

# Short-Range Nuclear Structure: Beyond JLab Electron-Scattering

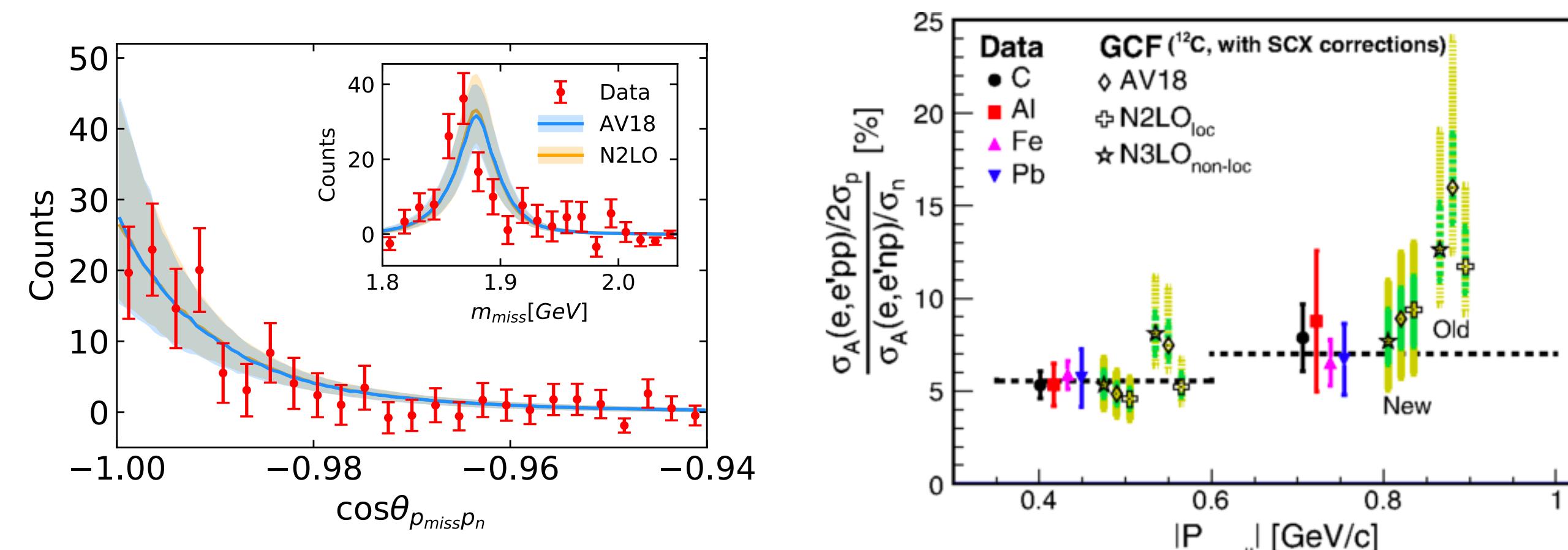
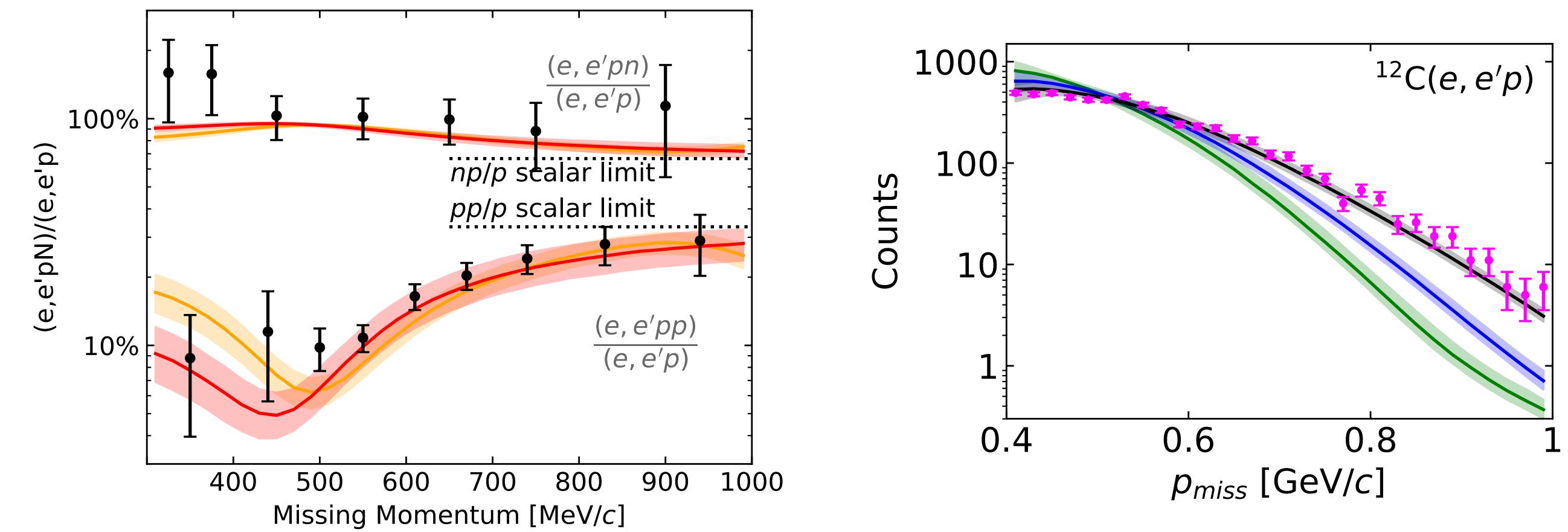
Jackson Pybus

Directors' Fellow, Los Alamos National Laboratory

"Light-ion physics in the EIC era"

June 2025, Florida International University, Miami, FL

# GCF analysis connect scattering data to ground-state SRC properties



Duer et al. PRL 2019

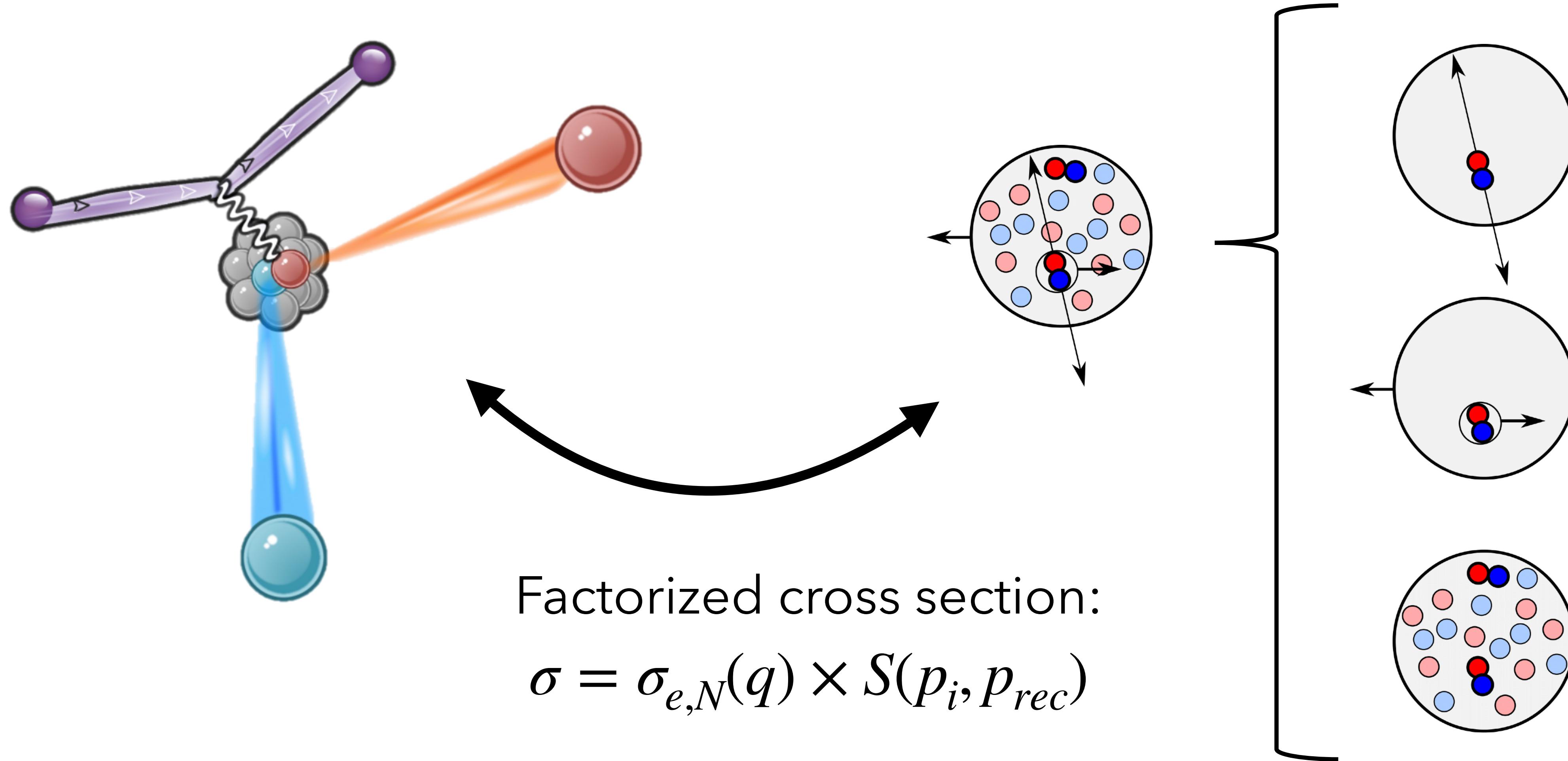
Schmidt et al. Nature 2020

Pybus et al. PLB 2020

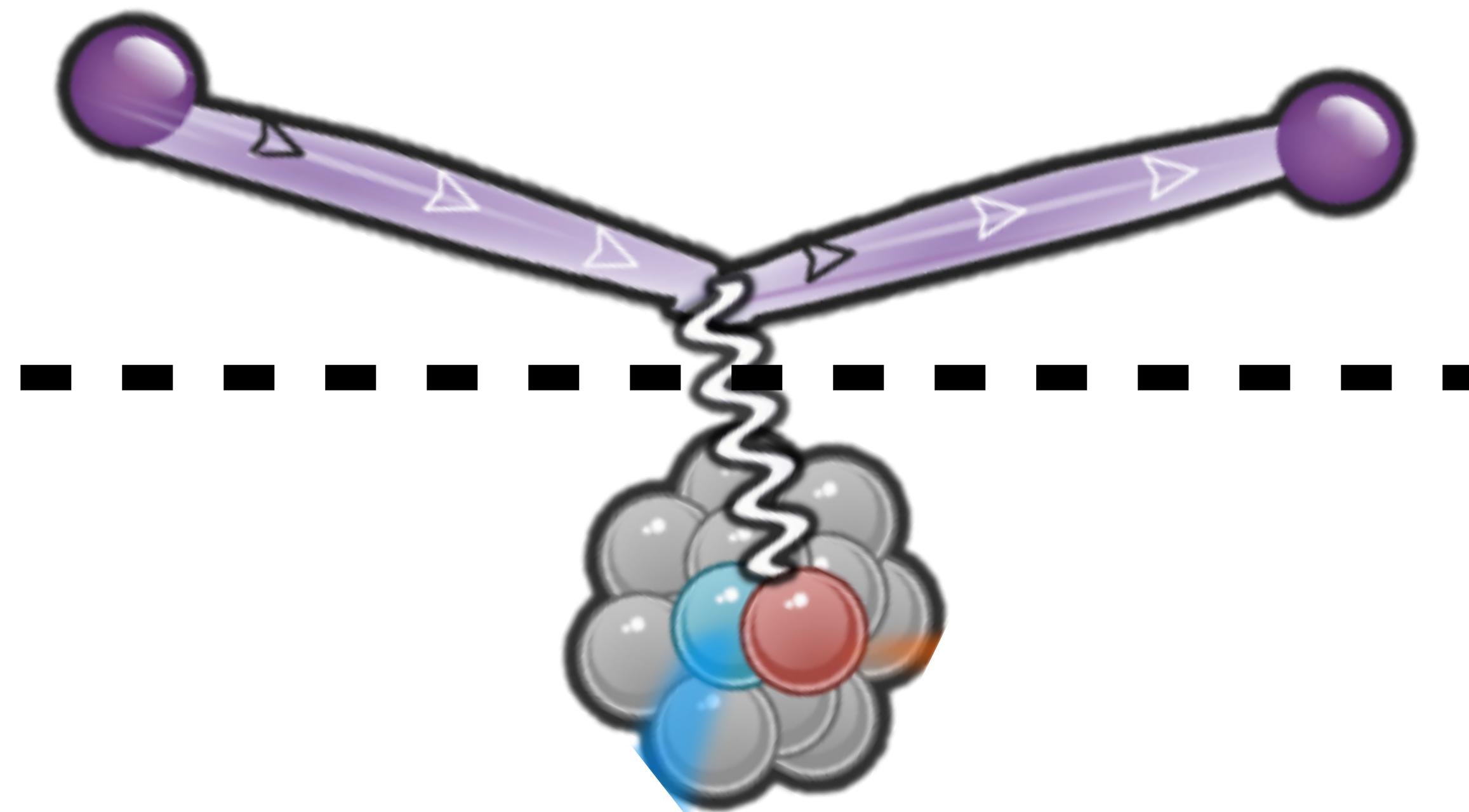
Weiss et al. PRC 2021

Korover et al. PLB 2021

# Relies on connection between electron scattering data and nuclear ground-state



# Ground-state interpretation requires establishing plane-wave factorization!

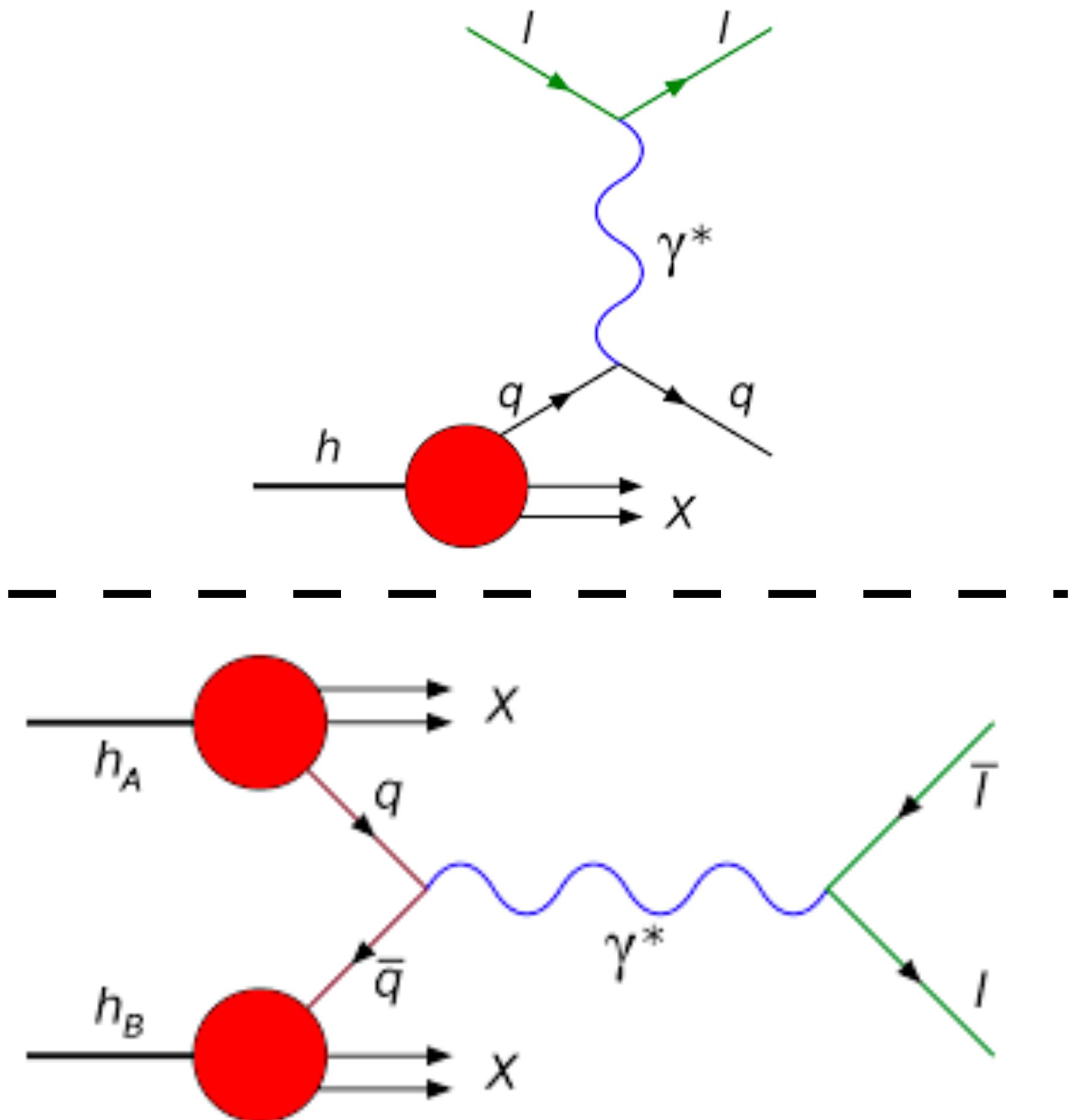


High-energy **Reaction**

$$\sigma = \sigma_{e,N}(q) \times S(p_i, p_{rec})$$

Low-energy **Ground-State**

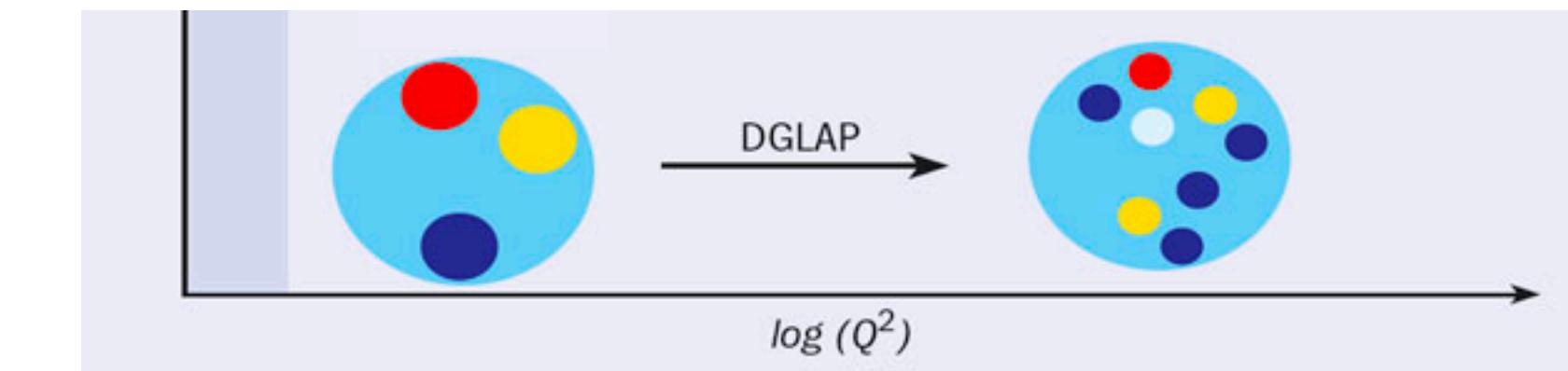
# Example: PDF Universality



**Deep-Inelastic  
Scattering**

VS

**Drell-Yan**

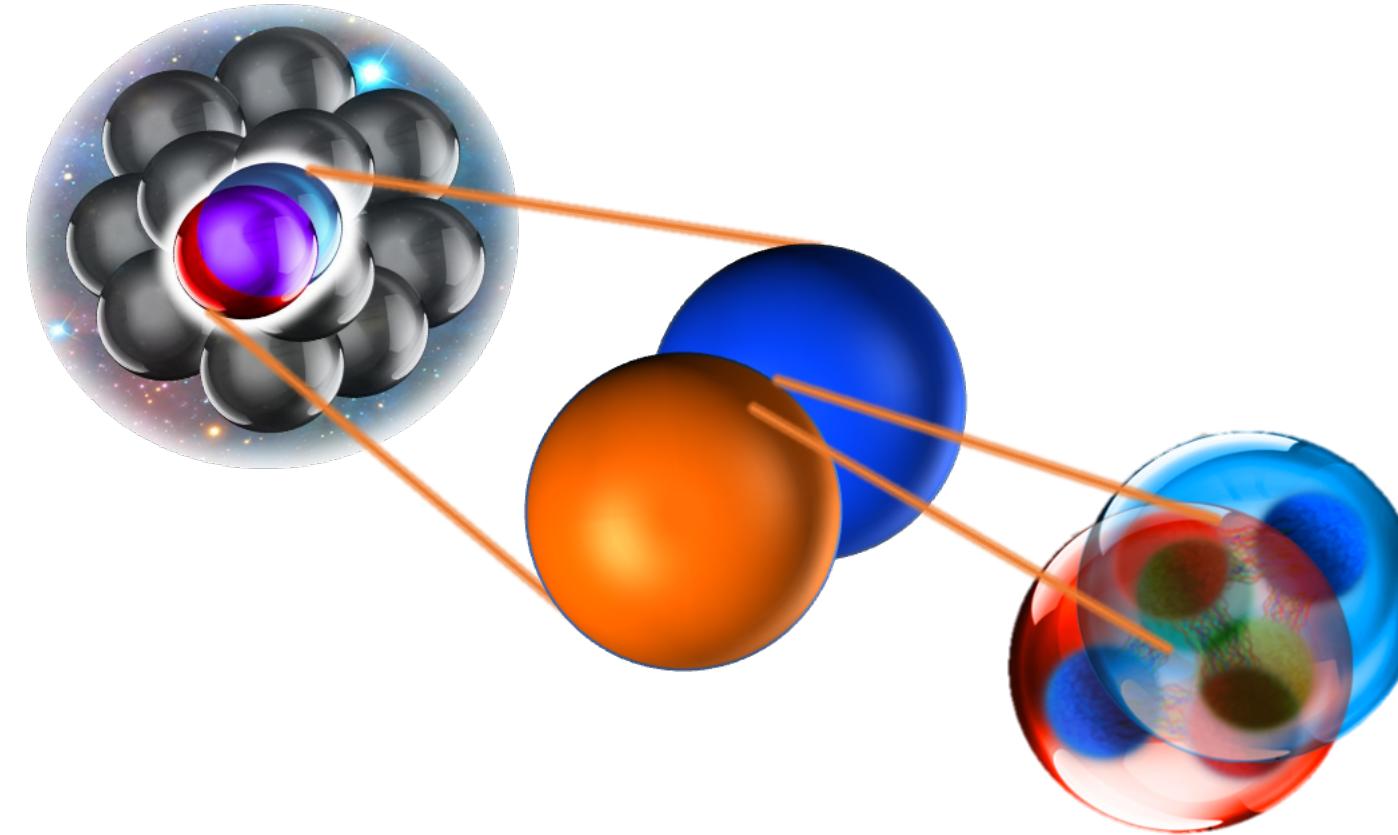


**+  $Q^2$ -evolution  
from DGLAP**

**= Universal framework for  
measuring parton structure  
of the proton**

# Two ways to examine reaction-dependence:

## Scale

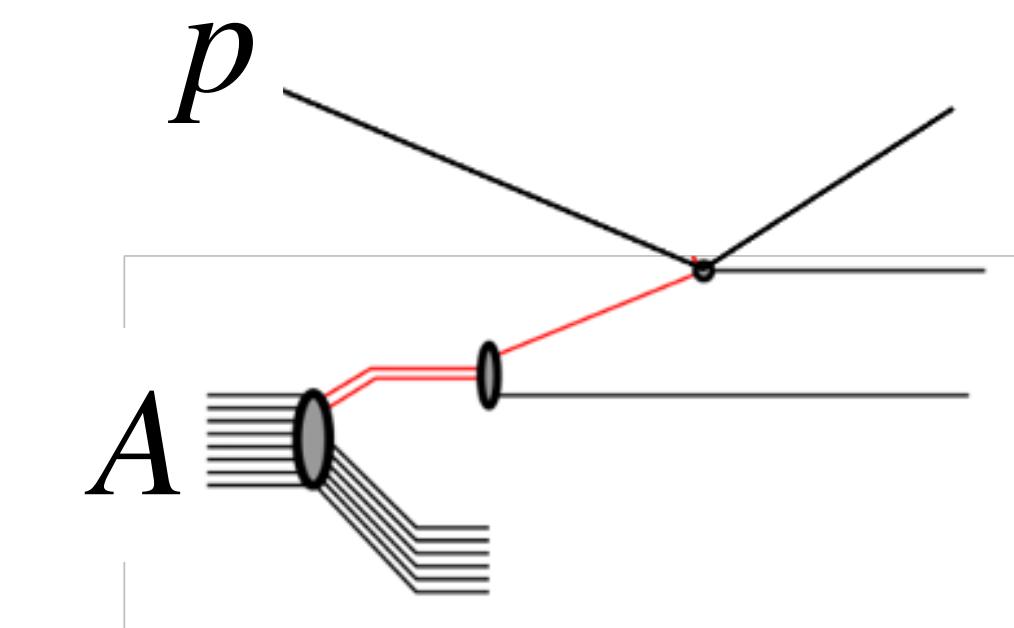
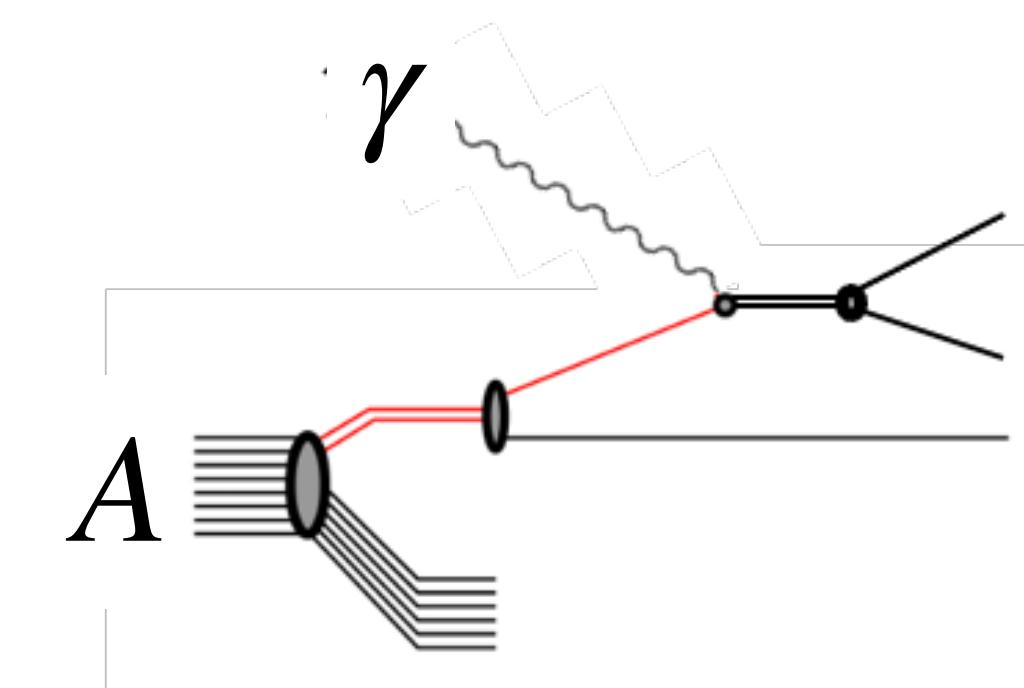
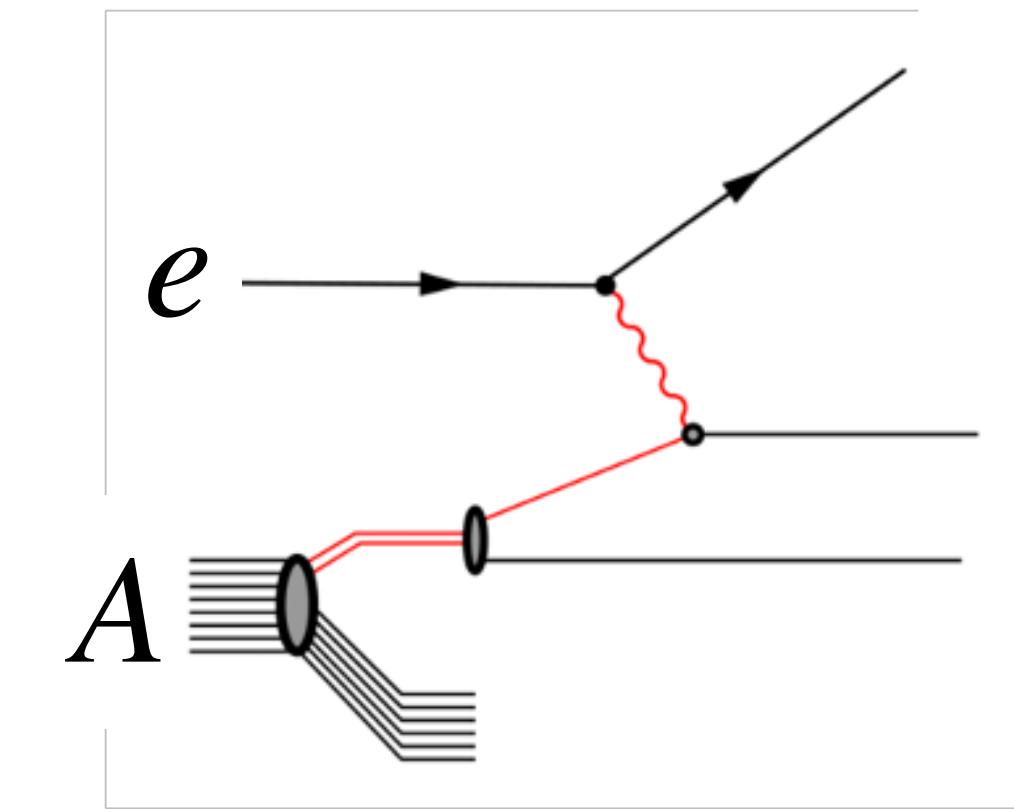


$Q^2, |t|$  change the  
resolution **scale**

## Probe

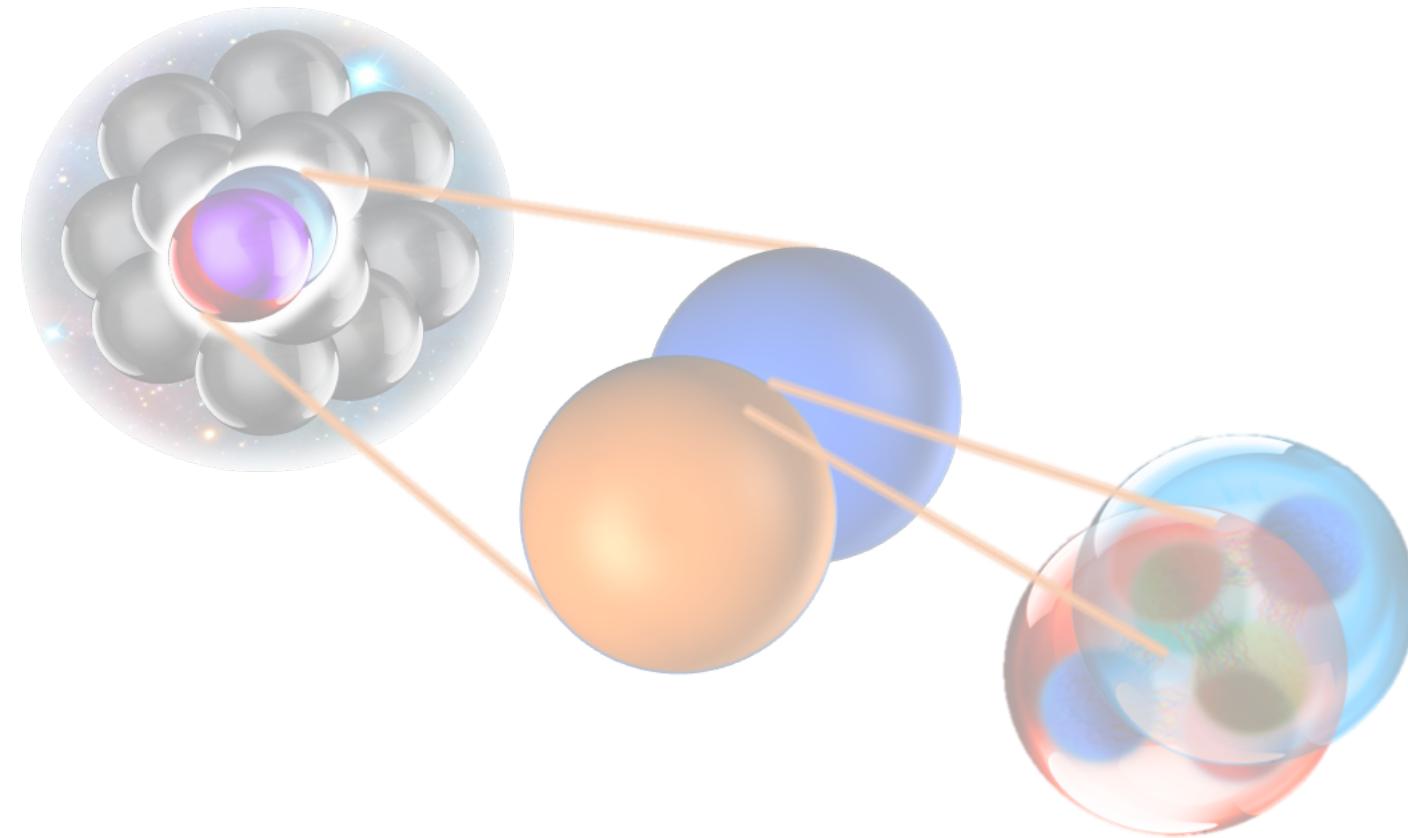
Different **probes**:

Electromagnetic ( $e^-$ ),  
Hadronic ( $p, A$ ),  
Photonuclear ( $\gamma$ )



# Two ways to examine reaction-dependence:

## Scale

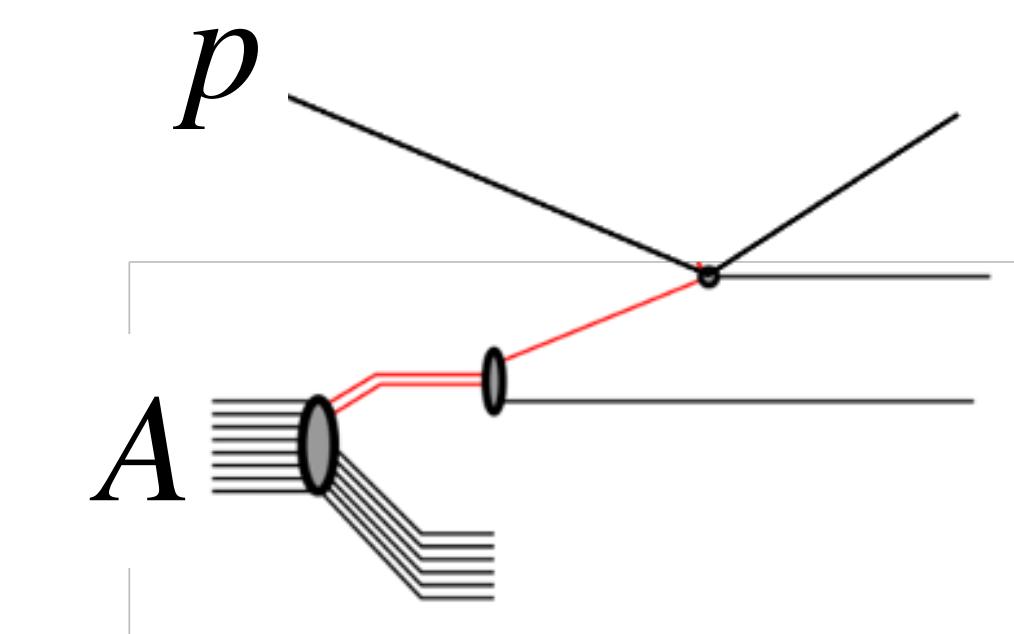
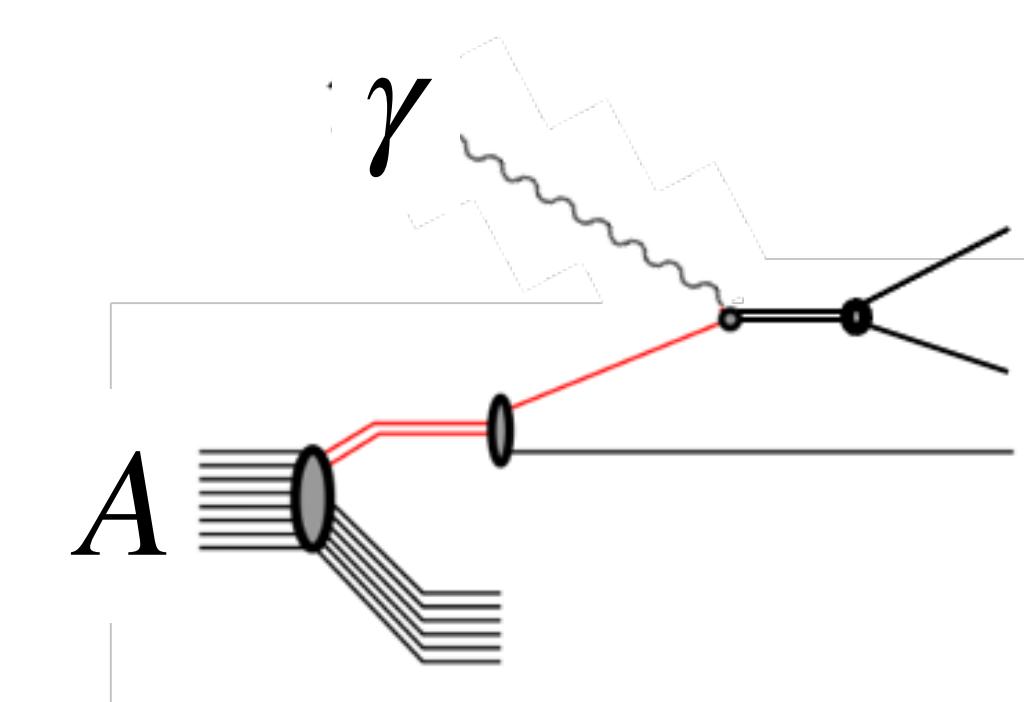
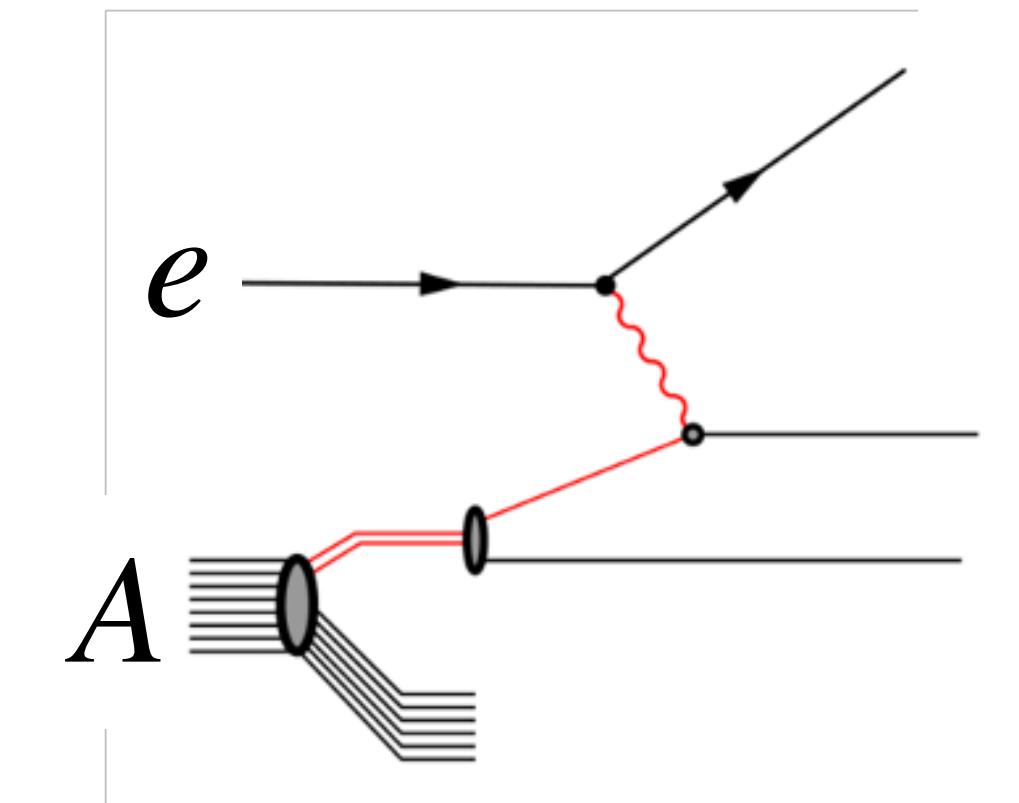


$Q^2, |t|$  change the resolution **scale**

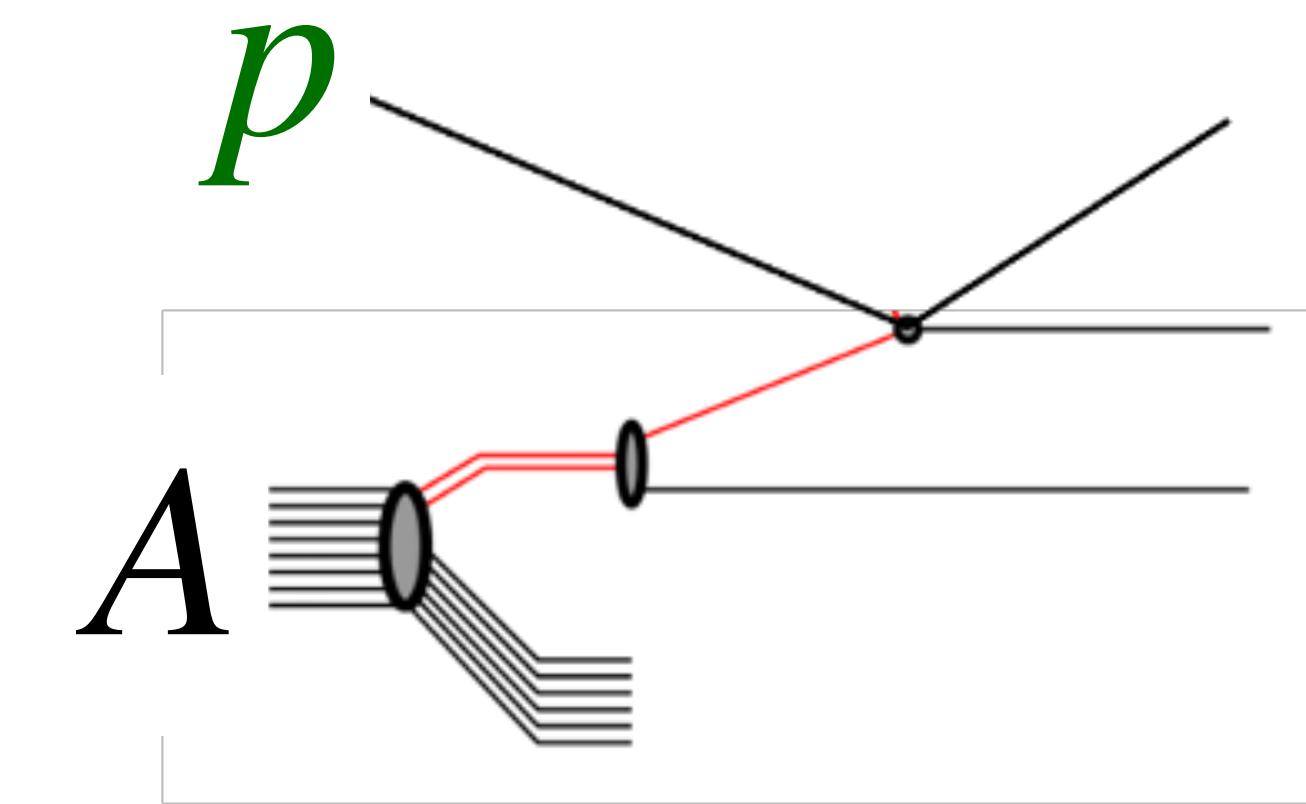
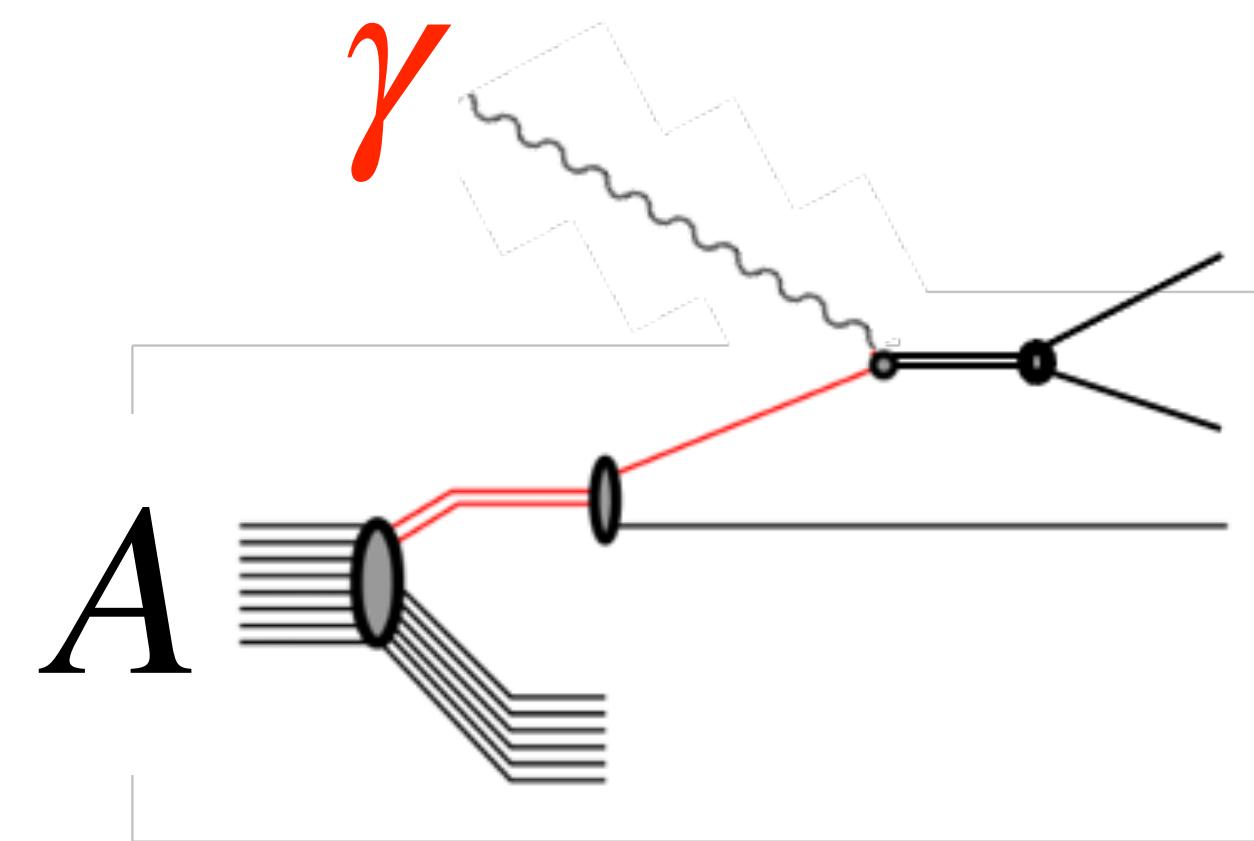
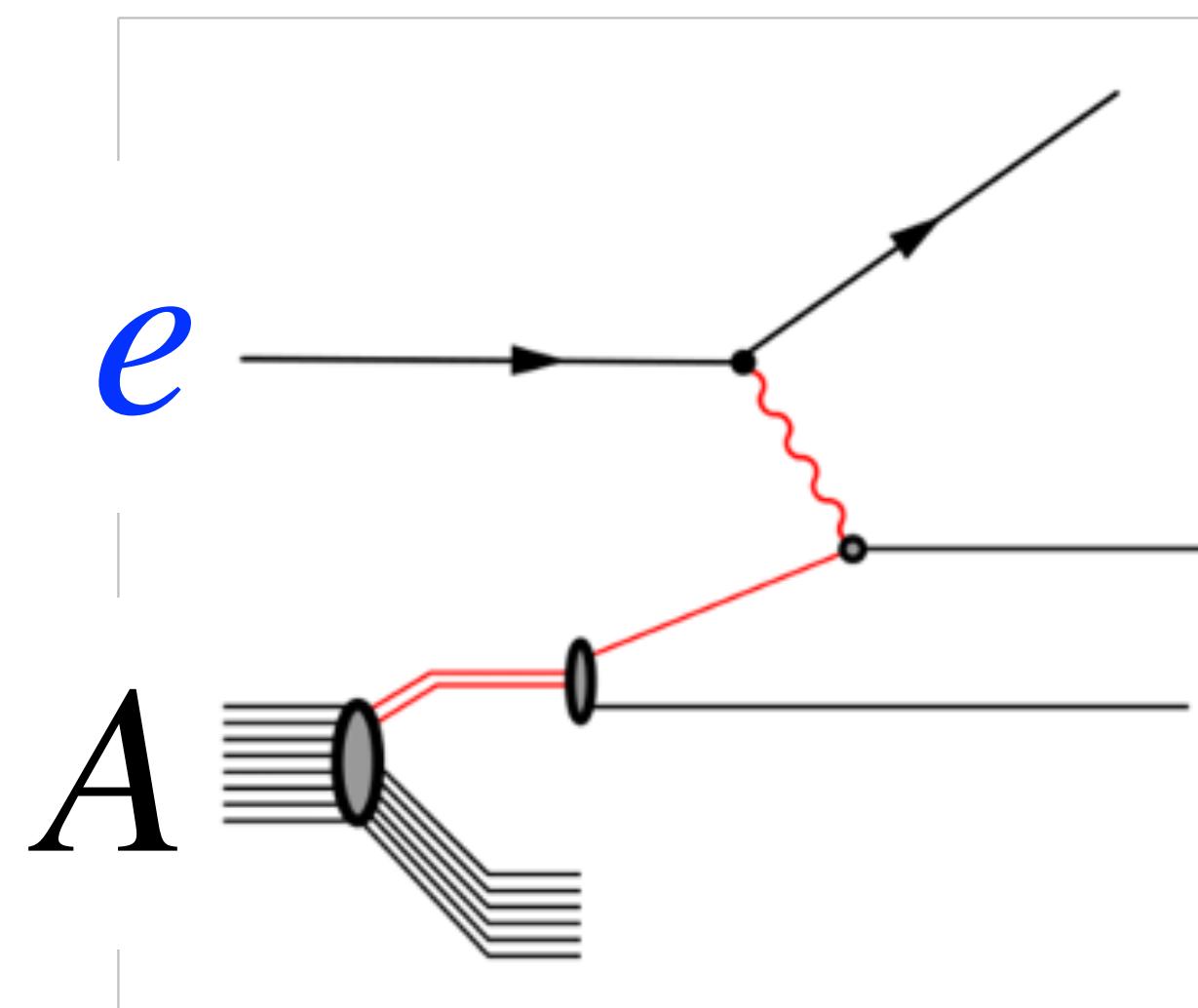
## Probe

