

Large Q₂ Electrodisintegration of the Deuteron

Misak Sargsian
Florida International University



MENU, May-31, 2010
College of William & Mary,
Williamsburg, Virginia

NN-interaction as a motivation for deuteron studies

NN-intro:

Phenomenological Fits

$$V^{NN} = V_\pi^{NN} + V_R^{NN}$$

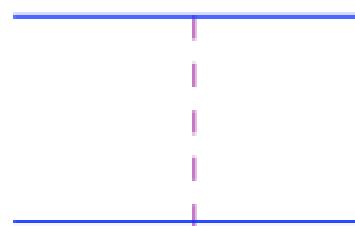
$$V_R^{NN} = V^c + V^t S_{12} + V^{LS} L \cdot S + V^{l2} L^2 + V^{ls2} (L \cdot S)^2$$

$$V^i = V_{int,R}^i + V_{core}^i, \quad i = c, t, LS, l2, ls2$$

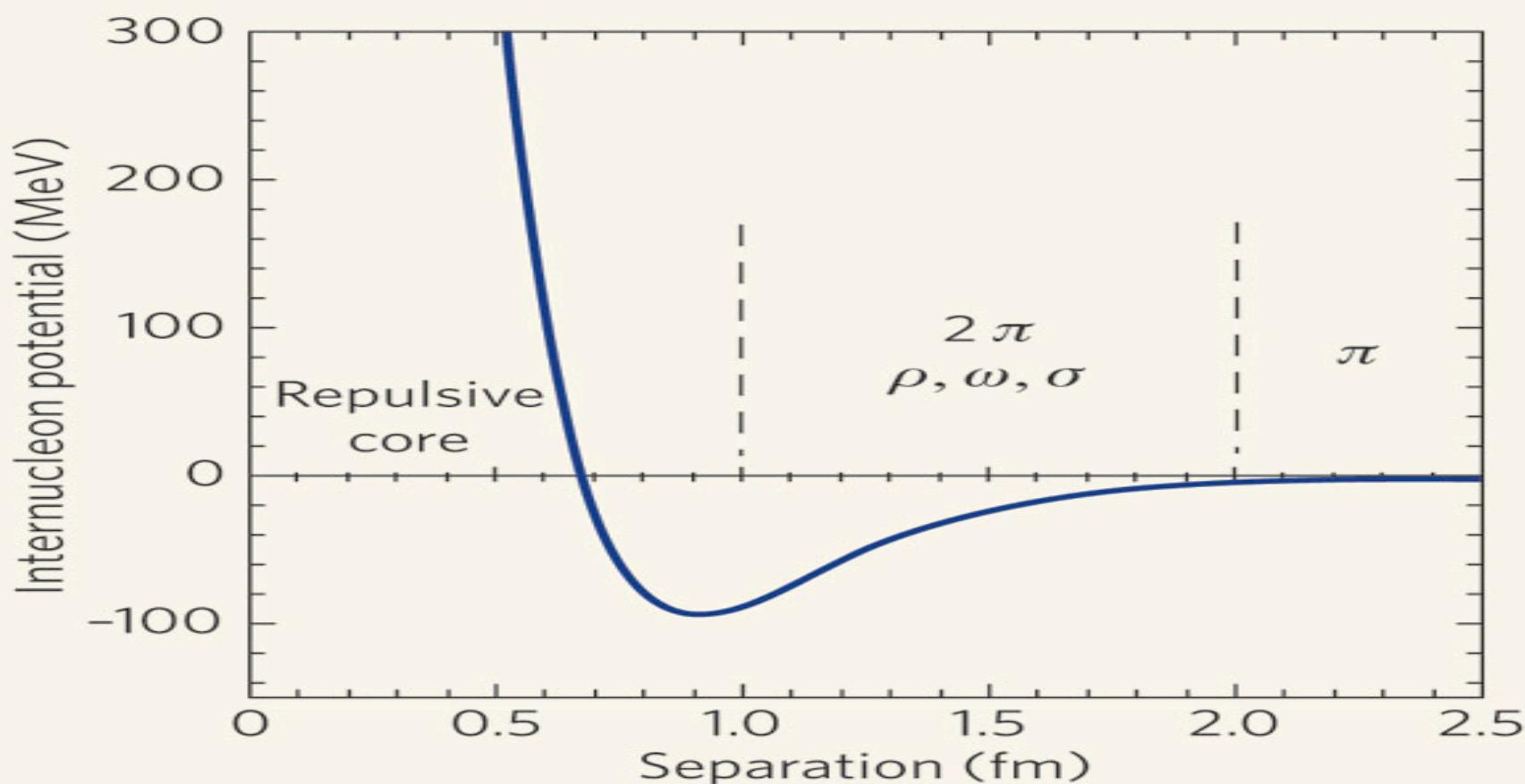
$$V_{core} = \left[1 + e^{\frac{r - r_0}{a}} \right]^{-1}$$

