

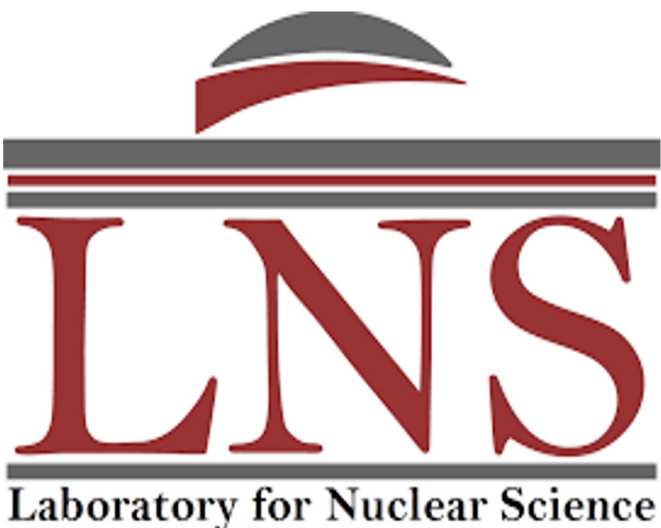


Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology



TEL AVIV אוניברסיטת
UNIVERSITY תל אביב

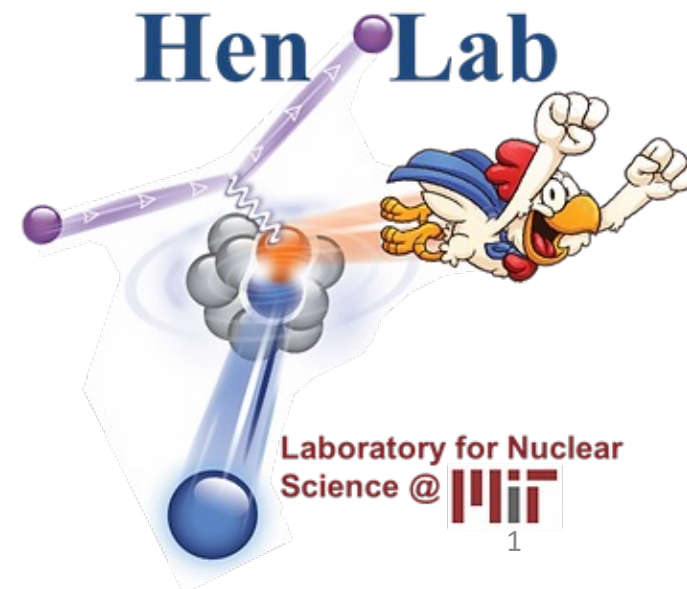
The Onset of Short Range Correlation (SRC)



Igor Korover

2024 JLUO Annual Meeting

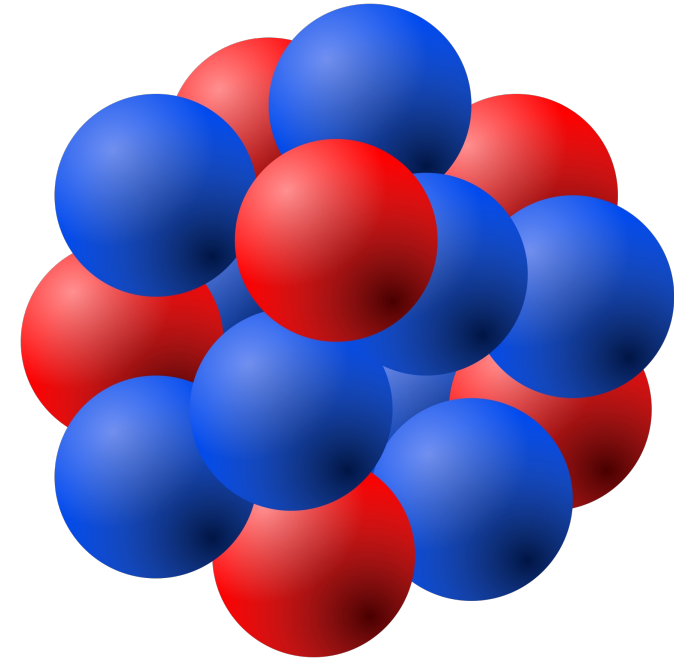
June 10, 2024



The Nuclear Challenge

1. Many-body problem

$$\sum_i \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) \right\} + U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t)$$

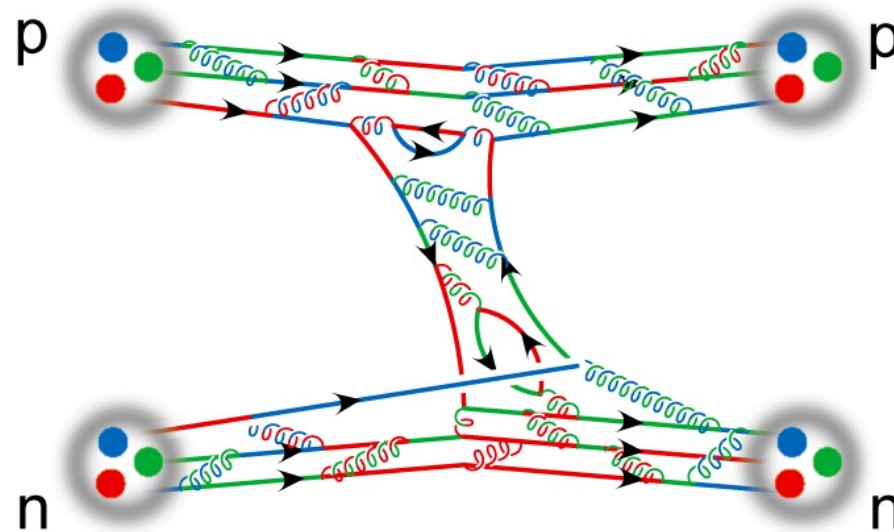
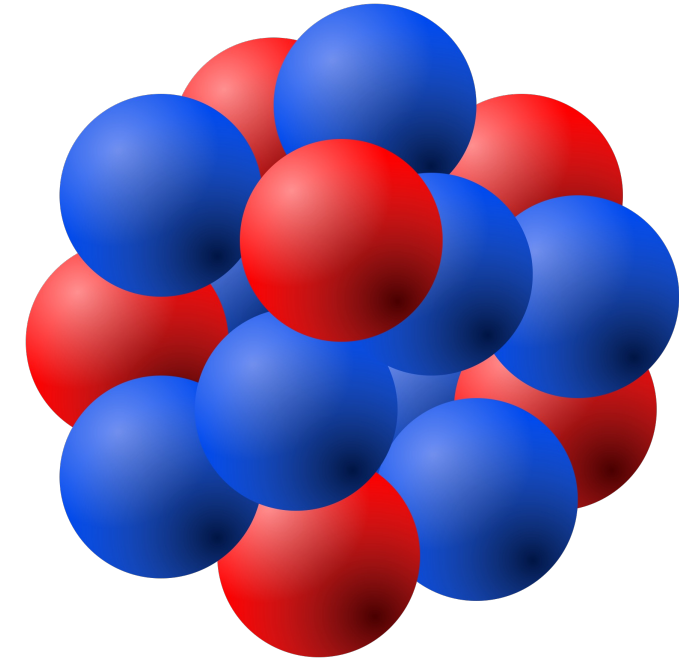


The Nuclear Challenge

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$$\sum_i \left\{ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \nabla_i^2 \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) \right\} + U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N, t)$$

2. Complex QCD interaction

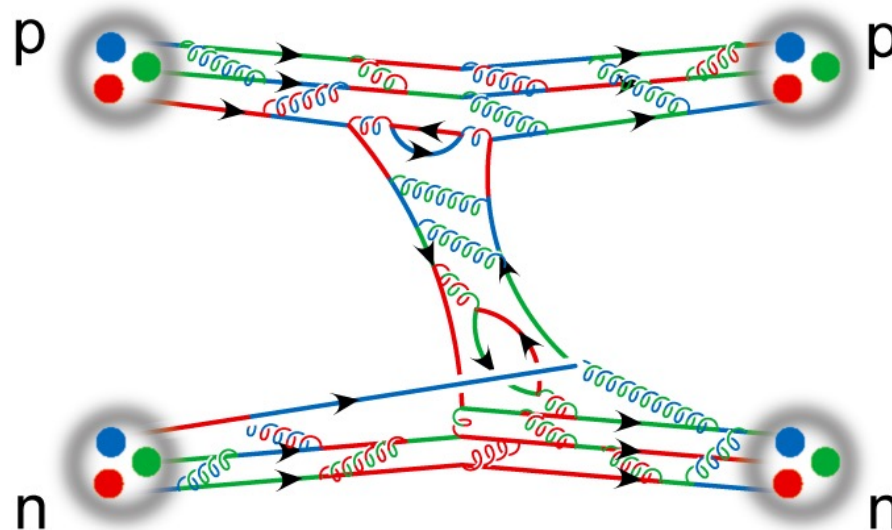
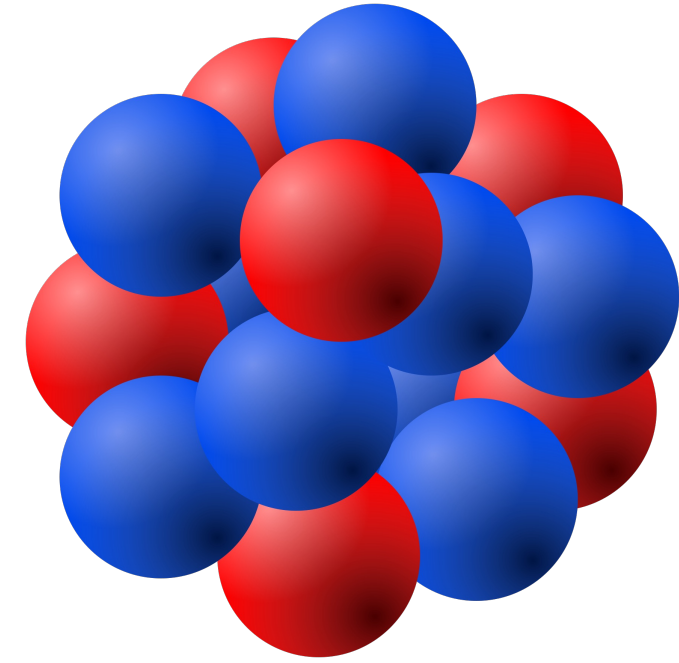


The Nuclear Challenge

1. Many-body problem

→ Numerical Technics (Quantum Monte Carlo, Lattice ...)

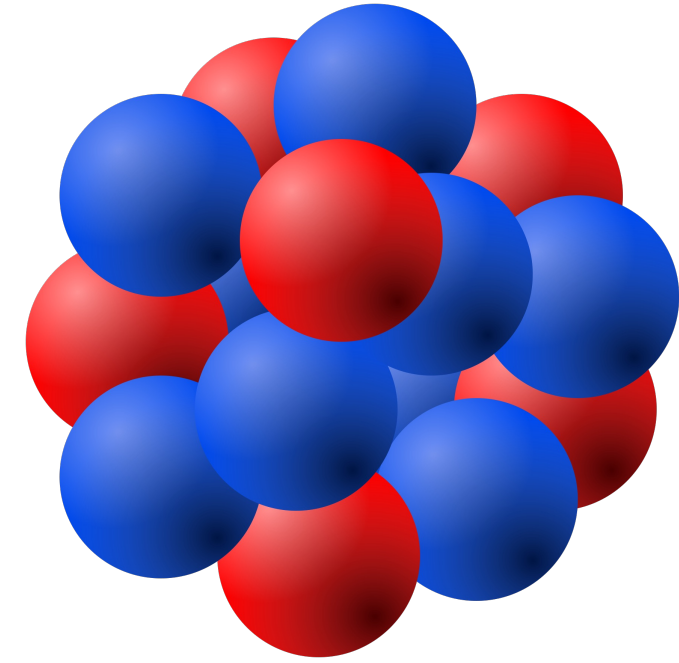
2. Complex QCD interaction



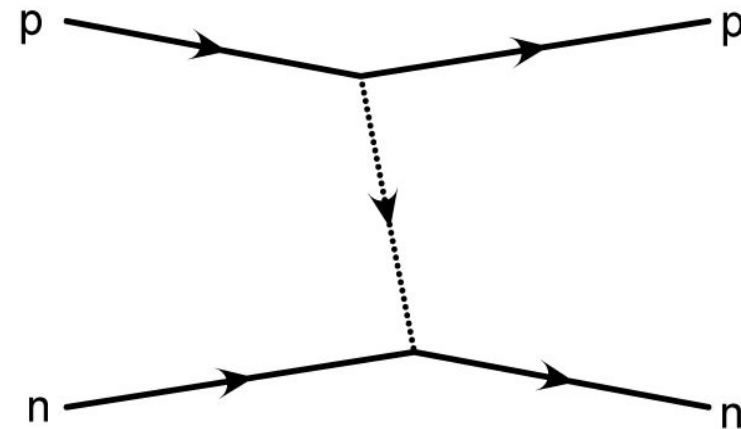
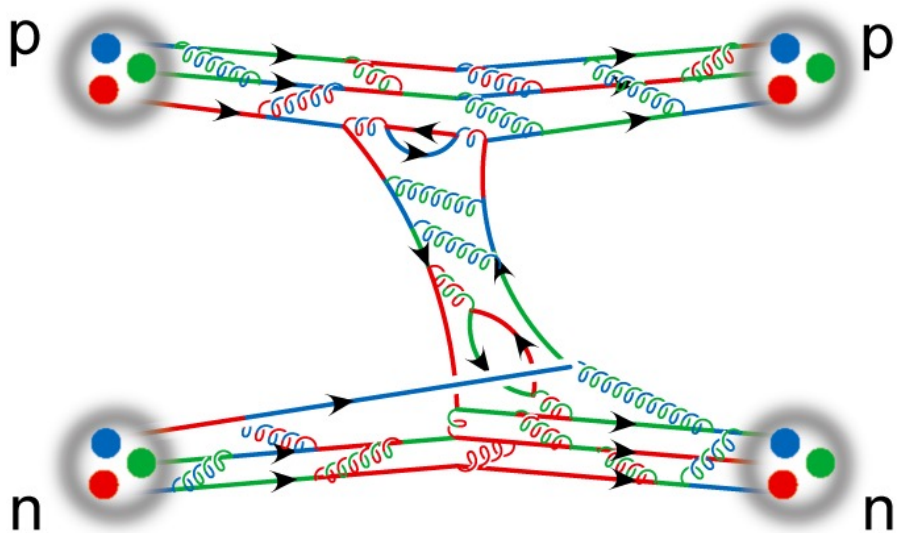
The Nuclear Challenge

1. Many-body problem

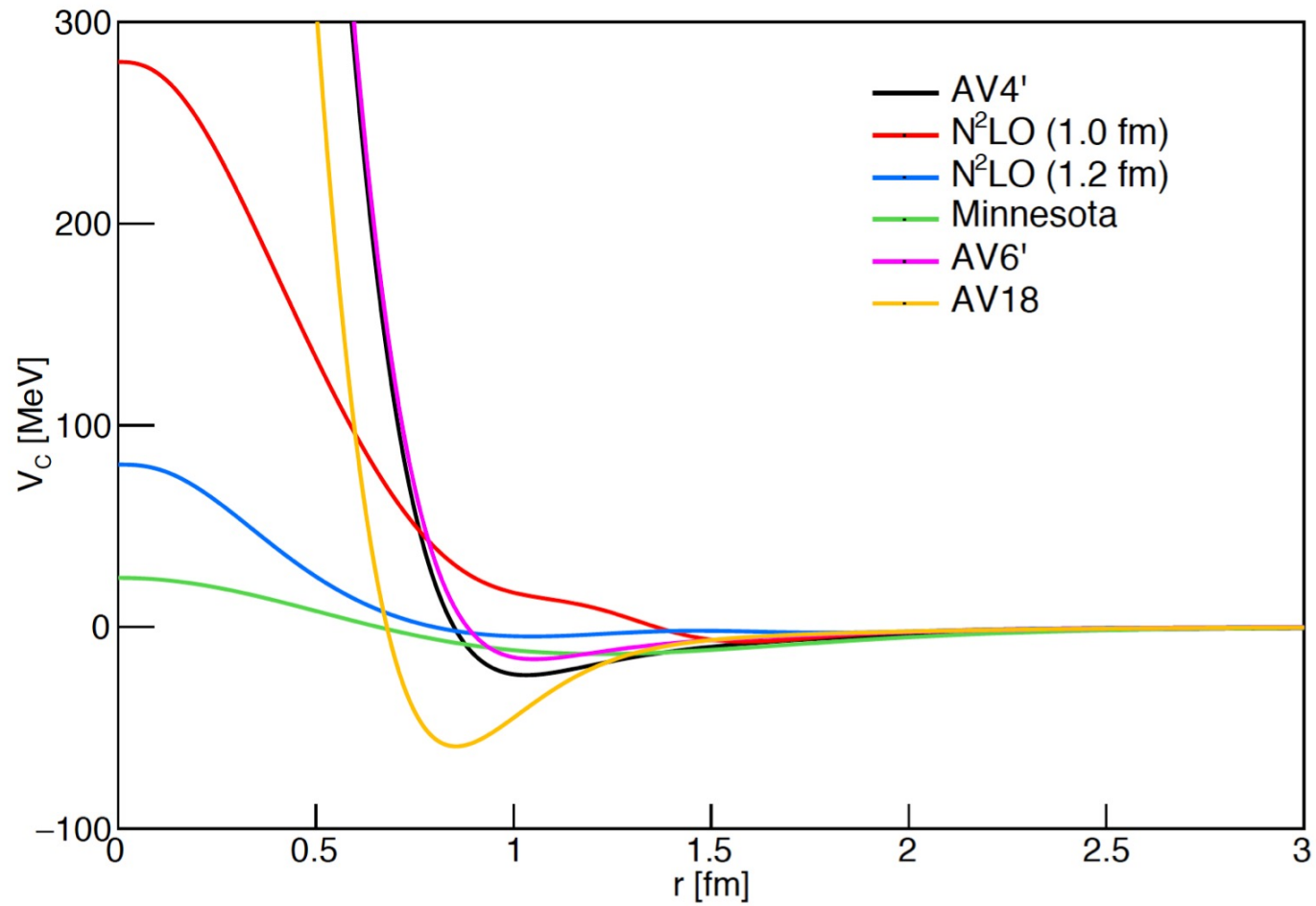
→ Numerical Technics (Quantum Monte Carlo, Lattice ...)



2. Complex ~~QCD~~ Effective interaction

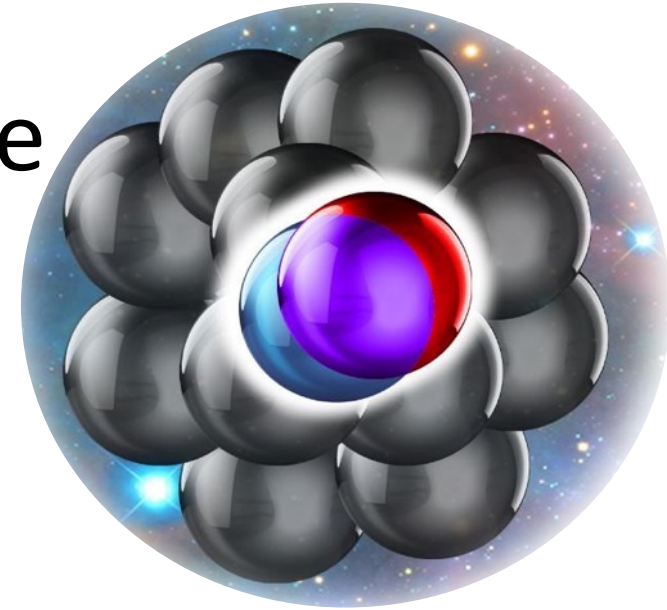


NN interaction is highly uncertain at short distance.

