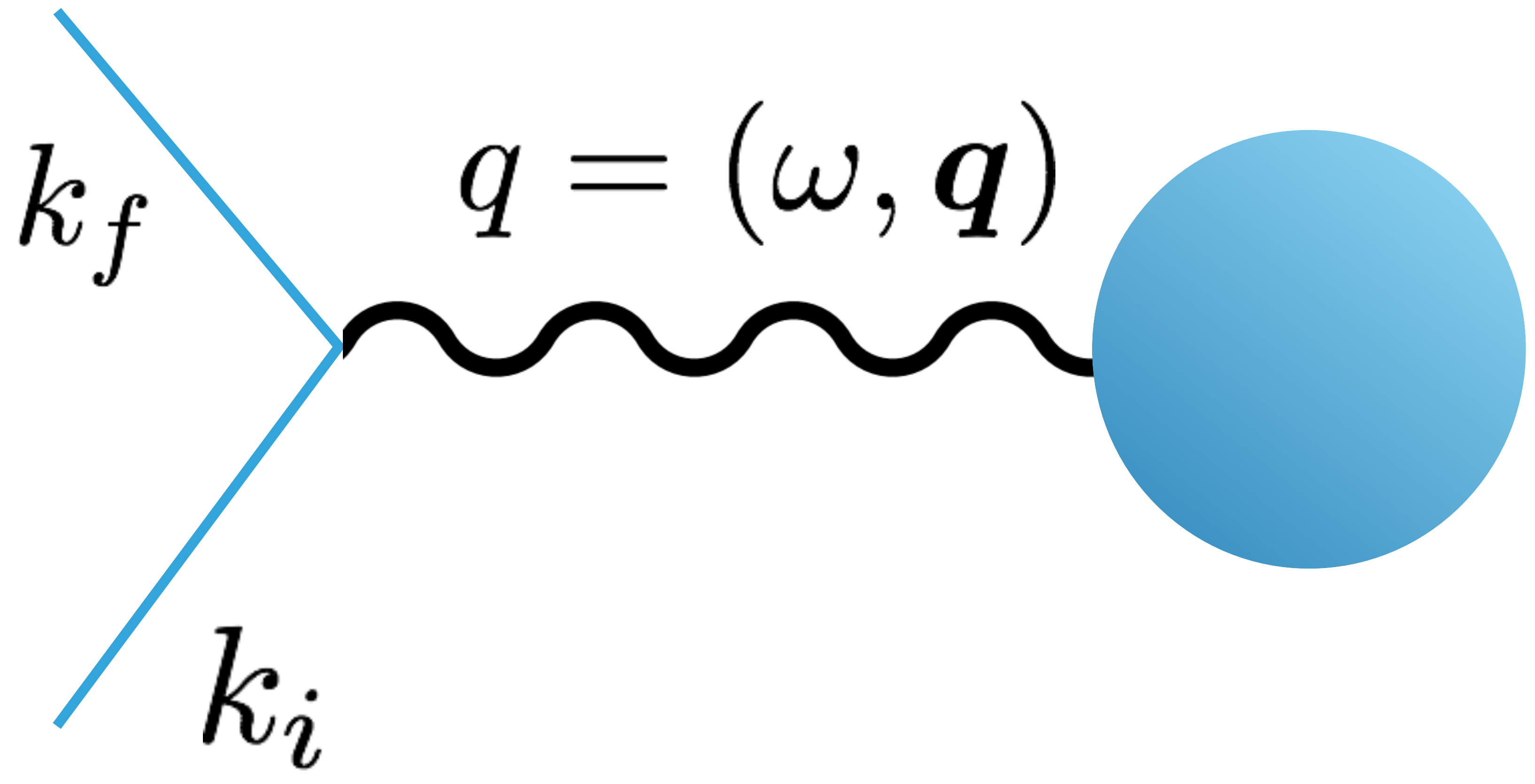
MICHAEL PAOLONE

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

FOR THE E05-110 COLLABORATION.

THE COULOMB SUM RULE IN NUCLEI

COULOMB SUM RULE



Inclusive electron scattering cross-section:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} = \sigma_{\rm Mott}\left[\frac{q^4}{|\boldsymbol{q}|^4}R_L(\omega,|\boldsymbol{q}|) + \left(\frac{q^2}{2|\boldsymbol{q}|^2} + \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2}\right)R_T(\omega,|\boldsymbol{q}|)\right]$$

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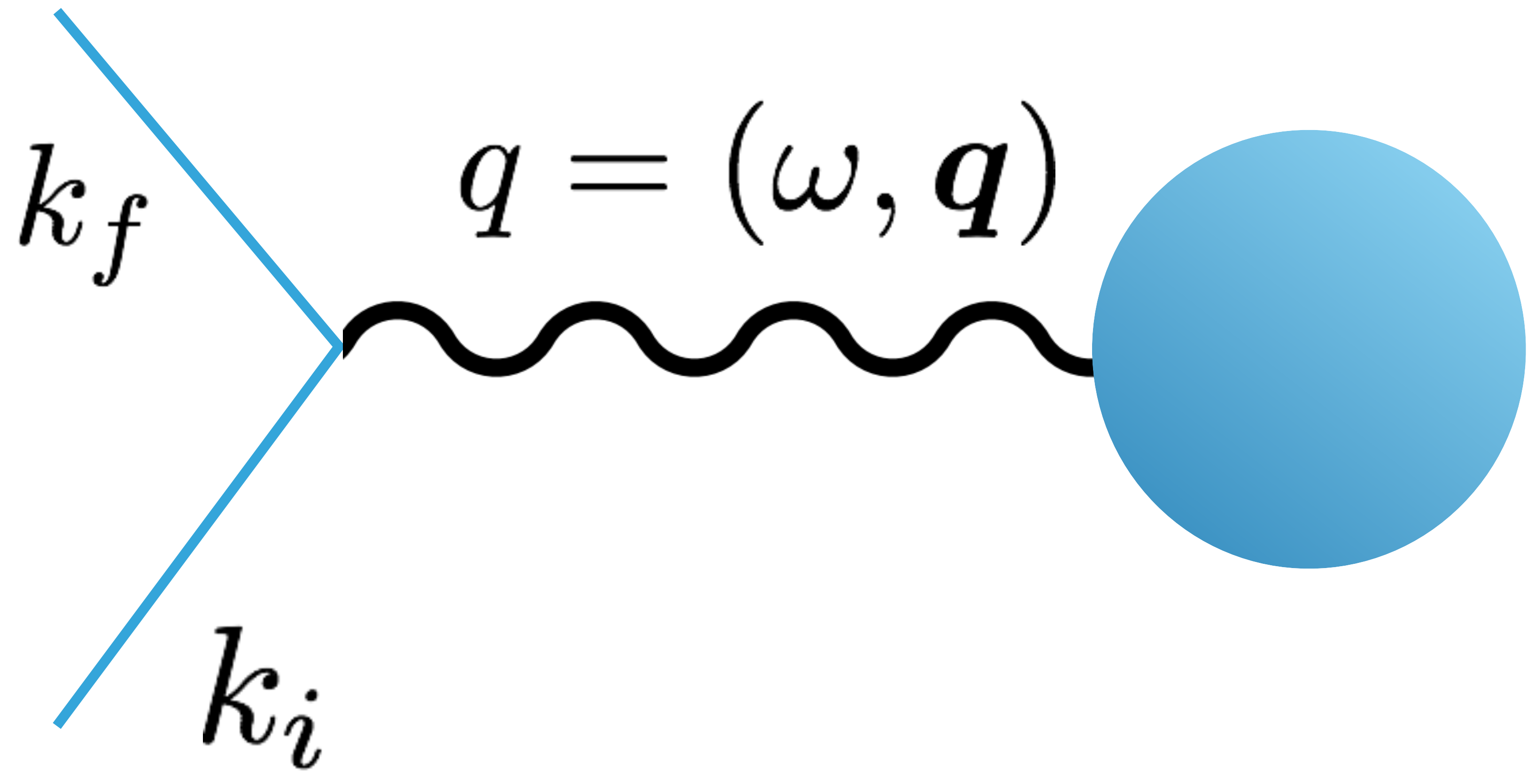

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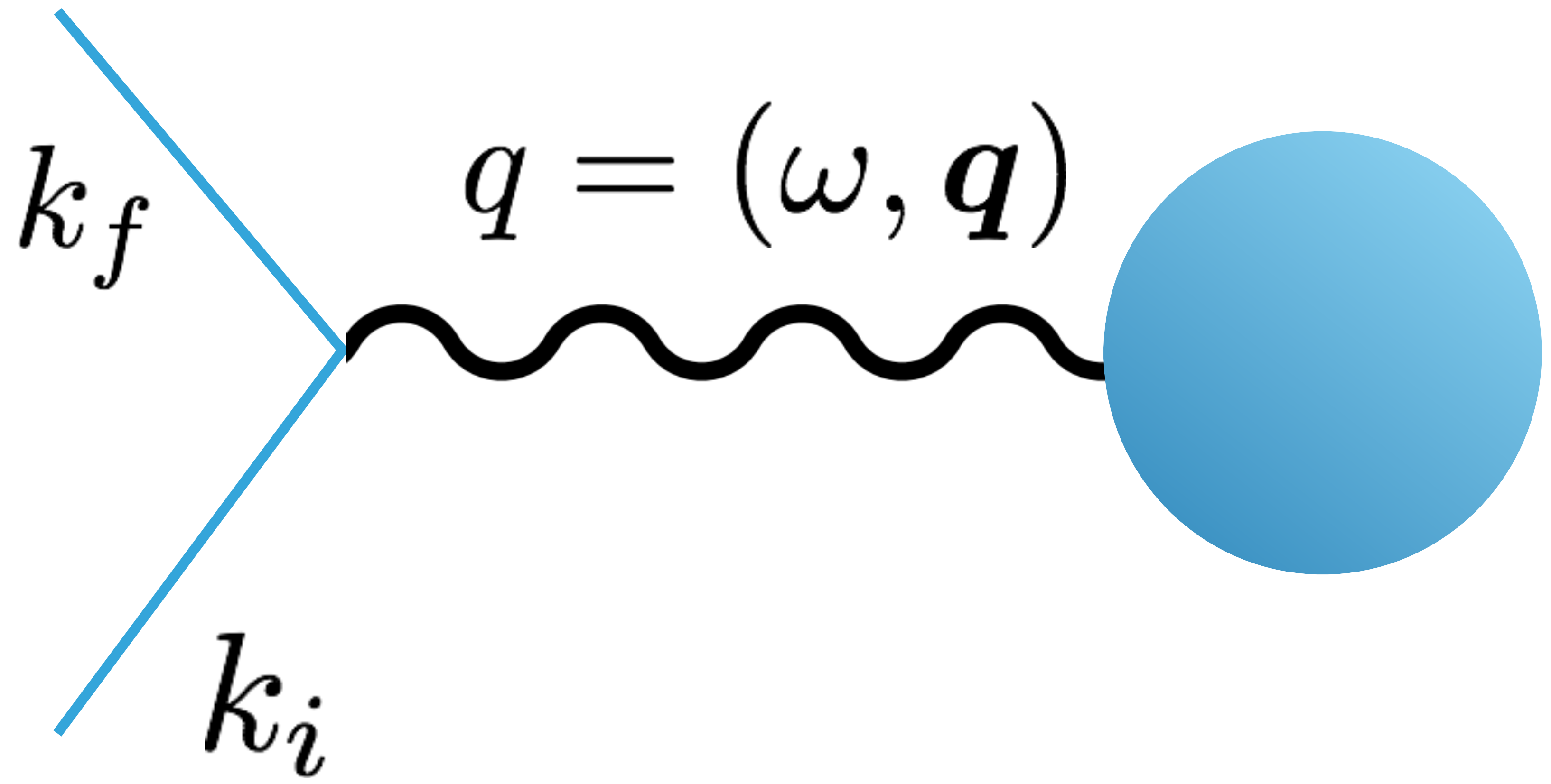
Scattering response due to **charge** properties

Scattering response due to **magnetic** properties

COULOMB SUM RULE



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Scattering response due to **charge** properties

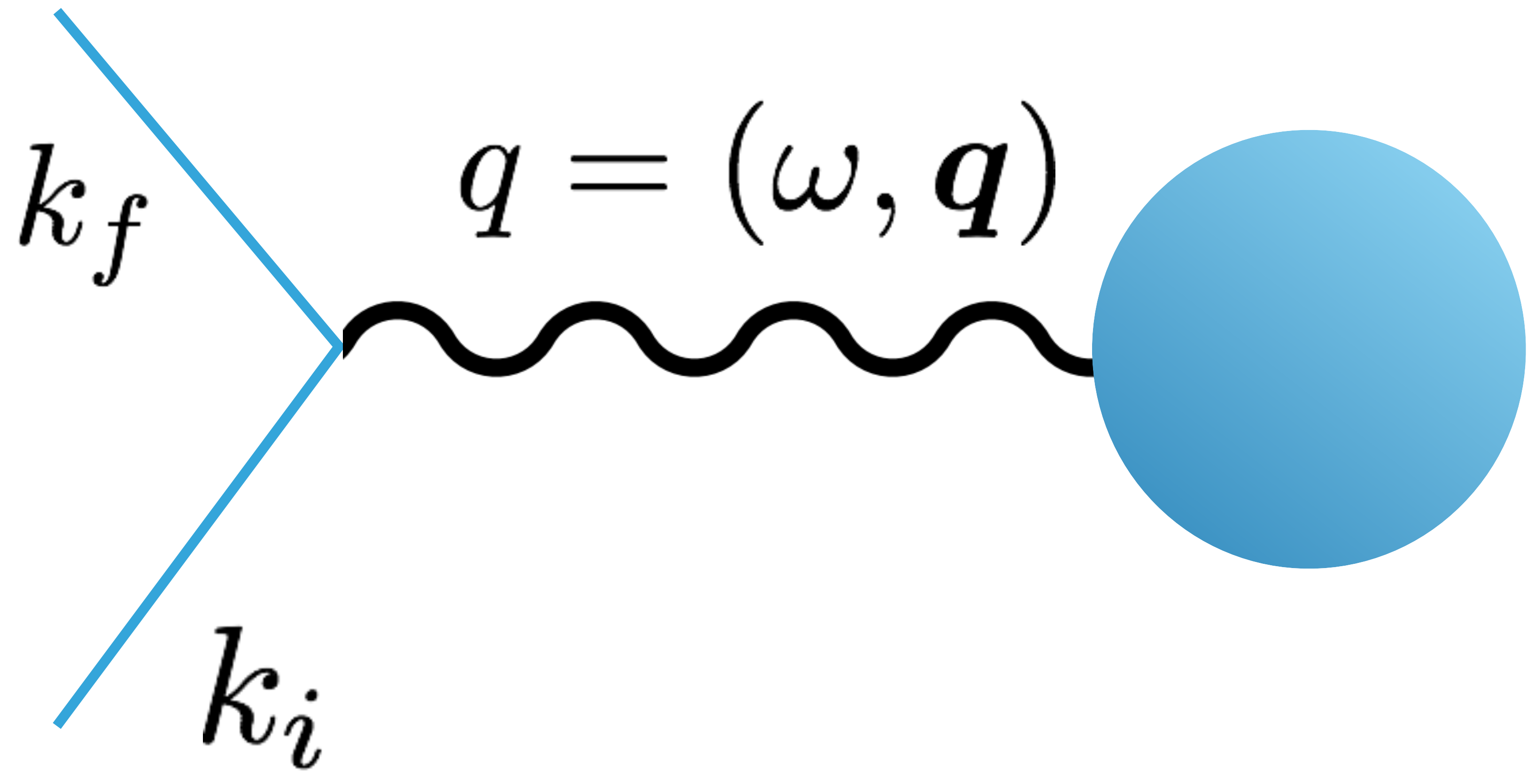
Scattering response due to **magnetic** properties

Coulomb Sum Rule definition:

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$

If one integrates the charge response divided by the total charge form factor over all available virtual photon energies, naively one might expect the integral to go to unity.

COULOMB SUM RULE



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Scattering response due to **charge** properties

Scattering response due to **magnetic** properties

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At small |**q**| , S_L will deviate from unity due to long range nuclear effects, Pauli blocking. (directly calculable, well understood).

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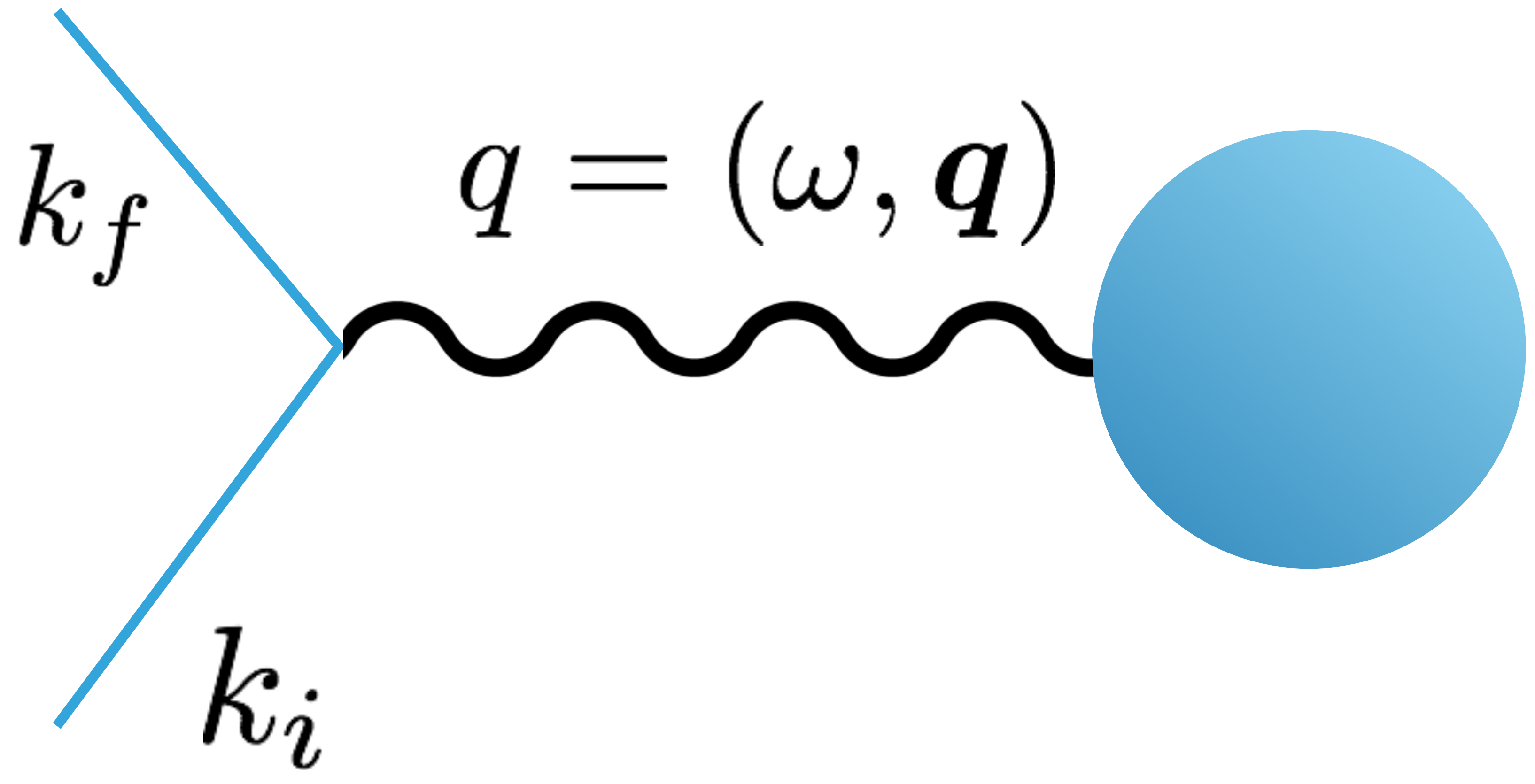
COULOMB SUM RULE



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Scattering response due to **charge** properties (R_L)

Scattering response due to **magnetic** properties (R_T)

Coulomb Sum Rule definition:

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$

At small |**q**| , S_L will deviate from unity due to long range nuclear effects, Pauli blocking. (directly calculable, well understood).