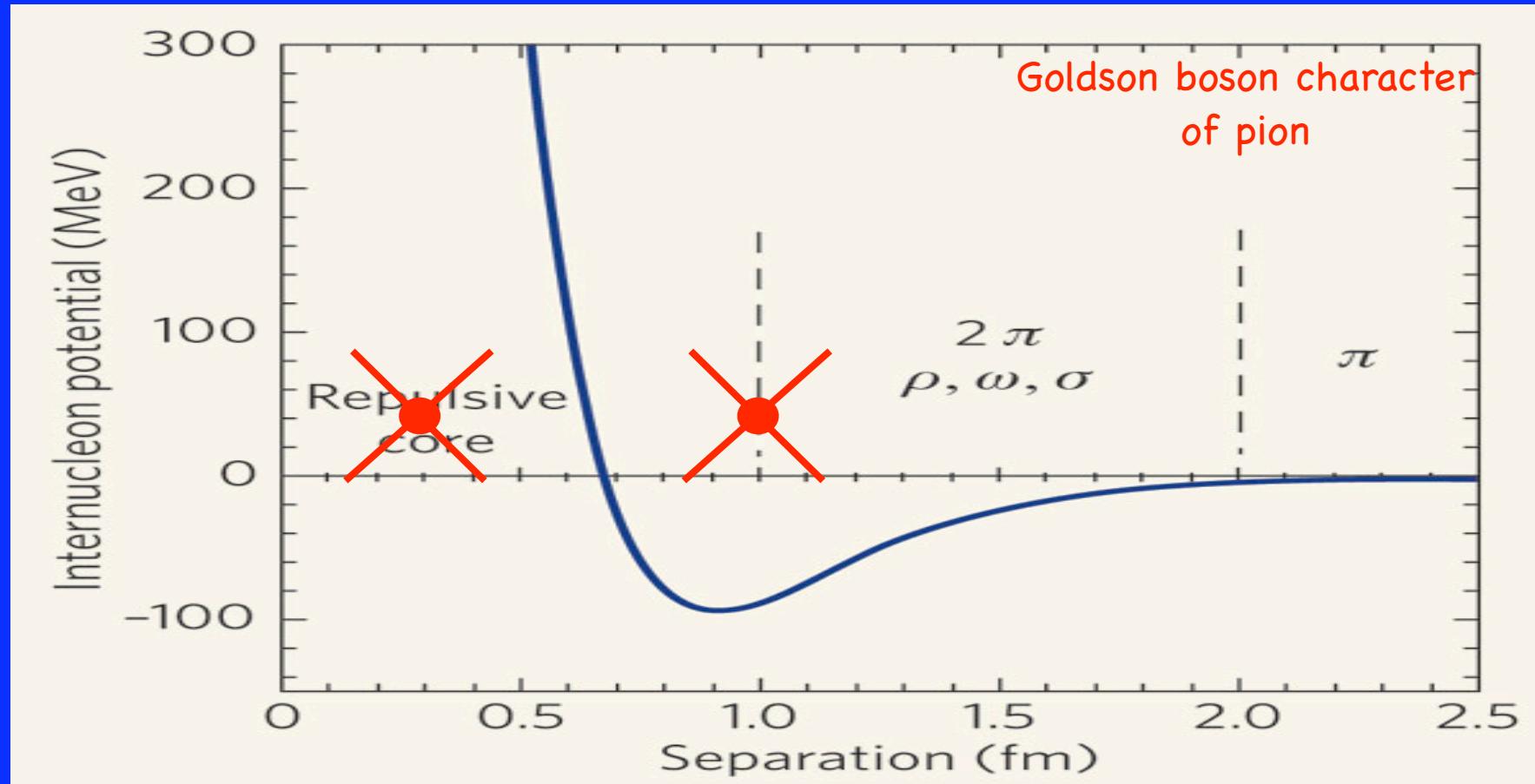
60's

Paris
Argonne

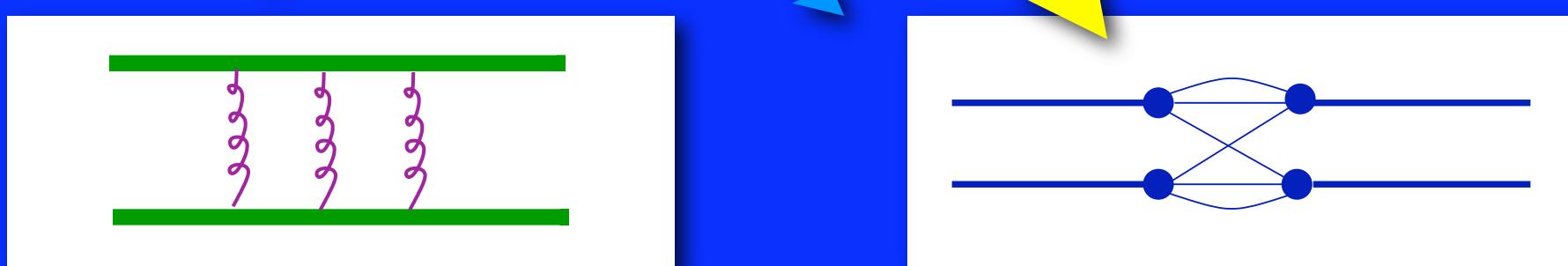
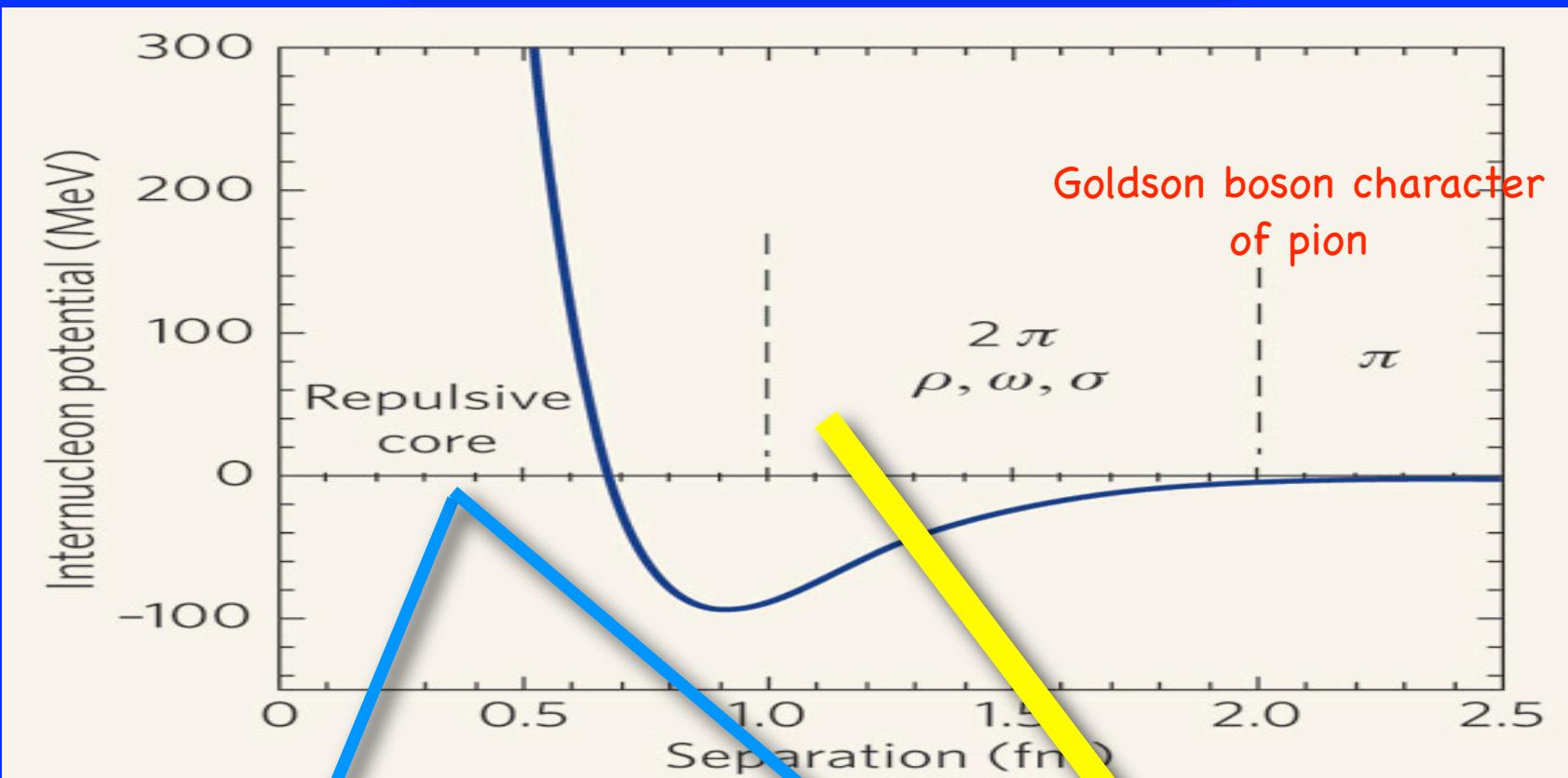


$\sigma, \pi, \rho, \omega, \dots$





$$\frac{Q}{\Lambda_\chi}, \quad \Lambda_\chi \sim 1 \text{ GeV} \quad Q < 1 \text{ GeV}/c$$



$Q > 1\text{GeV}/c$

NN-intro:

Experiments

AGS Last Relevant Experiment, 1994

JPARC pA, pp

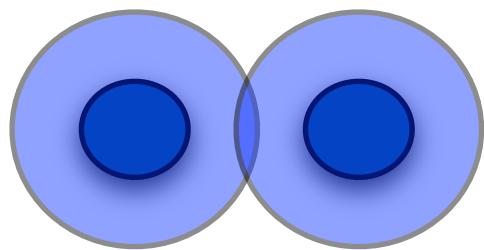
FAIR $\bar{p}(p)A,$

.....

JLAB $e+d \rightarrow e' + p + n$

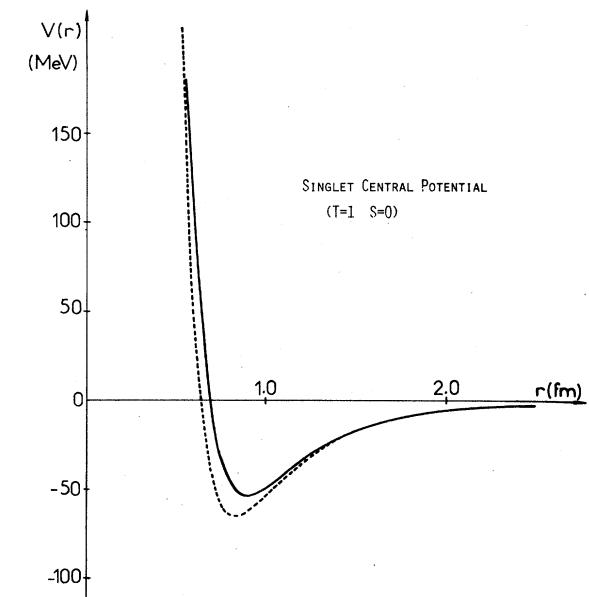
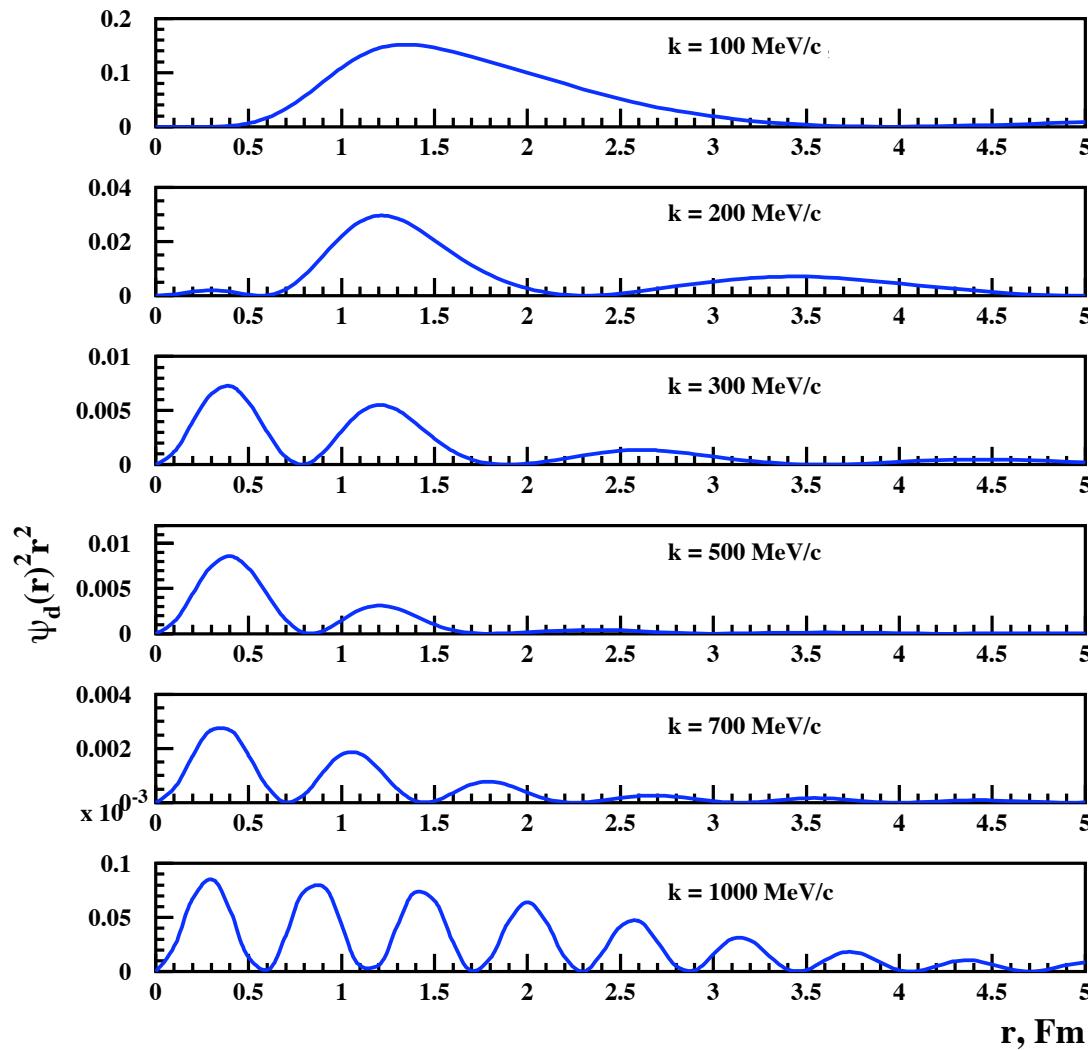
How to get nucleons close together

Probing at large relative momenta



$$r \sim \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\psi(r, k) \sim \int \Theta(k - p) \psi(p) e^{-ipr} d^3 p$$



We study Deuteron Electrodisintegration

$e + d \rightarrow e' + p + n \xrightarrow{\text{recoil}}$
in knock-out kinematics
at

