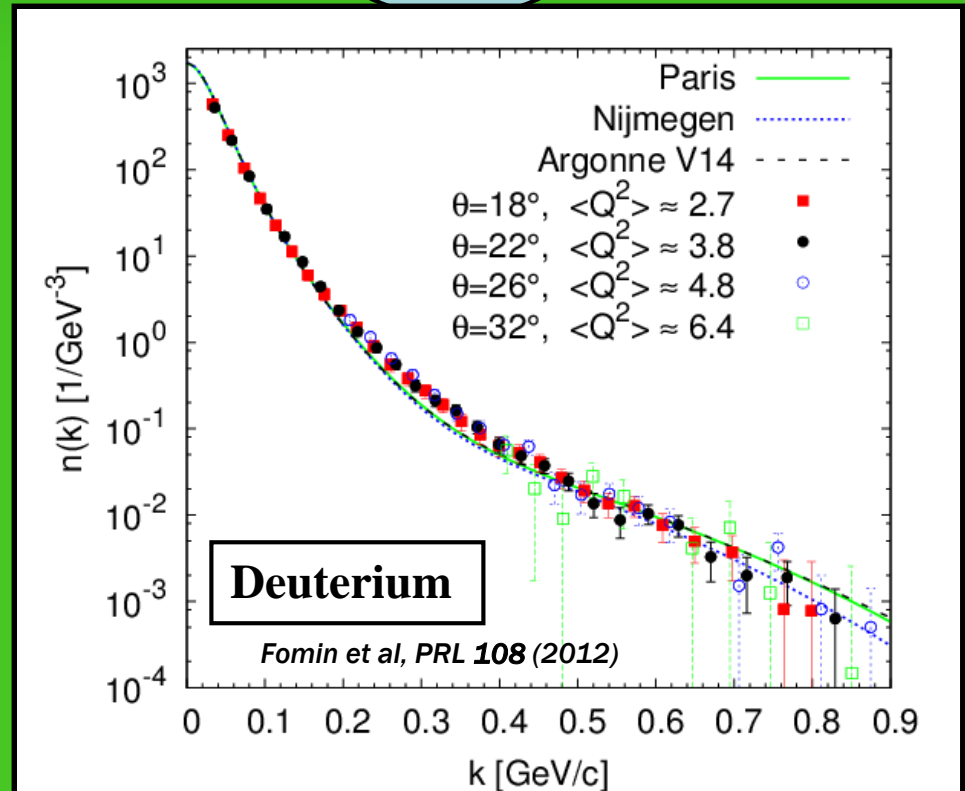
$$\frac{d\sigma^{QE}}{d\Omega dE'} \propto \int d\vec{k} \int dE \sigma_{ei} S_i(k, E) \delta(\text{Arg})$$

$$\text{Arg} = \nu + M_A - \sqrt{M^2 + p^2} - \sqrt{M_{A-1}^{*2} + k^2}$$



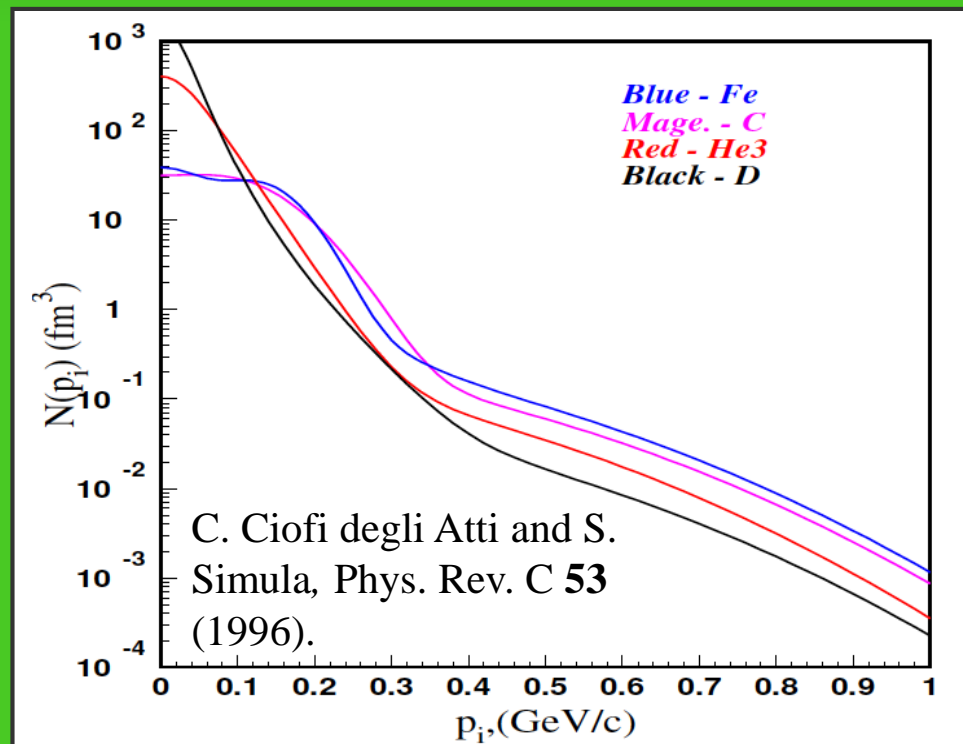
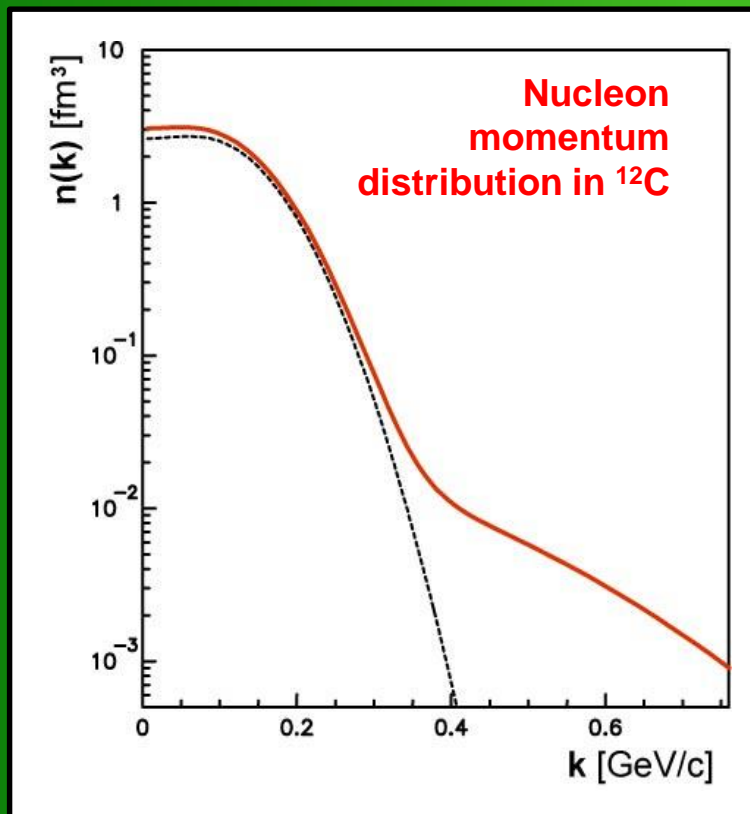
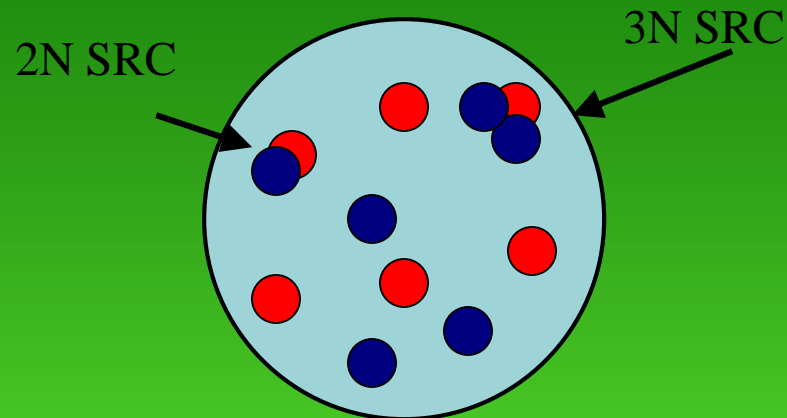
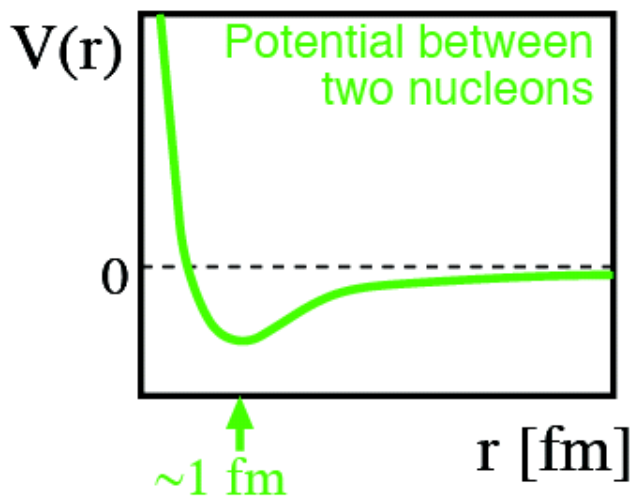
$$F(y, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\nu} \frac{1}{(Z\sigma_p + N\sigma_n)} \frac{\mathbf{q}}{\sqrt{M^2 + (y+q)^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{|y|}^{\infty} n(k) k dk \quad \text{Ok for } A=2$$



# High momentum nucleons

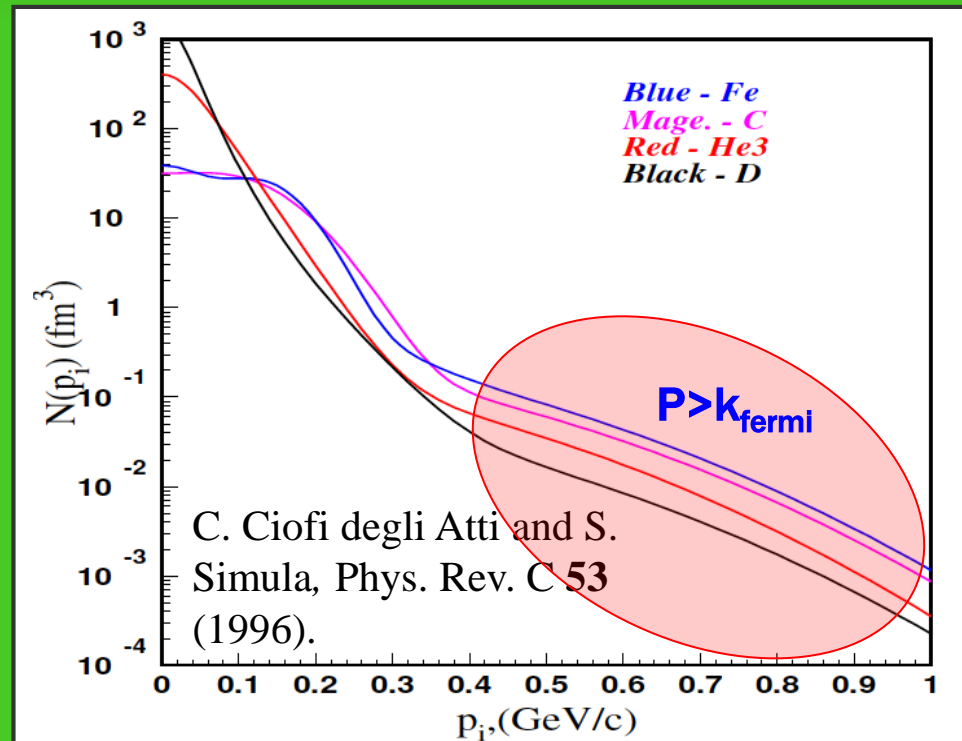
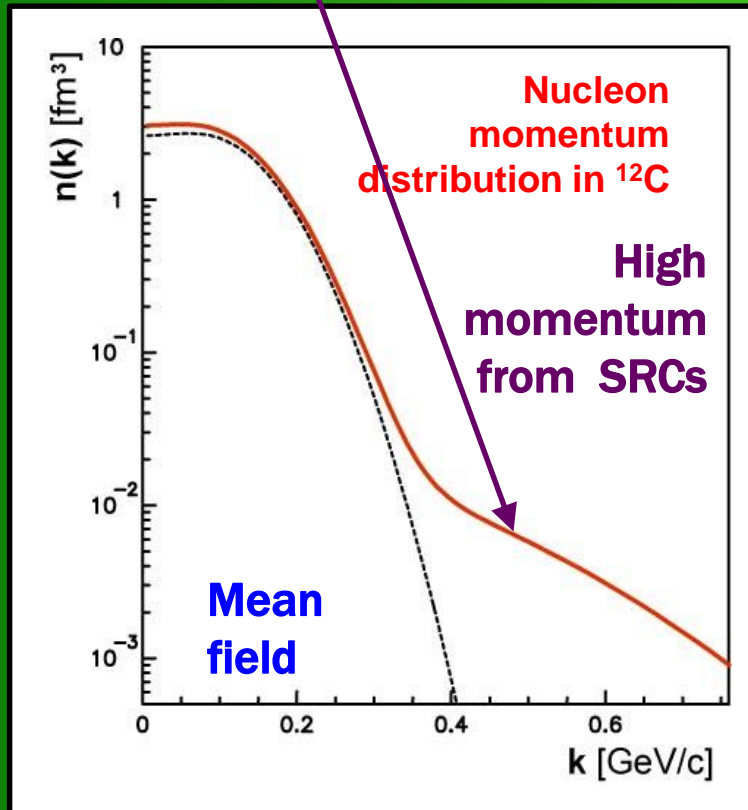
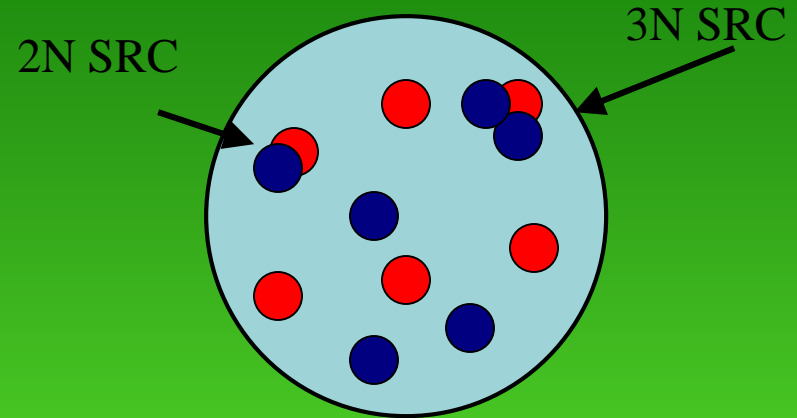
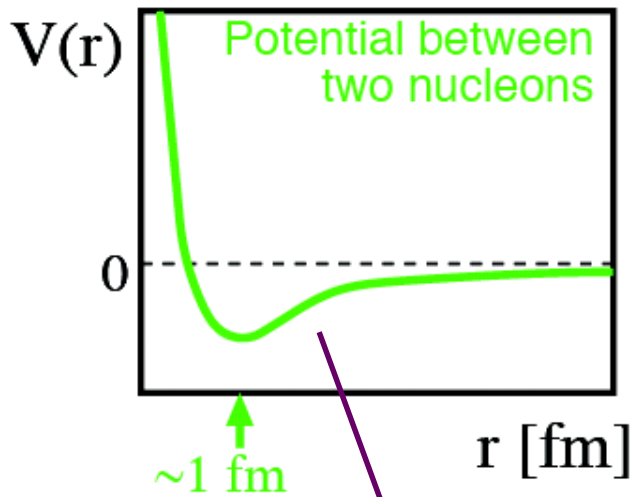
- Short Range Correlations