If one integrates the charge response divided by the total charge form factor over all available virtual photon energies, naively one might expect the integral to go to unity.

At large |q| >> $2k_f$, S_L should go to 1. Any significant* deviation from this would be an indication of relativistic or medium effects distorting the nucleon form factor!

*Short range correlations will also quench S_L, but only by < 10%

COULOMB SUM RULE

- Long standing issue with many years of theoretical interest.
- Even most state-of the-art models cannot predict existing data.
- New precise data at larger |q| would provide crucial insight and constraints to modern calculations.

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}_{Ep}^2(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}_{En}^2(Q^2)}$$

PRL 116, 032701 (2016) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 22 JANUARY 2016

Relativistic and Nuclear Medium Effects on the Coulomb Sum Rule

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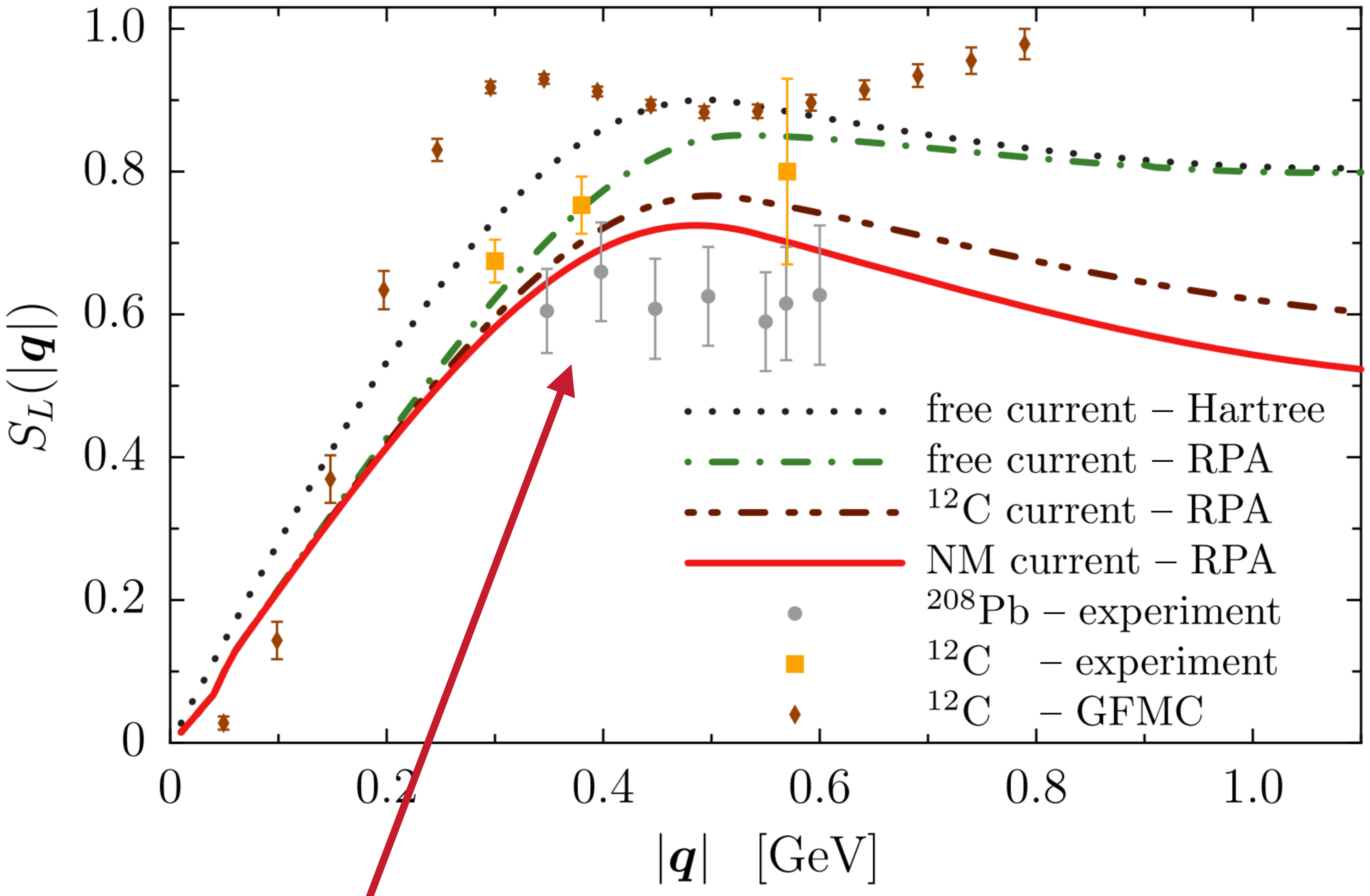
[2]Department of Physics, School of Science, Tokai University, Hiratsuka-shi, Kanagawa 259-1292, Japan
[3]CSSM and ARC Centre of Excellence for Particle Physics at the Terascale, Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide South Australia 5005, Australia
(Received 23 June 2015; published 19 January 2016)



At large |q| >> 2k$_f$, S$_L$ should go to 1. Any significant* deviation from this would be an indication of relativistic or medium effects distorting the nucleon form factor!

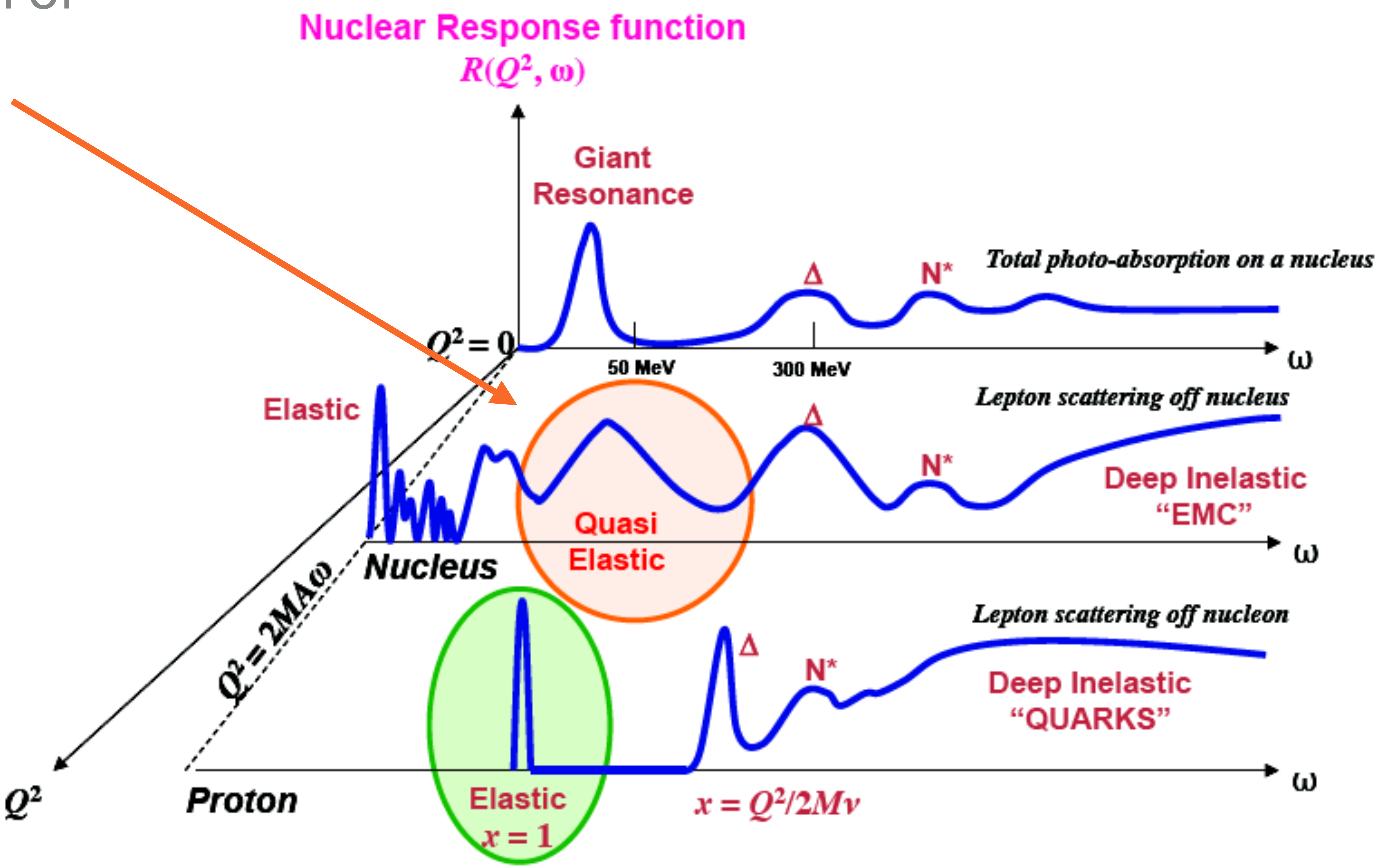
*Short range correlations will also quench S_L, but only by < 10%

QUASI-ELASTIC SCATTERING

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$

We want to integrate above the coherent elastic peak:
Quasi-elastic is "elastic" scattering on constituent nucleons inside nucleus.

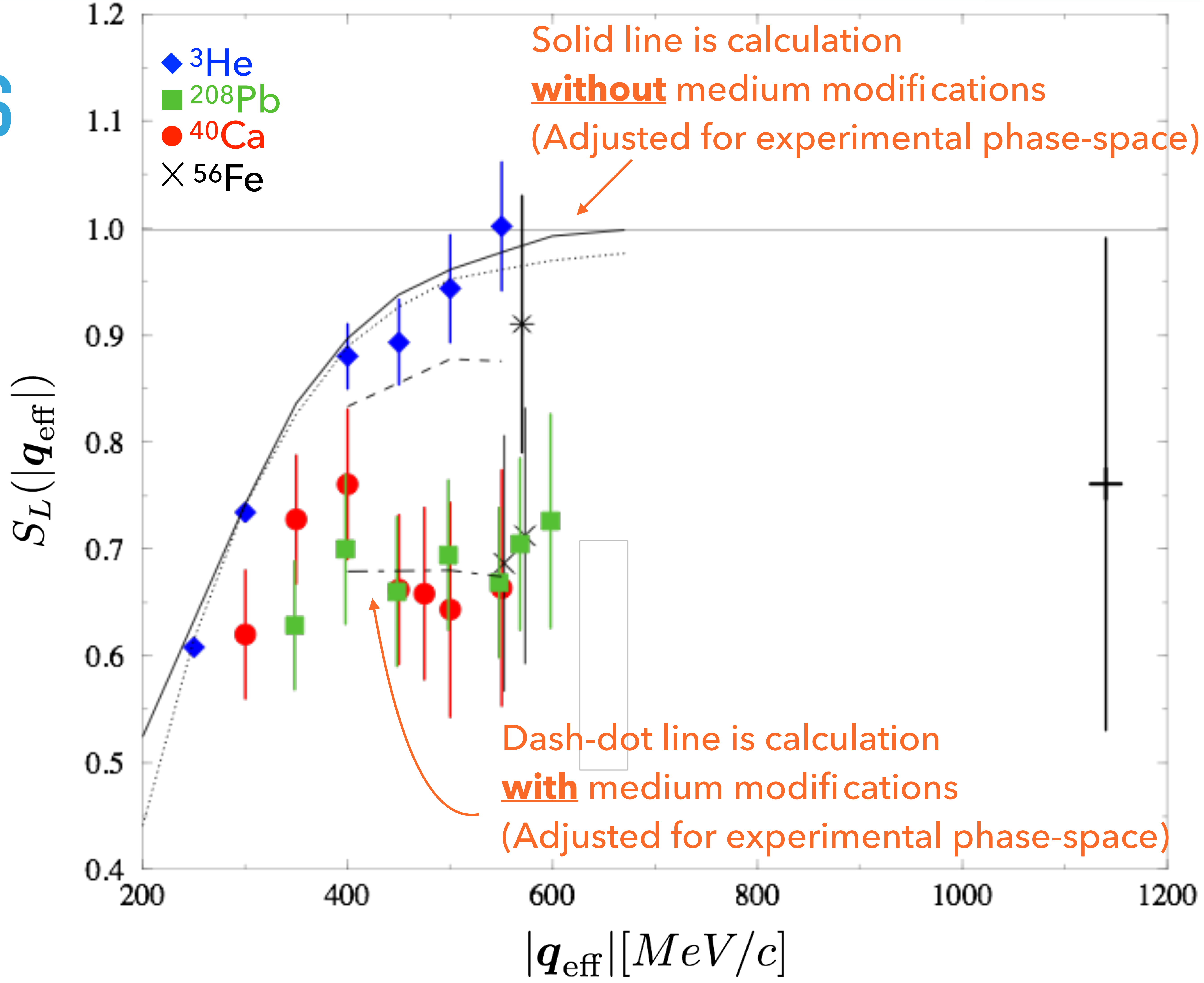
- Quasi-elastic scattering at intermediate Q^2 is the region of interest for our experiment:
  - Nuclei investigated:
    - ^{4}He
    - ^{12}C
    - ^{56}Fe
    - ^{208}Pb



PUBLISHED EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- First group of experiments from Saclay, Bates, and SLAC show a quenching of S_L consistent with medium modified form-factors.

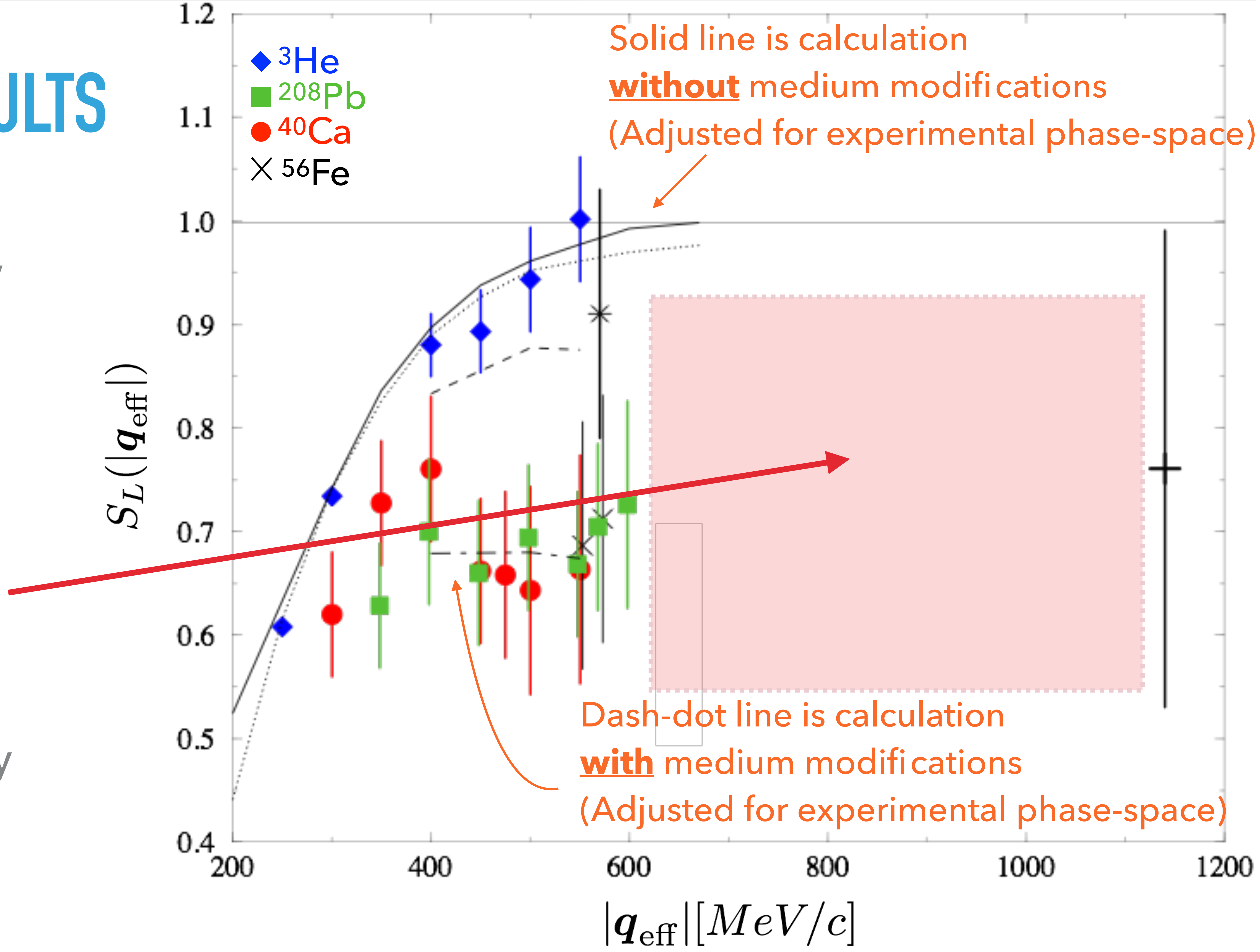
$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$



$|\boldsymbol{q}_{\rm eff}|$ is $|\boldsymbol{q}|$ corrected for a nuclei dependent mean coulomb potential. Methodology agreed on by Andreas Aste, Steve Wallace and John Tjon.