(a) $Q^2 > M_N^2 \text{ GeV}^2$

M.Sargsian, arXiv:0910.2016v2,

(b) $\vec{p}_f \approx \vec{q}$

(c) $p_f \gg p_r \geq 300 \text{ MeV}/c$

efforts to cover also the intermediate range

(a) $Q^2 > M_N^2 \text{ GeV}^2$

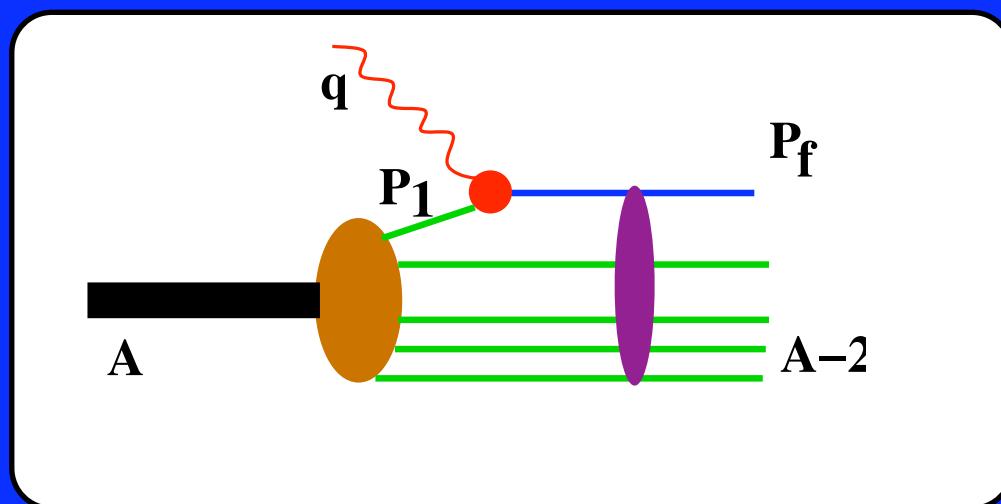
S.Jeschonnek, J.W. Van Orden, 2008,2009

Generalized Eikonal Approximation

Frankfurt,
Greenberg, Miller,
MS, Strikman,
ZPhys 1995 ,

Frankfurt, MS,
Strikman,
PRC1997 ,

MS, Int. J. Mod.
Phys 2001,



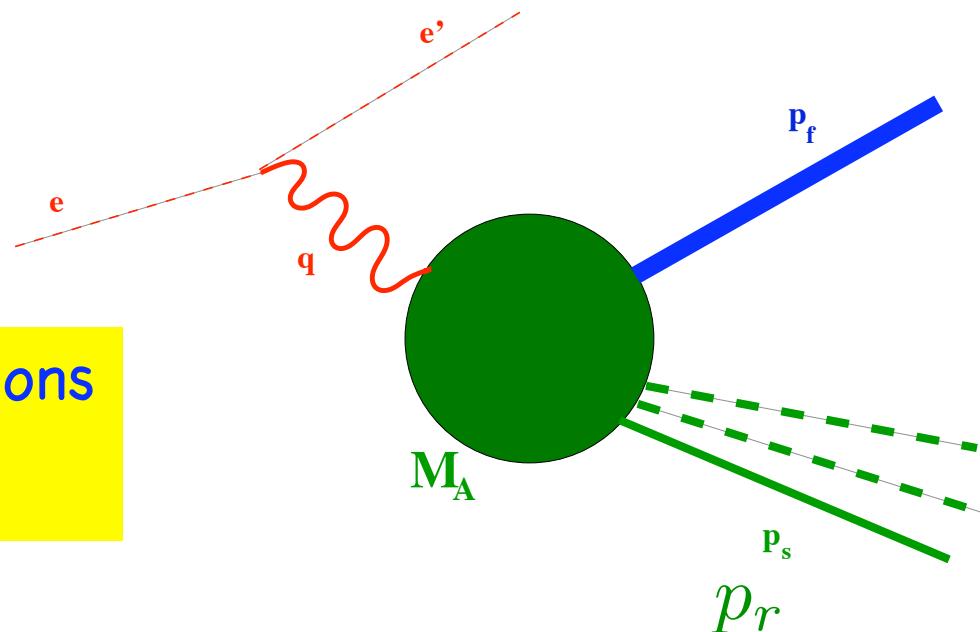
High Energy Photo/Electro-Nuclear Reactions

Kinematics

I. Momenta involved in the reactions

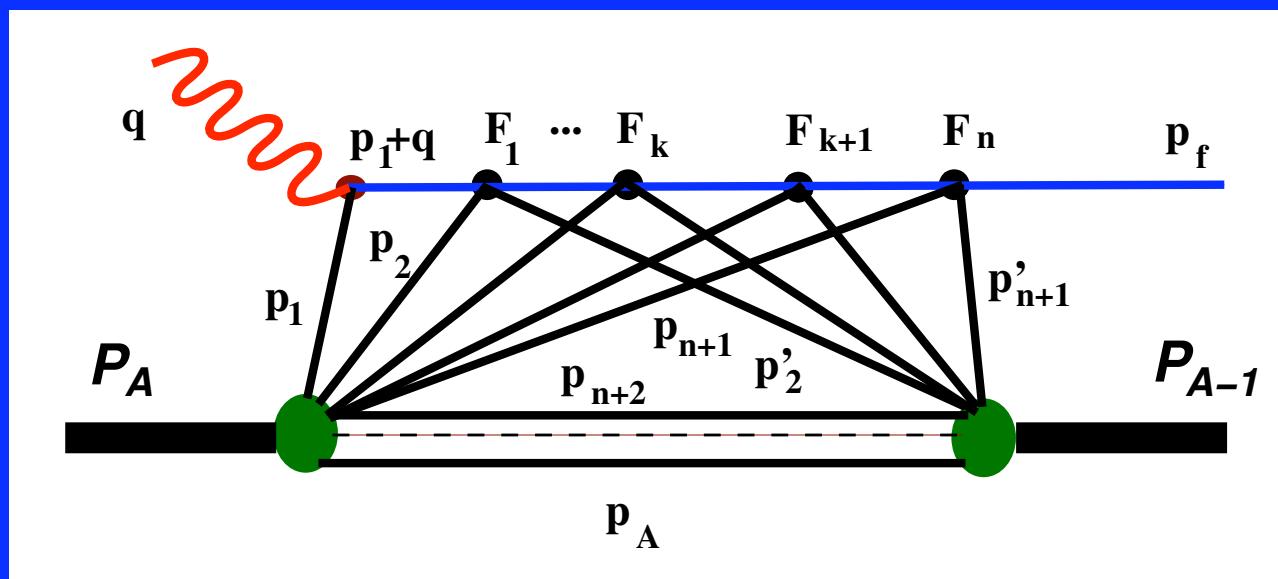
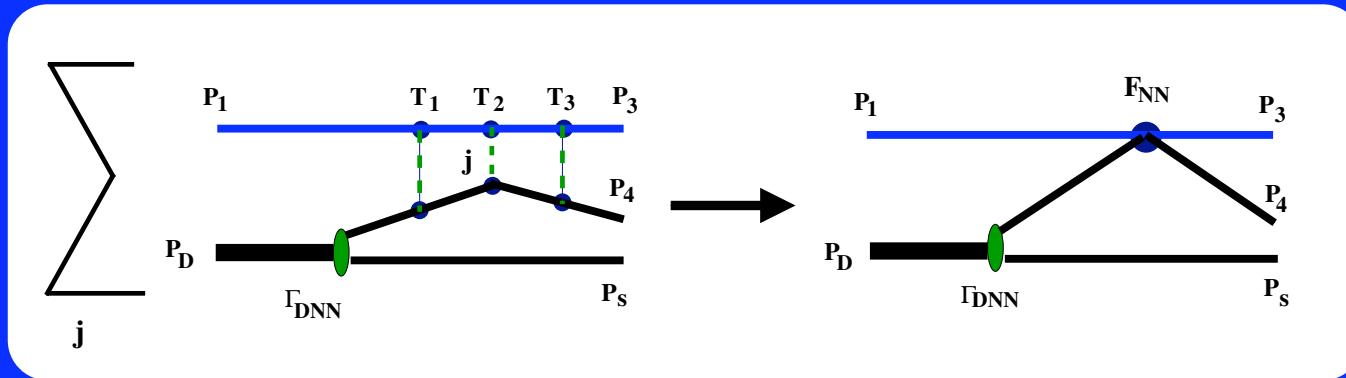
$$q \approx p_f > \text{few GeV}/c.$$

A new small parameter



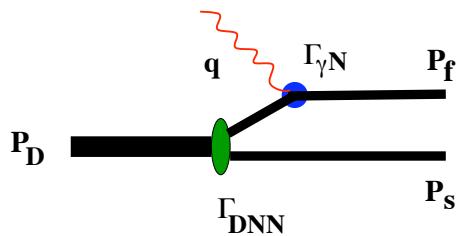
$$\frac{p_-^f}{p_+^f} \equiv \frac{E^f - p_z^f}{E^f + p_z^f} \approx \frac{m^2}{4p_z^{f,2}} \ll 1$$

$$\frac{x_{Bj} m^2}{Q^2} \ll 1$$

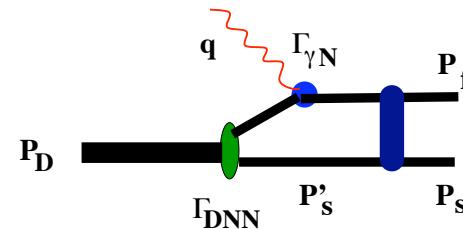


Effective Feynman Diagram Rules

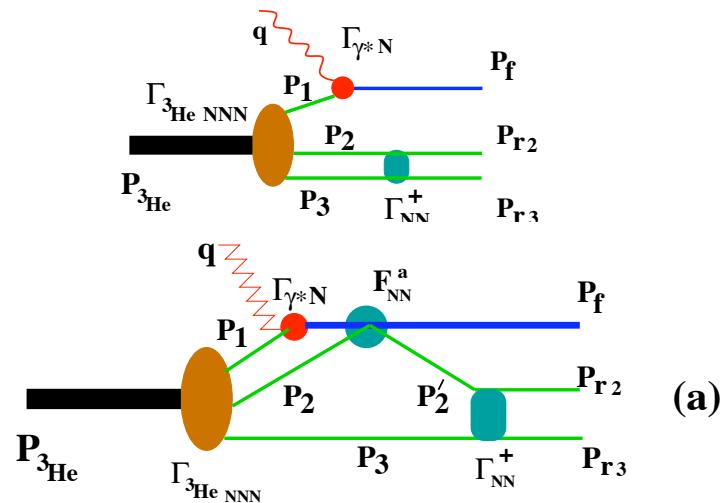
MS, Int. J. Mod. Phys 2001,



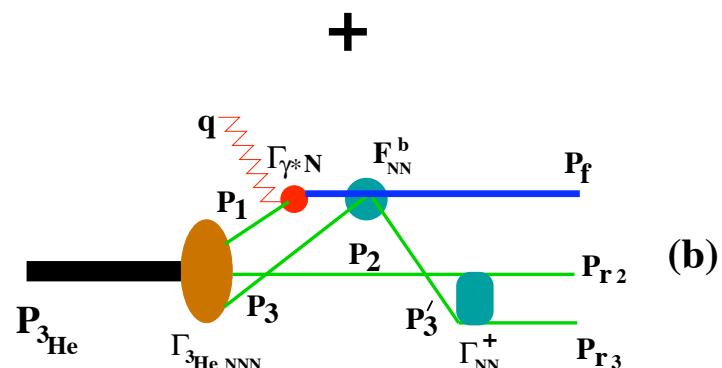
(a)