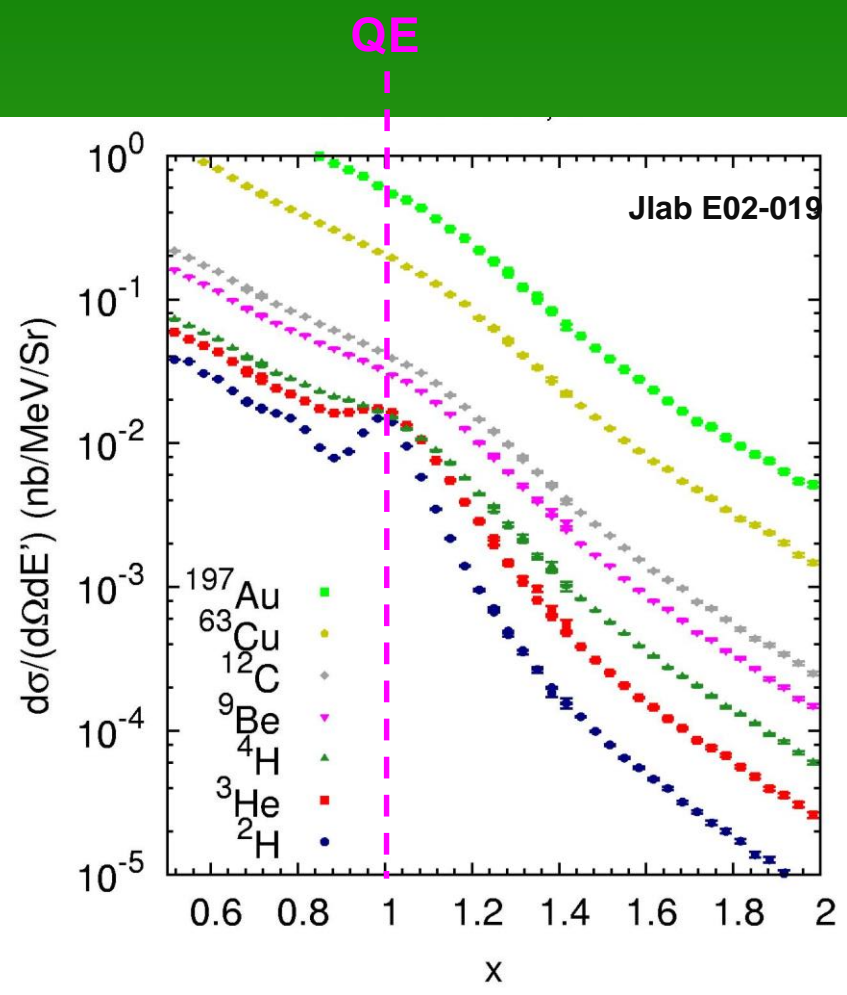
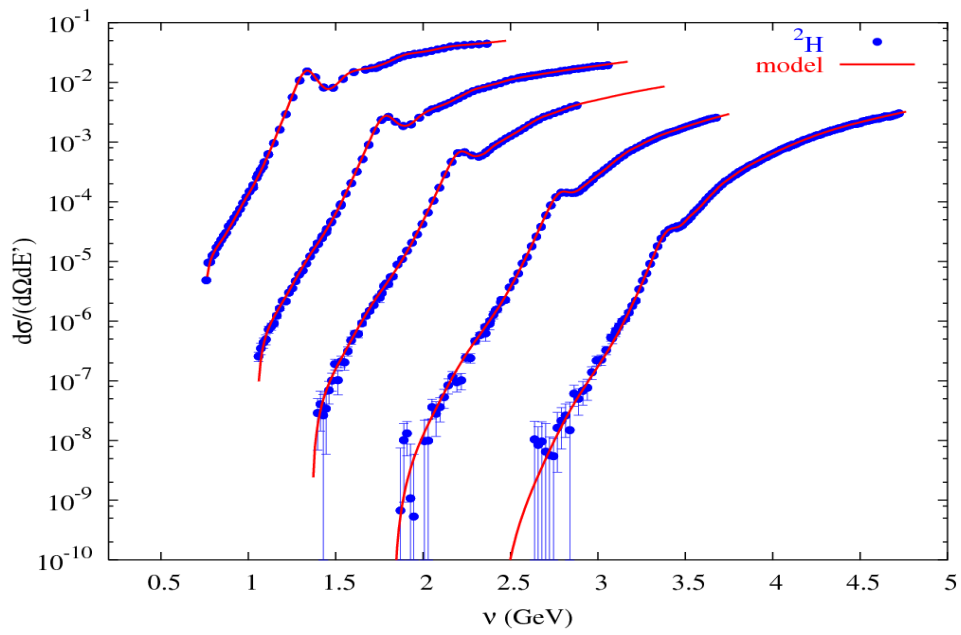
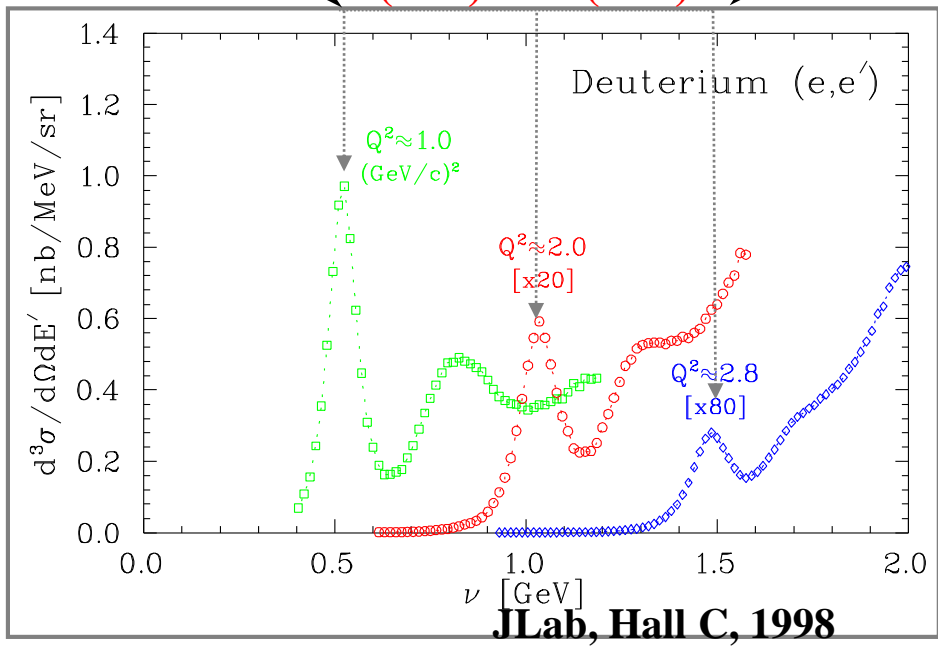


# High momentum nucleons

## - Short Range Correlations

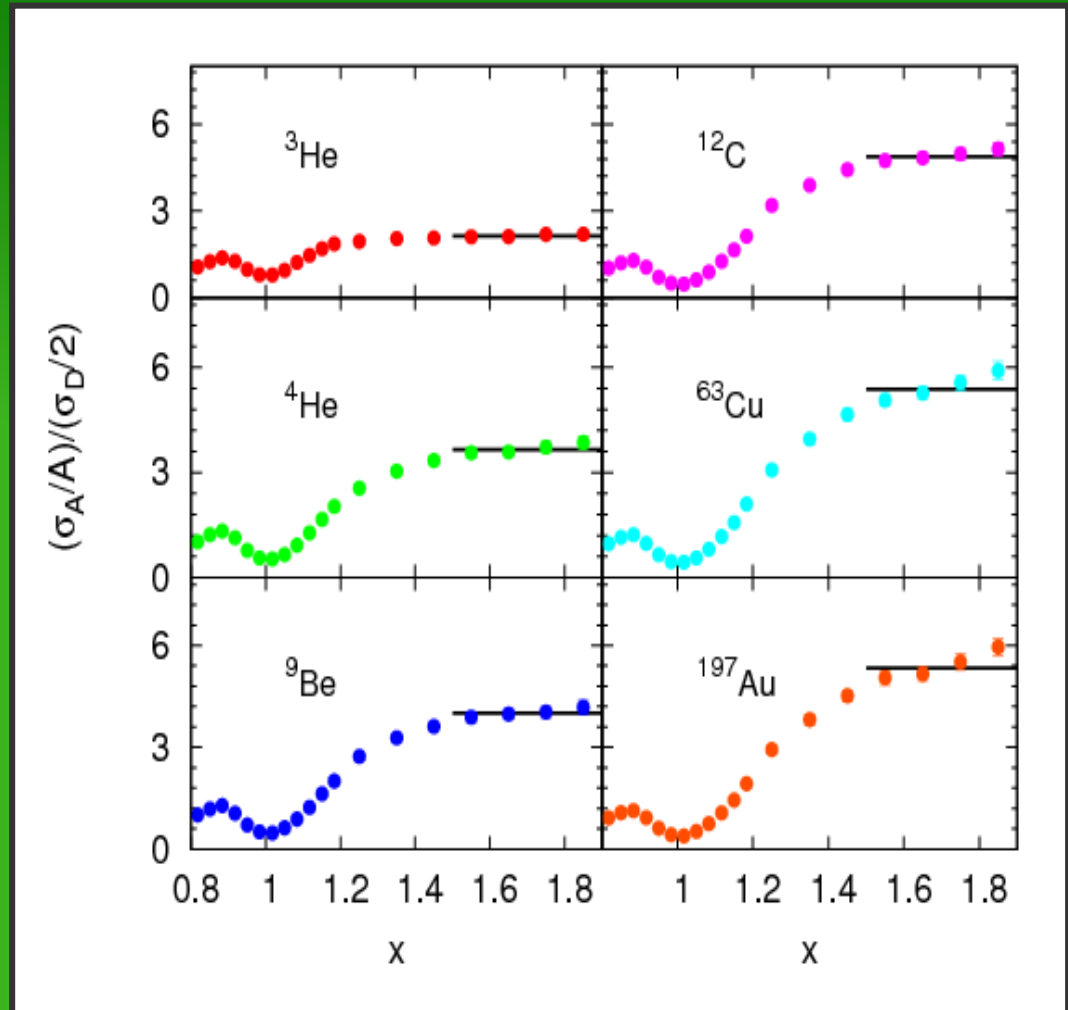


← (x>1) x=1 (x<1) →



# E02-019: 2N correlations in A/D ratios

A	$\theta_e = 18^\circ$
${}^3\text{He}$	$2.14 \pm 0.04$
${}^4\text{He}$	$3.66 \pm 0.07$
Be	$4.00 \pm 0.08$
C	$4.88 \pm 0.10$
Cu	$5.37 \pm 0.11$
Au	$5.34 \pm 0.11$
$\langle Q^2 \rangle$	$2.7 \text{ GeV}^2$
$x_{\min}$	1.5