PUBLISHED EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- First group of experiments from Saclay, Bates, and SLAC show a quenching of S_L consistent with medium modified form-factors.
- Very little data above |**q**| of 600 MeV/c, where the cleanest signal of medium effects should exist!
  - Saclay, Bates limited in beam energy reach up to 800 MeV.
  - SLAC limited in kinematic coverage of scattered electron at |q| below 1150 MeV/c.



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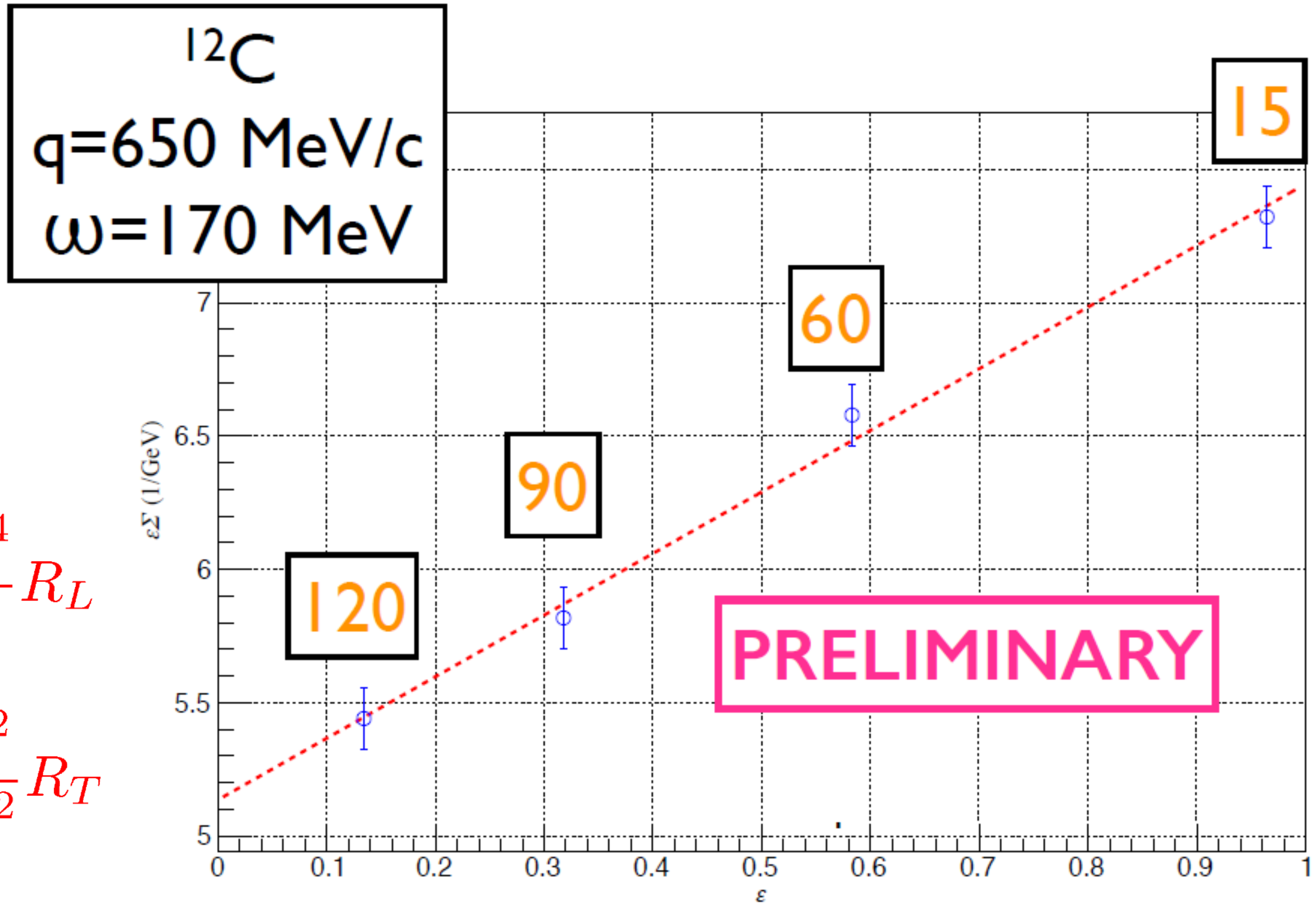
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN



- Need R_L ⟶ Use Rosenbluth separation!

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$

Slope = $\frac{Q^4}{\vec{q}^4} R_L$

Intercept = $\frac{Q^2}{2\vec{q}^2} R_T$

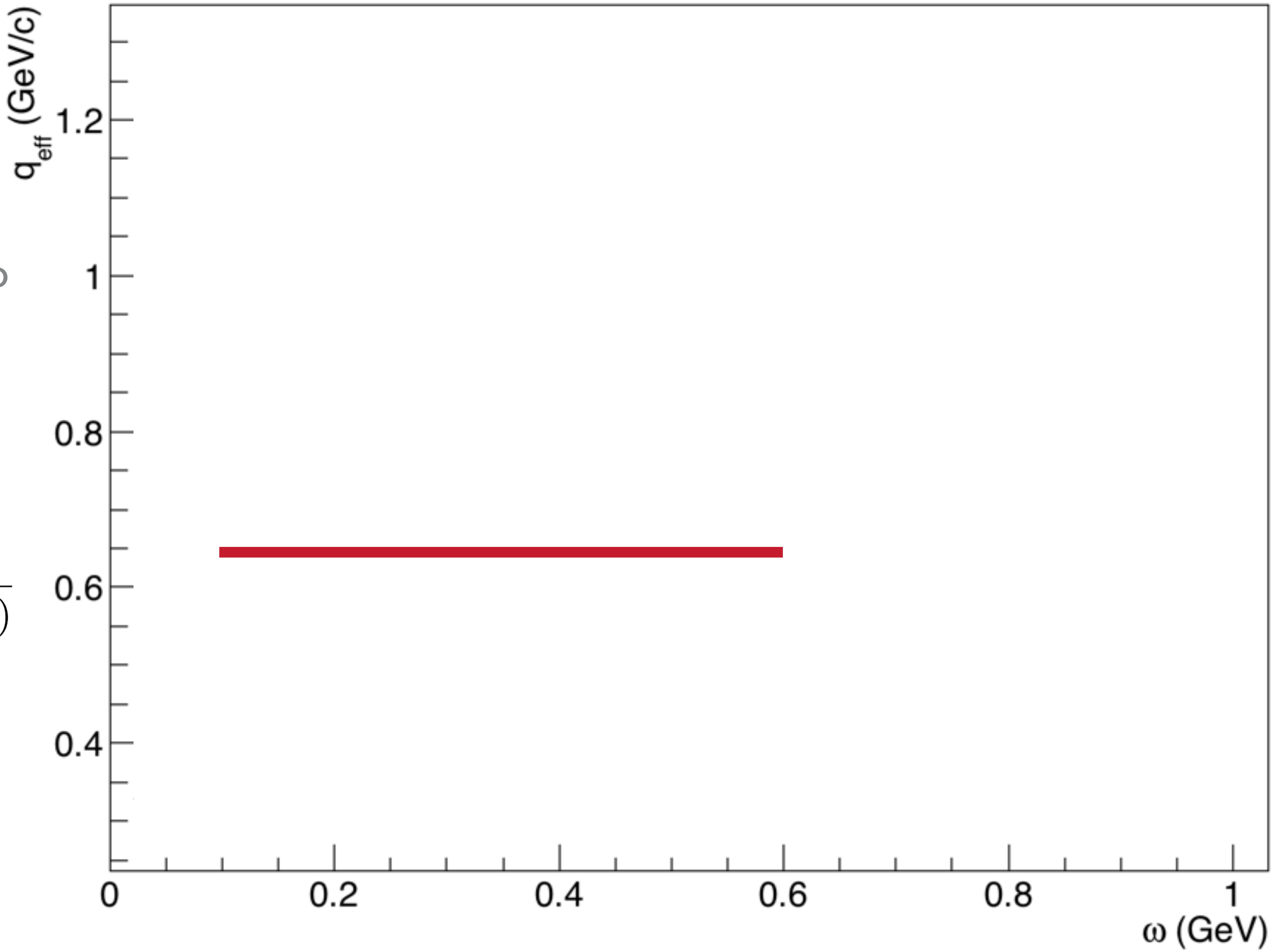
  - Experiment run at 4 angles per target: 15, 60, 90, 120 degs. Very large lever arm for precise calculation of R_L!
- Need data for each angle at a constant |q| over an ω range starting above the elastic peak up to |q|.
  - When running a single arm experiment with fixed beam energy and scattering angle, |q| is NOT constant over your momentum acceptance.
    - Need to take data at varying beam energies, and “map-out” |q| and ω space.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- If one wants to measure from 100 to 600 MeV ω at constant |q| = 650 MeV/c

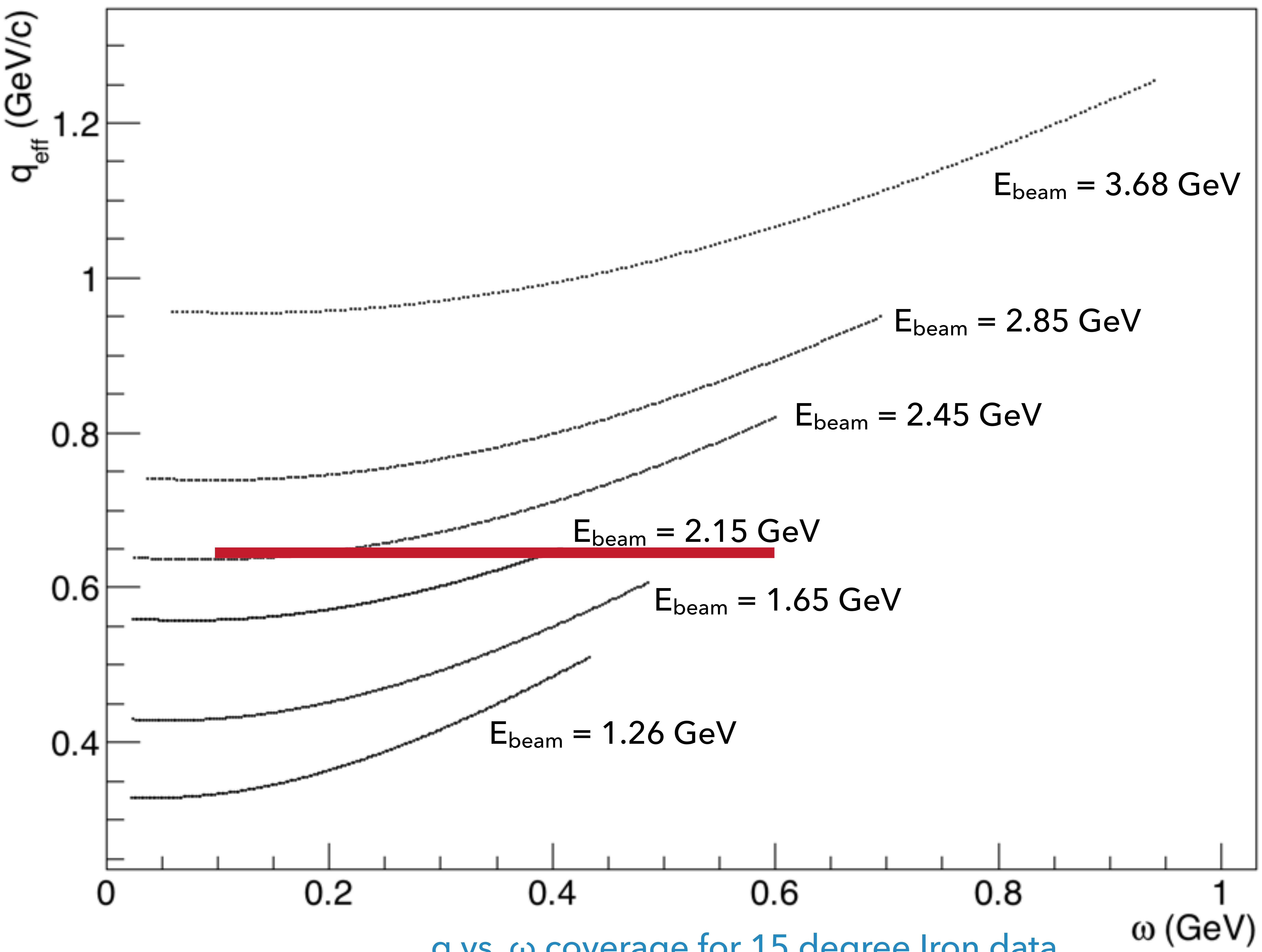
CSR calculated at constant |**q**| !!

$$S_L(|\boldsymbol{q}|) = \int_{\omega^+}^{|\boldsymbol{q}|} d\omega \frac{R_L(\omega, |\boldsymbol{q}|)}{Z\tilde{G}^2_{Ep}(Q^2) + N\tilde{G}^2_{En}(Q^2)}$$



EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

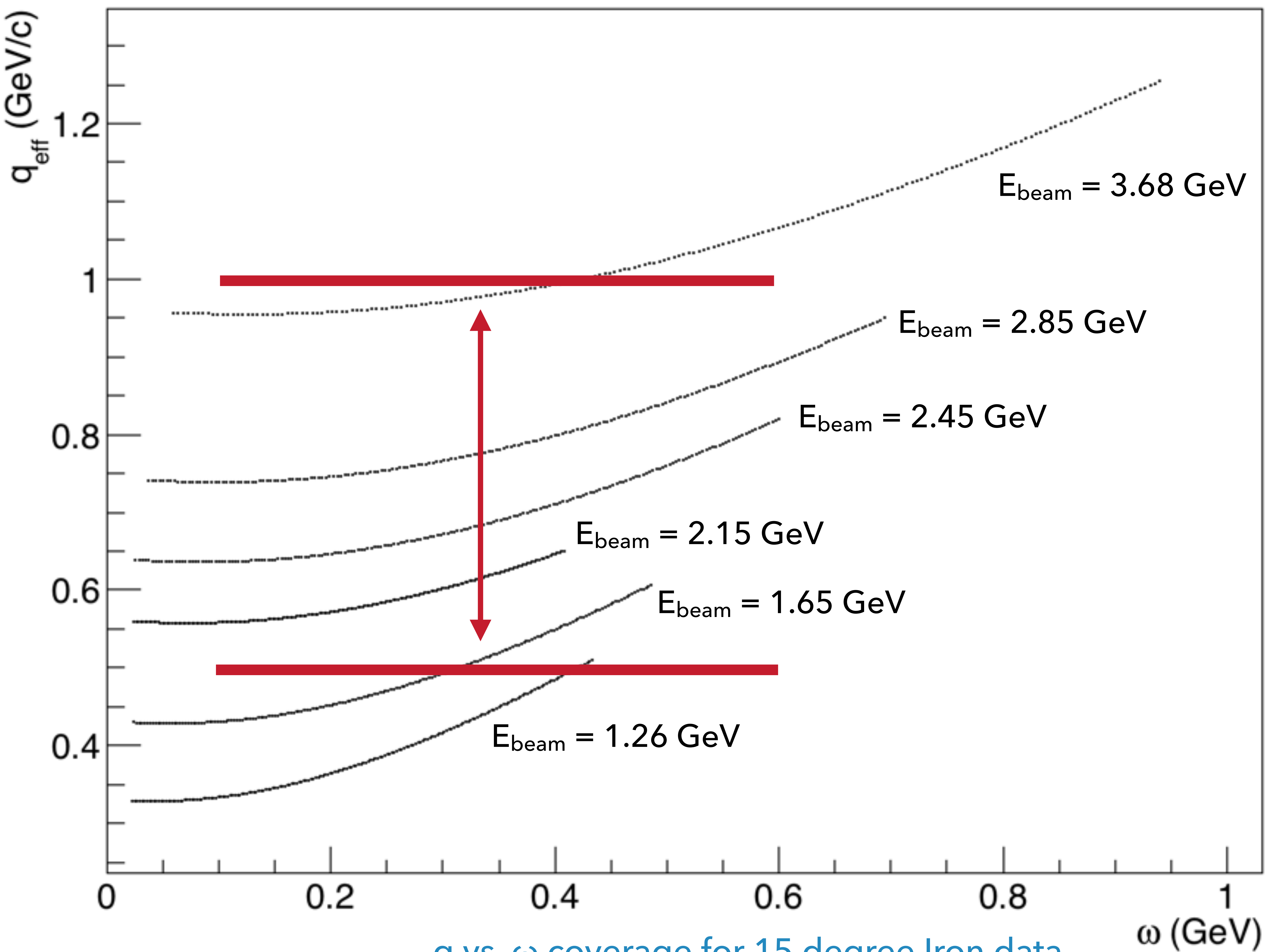
- If one wants to measure from 100 to 600 MeV ω at constant |q| = 650 MeV/c
  - Take data at different beam energies, and interpolate to determine cross-section at constant |q|.