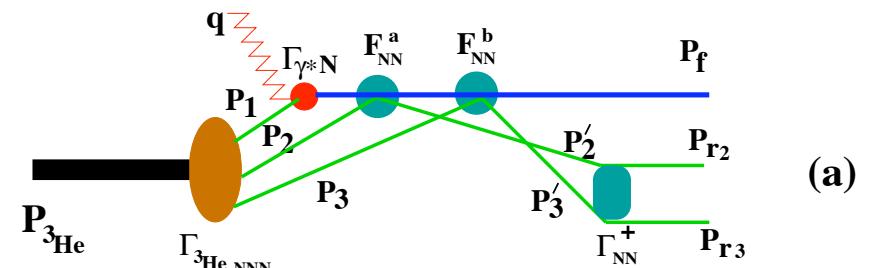
(b)



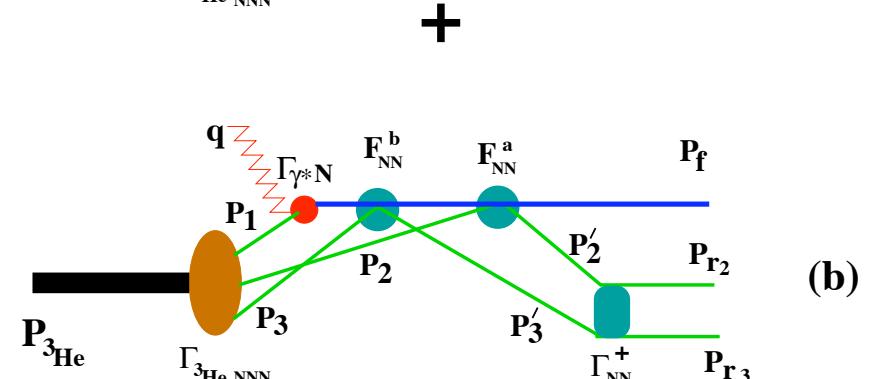
(a)



(b)



(a)

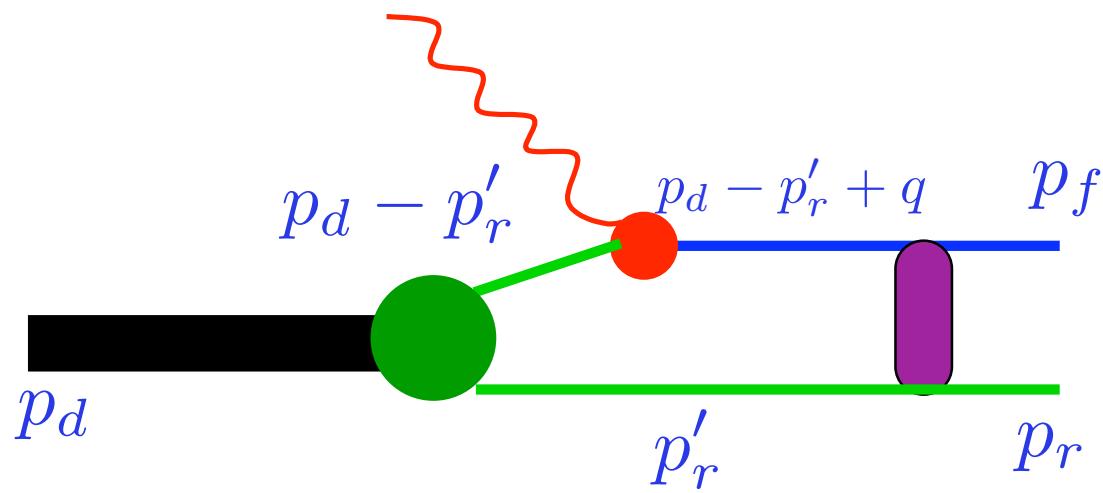


(b)

$$e + d \rightarrow e + p + n$$

Frankfurt,
Greenberg, Miller,
MS, Strikman, ZPhys
1995 ,

Frankfurt, MS,
Strikman, PRC1997 ,



Interested only in
Final State Interaction

$$A_1^\mu = - \int \frac{d^4 p'_r}{i(2\pi)^4} \frac{\bar{u}(p_f) \bar{u}(p_r) F_{NN} [\not{p}'_r + m] [\not{p}_D - \not{p}'_r + \not{q} + m]}{(p_D - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\gamma^* N}^\mu [\not{p}_D - \not{p}'_r + m] \Gamma_{D NN}}{((p_D - p'_r)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)(p'^2_r - m^2 + i\epsilon)}.$$

$$\int \frac{d^0 p'_r}{p'^2_r - m^2 + i\epsilon} = - \frac{i(2\pi)}{2E'_r}$$

$$A_1^\mu = -\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\lambda_1} \int \frac{d^3 p'_r}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E'_r}} \frac{\sqrt{s(s-4m^2)} f_{pn}(p_{r\perp} - p'_{r\perp})}{(p_D - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \\ \times J_{\gamma^* N}^\mu(\lambda_f, p_D - p'_r + q; \lambda_1, p_D - p'_r) \cdot \frac{\psi_D(p'_r)}{N(p'_r)}.$$

$$(p_D - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon = m_D^2 - 2p_D p'_r + p'^2_r + 2q(p_D - p'_r) - Q^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon.$$

From Energy-Momentum conservation

$$(p_D - p_r + q)^2 = m^2 = m_D^2 - 2p_D p_r + m^2 + 2q(p_D - p_r) - Q^2$$

$$(p_D - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon = 2|\mathbf{q}| \left[p'_{rz} - p_{rz} + \frac{q_0}{|\mathbf{q}|} (E_r - E'_r) + \frac{m_D}{|\mathbf{q}|} (E_r - E'_r) \right].$$

$$A_1^\mu = -(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\lambda_1} \int \frac{d^3 p'_r}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2|q|\sqrt{E'_r}} \frac{\sqrt{s(s-4m^2)} f_{pn}(p_{r\perp} - p'_{r\perp})}{p'_{rz} - p_{rz} + \Delta + i\epsilon}$$

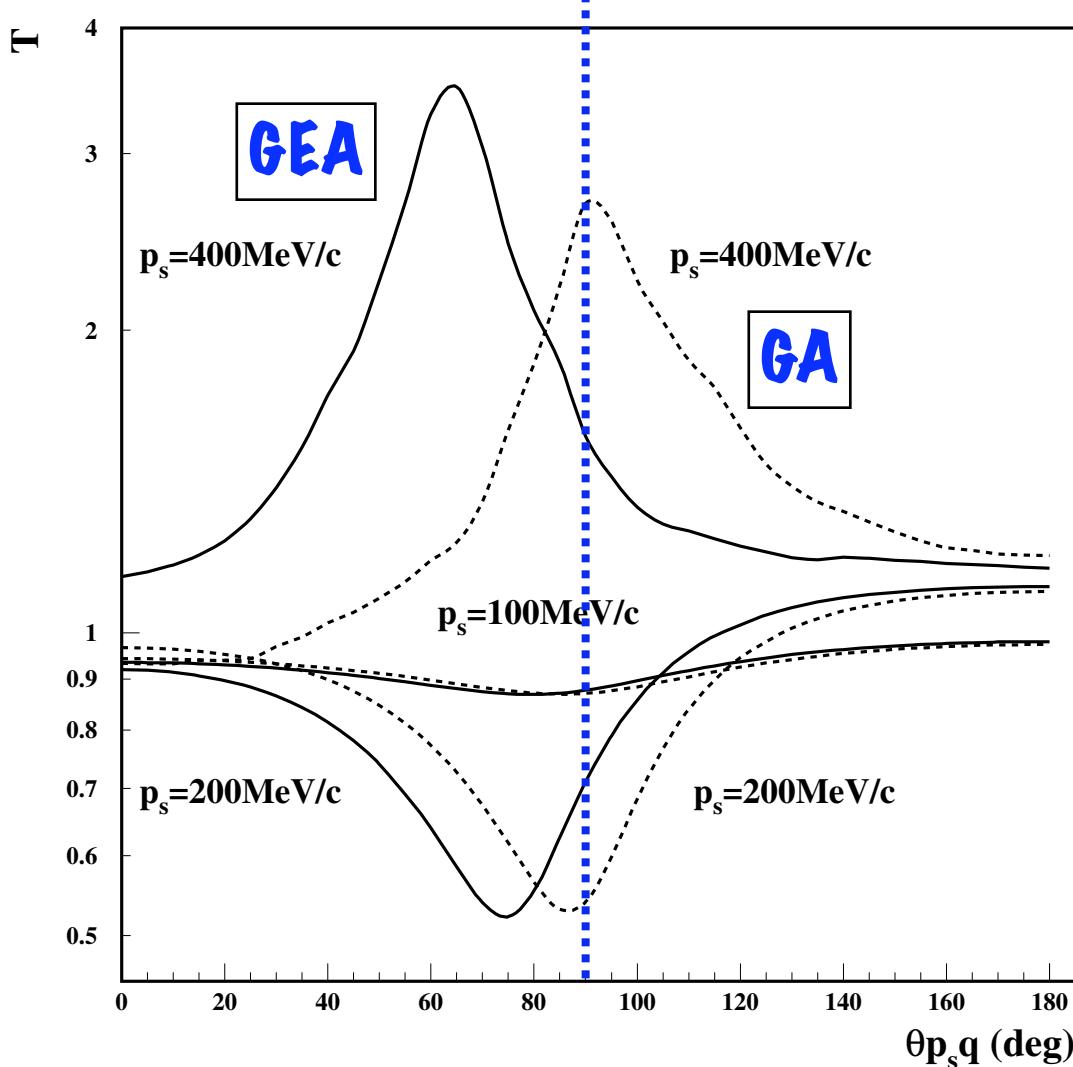
$$\times J_{\gamma^* N}^{\mu}(\lambda_f, p_D - p'_r + q; \lambda_1, p_D - p'_r) \cdot \frac{\psi_D(p'_r)}{N(p'_r)}.$$