Different **probes**:

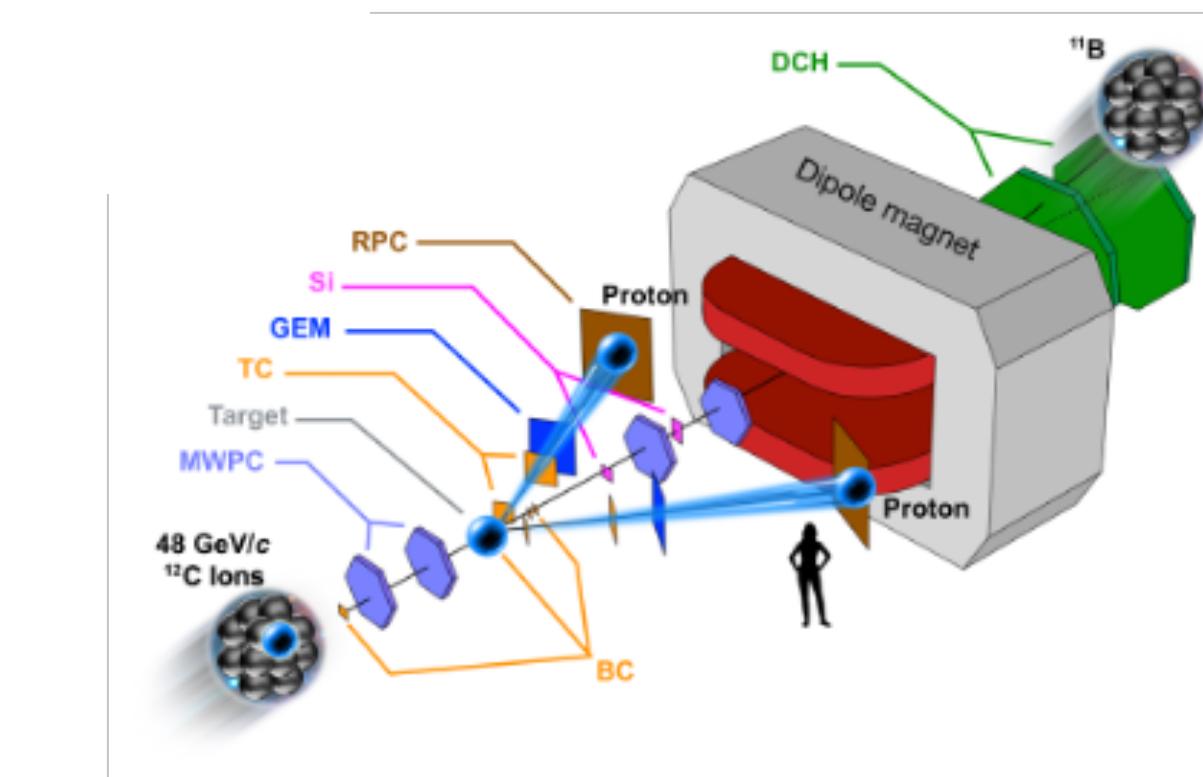
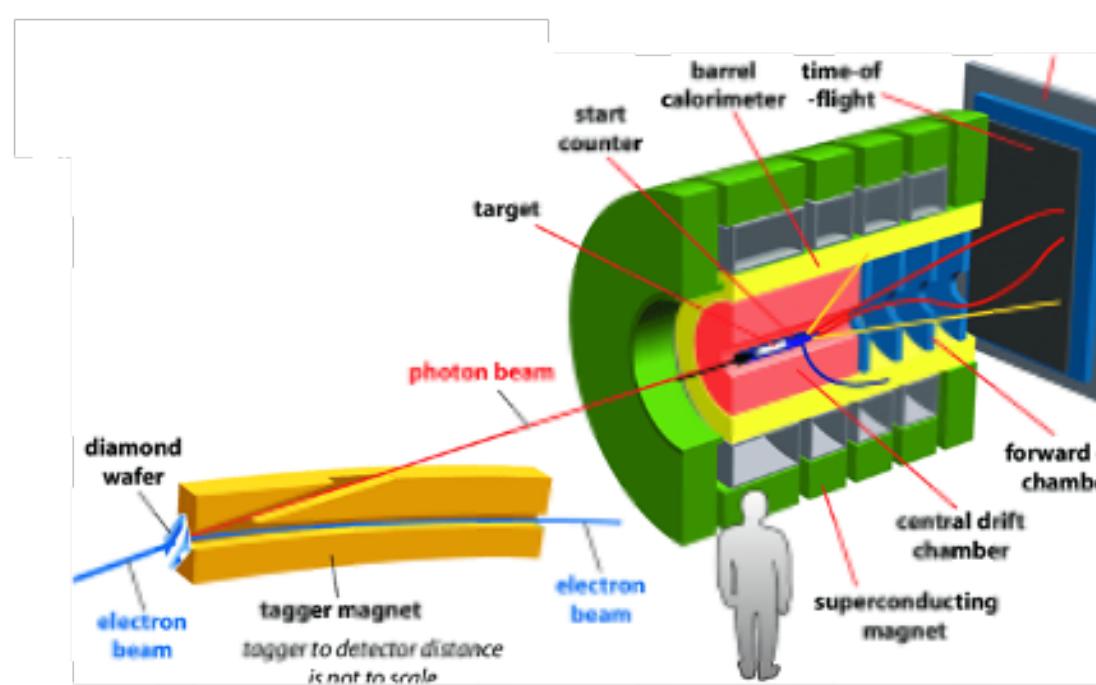
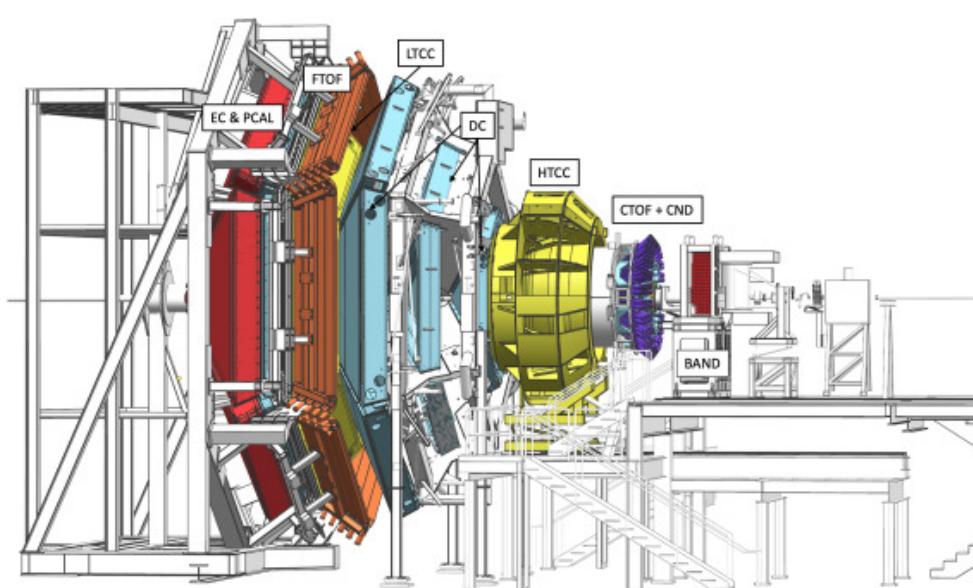
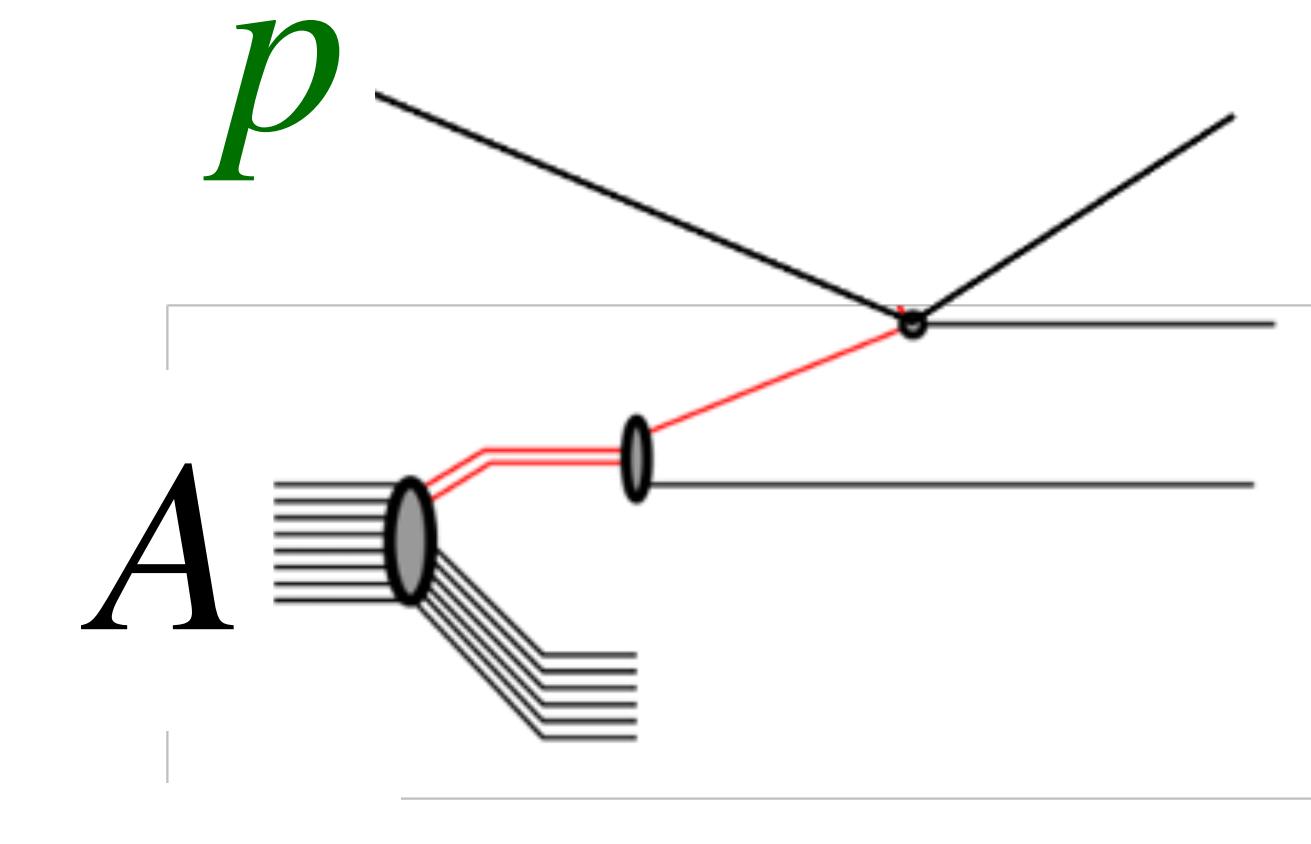
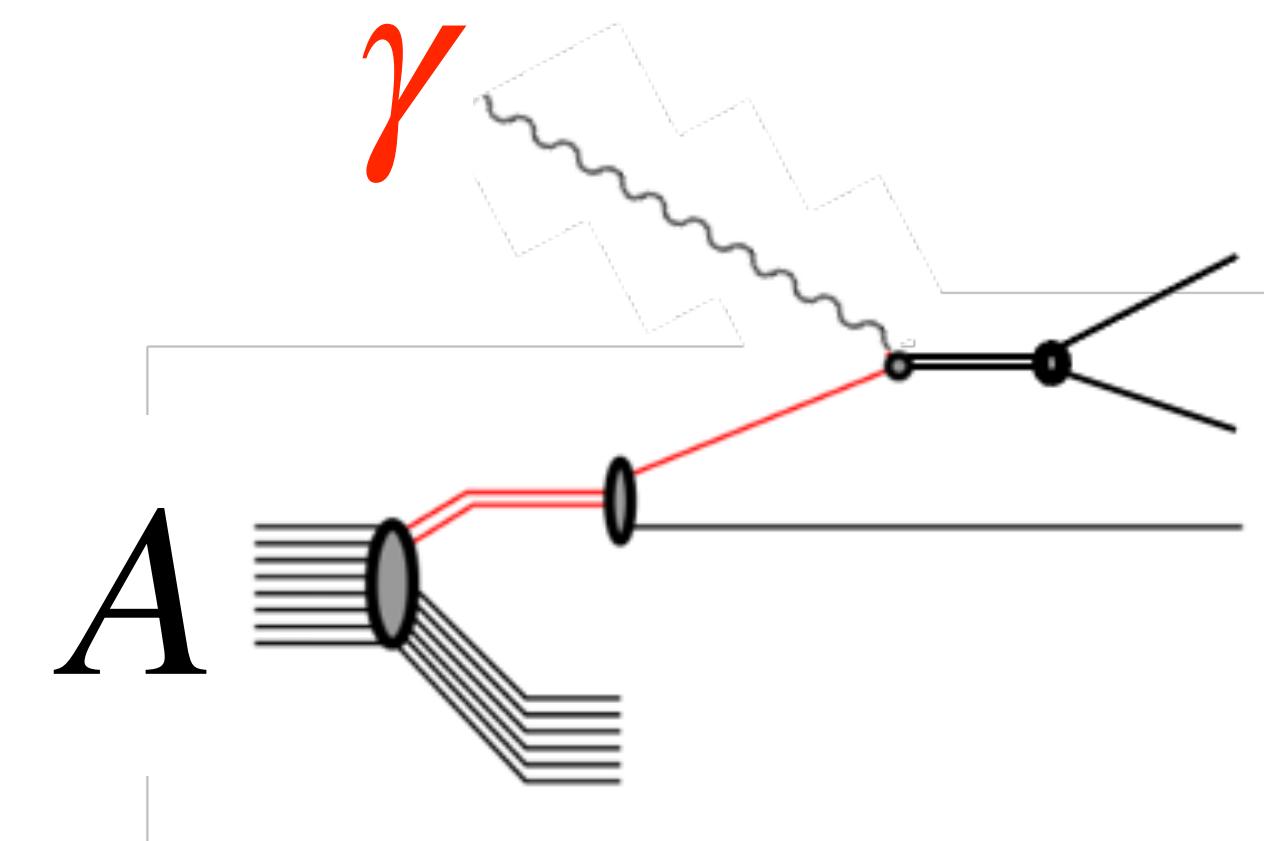
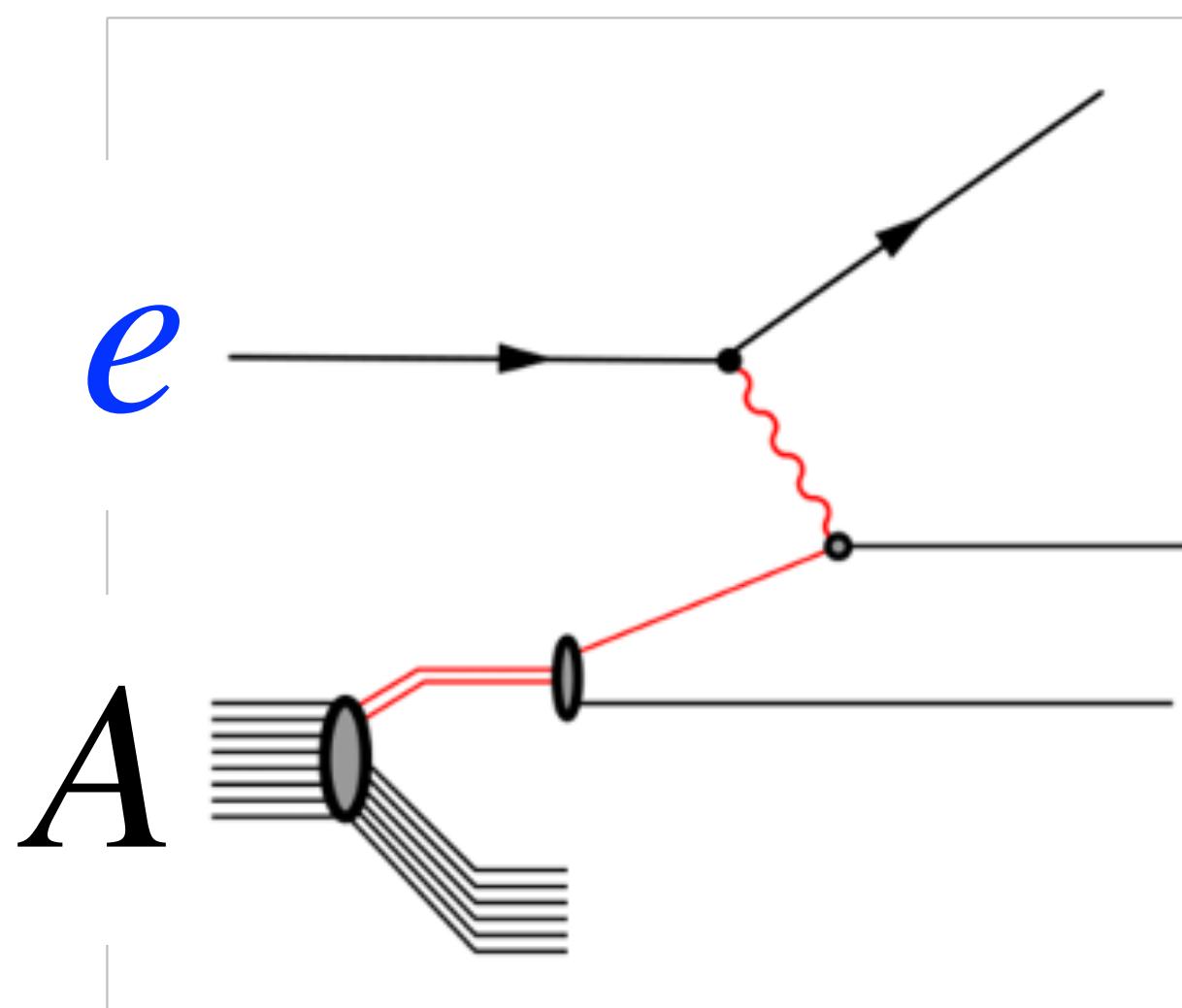
Electromagnetic ( $e^-$ ),  
Hadronic ( $p, A$ ),  
Photonuclear ( $\gamma$ )



# Probe Dependence of SRCs



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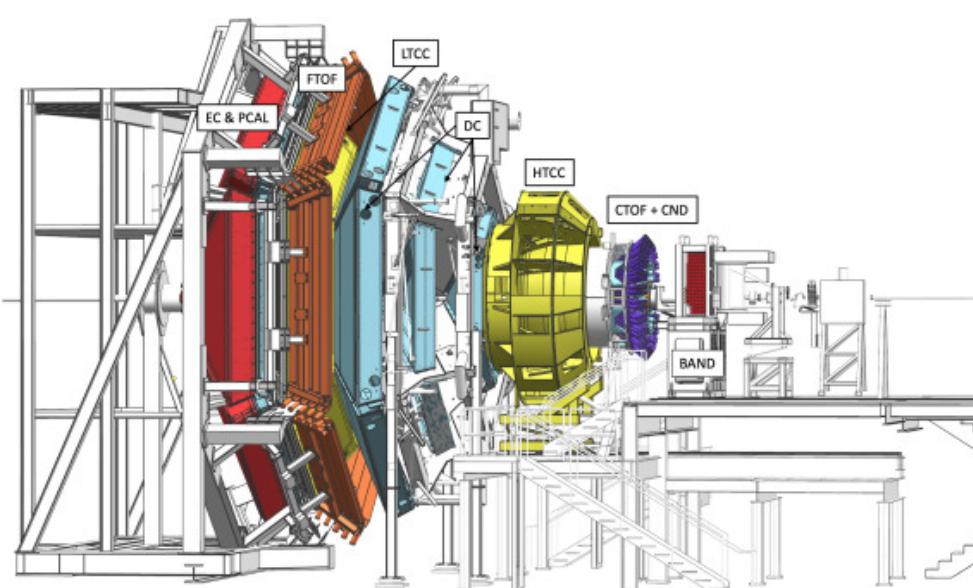
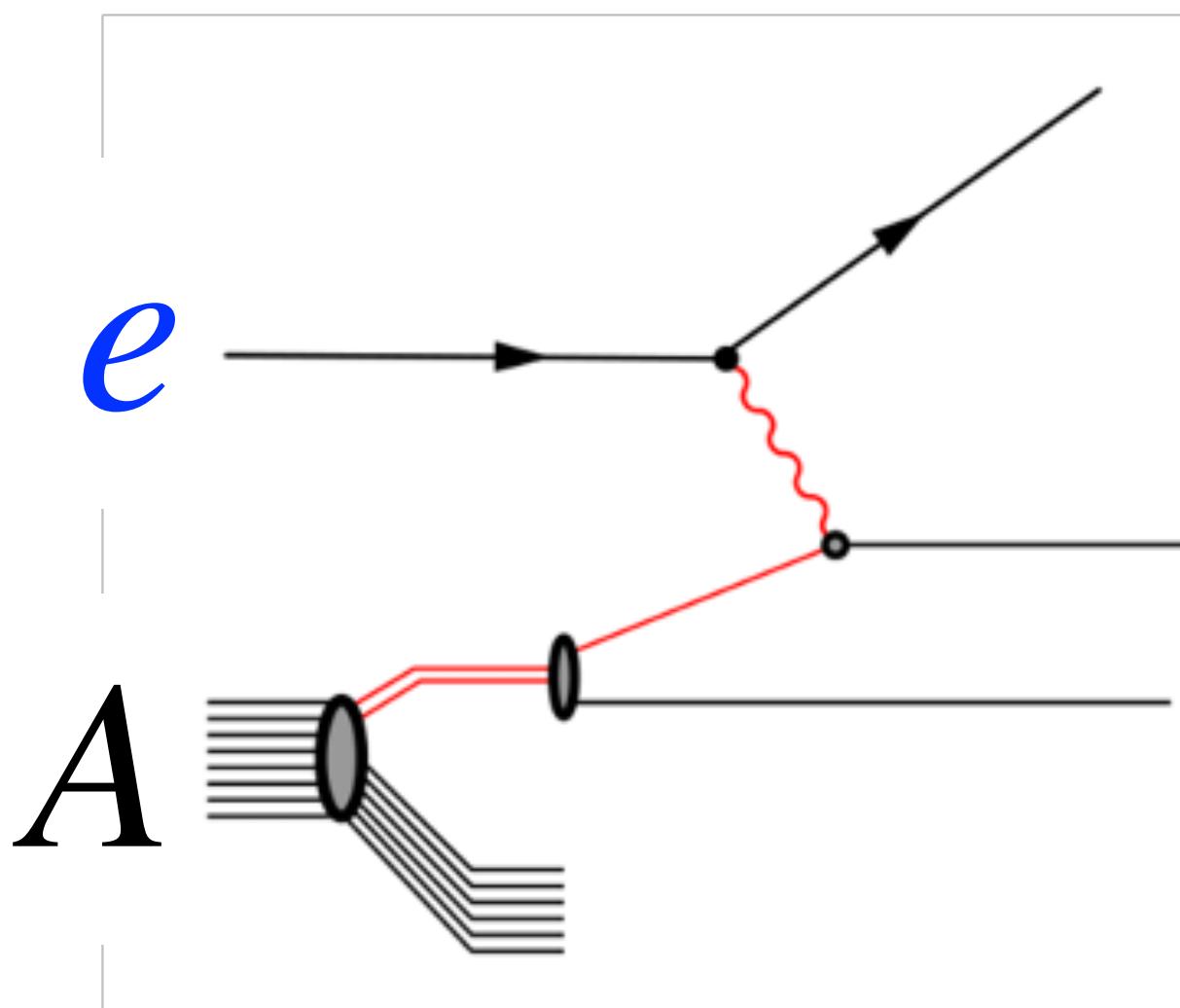


**CLAS12**

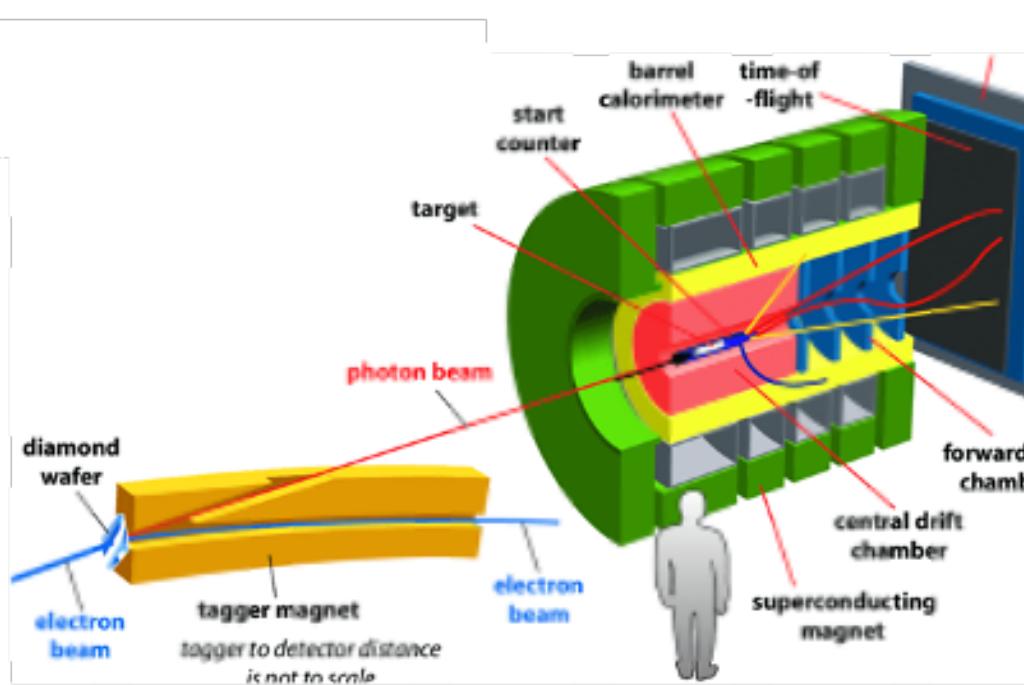
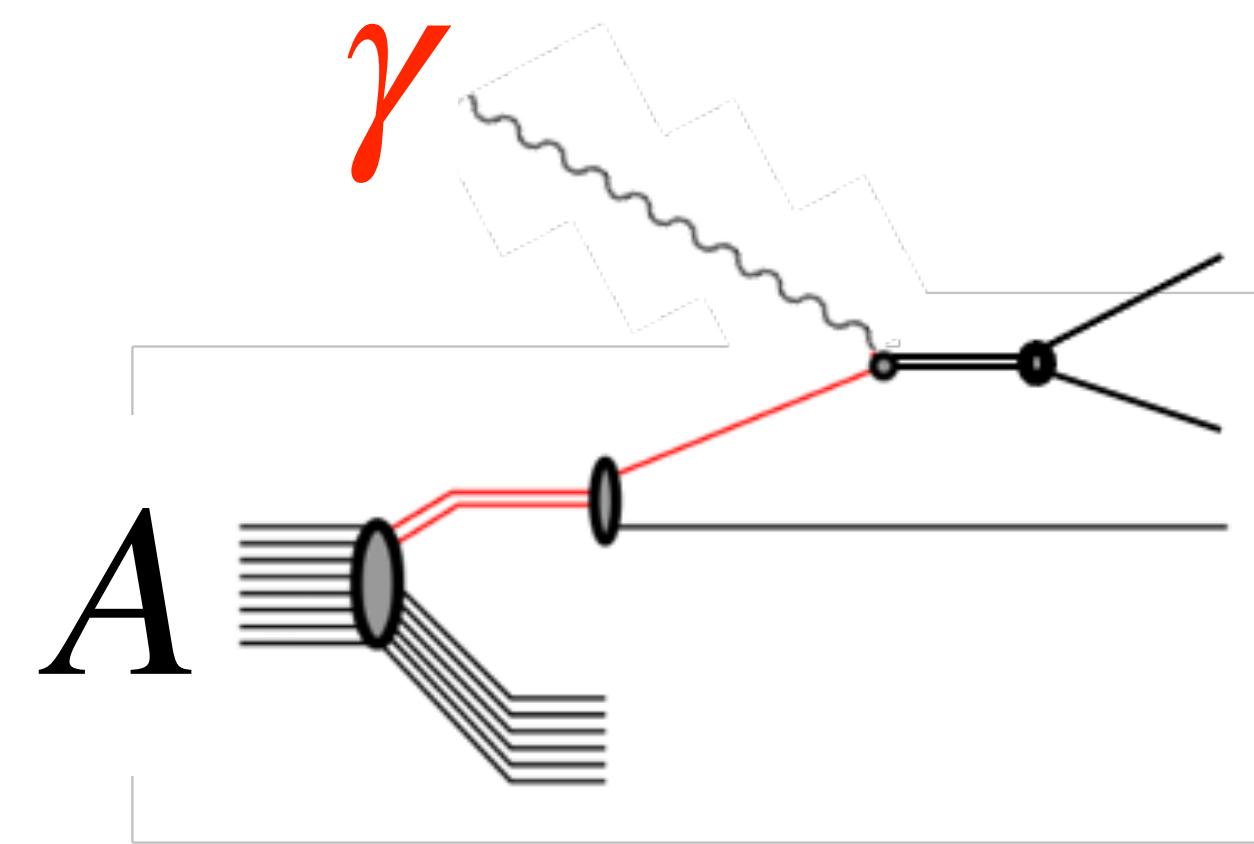
**GlueX**

**BM@N / R3B**

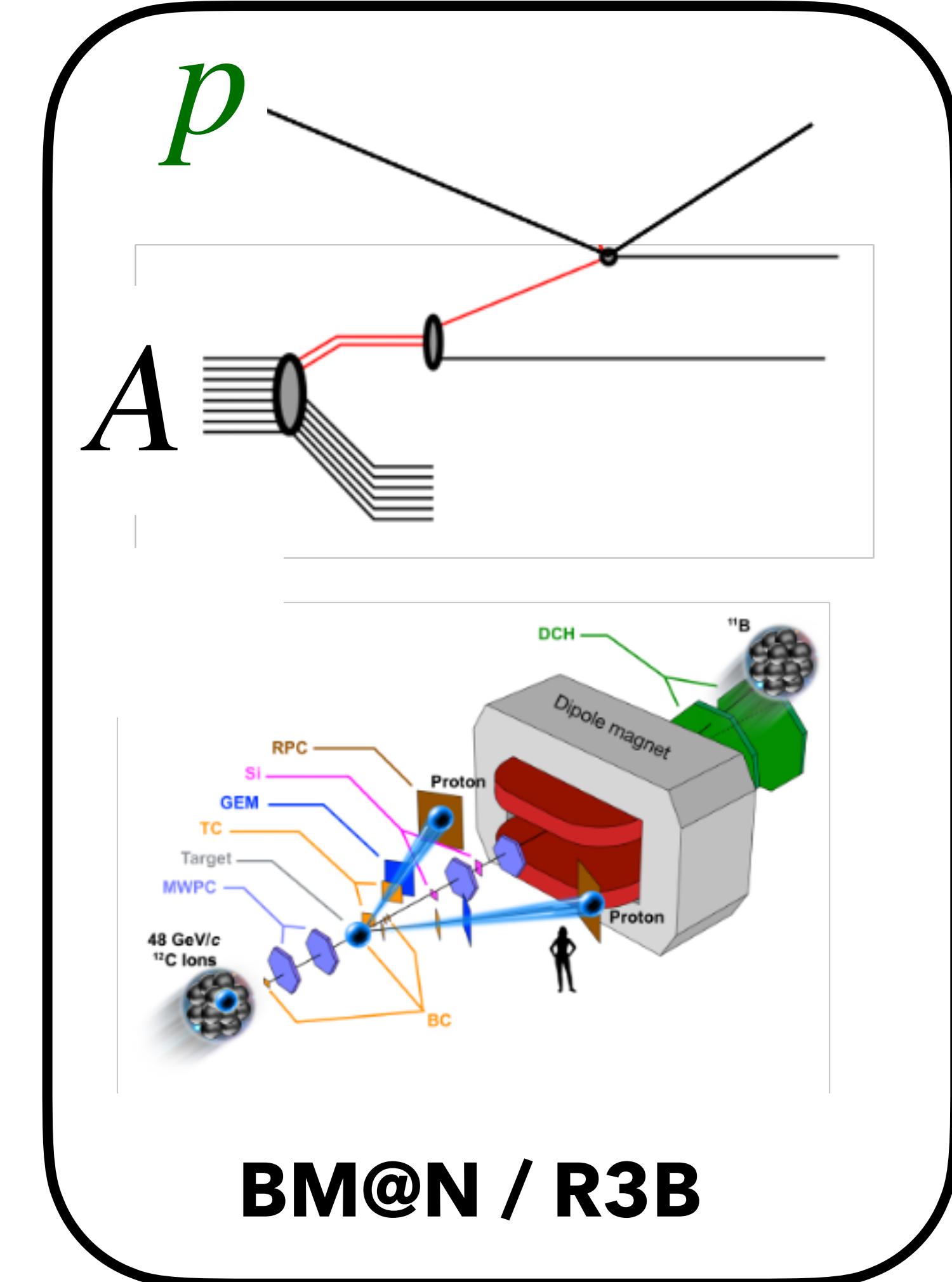
# Probe Dependence of SRCs



**CLAS12**



**GlueX**



**BM@N / R3B**

***n-p Short-Range Correlations from ( $p$ ,  $2p + n$ ) Measurements***

A. Tang,<sup>1</sup> J. W. Watson,<sup>1</sup> J. Aclander,<sup>2</sup> J. Alster,<sup>2</sup> G. Asryan,<sup>4,3</sup> Y. Averichev,<sup>8</sup> D. Barton,<sup>4</sup> V. Baturin,<sup>6,5</sup> N. Bukhtoyarova,<sup>4,5</sup> A. Carroll,<sup>4</sup> S. Gushue,<sup>4</sup> S. Heppelmann,<sup>6</sup> A. Leksanov,<sup>6</sup> Y. Makdisi,<sup>4</sup> A. Malki,<sup>2</sup> E. Minina,<sup>6</sup> I. Navon,<sup>2</sup> H. Nicholson,<sup>7</sup> A. Ogawa,<sup>6</sup> Yu. Panebratsev,<sup>8</sup> E. Piasetzky,<sup>2</sup> A. Schetkovsky,<sup>6,5</sup> S. Shimanskiy,<sup>8</sup> and D. Zhalov<sup>6</sup>

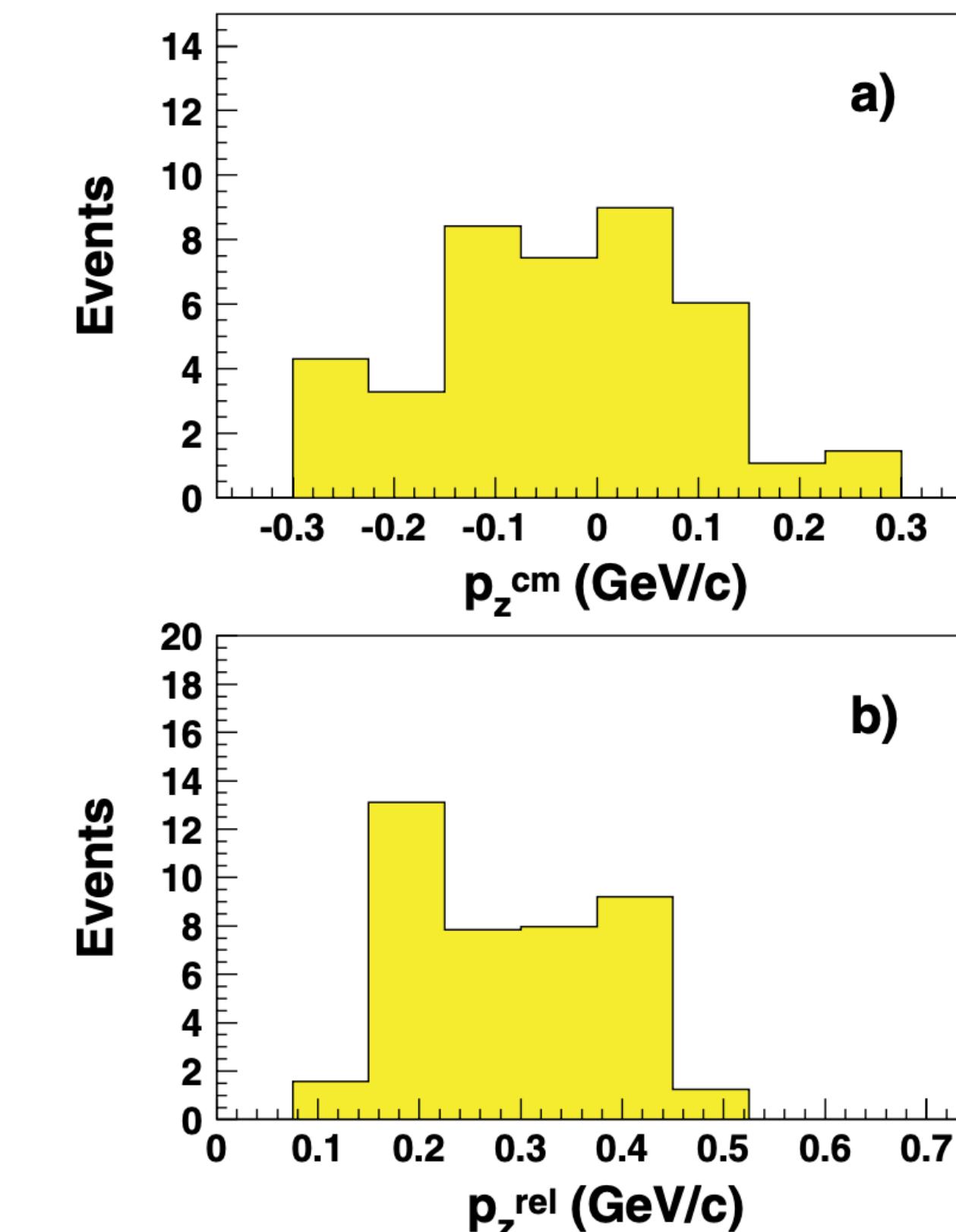
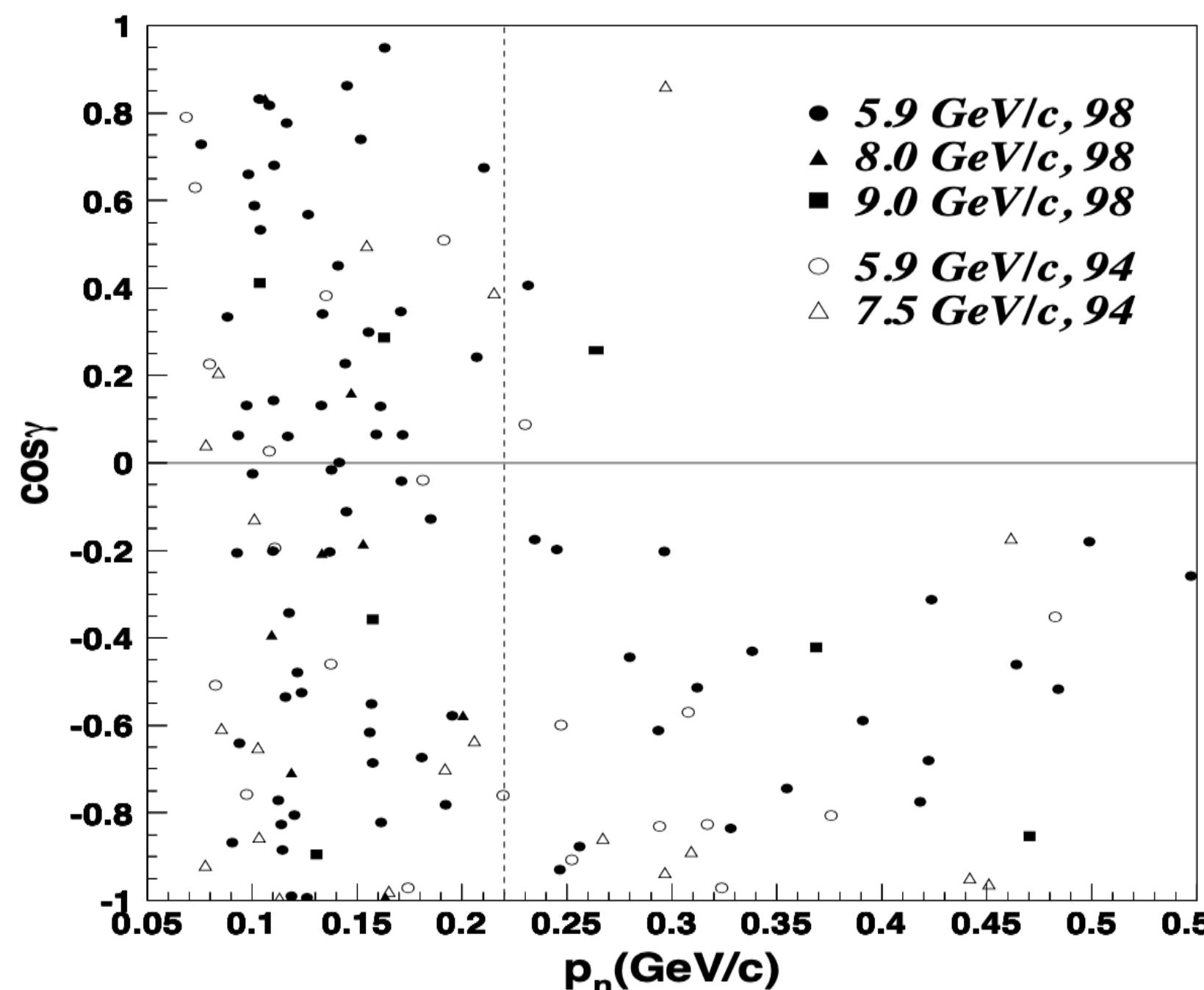
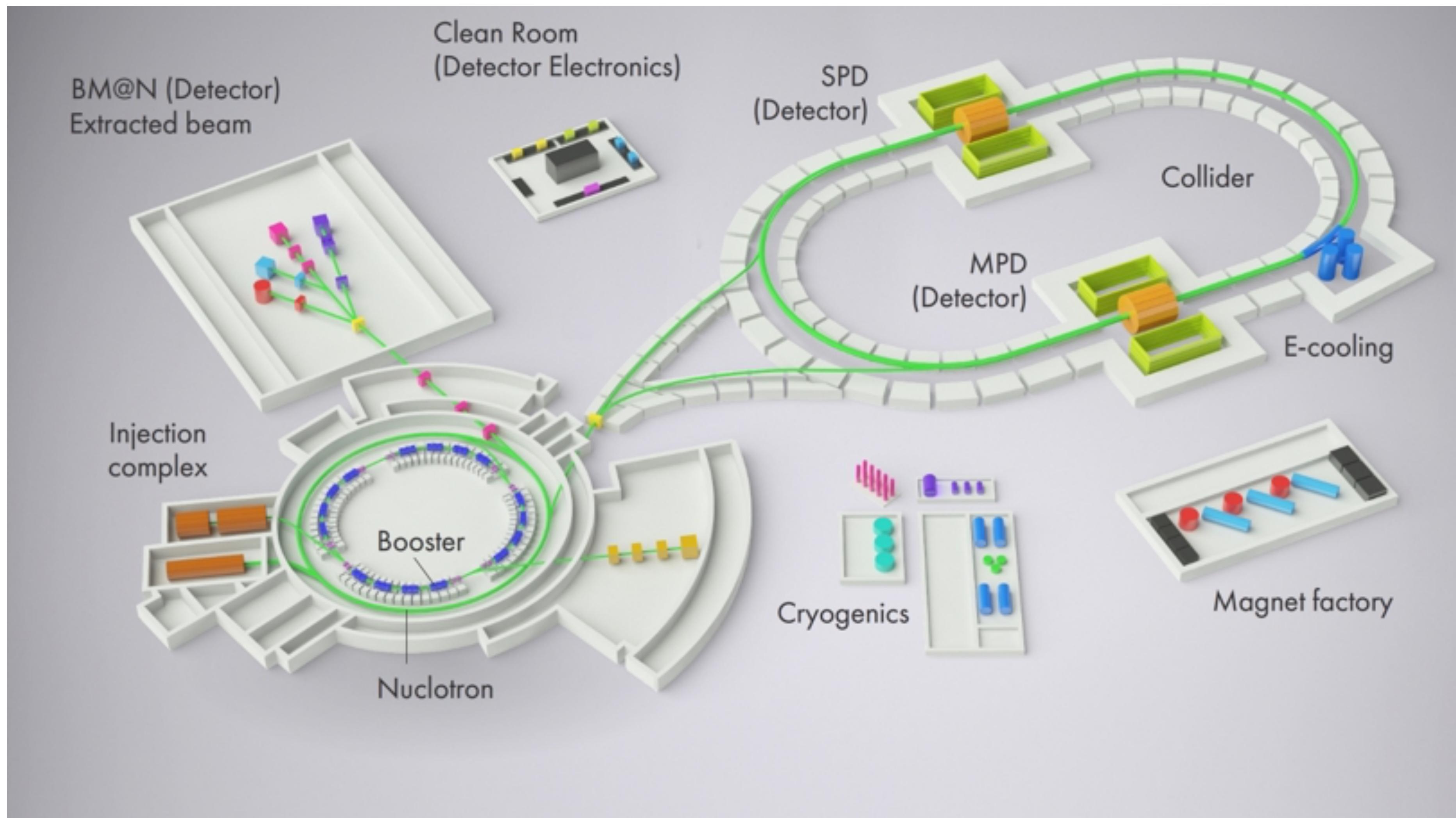
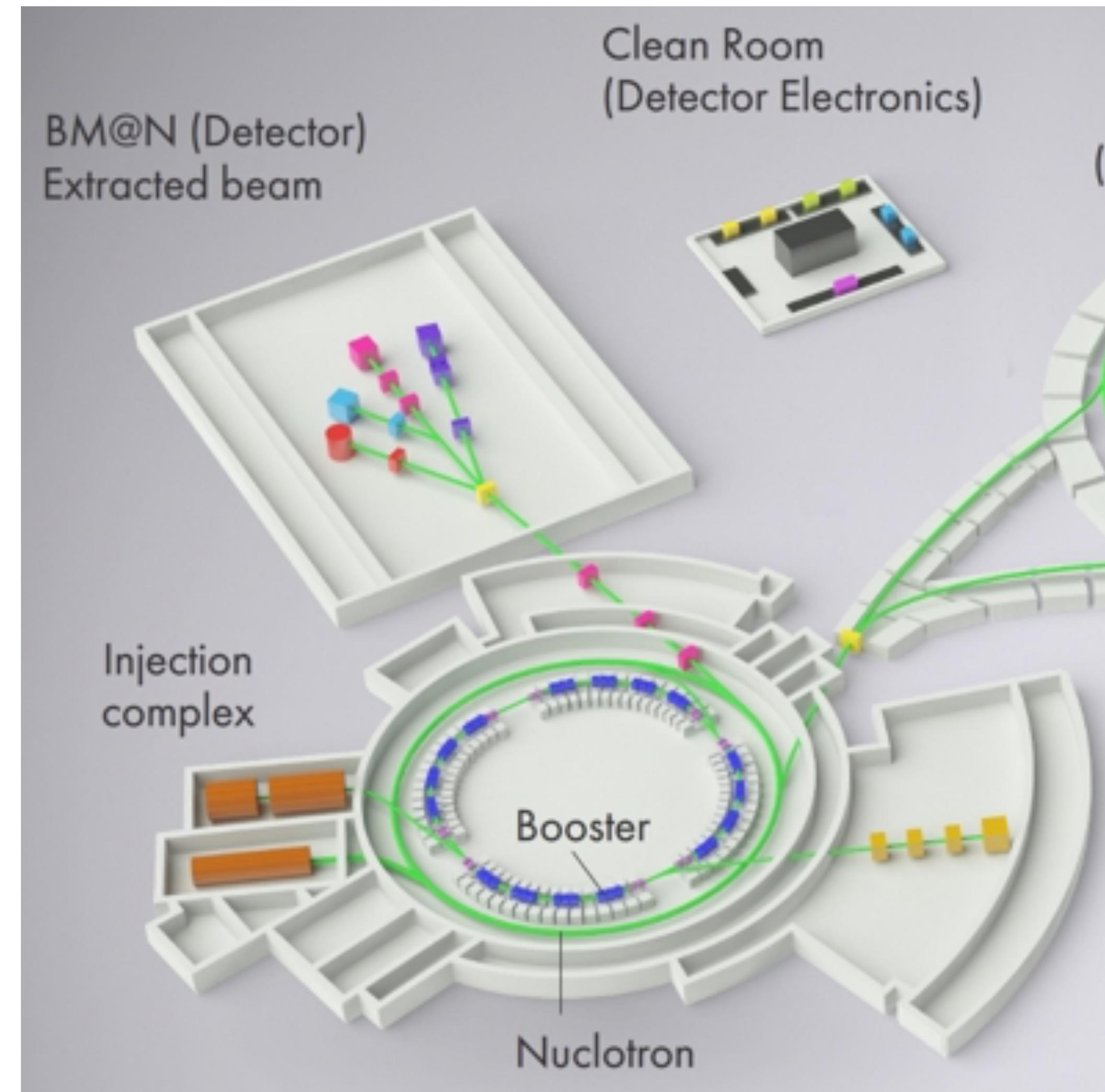


FIG. 4 (color online). Plots of (a)  $p_z^{\text{cm}}$  and (b)  $p_z^{\text{rel}}$  for correlated  $n$ - $p$  pairs in  $^{12}\text{C}$ , for  $^{12}\text{C}(p, 2p + n)$  events. Each event has been  $s$ -weighted, as described in the text.