q vs. ω coverage for 15 degree Iron data

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

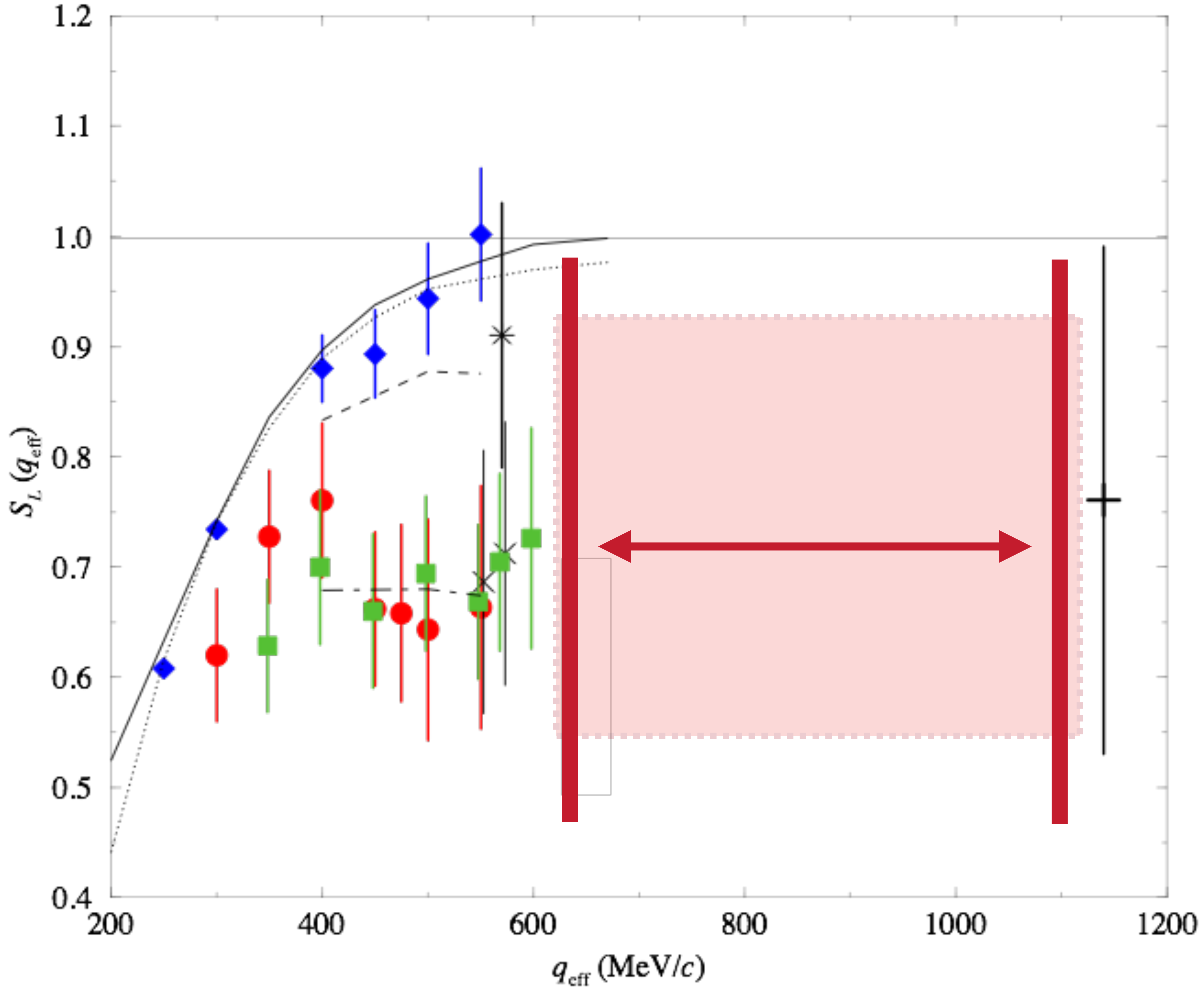
- If one wants to measure from 100 to 600 MeV ω at constant |q| = 650 MeV/c
    - Take data at different beam energies, and interpolate to determine cross-section at constant |q|.
    - |q| can be selected between 550 and 1000 MeV/c

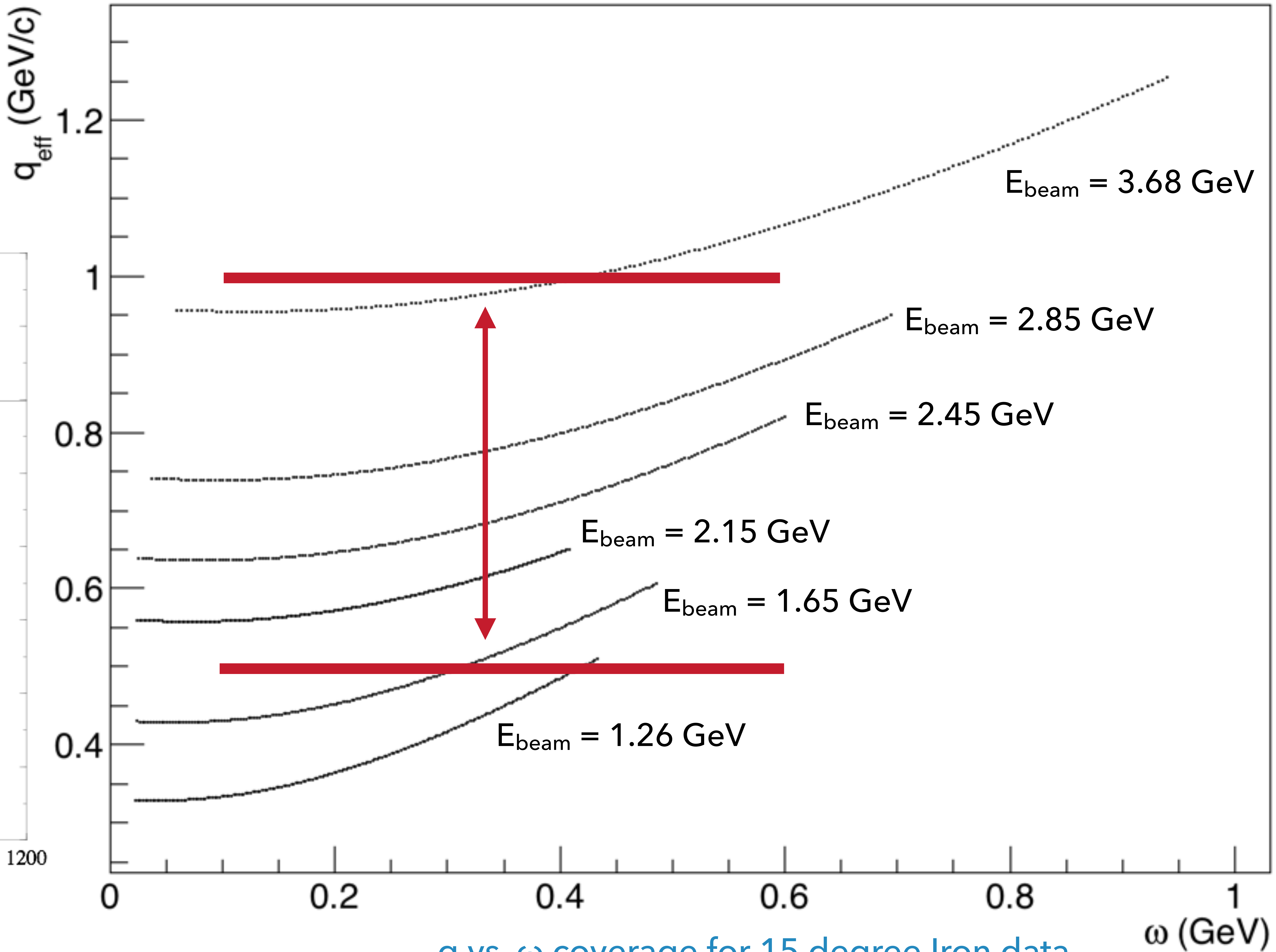


q vs. ω coverage for 15 degree Iron data

Repeat this "mapping" for 60, 90, and 120 degree spectrometer central angles.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN





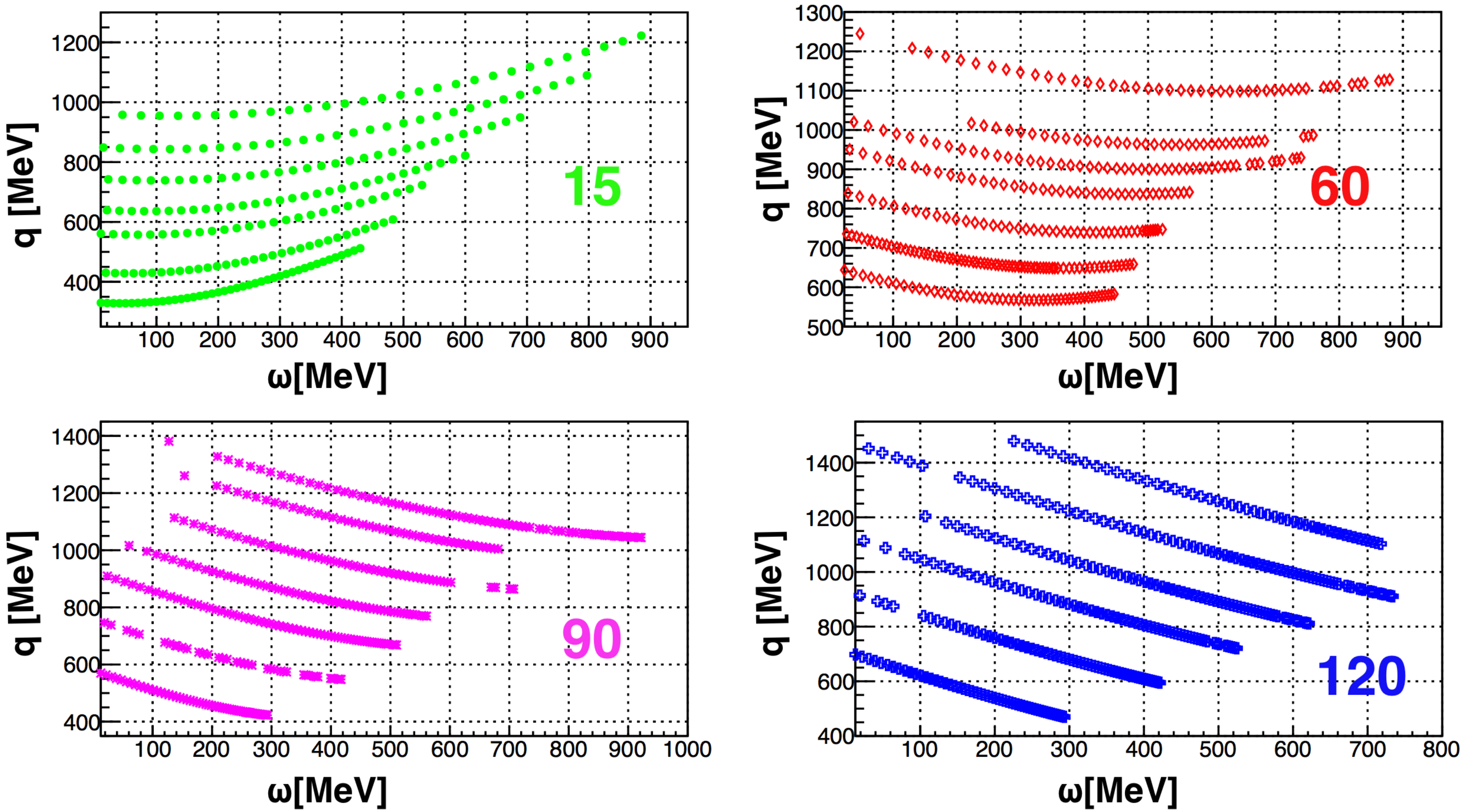
q vs. ω coverage for 15 degree Iron data

Repeat this "mapping" for 60, 90, and 120 degree spectrometer central angles.

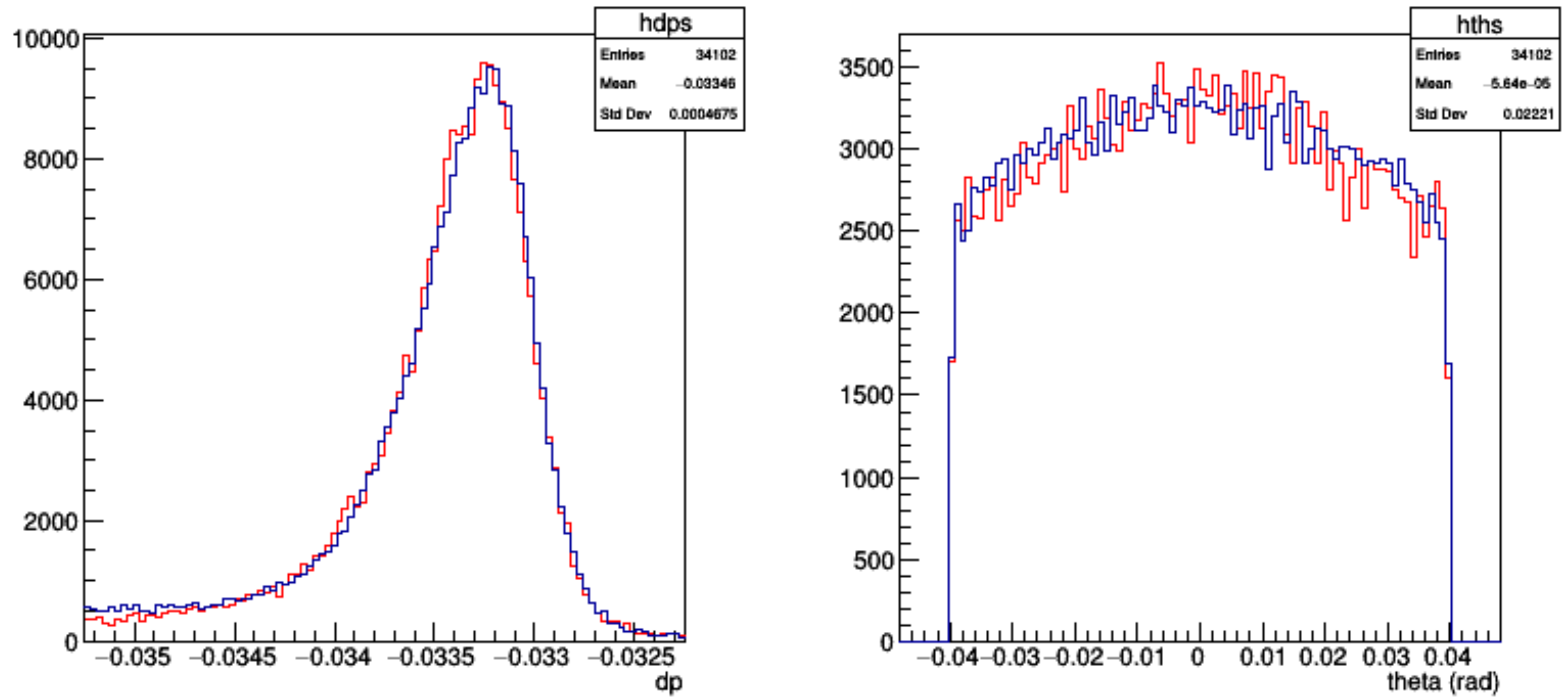
EXPERIMENTAL SPECIFICS

- E05-110:
  - Data taken from October 23rd 2007 to January 16th 2008
  - 4 central angle settings: 15, 60, 90, 120 degs.
  - Many beam energy settings: 0.4 to 4.0 GeV
  - Many central momentum settings: 0.1 to 4.0 GeV
  - LHRS and RHRS independent (redundant) measurements for most settings
  - 4 targets: ^{4}He, ^{12}C, ^{56}Fe, ^{208}Pb.

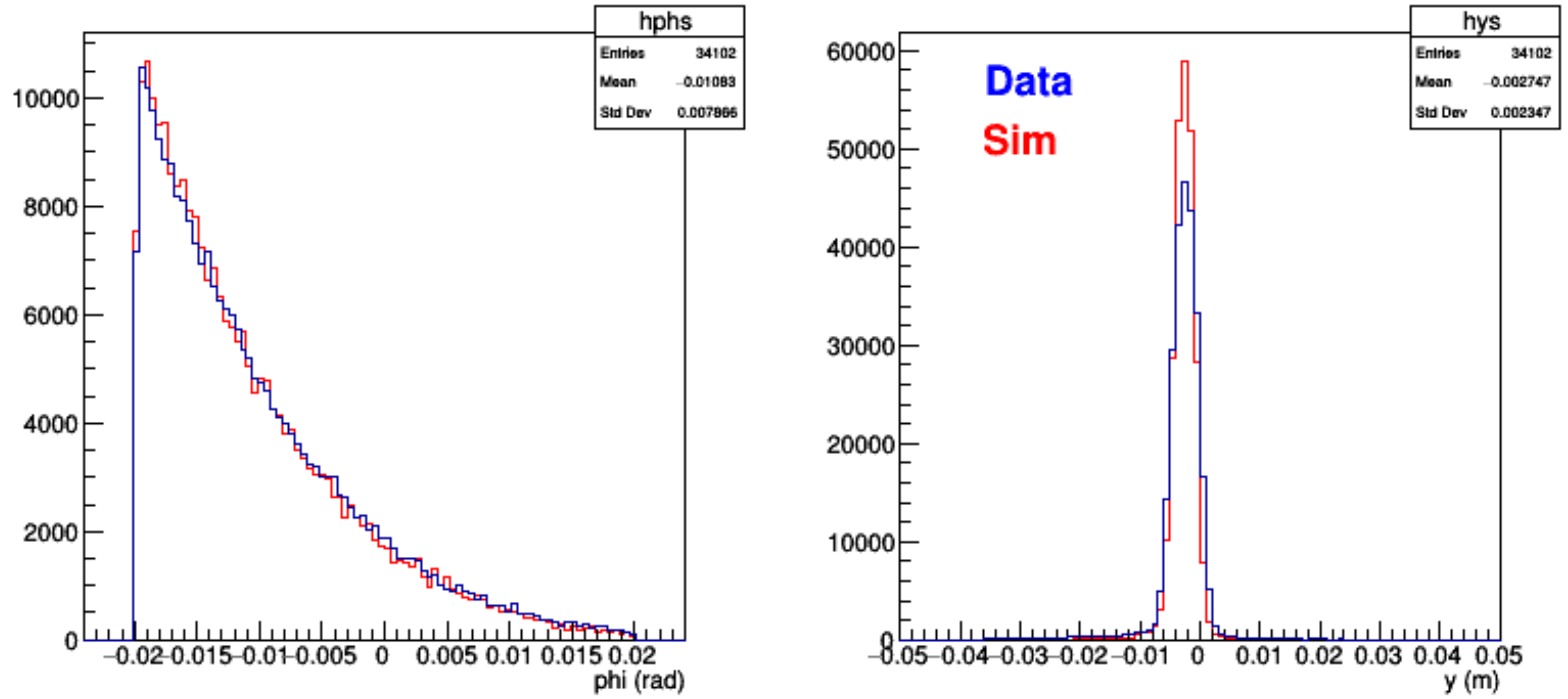
Each data line represents a constant beam-energy



ONGOING STUDIES: ELASTIC CROSS-SECTIONS AND LOW MOMENTUM NORMALIZATION



^{12}C elastic XS at 1260 MeV, 15 degrees



- Blue histograms are reconstructed data.
- Red histograms are monte-carlo:
  - Event sample generated from expected XS calculations (Fourier-Bessel fit to world data)
  - Radiative effects (internal, external, vertex) are handled, including exact bremsstrahlung distributions.
  - Resolution effects are applied by calculating the expected material effects of tracks passing through the VDC chamber materials.