where $\boxed{\Delta = \frac{q_0}{|q|}(E_r - E'_r) + \frac{M_d}{|q|}(E_r - E'_r)}$

$$\int \frac{dp'_{rz}}{(2\pi)} \frac{\Psi_d(p'_r)}{p'_{rz} - (p_{rz} - \Delta) + i\varepsilon} = -\frac{i}{2} \left[\Psi_d(\tilde{p}_r) + i\tilde{\Psi}_d(\tilde{p}_r) \right]$$

where $\tilde{p}_r \equiv (p'_{r\perp}, p_{rz} - \Delta)$

$$A_1^\mu = -\frac{\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4i} \sum_{\lambda_1} \int \frac{d^2 k_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} \sqrt{2E'_r} \frac{\sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2|q|E'_r} \\ \left[f_{pn}^{on}(k_\perp) J_{\gamma^* N}^{\mu, on} \Psi_D(\tilde{p}_r) + i f_{pn}^{off}(k_\perp) J_{\gamma^* N}^{\mu, off} \tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{p}_r) \right] \frac{1}{N(p'_r)}$$



$$T = \frac{\sigma^{PWIA+FSI}}{\sigma^{PWIA}}$$

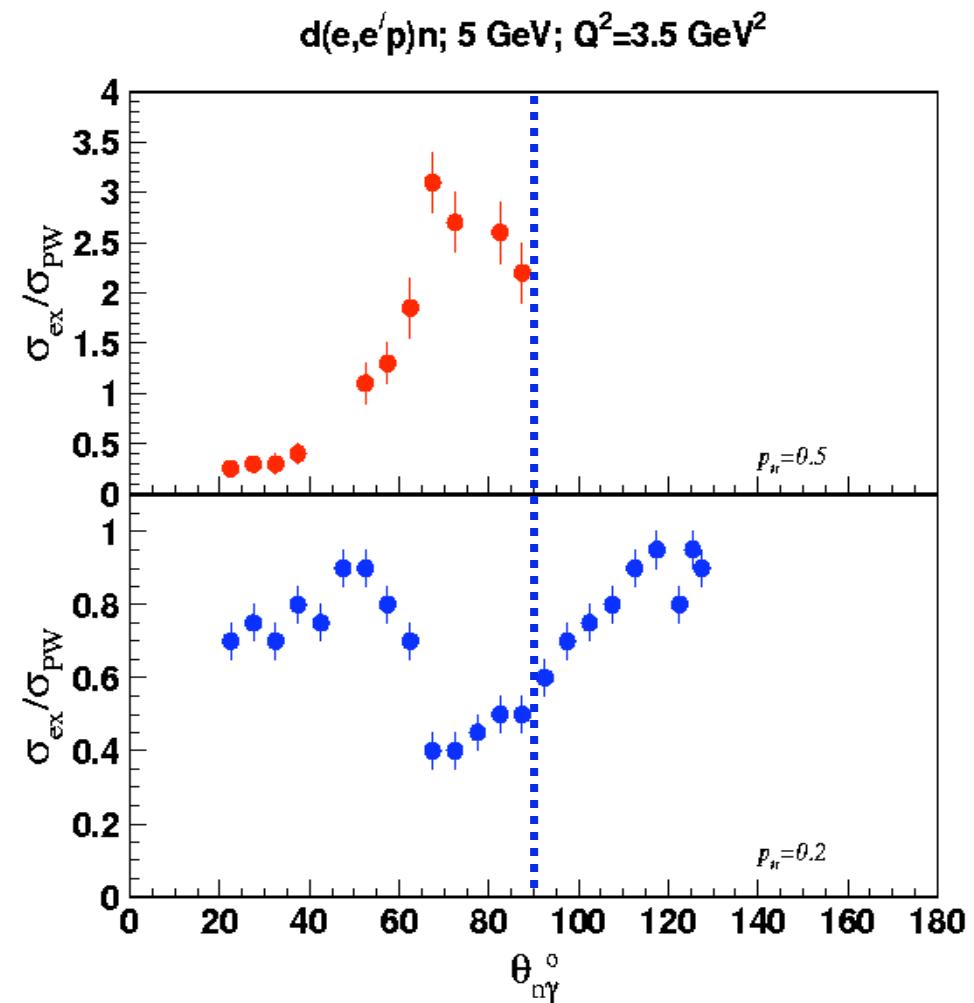
Frankfurt,
Greenberg, Miller,
MS, Strikman, ZPhys
1995 ,

Frankfurt, MS,
Strikman, PRC1997 ,

J.M.Laget
CT Workshop 1997

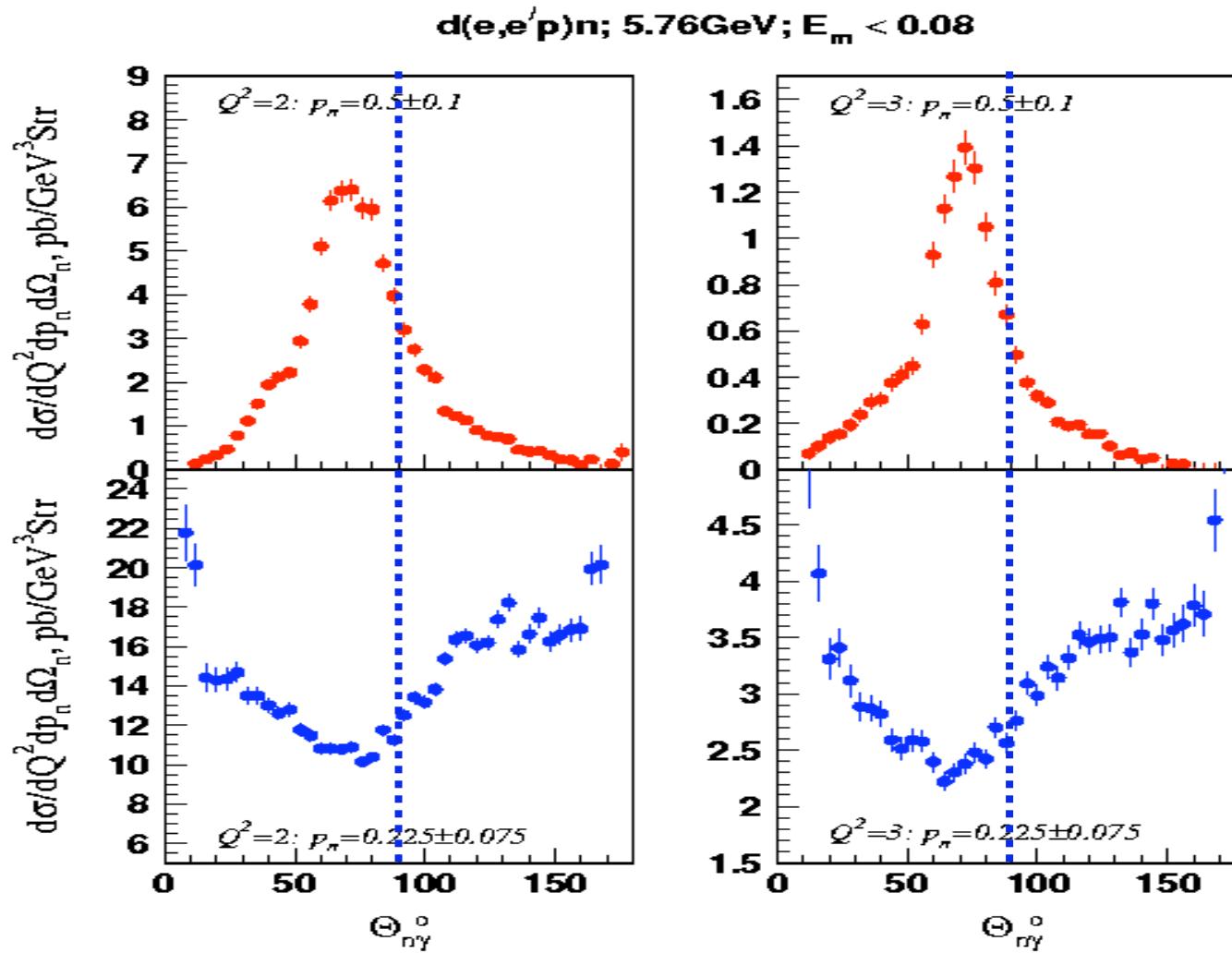
Recoil-Neutron Angular Distributions; Hall A Exp.