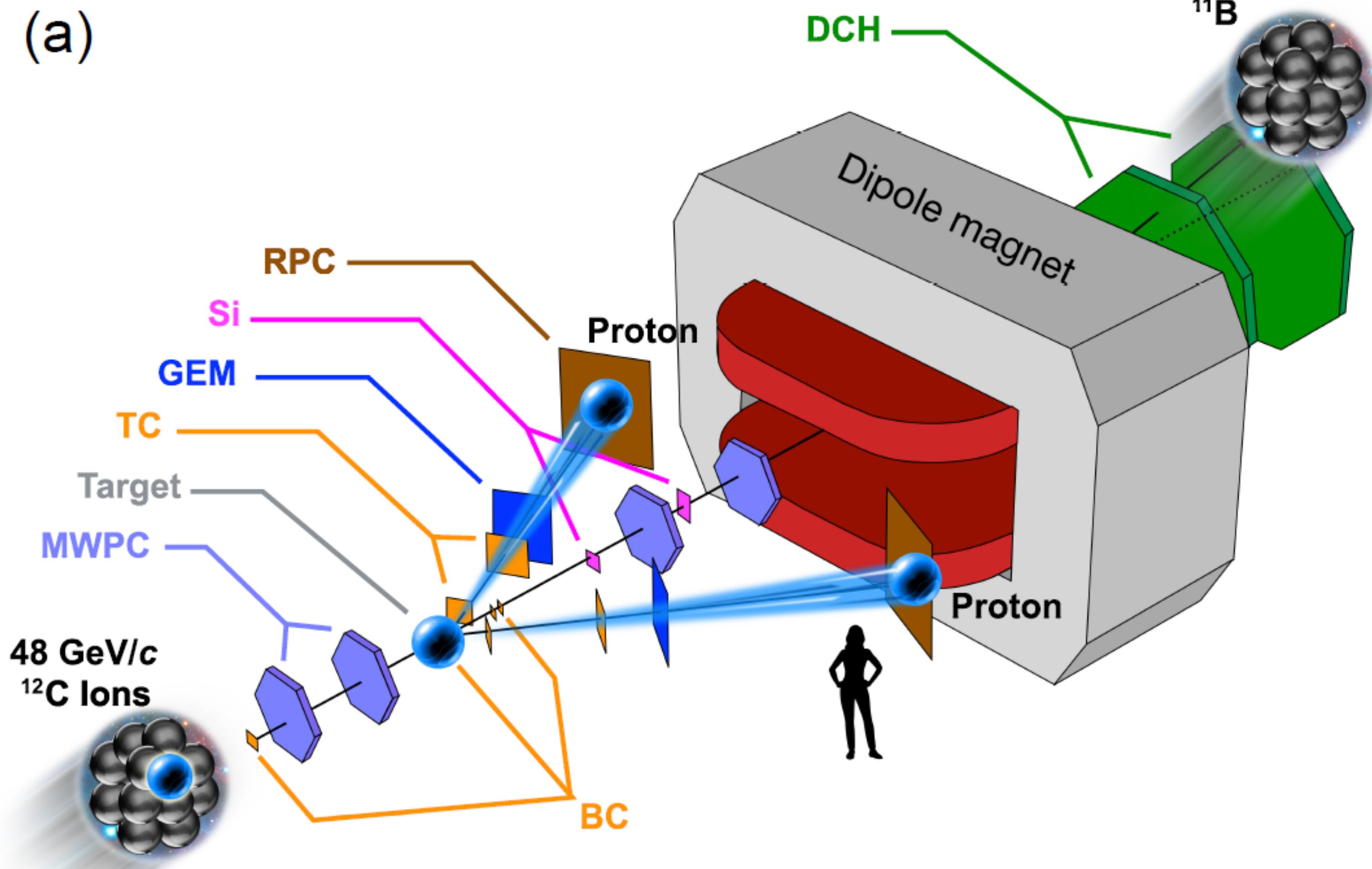
# High-Energy Ion Beam @ JINR Nuclotron



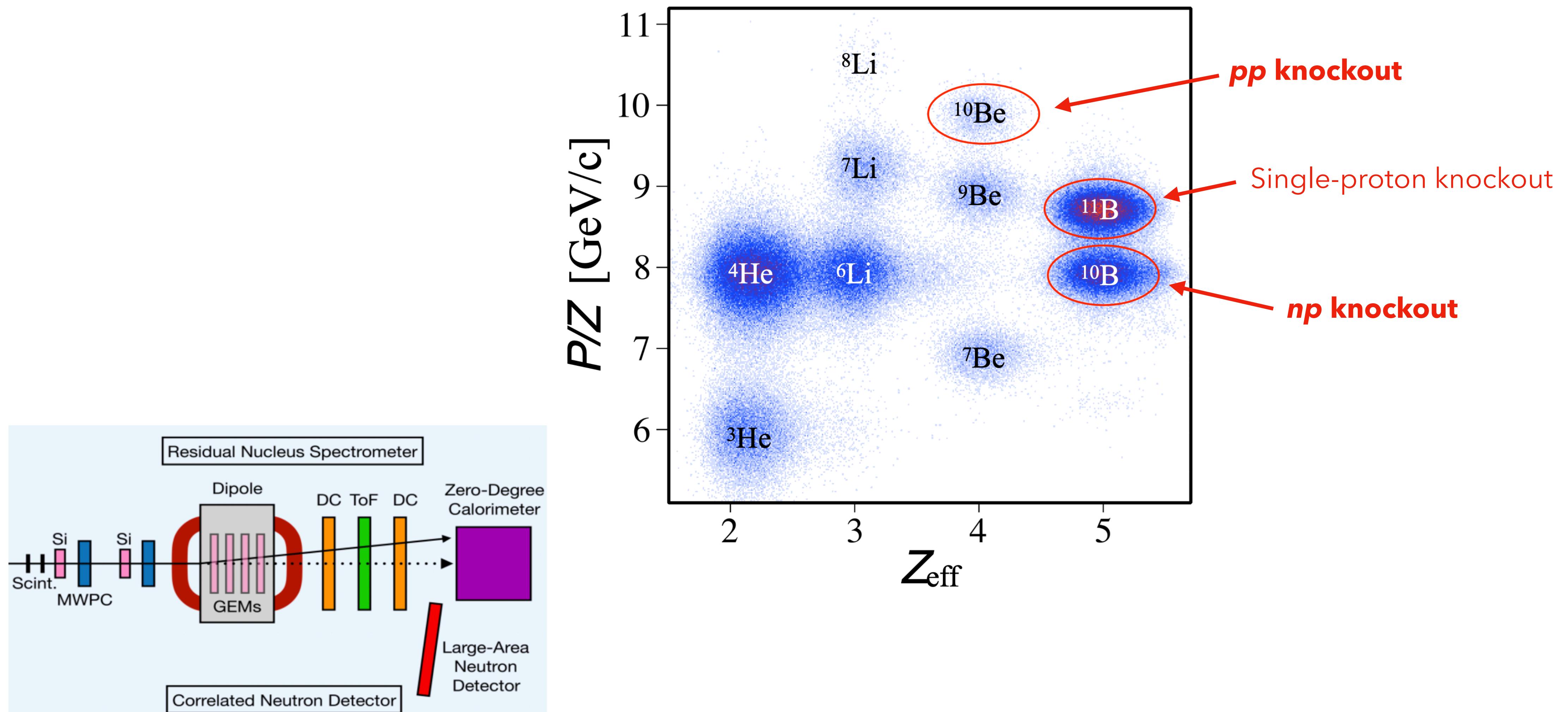
# High-Energy Ion Beam @ JINR Nuclotron



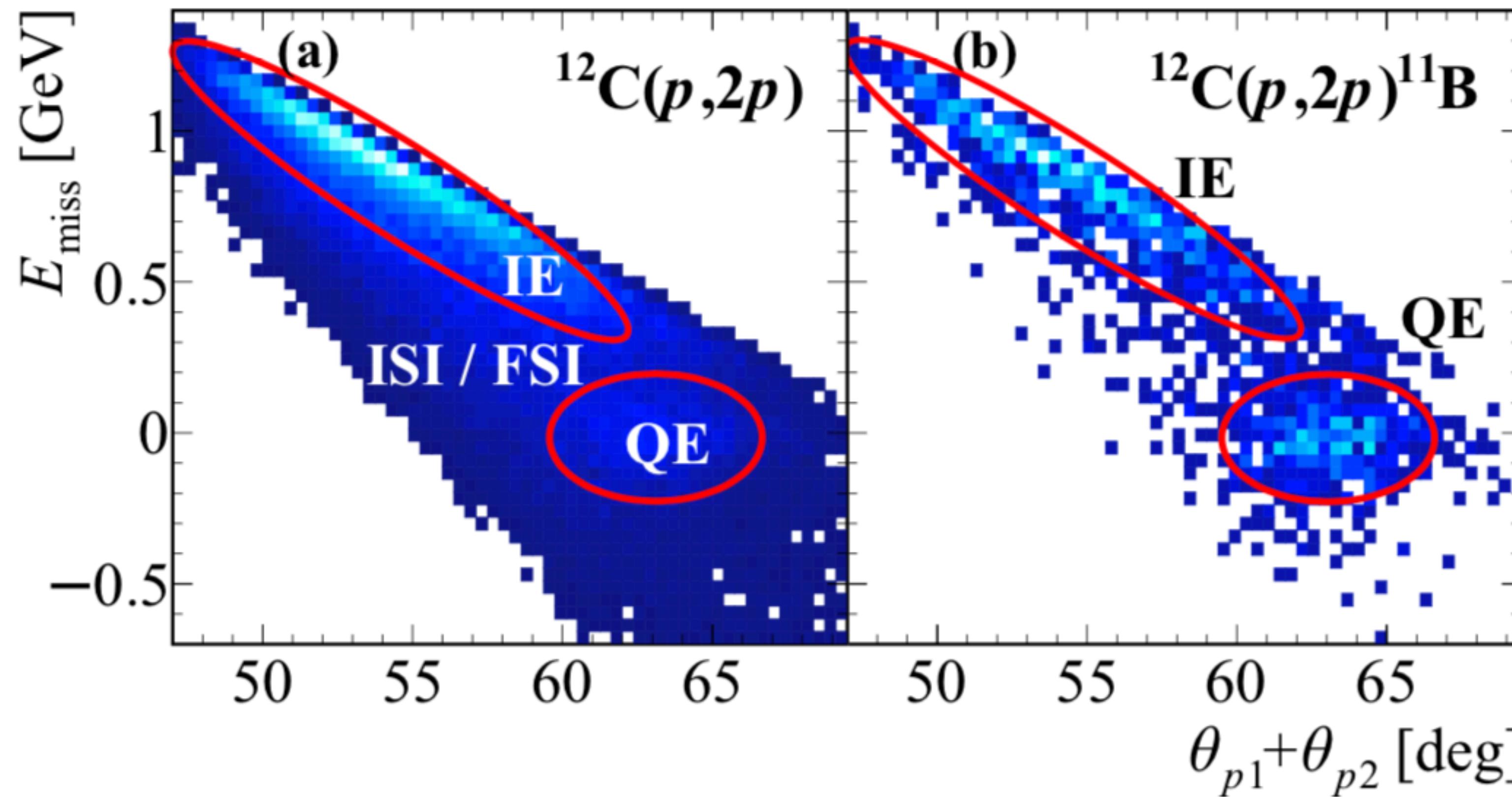
# SRC @ BM@N



# Fragment identification –

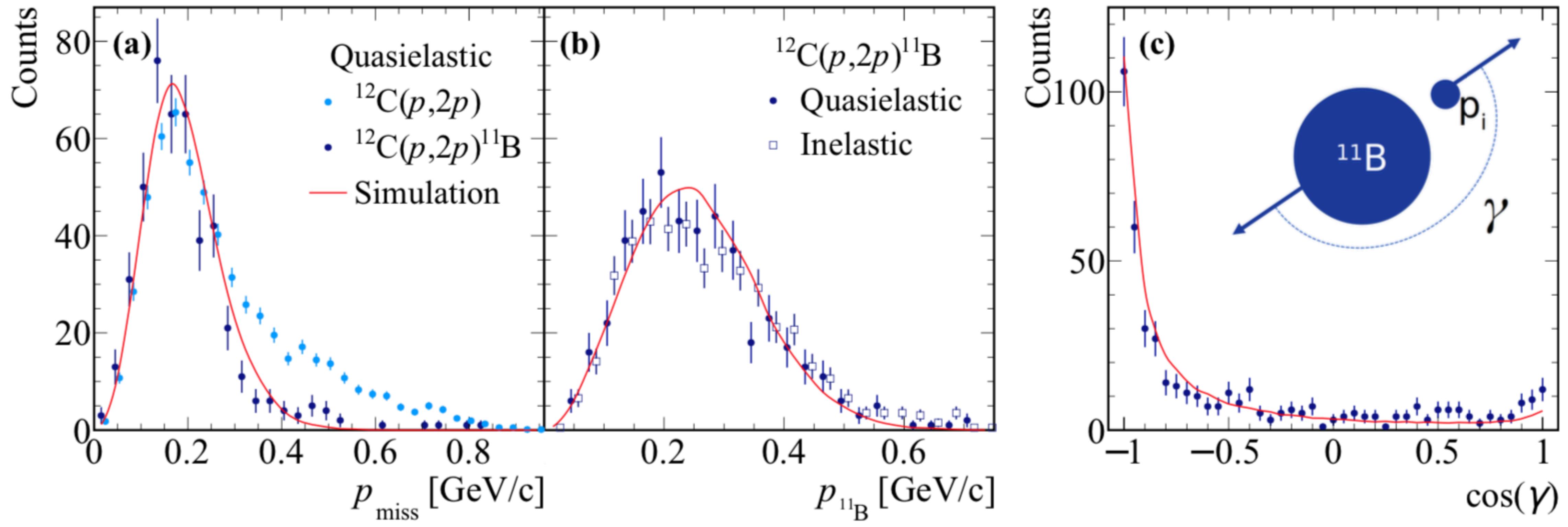


# $(p,2p)$ : Quasi-Free Scattering



Tagging on residual nucleus kills FSI contributions!

# Single-nucleon knockout spectrum matches theory to high precision



But only  $\sim 40\%$  of  $(p,2p)$  quasielastic events have  $^{11}\text{B}$  fragment

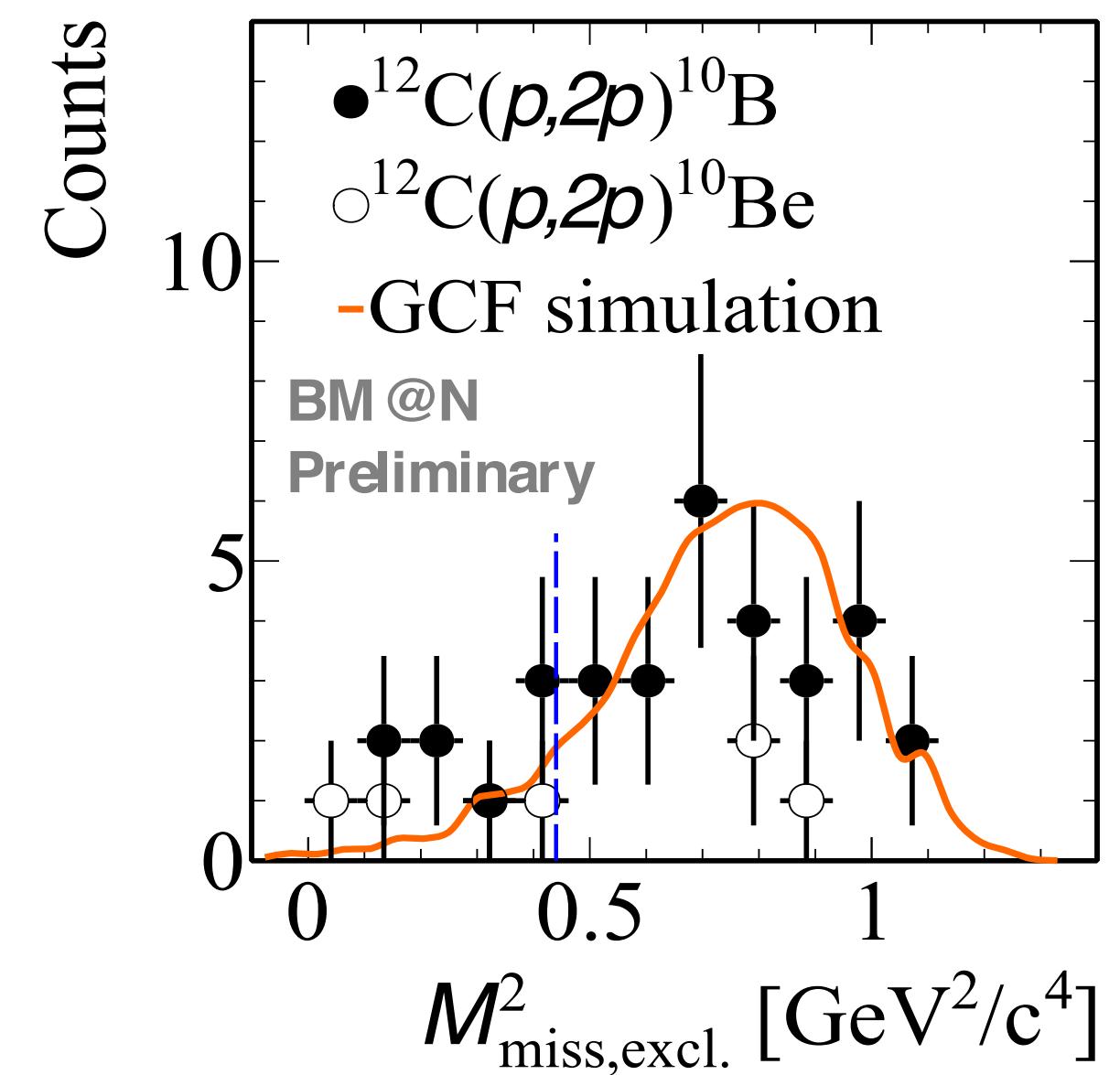
# Looking for SRCs

## Selection Cuts:

- Inclusive  $(p,2p) + {}^{10}\text{B}$  or  ${}^{10}\text{Be}$
- $p_{miss} > 350 \text{ MeV}/c$
- $-100 < E_{miss} < 240 \text{ MeV}$
- In-plane  $2p$  opening angle  $> 63^\circ$
- $m_{miss} > 420 \text{ MeV}^2/c^2$

Only few % of relevant  $(p,2p)$  events have  ${}^{10}\text{B}$  or  ${}^{10}\text{Be}$  fragments

Missing mass consistent with a nucleon



# NP-SRC dominance

**26  $^{10}\text{B}$  events**

**3  $^{10}\text{Be}$  events**

→ *np* pair dominance

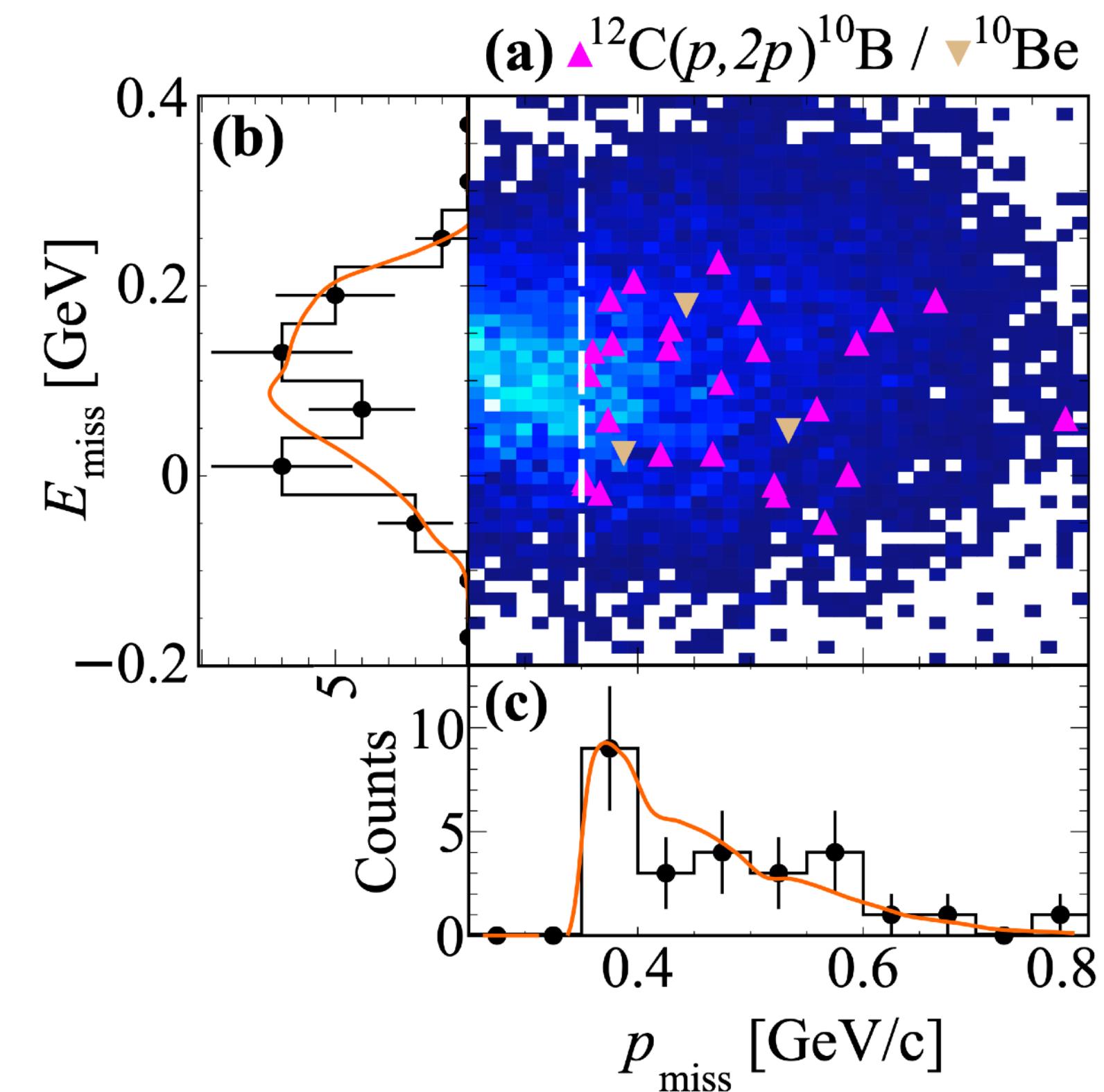
**Possible contamination:**

- **$^{11}\text{B} + \text{FSI}$  nucleon knockout?**

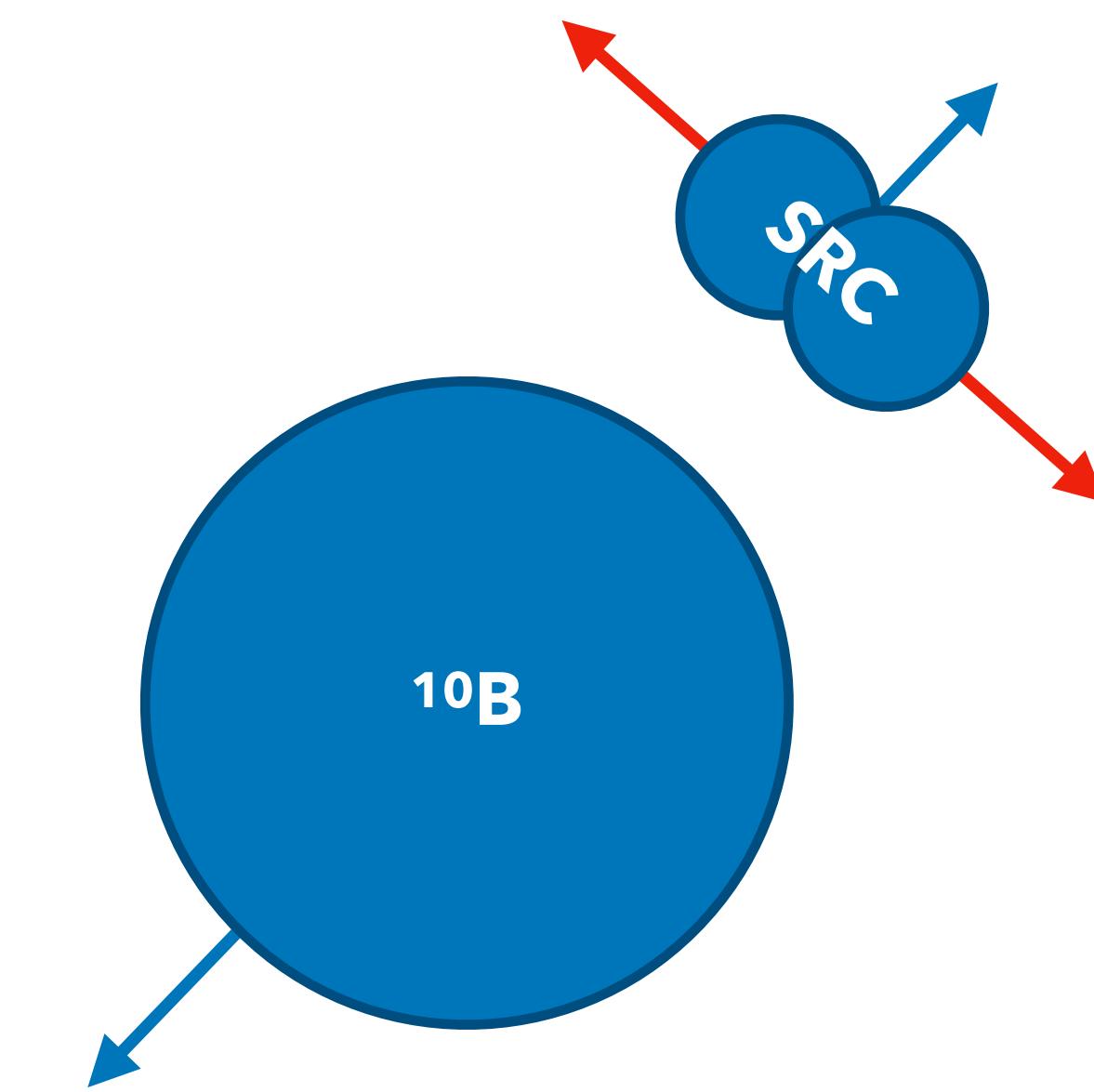
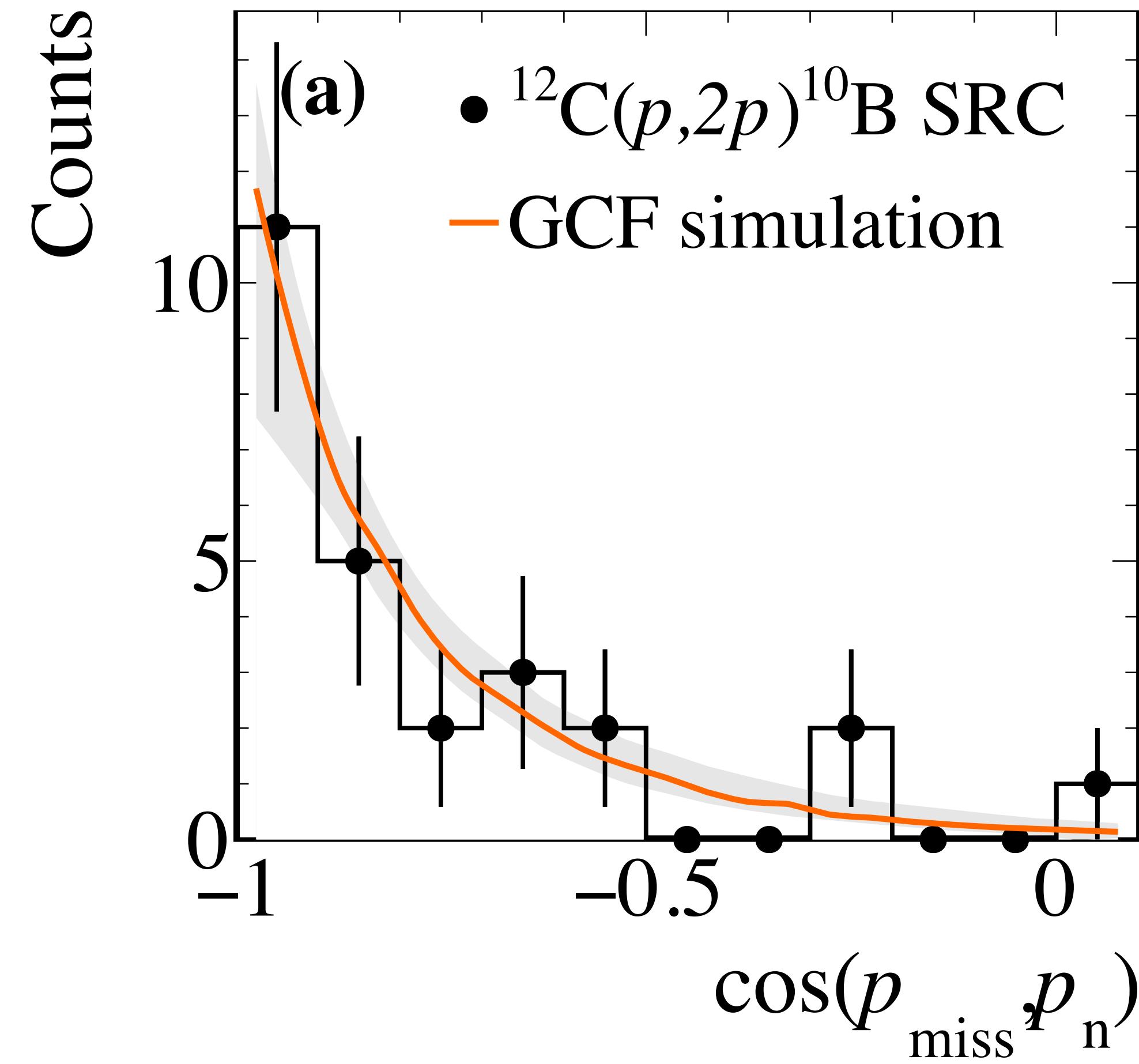
Would result in # $^{10}\text{B} \sim$  # $^{10}\text{Be}$

- **QE mean-field events with excited  $^{11}\text{B}$ ?**

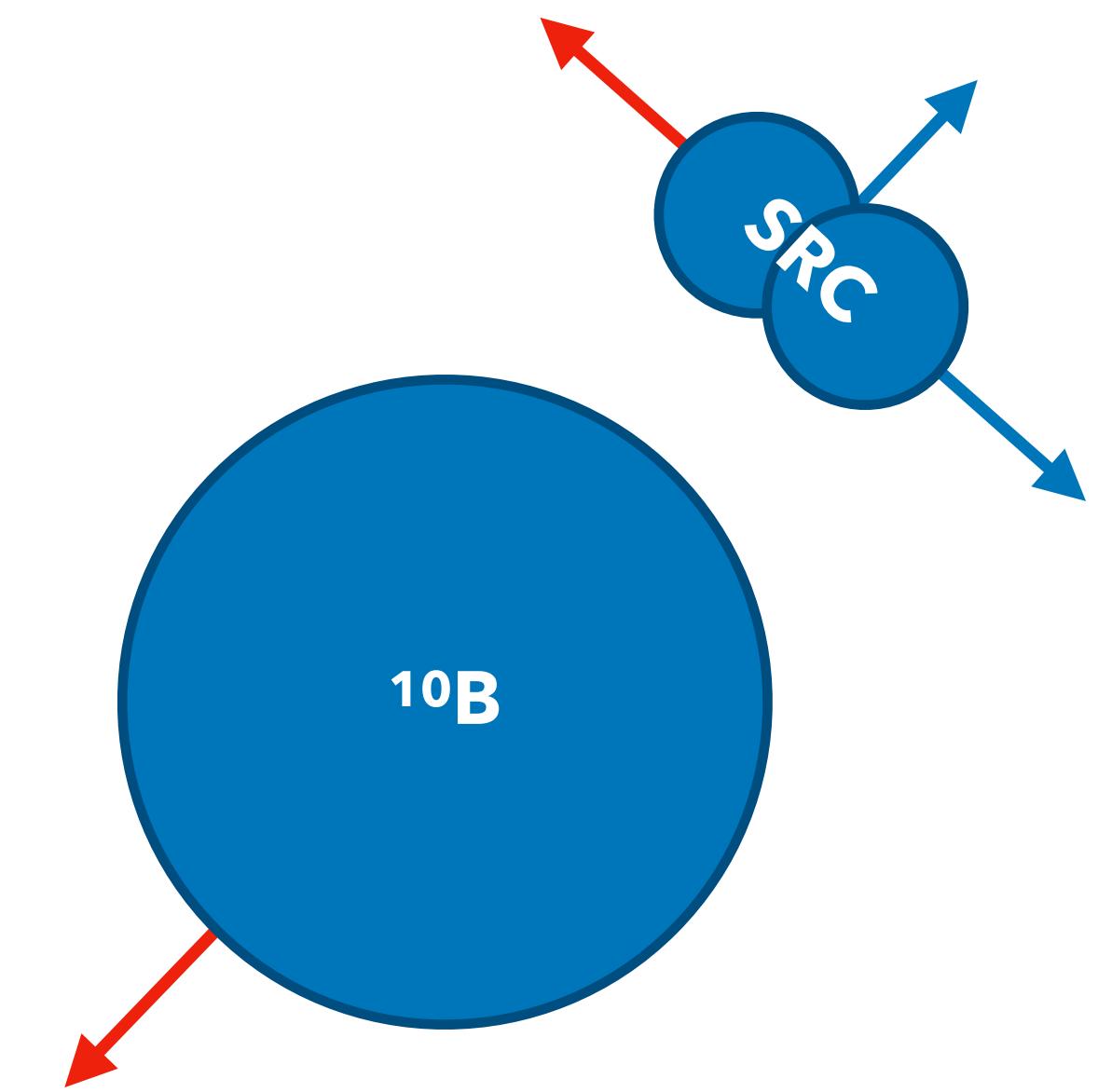
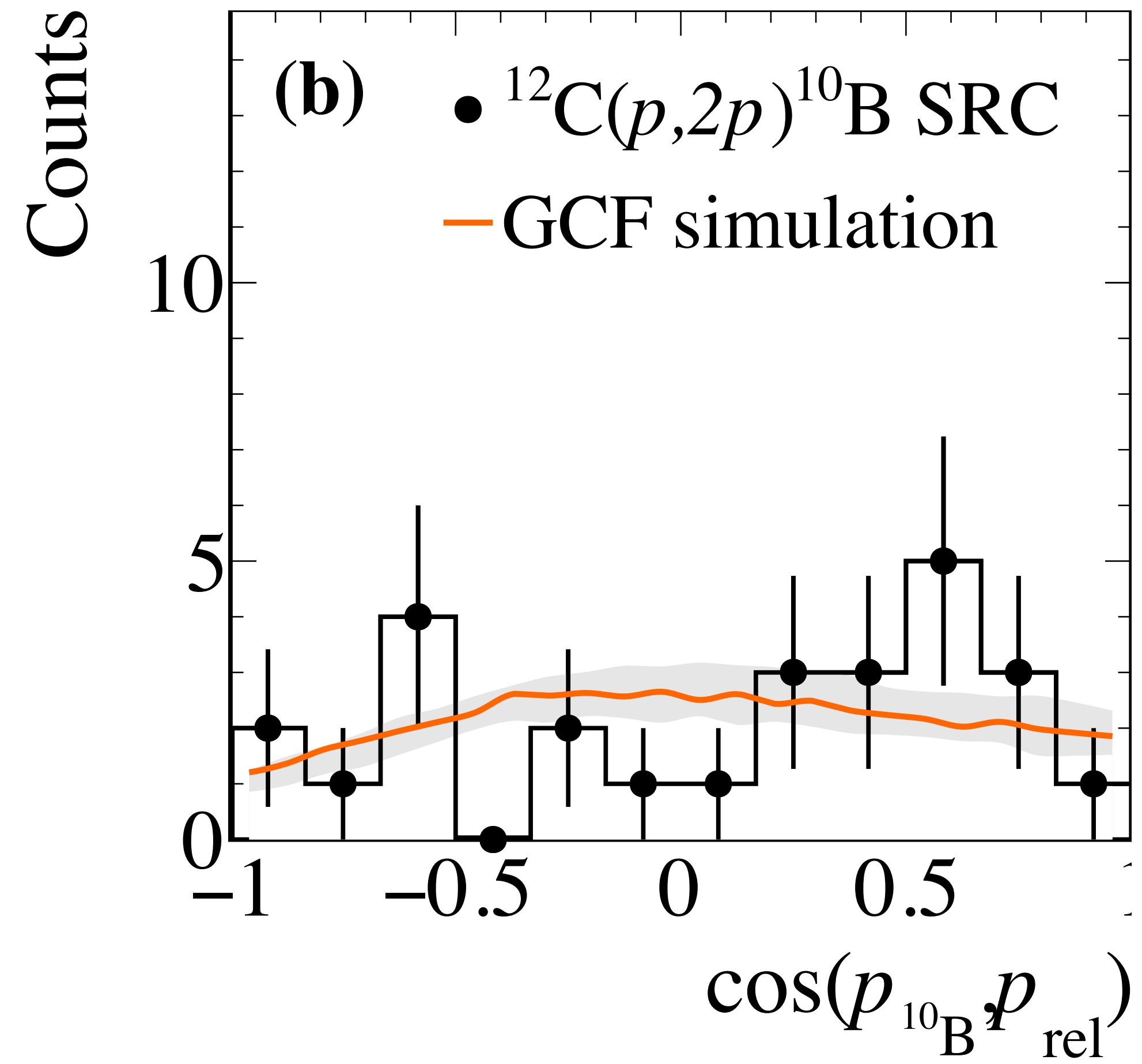
Estimated maximum contribution 5 ( $^{10}\text{B}$ ) and 2 ( $^{10}\text{Be}$ ) events



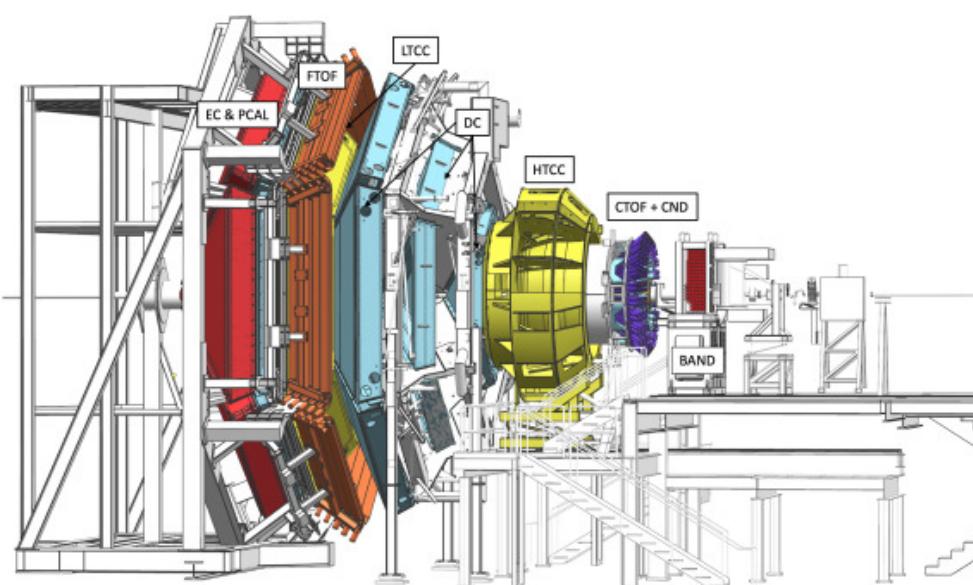
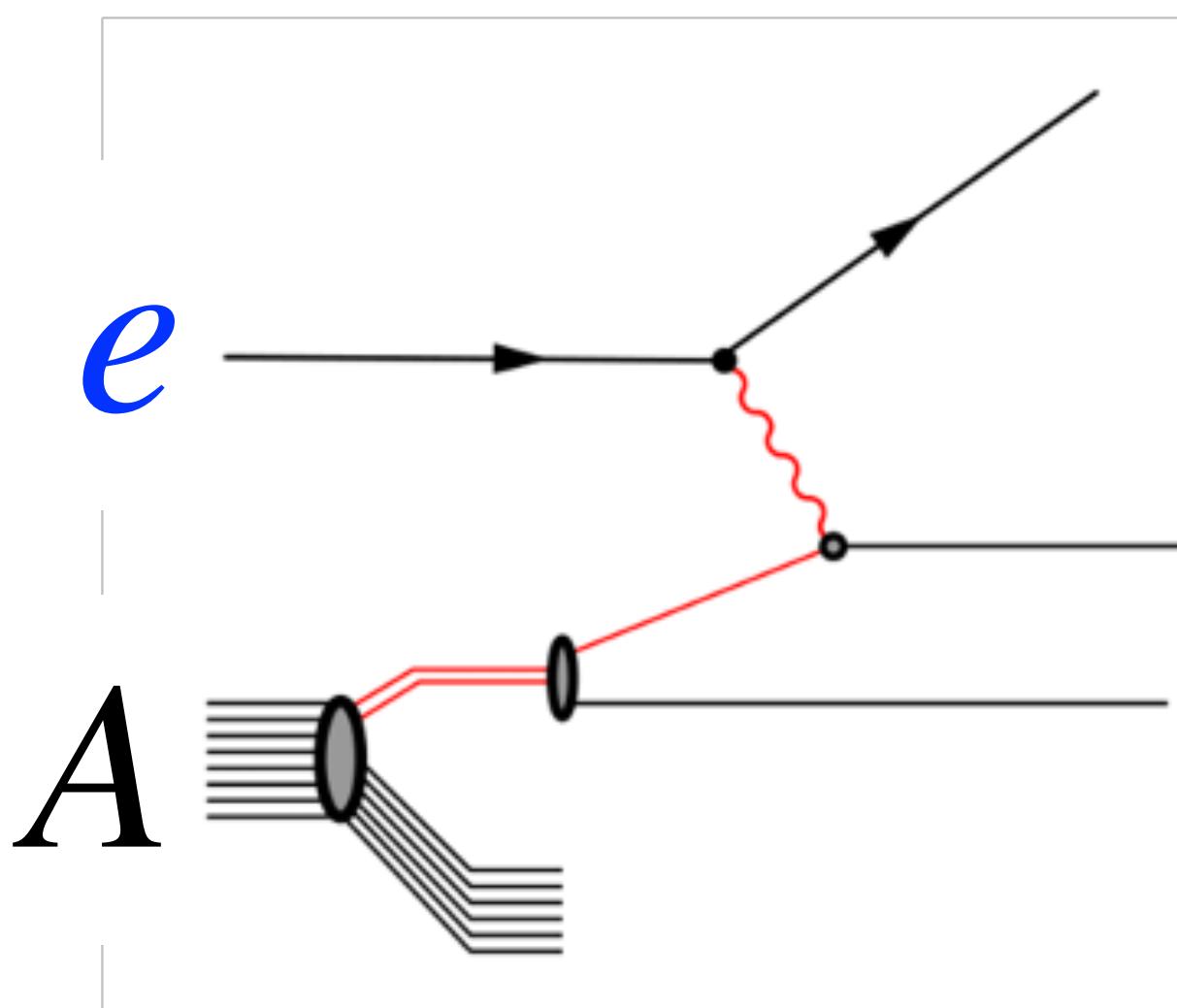
# SRC nucleons show back-to-back correlation



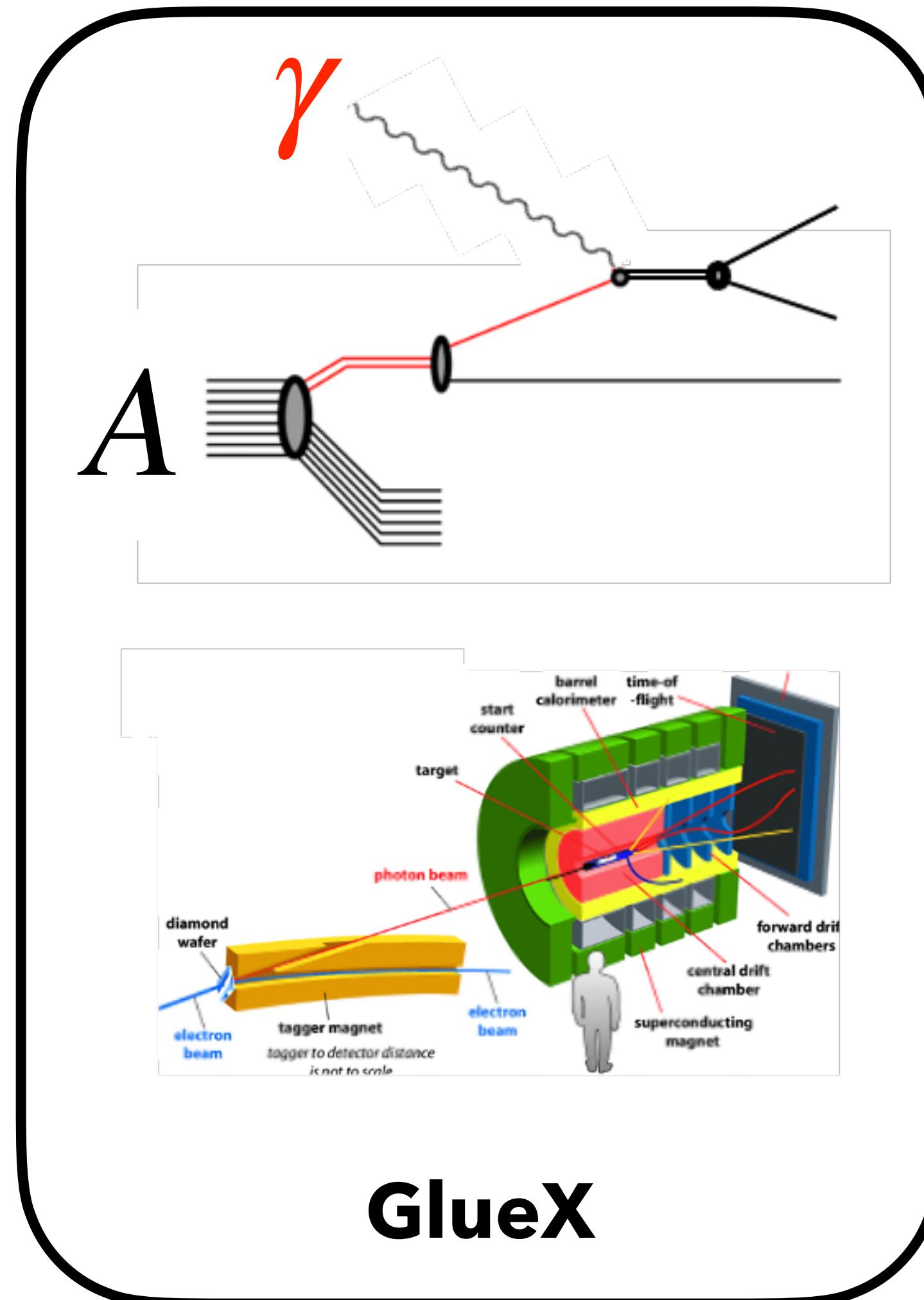
# SRCS de-correlate from the rest of the nucleus!