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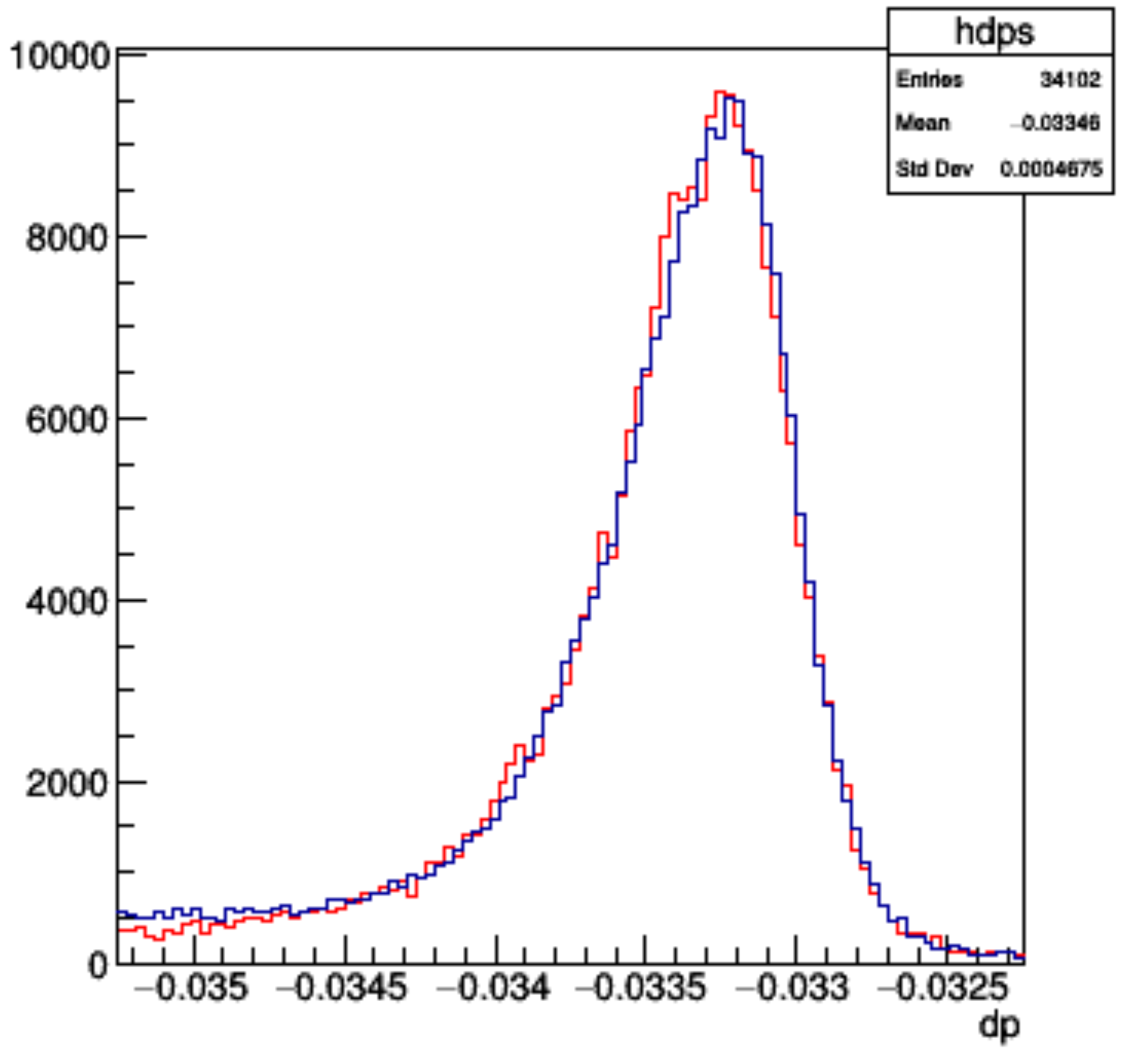

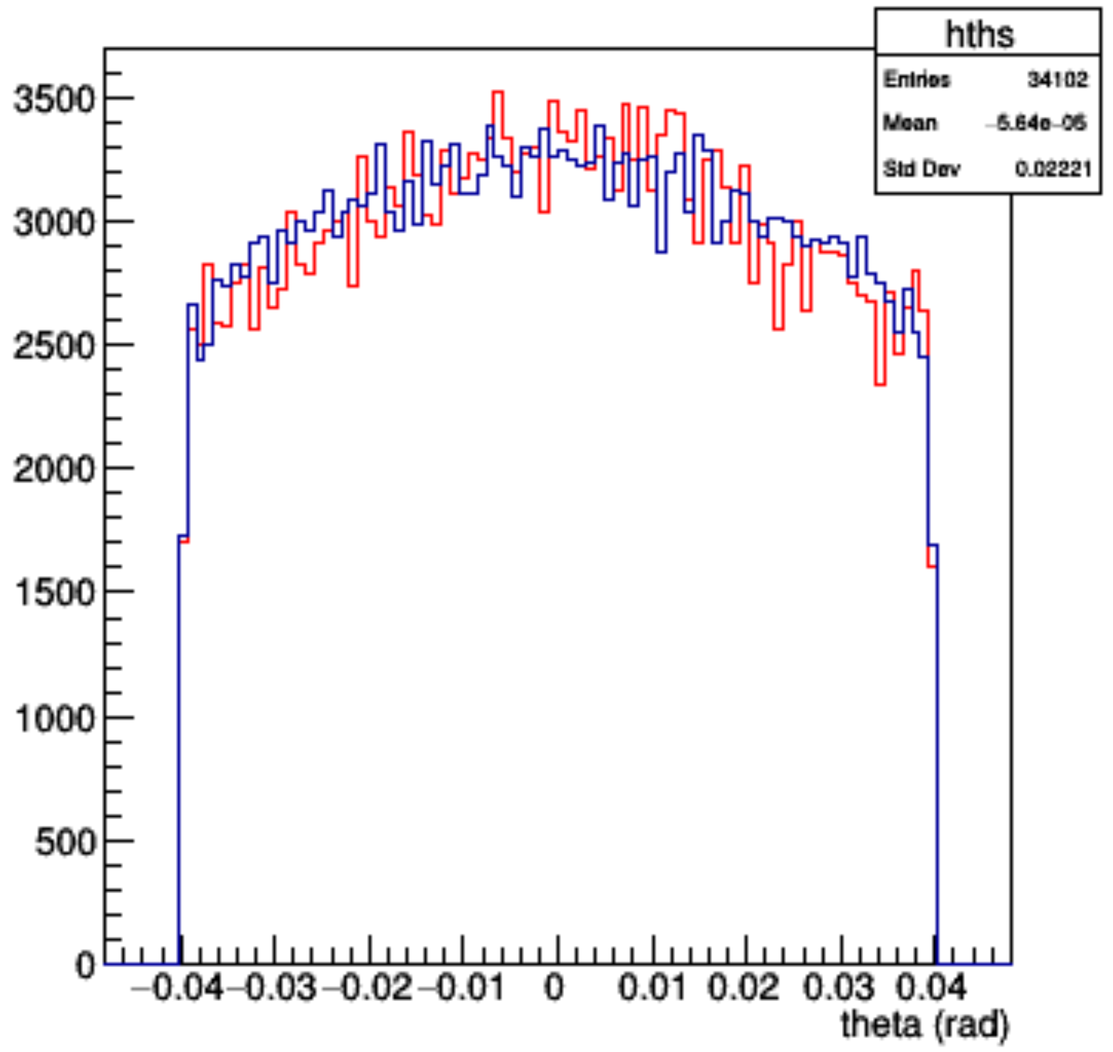

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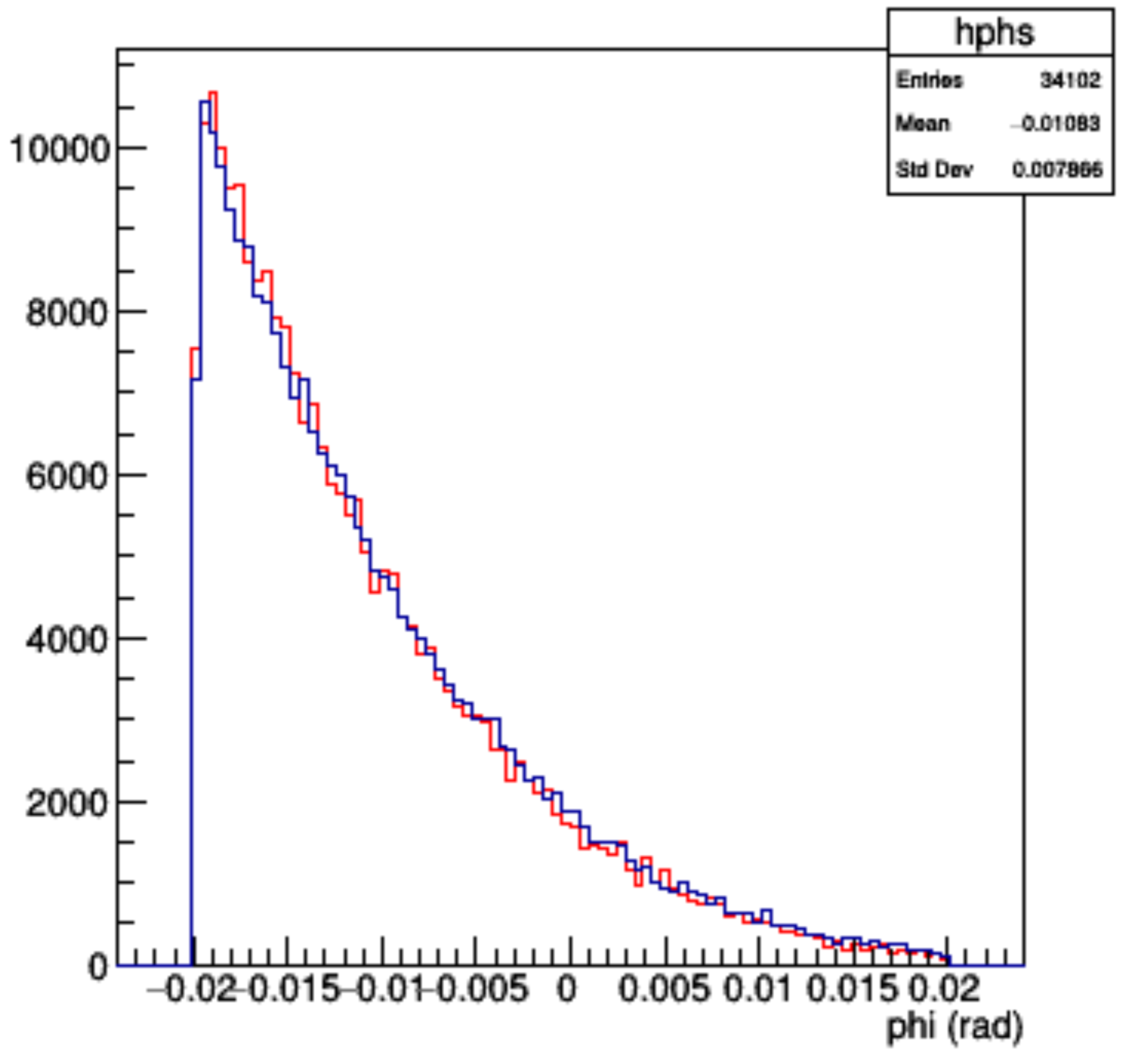