Fomin et al, PRL 108 (2012)

Jlab E02-019

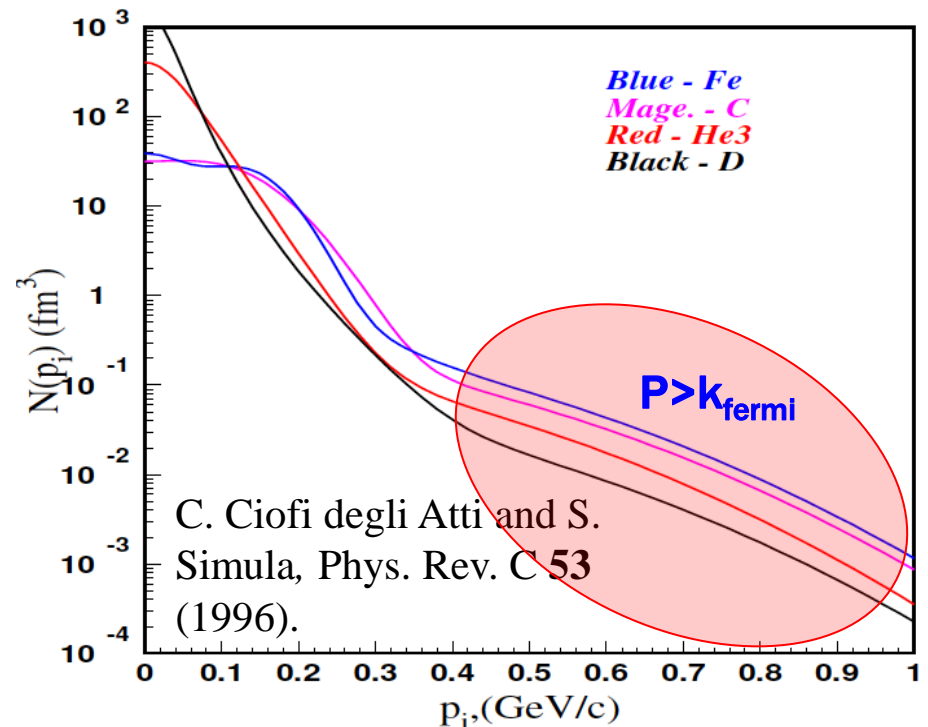
$$\langle Q^2 \rangle = 2.7 \text{ GeV}^2$$

# Inclusive Scattering

- Relative measurement
- Reduced FSI
- Test scaling in  $x$  and  $Q^2$
- No direct information on isospin structure
  - Only via target isospin structure
- No direct information on momentum distribution for  $A > 2$

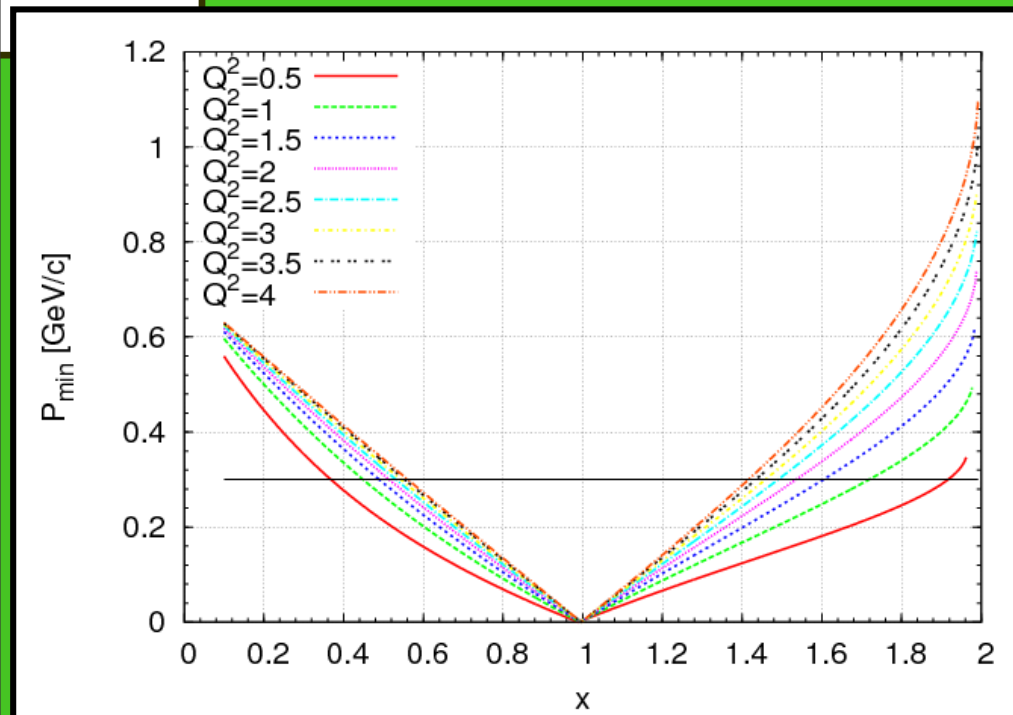
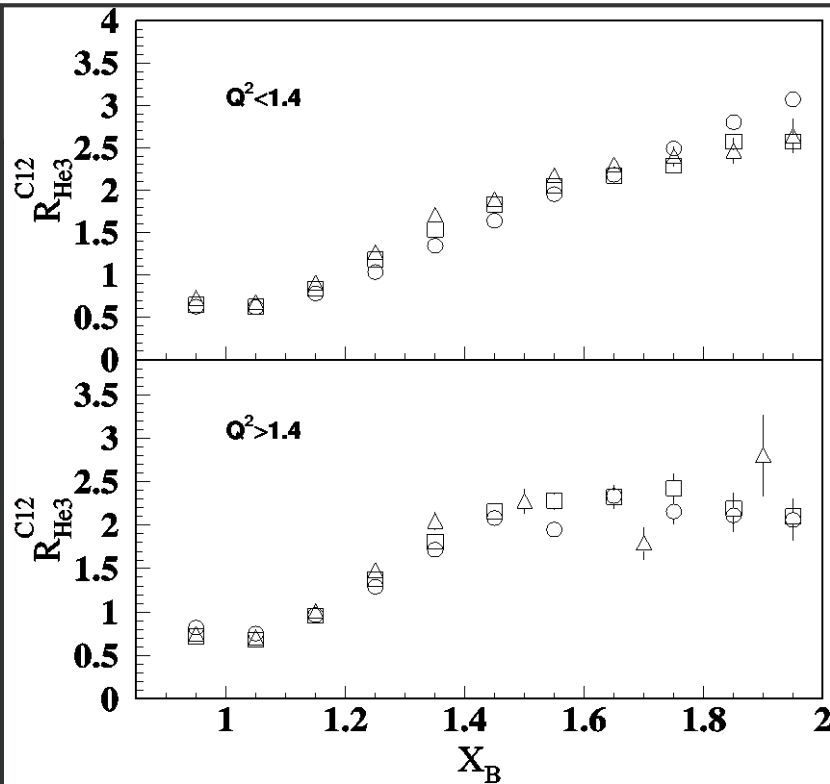
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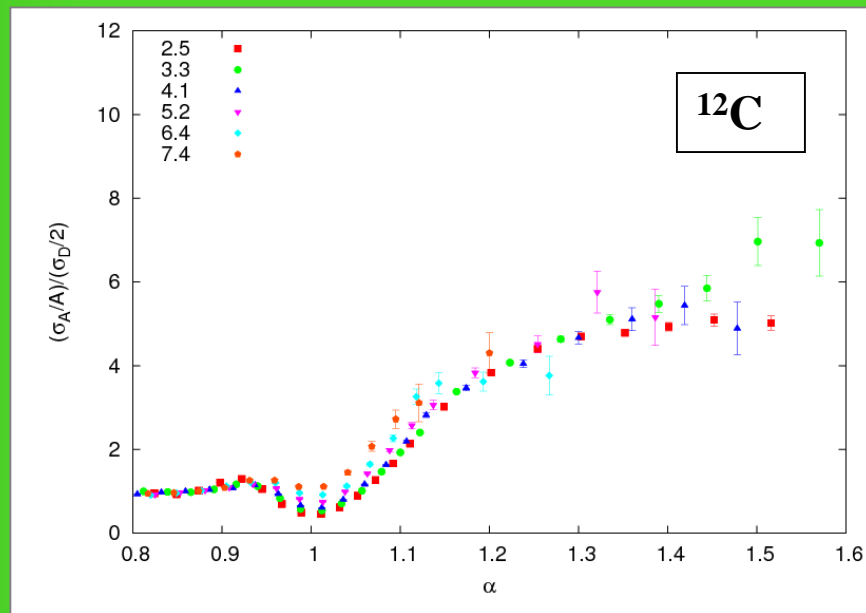
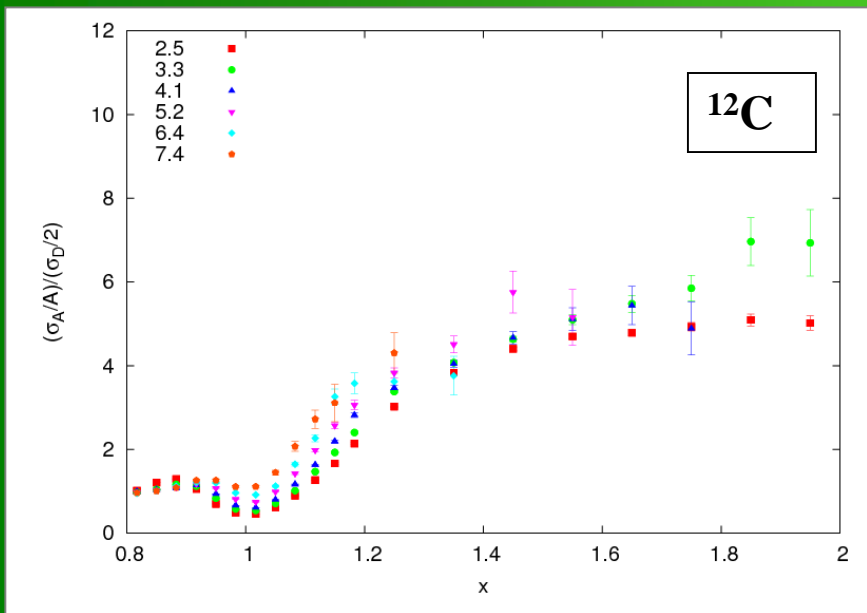
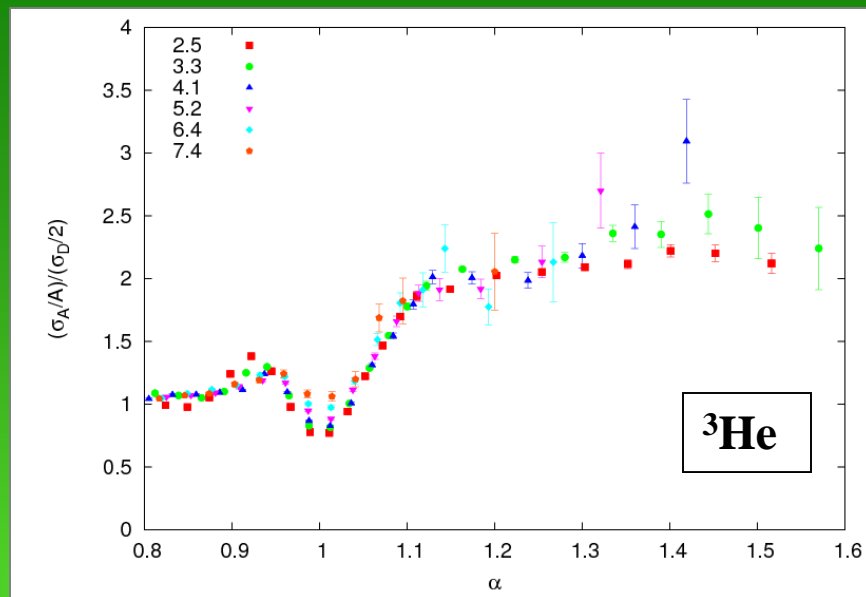
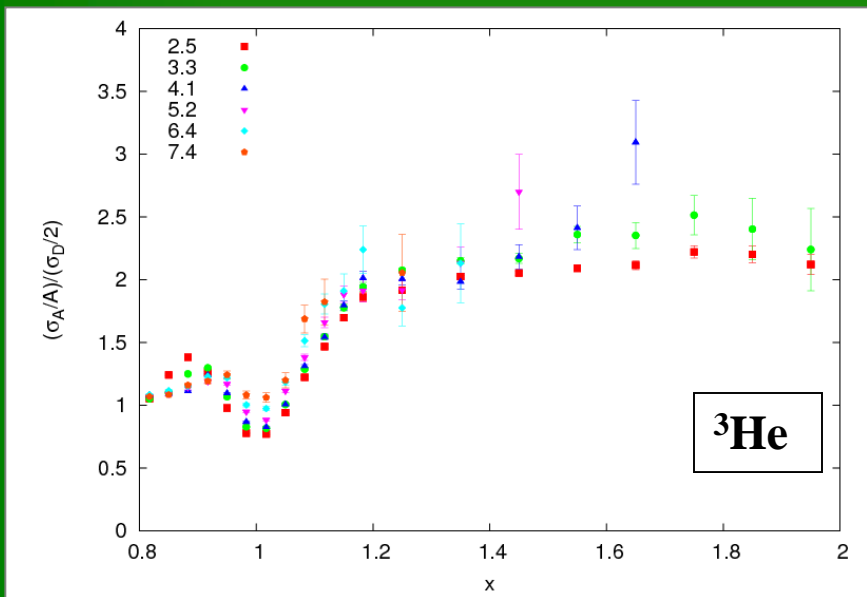
# Inclusive Scattering