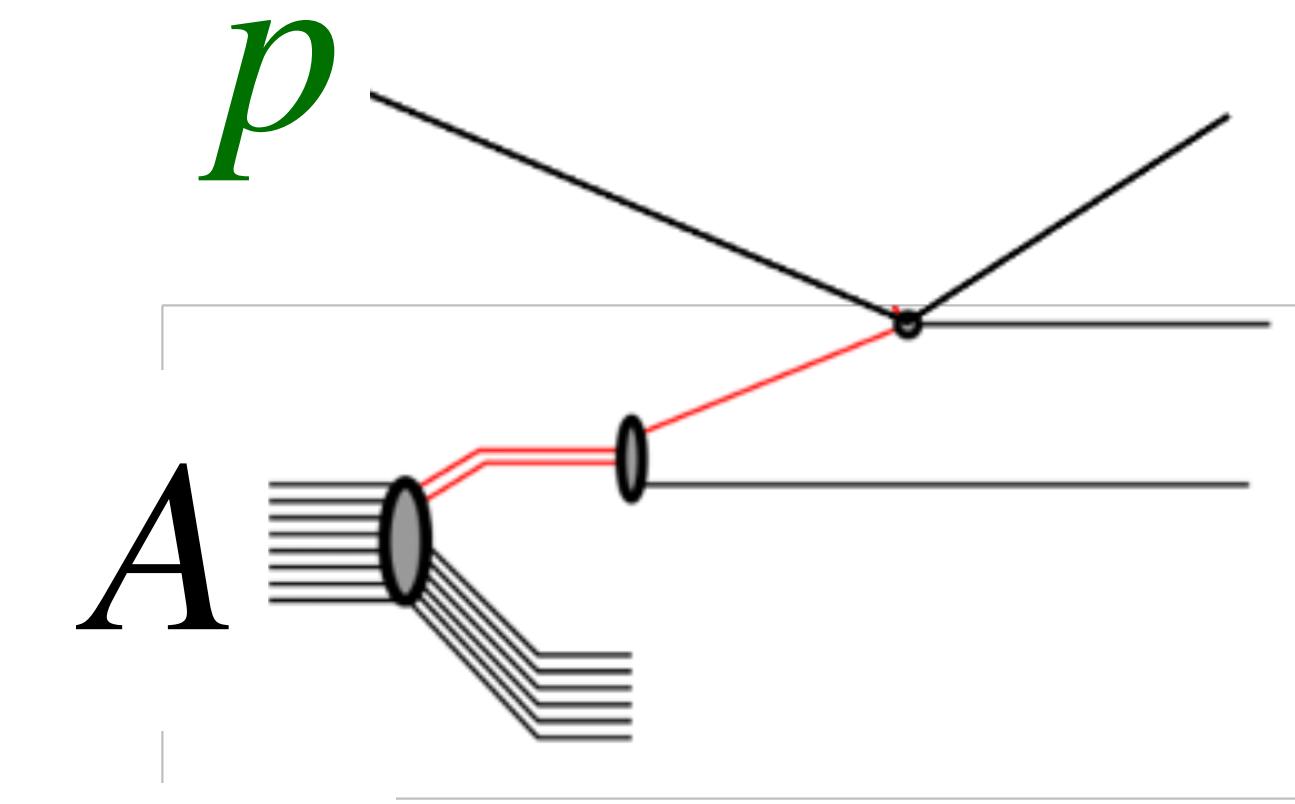
# Probe Dependence of SRCs



**CLAS12**

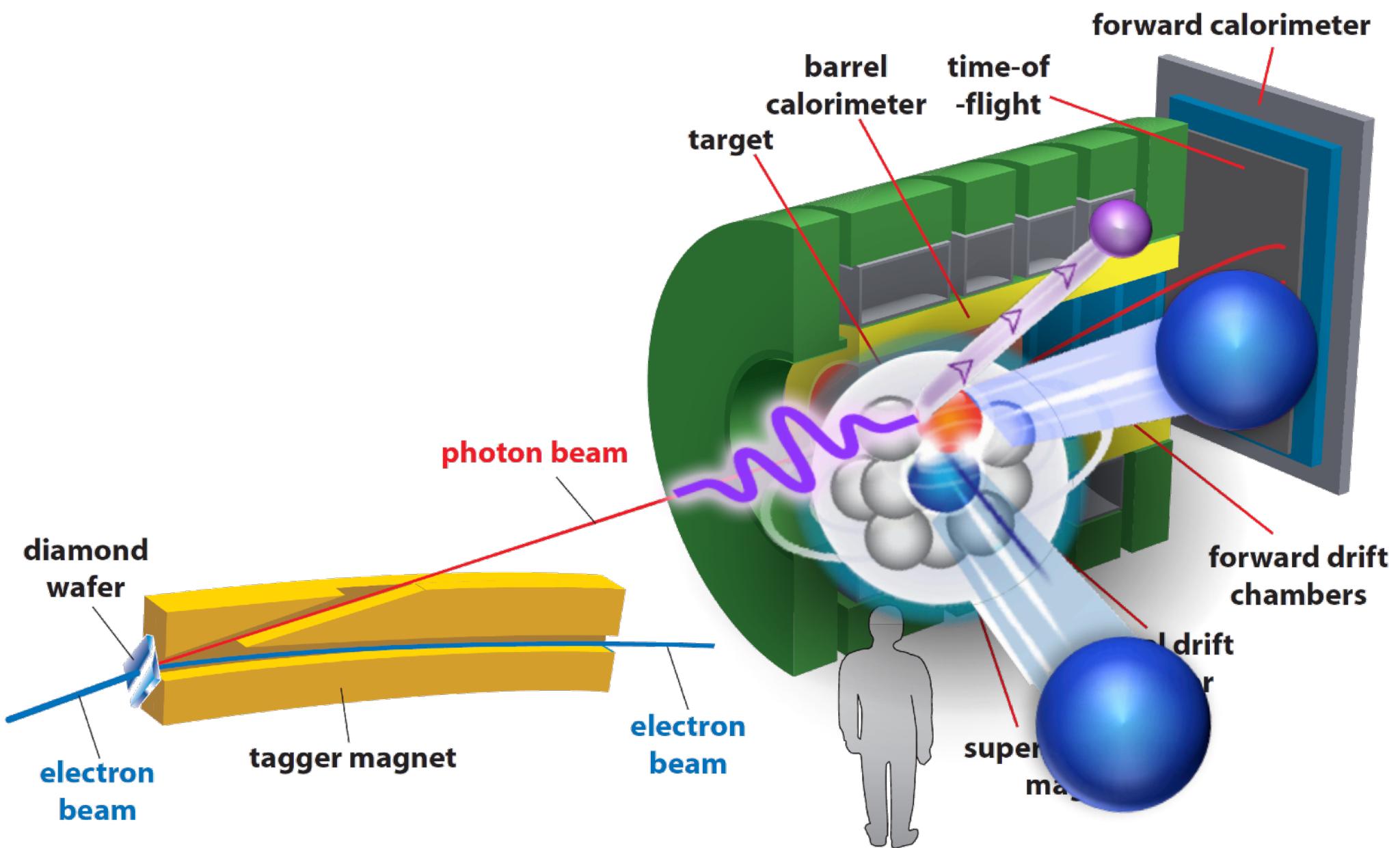


**GlueX**



**BM@N / R3B**

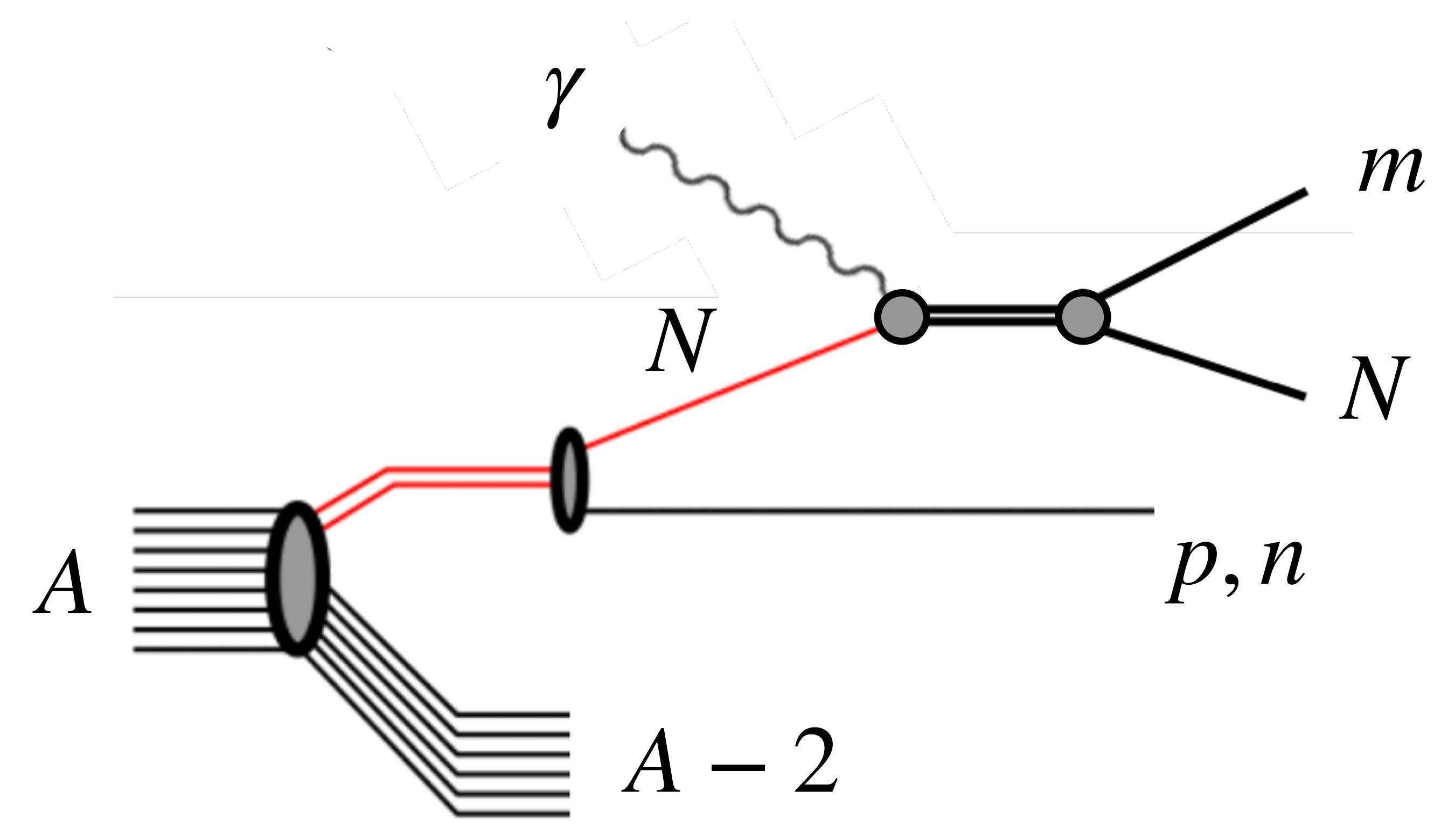
# Hall D SRC-CT Experiment



- Dedicated high-energy photonuclear measurement
- 10.8-GeV electron beam – energy-tagged coherent bremsstrahlung
- ~40-day measurement of targets  $^2\text{H}$ ,  $^4\text{He}$ ,  $^{12}\text{C}$
- Final-state particles detected in large-acceptance GlueX spectrometer

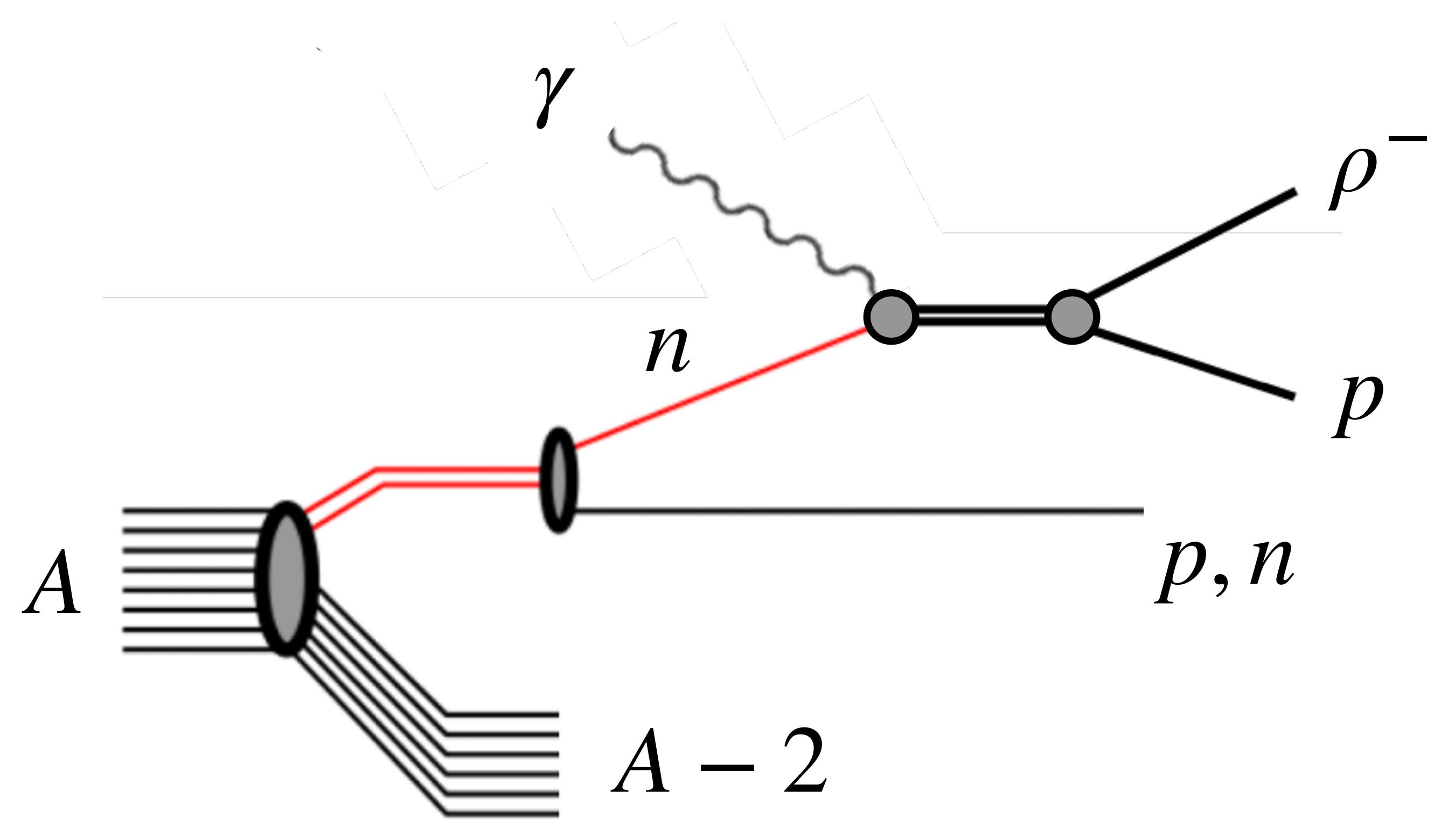
# SRC Photoproduction in Hall D

- Quasi-elastic photoproduction: hard photon-nucleon interaction



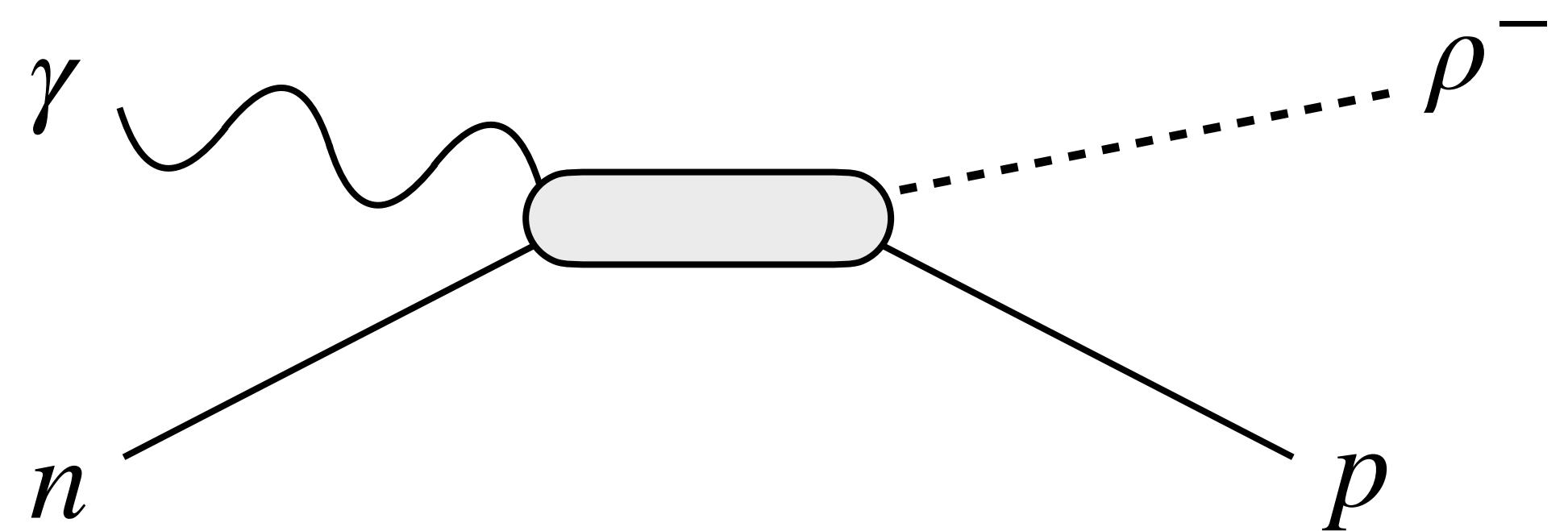
# SRC Photoproduction in Hall D

- Quasi-elastic photoproduction: hard photon-nucleon interaction
- $\rho^-$  photoproduction:
  - Initial-state neutron
  - Distinctive  $\rho^- \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0$  decay
- Measurements of  $(\gamma, \rho^- p)$  and  $(\gamma, \rho^- pp)$

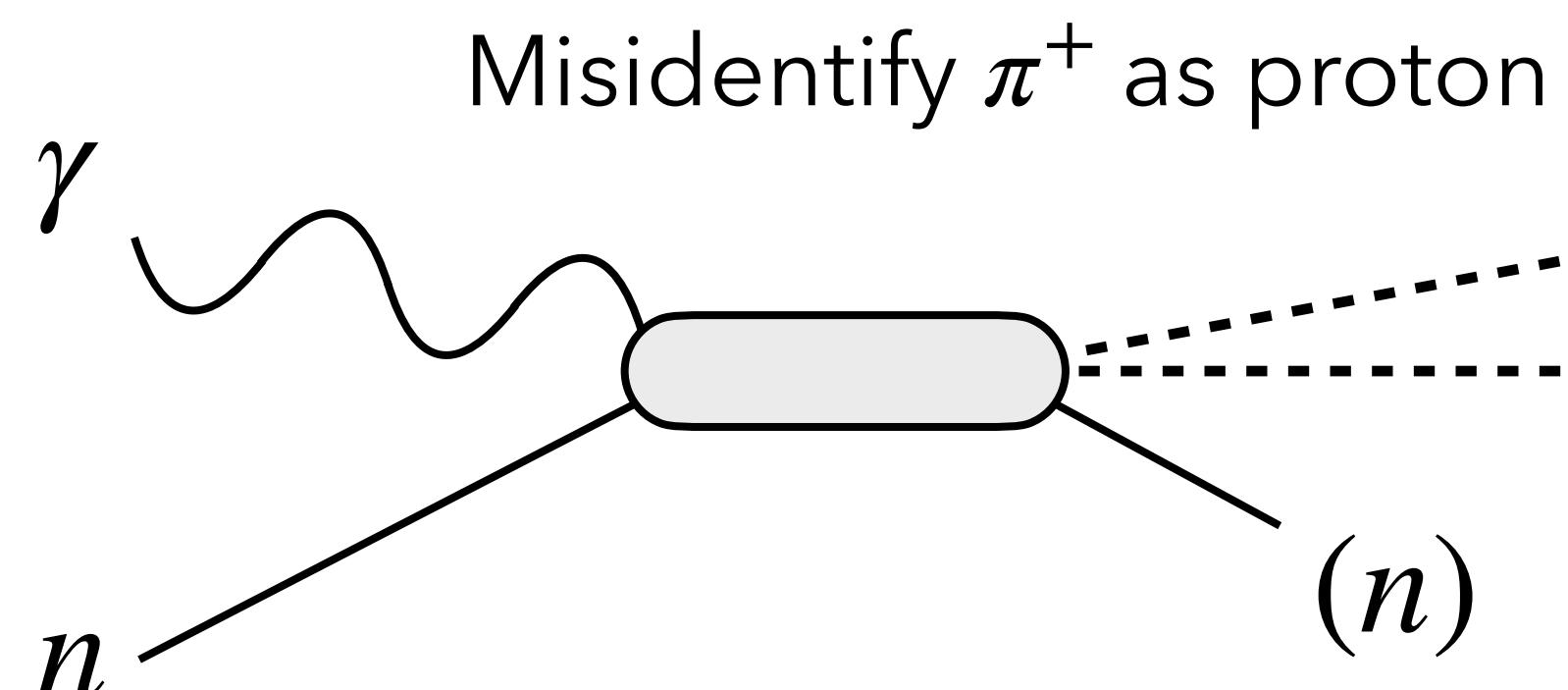


# SRC Event Selection

Signal Process:  $\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- p$



Background:  $\gamma n \rightarrow \rho^- \pi^+ n$

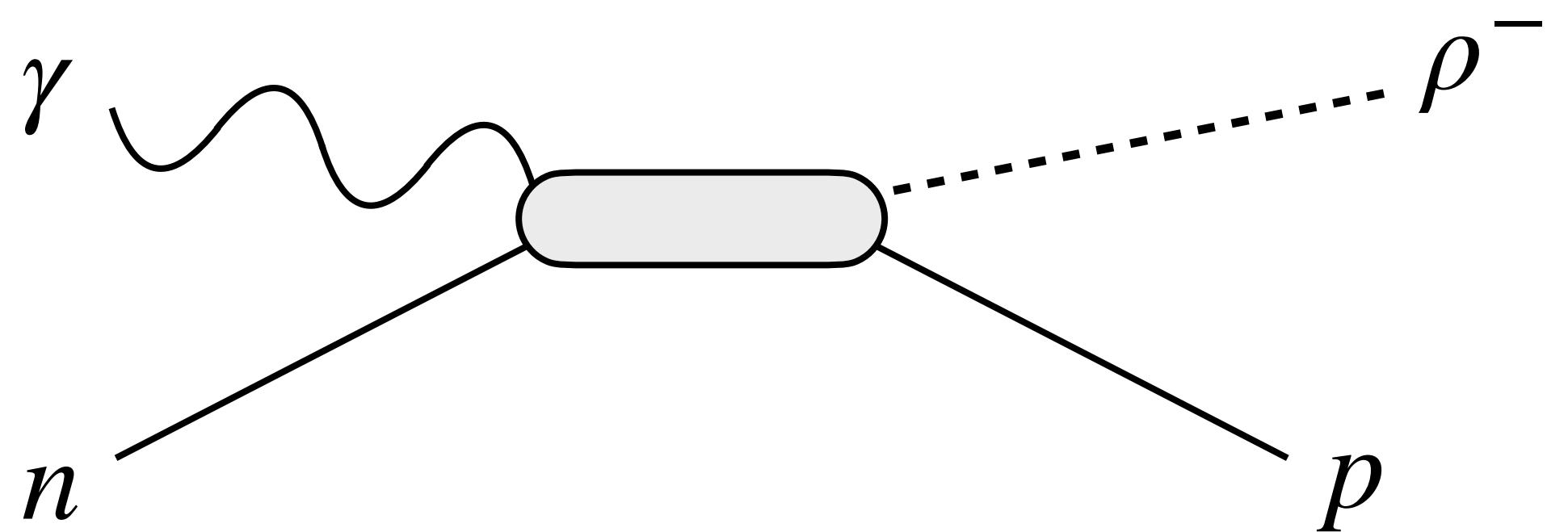


Inclusive variables:

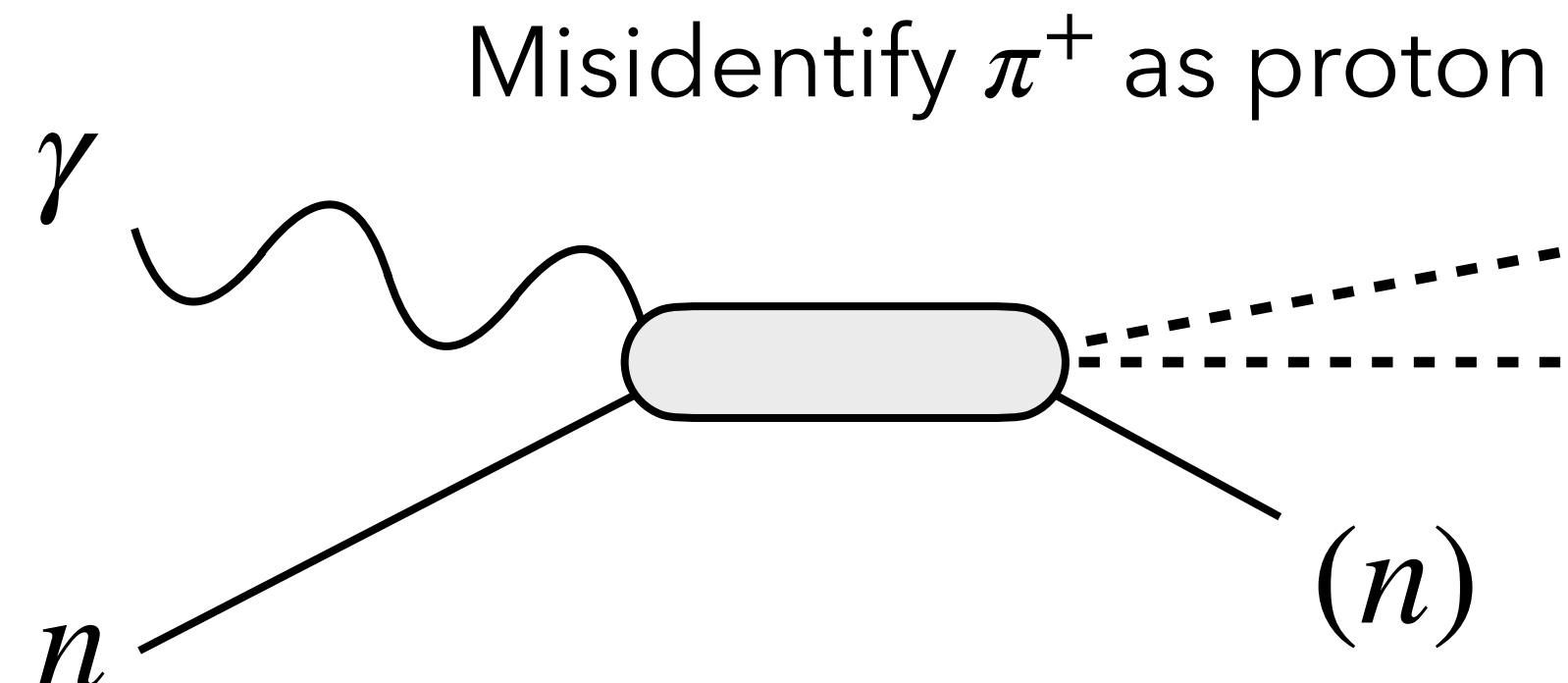
- Momentum-transfer:  $t_M = (p_\gamma - p_M)^2$
- Invariant mass:  $W_M^2 = (p_\gamma + p_N - p_M)^2 \sim m_N^2$
- Scaling variable:  $\zeta_M \equiv \frac{-t_M}{2m_N(E_\gamma - E_M)} \sim 1$

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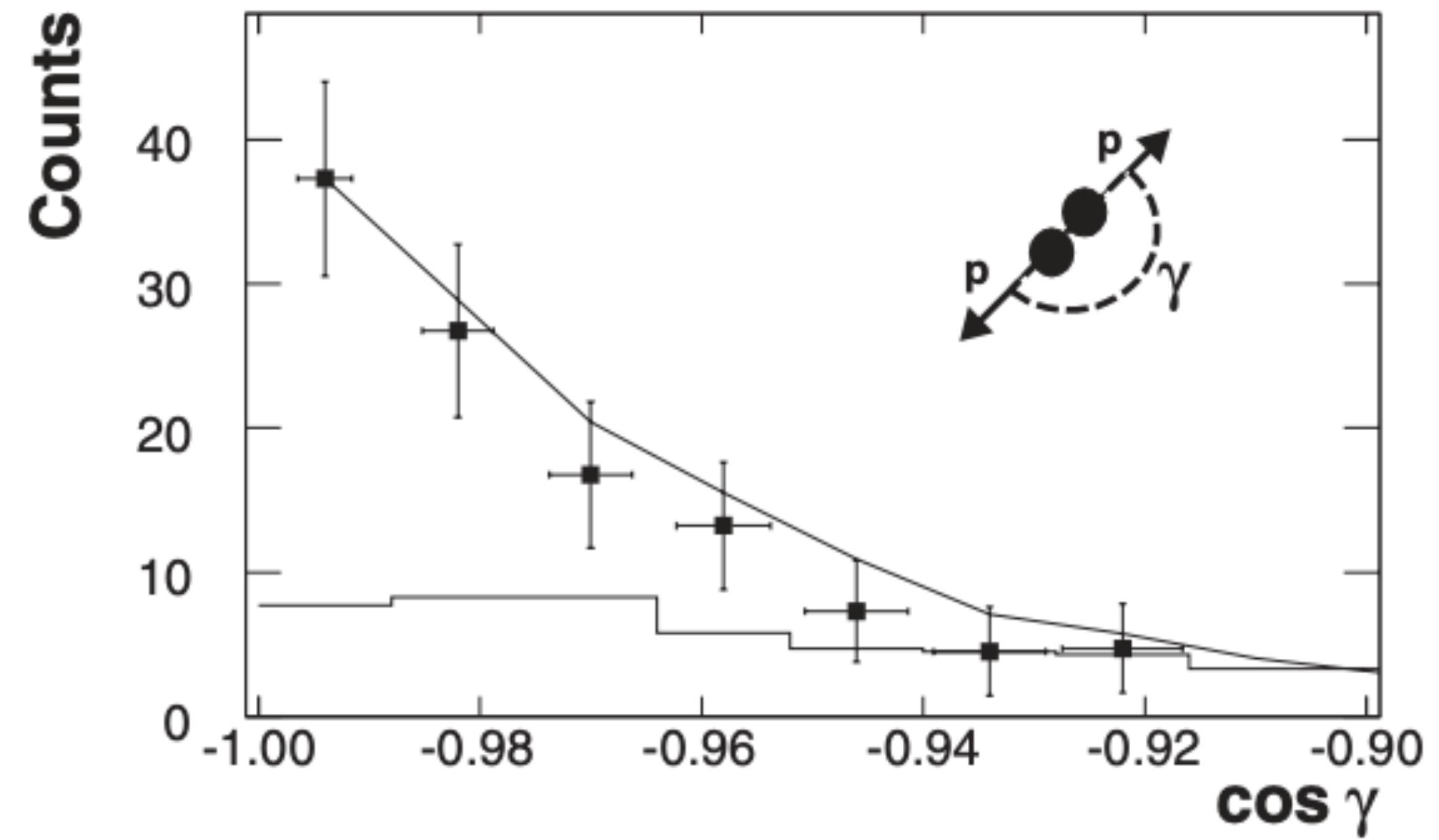


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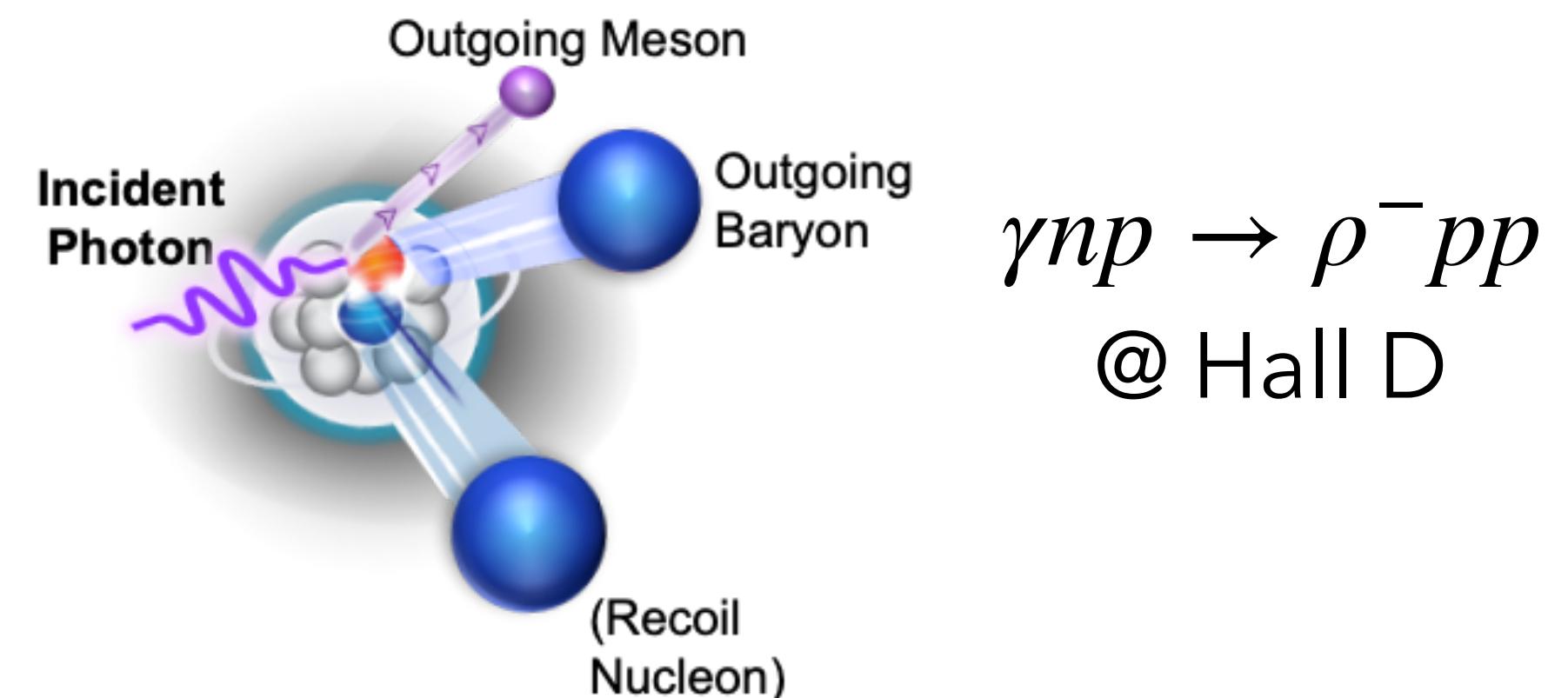
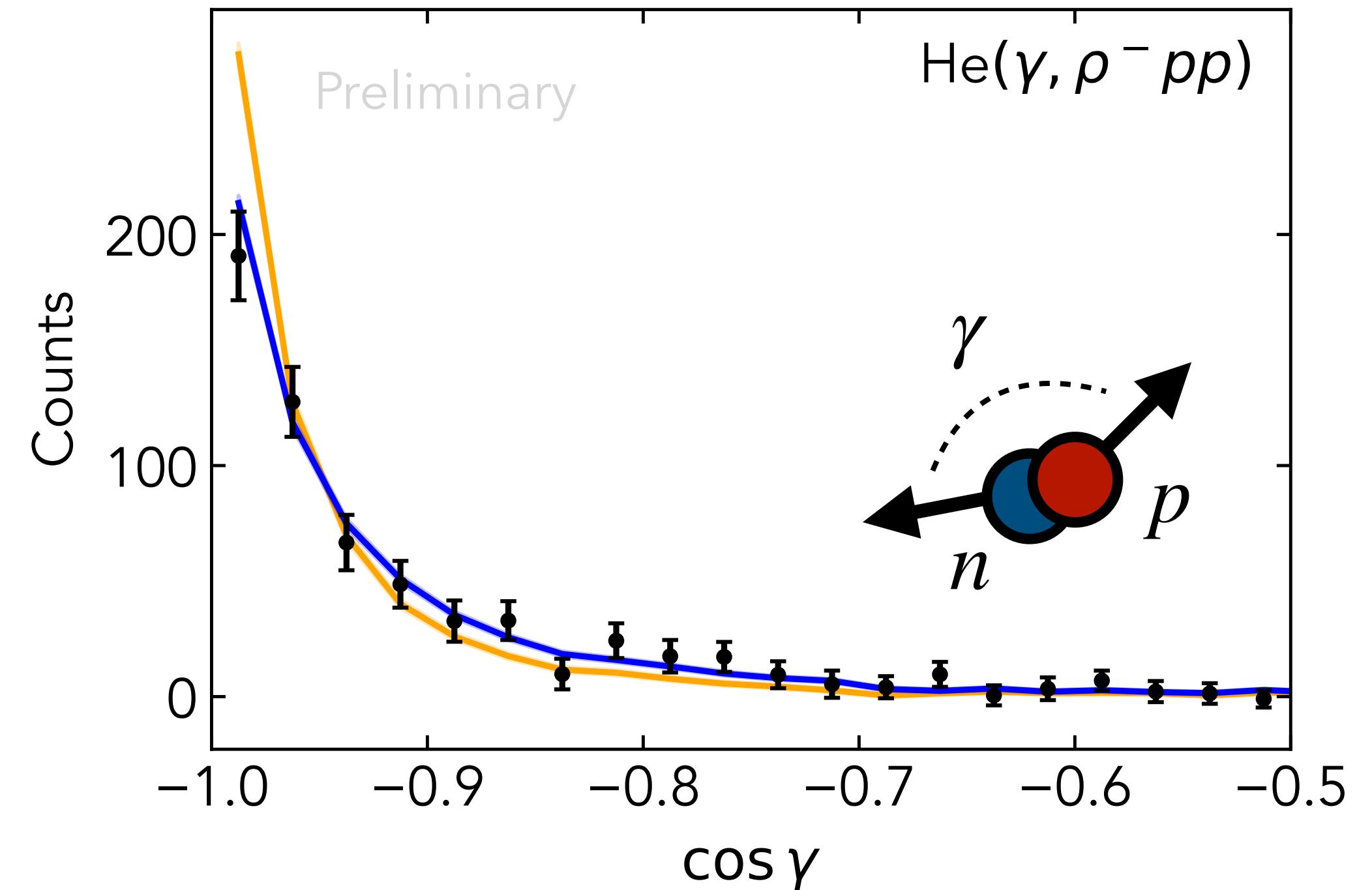
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New photoproduction variables balance **PID**,  
**resolution**, and **kinematic** considerations to identify  
SRC signal

# Observation of SRCs in photoproduction



**PRL 2007**  
Back-to-back correlation in  
 $(e, e'pp)$  @ Hall A

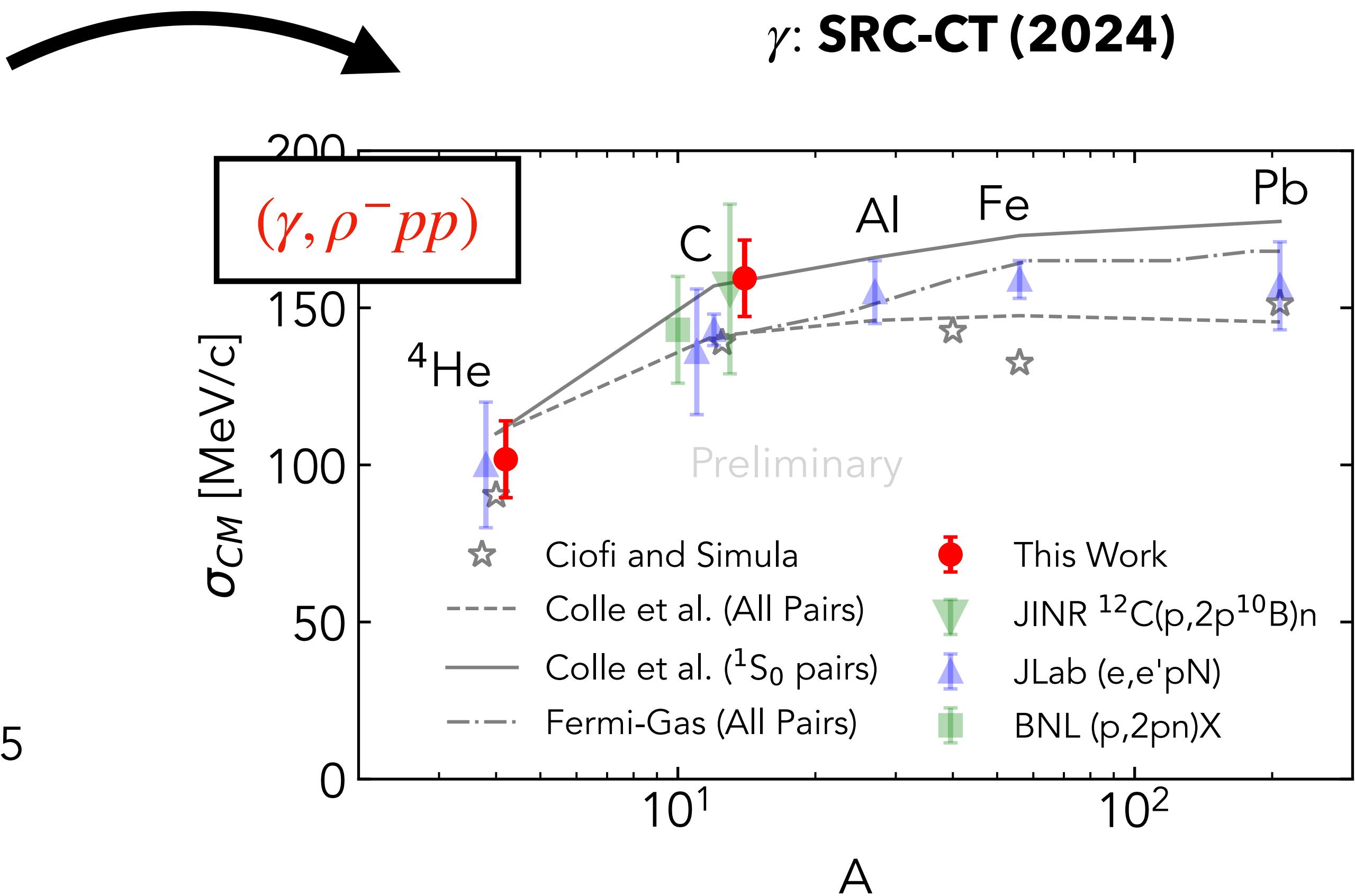
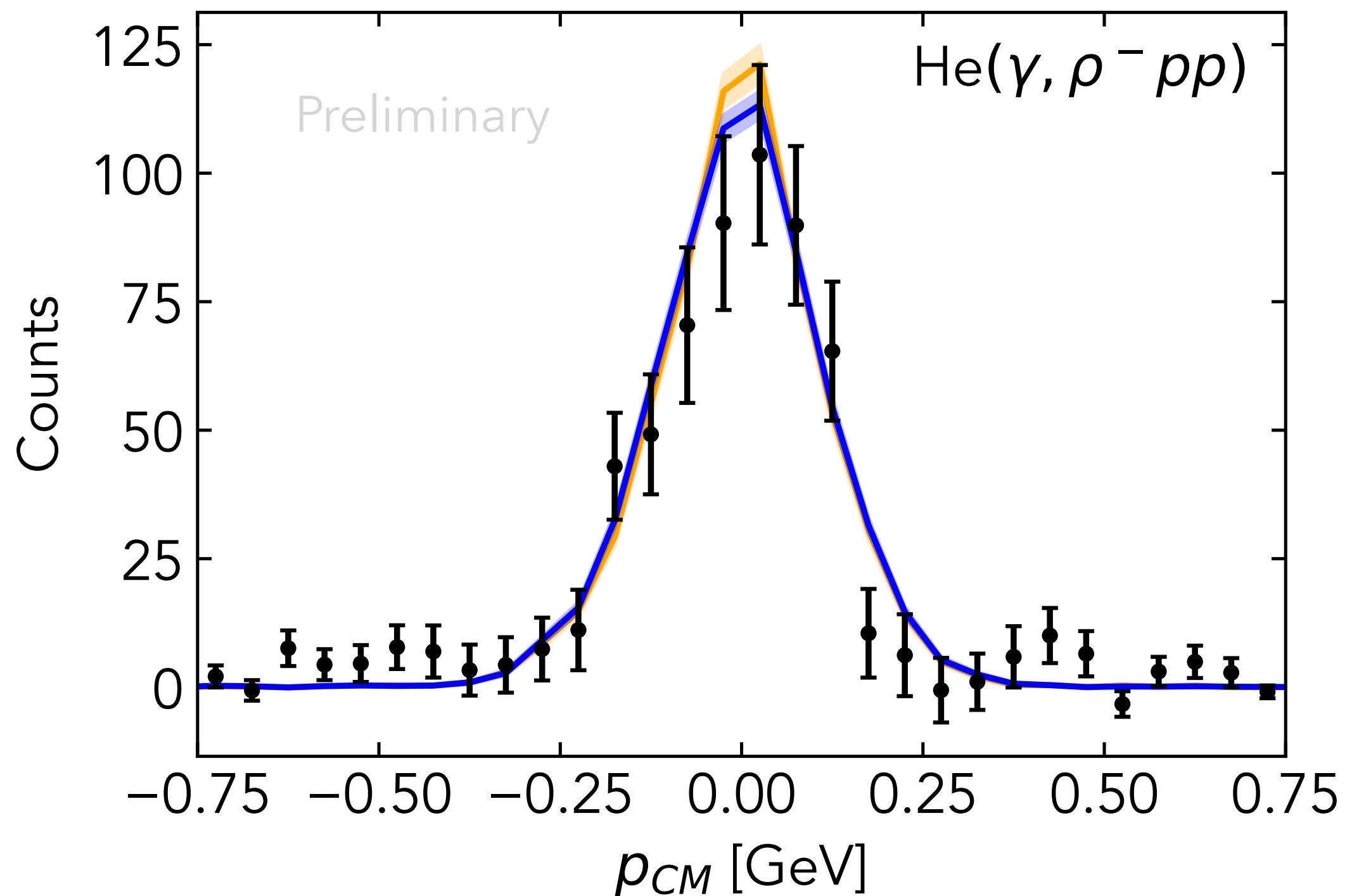