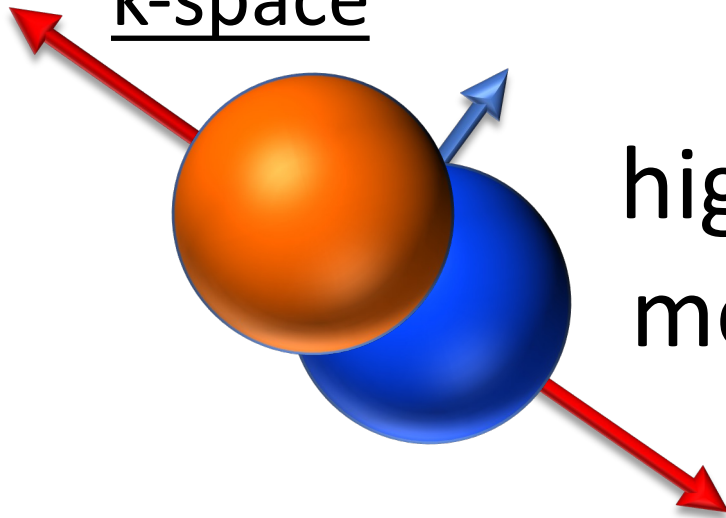


r-space

Nucleon pairs that are close together in the nucleus

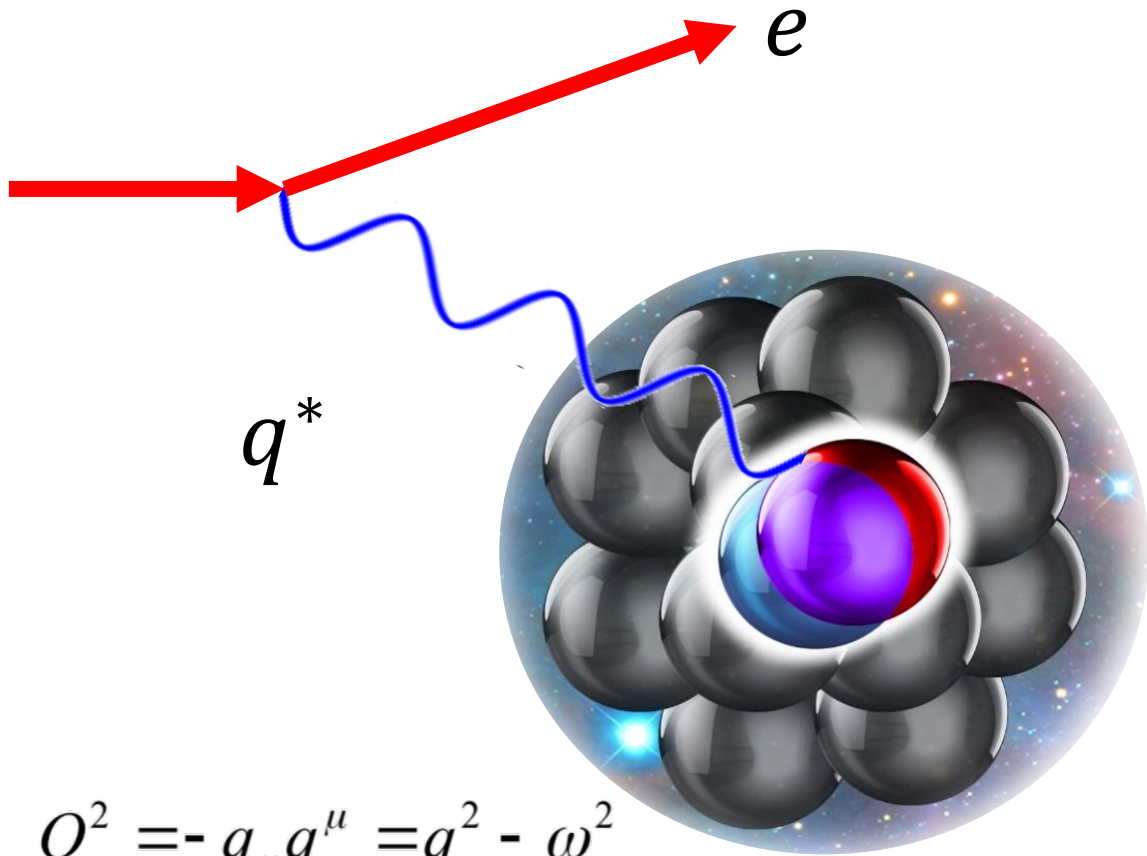


k-space



high *relative* and lower *c.m.* momentum compared to k_F

2N - SRC measurements



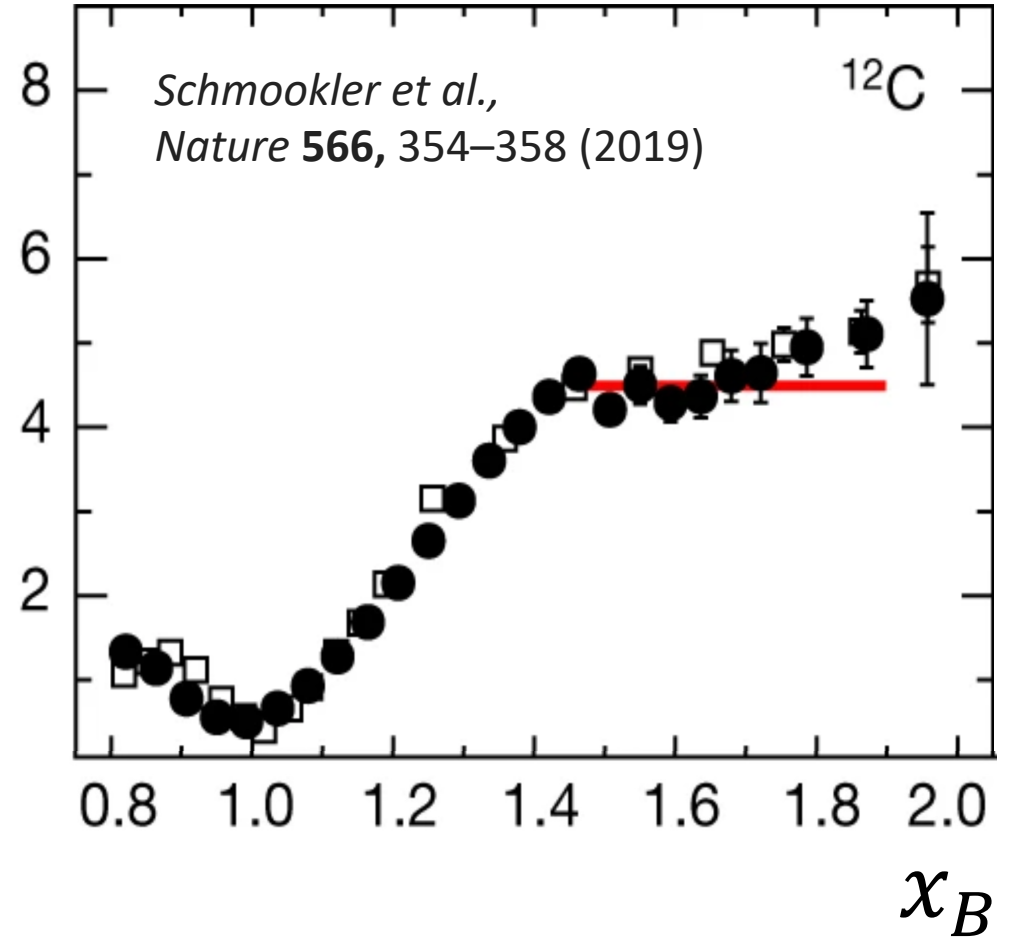
$$Q^2 = -q_\mu q^\mu = q^2 - \omega^2$$

$$\omega = E' - E$$

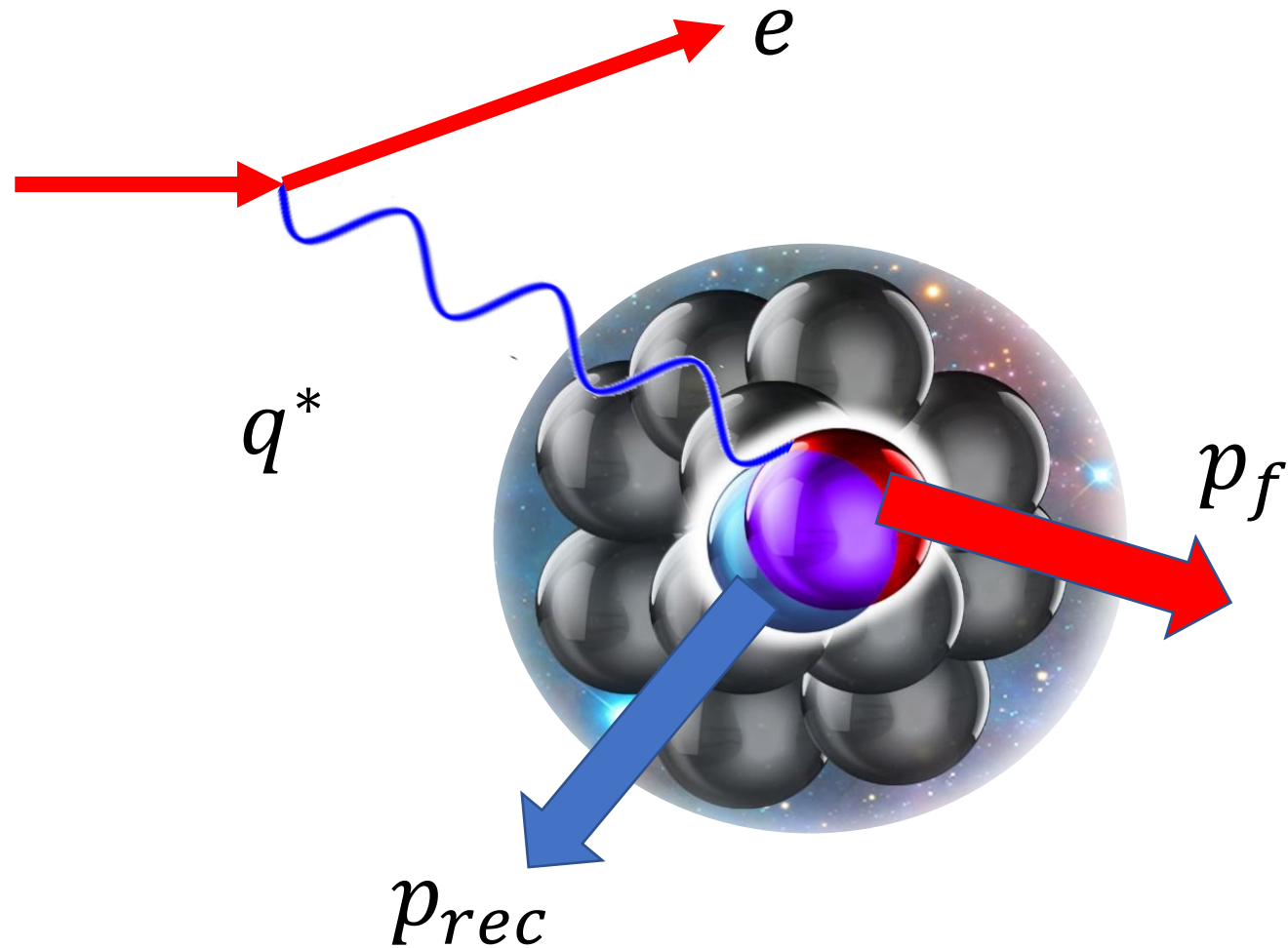
$$x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2m\omega}$$

$$R = \frac{\sigma_A(x_B)/A}{\sigma_d(x_B)/2}$$

Inclusive Scattering

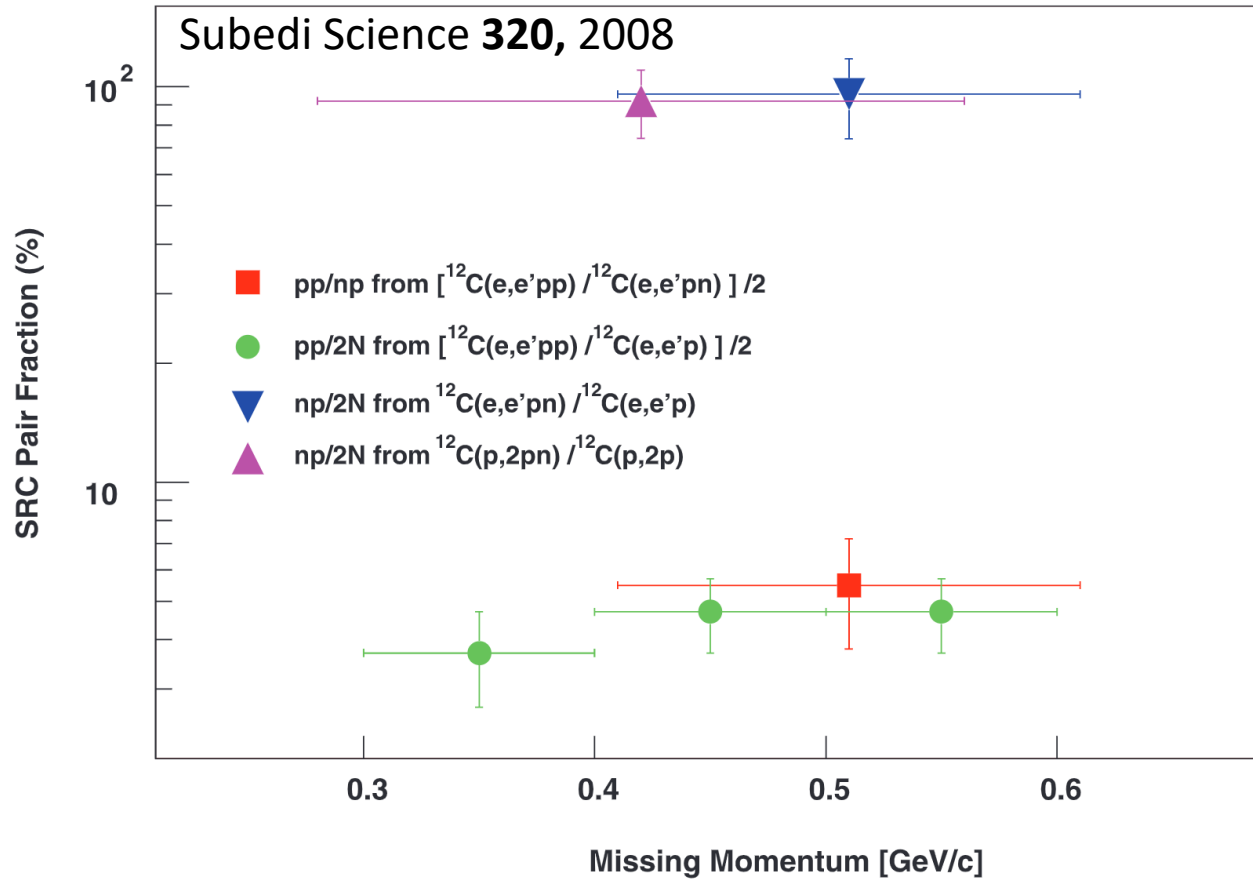


2N - SRC measurements: Exclusive scattering



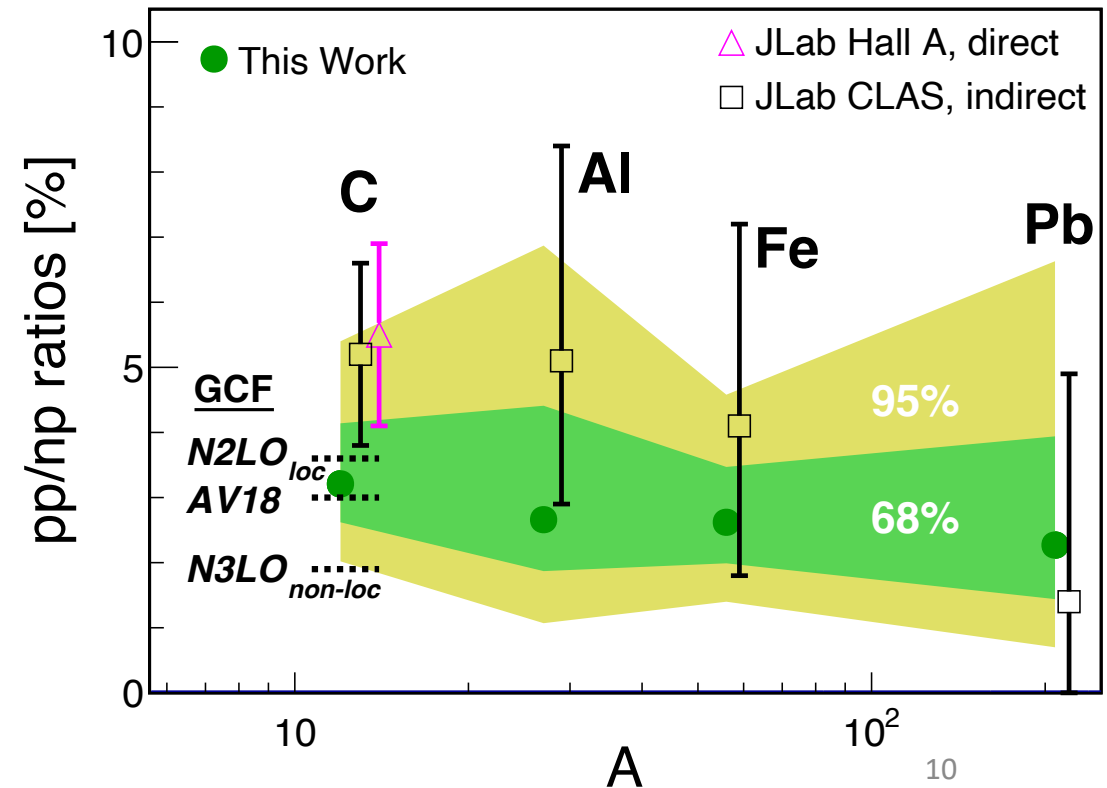
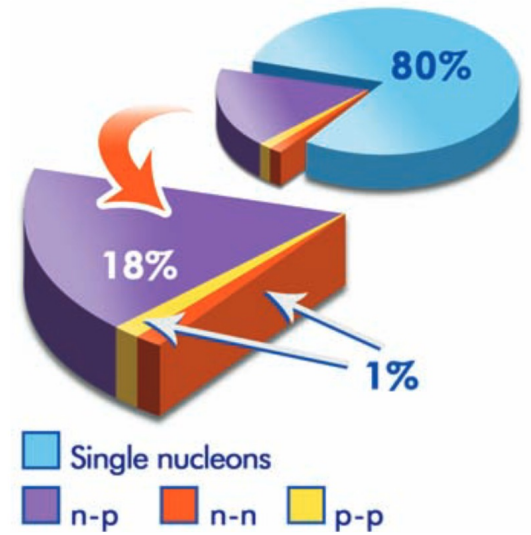
$$p_{missing} = p_f - q$$

Exclusive Scattering

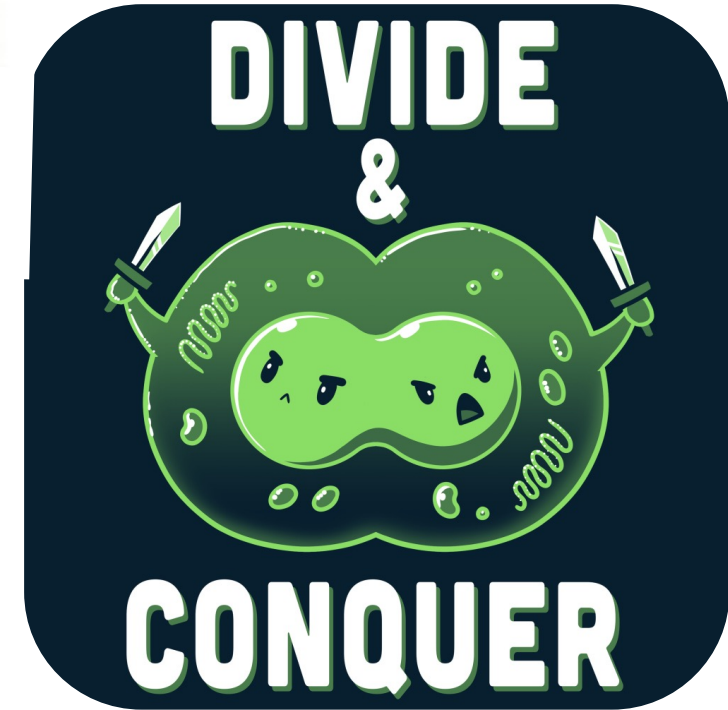
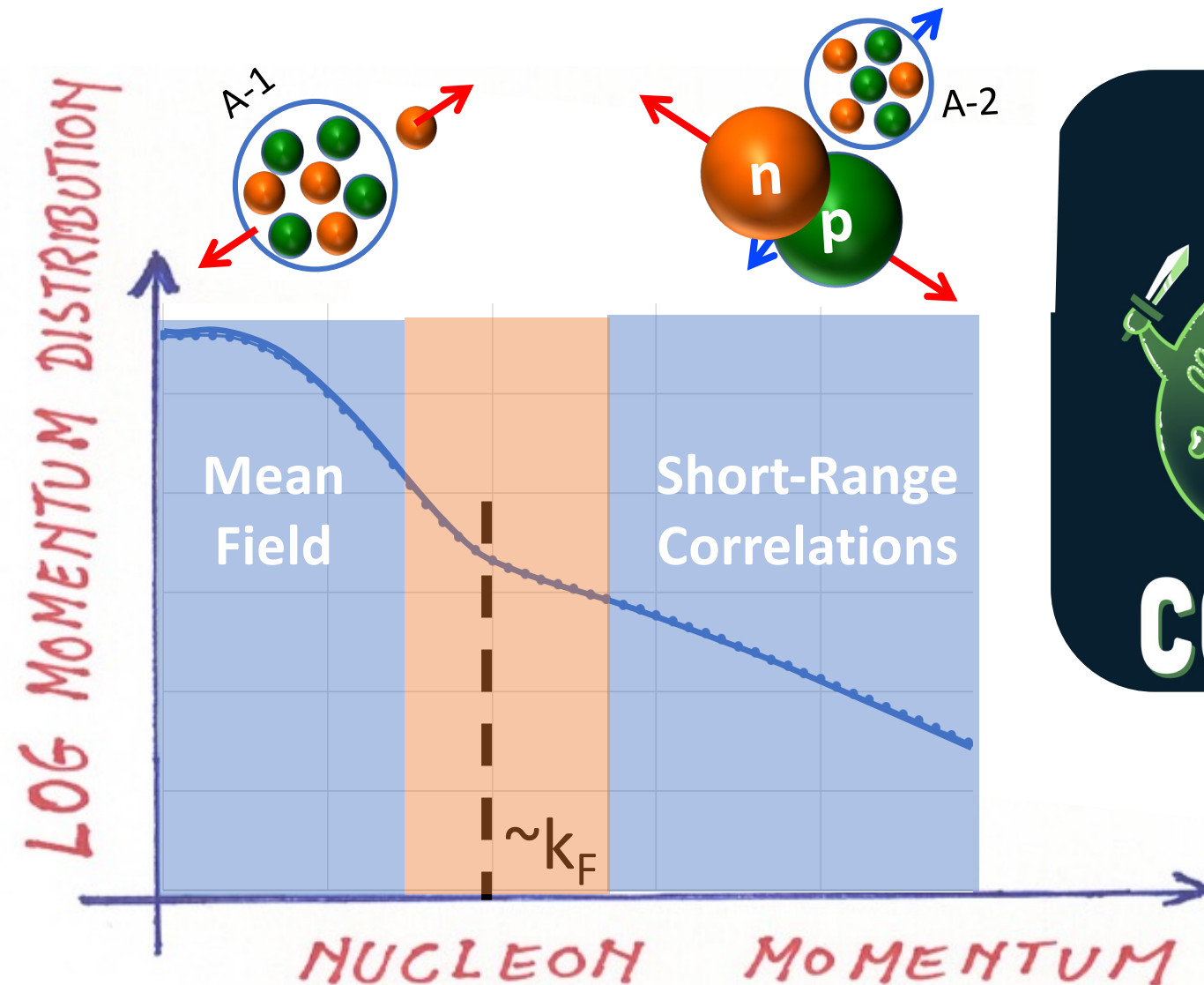