Werner Boeglin
Luminita Coman, PhD 2007



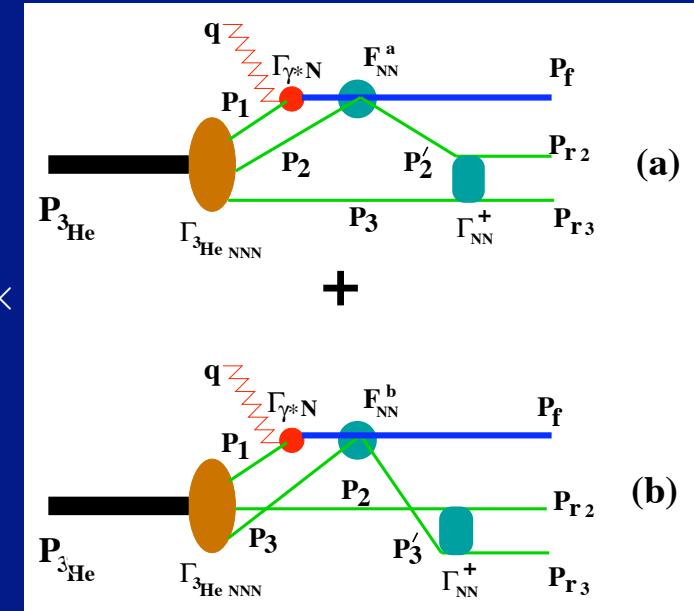
PRELIMINARY

Recoil-Neutron's Angular Distributions - I



Single Rescattering

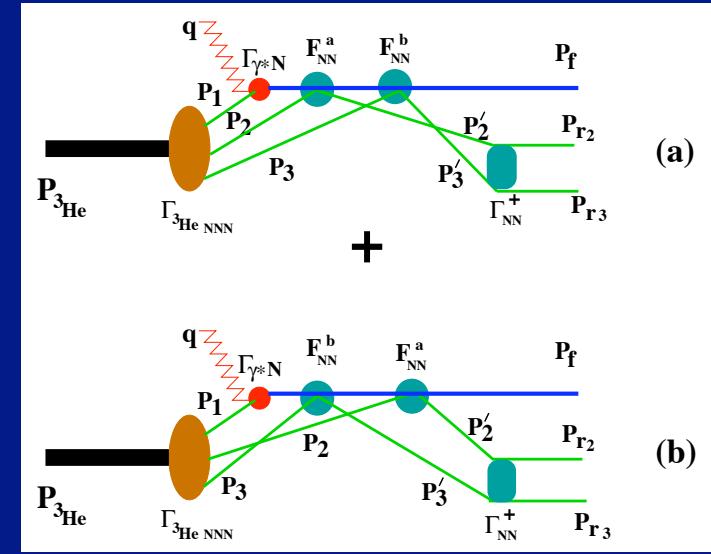
$$\begin{aligned}
A_{1a}^\mu &= - \int \frac{d^4 p_2}{i(2\pi)^4} \frac{d^4 p_3}{i(2\pi)^4} \bar{u}(p_{r3}) \bar{u}(p_{r2}) \bar{u}(p_f) \frac{\Gamma_{NN}^+(p'_2, p_3)(\hat{p}'_2 + m)}{p'^2_2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \times \\
&\times \frac{F_{NN}^a(p'_2 - p_2)(\hat{p}_1 + \hat{q} + m)}{(p_1 + q)^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \cdot \Gamma_{\gamma^* N}^\mu \cdot \frac{\hat{p}_3 + m}{p'^2_3 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \times \\
&\times \frac{\hat{p}_2 + m}{p'^2_2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{\hat{p}_1 + m}{p'^2_1 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \cdot \Gamma_{^3\text{He}NNN}(p_1, p_2, p_3) \chi^A.
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
A_{1a}^\mu &= -\frac{F}{2} \sum_{s_{1'}, s_{2'}, s_1, s_2, s_3} \sum_{t_1, t_2', t_2, t_3} \int \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3} d^3 p_3 \Psi_{NN}^{\dagger p_{r2}, s_{r2}, t_{r2}; p_{r3}, s_{r3}, t_{r3}}(p'_2, s_{2'}, t_{2'}; p_3, s_3, t_3) \\
&\times \frac{\sqrt{s_2^{NN}(s_2^{NN} - 4m^2)}}{2qm} \frac{f_{NN}(p'_2, s_{2'}, t_{2'}, p_f, s_f, t_f; |p_2, s_2, t_2, p_1 + q, s_{1'}, t_1|)}{p_{mz} + \Delta^0 - p_{1z} + i\varepsilon} \\
&\times j_{t_1}^\mu(p_1 + q, s_{1'}; p_1, s_1) \cdot \Psi_A^{s_A}(p_1, s_1, t_1; p_2, s_2, t_2; p_3, s_3, t_3).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^0 = \frac{q_0}{q} (T_{r2} + T_{r3} + |\epsilon_A|)$$

Double Rescattering



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{2a}^\mu = & \frac{F}{4} \sum_{s_1, s_2, s_3} \sum_{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_{1'}, t_{2'}, t_{3'}} \int \frac{d^3 p'_3}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{d^3 p_2}{(2\pi)^3} d^3 p_3 \Psi_{NN}^{\dagger p_{r2}, s_{r2}, t_{r2}; p_{r3}, s_{r3}, t_{r3}}(p'_2, s_2, t_{2'}; p'_3, s_3, t_{3'}) \times \\
 & \times \frac{\chi_2(s_{b3}^{NN}) f_{NN}^{t_{3'}, t_f | t_3, t_{1'}}(p'_{3\perp} - p_{3\perp})}{\Delta_3 + p'_{3z} - p_{3z} + i\varepsilon} \frac{\chi_1(s_{a2}^{NN}) f_{NN}^{t_{2'}, t_{1'} | t_2, t_1}(p'_{2\perp} - p_{2\perp})}{\Delta^0 + p_{mz} - p_{1z} + i\varepsilon} \\
 & \times j_{t1}^\mu(p_1 + q, s_f; p_1, s_1) \cdot \Psi_A^{s_A}(p_1, s_1, t_1; p_2, s_2, t_2; p_3, s_3, t_3),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^3 \approx \frac{E_f}{p_{fz}} T_{r3}$$



extending range of the recoil nucleon momenta

Virtual Nucleon Approximation

Main Assumptions

- we consider only pn component of the deuteron

$$T_N < 2(m_\Delta - m_N) \sim (m_{N^*} - m) \sim 500 \text{ MeV}$$

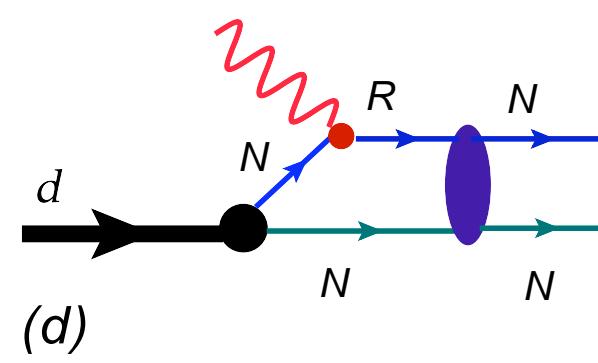
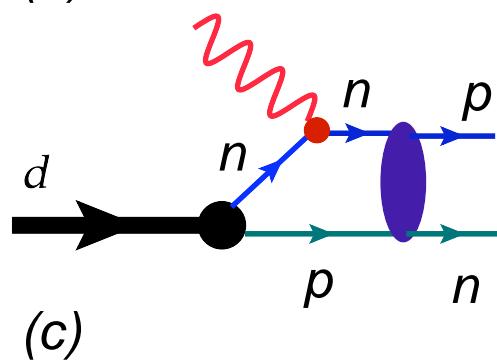
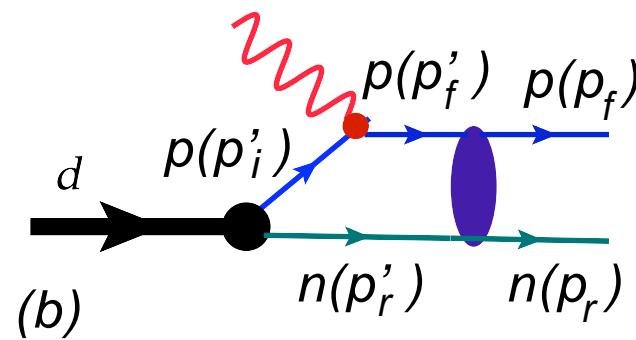
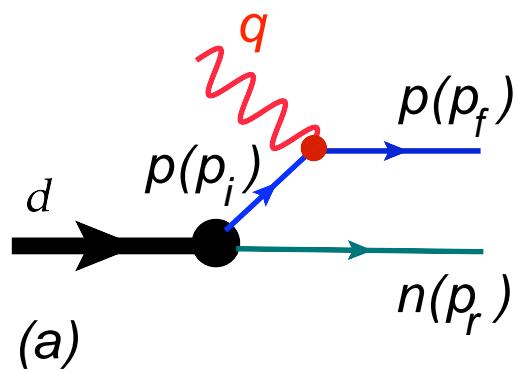
- neglect the negative energy projection of virtual nucleon

$$M_d - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2} > 0$$

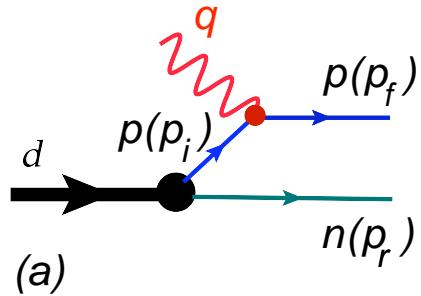
$$p \leq 700 \text{ MeV/c}$$

- neglect by meson exchange currents

$$Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$



Plane Wave Impulse Approximation Amplitude



$$\langle s_f, s_r \mid A_0^\mu \mid s_d \rangle = -\bar{u}(p_r, s_r) \Gamma_{\gamma^* p}^{\mu \frac{p_i + m}{p_i^2 - m^2}} \cdot \bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \Gamma_{DNN} \cdot \chi^{s_d}$$

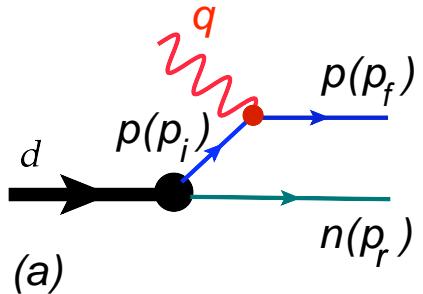
$$p_i = (E_d - E_r, \vec{p}_d - \vec{p}_r) = (M_d - E_r, -\vec{p}_r) \mid_{LaB} .$$

$$\not{p}_i + m = \not{p}_i^{on} + m + (E_i^{off} - E_i^{on})\gamma^0, \quad E_{off} = M_d - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}, \quad E_{on} = \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$$

$$\langle s_f, s_r \mid A_{0,on}^\mu \mid s_d \rangle = -\bar{u}(p_r, s_r) \Gamma_{\gamma^* p}^{\mu \frac{p_i^{on} + m}{p_i^2 - m^2}} \cdot \bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \Gamma_{DNN} \chi_d^s,$$

$$\langle s_f, s_r \mid A_{0,off}^\mu \mid s_d \rangle = -\bar{u}(p_r, s_r) \Gamma_{\gamma^* p}^{\mu \frac{(E_i^{off} - E_i^{on})\gamma^0}{p_i^2 - m^2}} \cdot \bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \Gamma_{DNN} \chi_d^s.$$

Plane Wave Impulse Approximation Amplitude



$$p_i^{on} + m = \sum_{s_i} u(p_i, s_i) \bar{u}(p_i, s_i)$$

$$\Psi_d^{s_d}(s_1, p_1, s_2, p_2) = -\frac{\bar{u}(p_1, s_1) \bar{u}(p_2, s_2) \Gamma_{DNN}^{s_d} \chi_{s_d}}{(p_1^2 - m^2) \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 (p_2^2 + m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$$