# SRC Center-of-Mass Motion

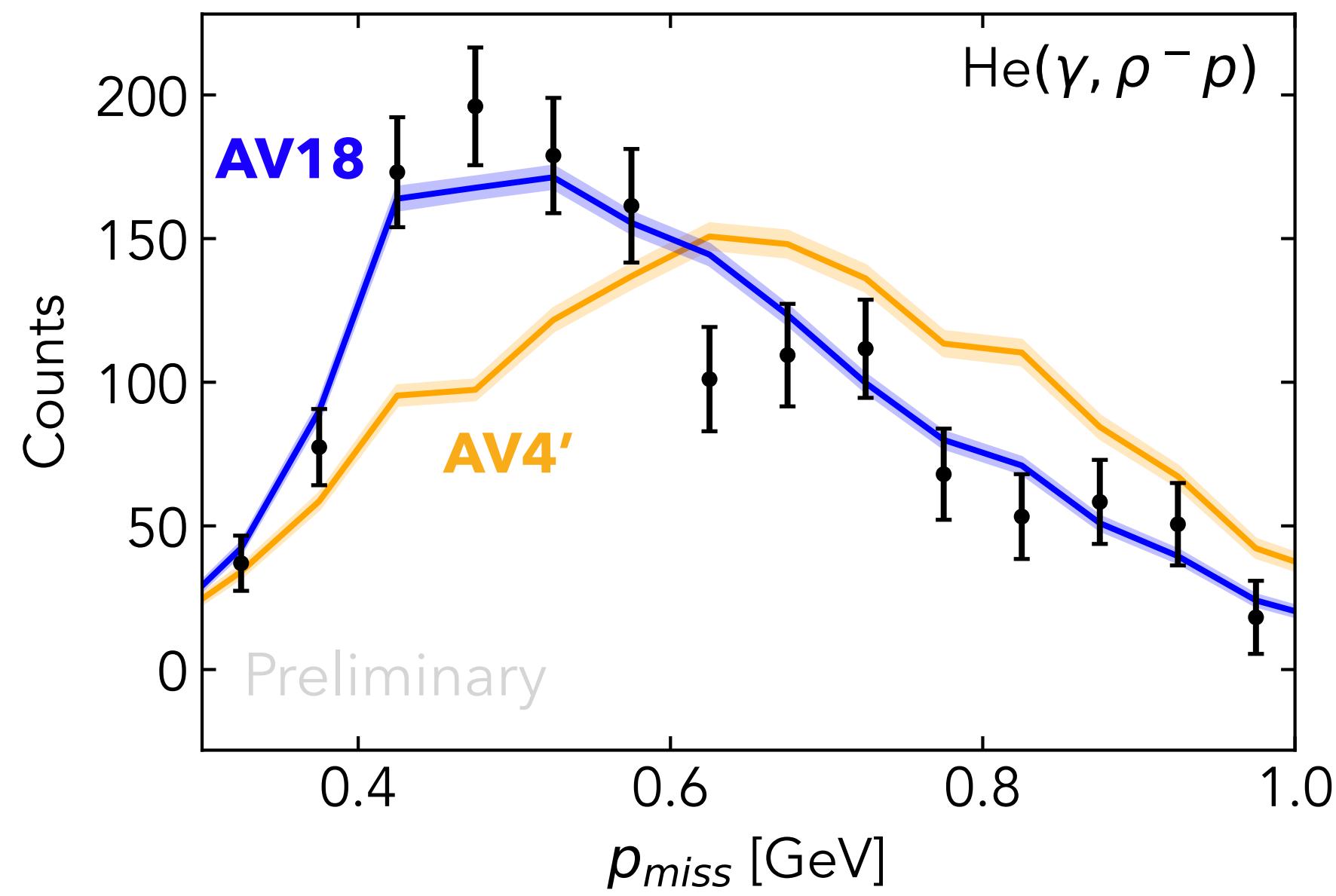
$e^-$ : PRL (2018)

$p$ : Nature Physics (2021)

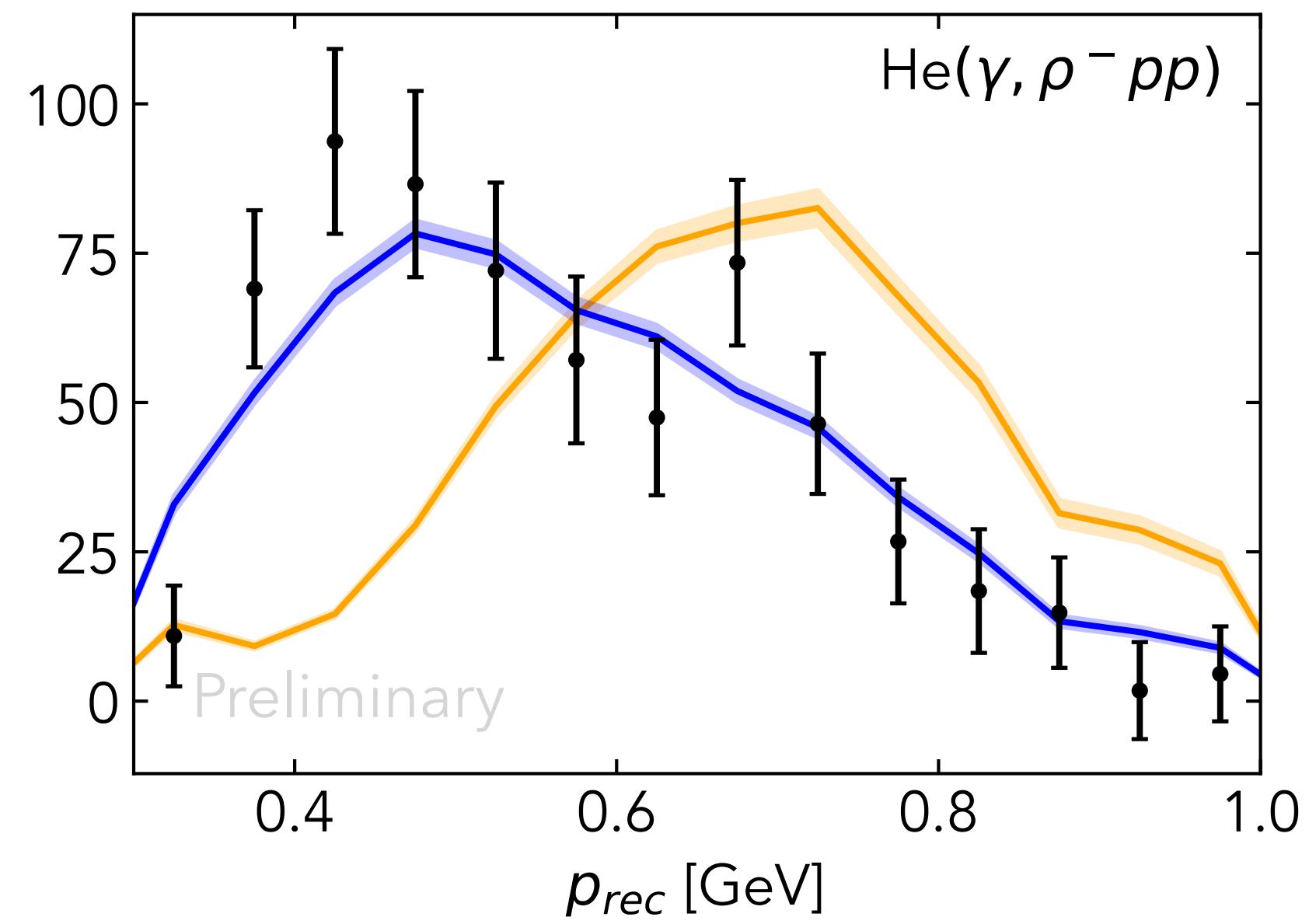
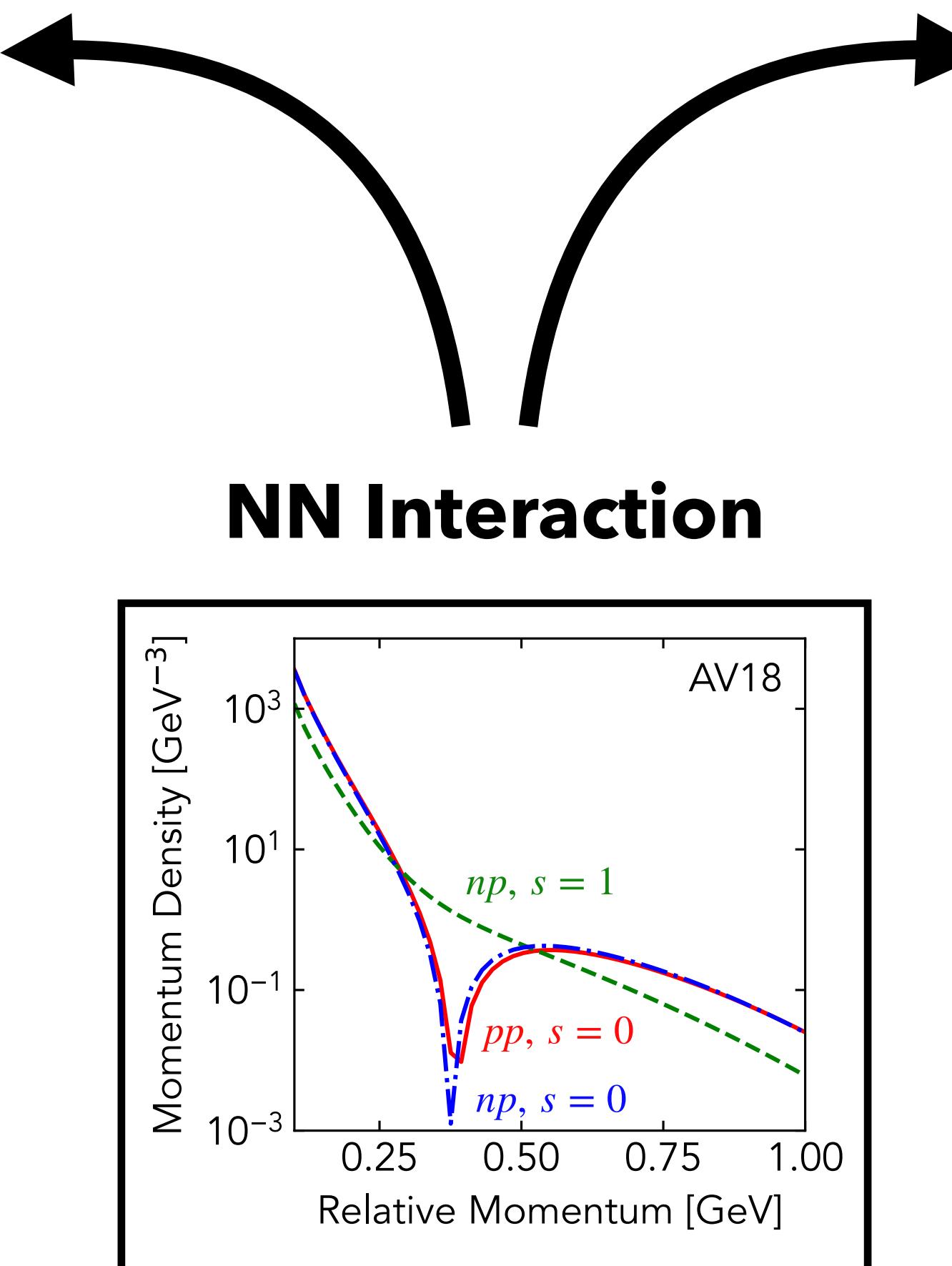
$\gamma$ : SRC-CT (2024)



# Data connect to ab-initio theory at high momentum; Distinguish realistic and unrealistic models

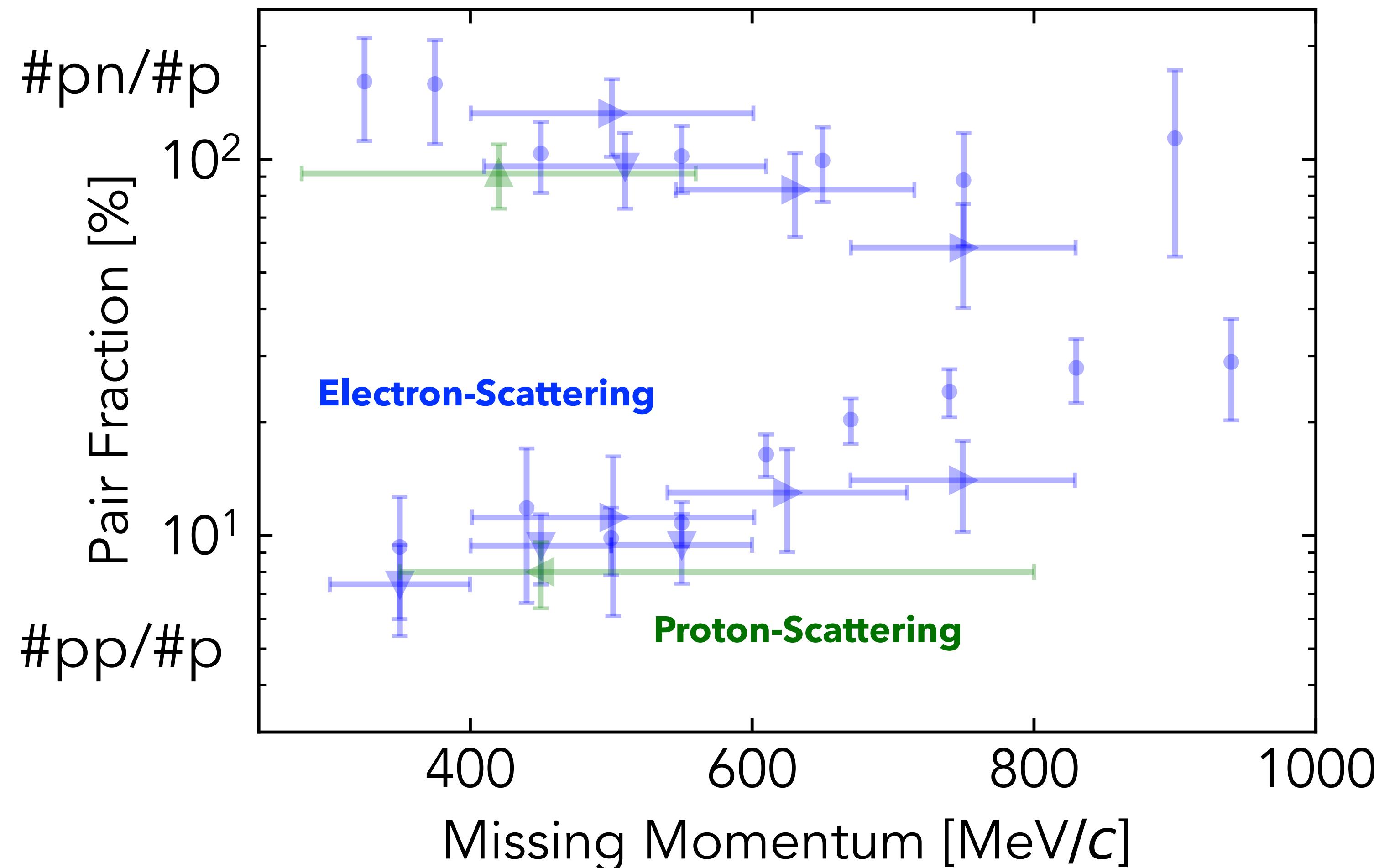


**Initial neutron momentum**  
Inferred from momentum  
conservation

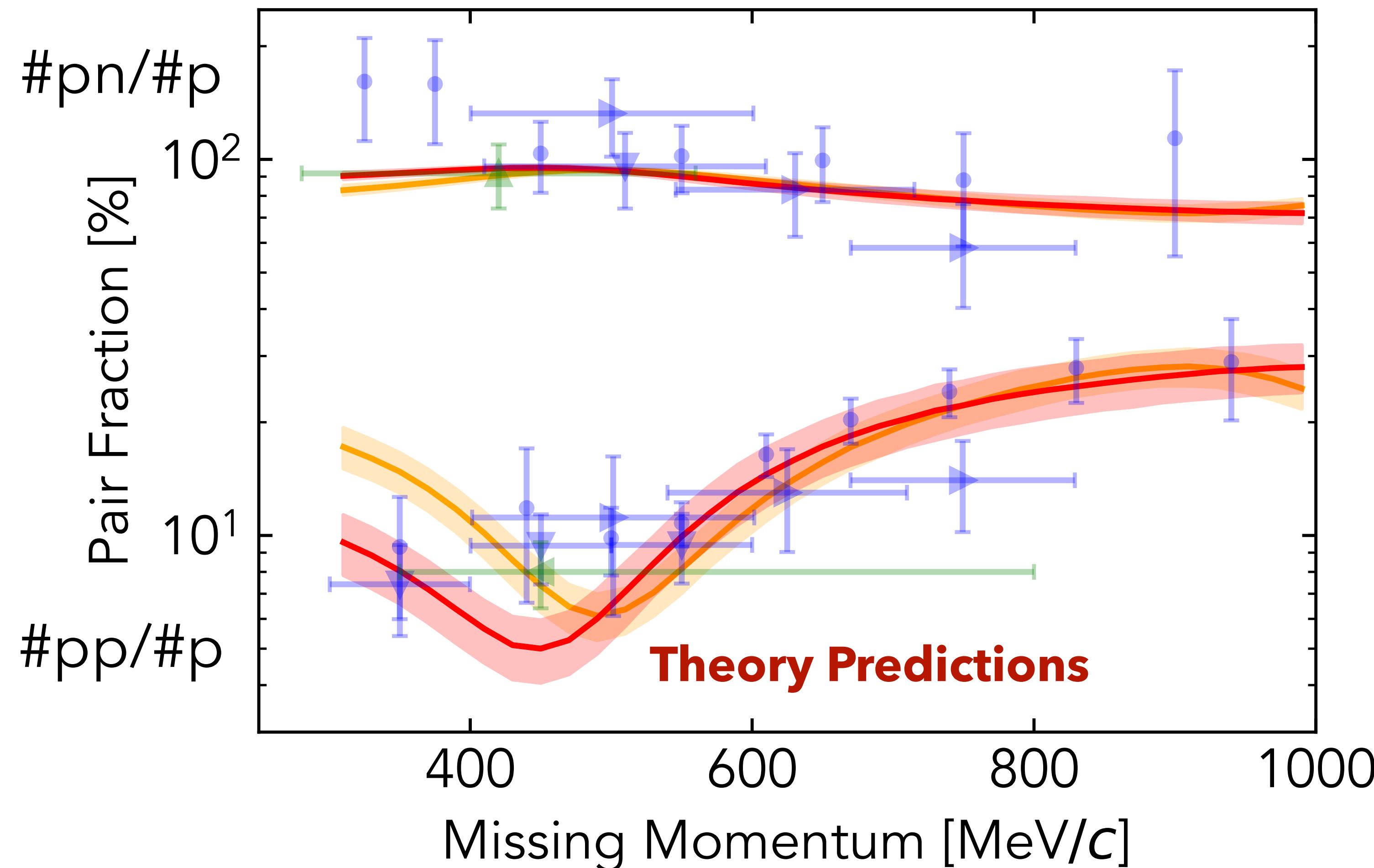


**Initial recoil proton momentum**  
Directly measured

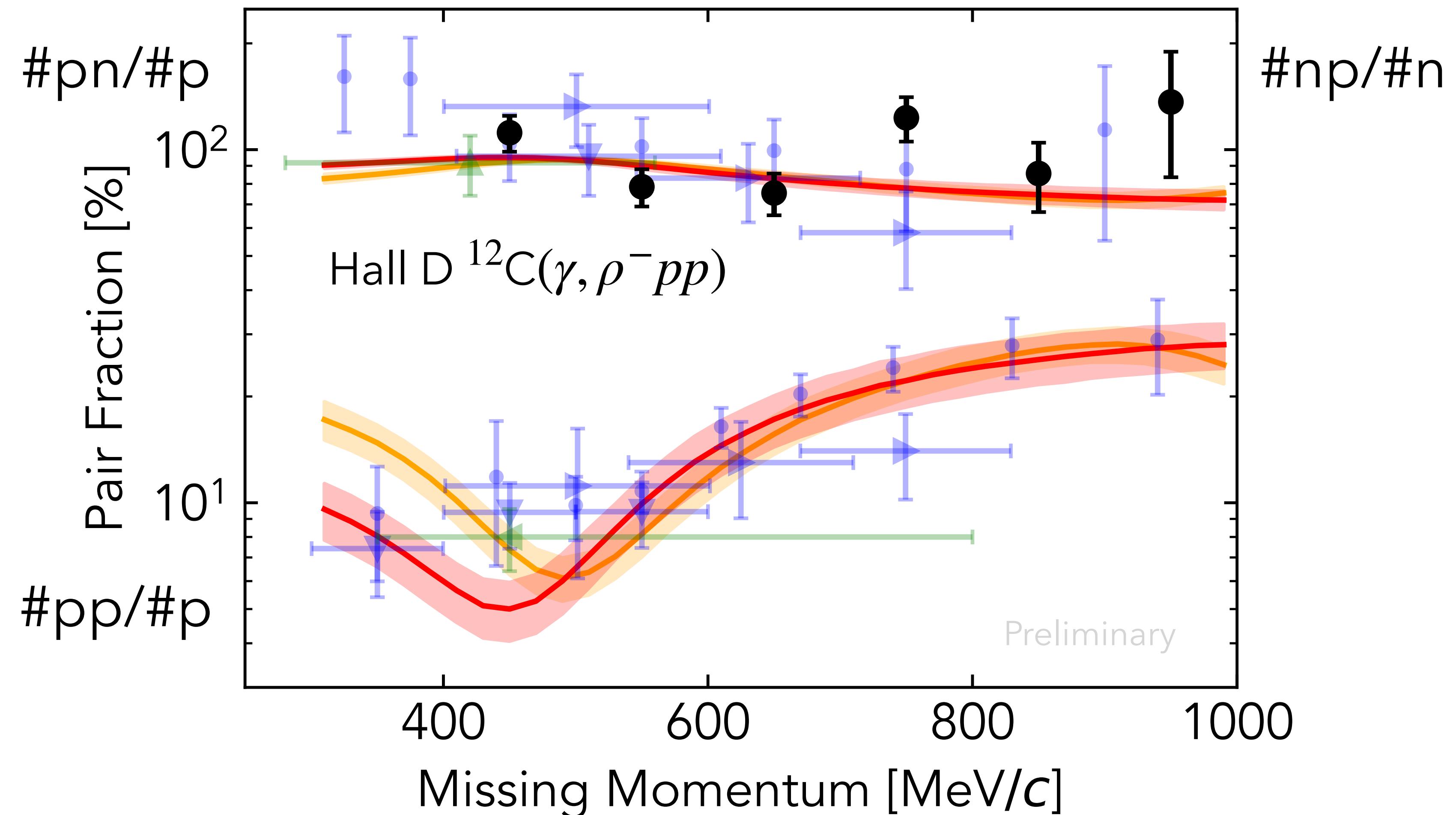
# SRC Isospin Structure



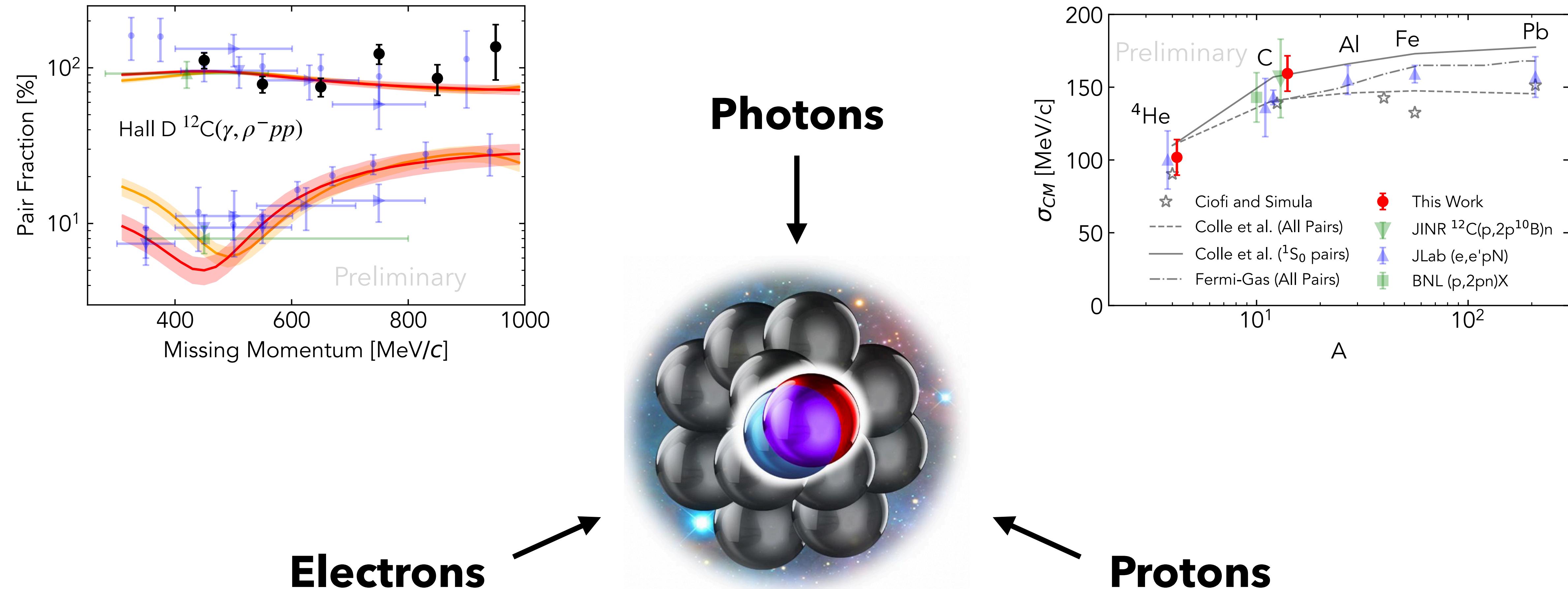
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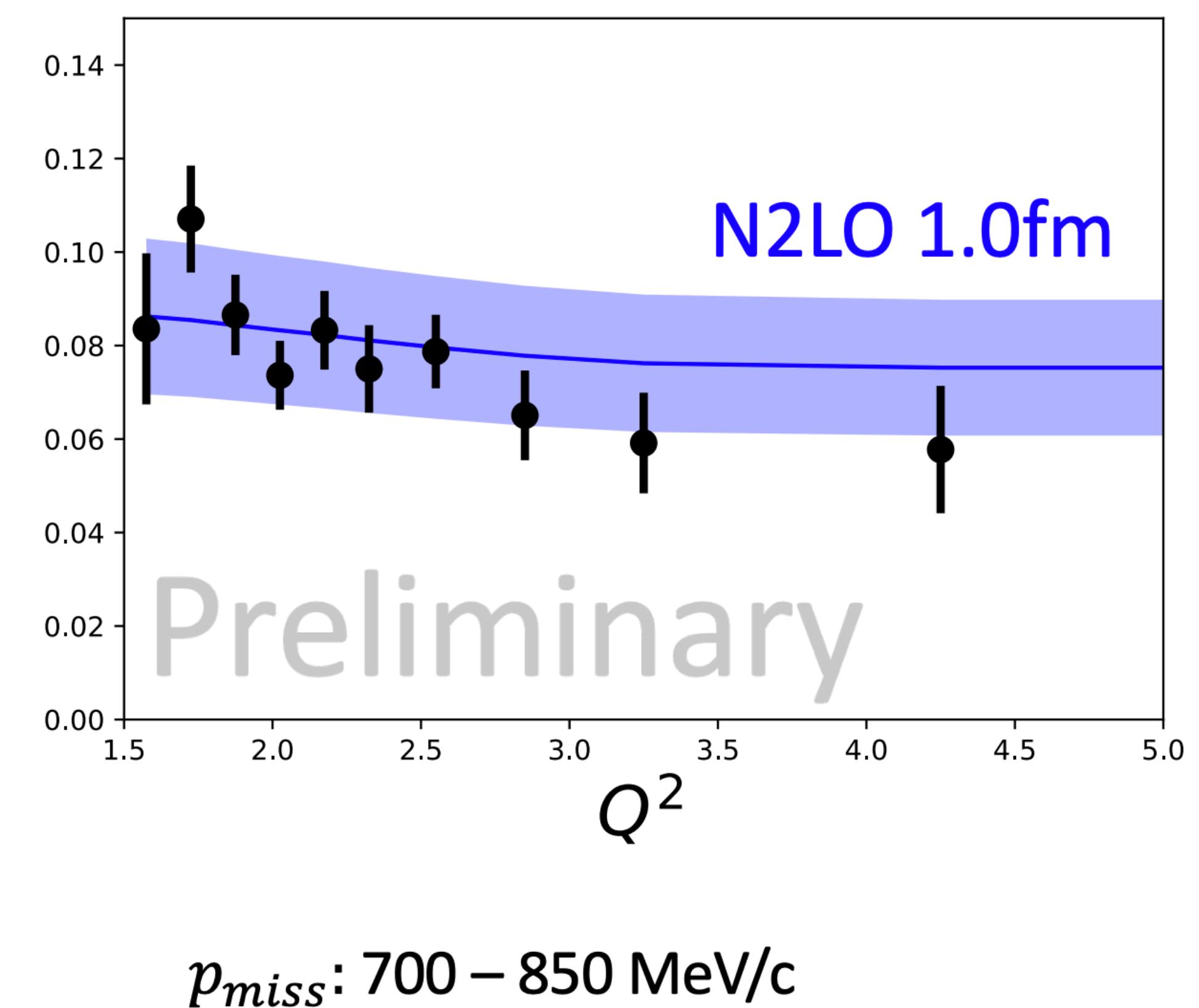
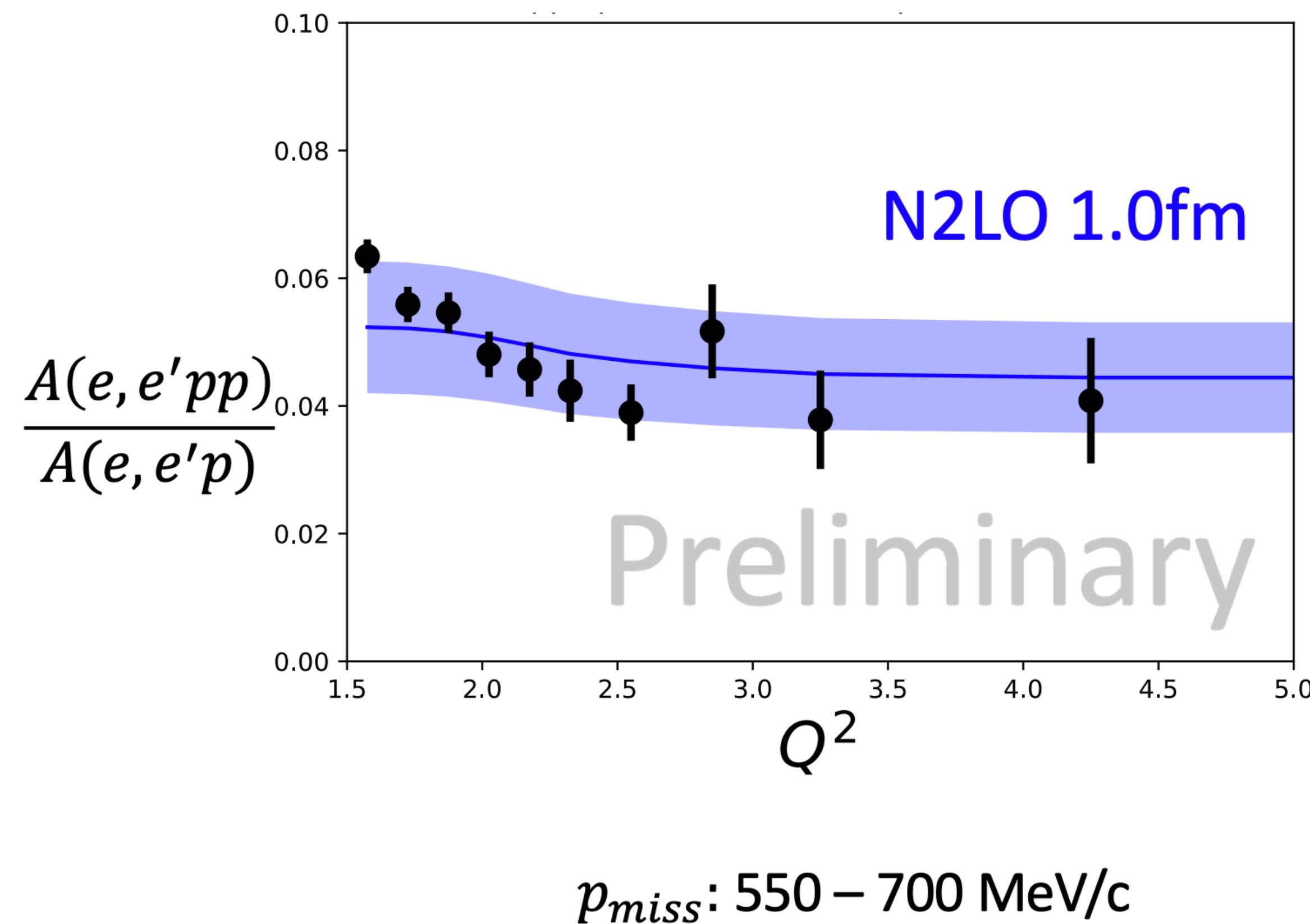
# SRC Isospin Structure



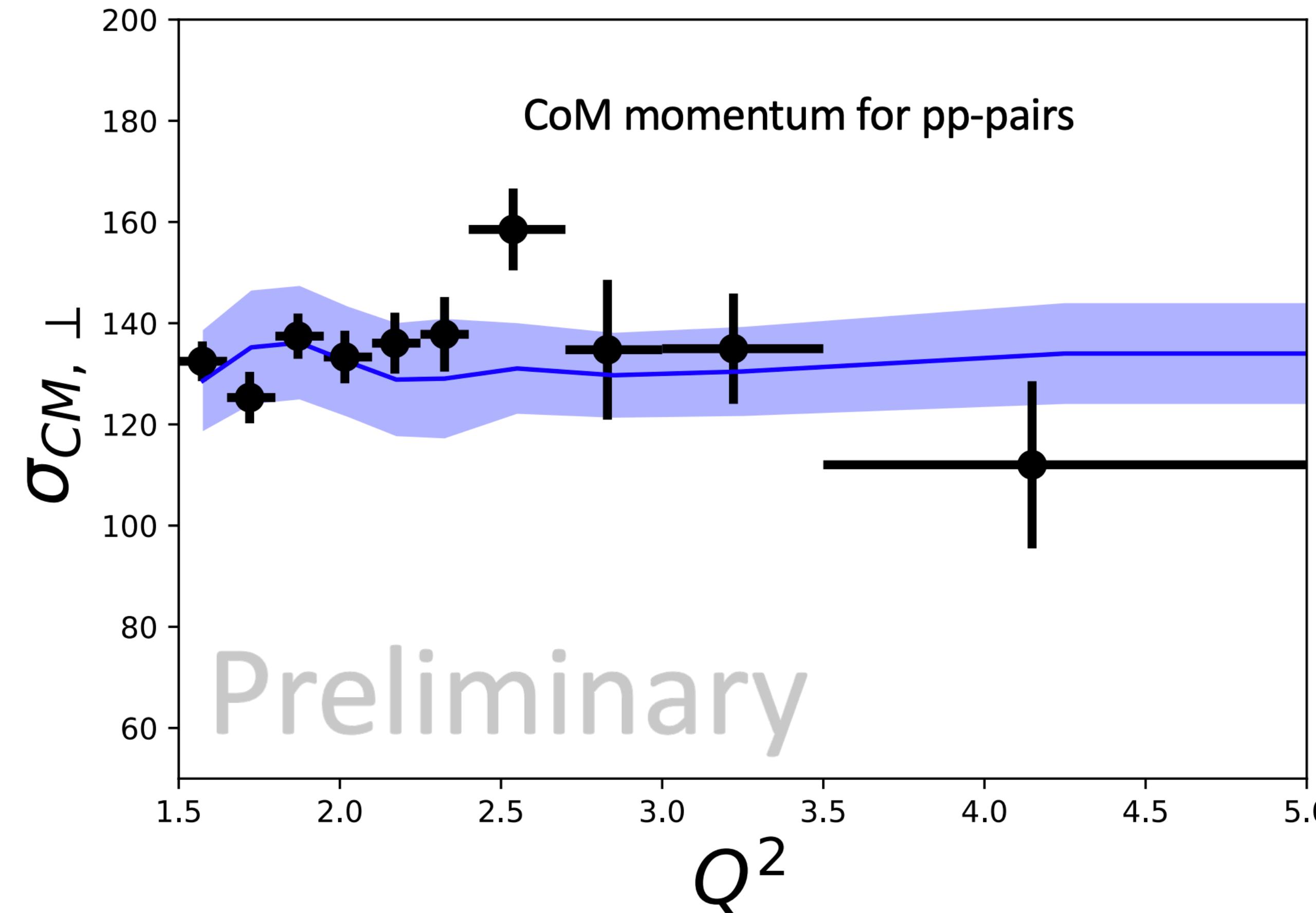
# Consistency with theory points to universal picture of the nuclear ground-state!



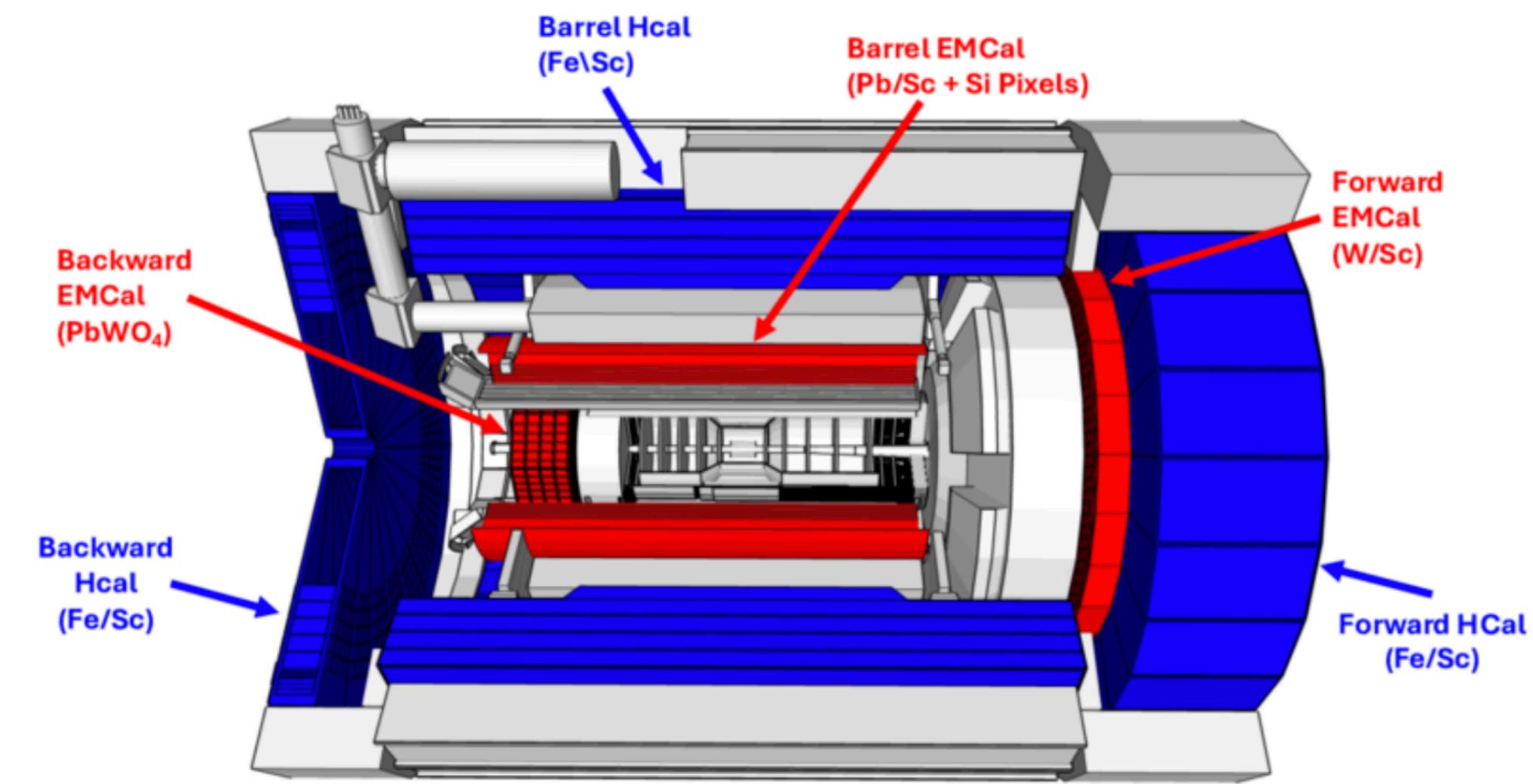
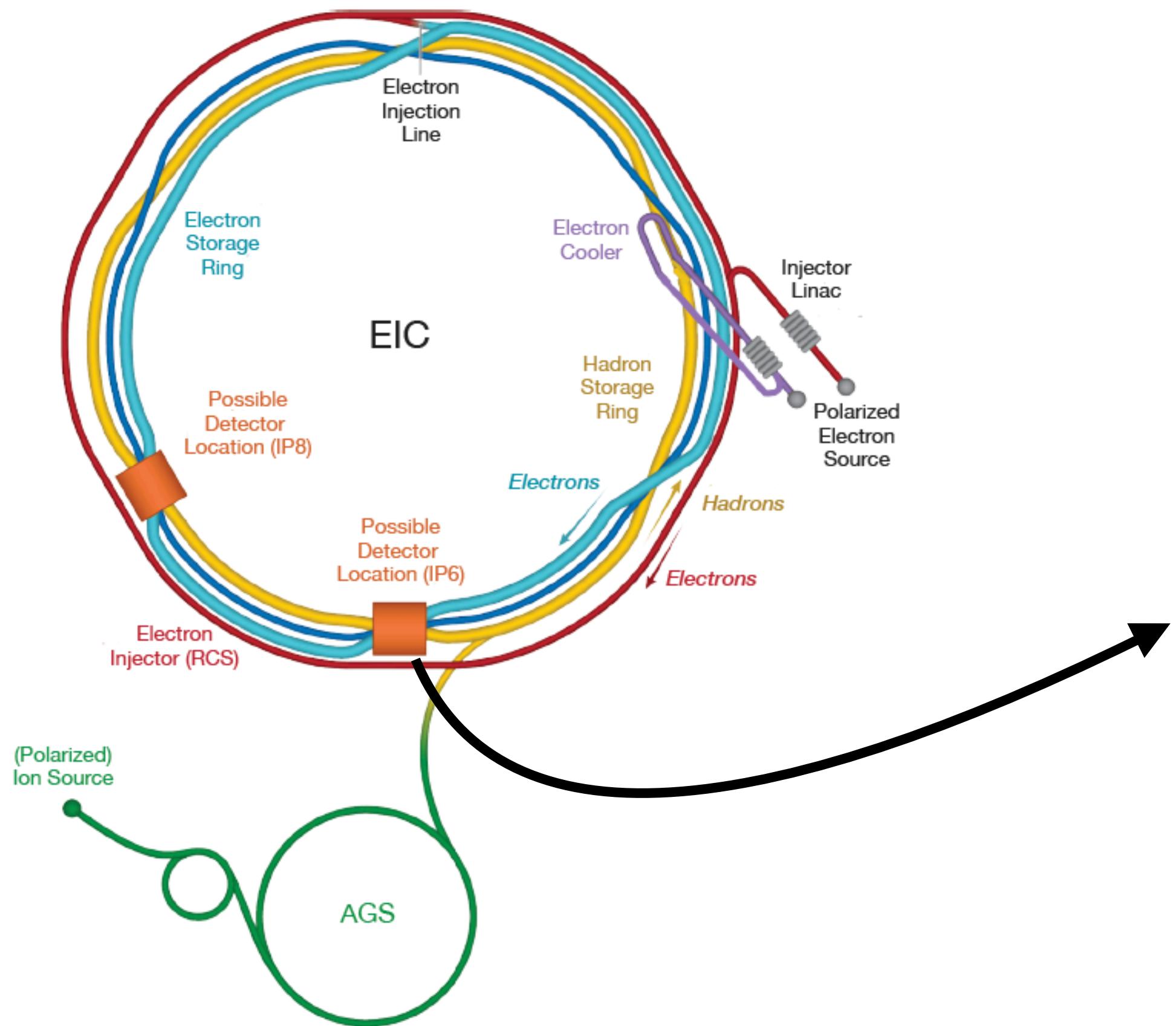
# New CLAS12 data point to resolution-independent SRC properties