Dominance of np 2N-SRC pairs

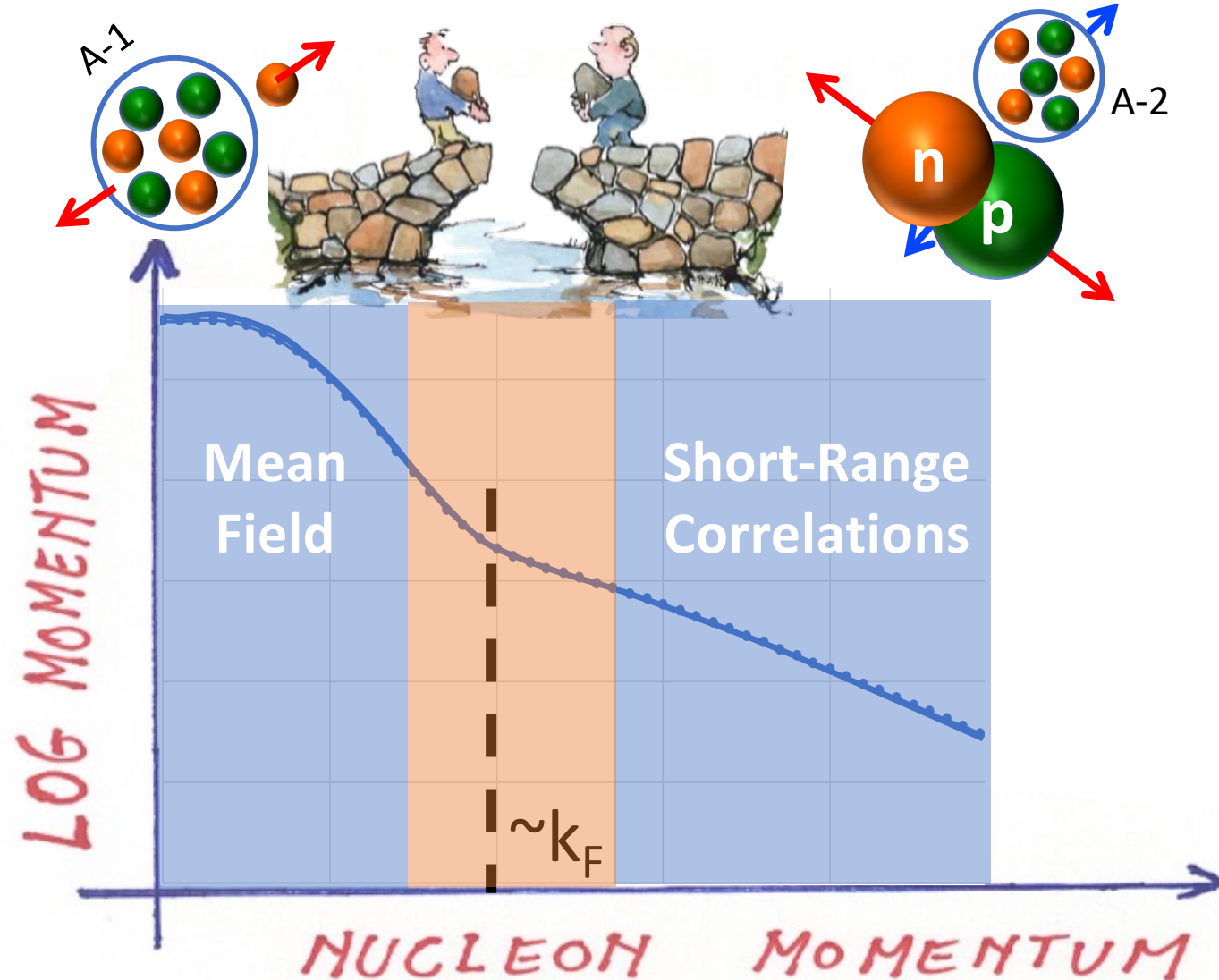
Duer, PRL (2019); Duer, Nature (2018); Hen, Science (2014);
 Korover, PRL (2014); Subedi, Science (2008); Shneor, PRL (2007);
 Piassetzky, PRL (2006); Tang, PRL (2003);



High-Resolution nuclear wave function

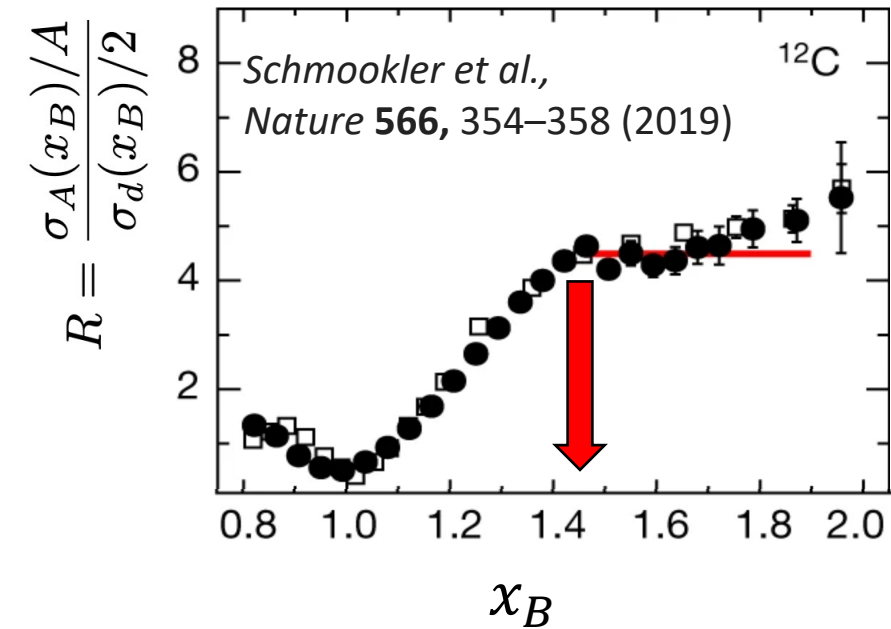


High-Resolution nuclear wave function

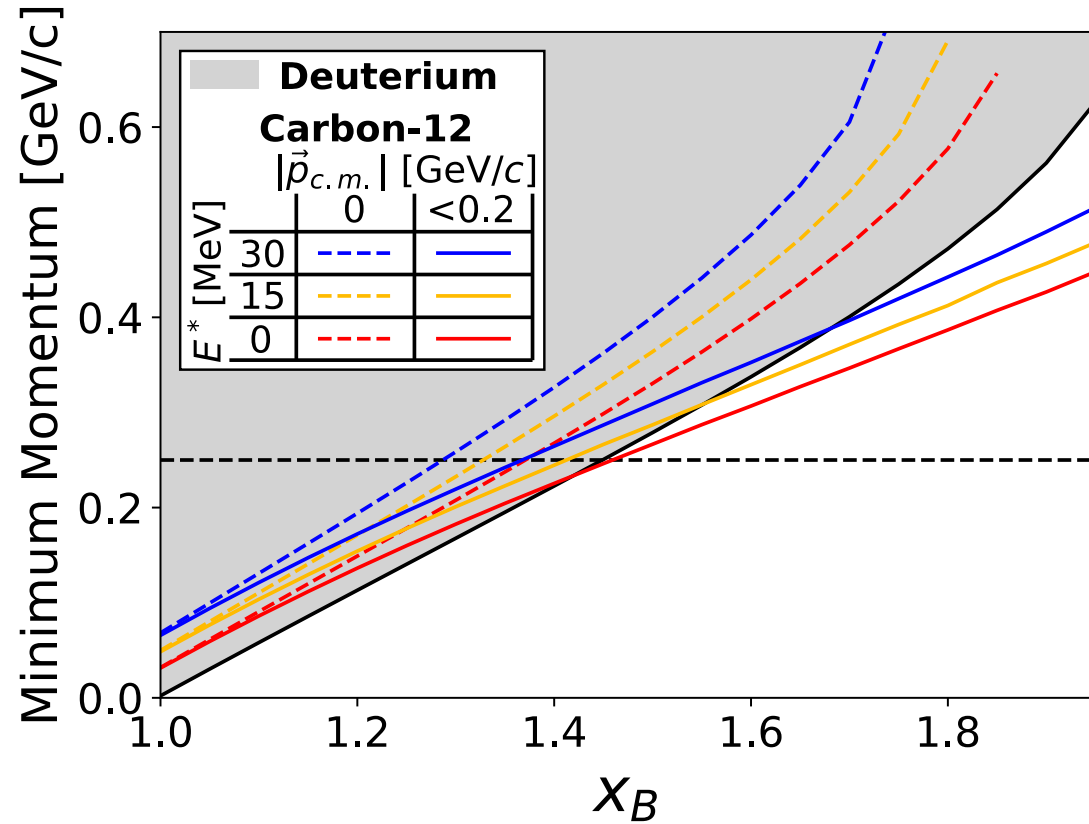


Inclusive scattering

SRC Interpretation is model-dependent
[Excitation energy and pair CM motion]

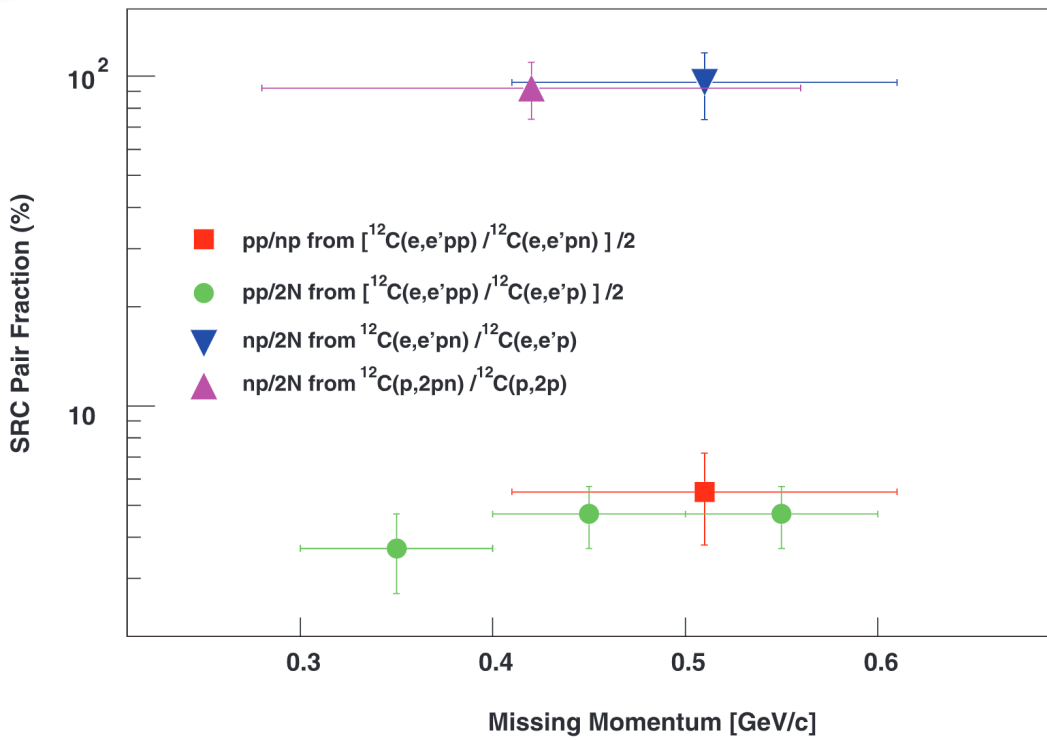


Using energy-momentum
conservation

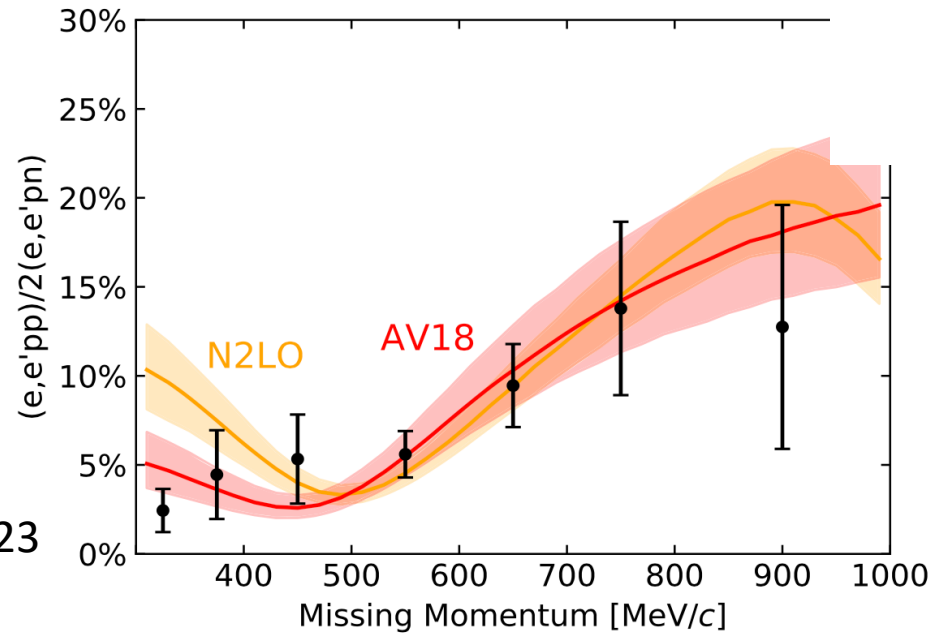


Phys. Rev. C Lett. **103**, L031301 (2021)

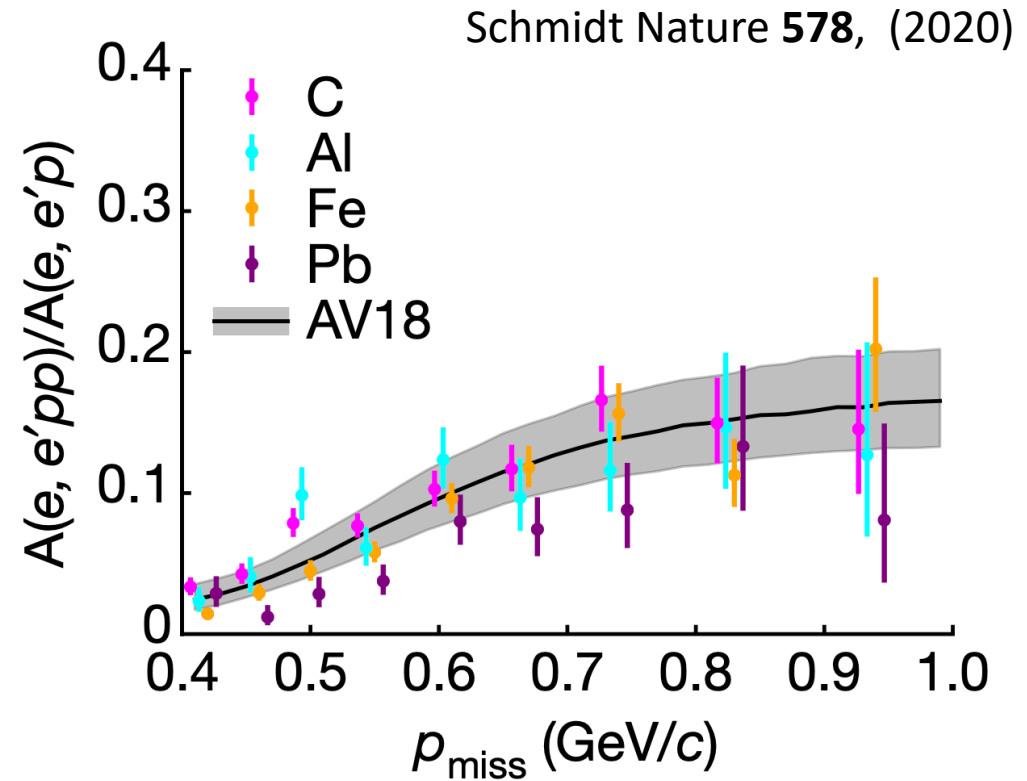
Exclusive Scattering



Subedi Science **320**, 2008

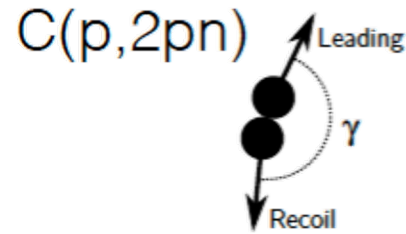
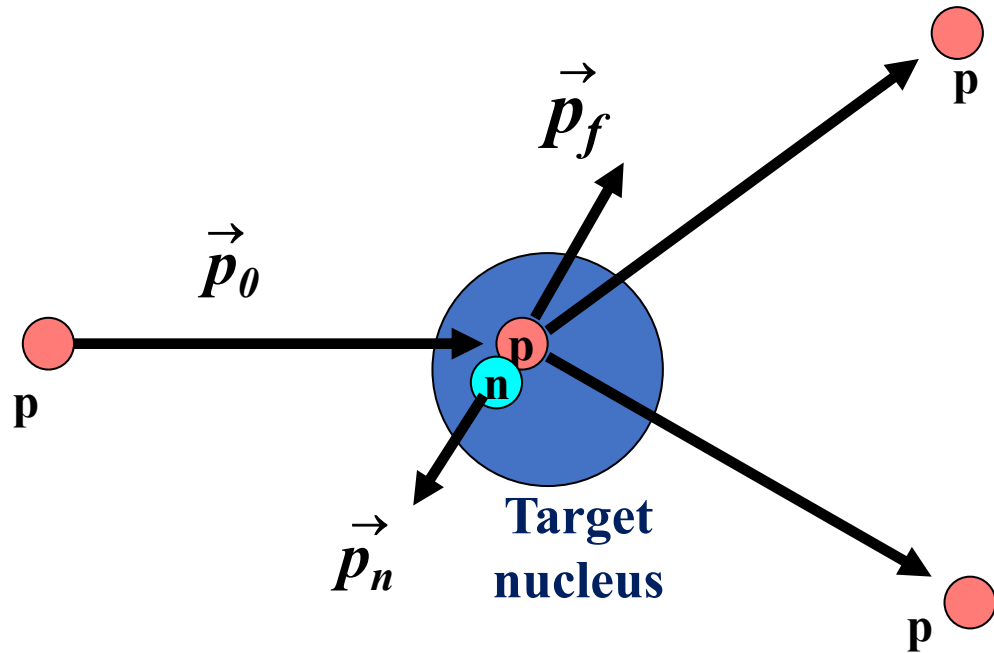