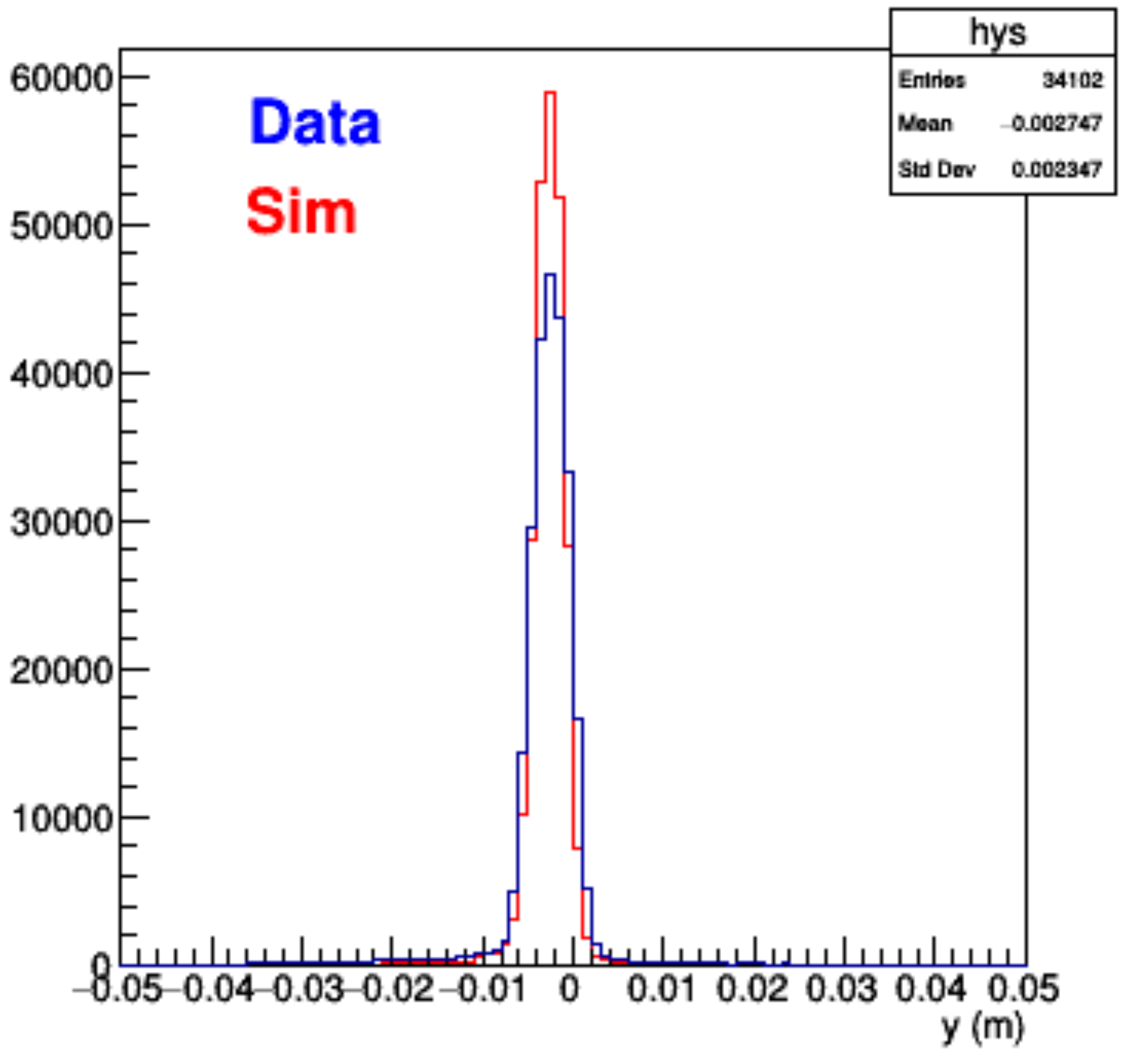

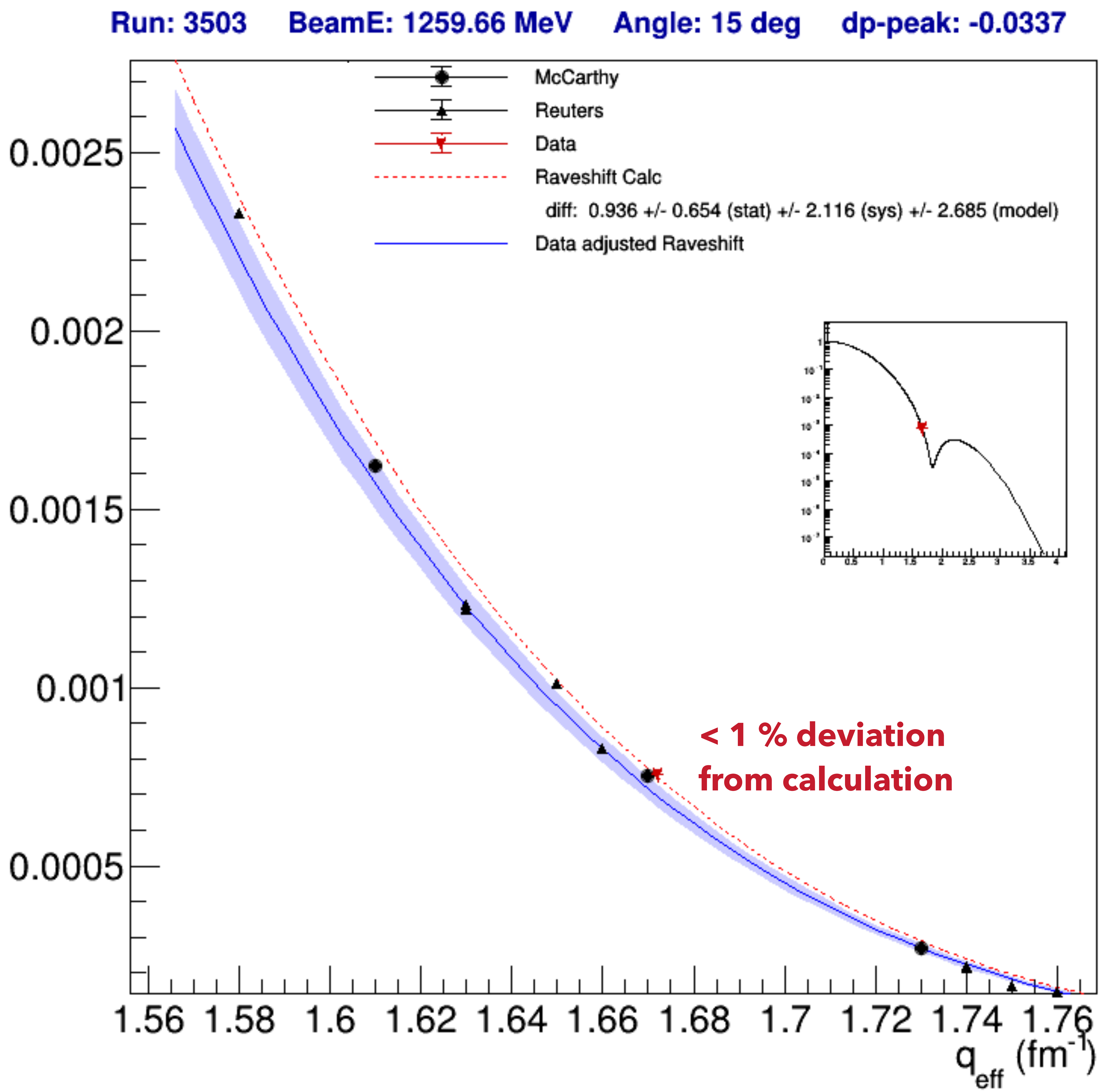

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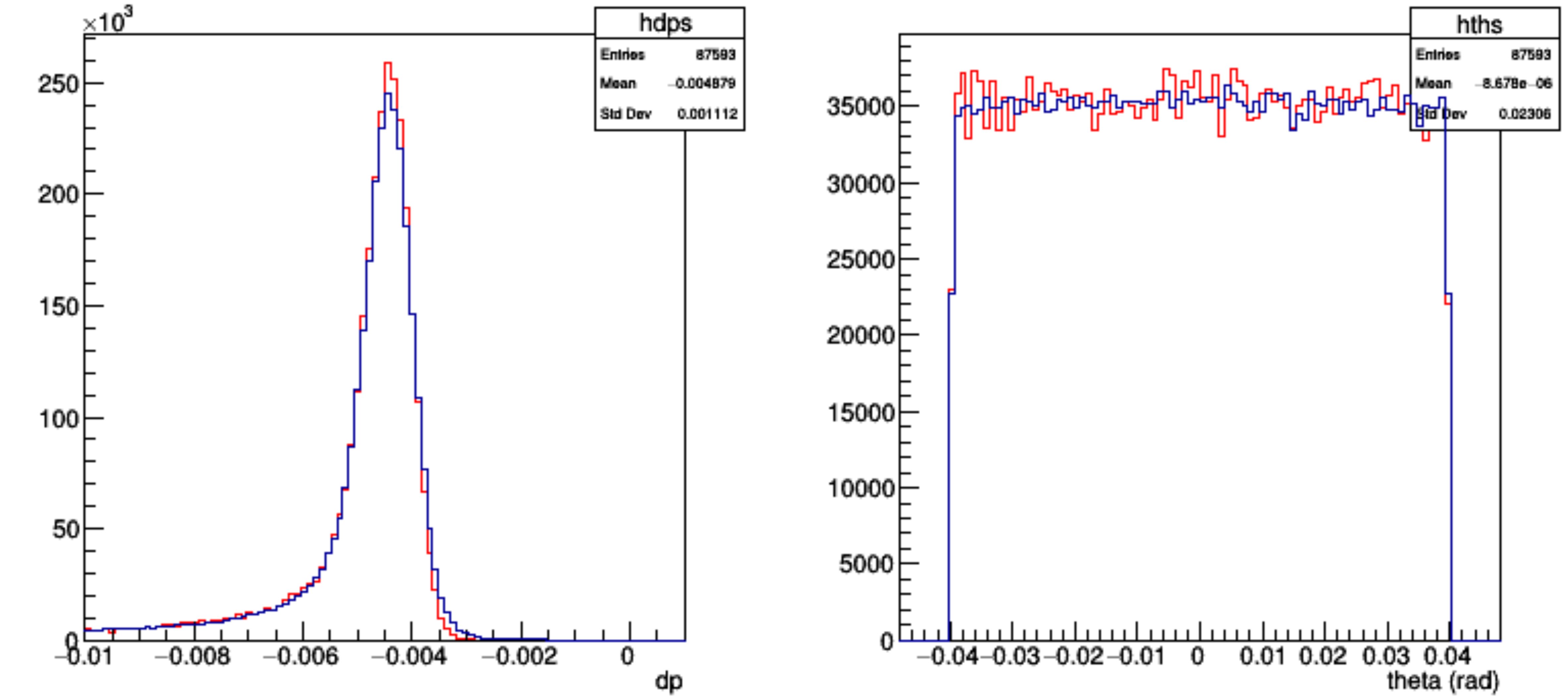
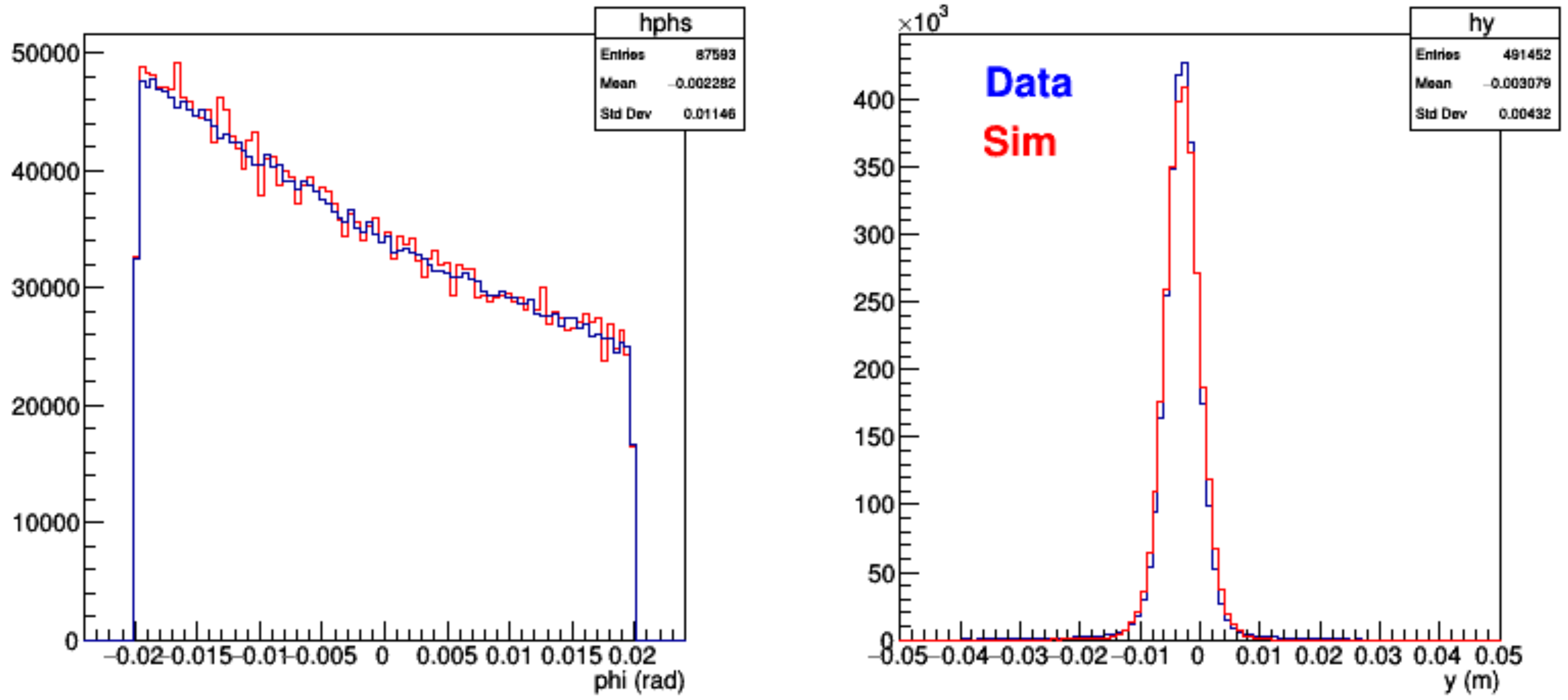
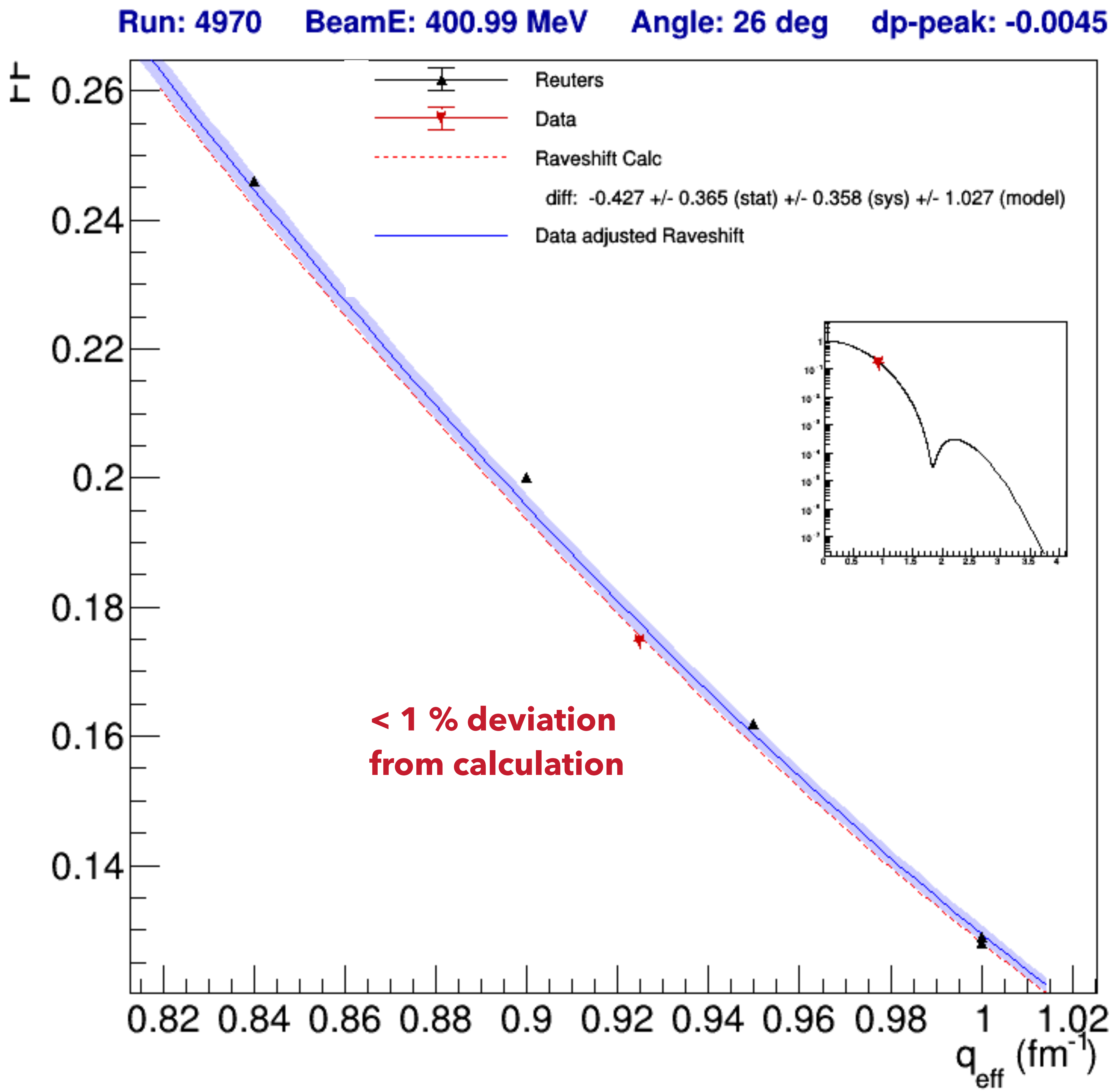


^{12}C elastic XS at 400 MeV, 26 degrees





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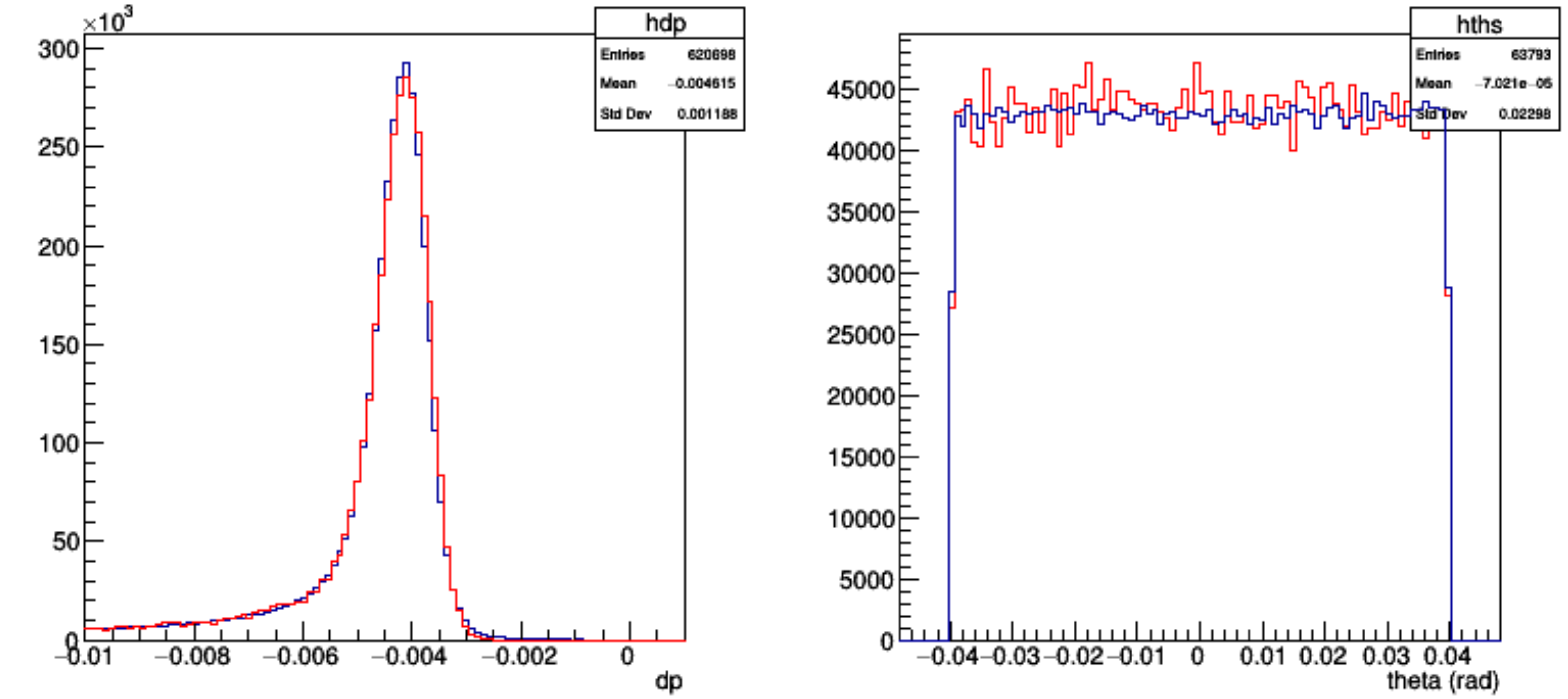
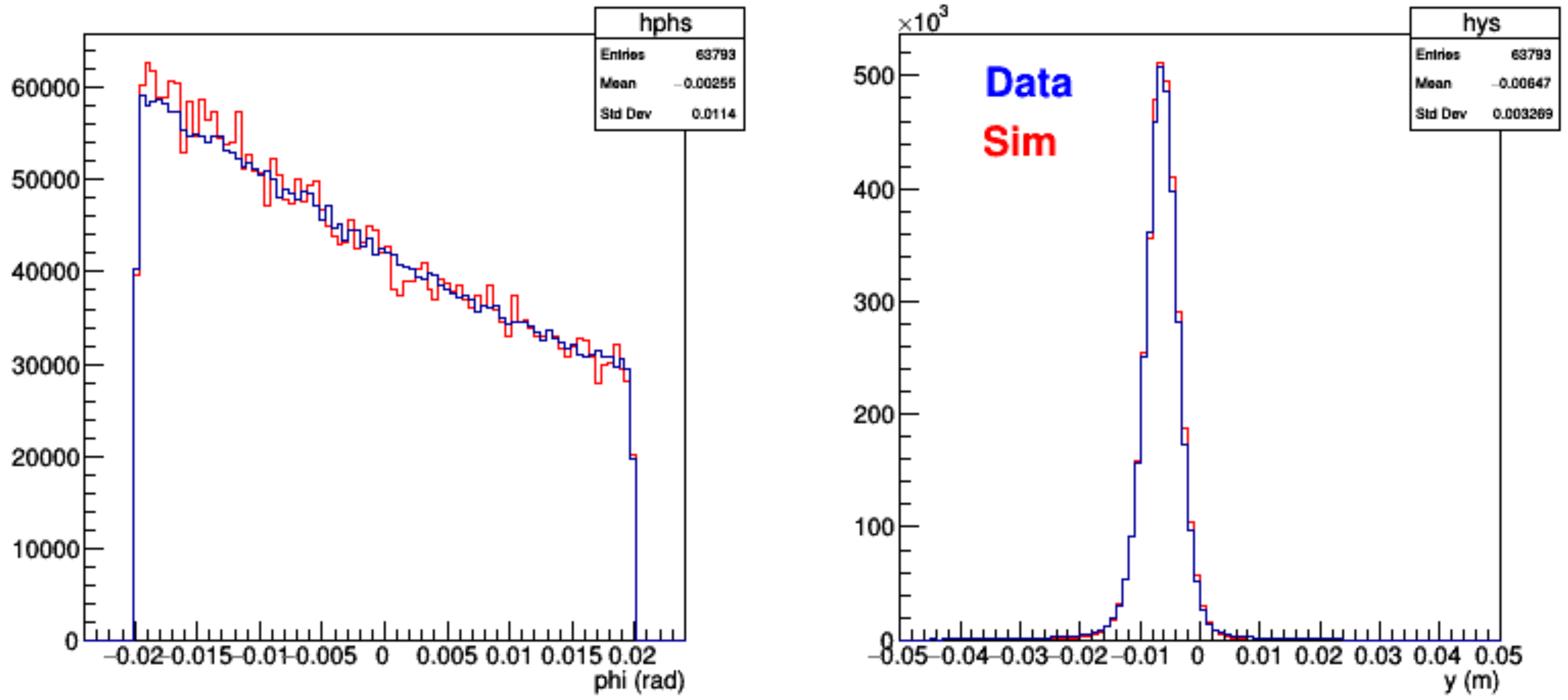
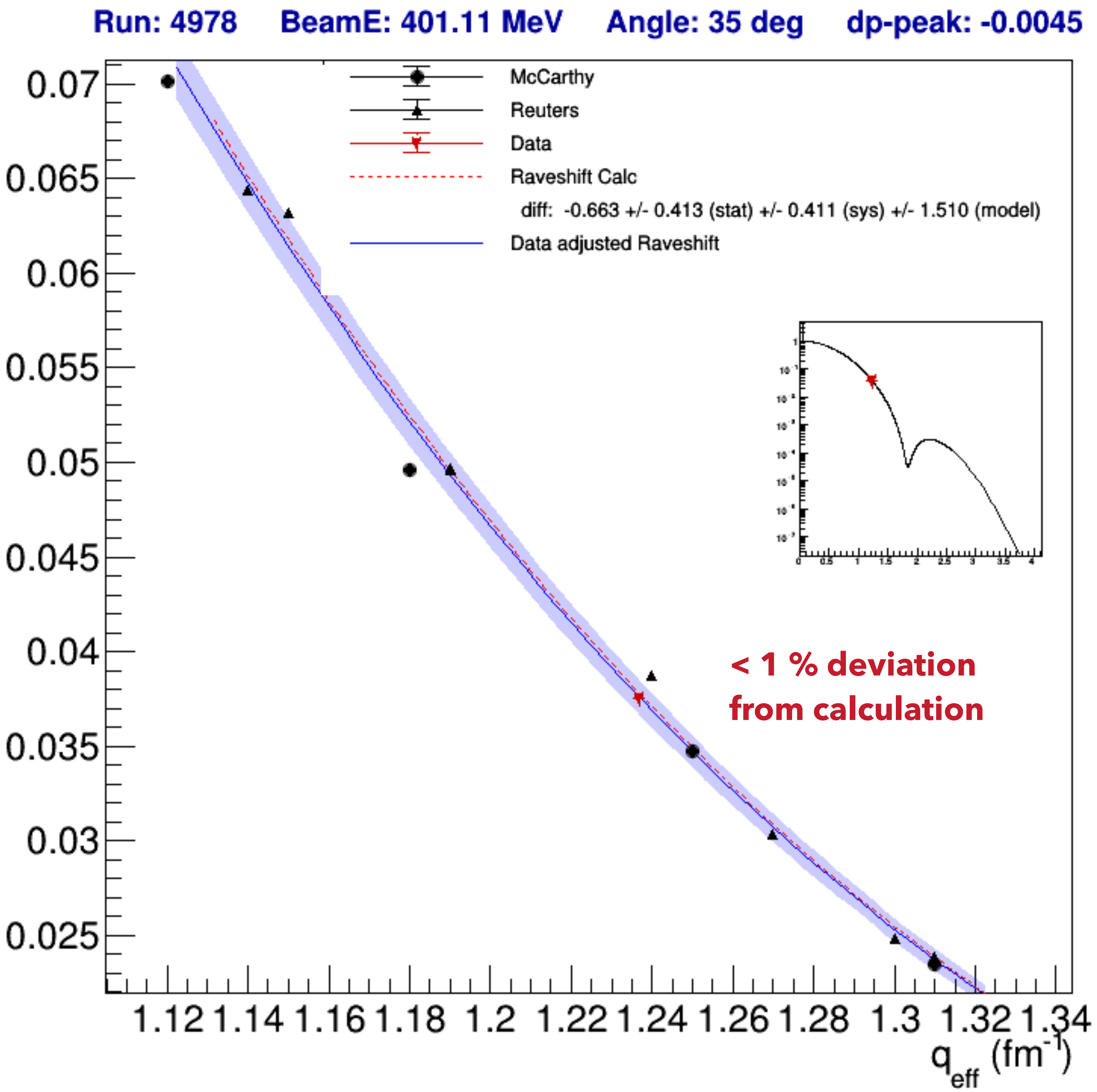