# New CLAS12 data point to resolution-independent SRC properties

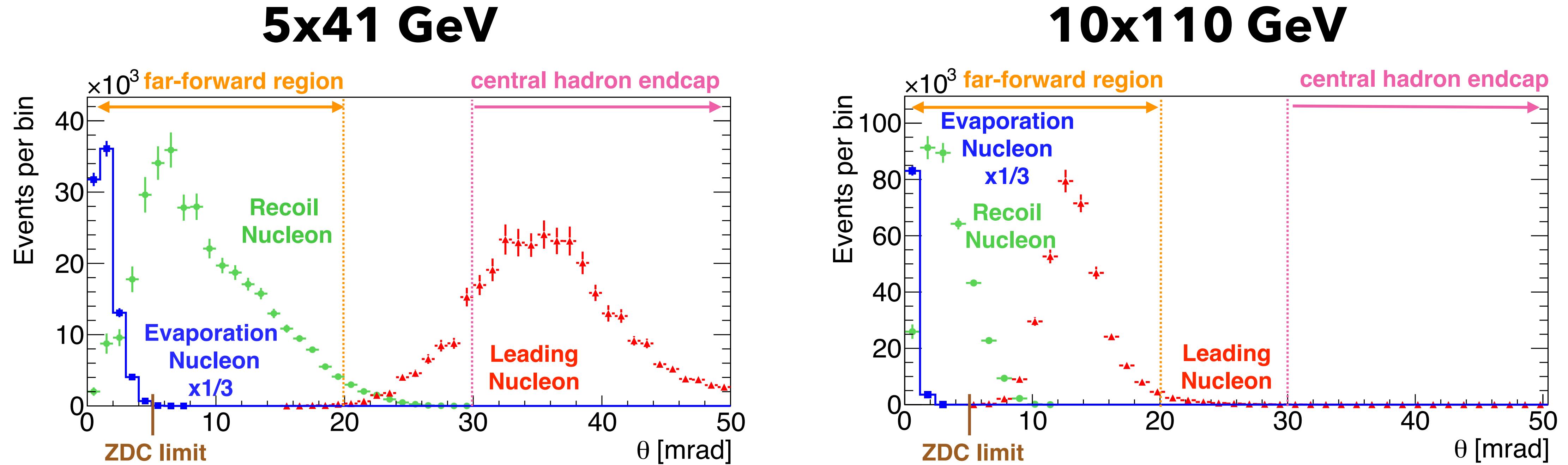


# EIC – Measuring SRCs in a collider setting



Two-nucleon  
knockout will have  
different kinematics

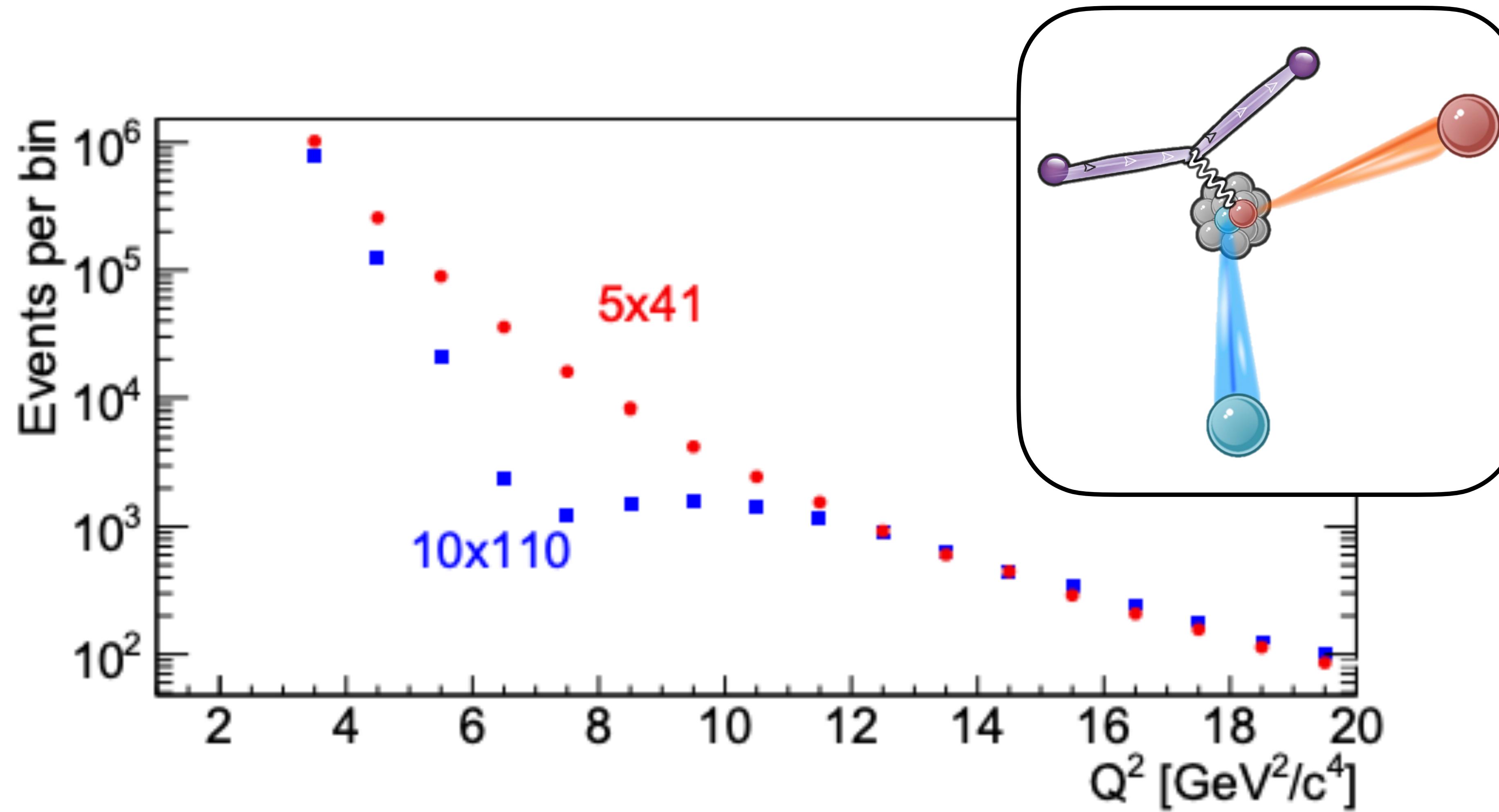
# EIC ( $e, e' pp$ ) Kinematics



Knocked-out protons all go into very forward kinematics

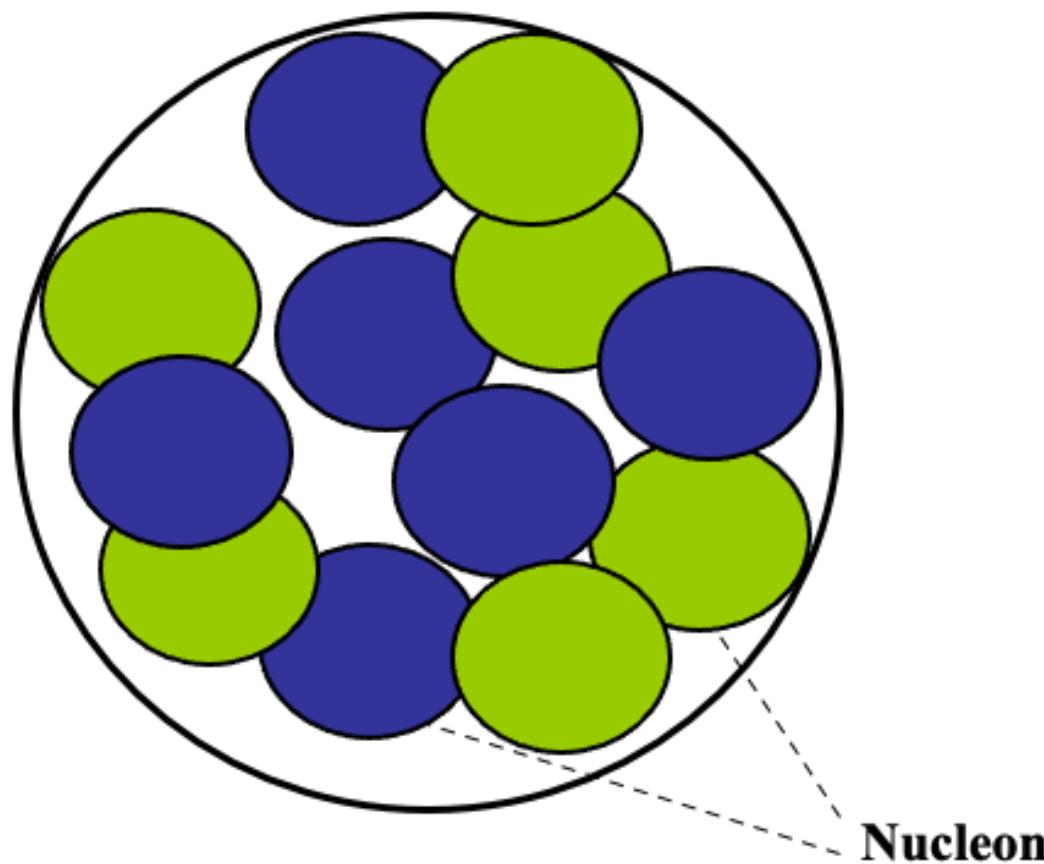
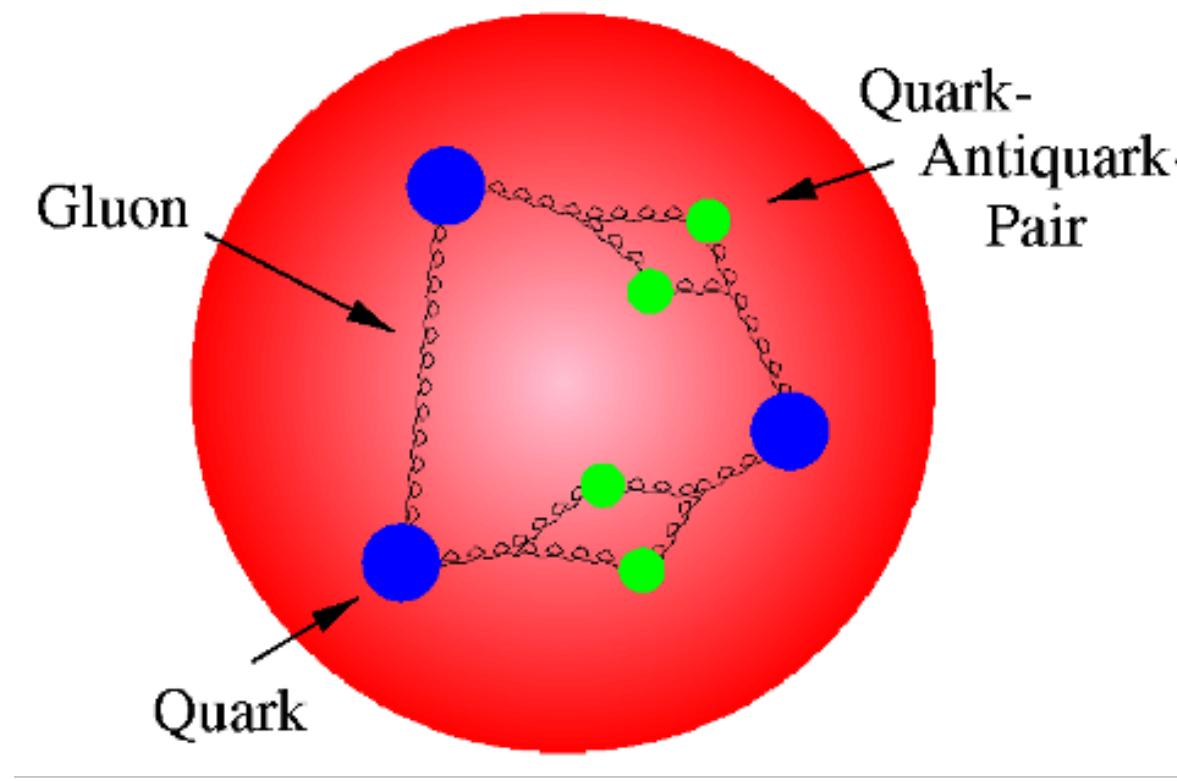
**Good far-forward resolution and acceptance key for performing such nuclear measurements!**

# EIC energies → Robust test of resolution-dependence



Nuclear **ground-state** features should be independent of momentum-transfer

# DIS from the Nucleus



**DIS scale:** tens of GeV

- Incident energies
- Energy transfers
- Invariant masses

**Nuclear scale:** less than 10 MeV

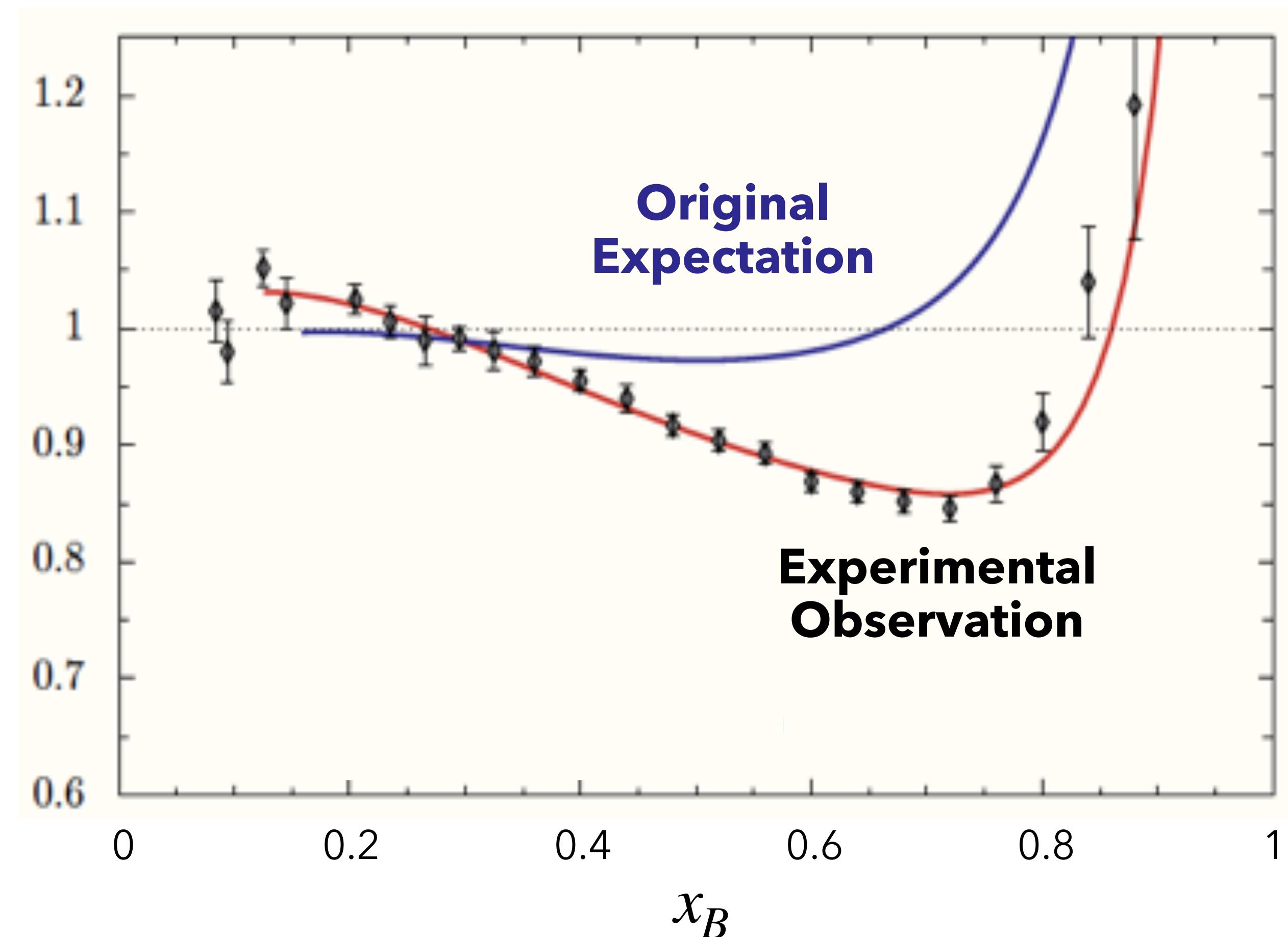
- Nucleon binding energy

Naive expectation:

**DIS off a bound nucleon = DIS off a free nucleon**

# The EMC Effect

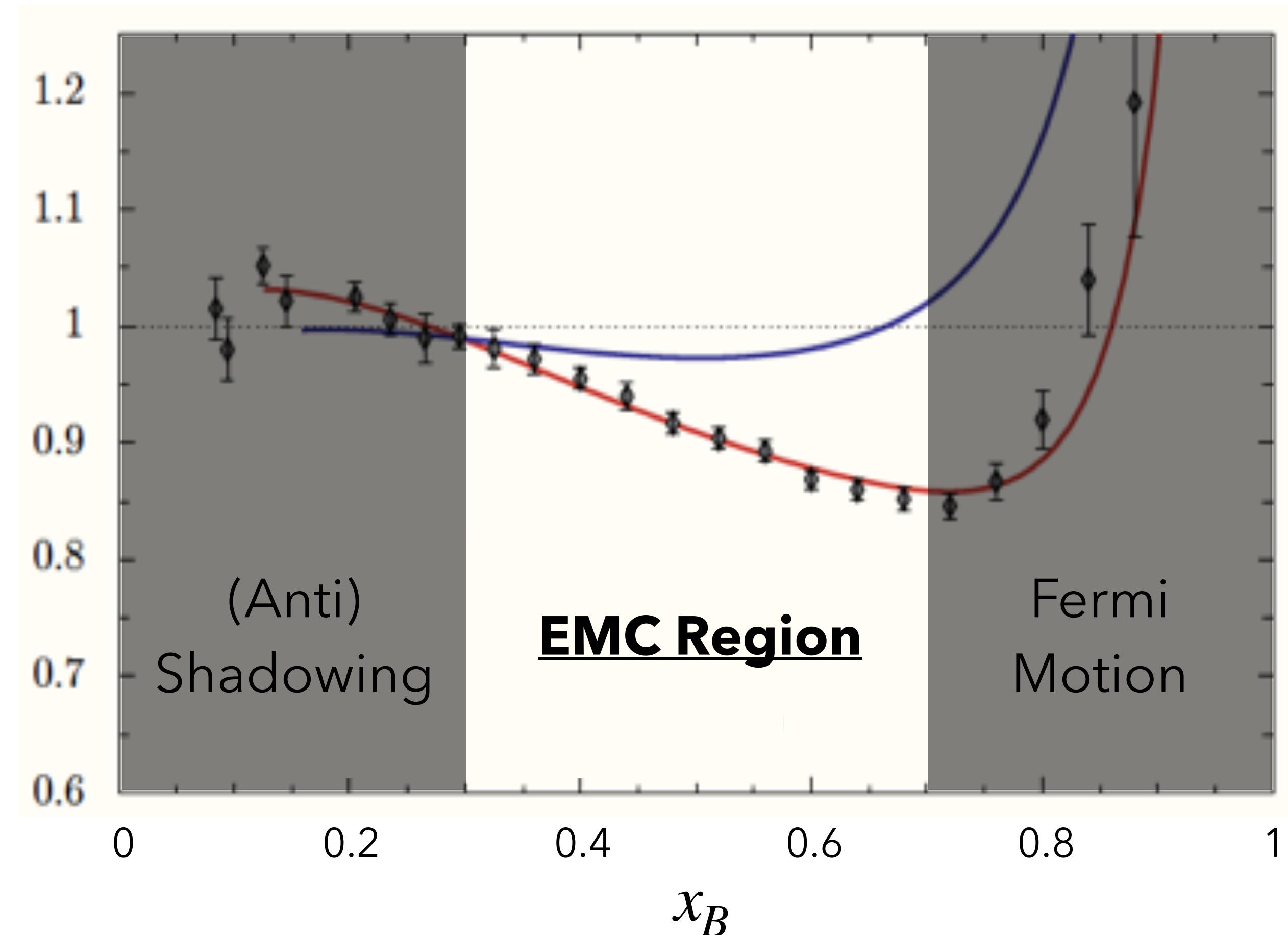
Iron / Deuterium  
Structure Function



Aubert et al., PLB (1983); Ashman et al., PLB (1988);  
Arneodo et al., PLB (1988); Allasia et al., PLB (1990);  
Gomez et al., PRD (1994); Seely et al., PRL (2009);  
Schmookler et al., Nature (2019)

# The EMC Effect

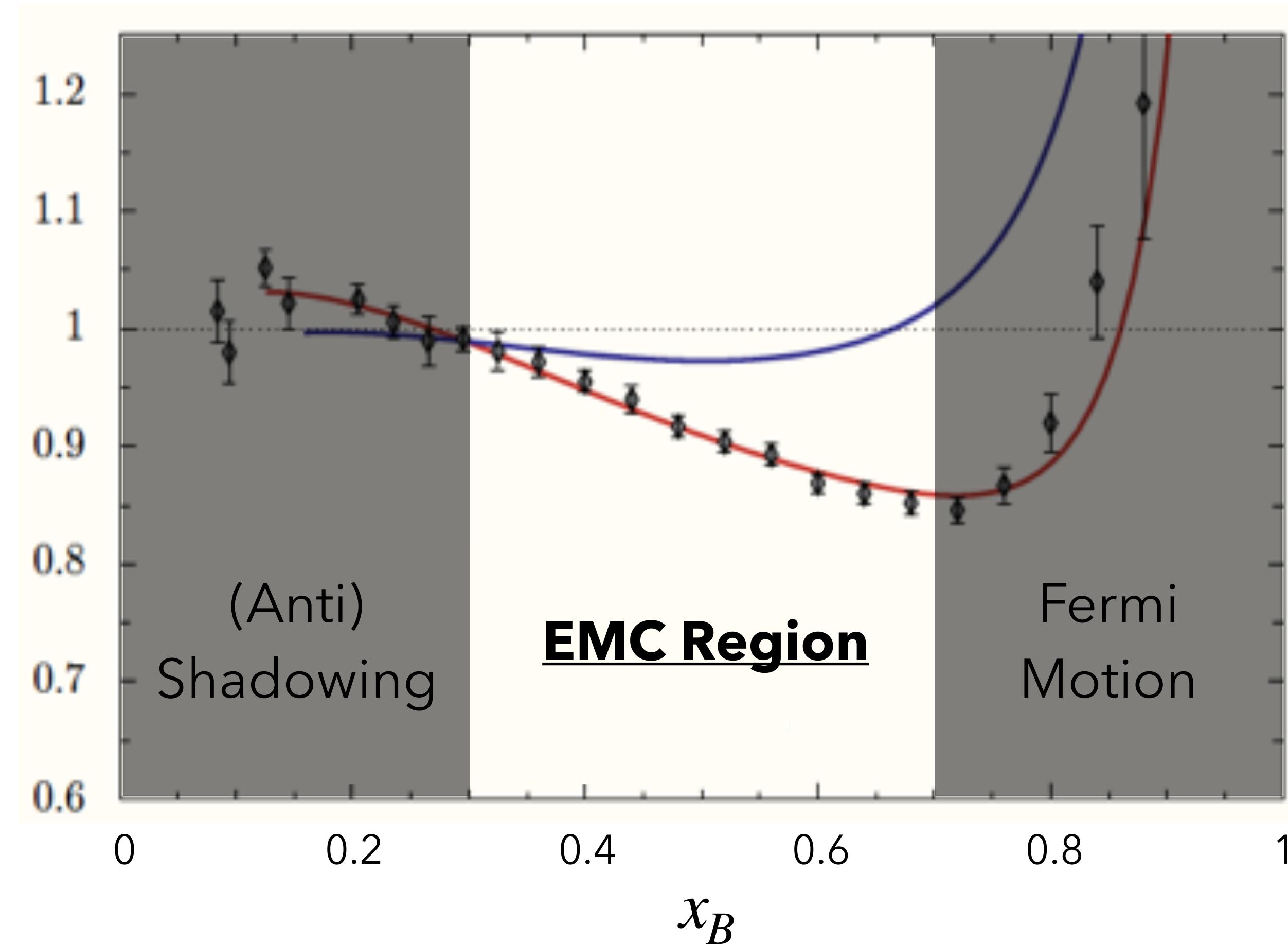
Iron / Deuterium  
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Aubert et al., PLB (1983); Ashman et al., PLB (1988);  
Arneodo et al., PLB (1988); Allasia et al., PLB (1990);  
Gomez et al., PRD (1994); Seely et al., PRL (2009);  
Schmookler et al., Nature (2019)

# The EMC Effect

Iron / Deuterium  
Structure Function

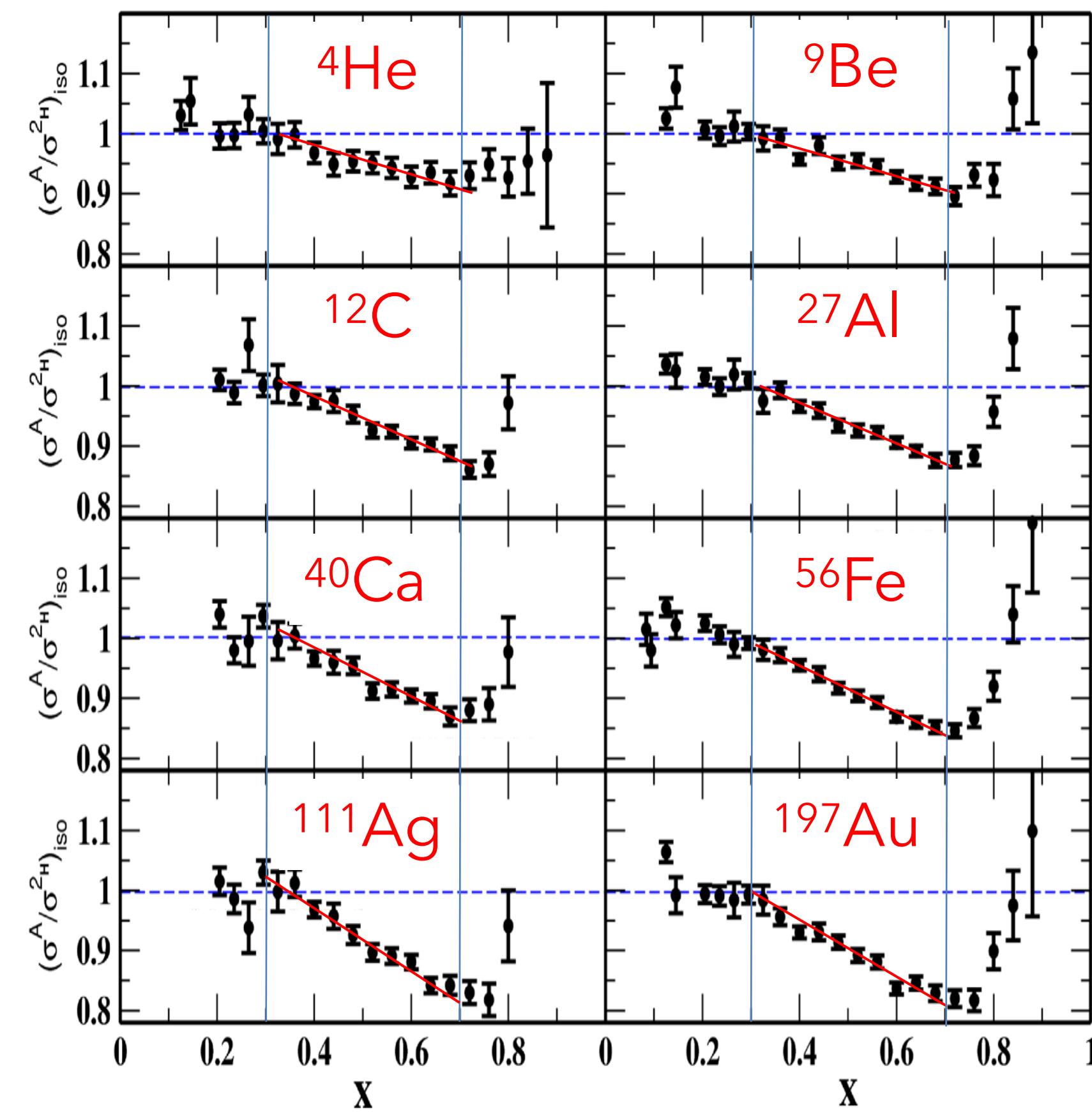


Aubert et al., PLB (1983); Ashman et al., PLB (1988);  
Arneodo et al., PLB (1988); Allasia et al., PLB (1990);  
Gomez et al., PRD (1994); Seely et al., PRL (2009);  
Schmookler et al., Nature (2019)

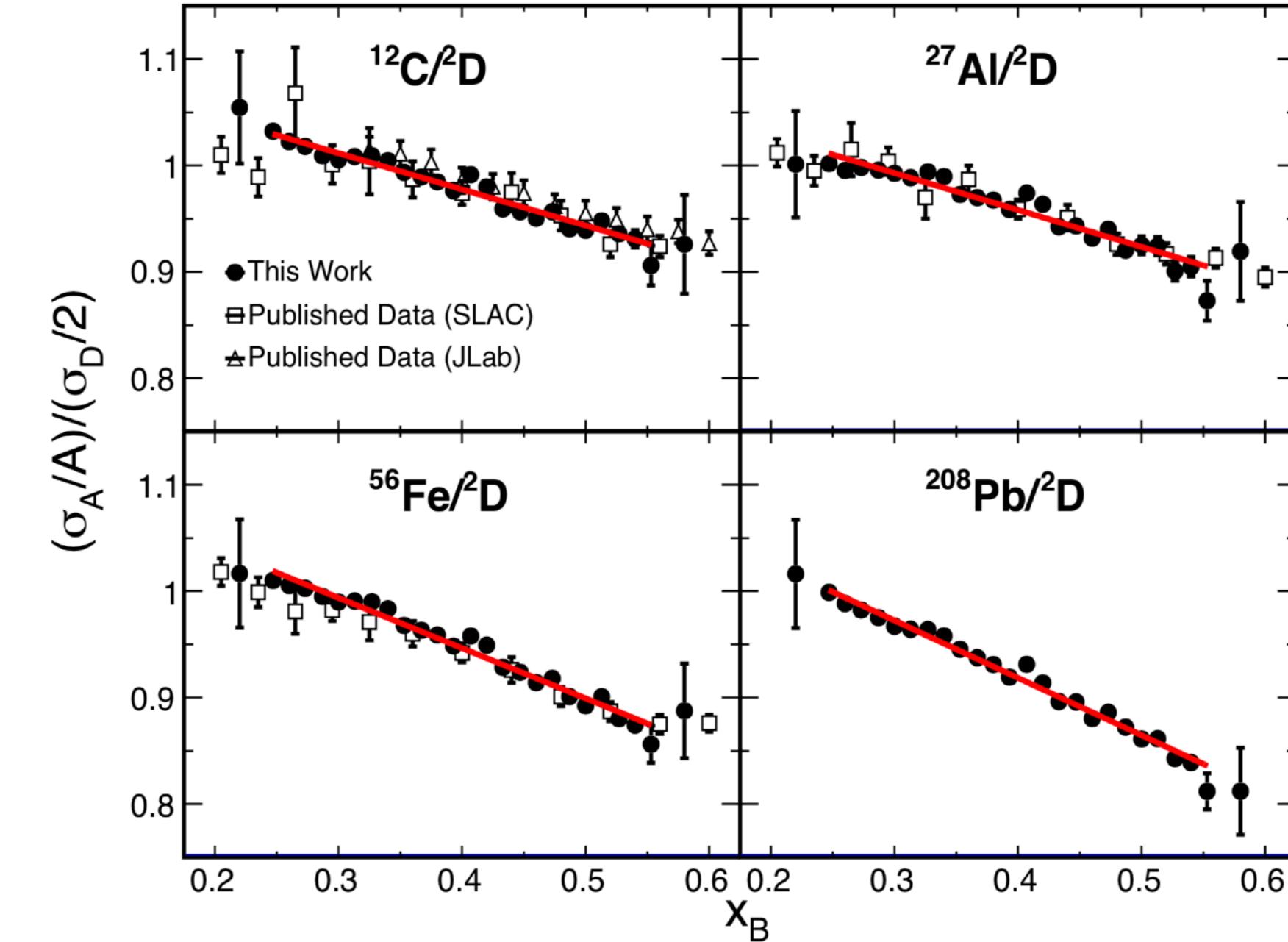
**Partons in bound nucleons are substantially modified!**

# Global EMC Data

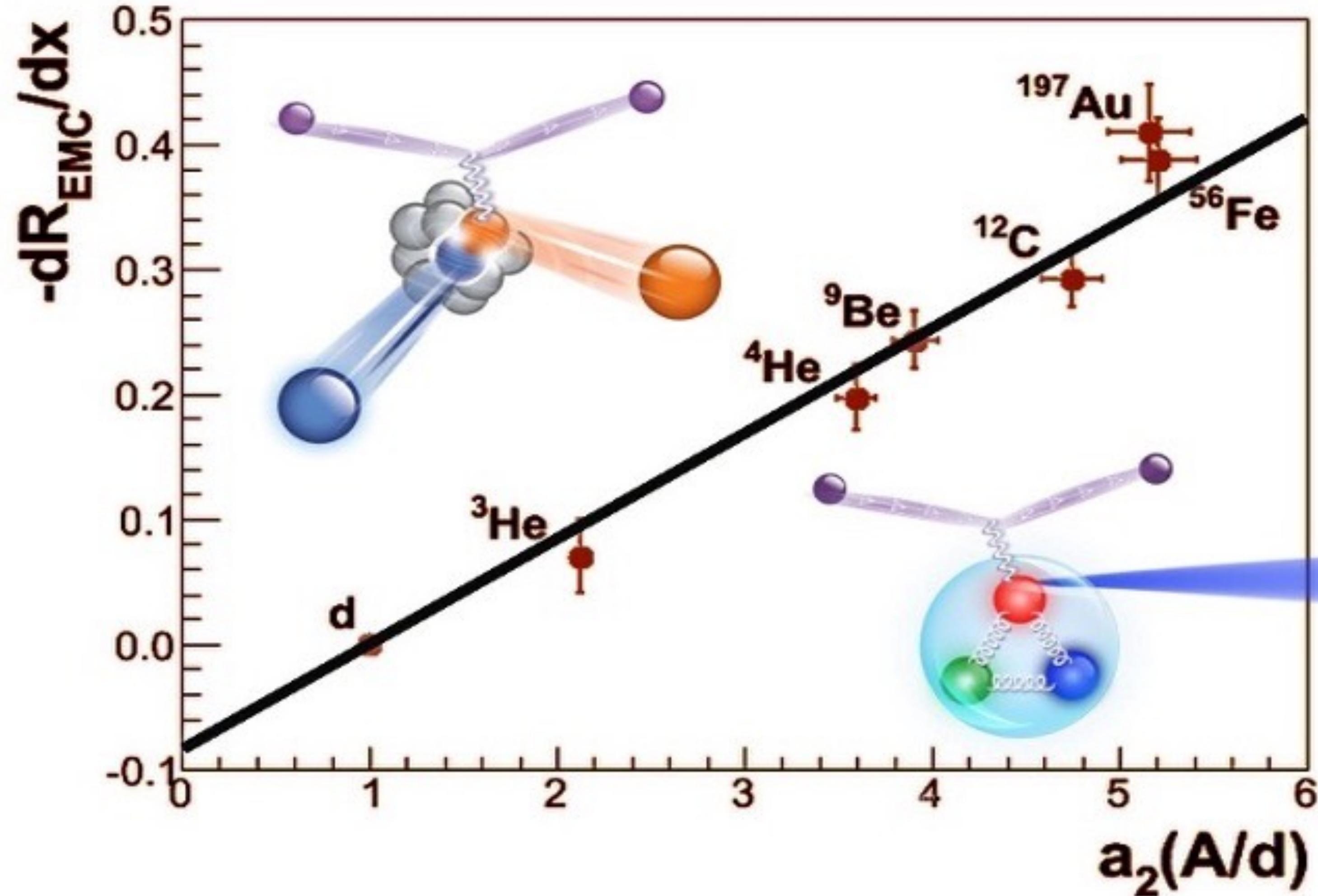
**SLAC**



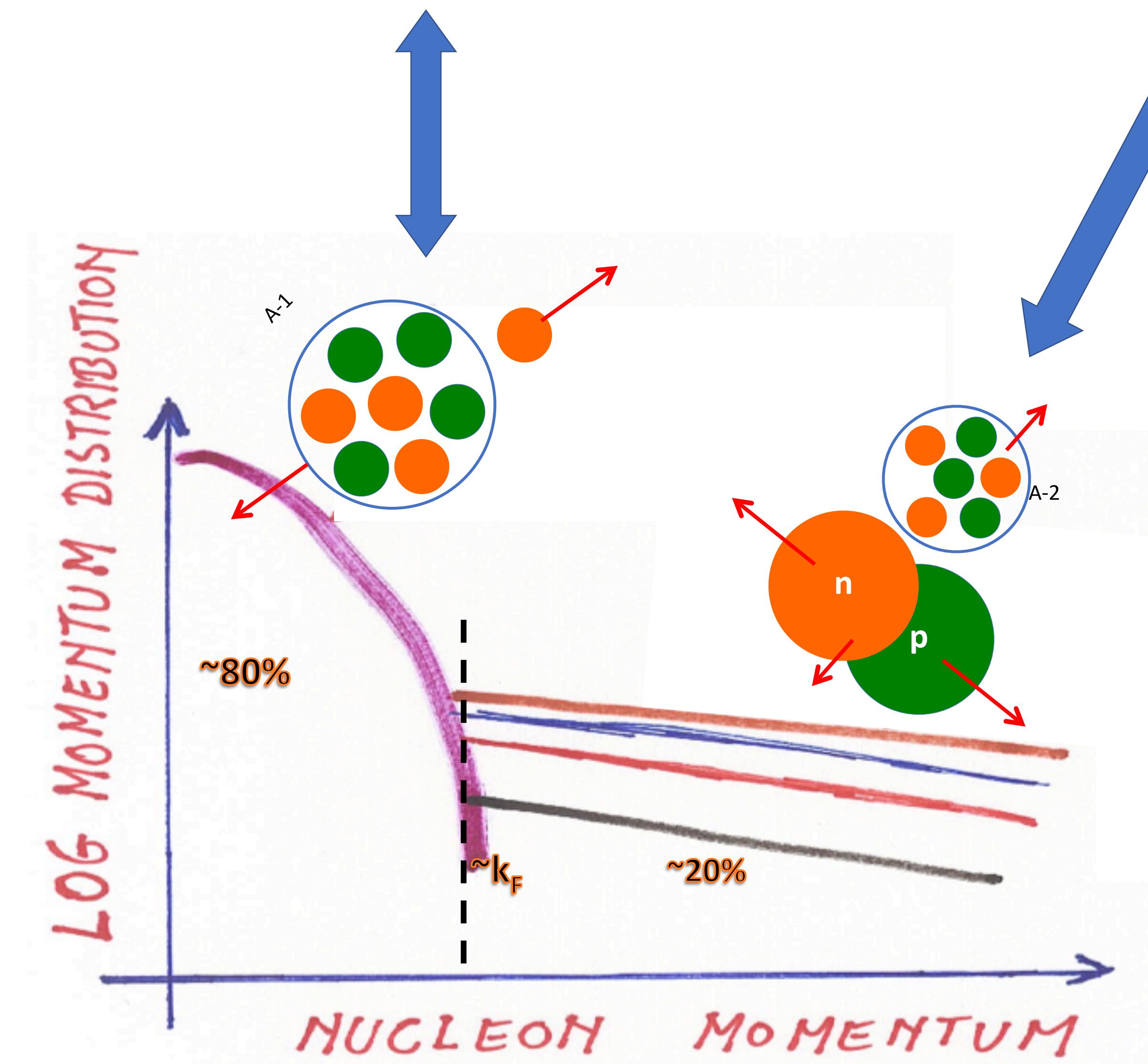
**JLab**



# EMC-SRC Correlation

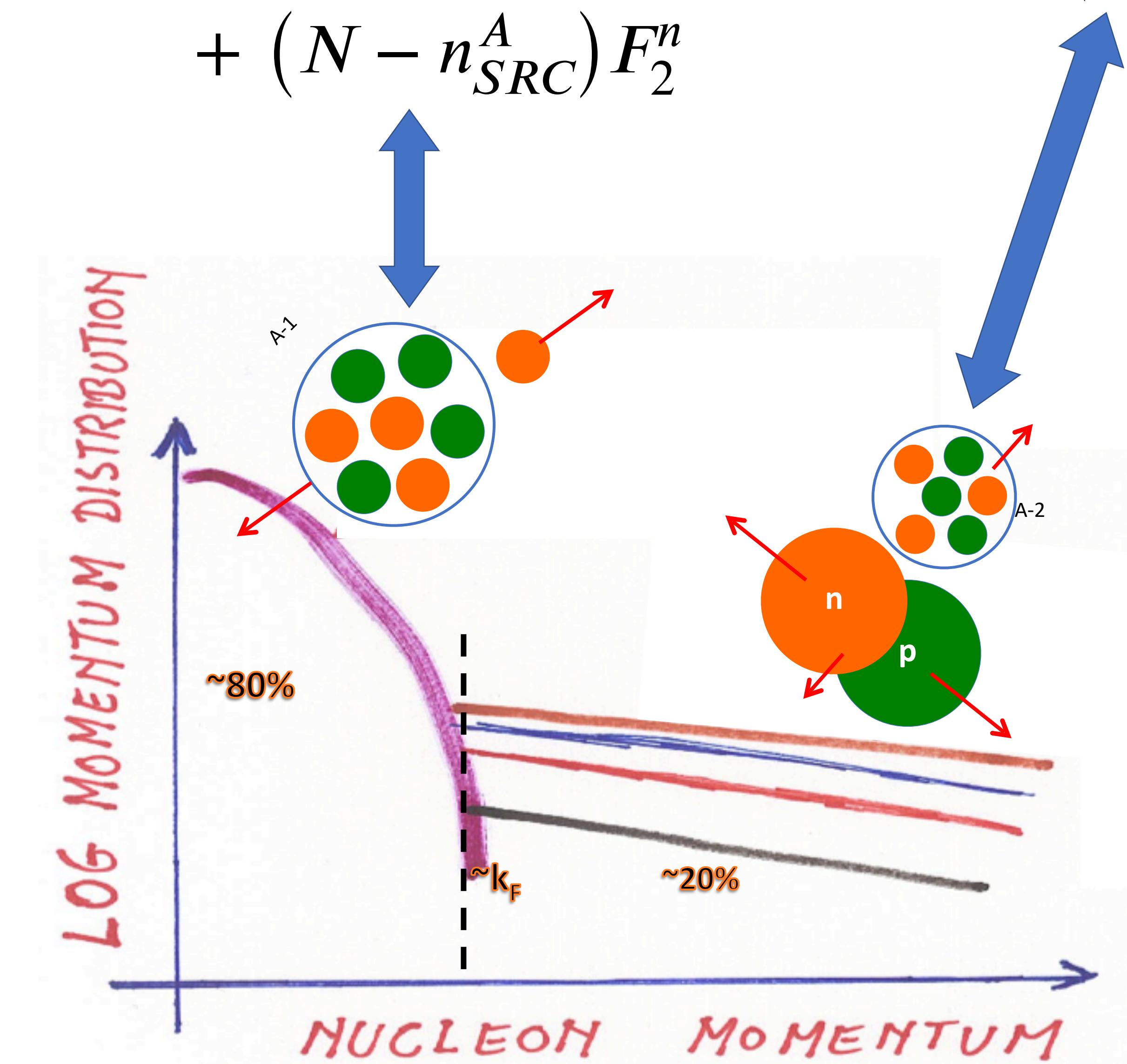


**Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs**



**Bound** = **'quasi Free'** + **Modified SRCs**

$$F_2^A = (Z - n_{SRC}^A) F_2^p + n_{SRC}^A (F_2^{p*} + F_2^{n*}) \\ + (N - n_{SRC}^A) F_2^n$$



**Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs**

$$F_2^A = ZF_2^p + NF_2^n + n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_{SRC}^d(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left( \frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

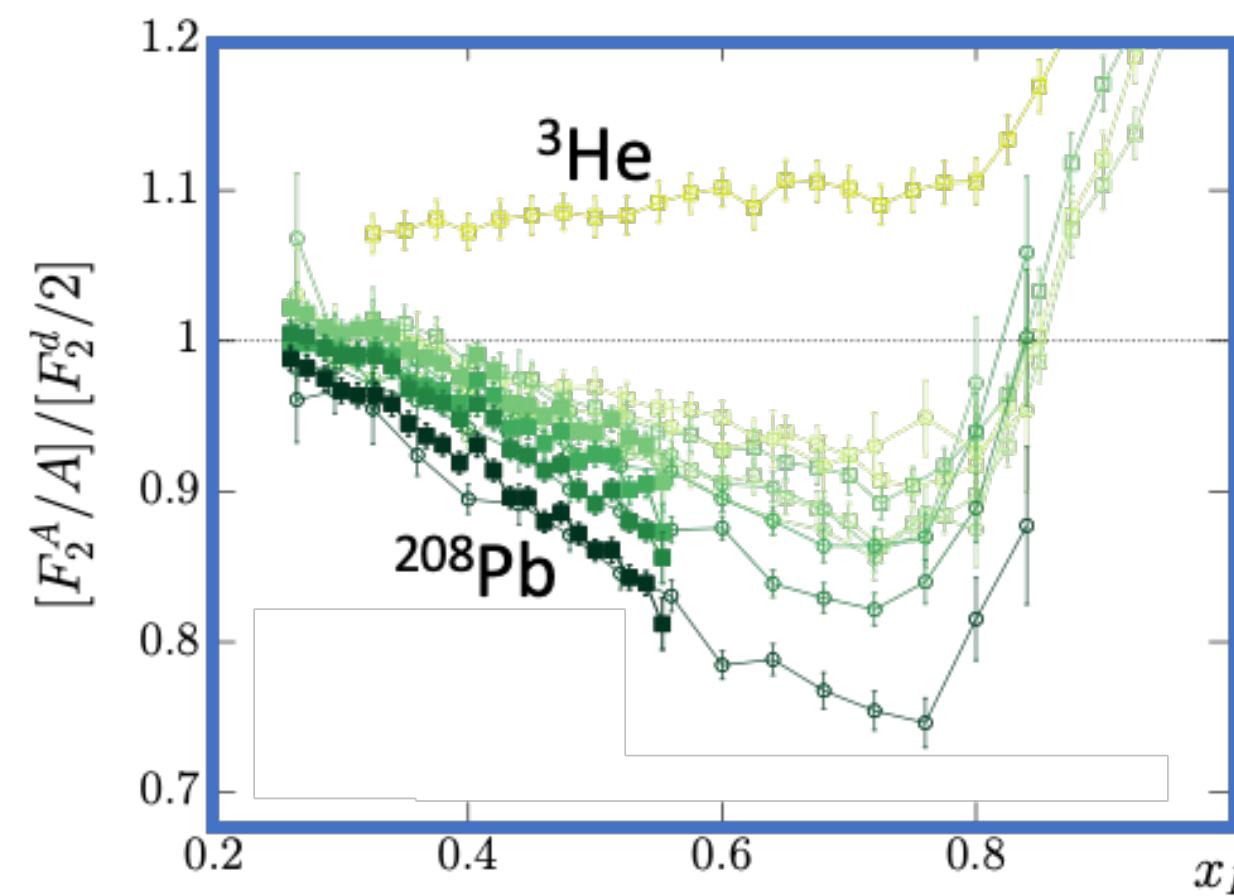
**Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs**

$$F_2^A = ZF_2^p + NF_2^n + n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_{SRC}^d(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left( \frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

✓ EMC



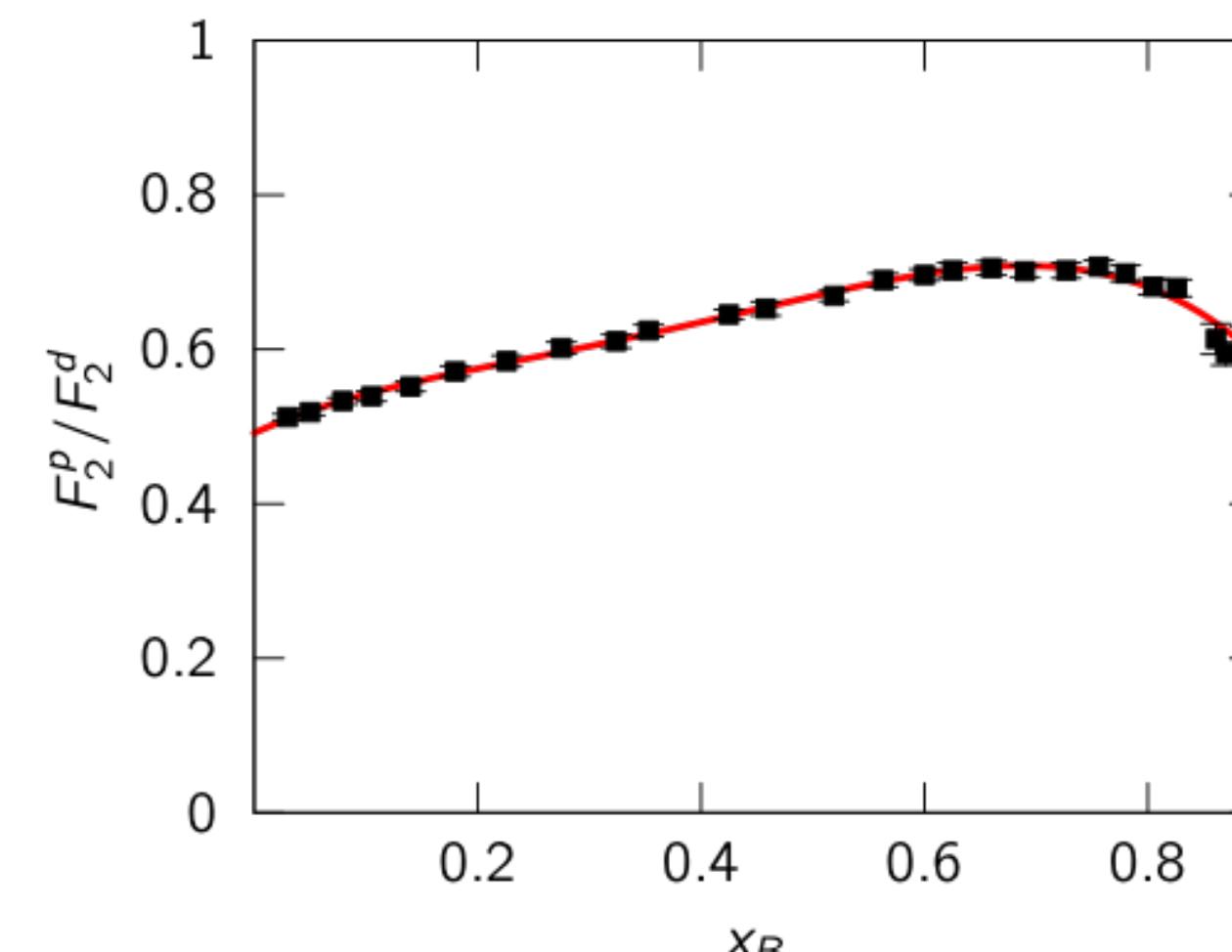
**Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs**

$$\begin{aligned} F_2^A &= ZF_2^p + NF_2^n &+ n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n) \\ F_2^d &= F_2^p + F_2^n &+ n_{SRC}^d(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left( \frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