Korover, PLB **820**, (2021) 136523

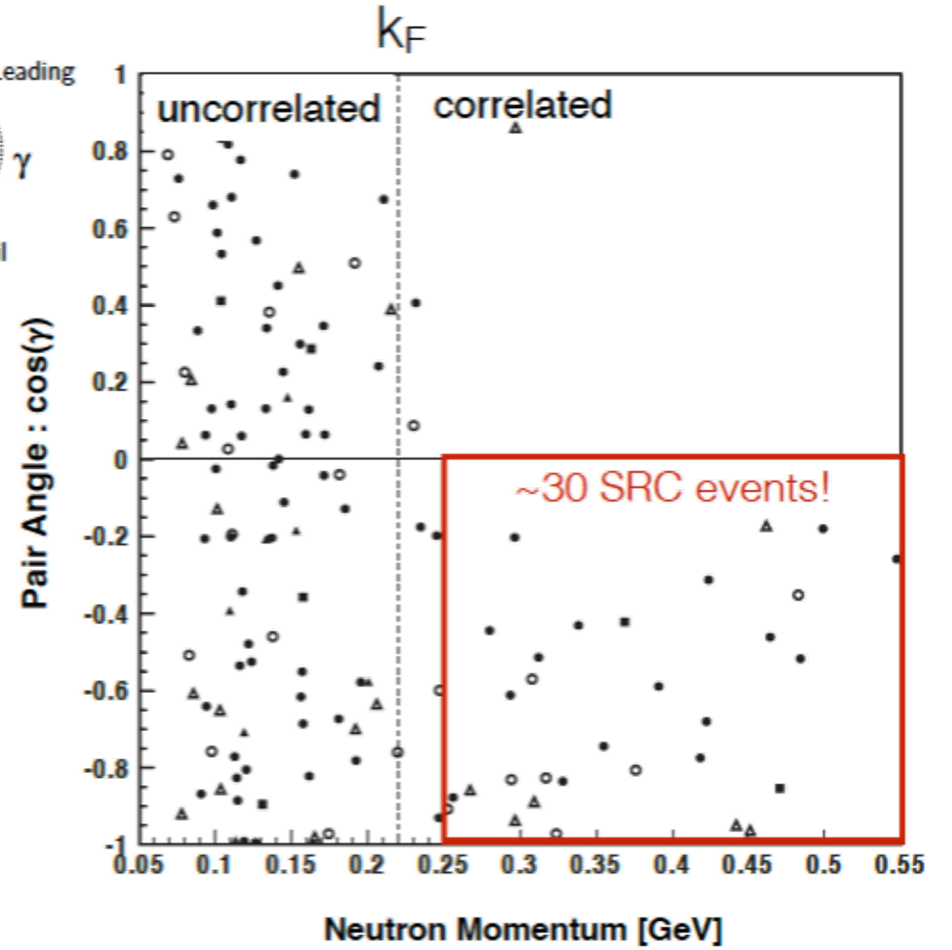


SRC onset observation using proton beams

Limited statistics

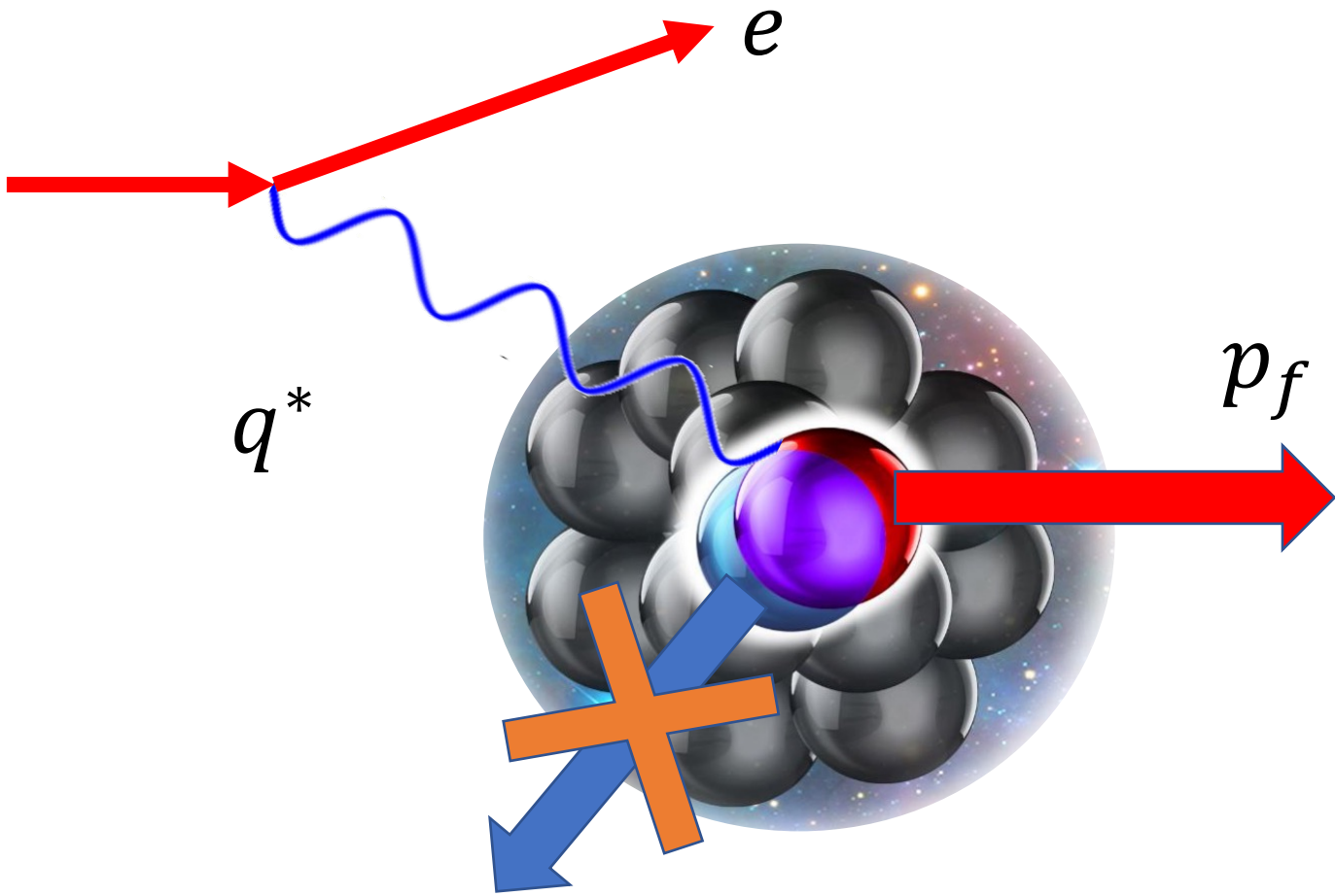


PRL 97 (2006), PLB 453 (1999), PRL 90 (2003)



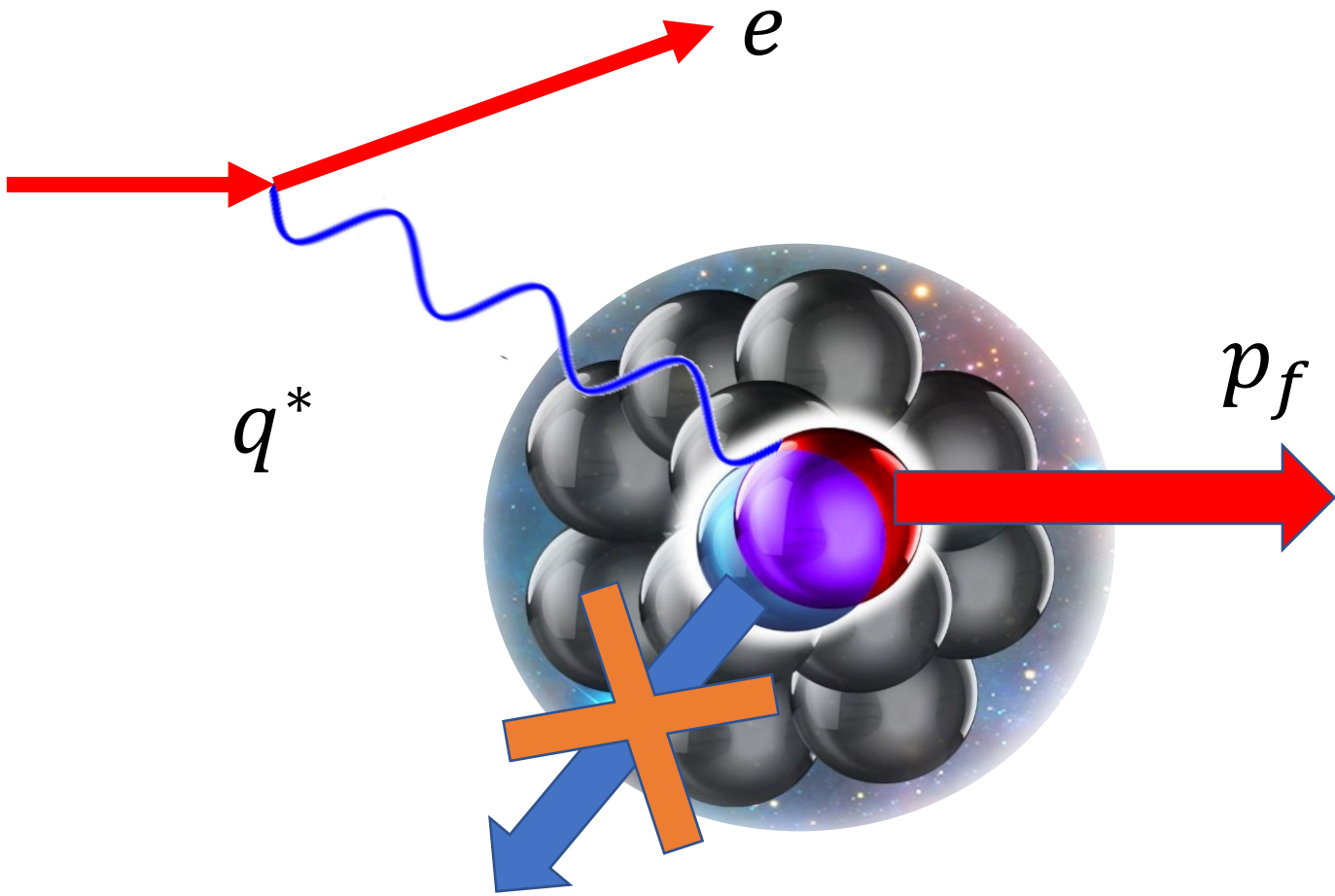
More details in Julian talk on Wednesday

2N - SRC measurement using electron scattering

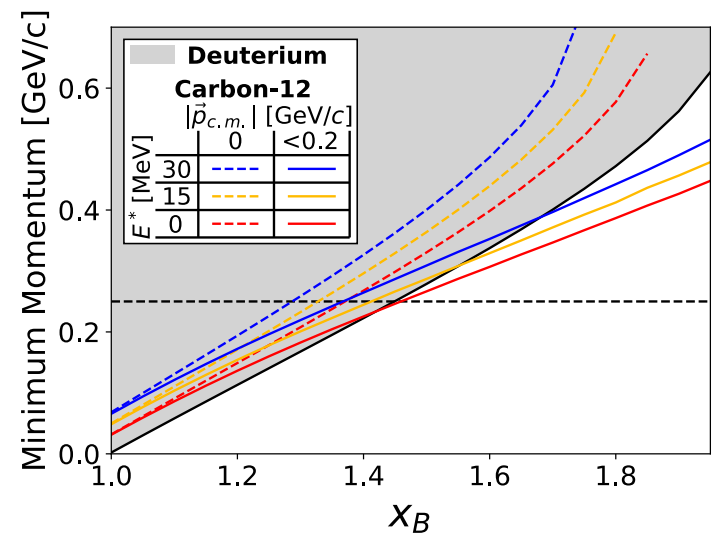


Semi-Inclusive $A(e,e'p)$

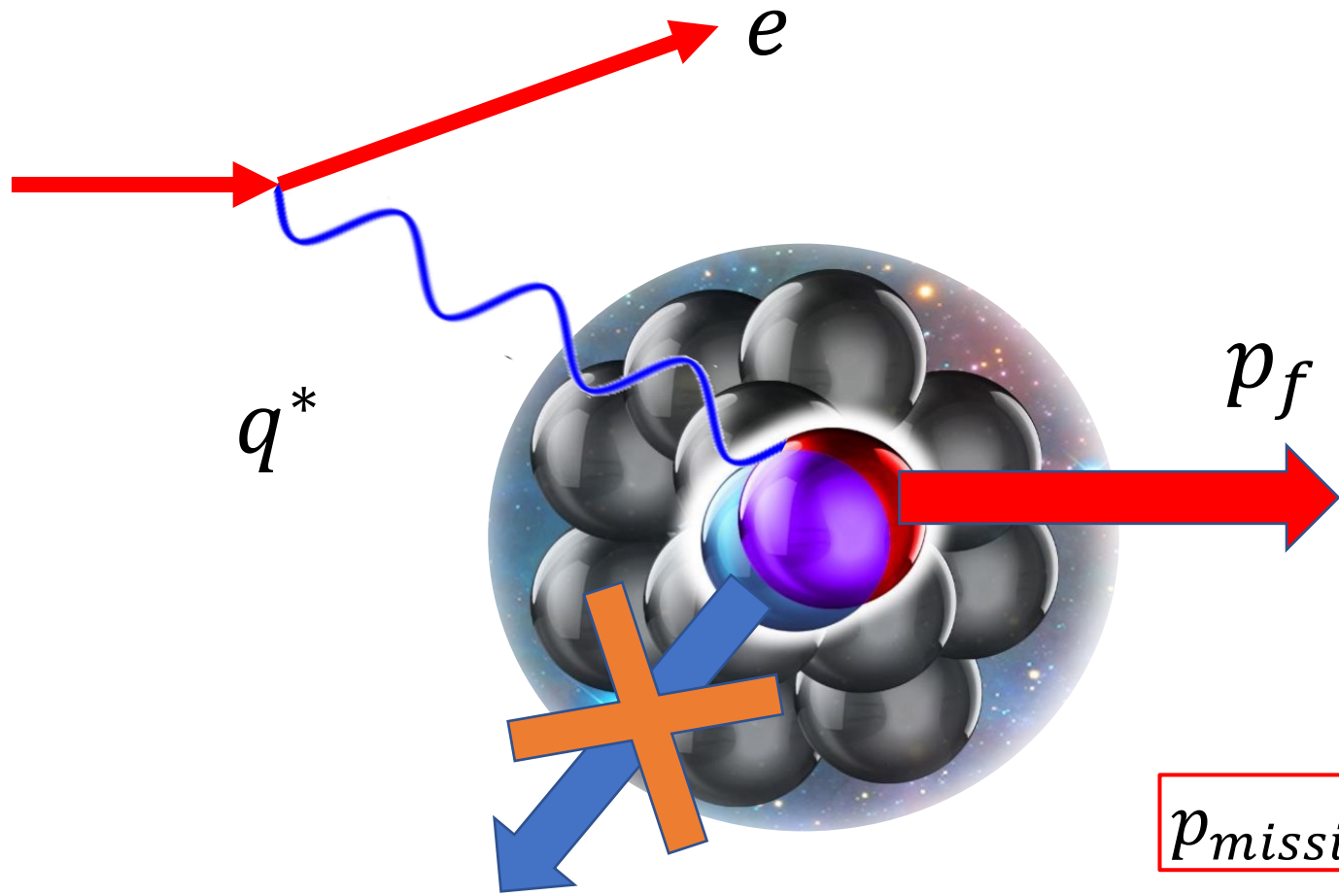
2N - SRC measurement using electron scattering



Semi-Inclusive $A(e, e'p)$

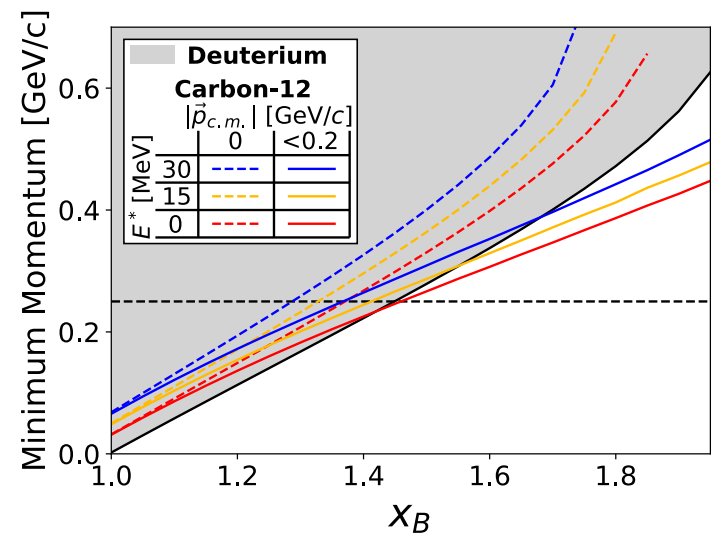


2N - SRC measurement using electron scattering

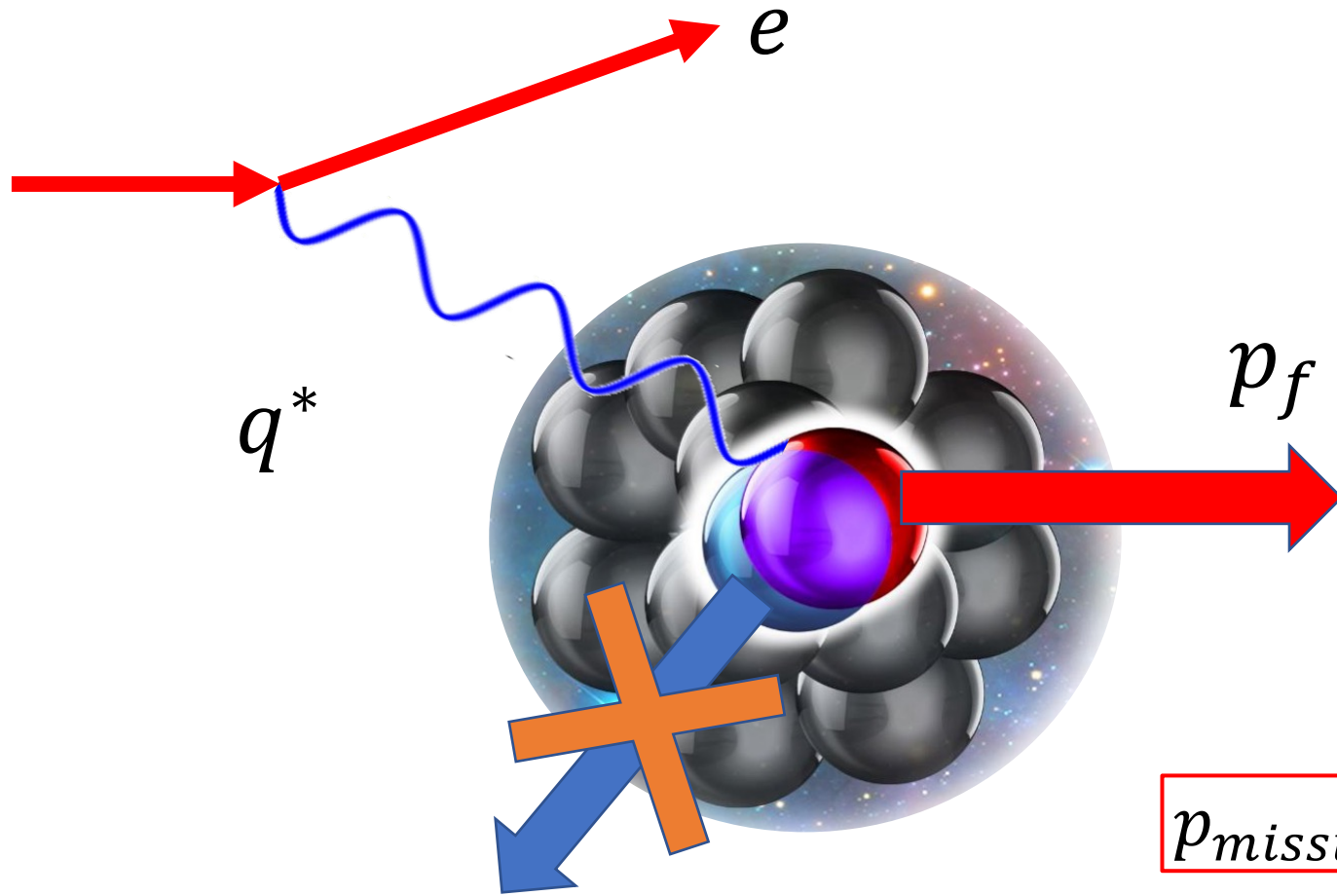


Semi-Inclusive $A(e, e'p)$

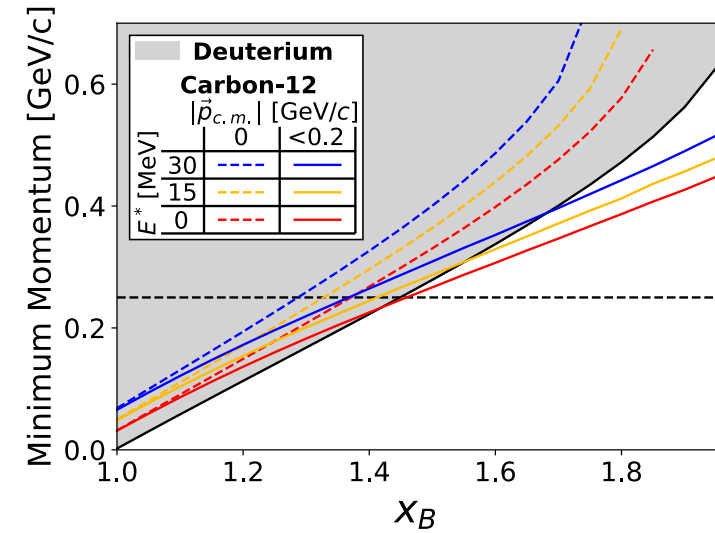
$$p_{missing} = p_f - q$$



2N - SRC measurement using electron scattering

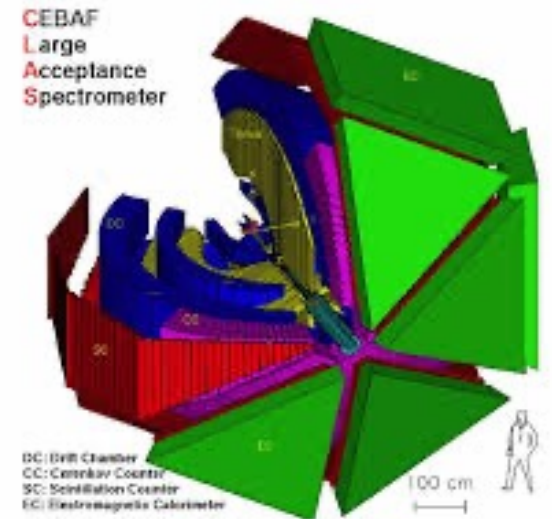
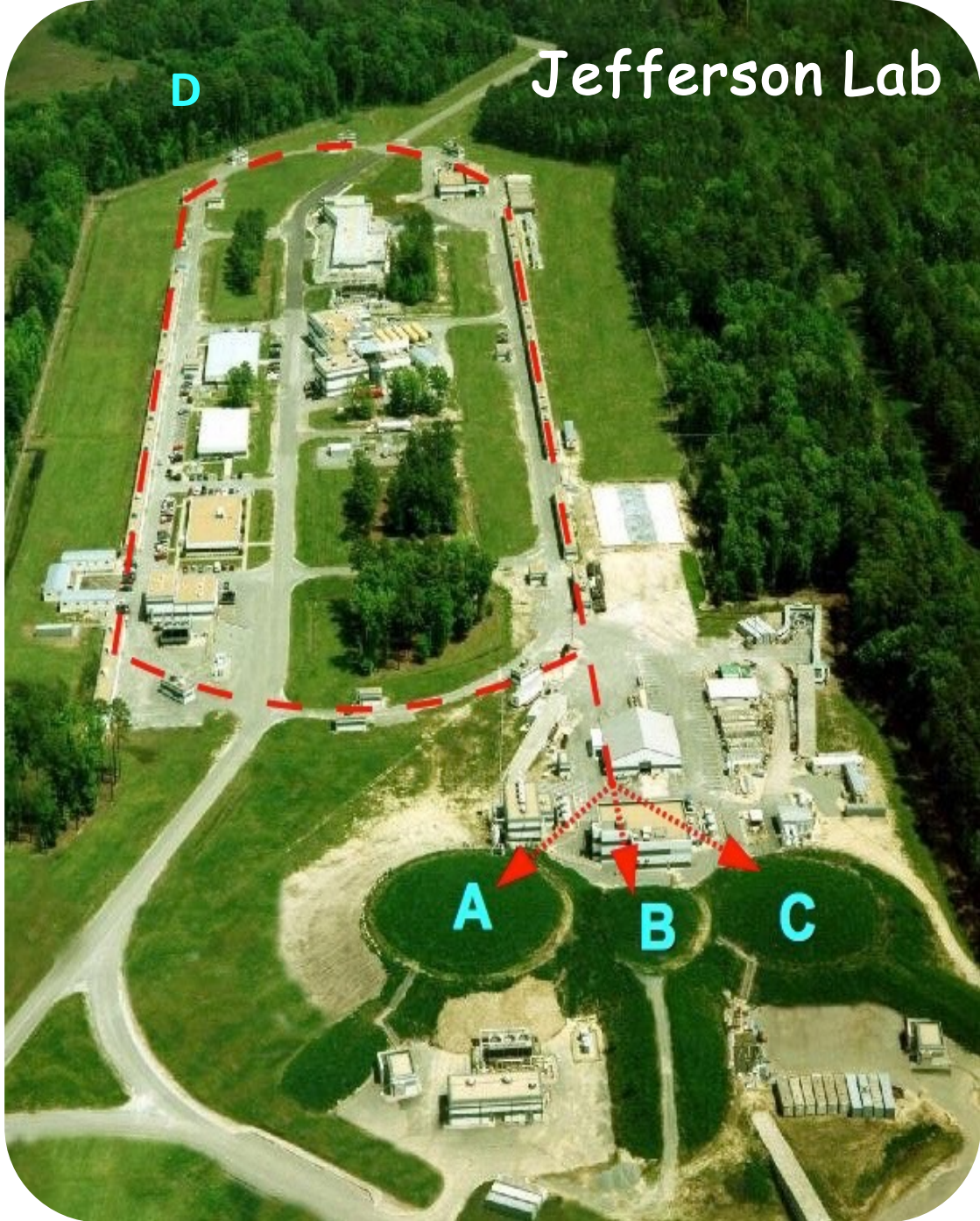