- Relative measurement
- Reduced FSI
- **Test scaling in  $x$  and  $Q^2$**
- No direct information on isospin structure
  - Only via target isospin structure
- No direct information on momentum



# Test scaling in $x$ and $Q^2$

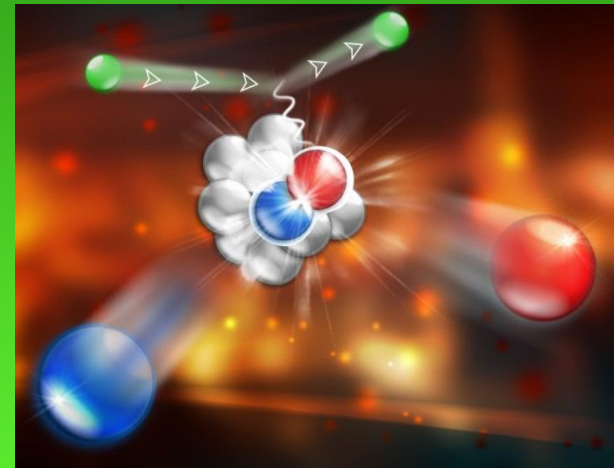
$$\alpha = 2 - \frac{q^- + 2M}{2M} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{W^2 - 4M^2}}{W} \right)$$



## 2N knockout experiments establish NP dominance

- Knockout high-initial-momentum proton, look for correlated nucleon partner.
- For  $300 < P_{\text{miss}} < 600$  MeV/c all nucleons are part of 2N-SRC pairs: 90% np, 5% pp (nn)

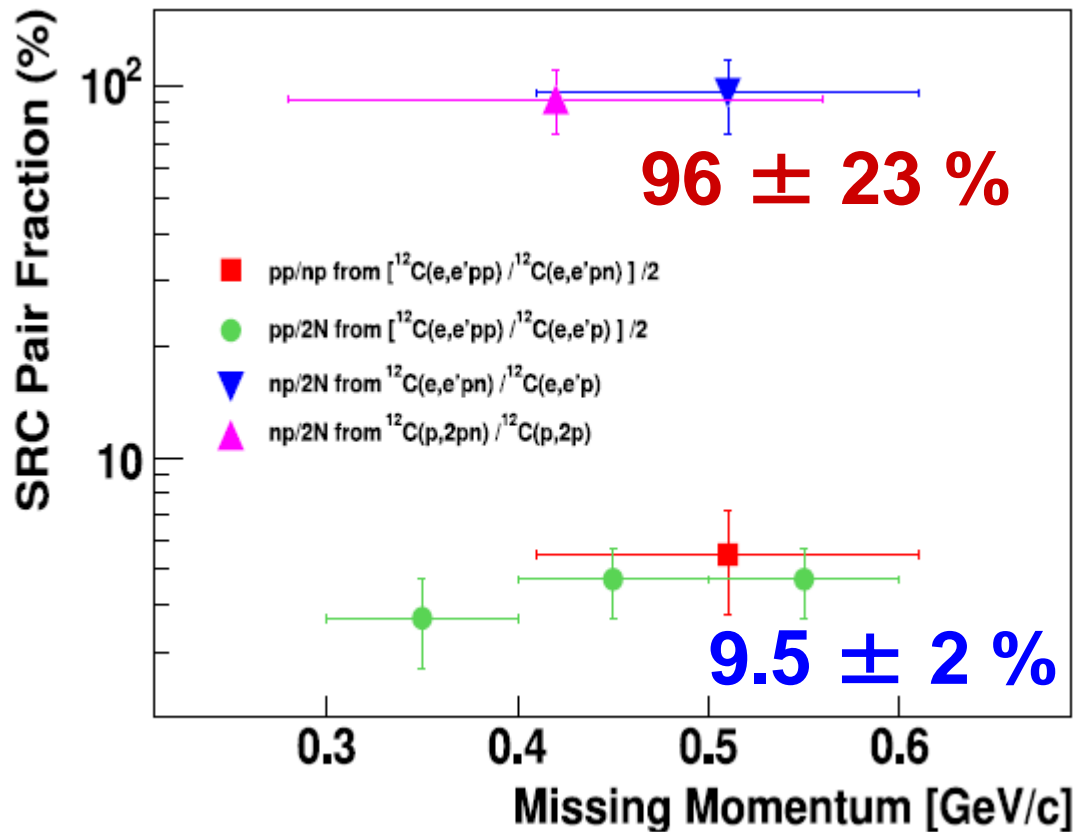
R. Subedi et al., *Science*  
320, 1476 (2008)



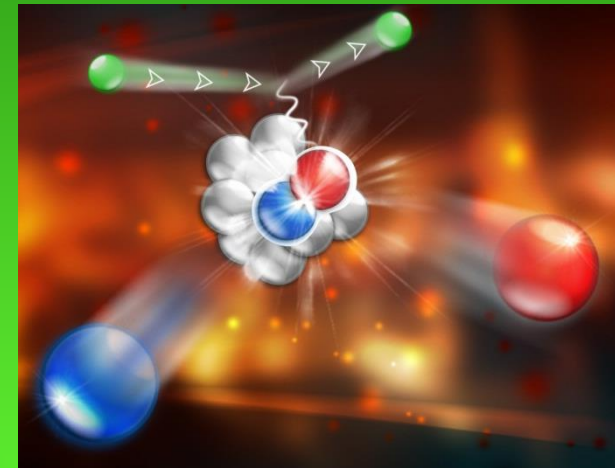
R. Shneor et al.,  
PRL 99, 072501 (2007)



# 2N knockout experiments establish NP dominance

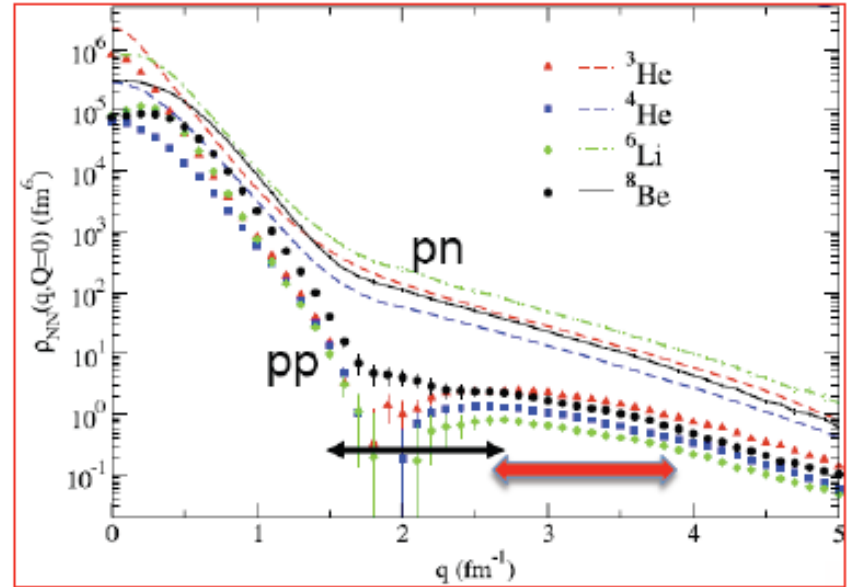
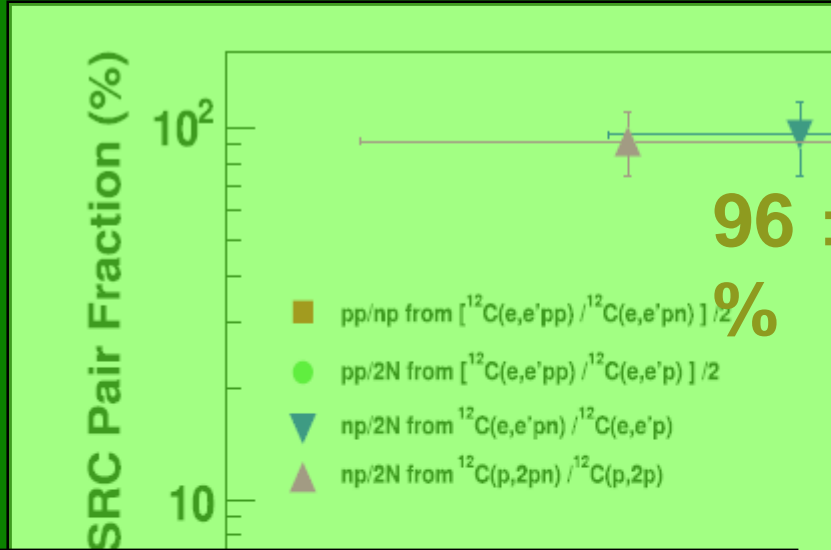


R. Subedi et al., *Science*  
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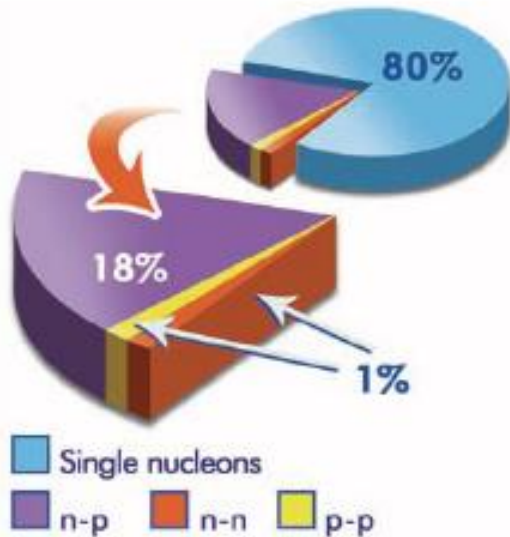