✓ EMC

✓ DIS



# Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

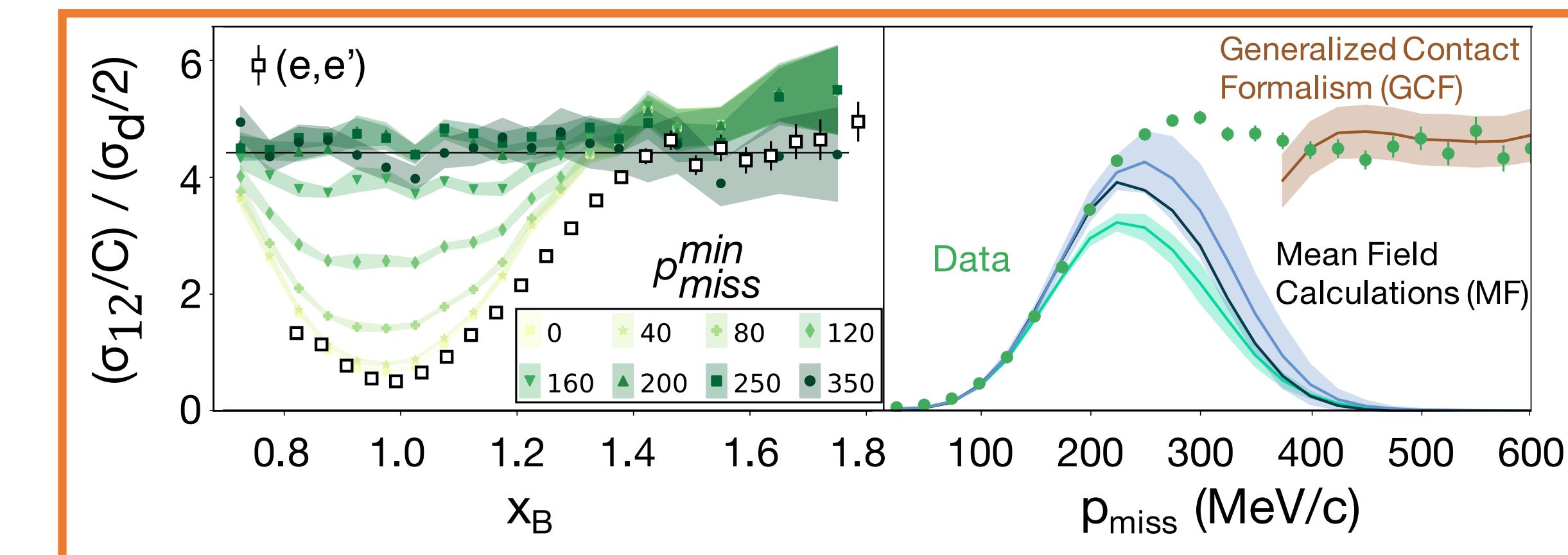
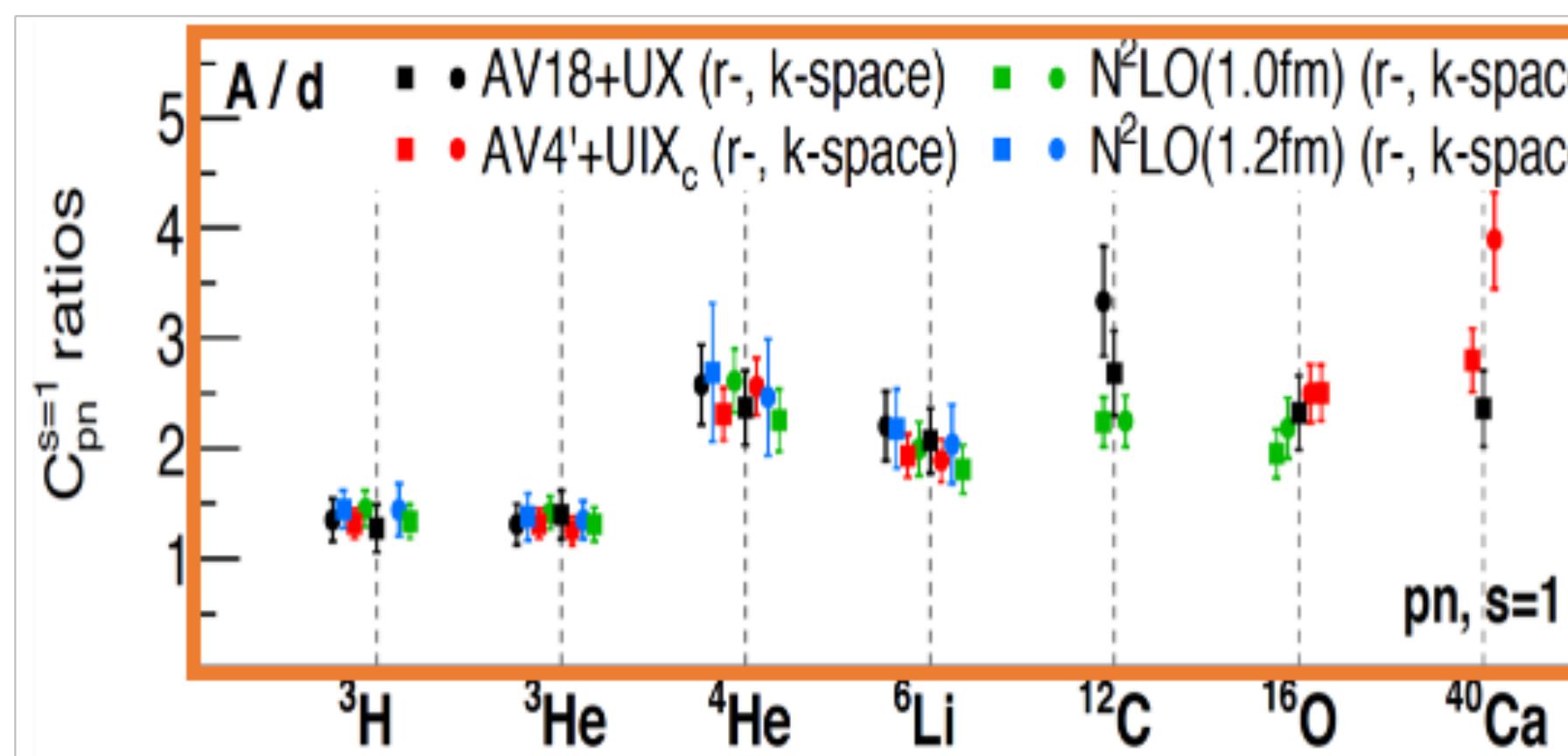
$$F_2^A = Z F_2^p + N F_2^n + n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_{SRC}^d (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left( \frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

✓ EMC

✓ DIS ✓ QE / Ab-Initio



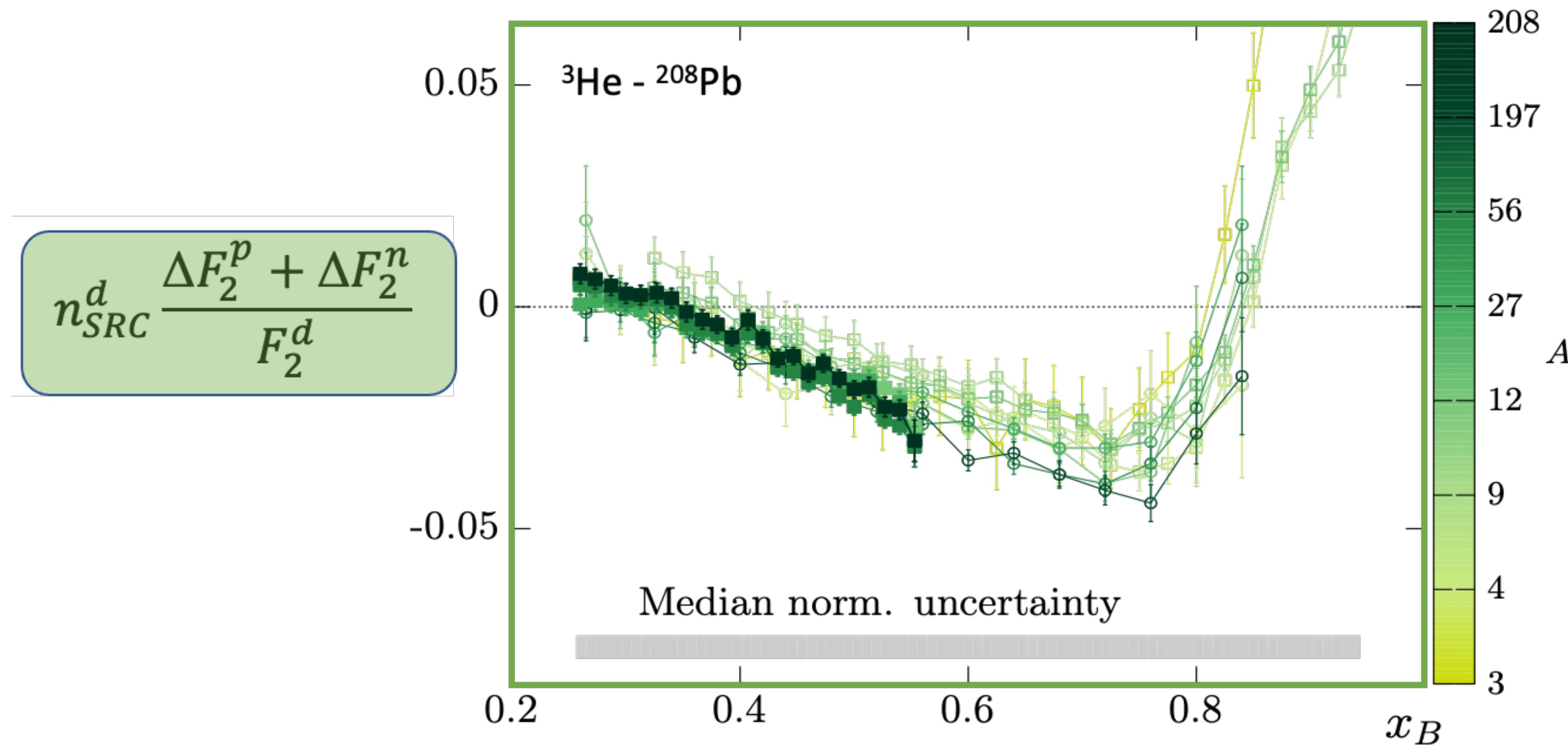
# Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

$$\begin{aligned} F_2^A &= ZF_2^p + NF_2^n &+ n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n) \\ F_2^d &= F_2^p + F_2^n &+ n_{SRC}^d(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n) \end{aligned}$$

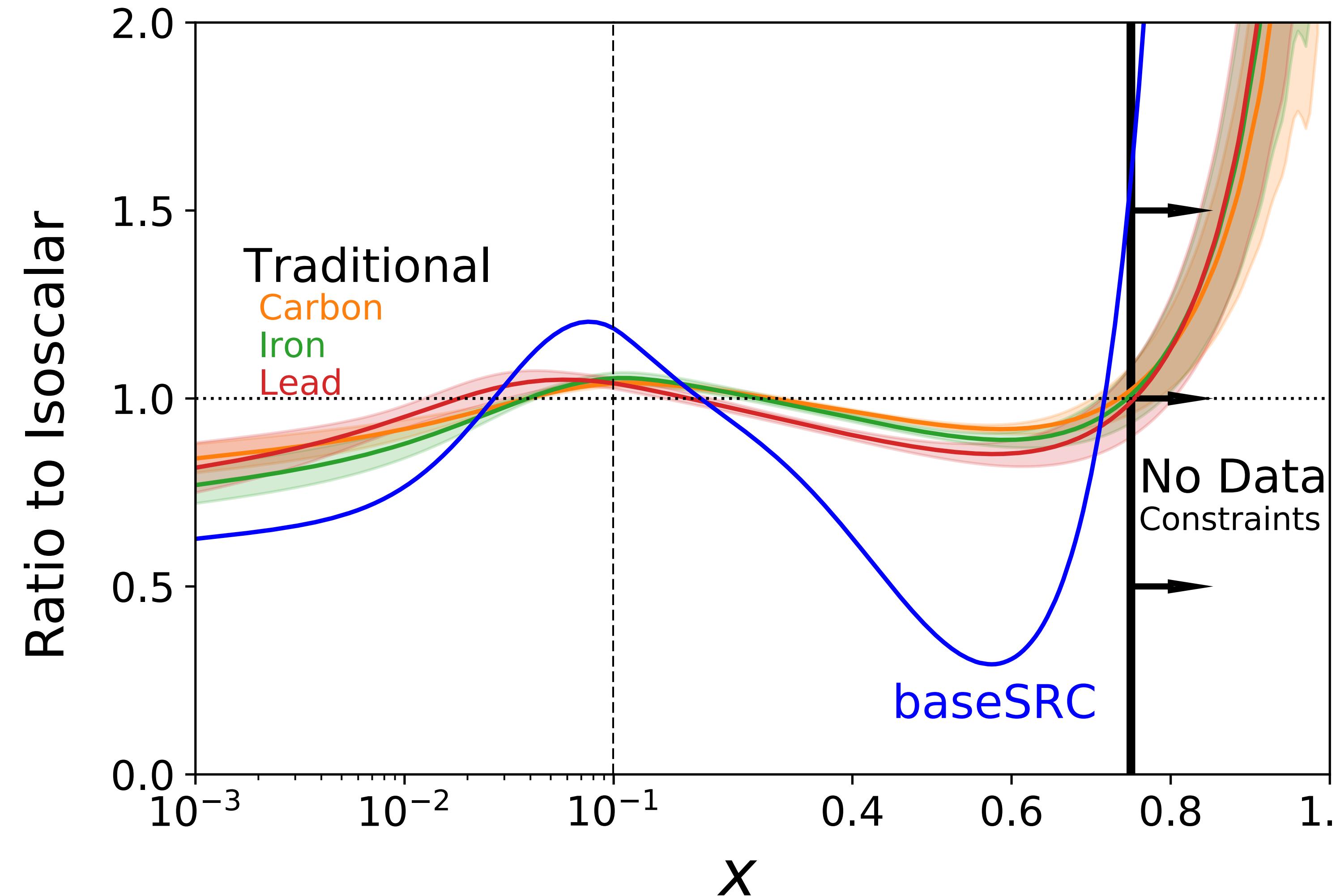
$$\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} = (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + N + \left( \frac{n_{SRC}^A}{n_{SRC}^d} - N \right) n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d}$$

✓ EMC    ✓ DIS    ✓ QE / Ab-Initio    Universal?

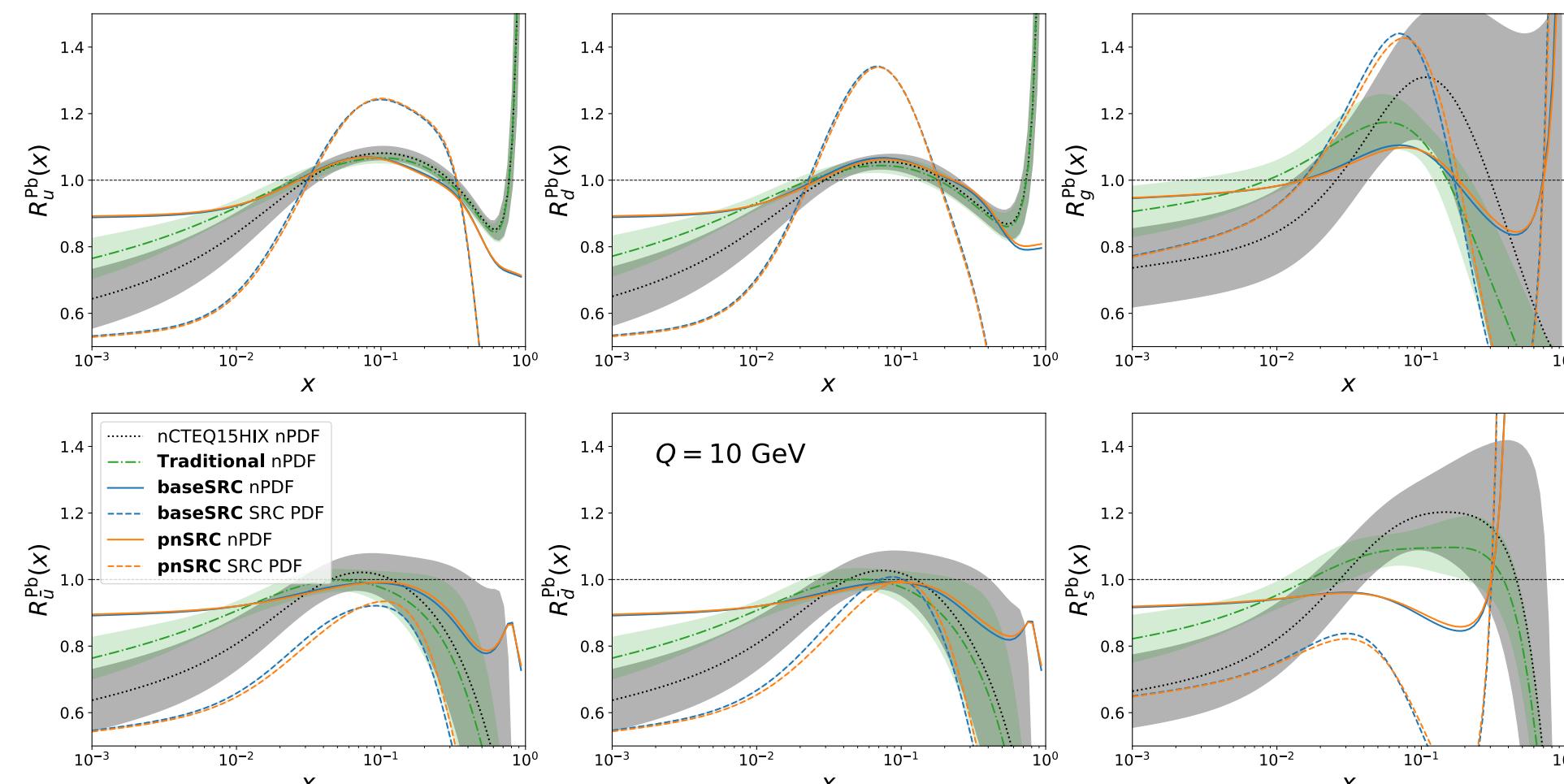
# SRCS experience *universal* modification



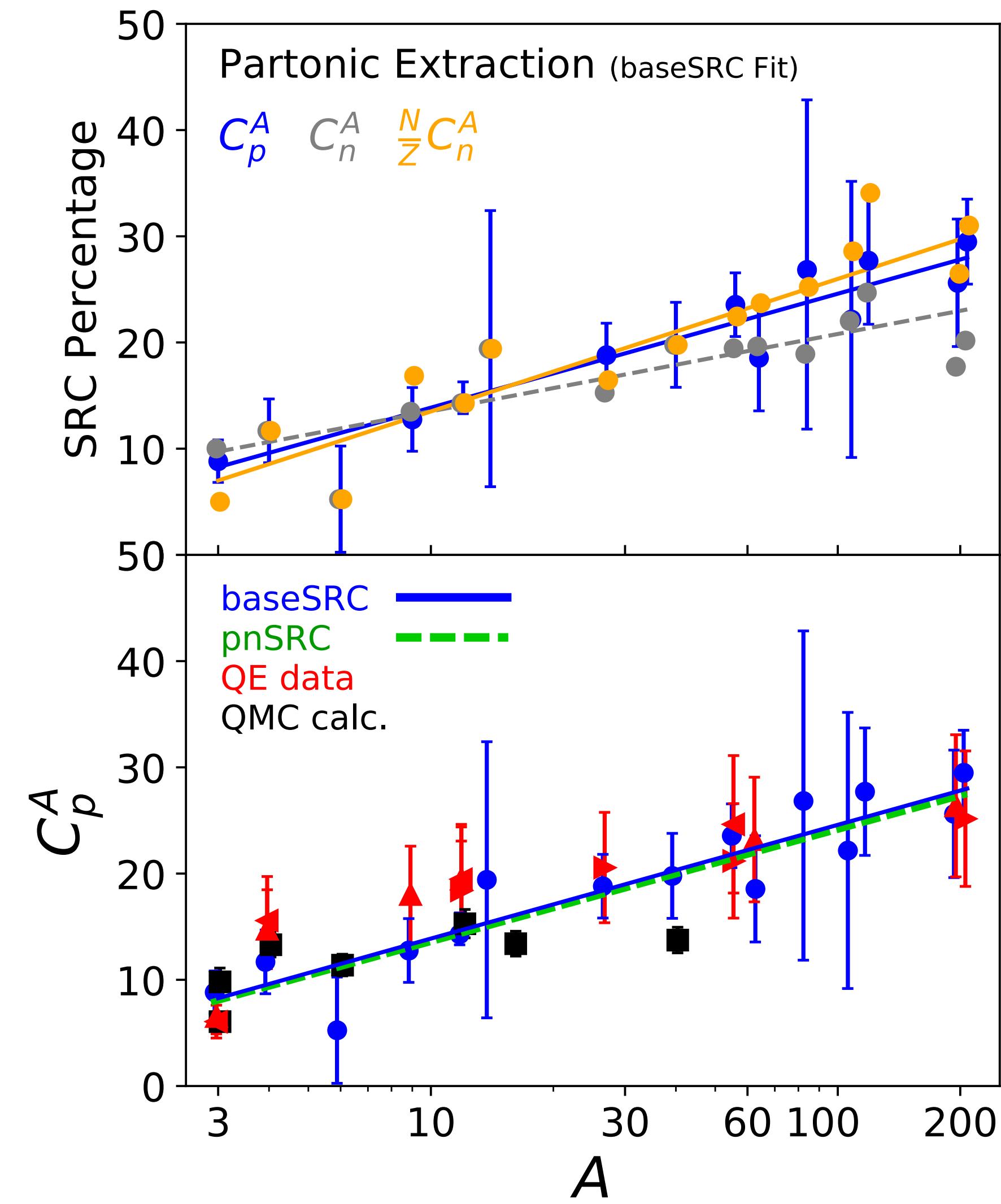
# Global analysis of nPDF data under SRC-modified framework



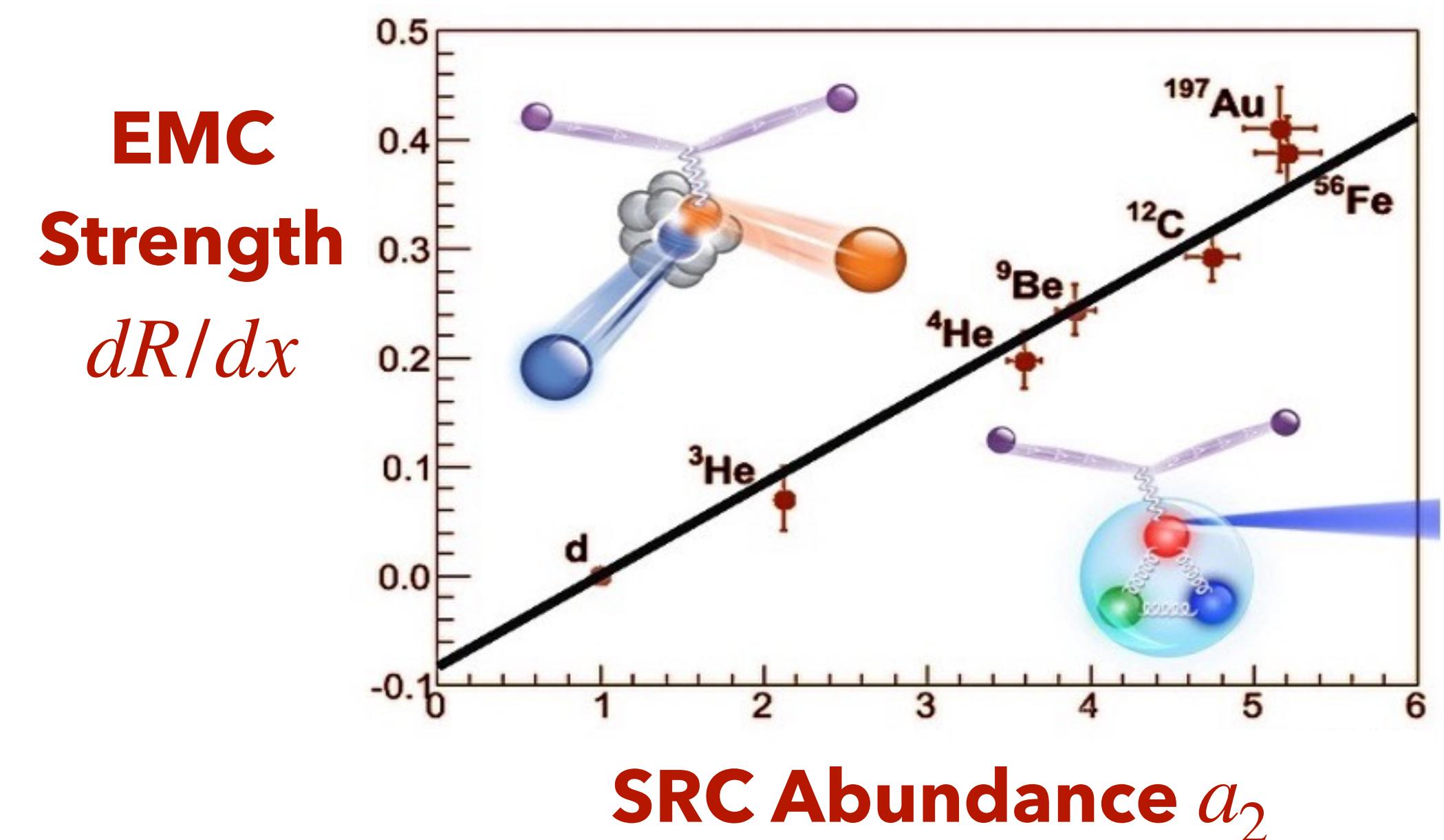
# SRC abundance from *partonic* data?



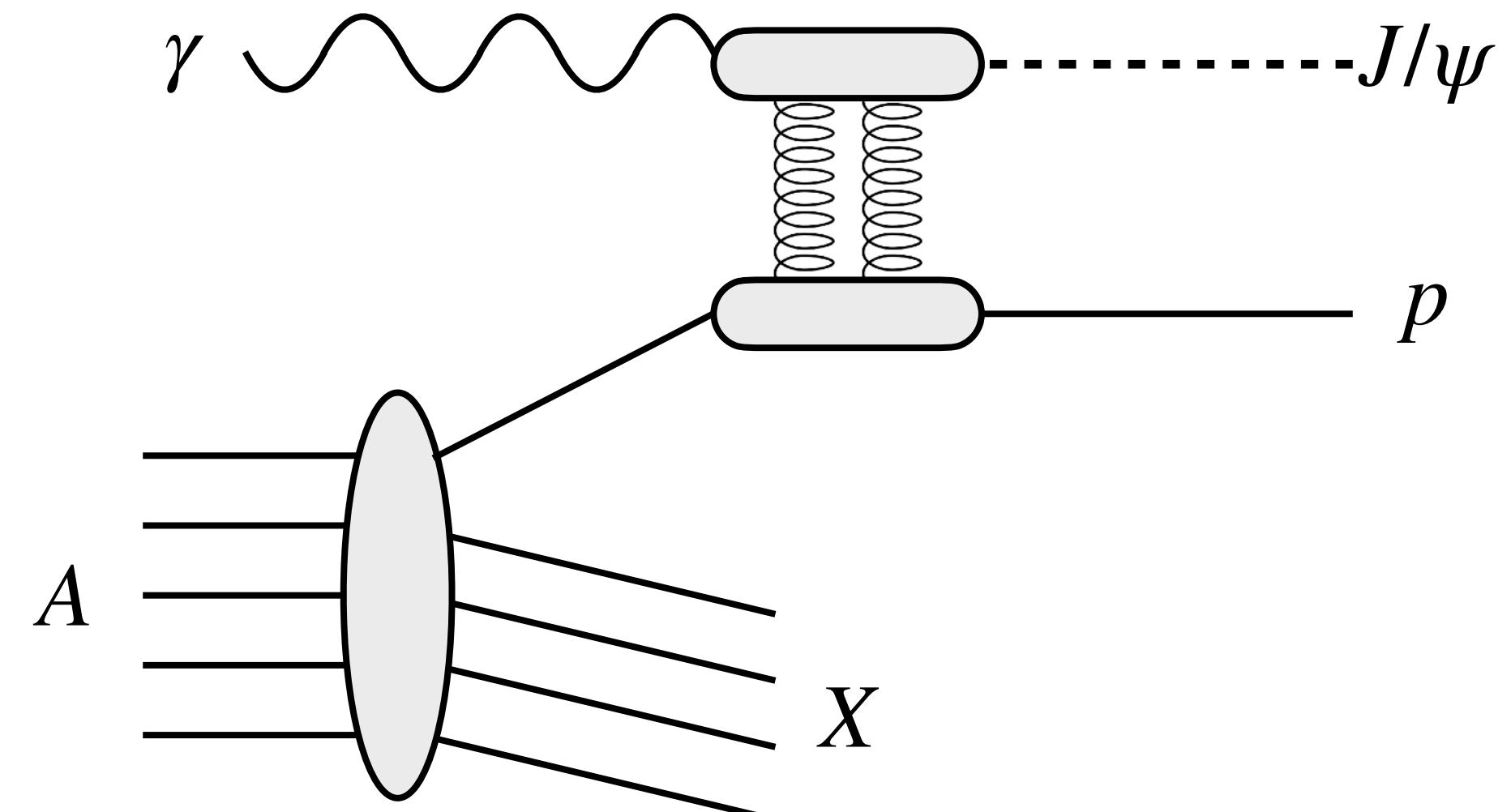
Theory, quasi-elastic, partonic data  
→ consistent SRC abundances!



# Gluonic Probes of SRCs

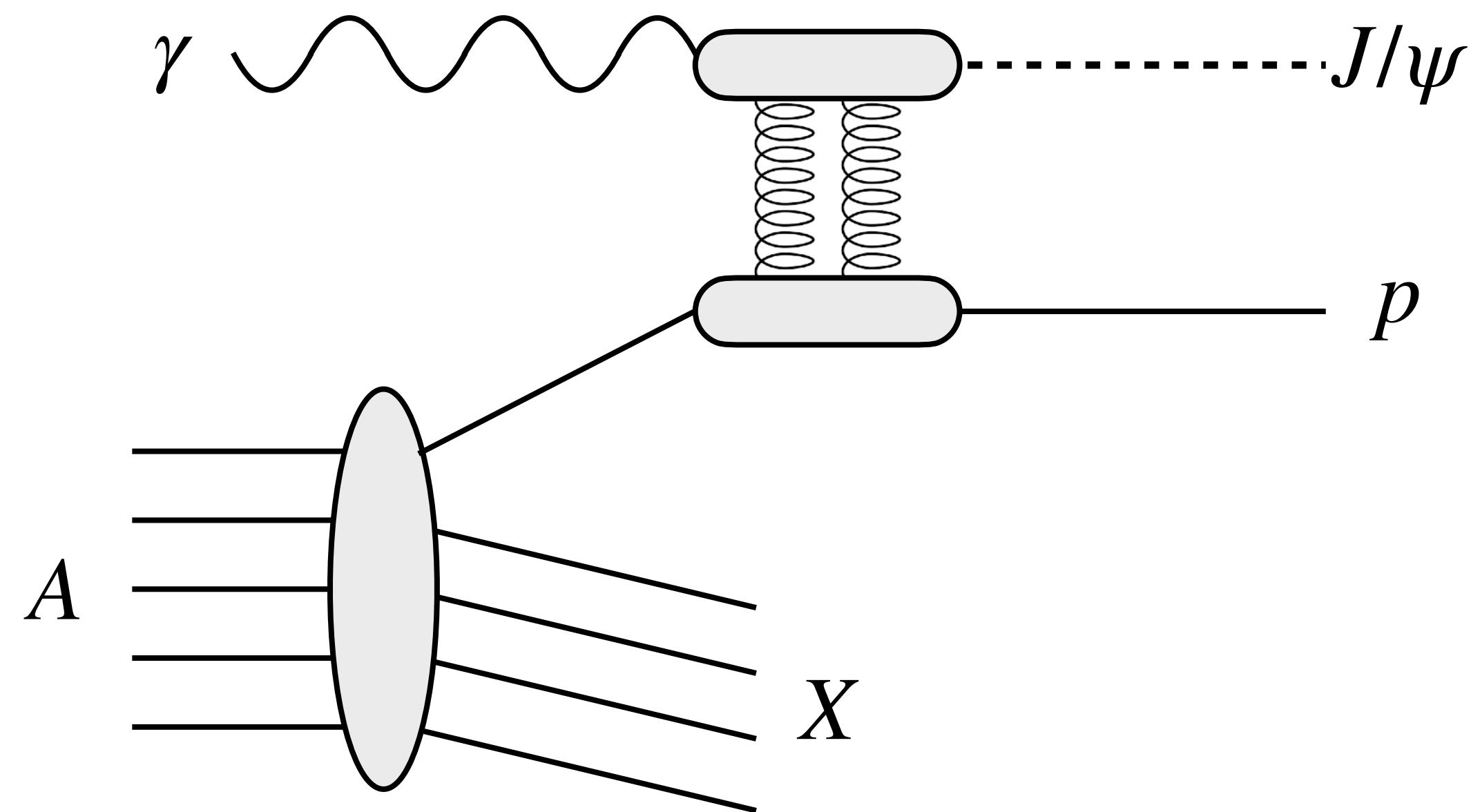


**Quarks** in bound nucleons are known to be modified



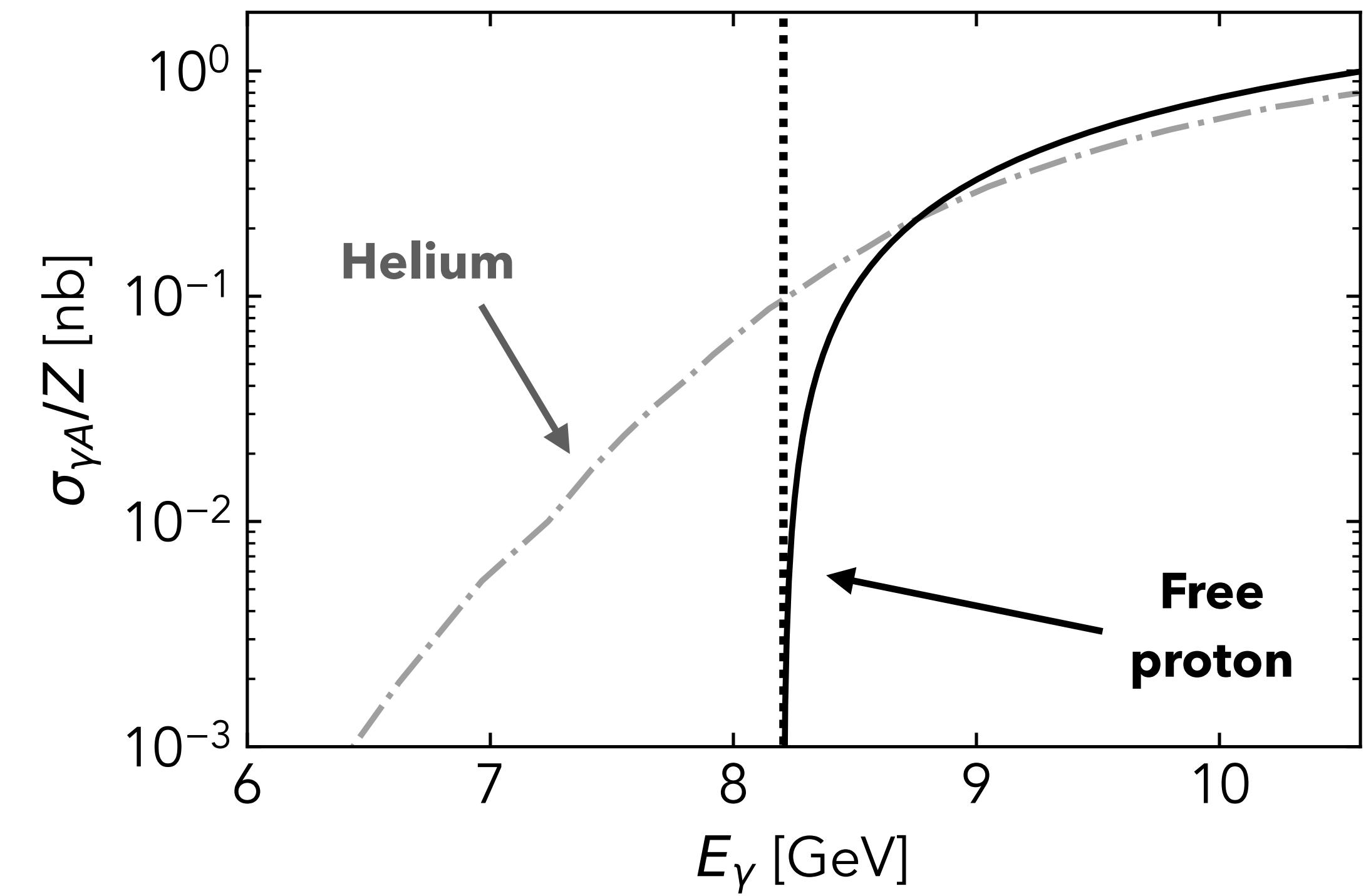
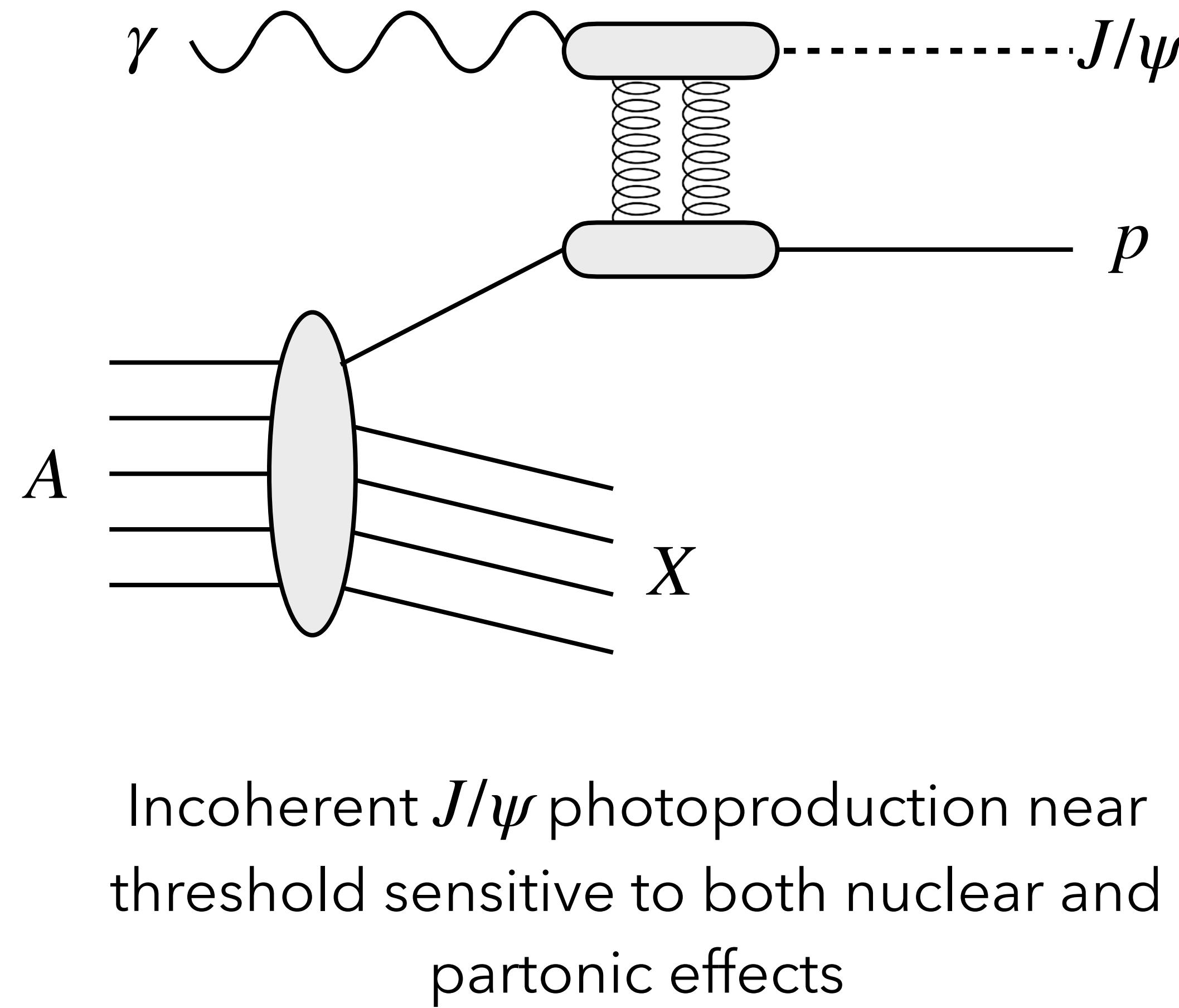
Photoproduction of  $J/\psi$  can give insight to **gluons** in the bound proton

# Photoproduction of $J/\psi$ from bound protons

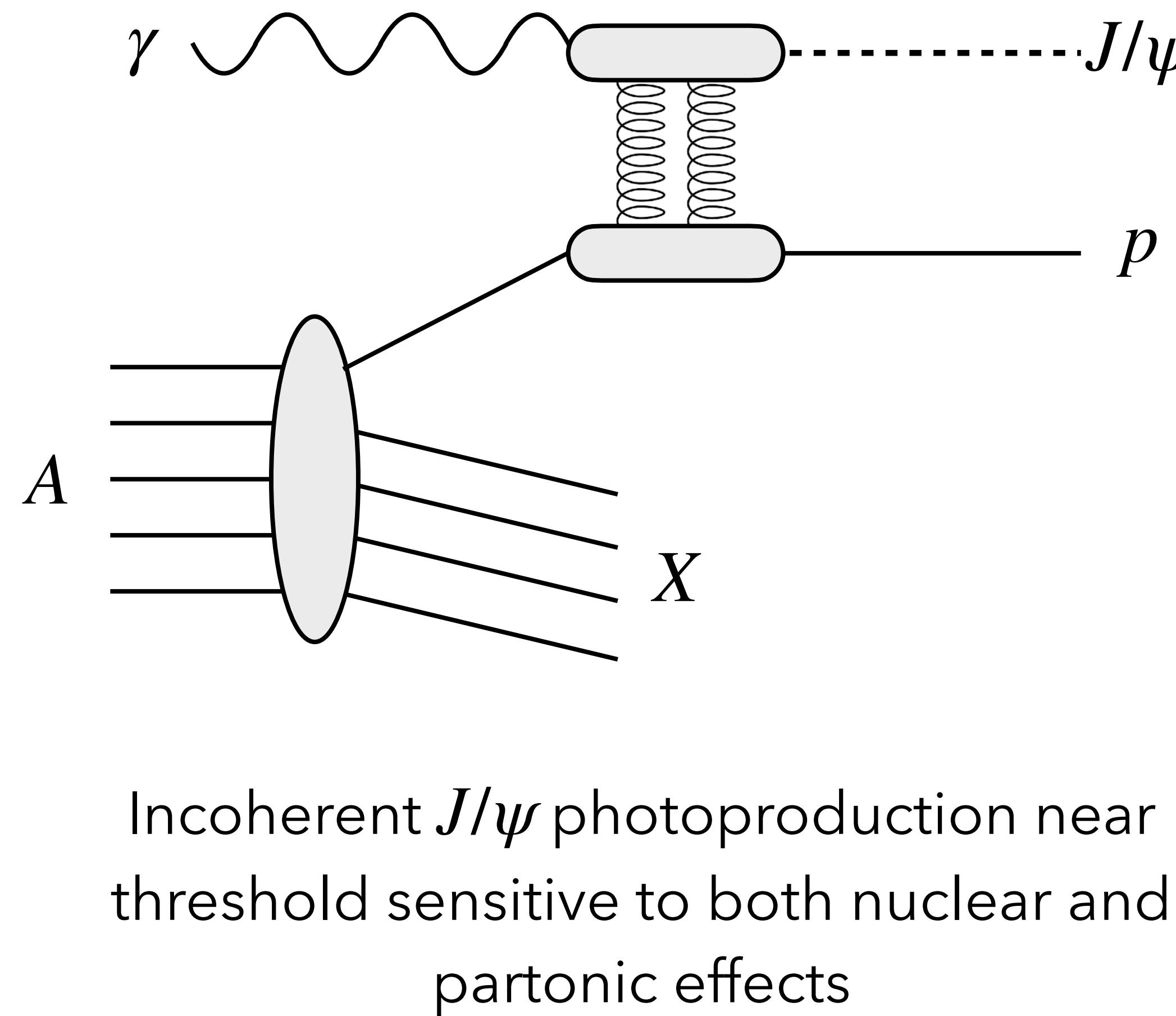


Incoherent  $J/\psi$  photoproduction near threshold sensitive to both nuclear and partonic effects

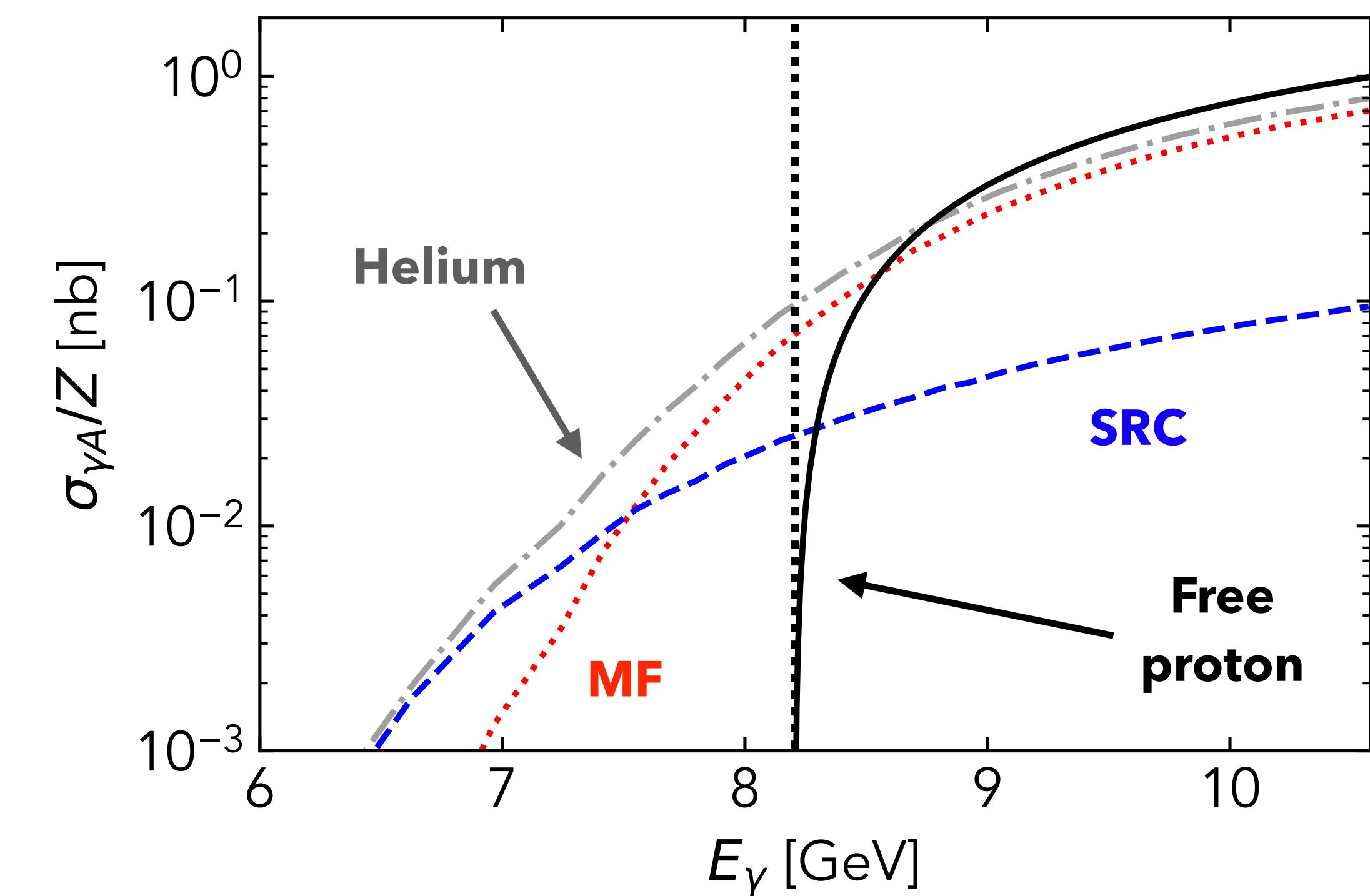
# Photoproduction of $J/\psi$ from bound protons