Semi-Inclusive $A(e, e'p)$

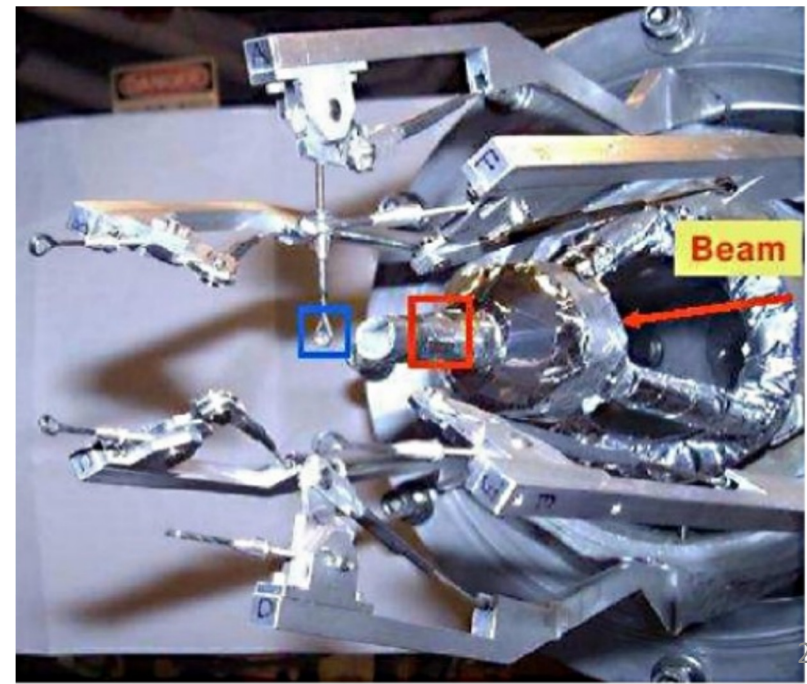


$$p_{missing} = p_f - q$$

$$M_{mass} = \sqrt{(\omega + m_d - E_f)^2 - (\vec{q} - \vec{p}_f)^2}$$

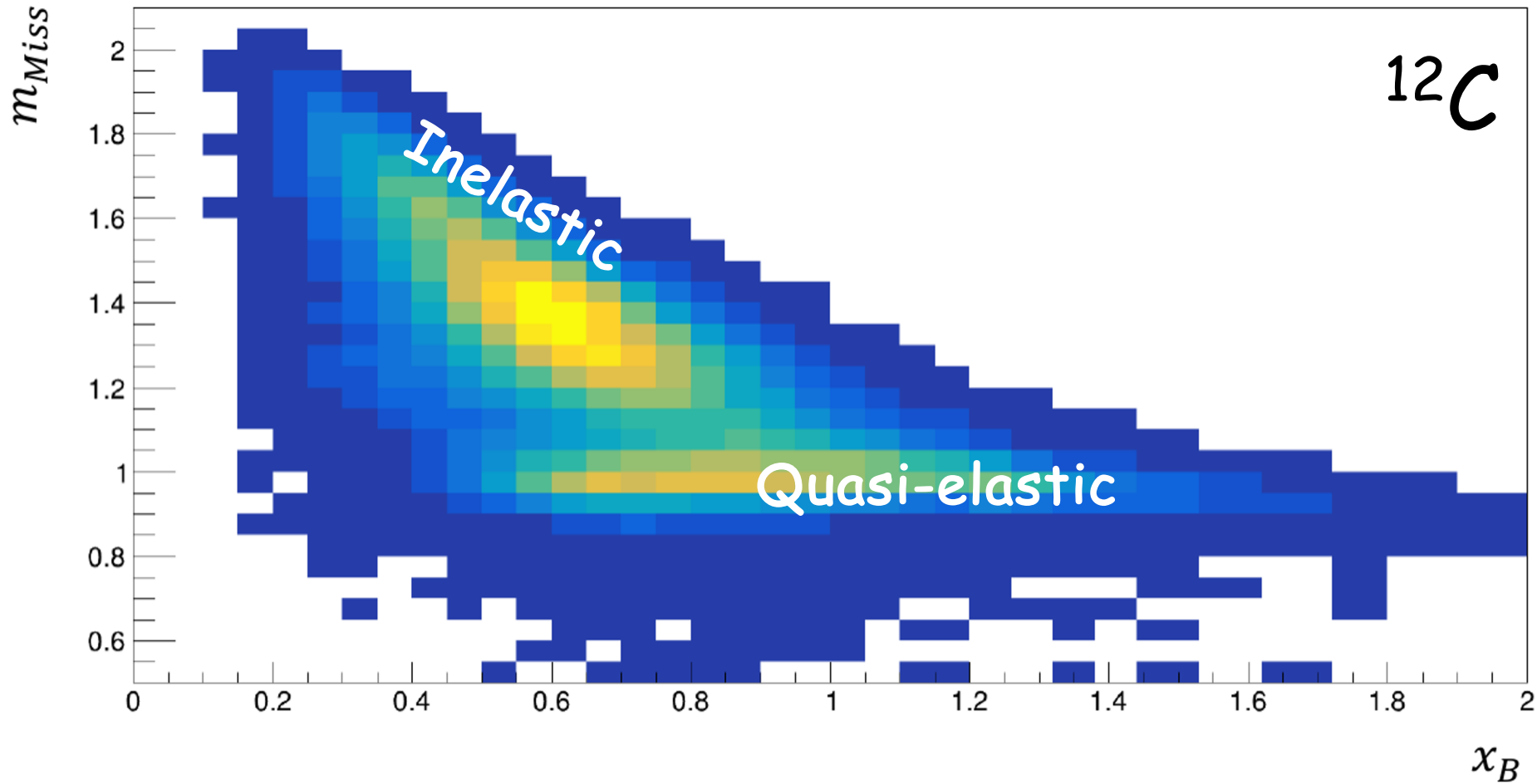


Solid Targets: Carbon, Al, Fe, Pb



Missing Mass vs x_B

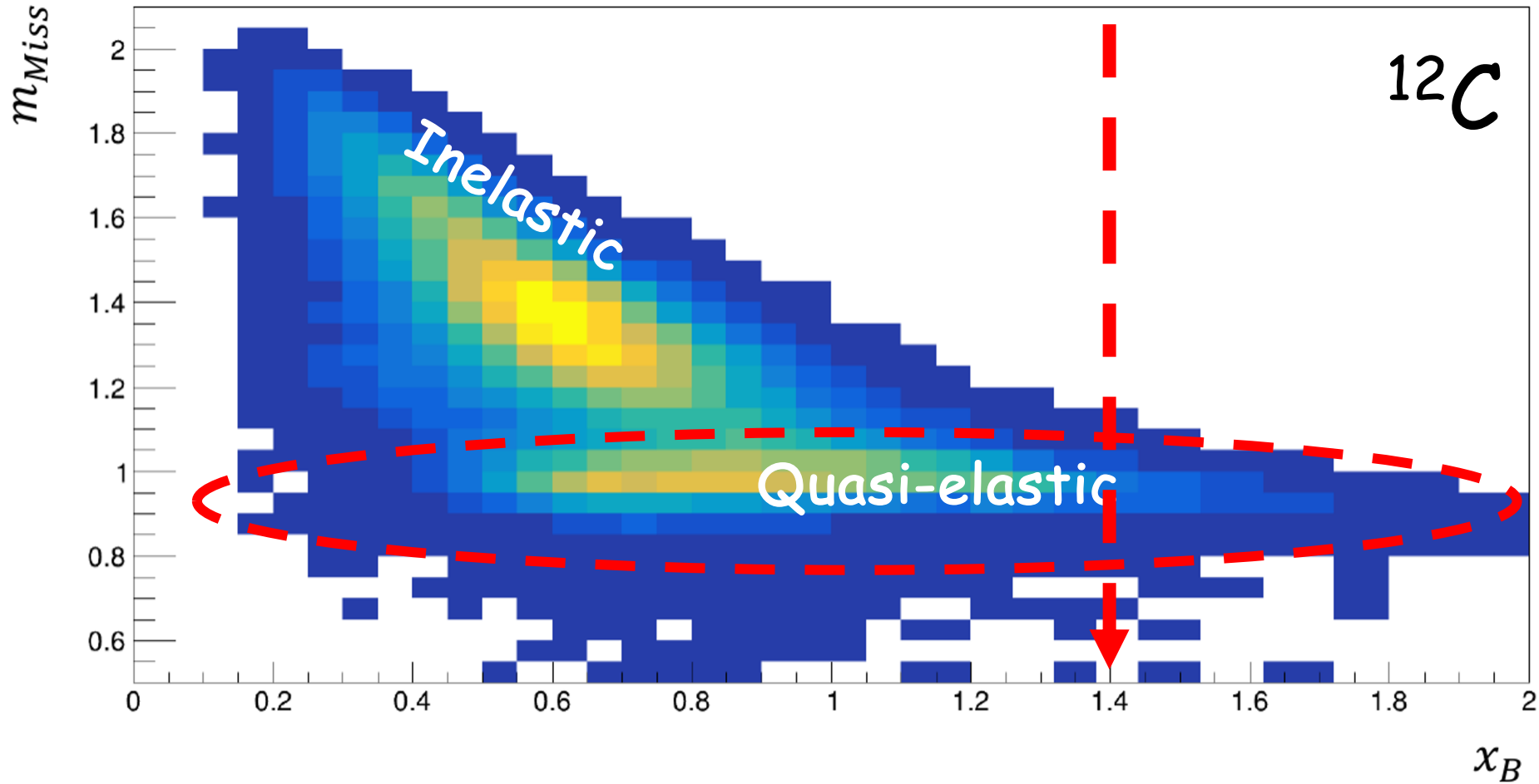
$$M_{mass} = \sqrt{(\omega + m_d - E_f)^2 - (\vec{q} - \vec{p}_f)^2}$$



$$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6 [GeV/c]$$

Missing Mass vs x_B

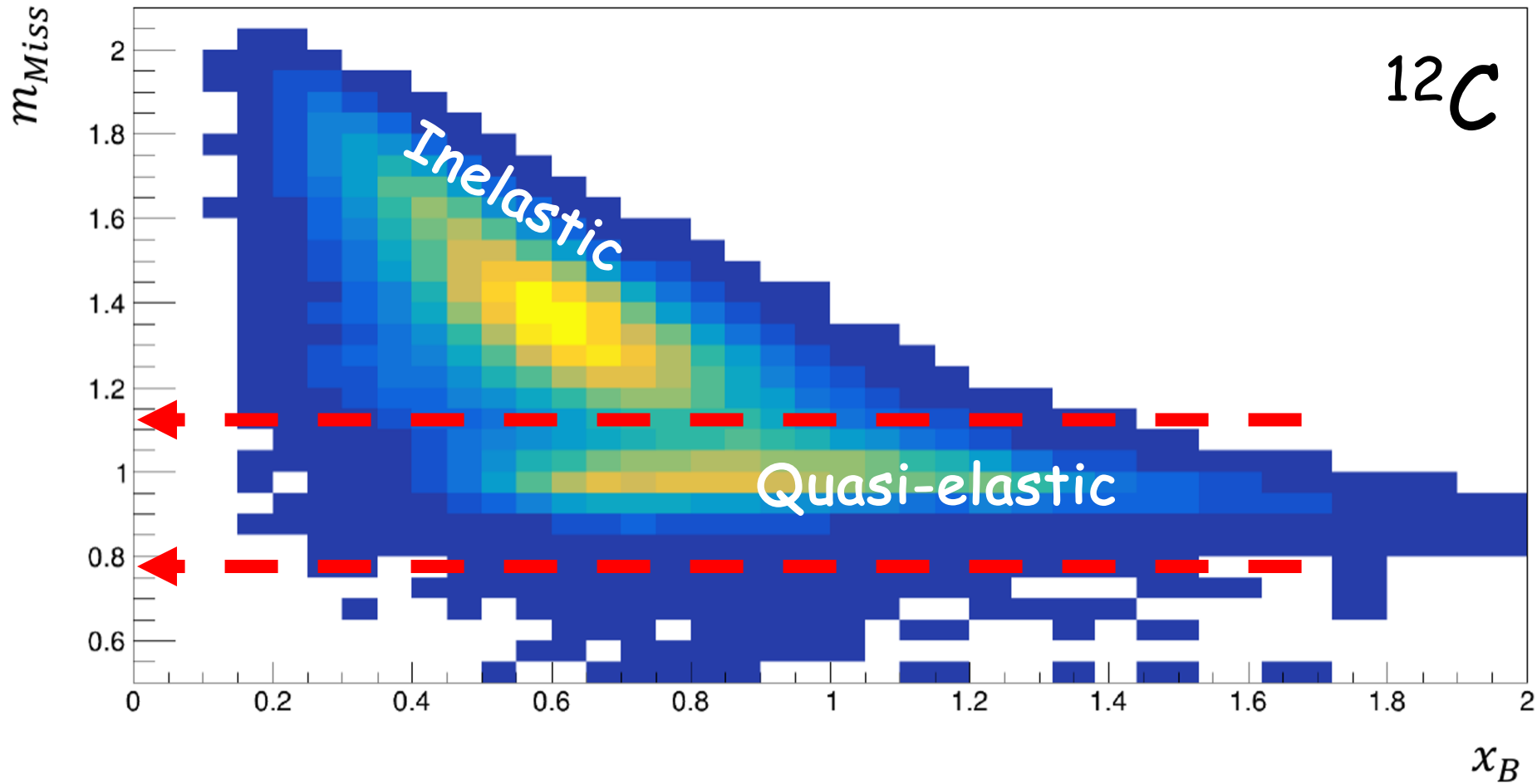
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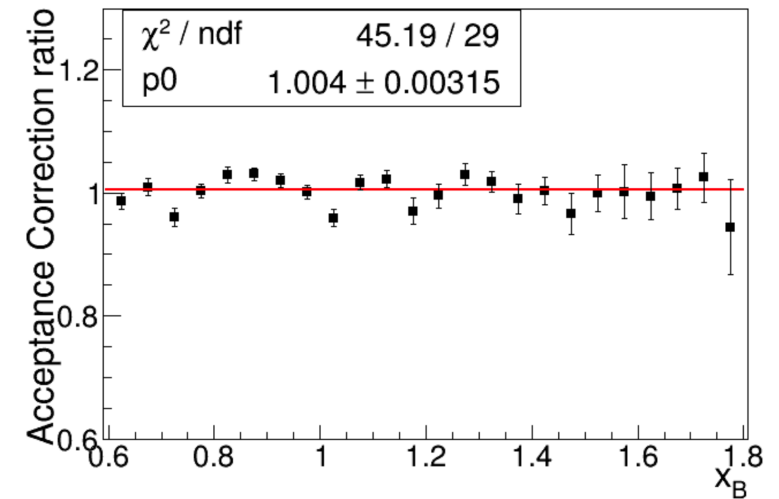
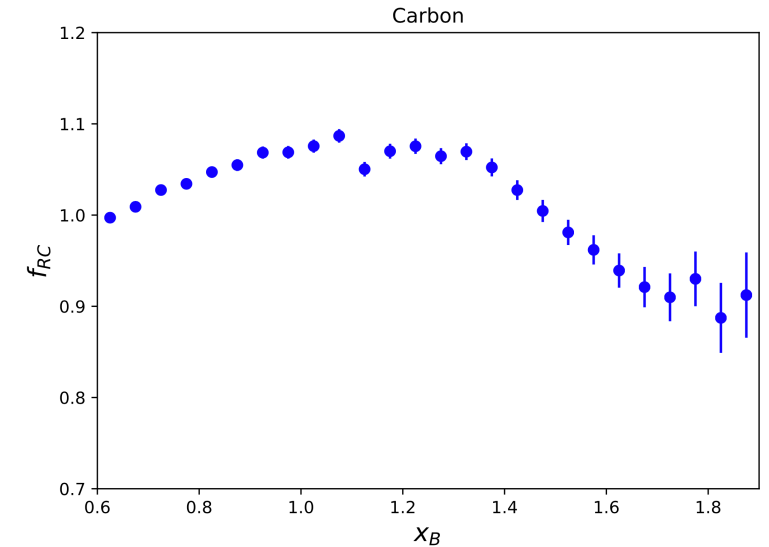


$$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6 [GeV/c]$$

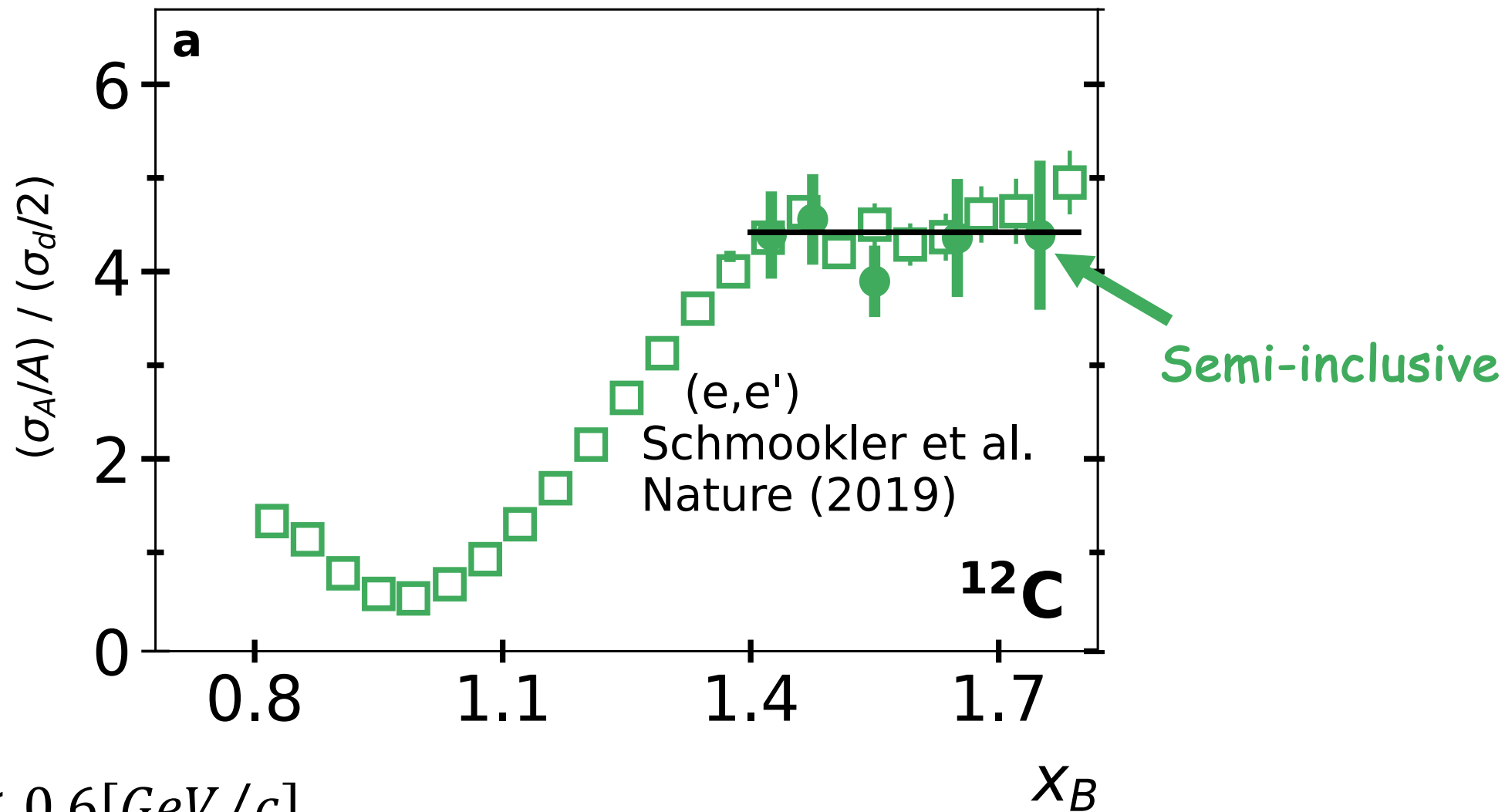
From yields to cross sections ratio

$$R = \frac{\sigma_A(x_B)/A}{\sigma_d(x_B)/2} = \frac{Yield_A^{corr}(x_B)}{Yield_d^{corr}(x_B)} \cdot \frac{RC_A(x_B)}{RC_d(x_B)} \cdot W(x_B) \cdot \frac{T_{deuteron}}{T_{solid}}$$