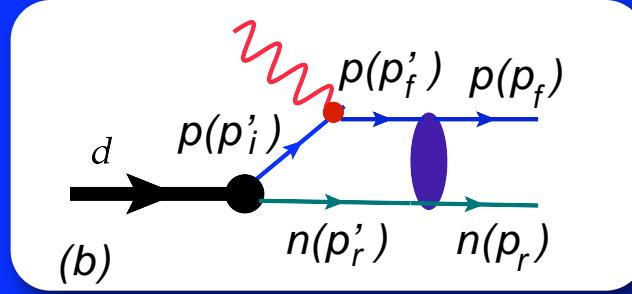
$$\langle s_f, s_r \mid A_0^\mu \mid s_d \rangle = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(2\pi)^3 2E_r} \sum_{s_i} J_N^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i) \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, p_i, s_r, p_r)$$

$$J_N^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i) = J_{N,on}^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i) + J_{N,off}^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i).$$

$$J_{N,on}^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i) = \bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \Gamma_{\gamma^* N}^\mu u(p_i, s_i).$$

$$J_{N,off}^\mu(s_f, p_f; s_i, p_i) = \bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \Gamma_{\gamma^* N}^\mu \gamma^0 u(p_i, s_i) \frac{E_i^{off} - E_i^{on}}{2m}$$

Forward Elastic Final State Interaction Amplitude

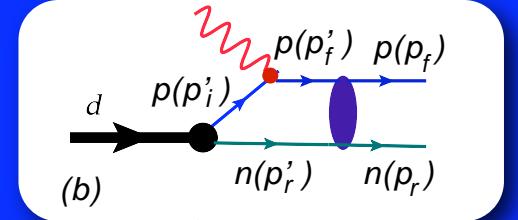


$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle s_f, s_r | A_1^\mu | s_d \rangle &= - \int \frac{d^4 p'_r}{i(2\pi)^4} \frac{\bar{u}(p_f, s_f) \bar{u}(p_r, s_r) F_{NN} [\not{p}'_r + m] [\not{p}_d - \not{p}'_r + \not{q} + m]}{(p_d - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \\
 &\times \frac{\Gamma_{\gamma^* N} [\not{p}_d - \not{p}'_r + m] \Gamma_{DNN} \chi^{s_d}}{((p_d - p'_r)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)(p'^2_r - m^2 + i\epsilon)}, \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{d^0 p'_r}{p'^2_r - m^2 + i\epsilon} = -i \frac{2\pi}{2E'_r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle s_f, s_r | A_1^\mu | s_d \rangle &= -\sqrt{2} (2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_i} \int \frac{d^3 p'_r}{i(2\pi)^3} \frac{\sqrt{2E'_r} \sqrt{s(s - 4m^2)}}{2E'_r ((p_d - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)} \times \\
 &\langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{NN}(t, s) | p'_r, s'_r; p'_f, s'_f \rangle \cdot J_N^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, p_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, p'_i, s'_r, p'_r). \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Forward Elastic Final State Interaction Amplitude



$$\langle s_f, s_r | A_1^\mu | s_d \rangle = -\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_i} \int \frac{d^3 p'_r}{i(2\pi)^3} \frac{\sqrt{2E'_r} \sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2E'_r((p_d - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon)} \times \\ \langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{NN}(t, s) | p'_r, s'_r; p'_f, s'_f \rangle \cdot J_N^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, p_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, p'_i, s'_r, p'_r).$$

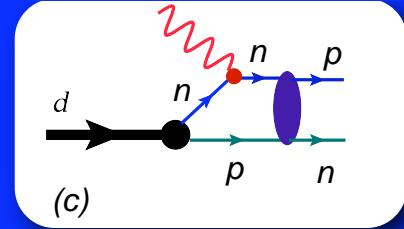
using condition of quasielastic scattering $(q + p_d - p_r)^2 = p_f^2 = m^2$

$$(p_d - p'_r + q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon = 2|\mathbf{q}|(p'_{r,z} - p_{r,z} + \Delta + i\epsilon)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{q_0}{|\mathbf{q}|}(E_r - E'_r) + \frac{M_d}{|\mathbf{q}|}(E_r - E'_r)$$

$$\langle s_f, s_r | A_1^\mu | s_d \rangle = \frac{i\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_i} \int \frac{d^2 p'_r}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{\sqrt{2\tilde{E}'_r} \sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2\tilde{E}'_r|q|} \times \\ \langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{NN,on}(t, s) | \tilde{p}'_r, s'_r; \tilde{p}'_f, s'_f \rangle \cdot J_N^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, \tilde{p}'_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, \tilde{p}'_i, s'_r, \tilde{p}'_r) \\ - \frac{\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_i} \mathcal{P} \int \frac{dp'_{r,z}}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^2 p'_r}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{\sqrt{2E'_r} \sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2E'_r|\mathbf{q}|} \times \\ \frac{\langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{NN,off}(t, s) | p'_r, s'_r; p'_f, s'_f \rangle}{p'_{r,z} - \tilde{p}'_{r,z}} J_N^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, p'_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, p'_i, s'_r, p'_r)$$

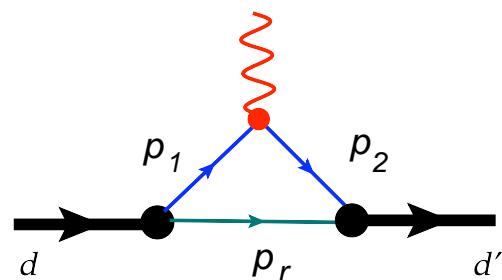
Charge -Exchange Final State Interaction Amplitude



$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle s_f, s_r | A_{1, chex}^\mu | s_d \rangle &= \frac{i\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_i} \int \frac{d^2 p'_r}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{\sqrt{2\tilde{E}'_r} \sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2\tilde{E}'_r |q|} \times \\
 &\quad \langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{chex, on}(t, s) | \tilde{p}'_r, s'_r; \tilde{p}'_f, s'_f \rangle \cdot J_n^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, \tilde{p}'_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, \tilde{p}'_i, s'_r, \tilde{p}'_r) \\
 &- \frac{\sqrt{2}(2\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} \sum_{s'_f, s'_r, s_1} \mathcal{P} \int \frac{dp'_{r,z}}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^2 p'_r}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{\sqrt{2E'_r} \sqrt{s(s-4m^2)}}{2E'_r |\mathbf{q}|} \times \\
 &\quad \frac{\langle p_f, s_f; p_r, s_r | f^{chex, off}(t, s) | p'_r, s'_r; p'_f, s'_f \rangle}{p'_{r,z} - \tilde{p}'_{r,z}} J_n^\mu(s'_f, p'_f; s_i, p'_i) \cdot \Psi_d^{s_d}(s_i, p'_i, s'_r, p'_r)
 \end{aligned}$$

The Deuteron Wave Function

$$\Psi_d^{s_d}(s_1, p_1, s_2, p_2) = -\frac{\bar{u}(p_1, s_1)\bar{u}(p_2, s_2)\Gamma_{DNN}^{s_d}\chi_{s_d}}{(p_1^2 - m^2)\sqrt{2}\sqrt{(2\pi)^3(p_2^2 + m^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}}$$

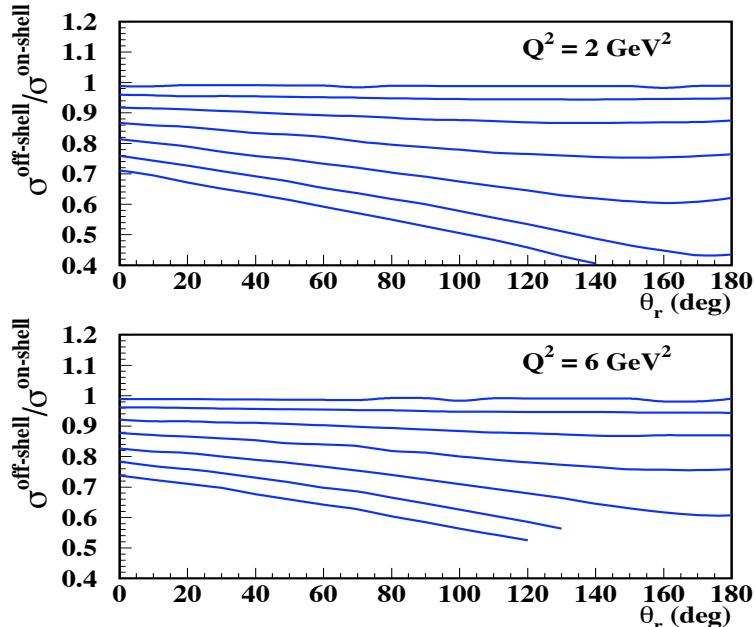


$$\frac{1}{4M_d} \sum_{s'_d=s_d=-1}^1 \langle p'_d, s'_d | A^{\mu=0}(Q^2) | p_d, s_d \rangle |_{Q^2 \rightarrow 0} = G_C(0) = 1,$$

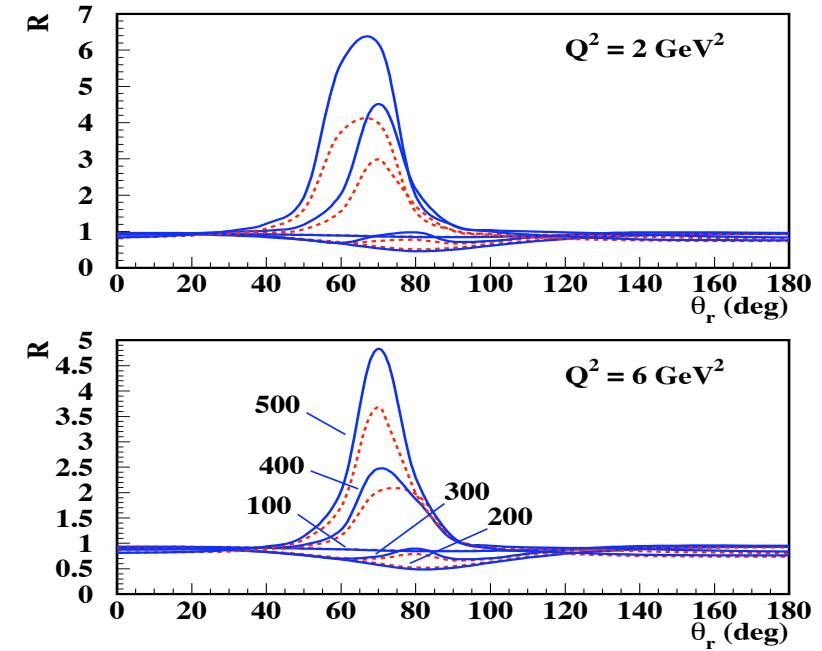
$$\sum_{s_d=-1}^1 \int | \Psi_d^{s_d}(p) |^2 \frac{2E_{off}}{M_d} d^3 p = 1$$

$$\Psi_d(p) = \Psi_d^{NR}(p) \frac{M_d}{2(M_d - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2})}$$