^{12}C elastic XS at 400 MeV, 35 degrees





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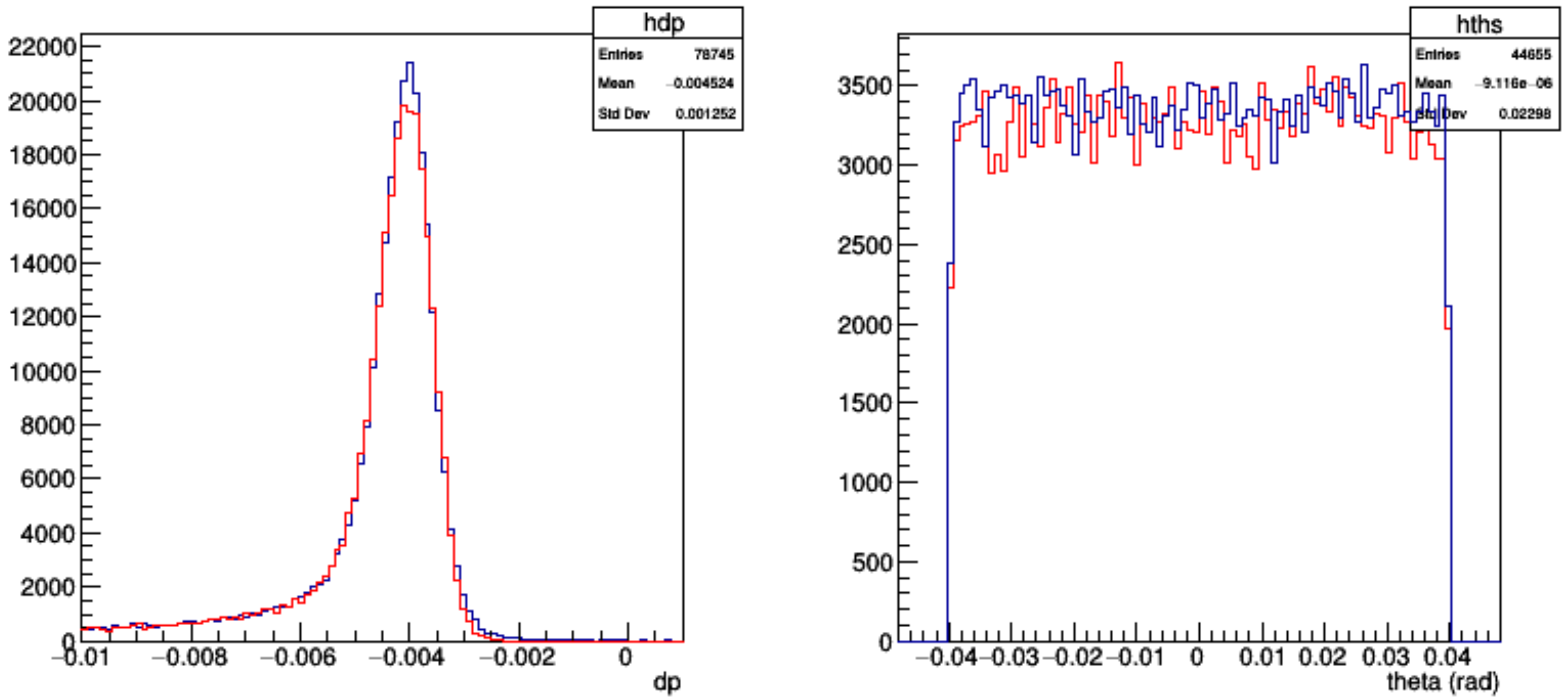
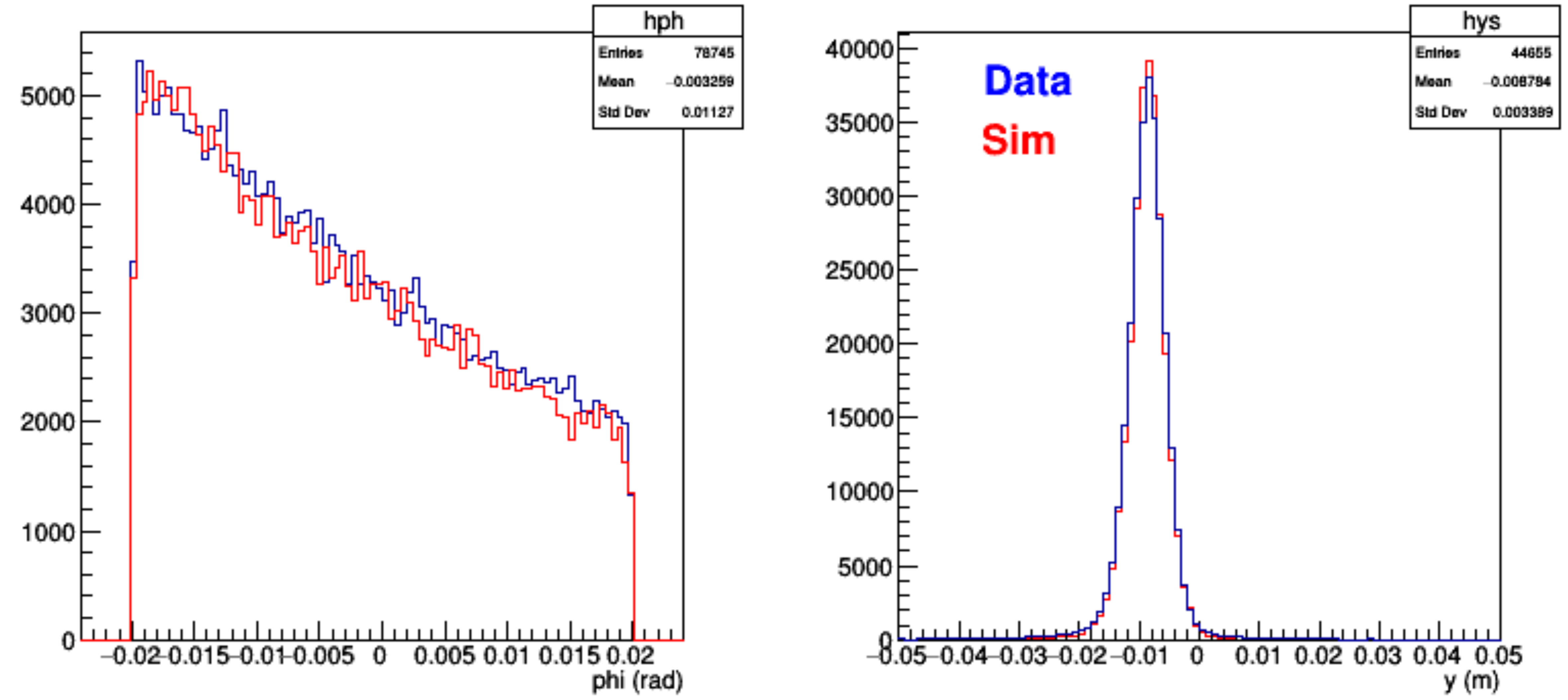
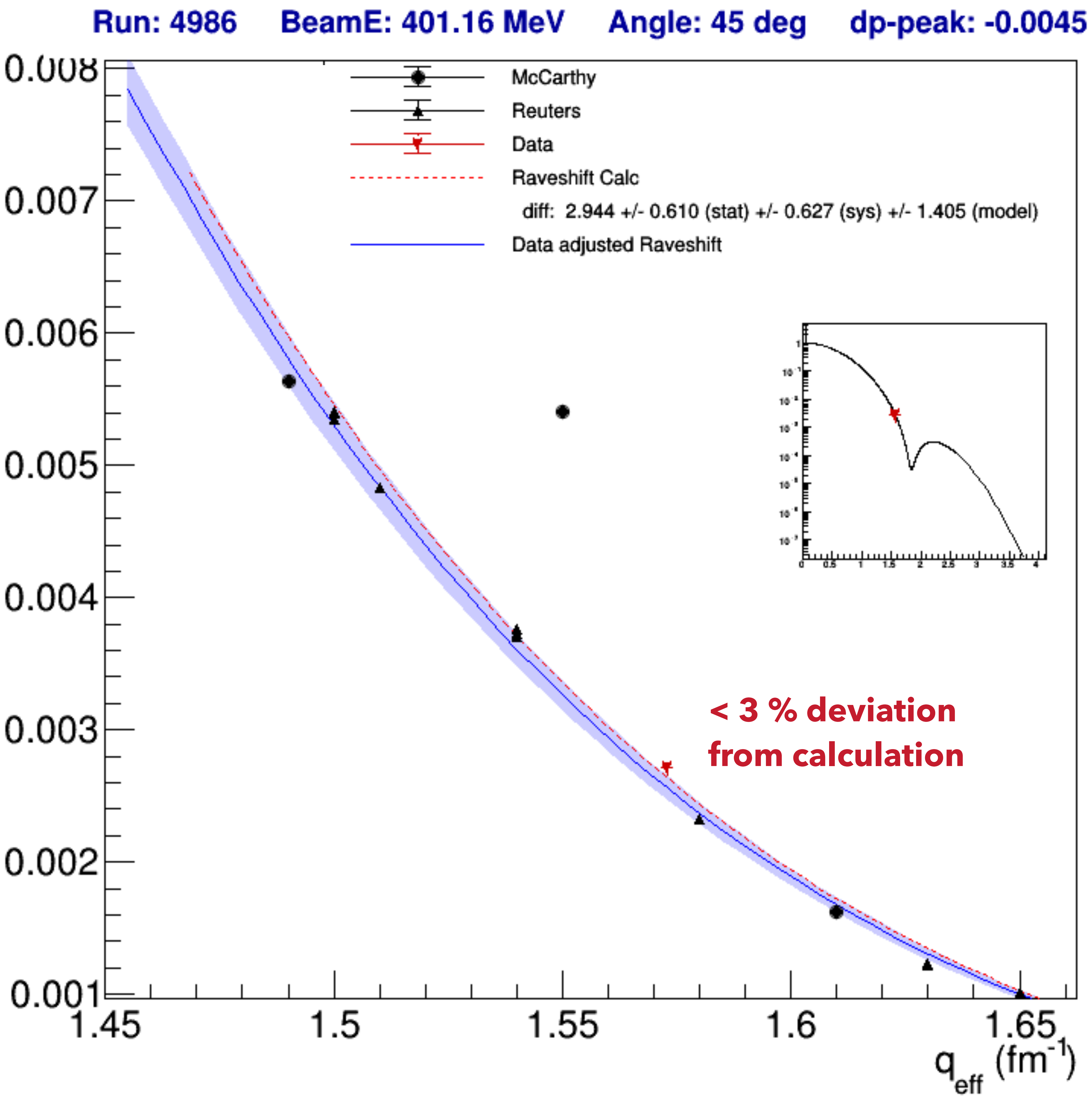


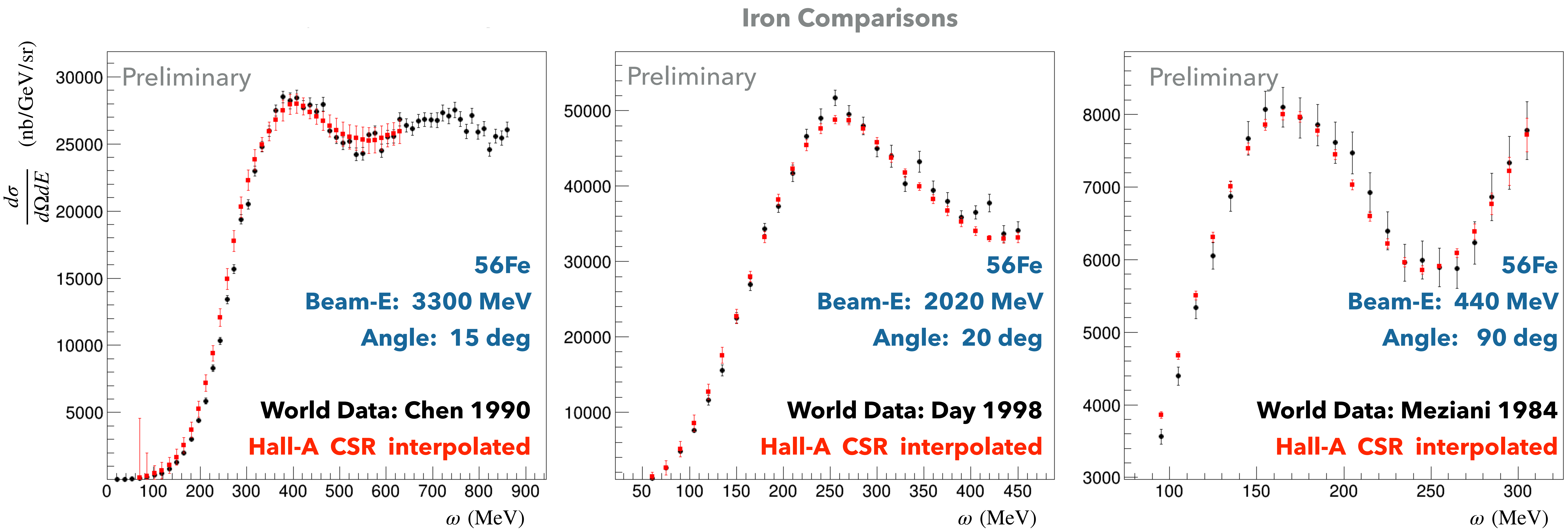
^{12}C elastic XS at 400 MeV, 45 degrees





COMPARISON TO WORLD DATA

- By using our available ω / |q| space over 4 angles, we can interpolate to any ω / |q| , and use Rosenbluth fits to calculate at a given angle.