- Acceptance correction
- Radiative Correction
- Luminosity
- Liquid target cell background



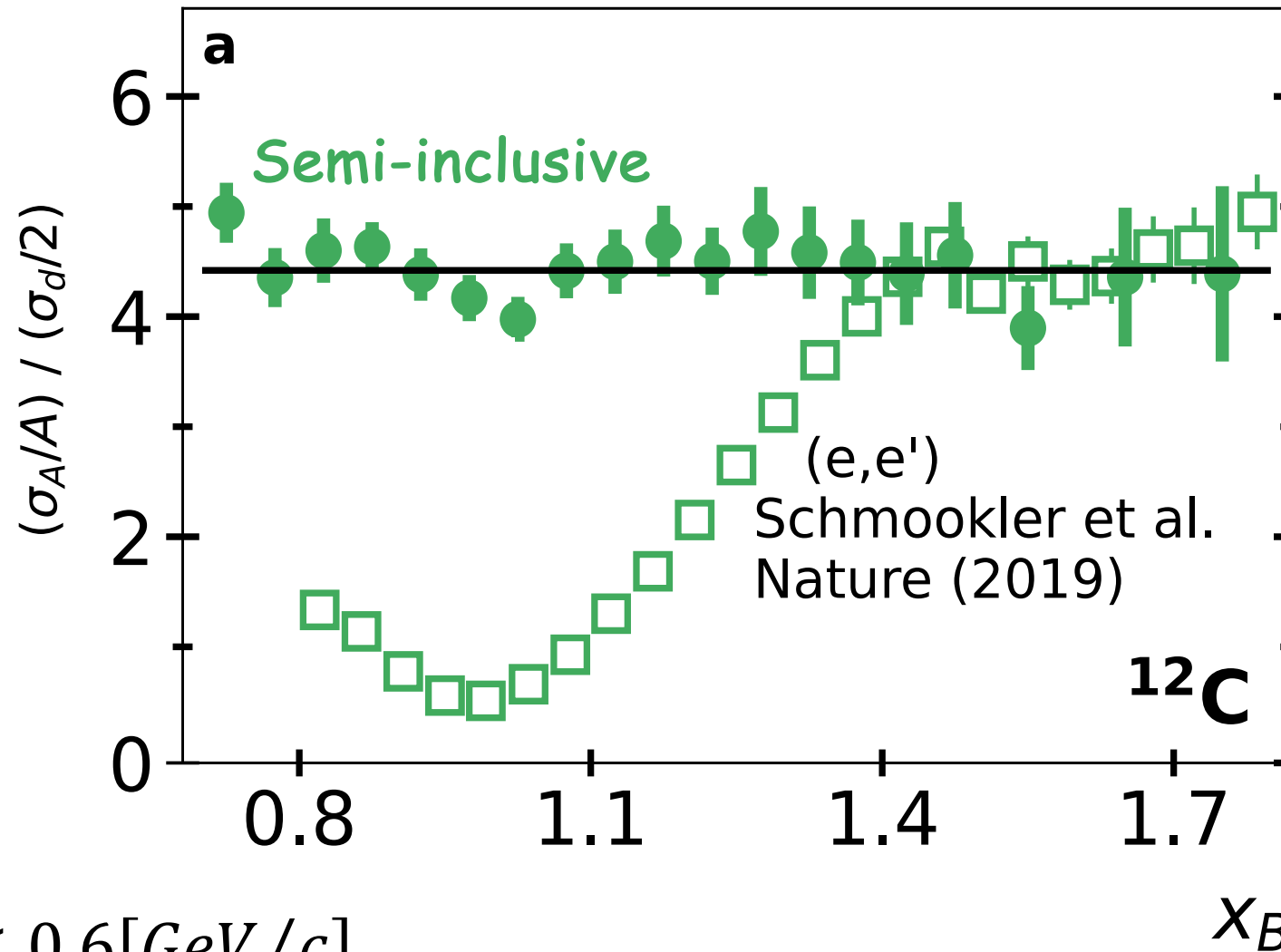
Experimental identification of 2N-SRC



$$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6 [GeV/c]$$

Experimental identification of 2N-SRC

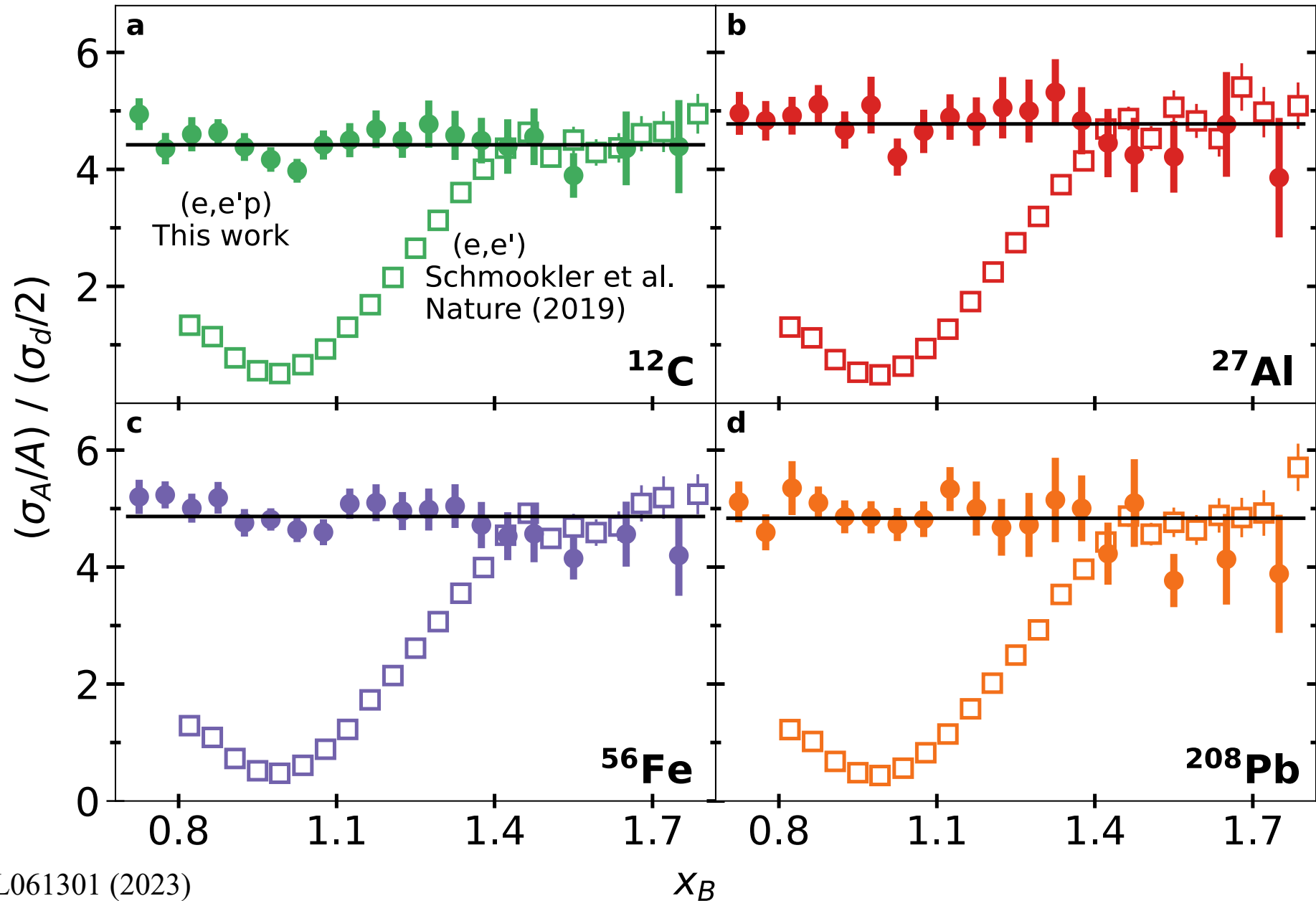
PHYSICAL REVIEW C **107**, L061301 (2023)



$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6 [GeV/c]$

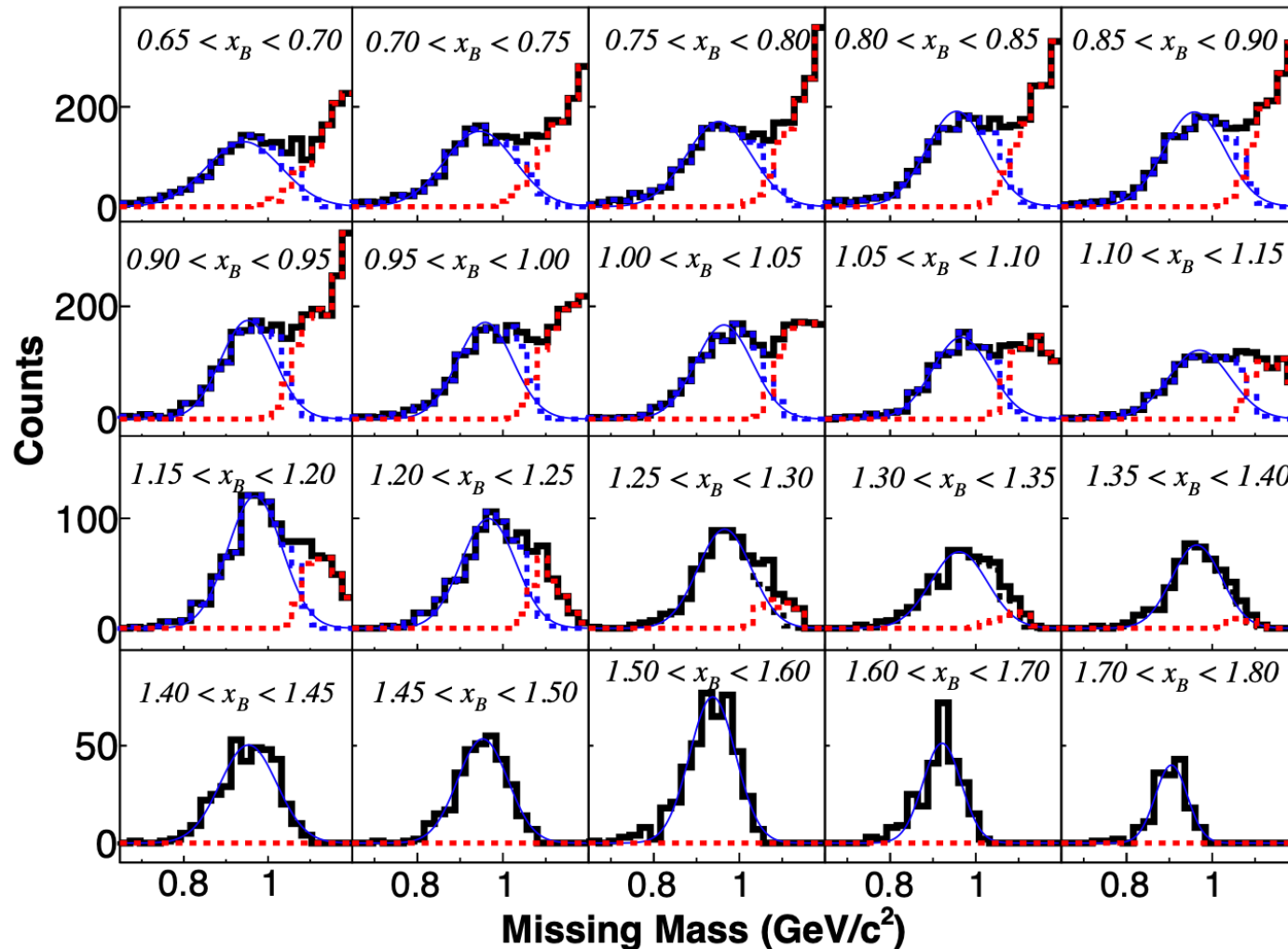
Scaling Universality

$$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6 [GeV/c]$$



Measuring CM using only one nucleon

Exact for deuteron, but CM smear this distribution for other nuclei

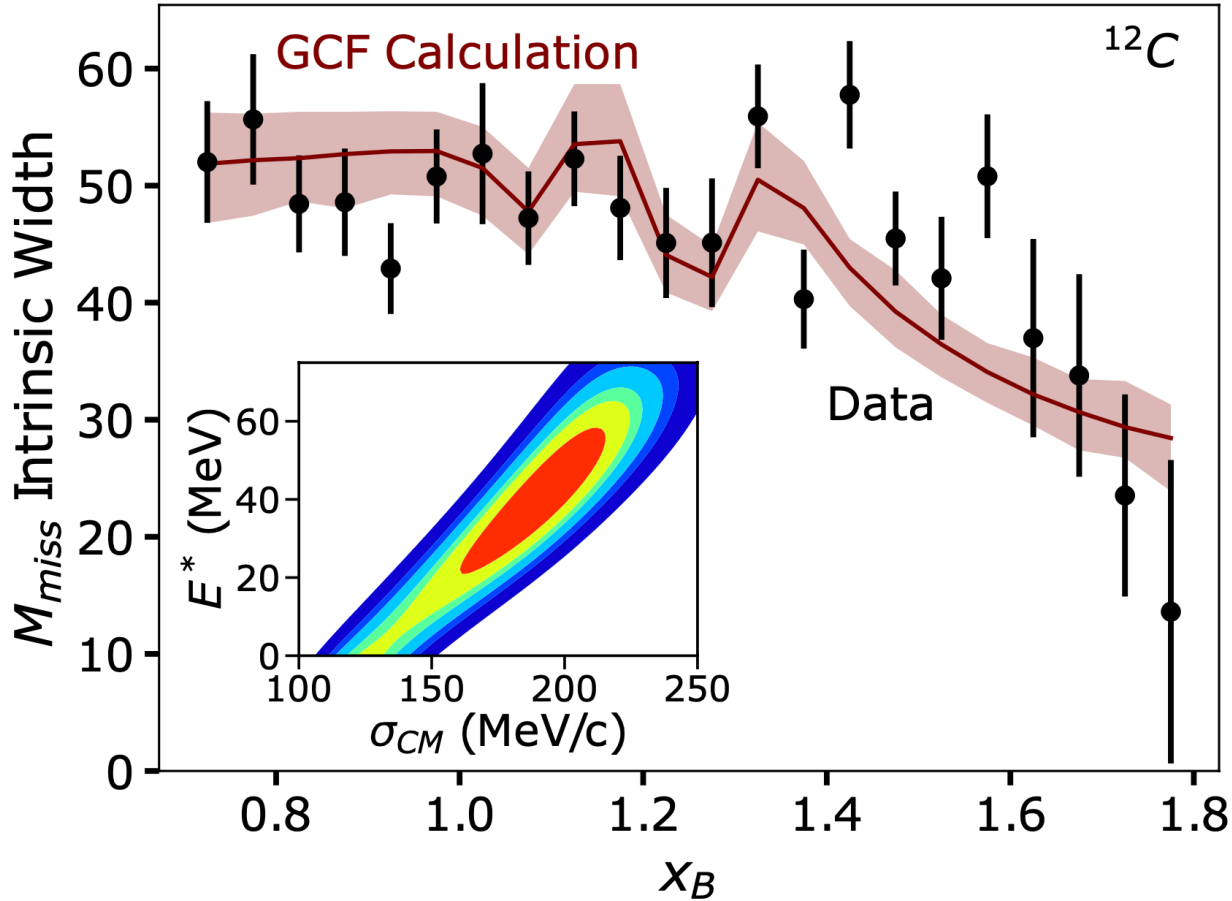


$$\sigma_{cm} = \sqrt{\sigma_{A,measured}^2 - \sigma_{d,measured}^2}$$

Histogram: experimental data
Different lines: two Gaussian fit

Measuring CM using only one nucleon

Exact for deuteron, but CM smear this distribution for other nuclei



PRC 107, L061301 (2023)

$$\sigma_{cm} = \sqrt{\sigma_{A,measured}^2 - \sigma_{d,measured}^2}$$

$$\sigma_{CM} = 170 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}/c$$

See Julian talk on Wednesday

$$\sigma = (156 \pm 27) \text{ MeV}/c$$

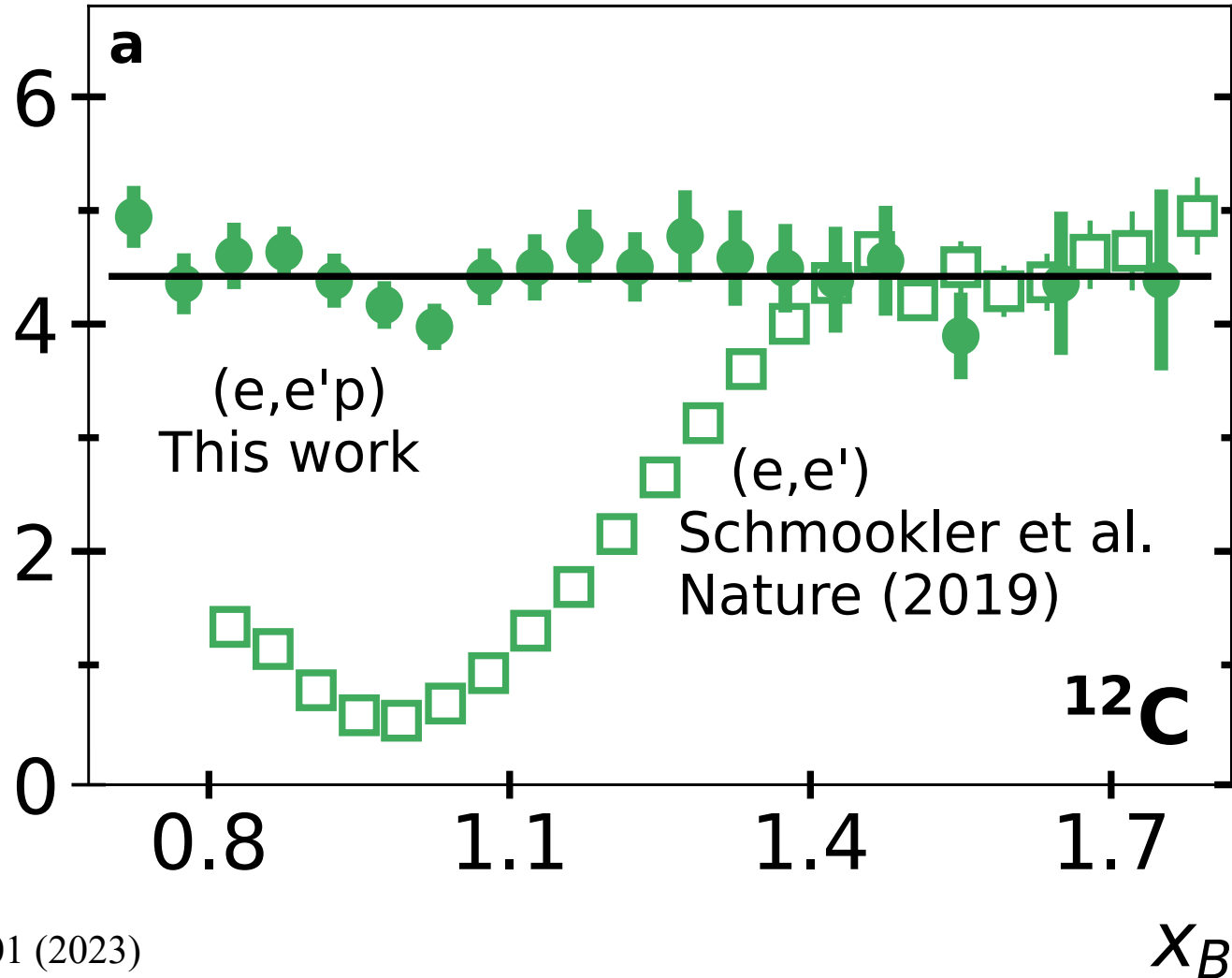
Details on GCF:

