

# Short-Range Correlations in $^{12}\text{C}(e,e'pn)$

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Correlations in nuclei, i.e. deviations from independent-particle behaviour, are generally classified into two types: long-range correlations due to the long-range, attractive part of the nucleon-nucleon interaction, and short-range correlations dominated by the short-range, repulsive part of the nucleon-nucleon interaction. We made direct observation of short-range correlated NN-pairs using the exclusive  $^{12}\text{C}(e,e'pN)$  reaction in a triple-coincidence measurement in the experiment E01-015 in Hall A at Jefferson Lab. We will present results from our analysis of the  $^{12}\text{C}(e,e'pn)$  reaction. From this analysis we conclude that there are nearly 20 times more n-p short-range correlated pairs than p-p short-range correlated pairs.