R. Shneor et al.,  
*PRL* 99, 072501 (2007)

# NP dominance



R. Schiavilla, R. B. Wiringa, S. C. Pieper, J. Carlson, Phys. Rev. Lett. **98** (2007) 132501

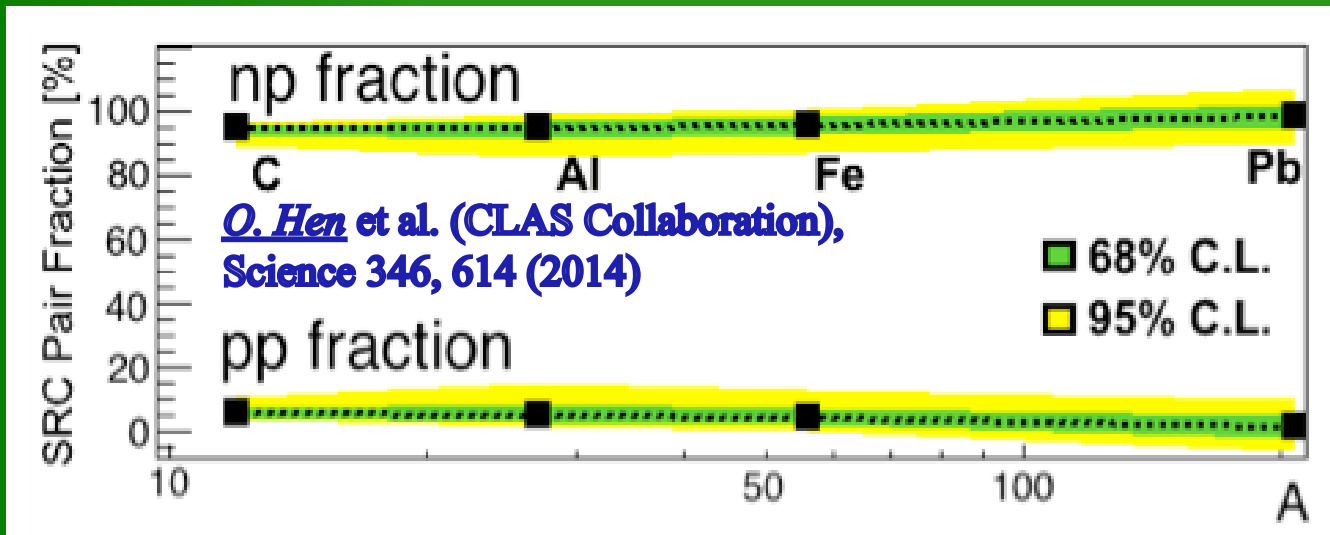


also

→ Ciofi and Alvioli PRL 100, 162503 (2008)  
 → Sargsian, Abrahamyan, Strikman, Frankfurt PR C71 044615 (2005)

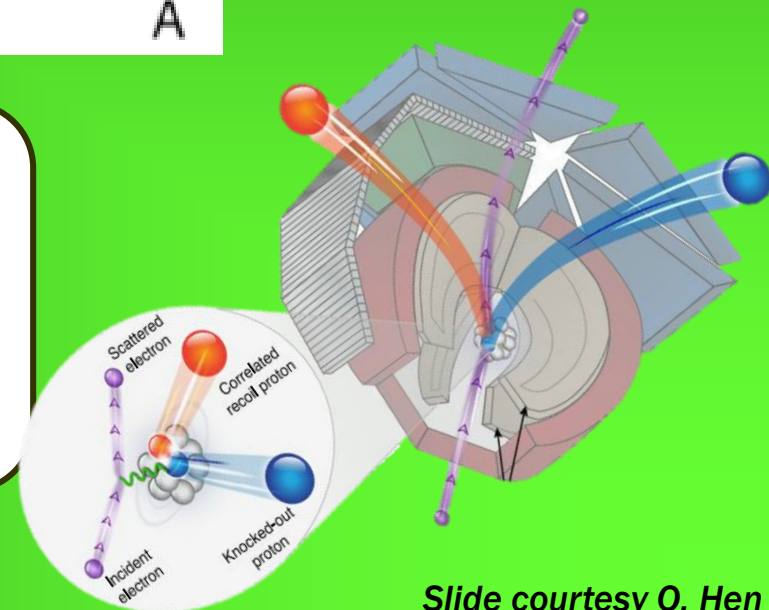
# Data mining using CLAS

## NP dominance continues for heavy nuclei



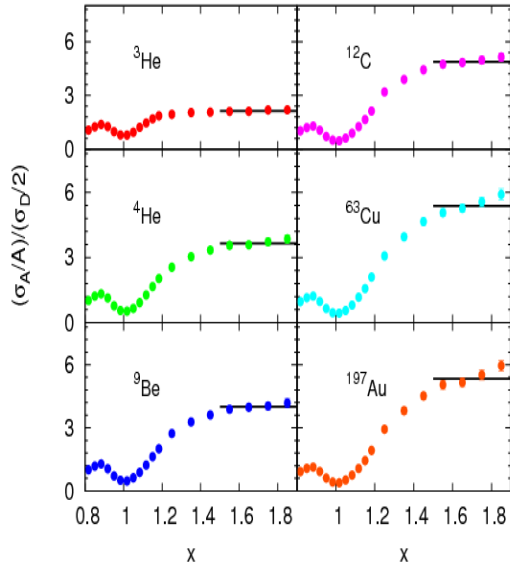
### Assuming scattering off 2N-SRC pairs:

- $(e, e'p)$  is sensitive to  $np$  and  $pp$  pairs
  - $(e, e'pp)$  is sensitive to  $pp$  pairs alone
- $\Rightarrow (e, e'pp)/(e, e'p)$  ratio is sensitive to the  $np/pp$  ratio

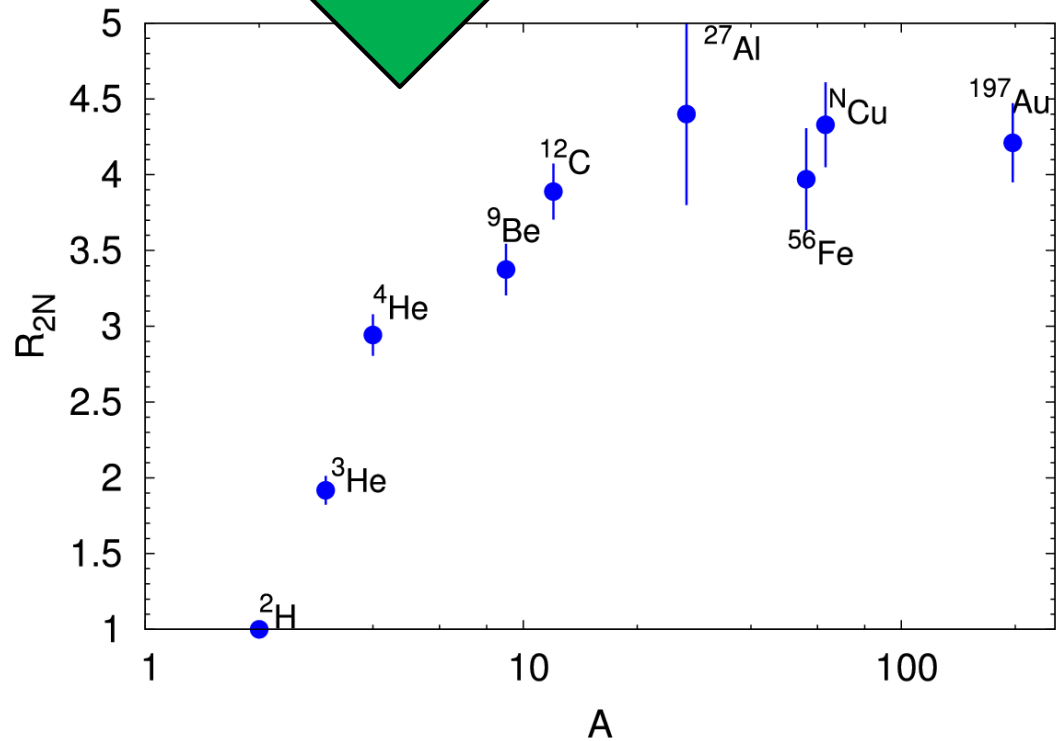


Slide courtesy O. Hen

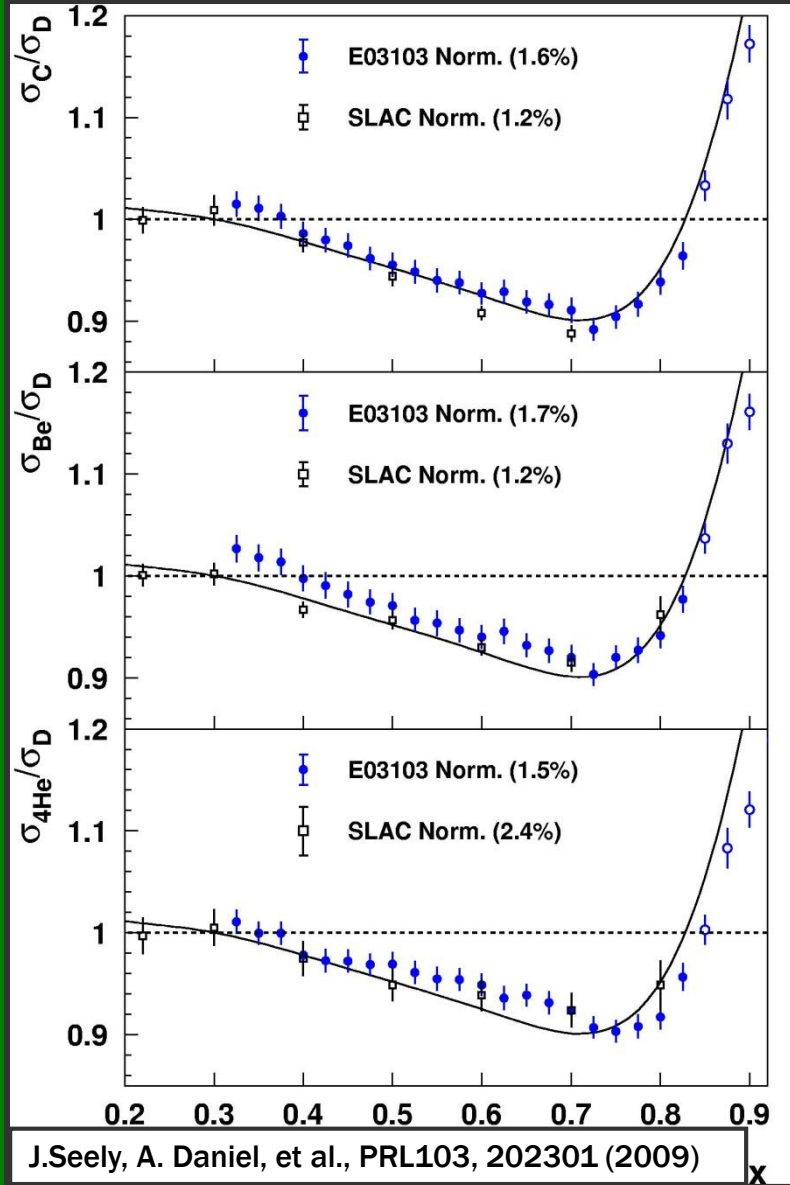
# 2N correlations



*Have not solved the nuclear dependence*

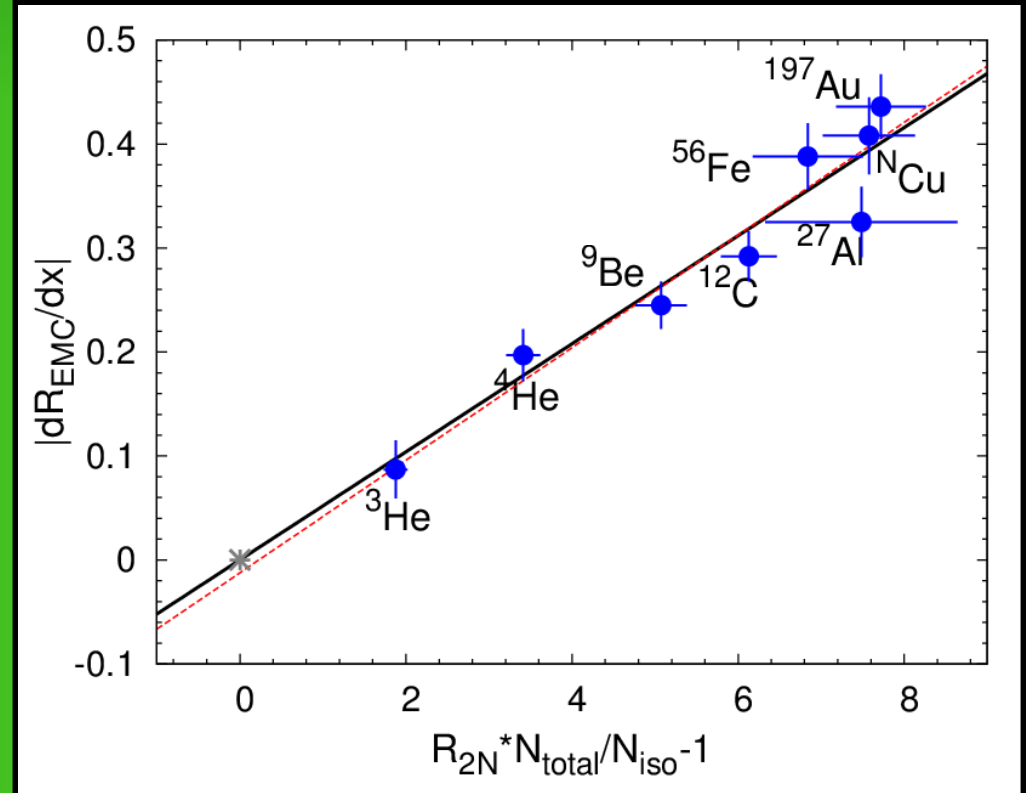


# Linear relationship with EMC effect



- Fit the slope of the ratios for  $0.3 < x < 0.7$ :