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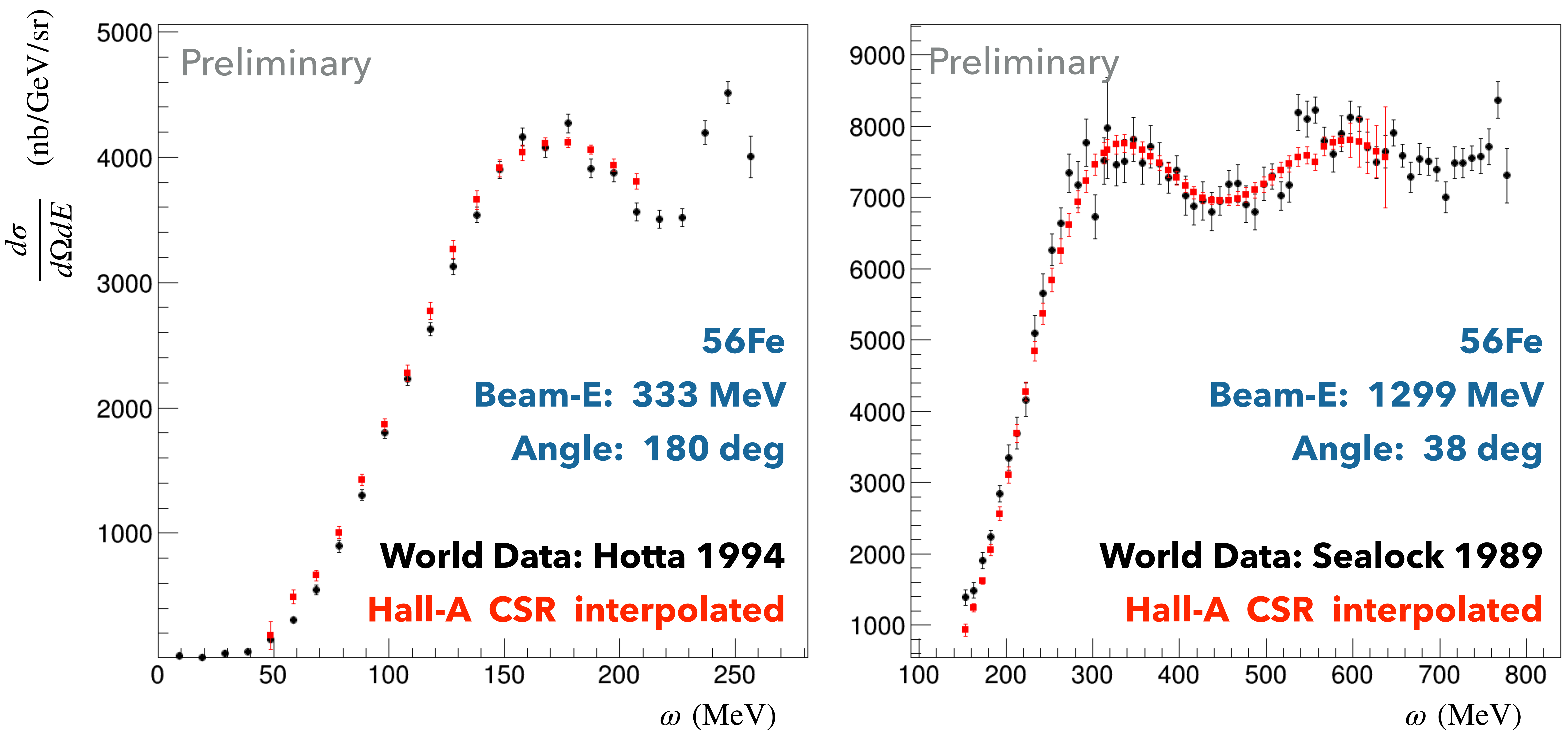
More Iron Comparisons



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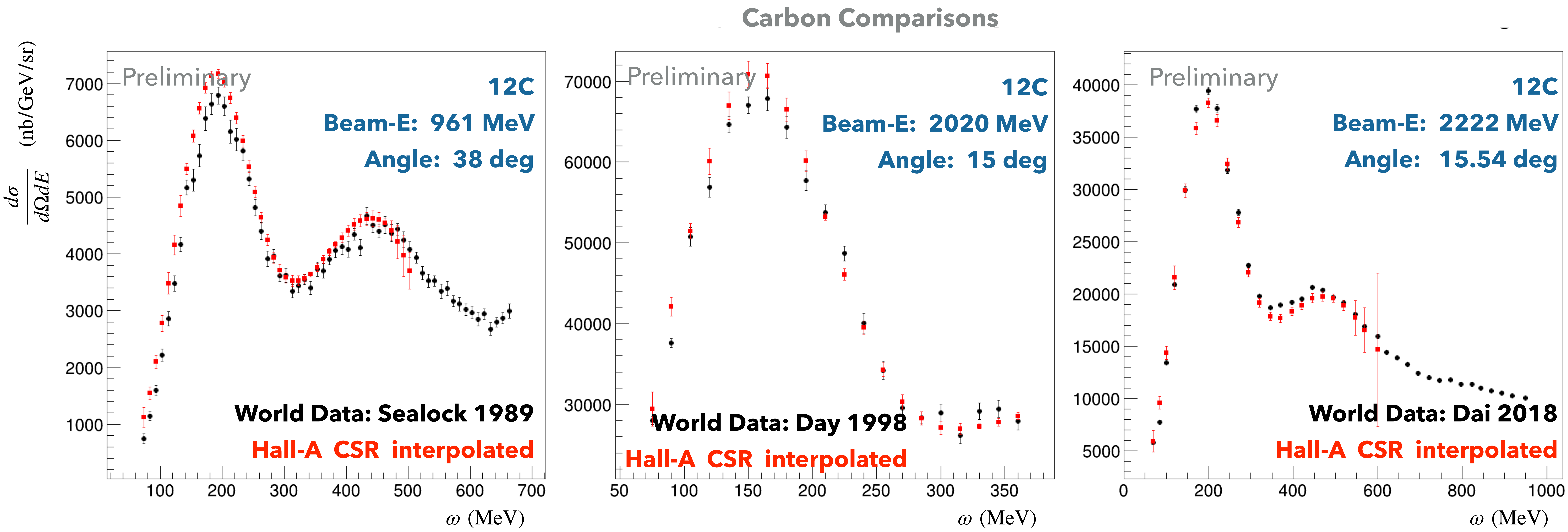
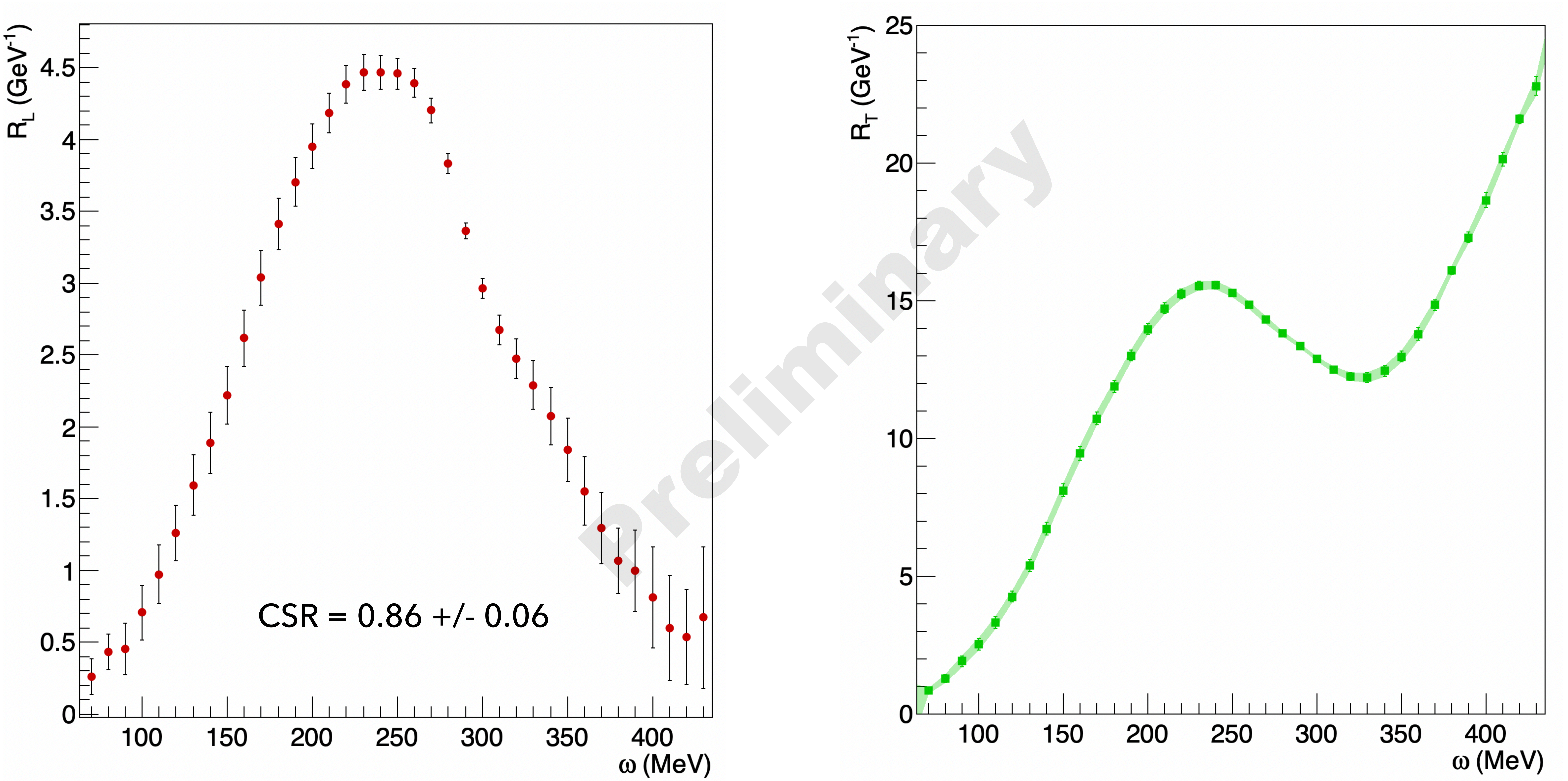


CSR CARBON

^{12}C at |q| = 650 MeV



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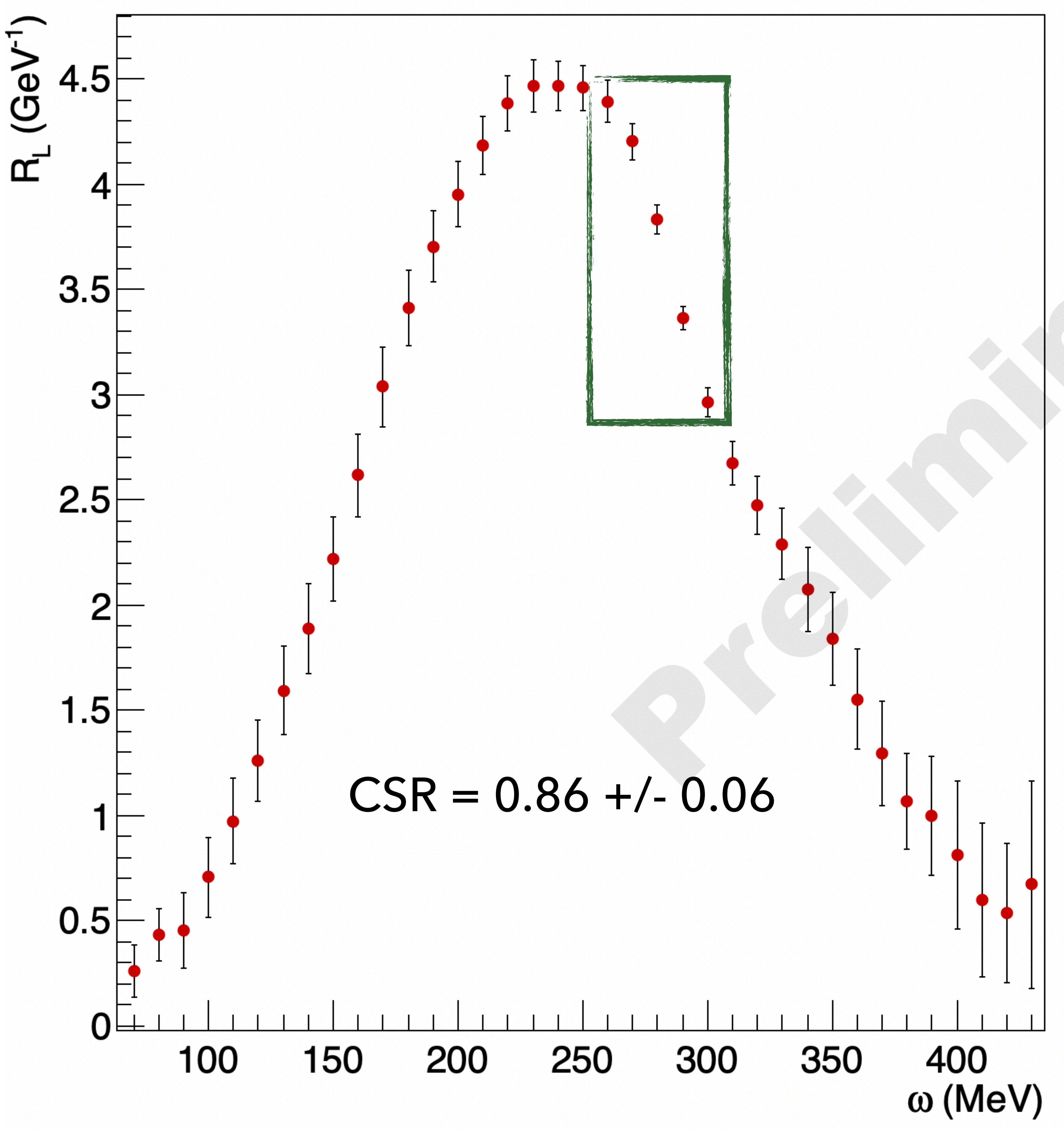

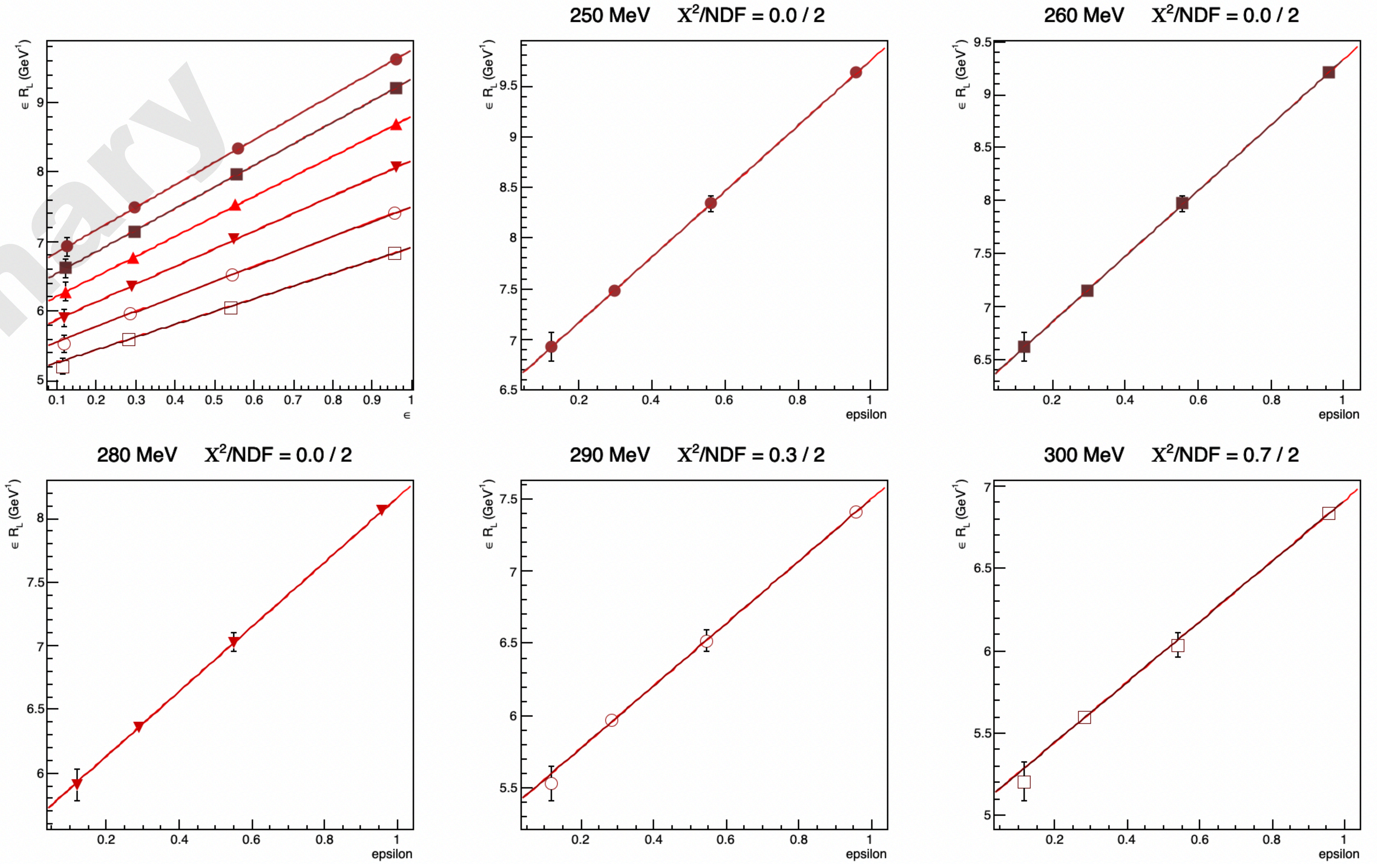

SUMMARY / LOOKING AHEAD

- Recent efforts:
  - Our understanding of the behavior of the response of the HRS at very low central momentum settings has improved.
  - Good understanding of Elastic XS's
  - Good agreement with world data provides confidence in XS extraction, radiative corrections, efficiencies, and interpolation methodology.
- Looking ahead:
  - LHRS/ RHRS (redundant measurements) comparisons need to be revisited with latest updates to low momentum HRS response.
  - The Iron and Carbon CSR is very close to completion (expected this year).
    - Following those, we need to focus on extended target extraction (including Helium, se Kai Jin's talk next).

THANK YOU!!!

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PEOPLE

and
Hall-A collaboration

PhD Students **Spokespersons** **Run Coordinators**