R. Cruz-Torres, Nature Physics **17**, 306 (2021)

From Scaling to Mean Field

$0.3 < p_{miss} < 0.6$ [GeV/c]

$$R = \frac{\sigma_A(x_B)/A}{\sigma_d(x_B)/2}$$



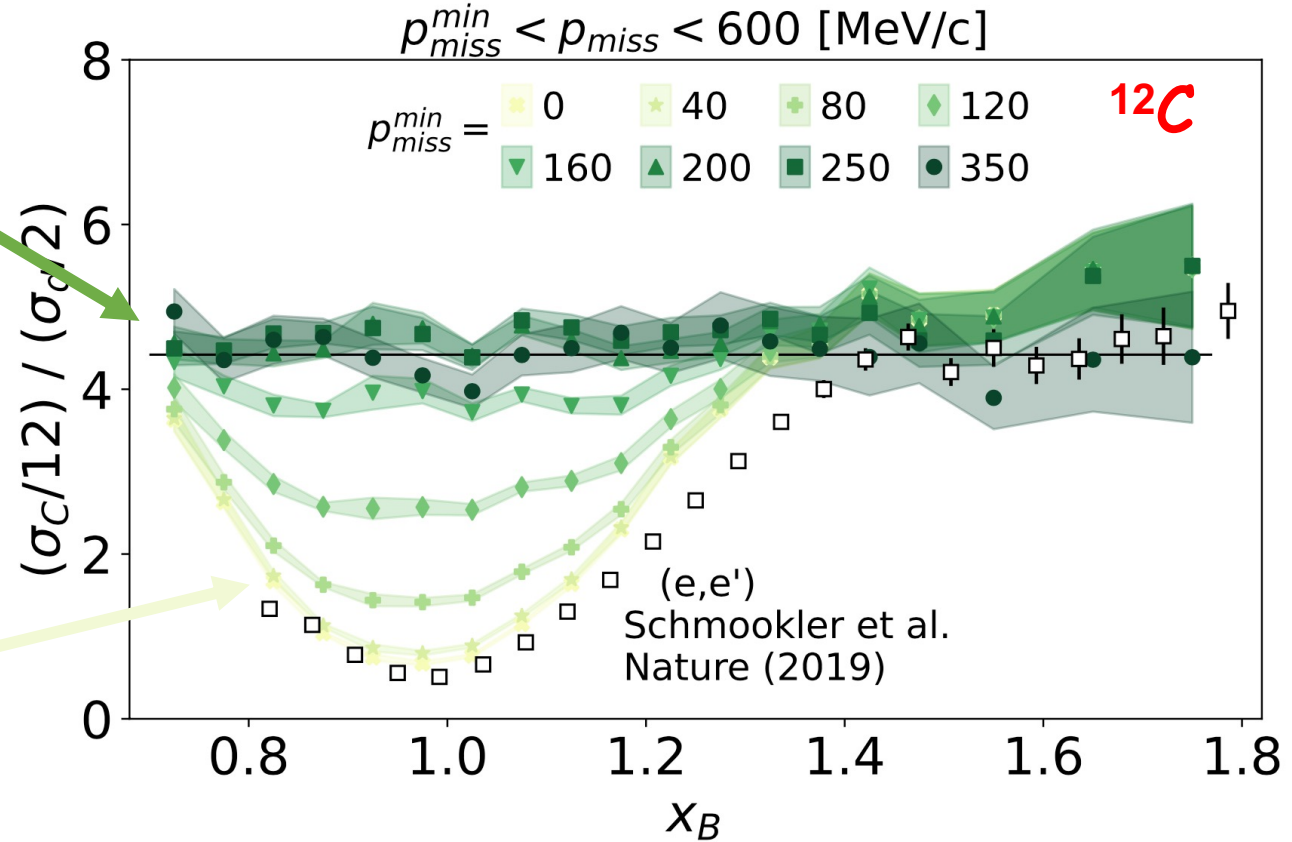
Variation of the
missing momentum

From Scaling to Mean Field

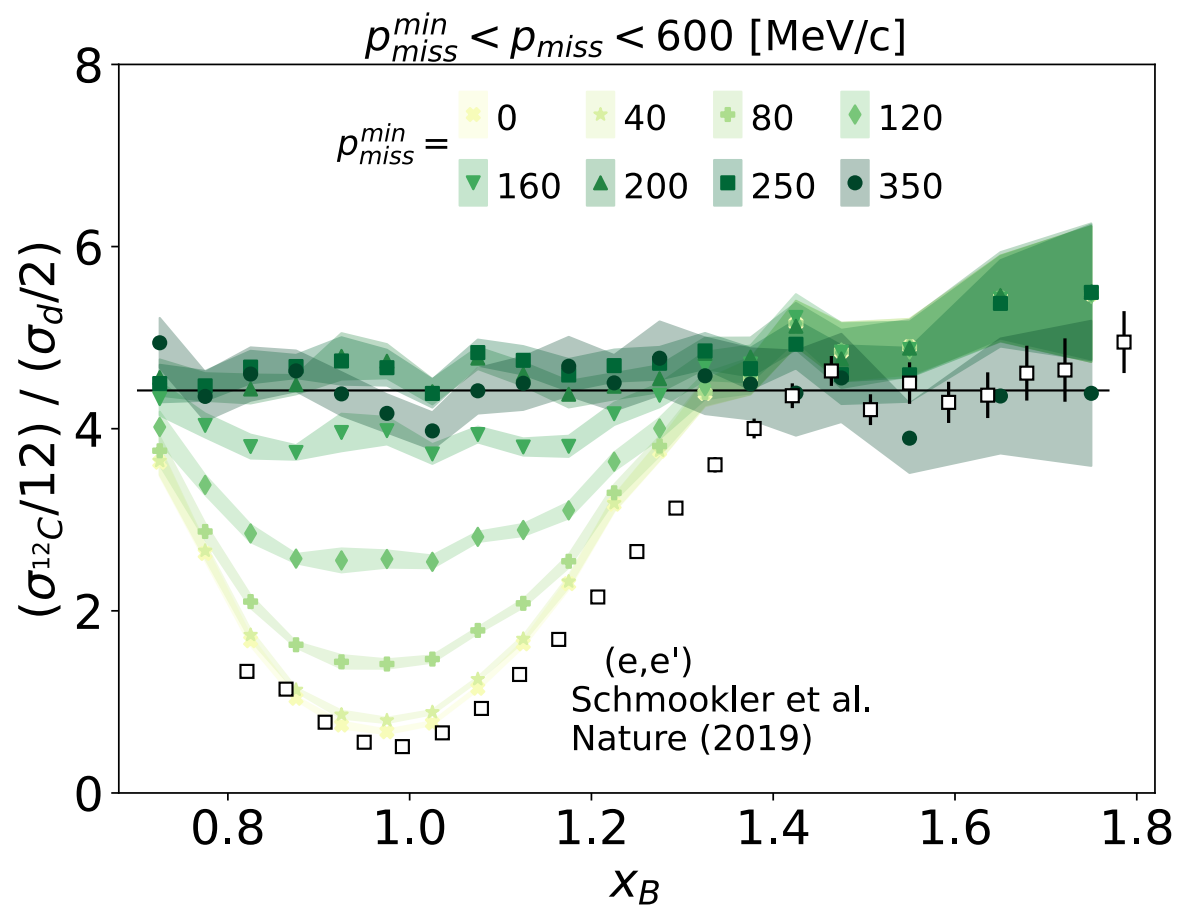
$$R = \frac{\sigma_A(x_B)/A}{\sigma_d(x_B)/2}$$

p_{miss}^{min}

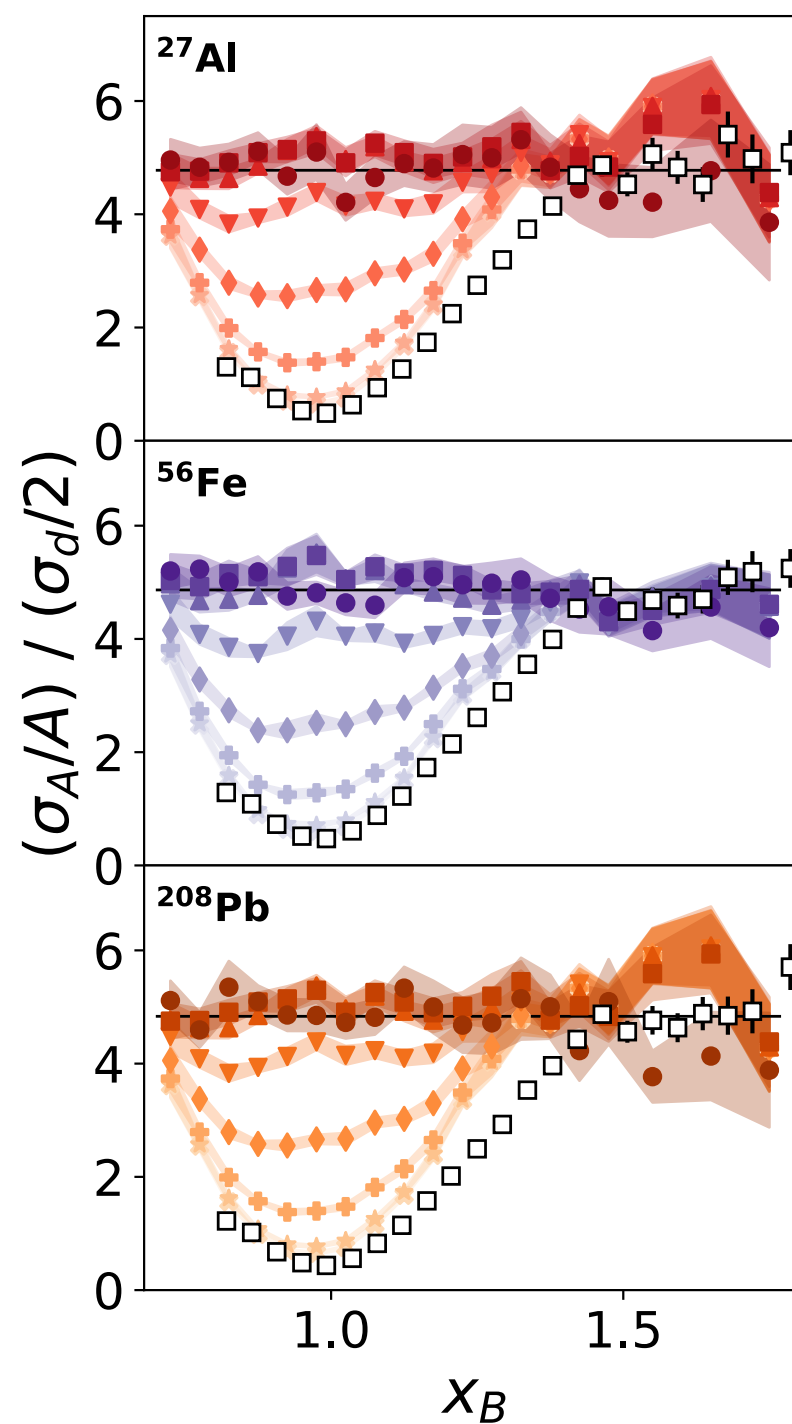
- 350 MeV/c
- 250 MeV/c
- 200 MeV/c
- 160 MeV/c
- 120 MeV/c
- 80 MeV/c
- 40 MeV/c
- 0 MeV/c



From Scaling to Mean Field

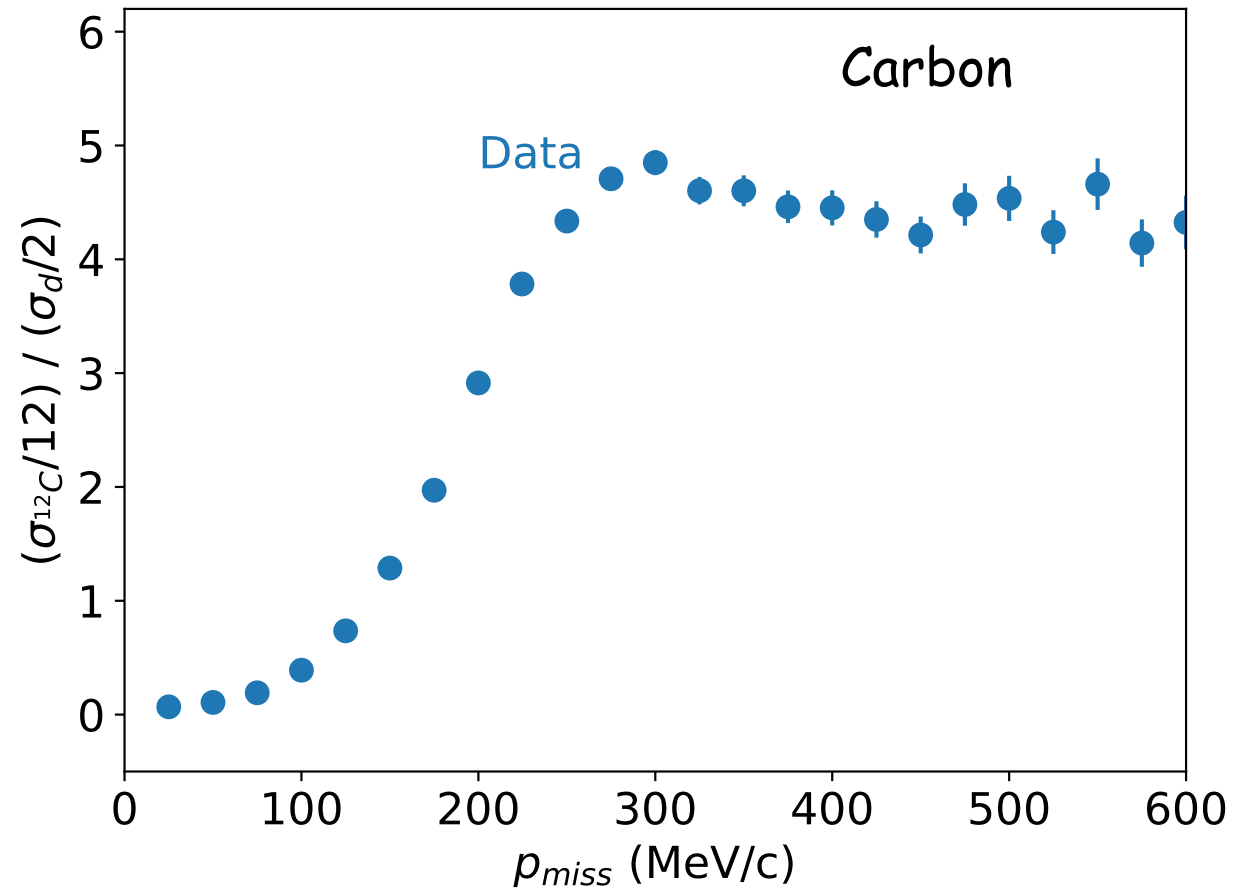


Korover PRC **107**, L061301 (2023)



From Mean Field to SRC

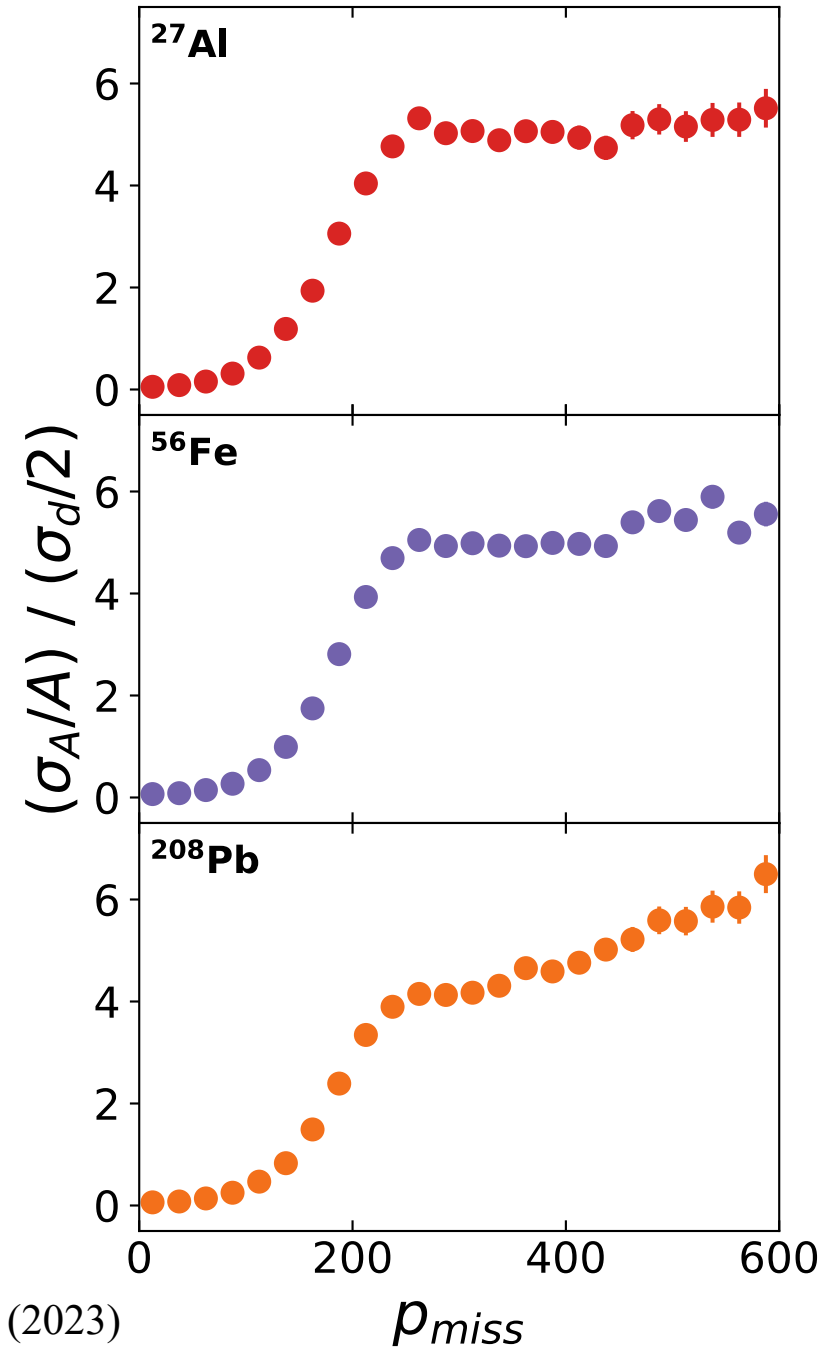
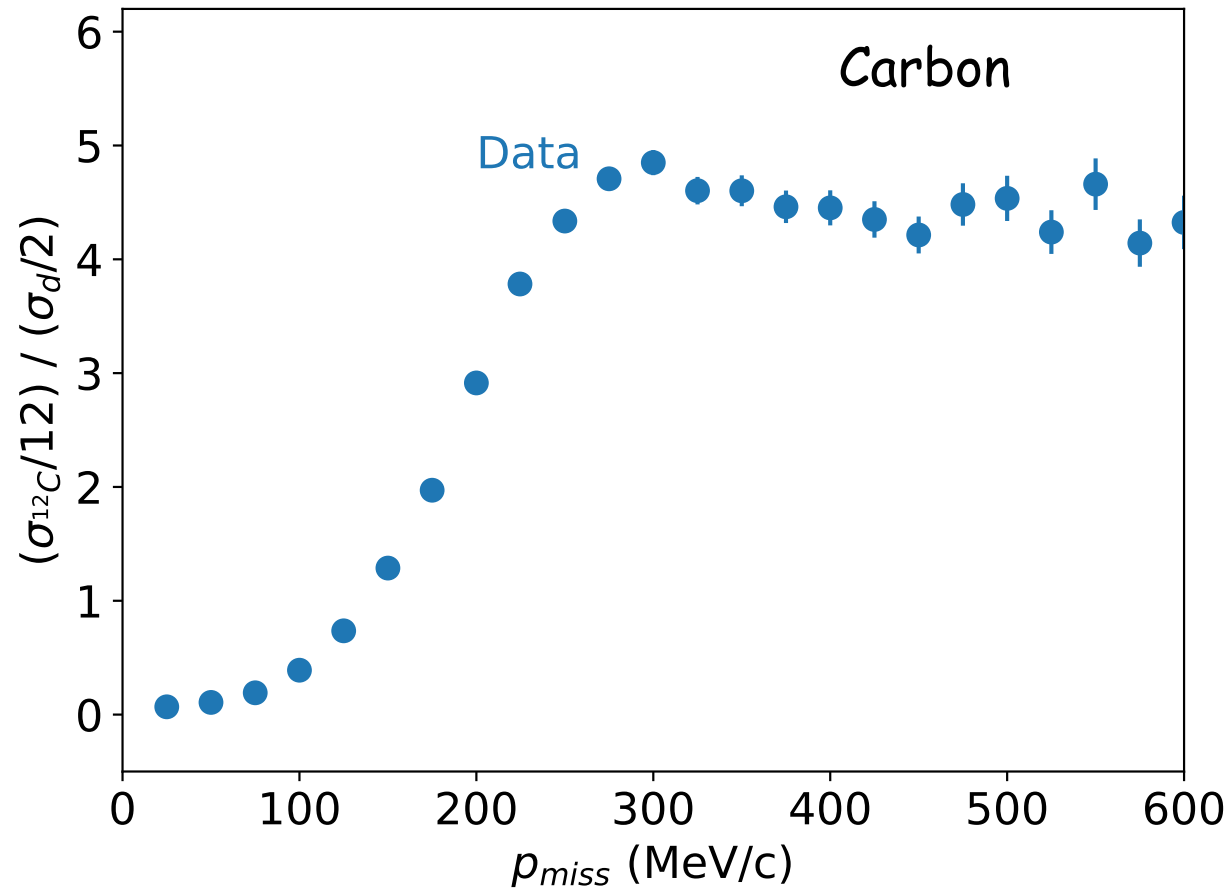
$$0.8 < x_B < 1.8$$