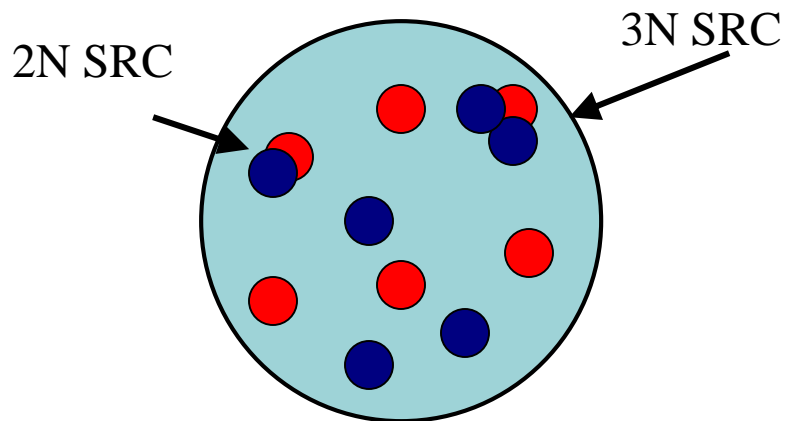
$$\frac{dR_{EMC}}{dx}$$



# More nucleons in a correlation

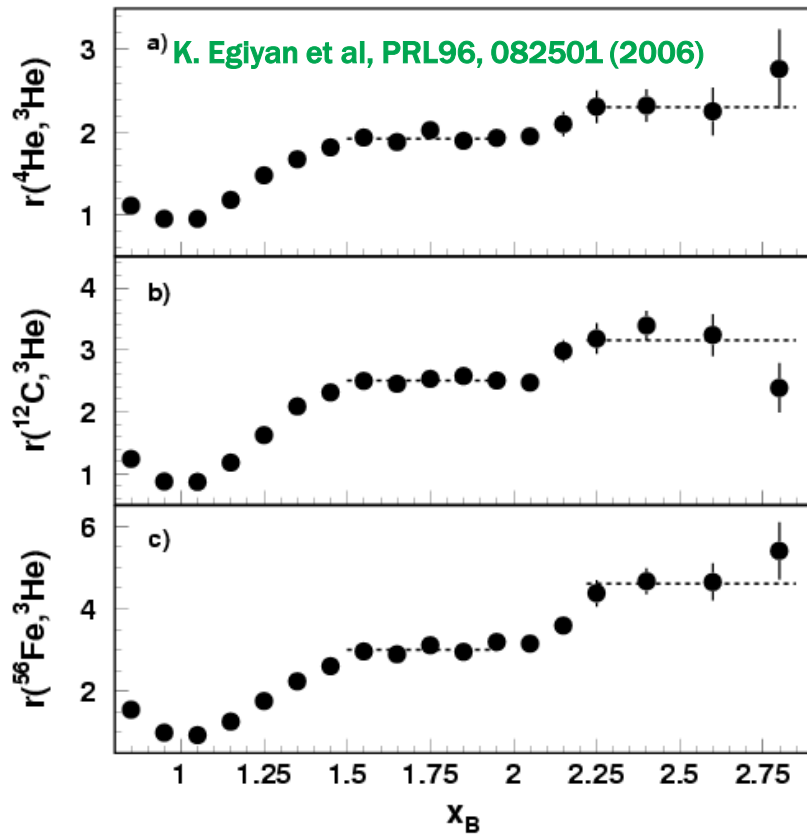
$1.4 < x < 2 \Rightarrow$  2 nucleon correlation

$2.4 < x < 3 \Rightarrow$  3 nucleon correlation

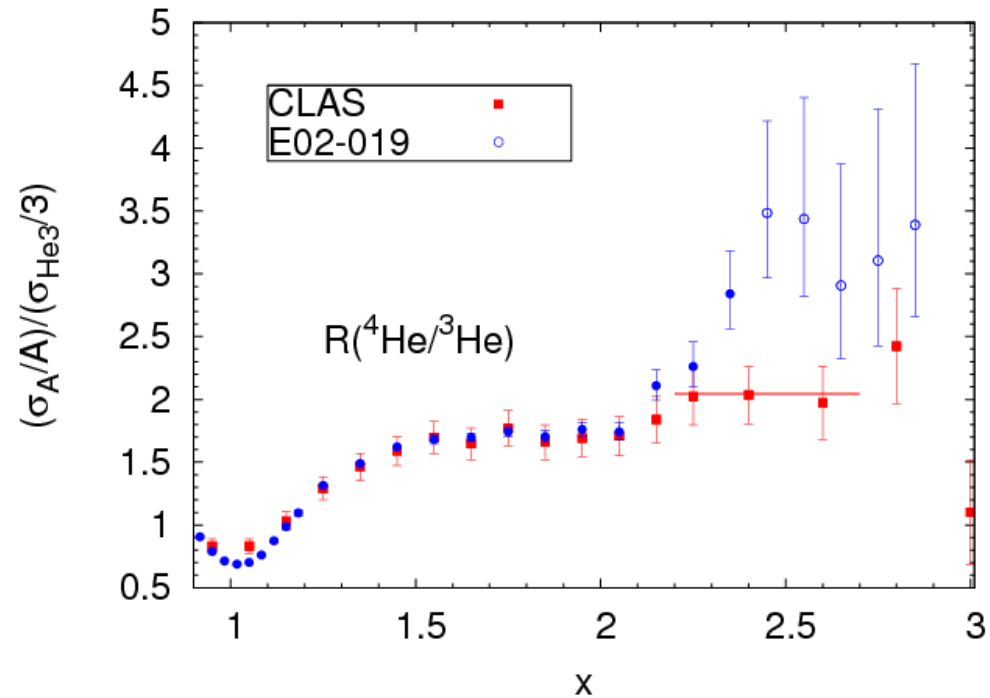


$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(x, Q^2) &= \sum_{j=1}^A A \frac{1}{j} a_j(A) \sigma_j(x, Q^2) \\ &= \frac{A}{2} a_2(A) \sigma_2(x, Q^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{A}{3} a_3(A) \sigma_3(x, Q^2) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

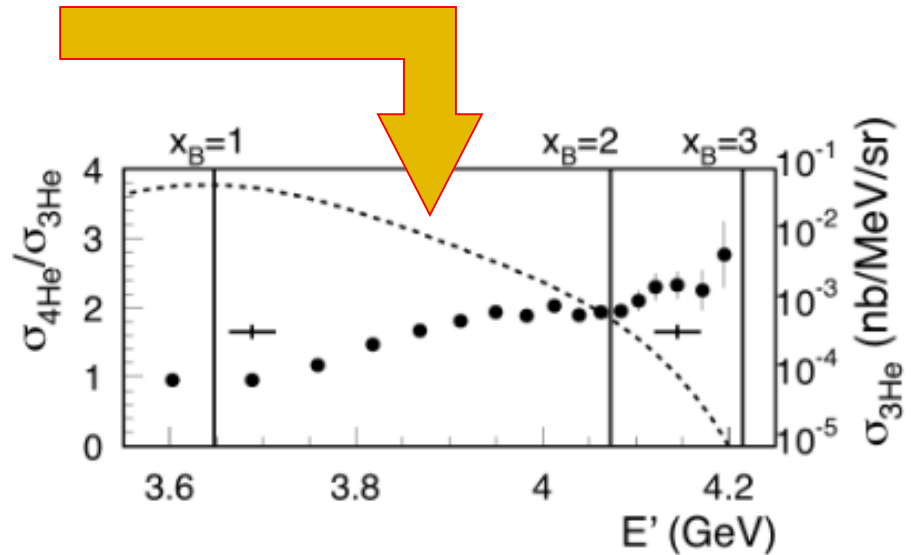
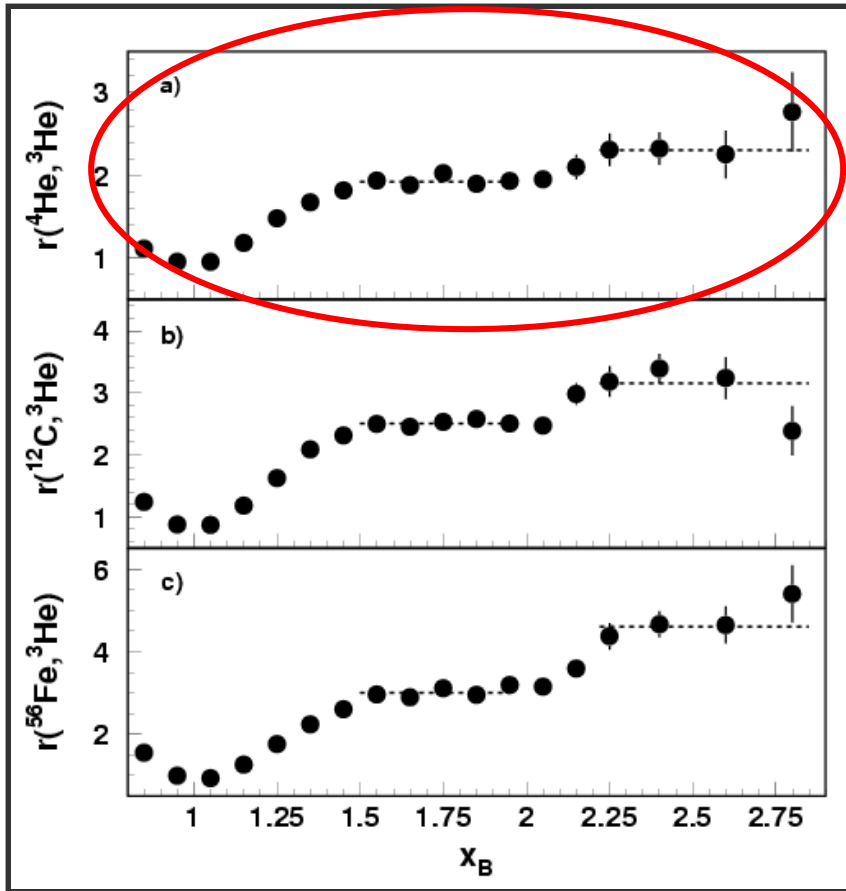
# 3N correlations ( $x > 2$ inclusive scattering)



$\langle Q^2 \rangle$  (GeV<sup>2</sup>): **CLAS: 1.6**      **E02-019: 2.7**



# Have we actually seen 3N SRC in ratios?

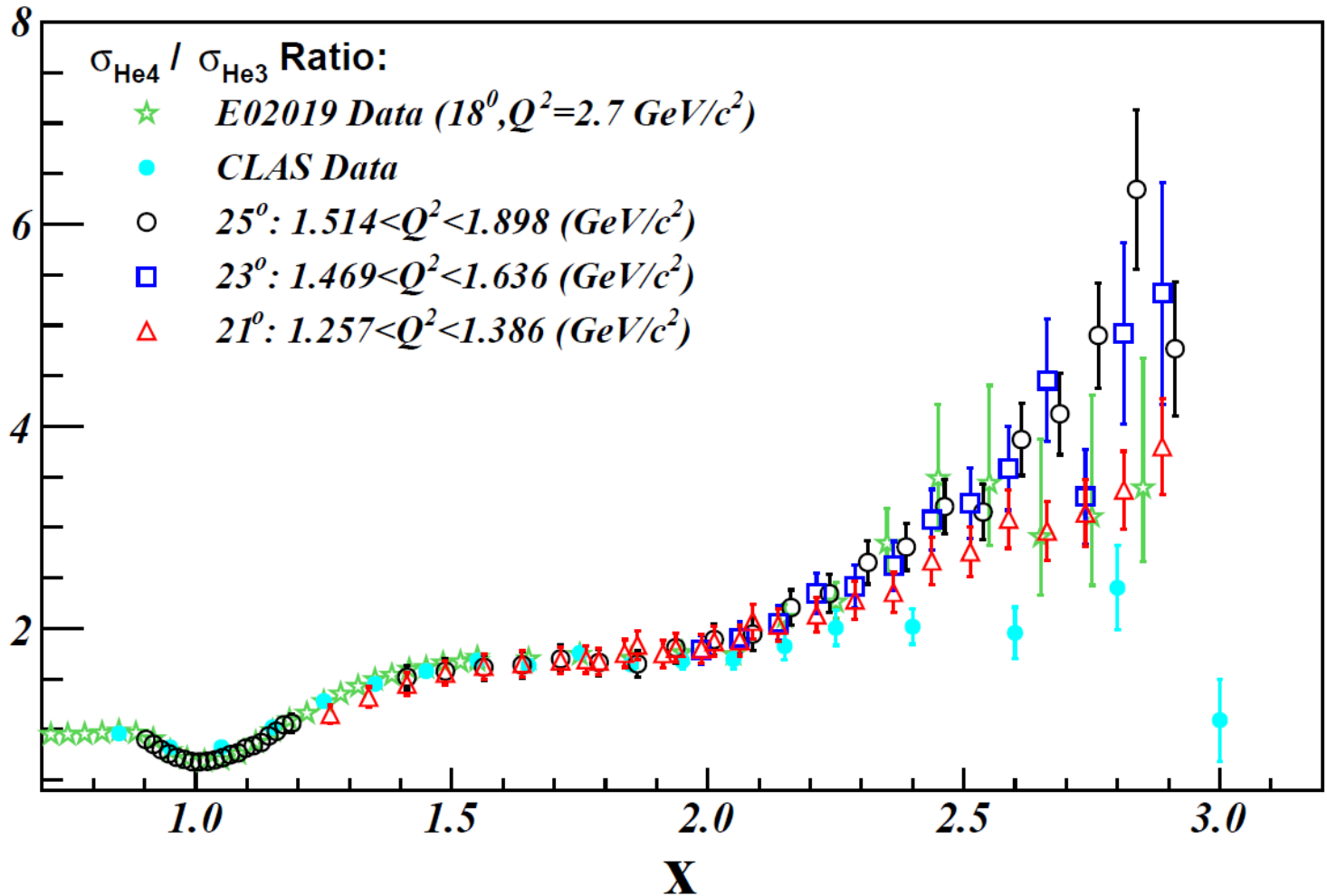


Comment on "Measurement of 2- and 3-nucleon short range correlation probabilities in nuclei"