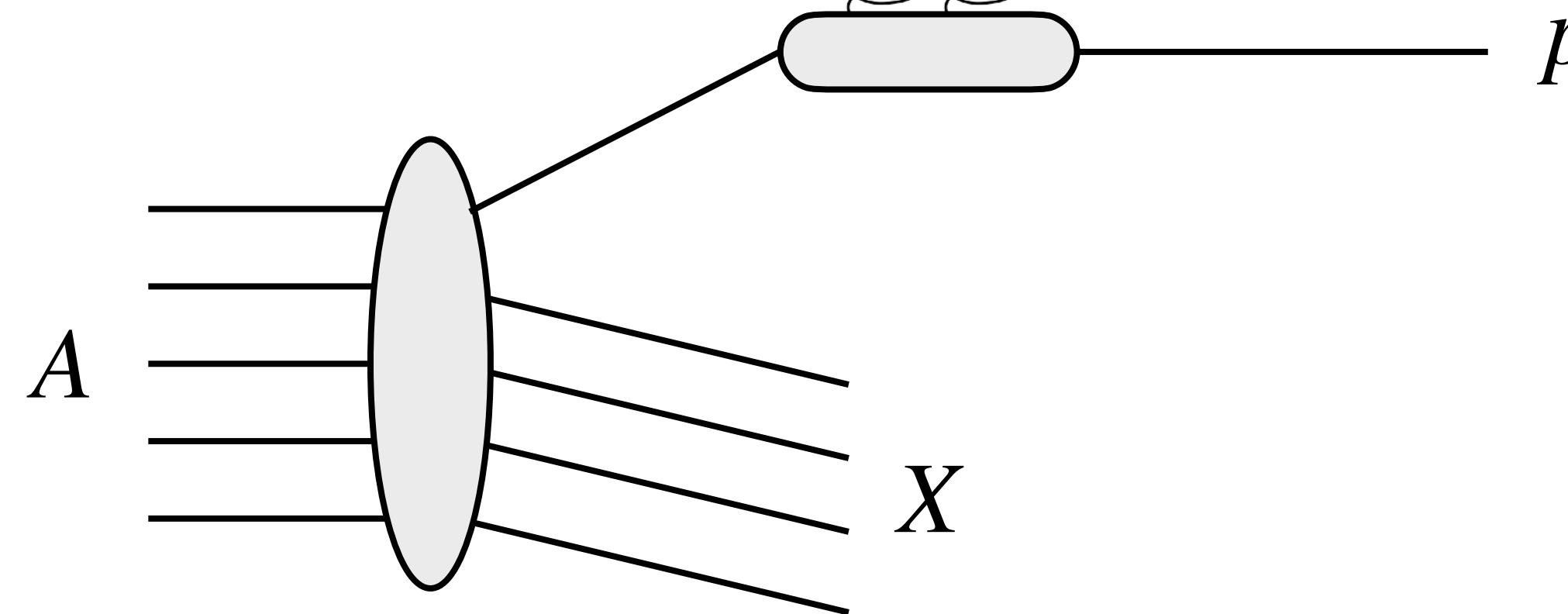
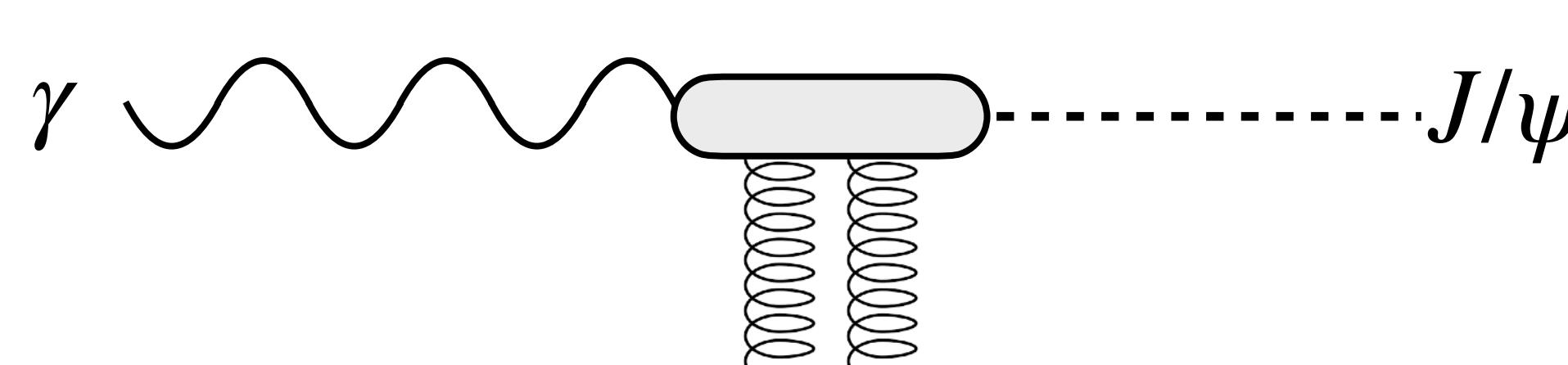
# Photoproduction of $J/\psi$ from bound protons



"Sub-threshold" production;  
increased nuclear effects

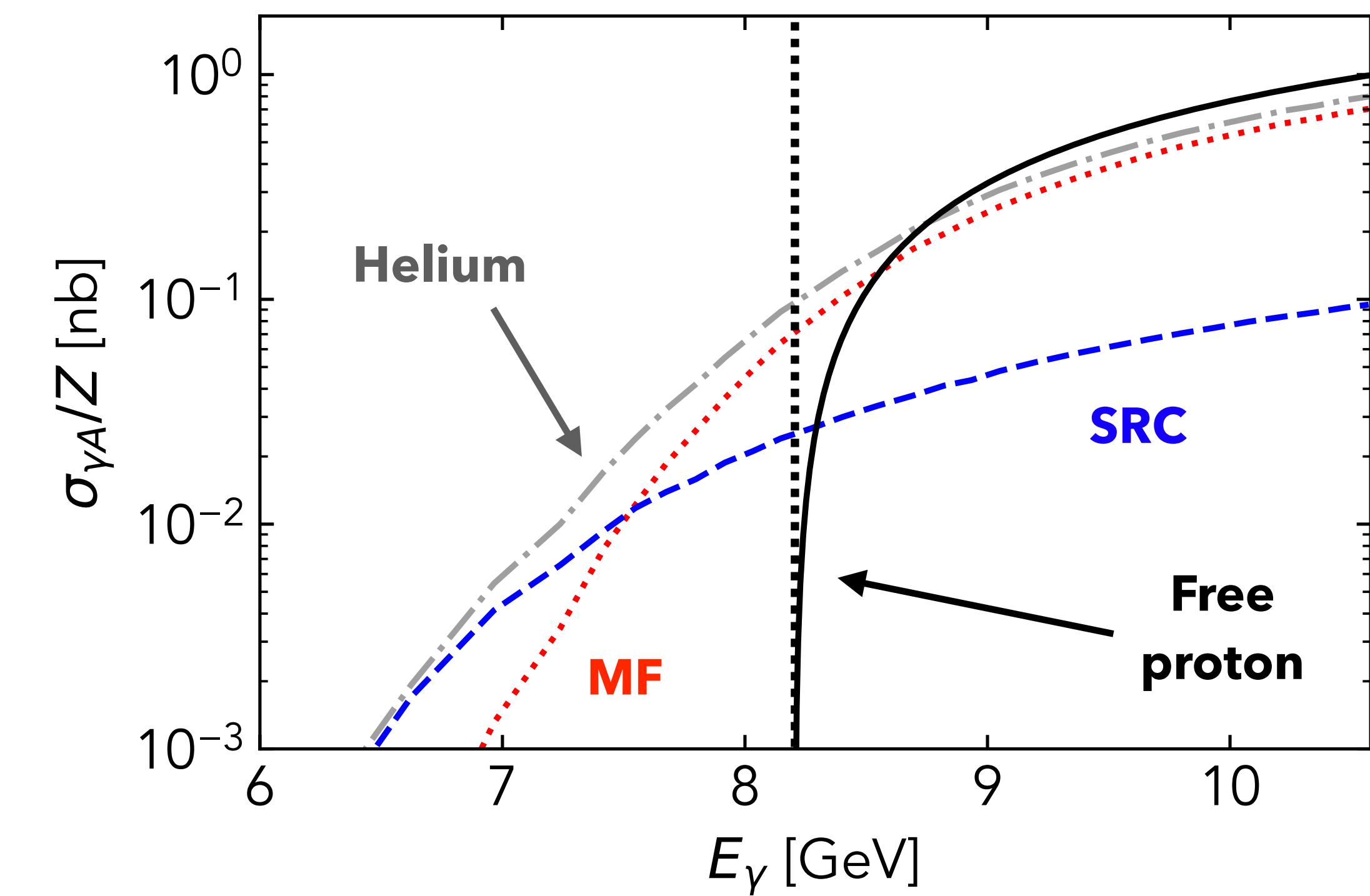


# Photoproduction of $J/\psi$ from bound protons

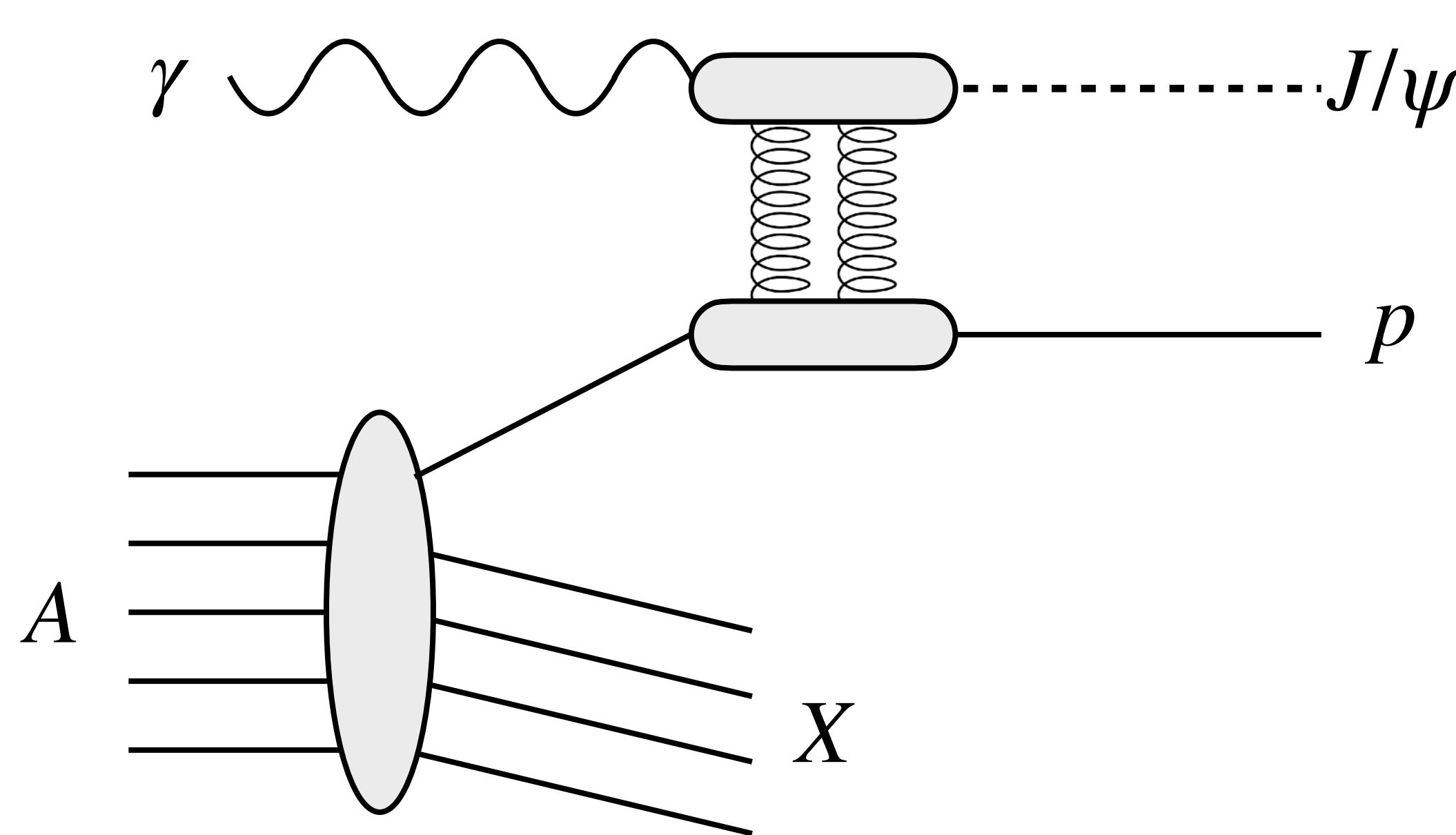


Incoherent  $J/\psi$  photoproduction near threshold sensitive to both nuclear and partonic effects

$$\frac{d\sigma(\gamma A \rightarrow J/\psi p X)}{dt d^3 p_{miss} dE_{miss}} = \nu_{\gamma i} \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p) \cdot S(p_{miss}, E_{miss})$$



# Photoproduction of $J/\psi$ from bound protons



Incoherent  $J/\psi$  photoproduction near threshold sensitive to both nuclear and partonic effects

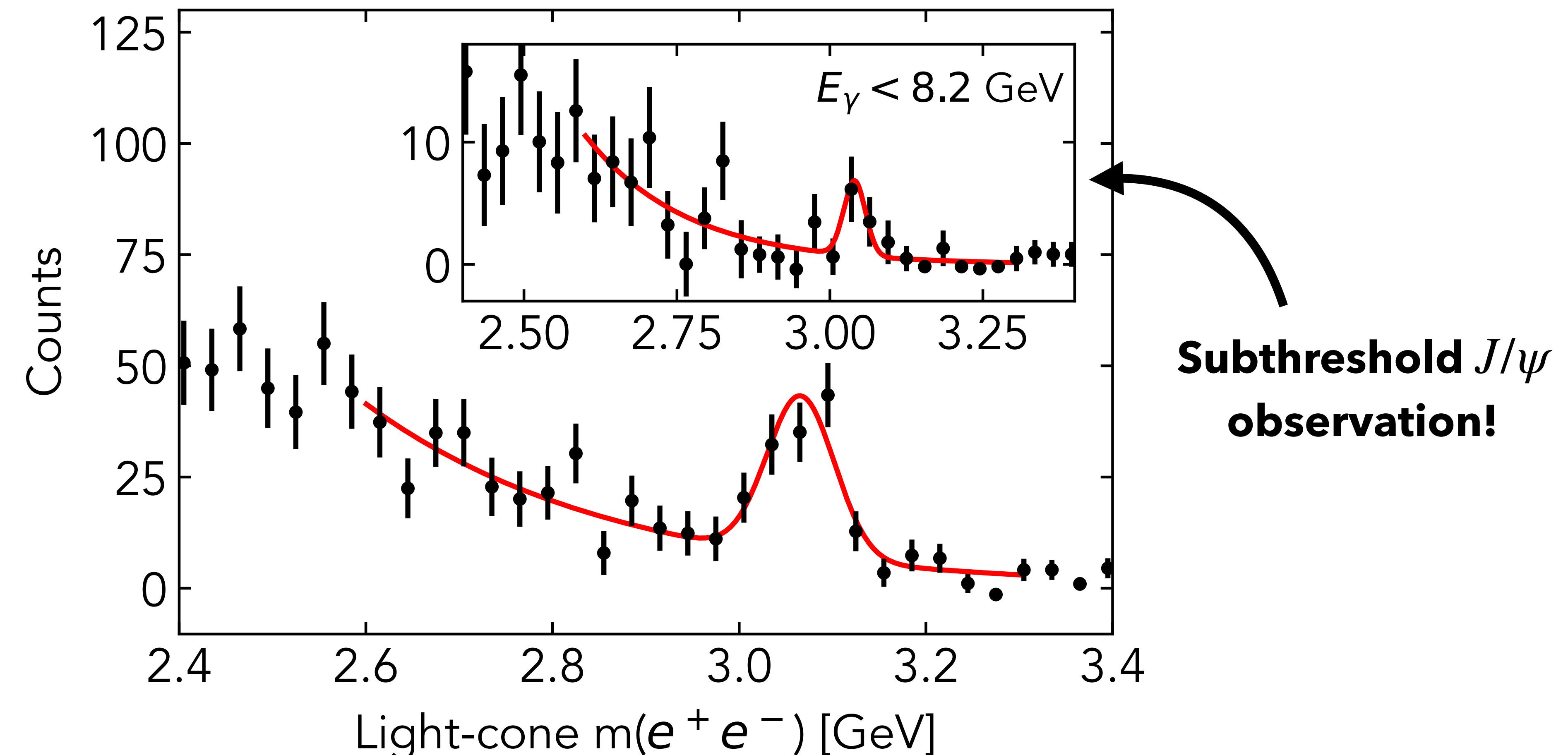
$$\frac{d\sigma(\gamma A \rightarrow J/\psi p X)}{dt d^3 p_{miss} dE_{miss}} = \nu_{\gamma i} \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p) \cdot S(p_{miss}, E_{miss})$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt}(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi p) = \left. \frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right|_{t=0} (s_{\gamma p}) \times F^2(t)$$

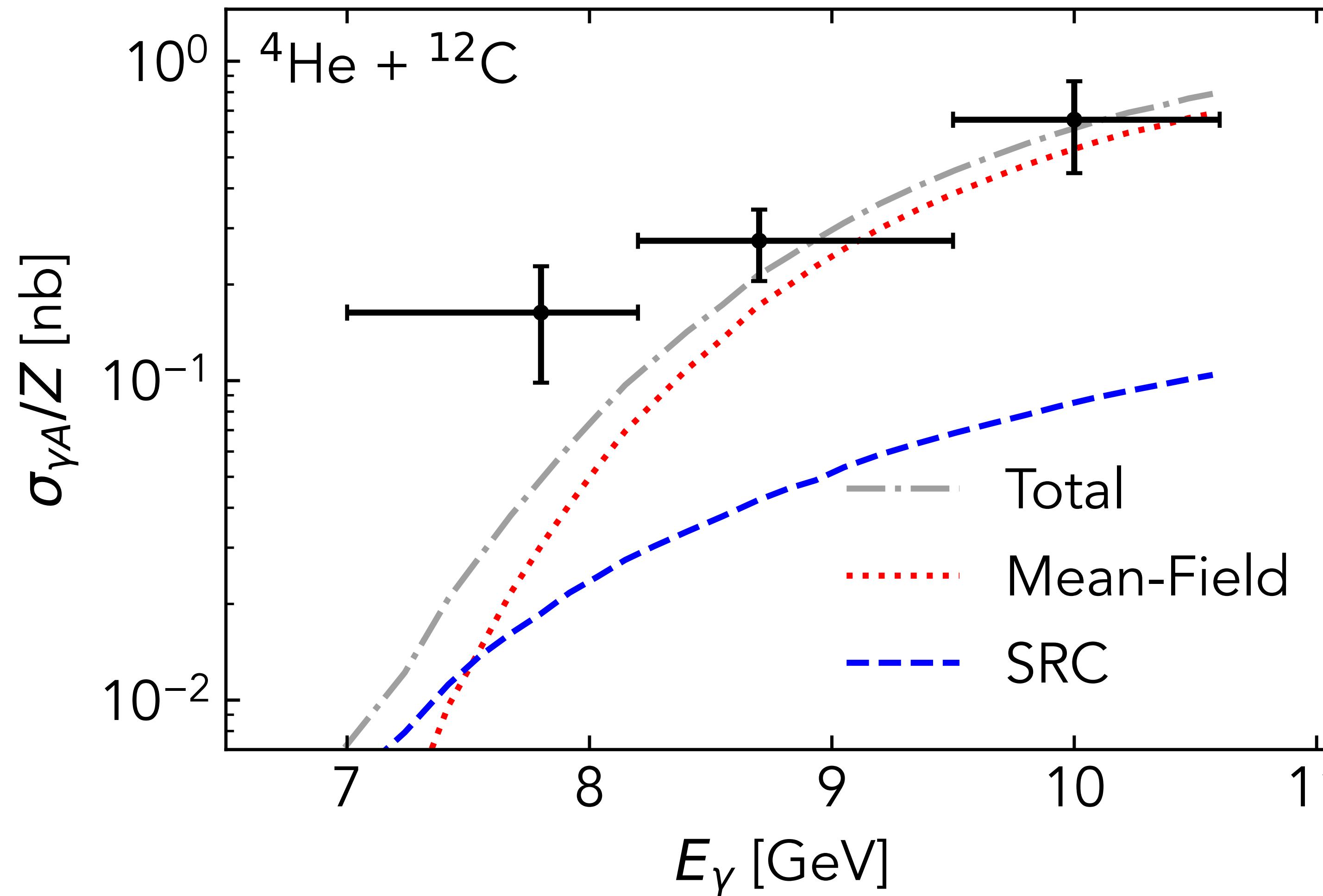
**Forward cross section**

**Gravitational form factor**

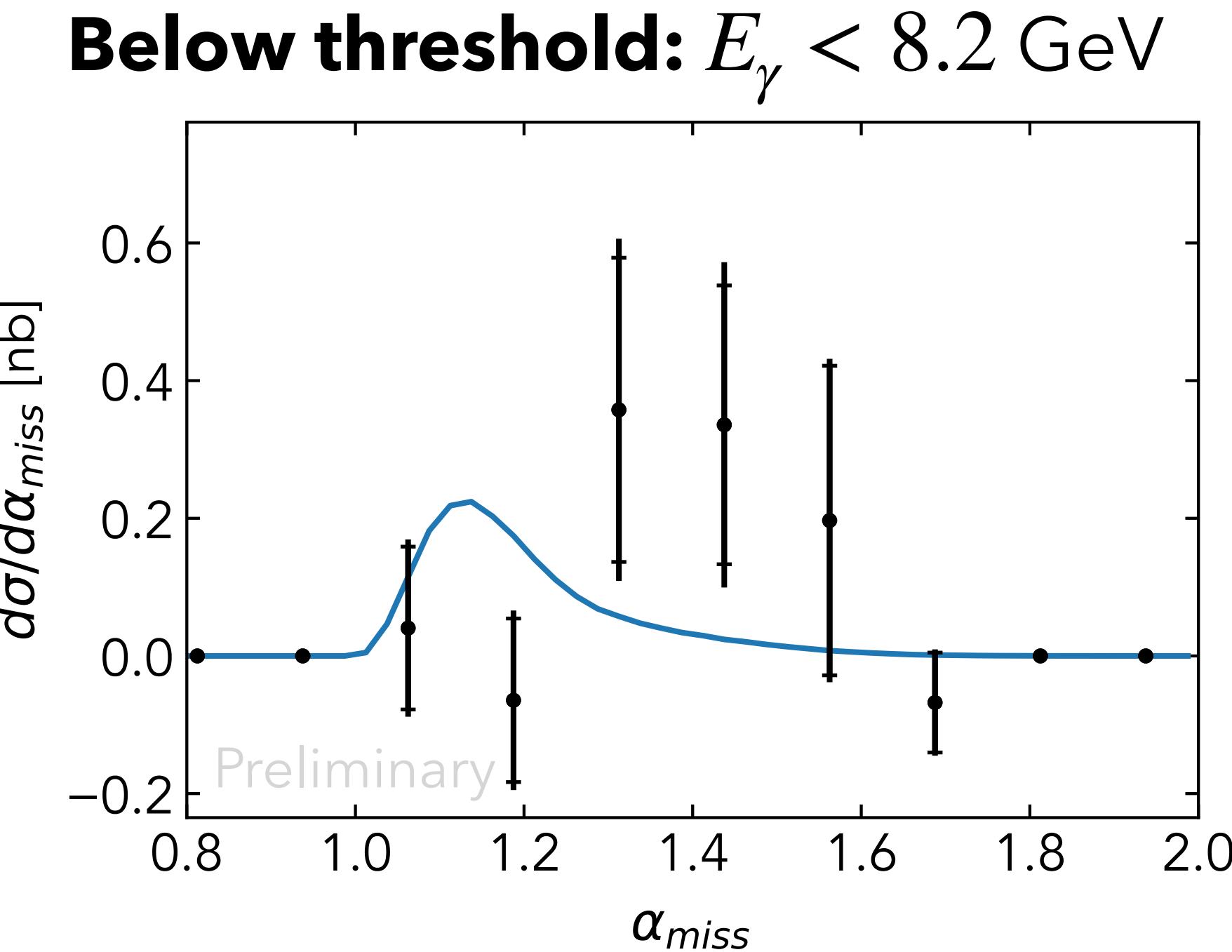
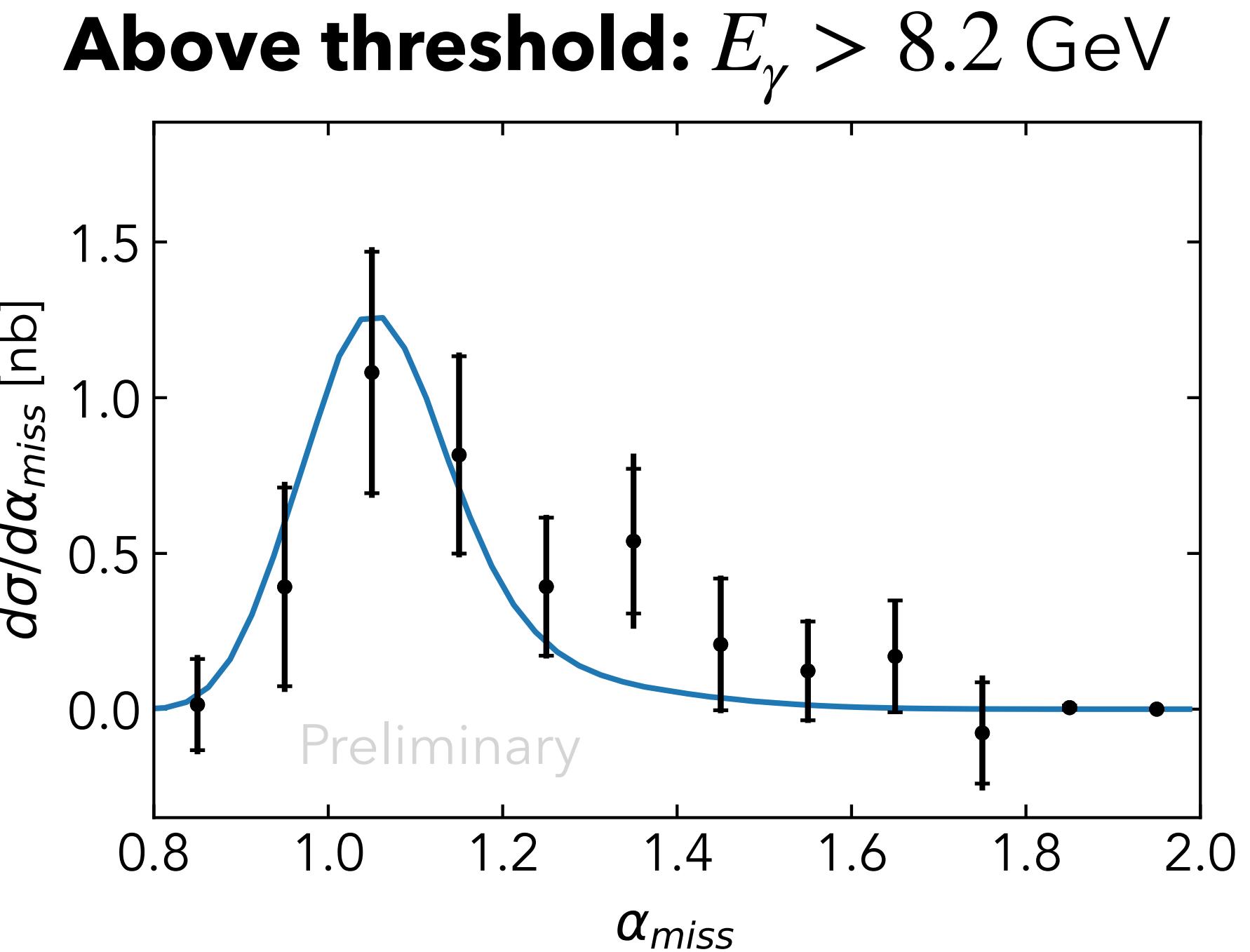
# Invariant mass shows $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decay



# Combined nuclear data → Enhanced subthreshold $J/\psi$ ?

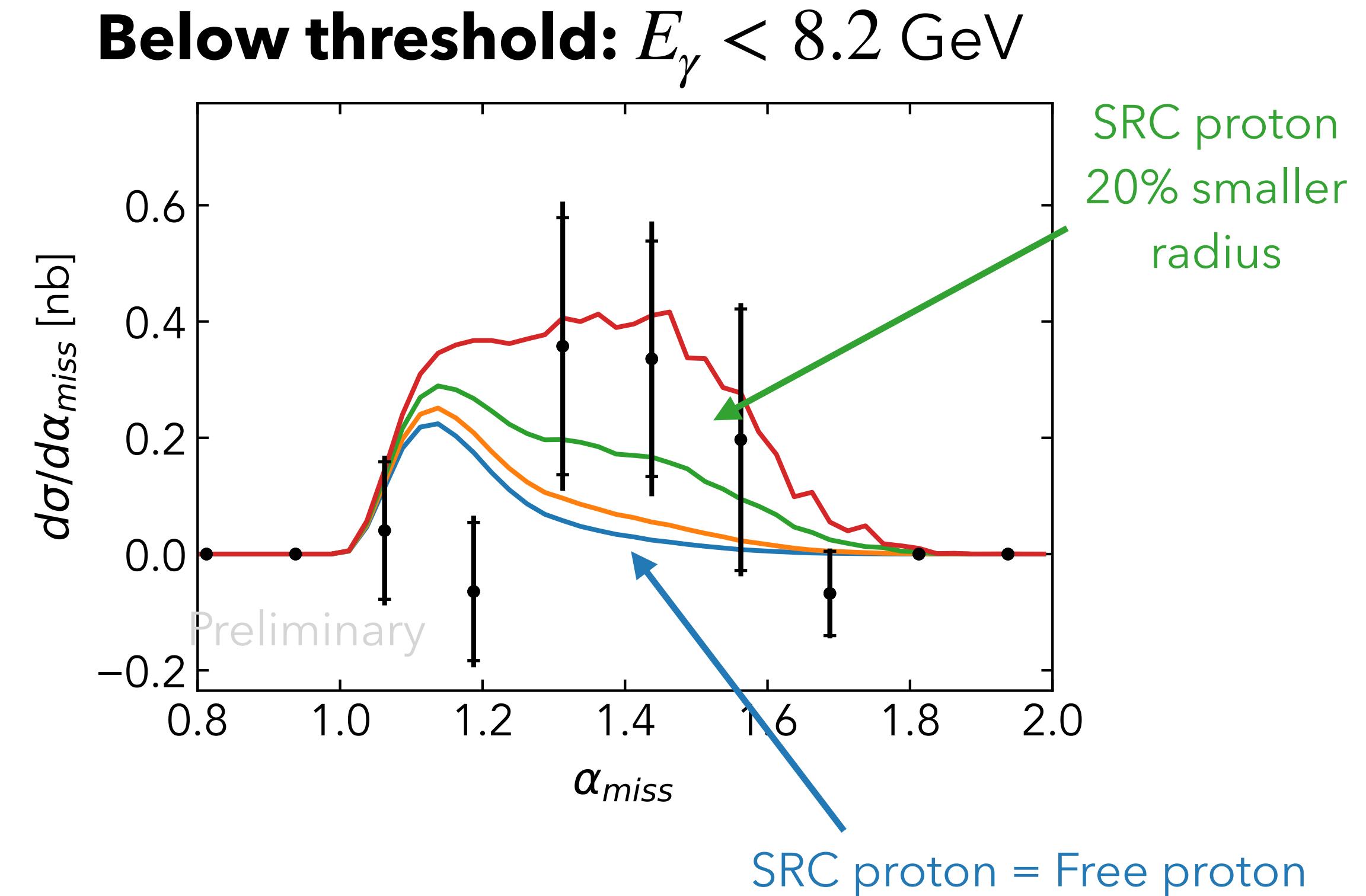
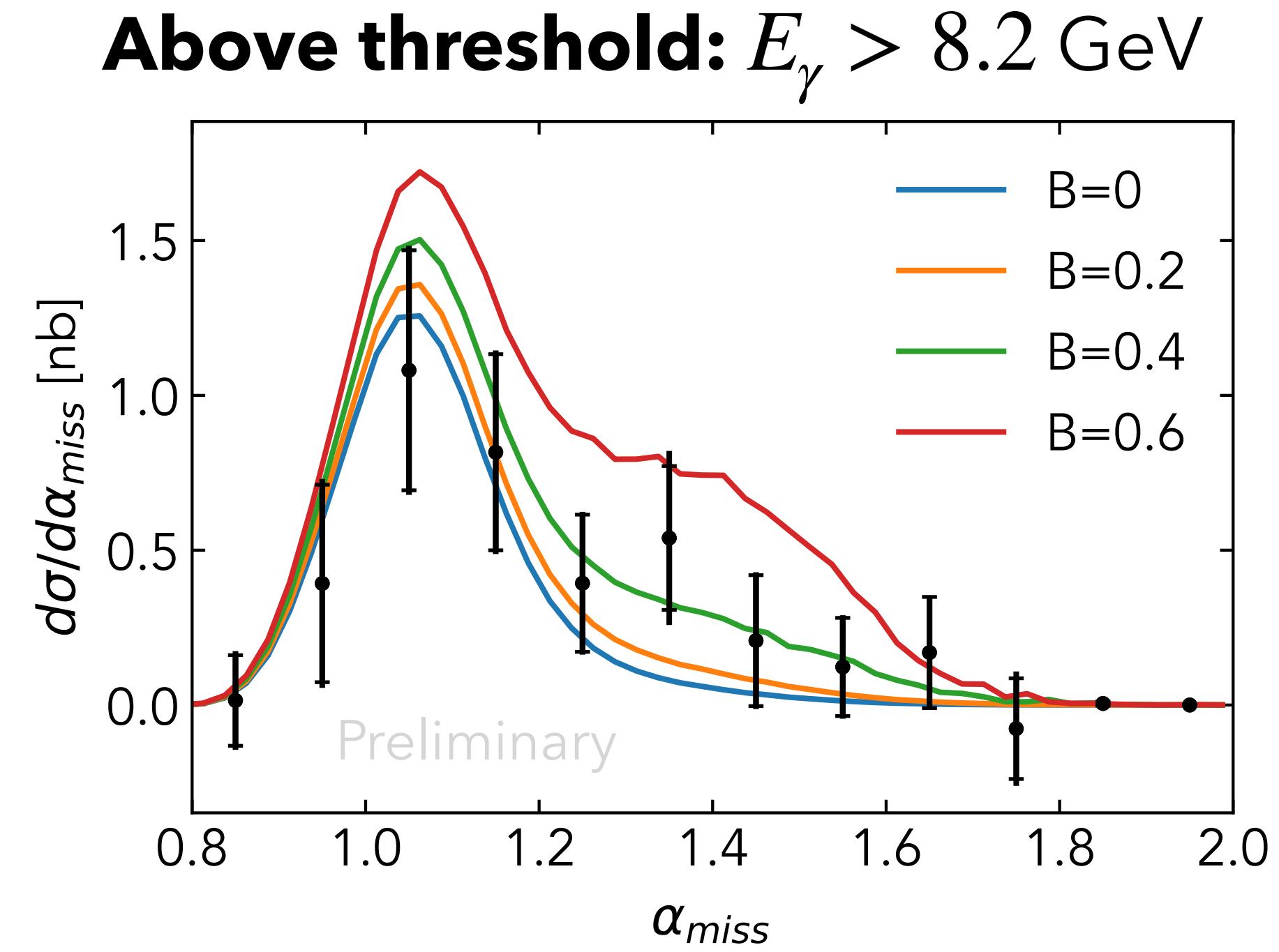


# Kinematics give insight into reaction mechanisms



Lightcone momentum fraction  $\alpha_{miss} = \frac{E_{miss} - p_{z,miss}}{m_A/A}$

# Smaller-size SRC proton could enhance large- $\alpha$ cross section



Modified gluon radius:  $\langle r \rangle_g \rightarrow (1 + Bv)\langle r \rangle_g$

# Threshold $J/\psi$ could also probe compact non-nucleonic states!

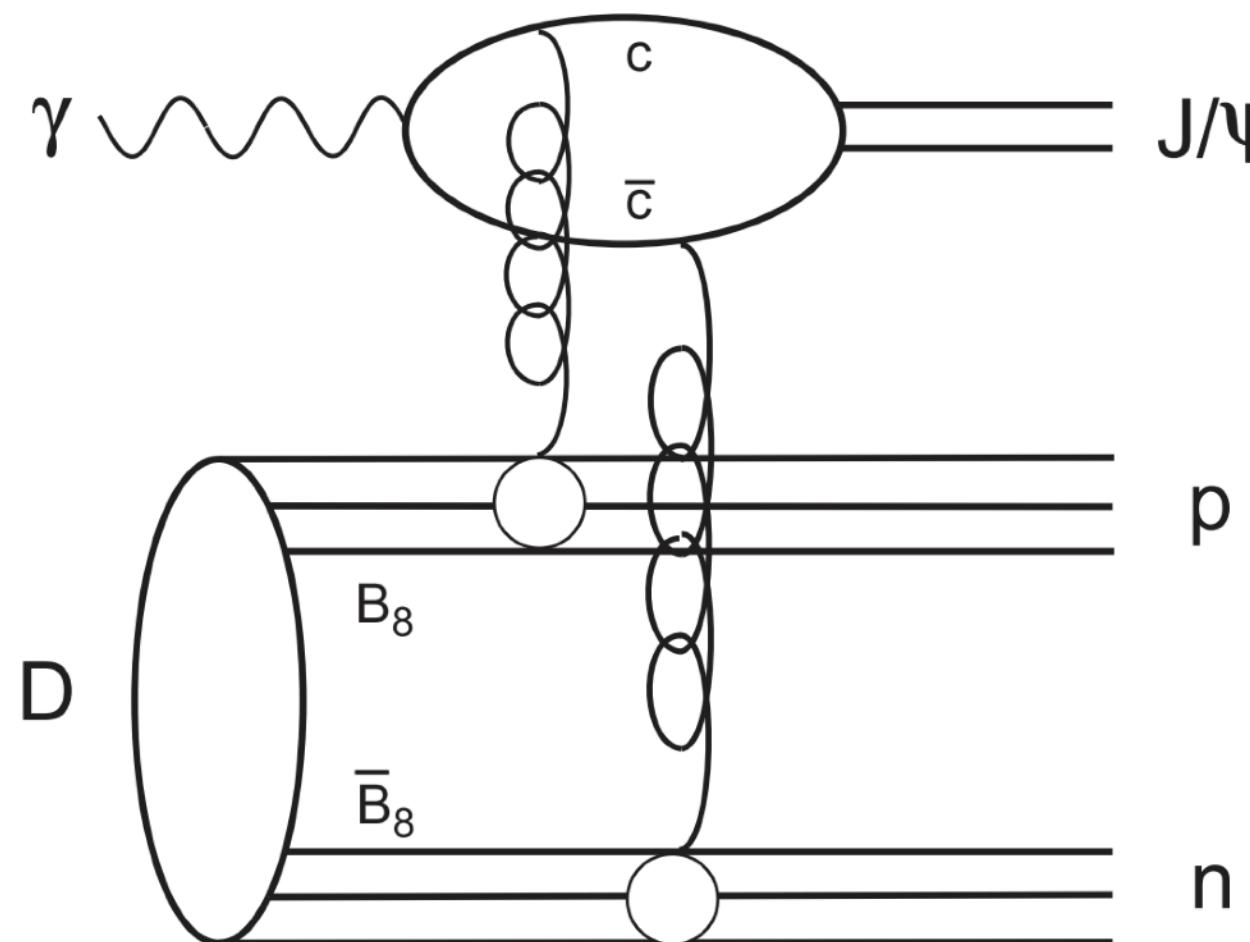
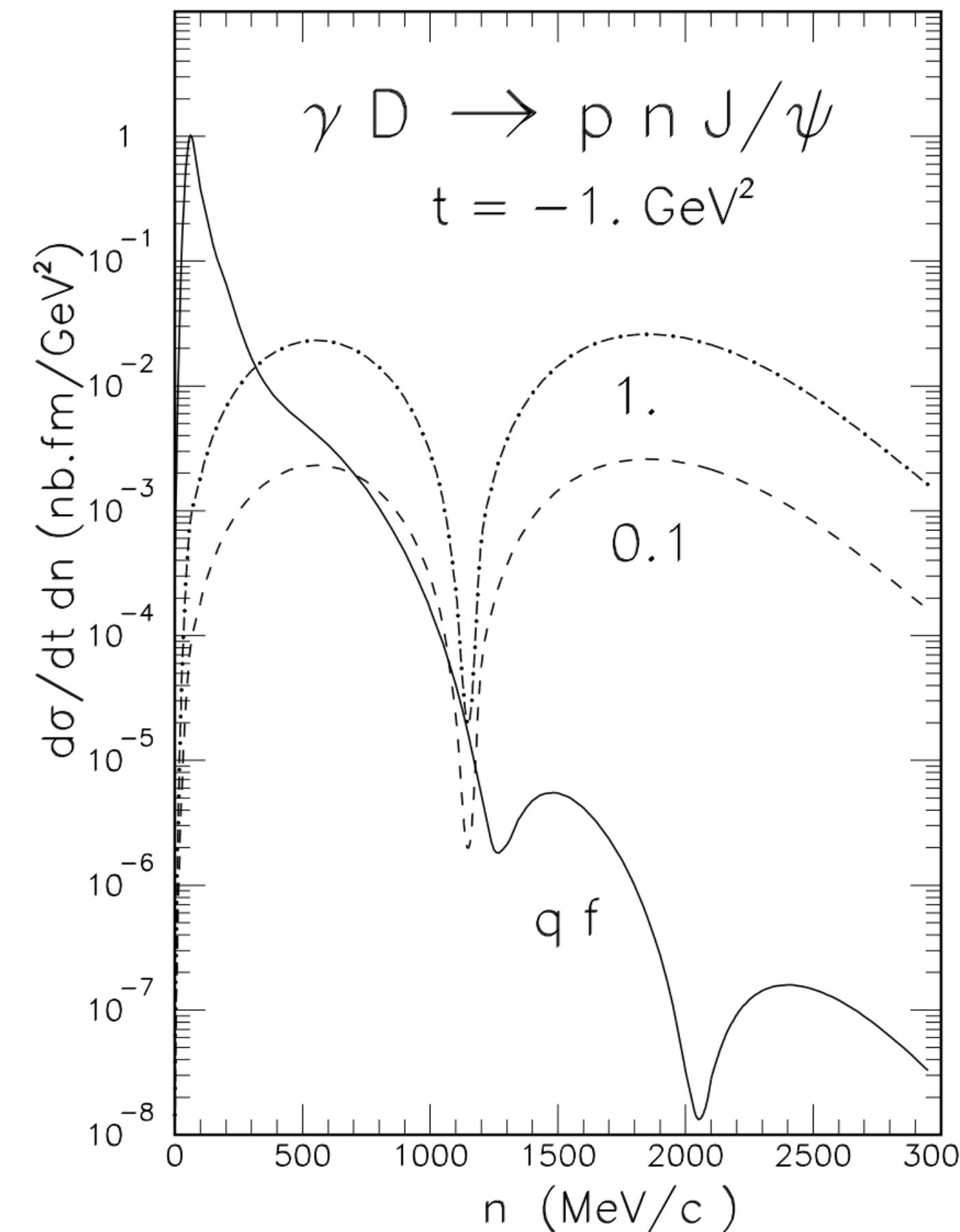


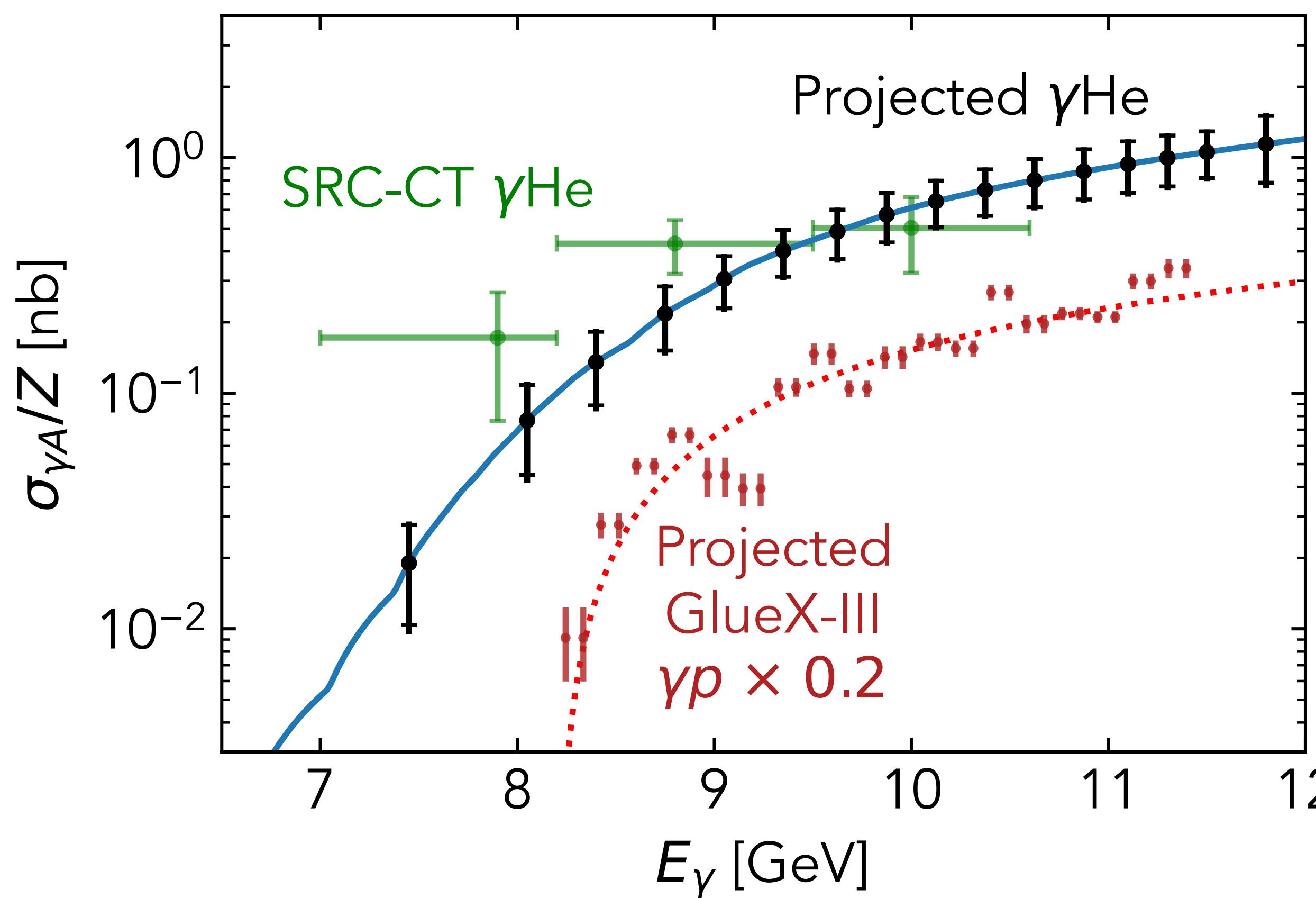
FIG. 4. The simplest diagram which reveals a hidden-color state in deuterium [18].



**Small hidden-color fractions**

**Purely nucleonic system**

# Proposed measurement of ${}^4\text{He}$ can constrain mechanisms of $J/\psi$ production from nuclei at threshold



**160-day measurement of a single nucleus;**  
**~800  $J/\psi$  production events**  
**Measure cross section across full energy**  
**range and kinematics**

Optimized radiator geometry maximizes  
measurement of sub-threshold production