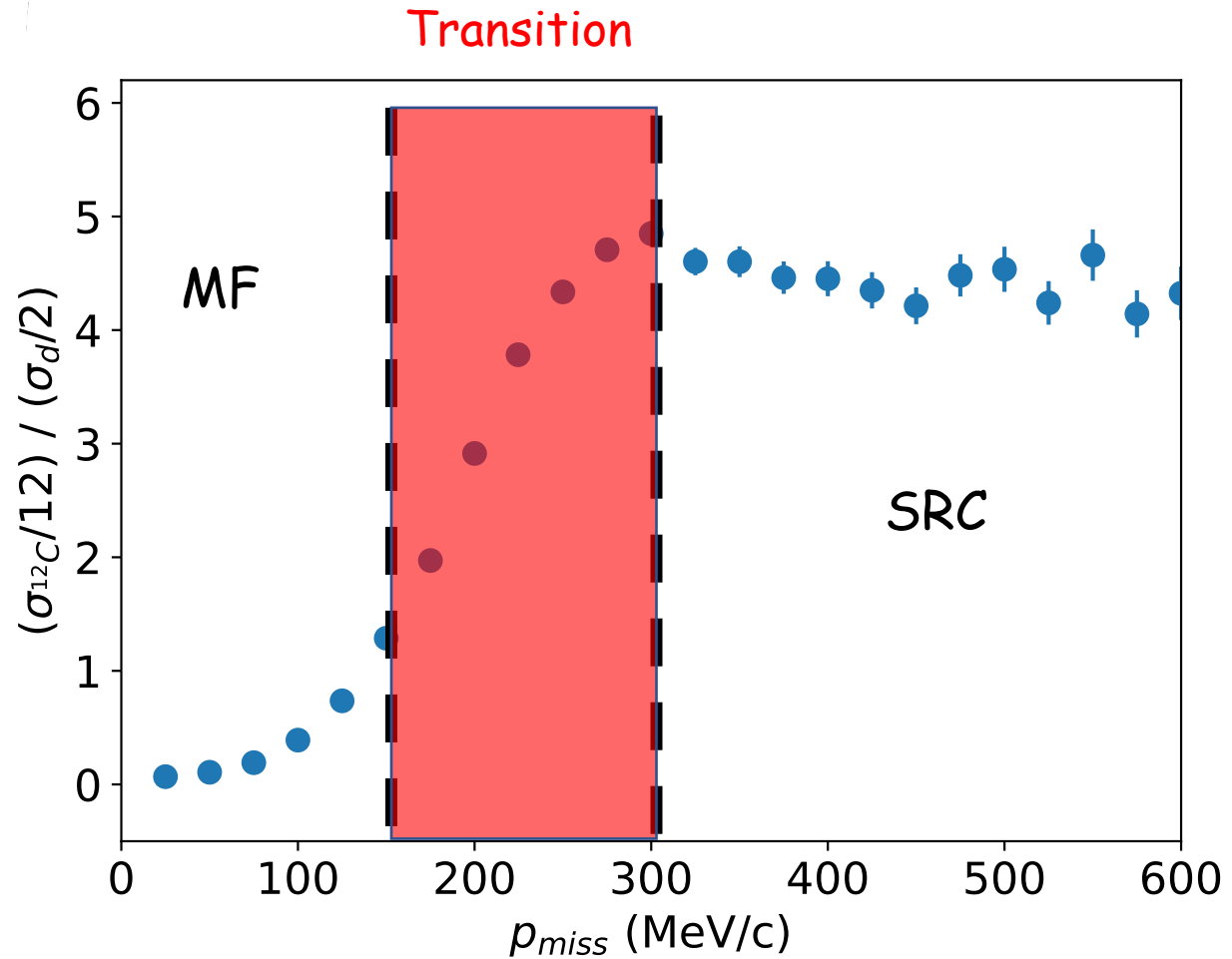
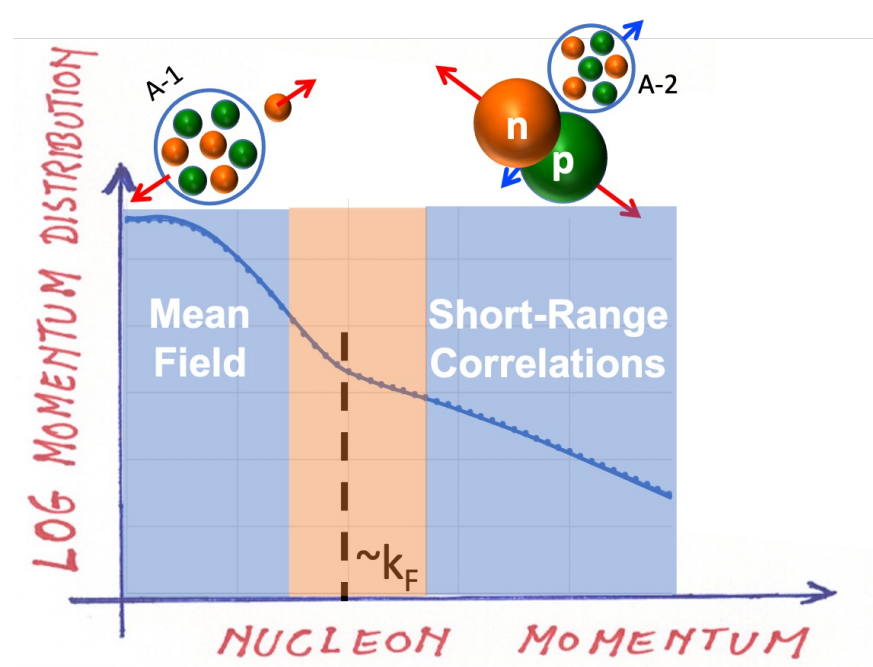
From Mean Field to SRC

Similar behavior for all nuclei

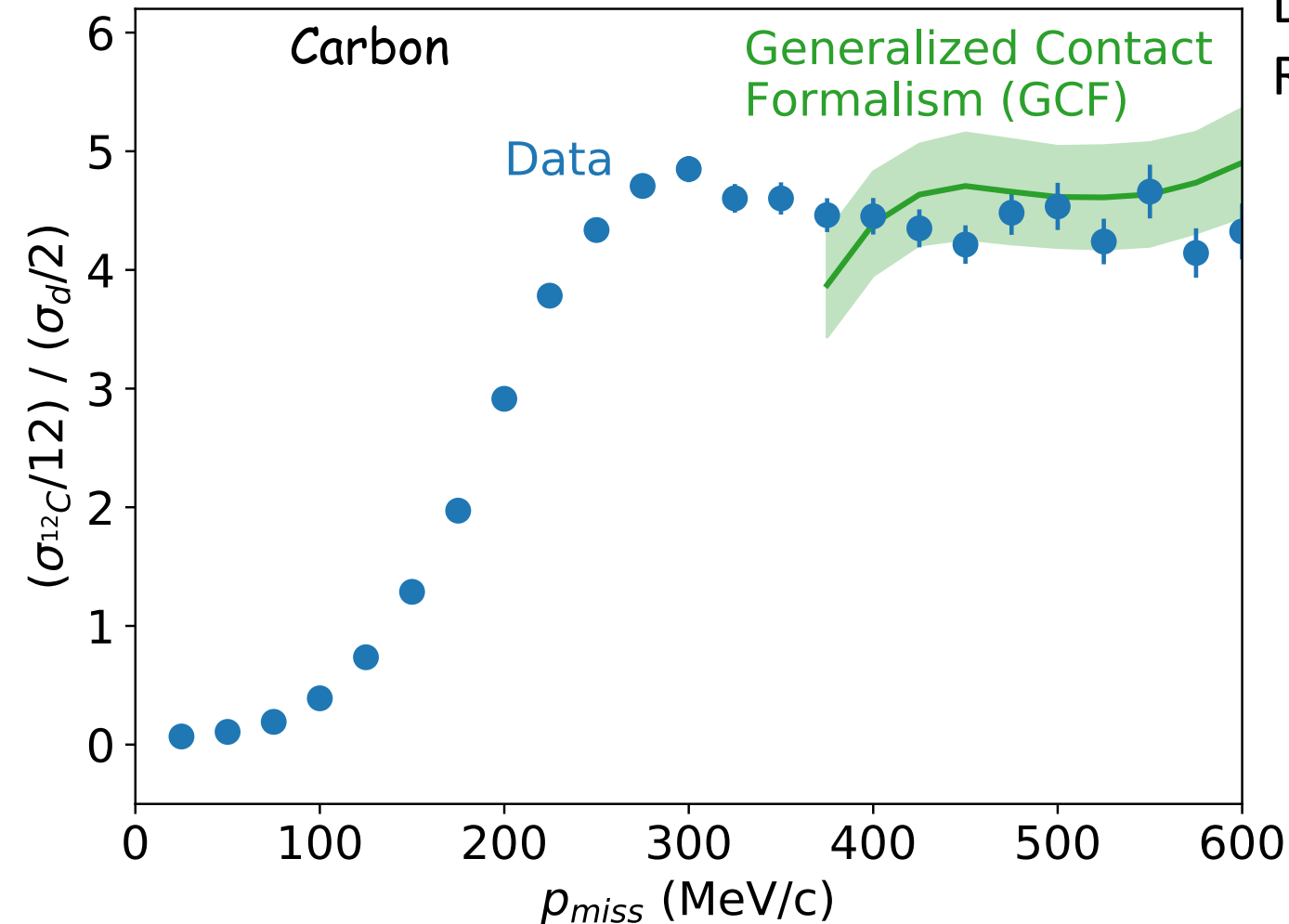
$$0.8 < x_B < 1.8$$



Quantifying the transition



Mean Field to SRC transition



Details on GCF:

R. Cruz-Torres, Nature Physics **17**, 306 (2021)

- AV18 two nucleon interaction
- CM motion width 150 ± 20 MeV/c
- A-2 excitation energy of 0 – 30 MeV
- SRC abundance from contact terms

Mean field calculations

(e,e'p) knockout for high Q^2 reaction modeled assuming PWIA

$$\frac{d\sigma_{A(e,e'p)}}{d\Omega_{k'} dE_{k'} d\Omega_p dE_p} = p_p E_p \sigma_{ep} S_A^N(p_{miss}, E_{miss})$$

Single nucleon spectral function:

IPSM was modeled using Woods-Saxon.

[Phys. Lett. B **351**, 87 \(1995\)](#)

[Phys. Rev. Lett. **72**, 1986 \(1994\)](#)

Skyrme with five different functionals

[Phys. Rev. C **19**, 1983 \(1979\)](#)

[Nucl. Phys. A **635**, 231 \(1998\)](#)



Calculations quenched to agree with data
(at low missing momentum)

QMC many-body calculations of the overlap between the ^{12}C and $^{11}\text{B} + \text{proton}$ wave functions

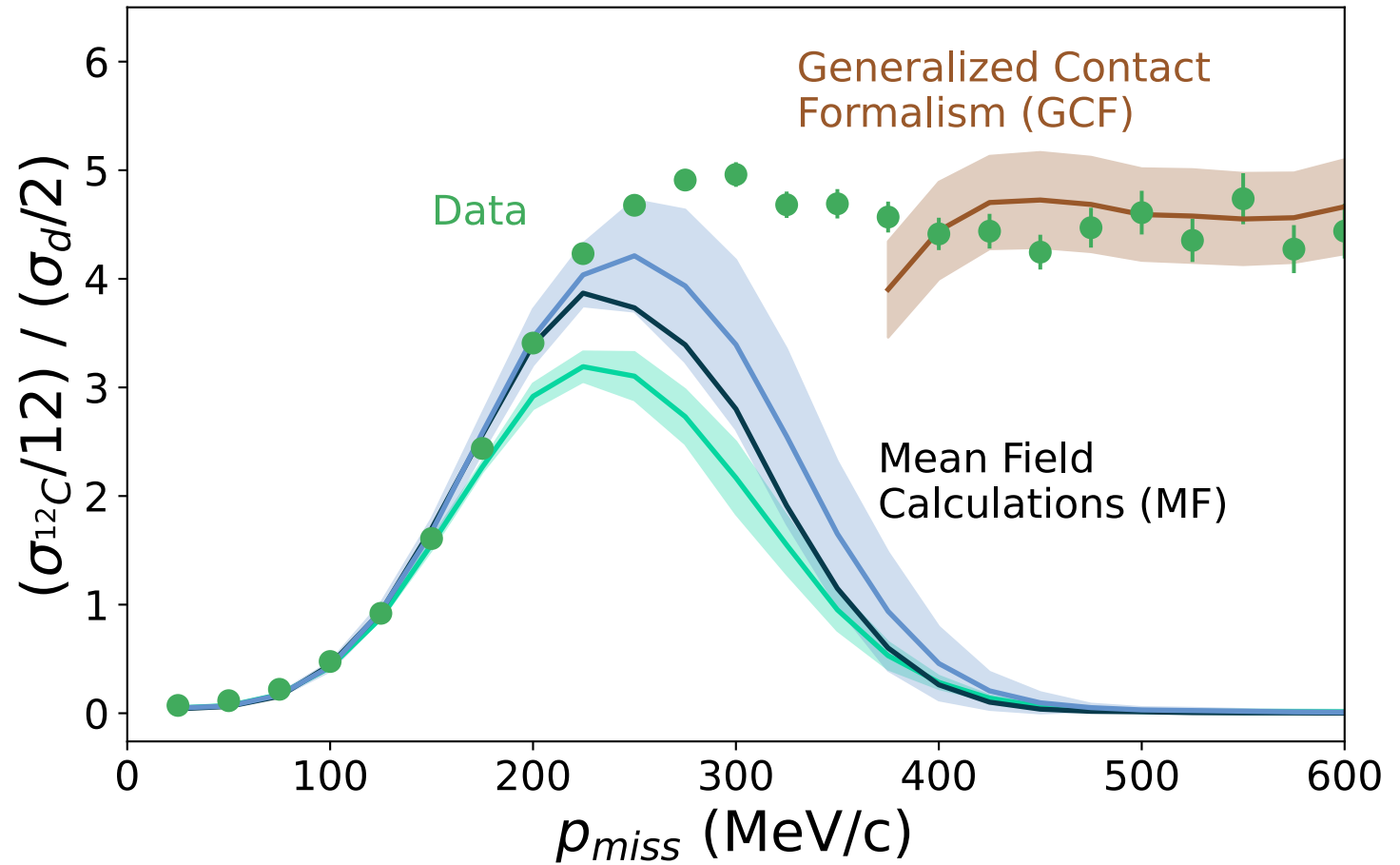
Mean Field to SRC transition

Mean Field Models

QMC (teal)

IPSM (black)

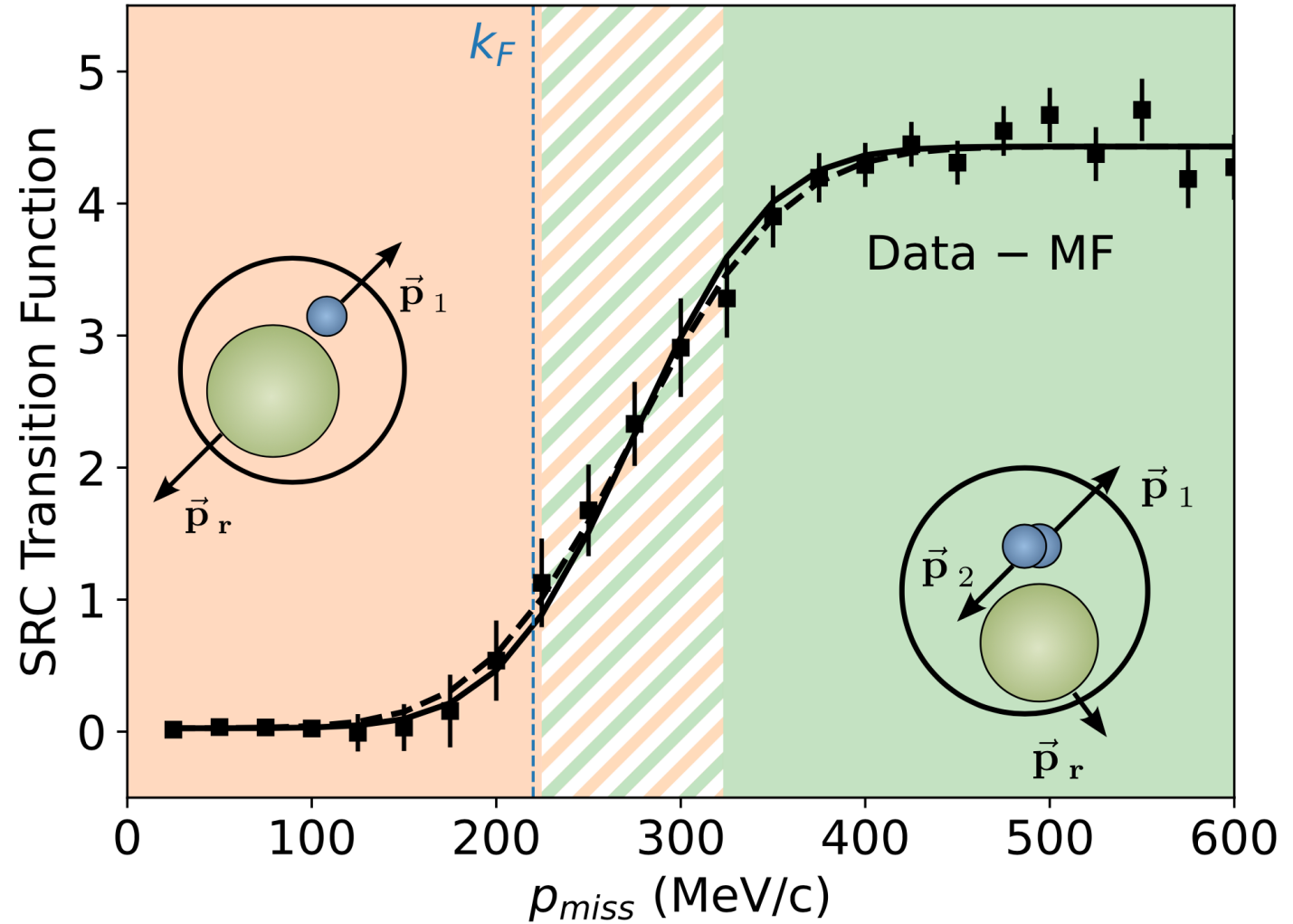
Skyrme (azure)



Mean Field to SRC transition

Centered around $270 \pm 2 \text{ MeV}/c$

Width of $57 \pm 4 \text{ MeV}/c$



Summary

New experimental technique to study 2N-SRC

Experimental measurement of scaling over extended x Bjorken range

Dividing the nucleus into 3 regions

Mean Field

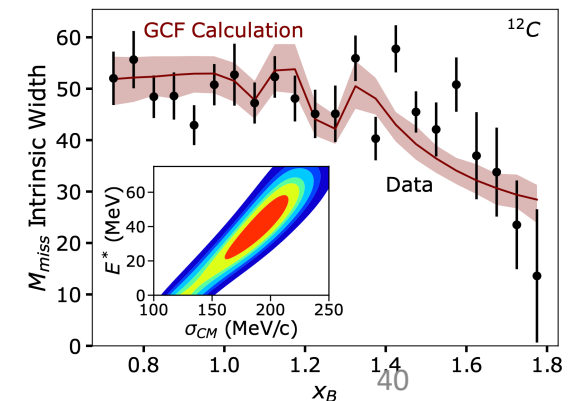
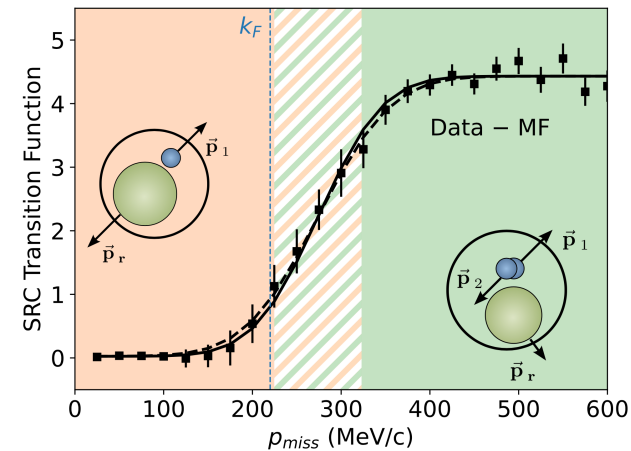
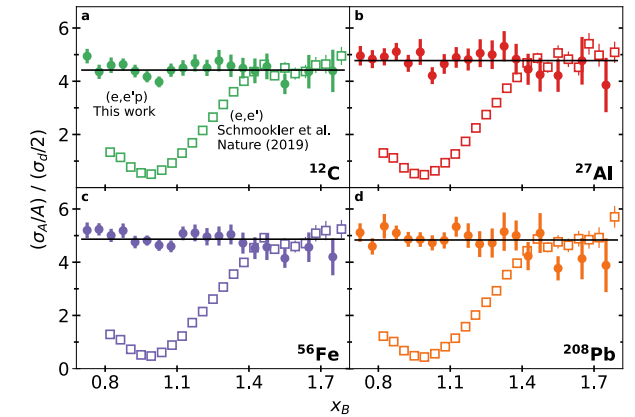
High Momenta (SRC)

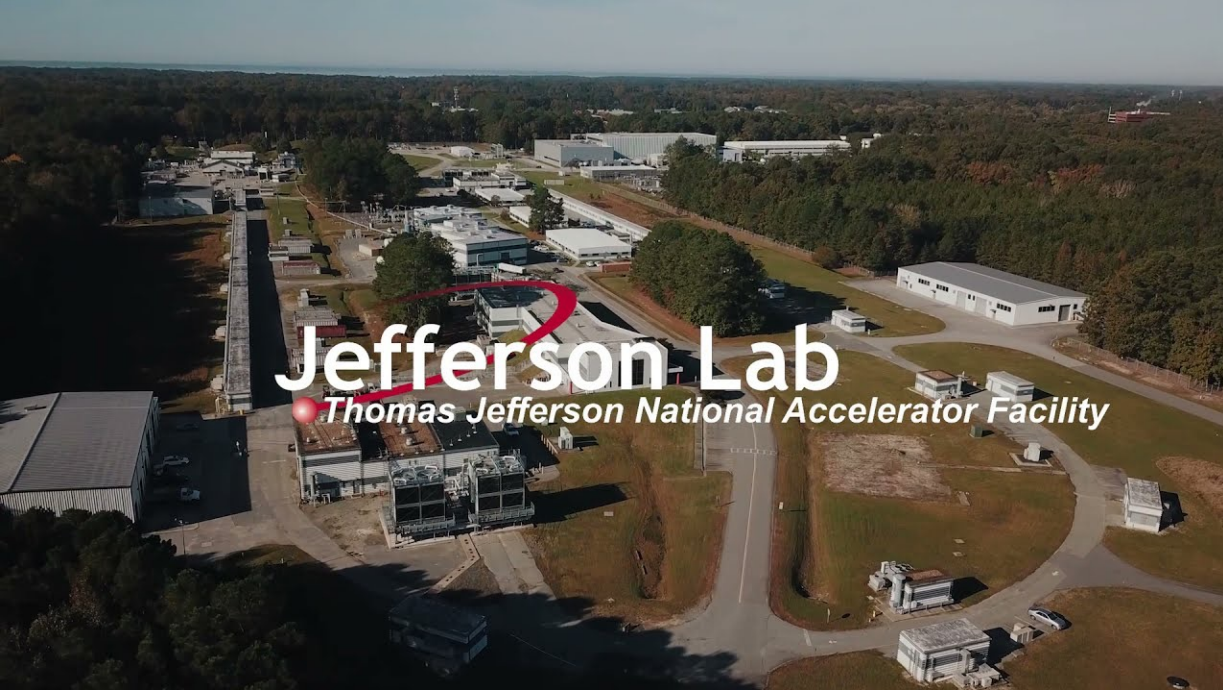
Transition

Quantitative measurement of transition region

Transition mean: 270 ± 2 MeV/c (Larger than Carbon Fermi momentum ~ 220 MeV/c)

The width of the transition indicates that the overlap region where both long-range and short-range dynamics contribute is overall narrow.





A .Denniston

Thank you.