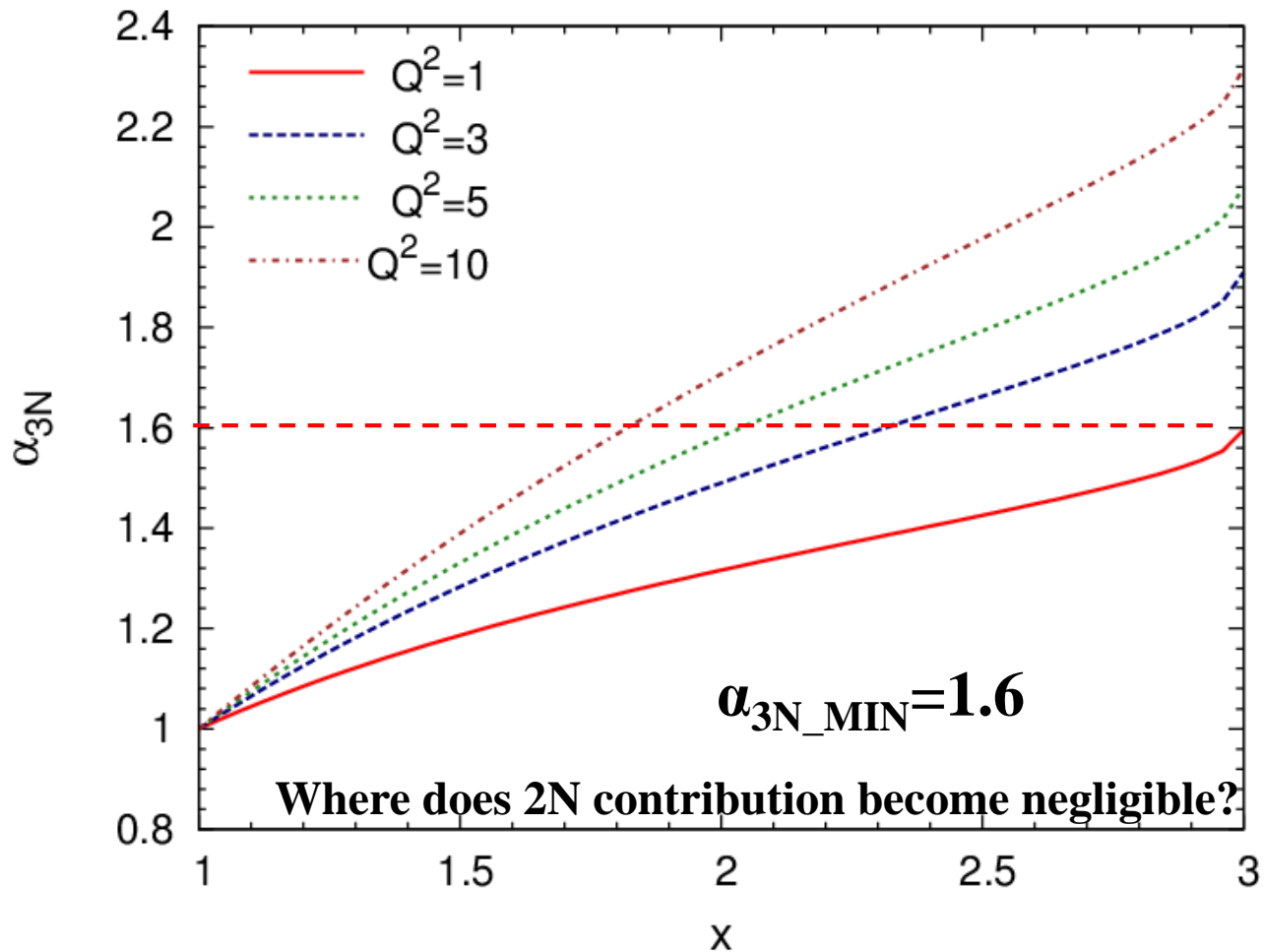


# 3N correlations

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{He4}}}{\sigma_{\text{He3}}} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

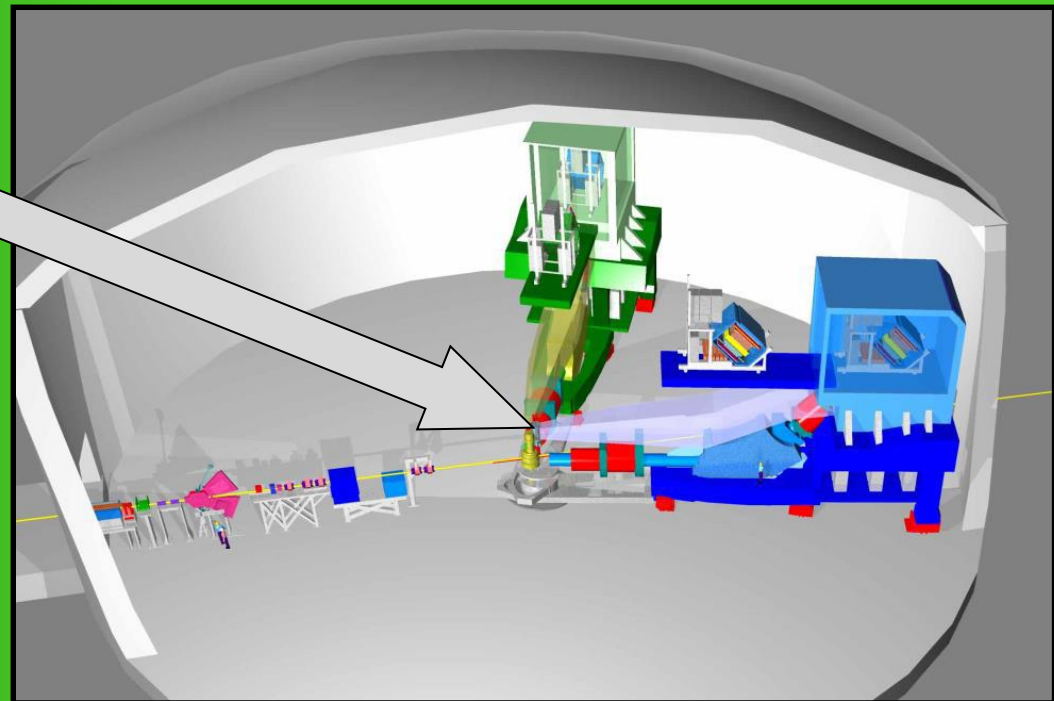
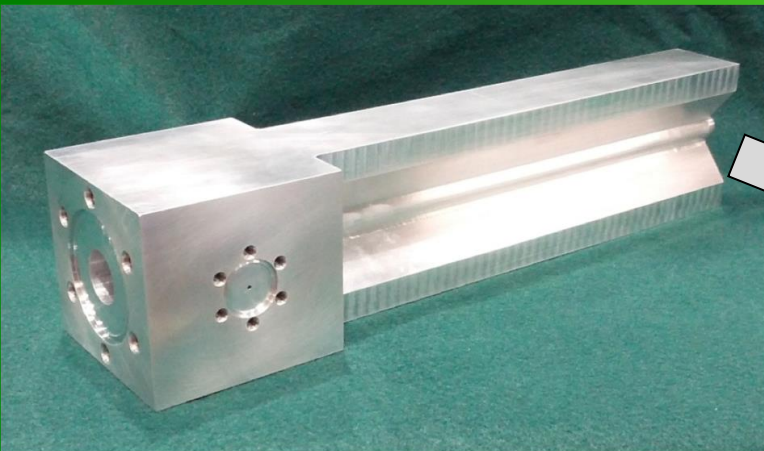


# 3N correlations – are we there yet?



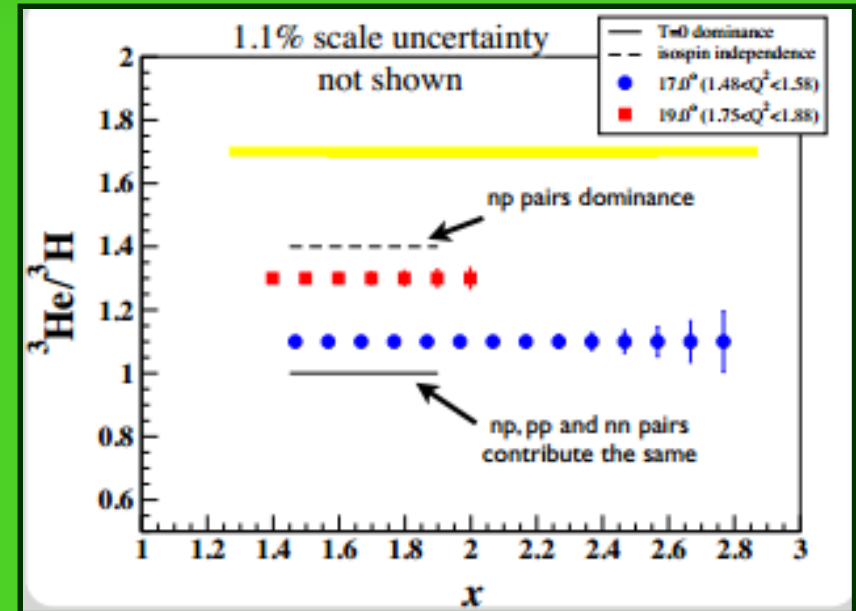
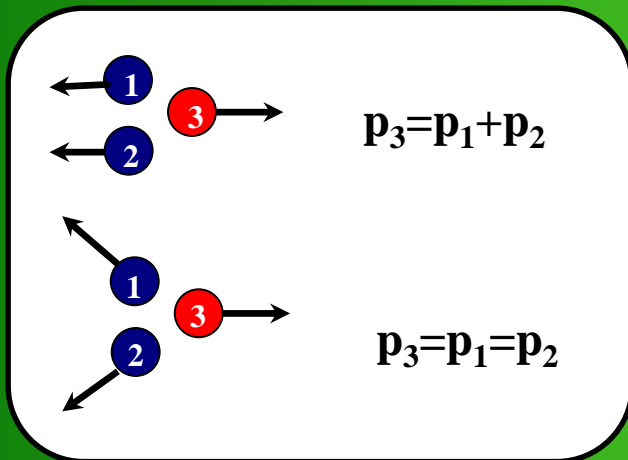
# Coming very soon: [Jlab E12-11-112]

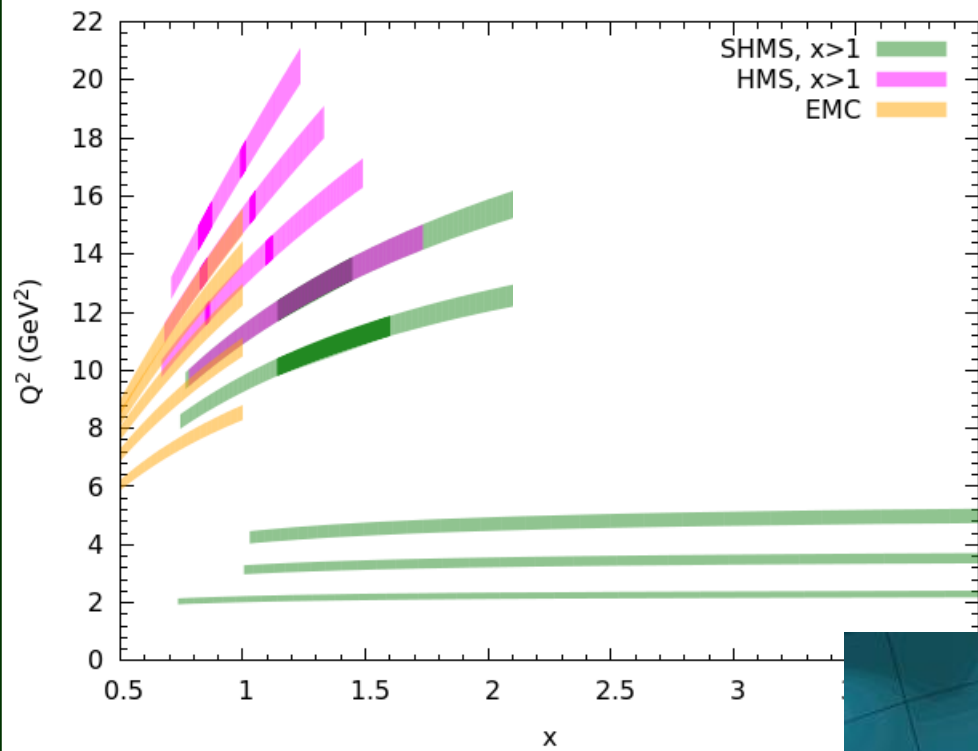
- Quasielastic electron scattering with  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^3\text{He}$
- Study isospin dependence of 2N and 3N correlations
- Test calculations of FSI for well-understood nuclei



# Coming very soon: [Jlab E12-11-112]

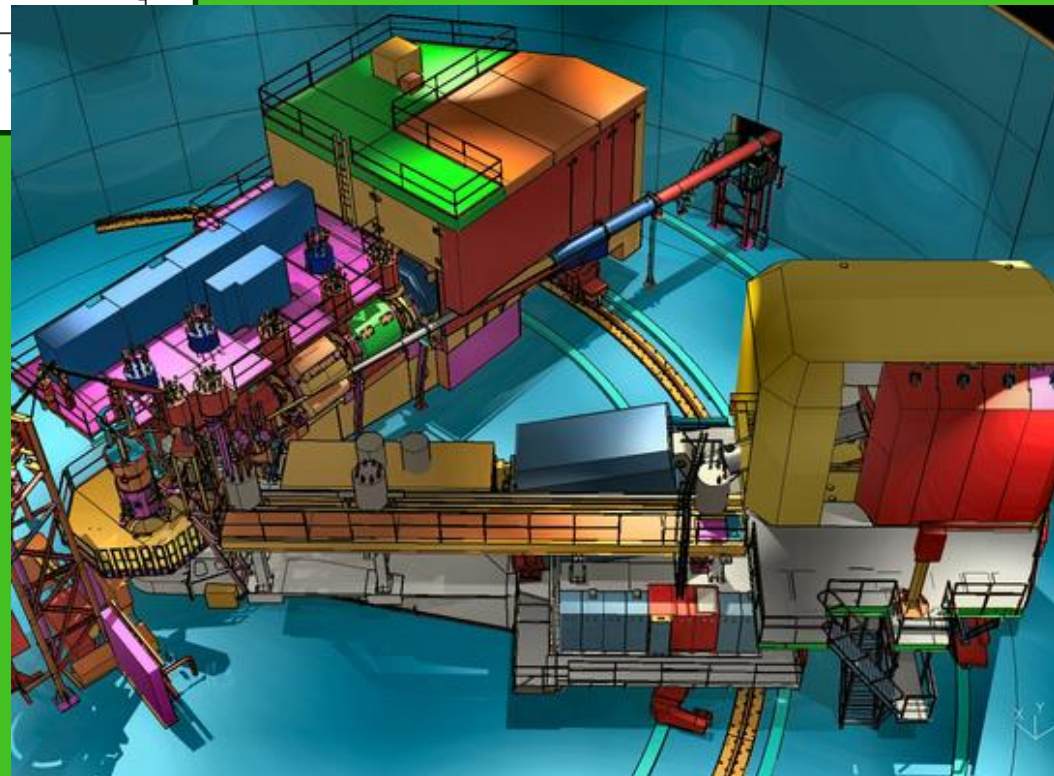
- Quasielastic electron scattering with  ${}^3\text{H}$  and  ${}^3\text{He}$
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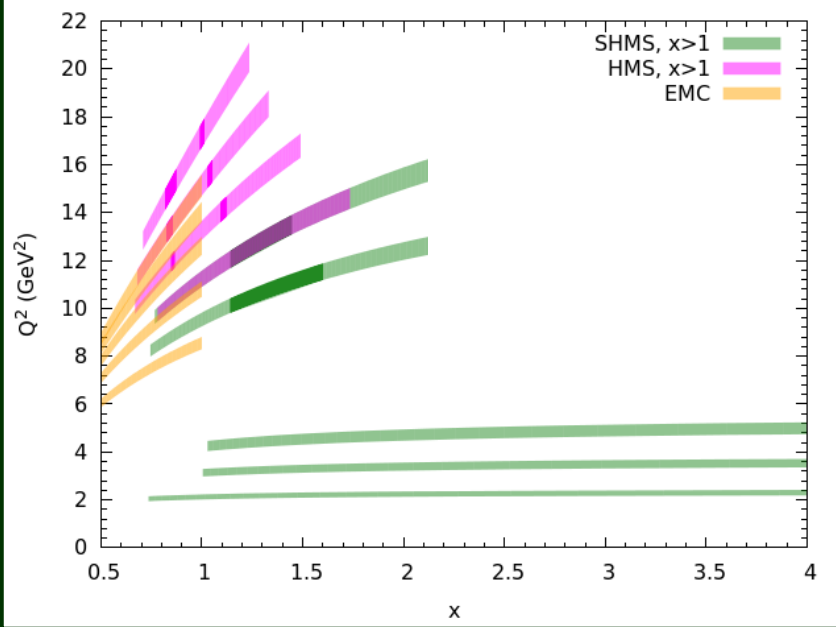




## Jlab E12-06-105 && E12-10-008

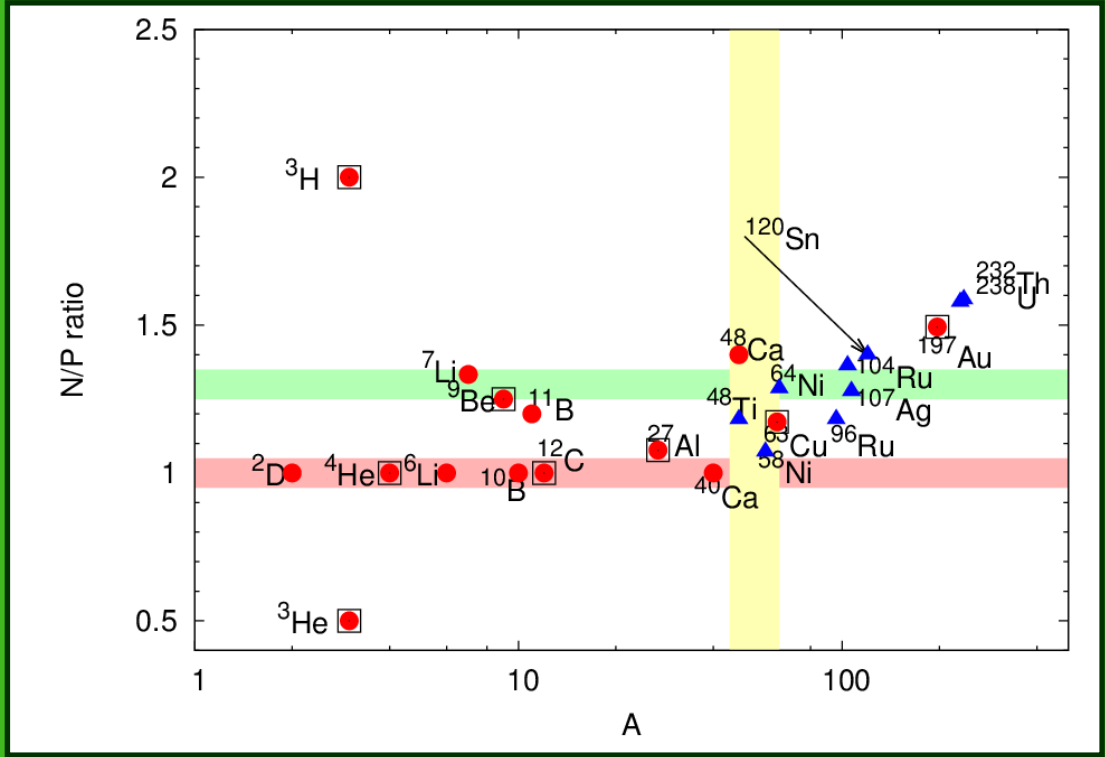
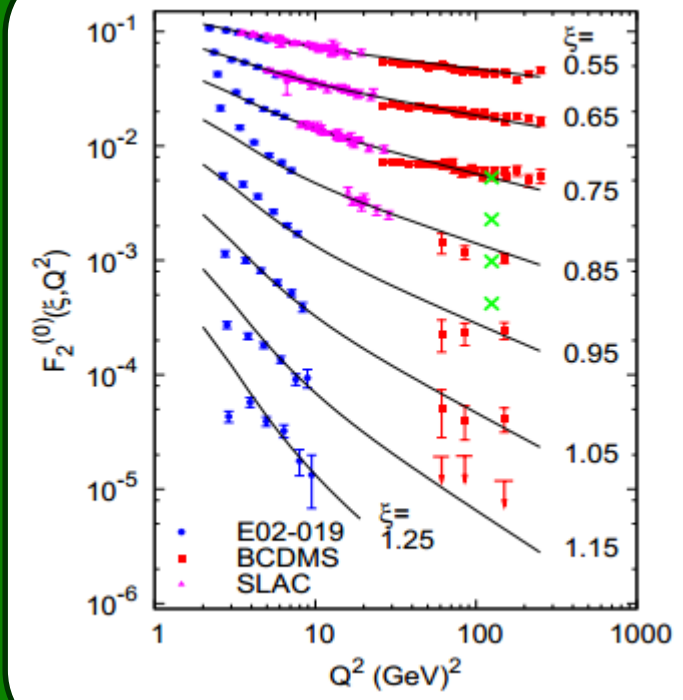
- short-range nuclear structure
  - Isospin dependence
  - A-dependence
- Super-fast quarks





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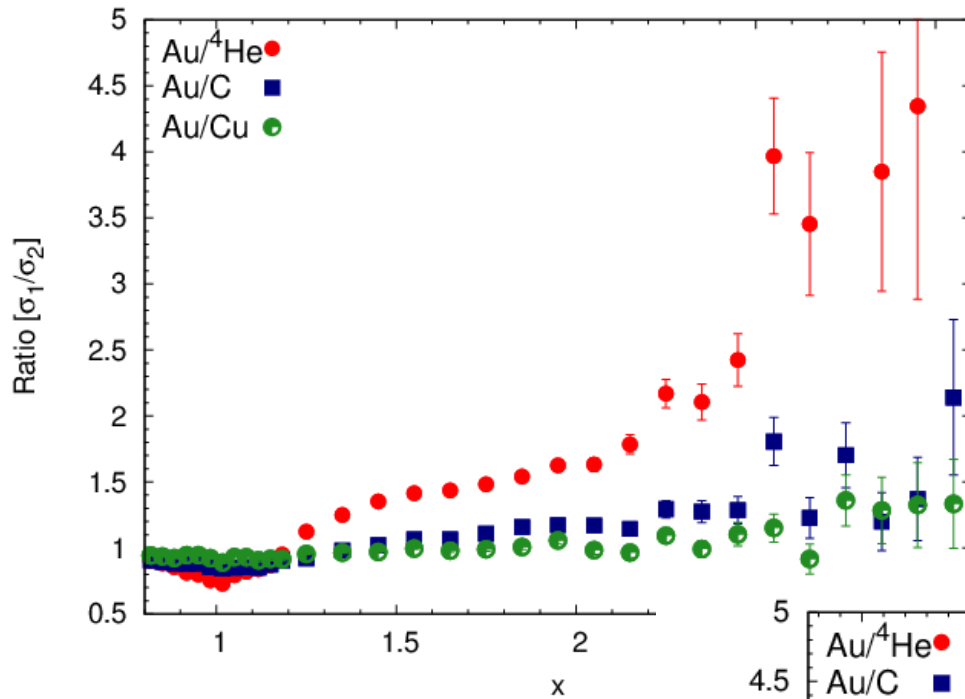


# Summary

- SRCs and EMC effect have been under the microscope for many decades – 6 GeV era at Jlab has yielded interesting data
- 12 GeV experiments continue the search
- Upcoming experiments in Halls A/C
  - Study short range correlations in  $^3\text{He}/^3\text{H}$
  - Map out nuclear dependencies of clustering
  - Study how quark distributions are modified in nuclei over free nucleons
- New results in the next few years!

By popular demand

$$\sigma_{A1}/\sigma_{A2}$$



*No hint of a second plateau at  $x > 1.6$  for  $Au/(A \geq 12)$*