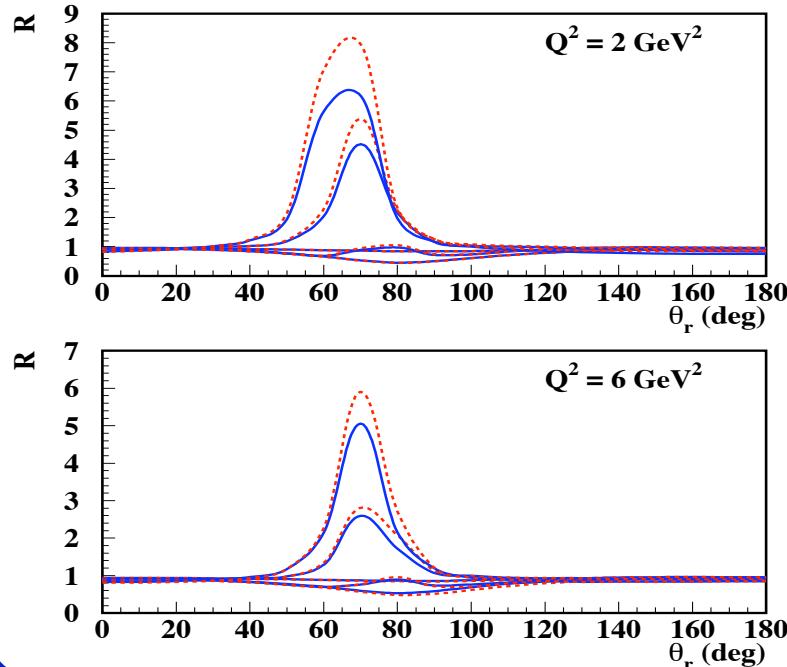
Off-Shell Electromagnetic Current Effects



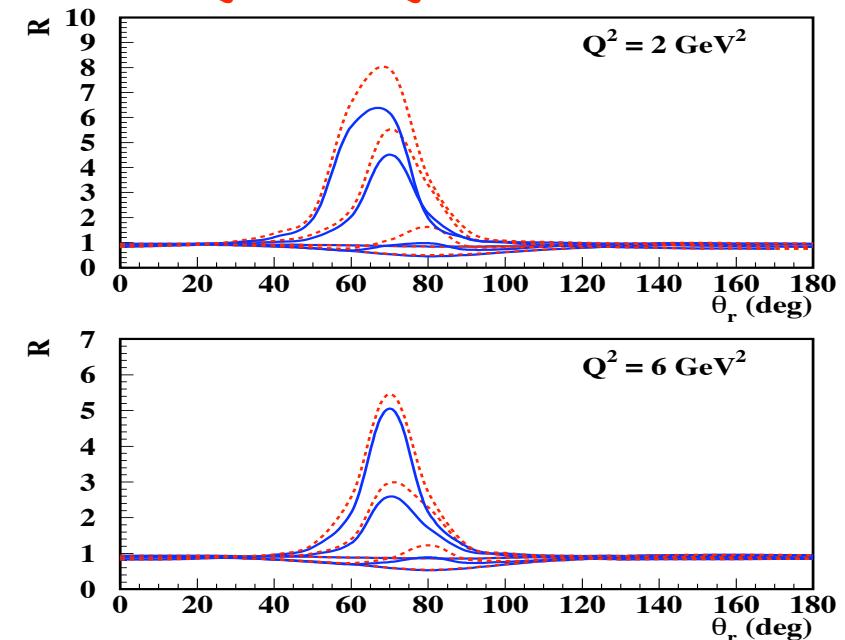
Factorization Approximation



Off-Shell FSI Effects



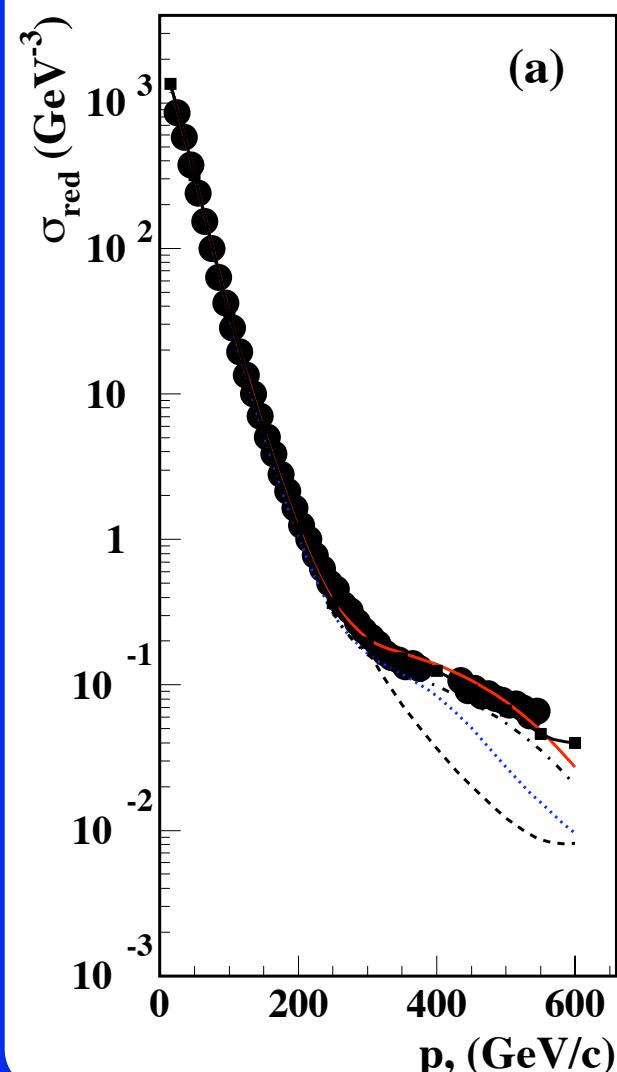
Charge Exchange FSI Effects



Numerical Estimates

JLab Experiment P.E. Ulmer et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 2002

$Q^2 = 0.665 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x \approx 1$



$$\sigma_{red} = \frac{d\sigma}{dE'_e, d\Omega_{e'} dp_f d\Omega_f} \cdot \frac{\left| \frac{p_f}{E_f} + \frac{p_f - q \cos(\theta_{p_f, q})}{E_r} \right|}{\sigma_{CC1} \cdot p_f^2}$$

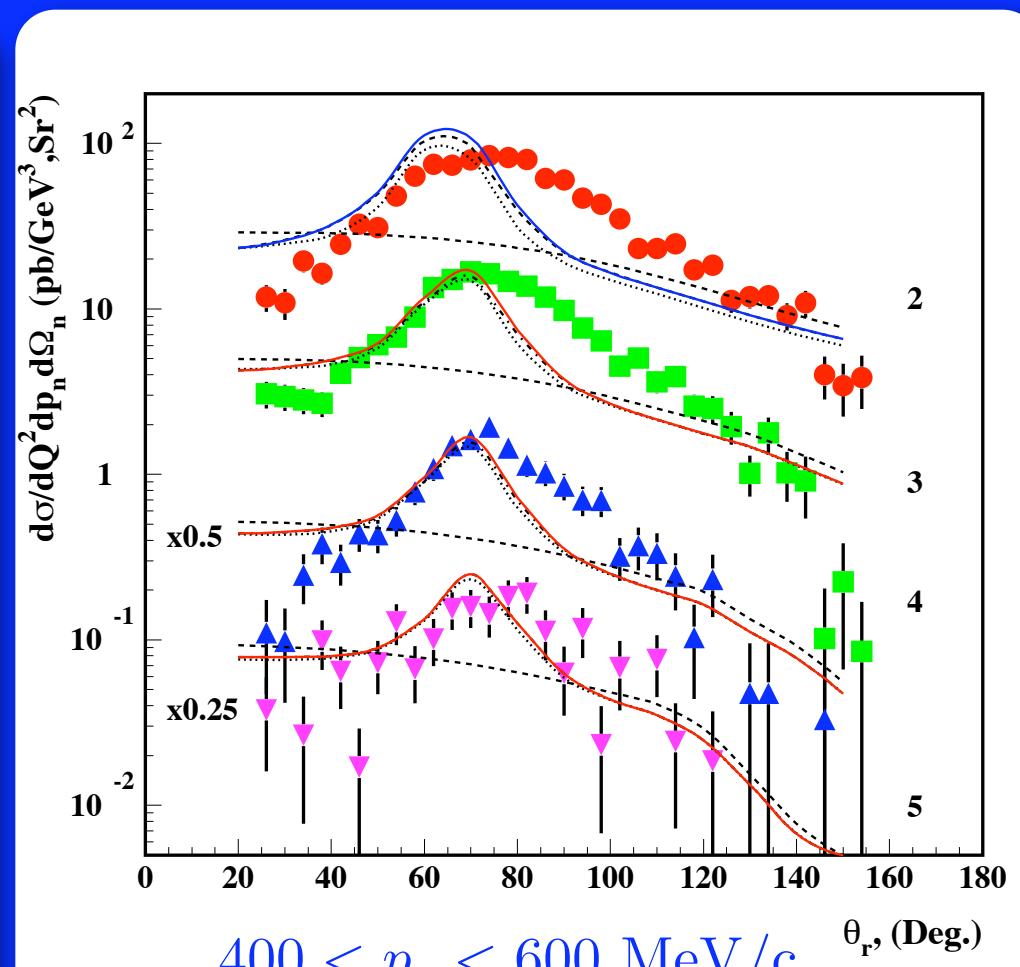
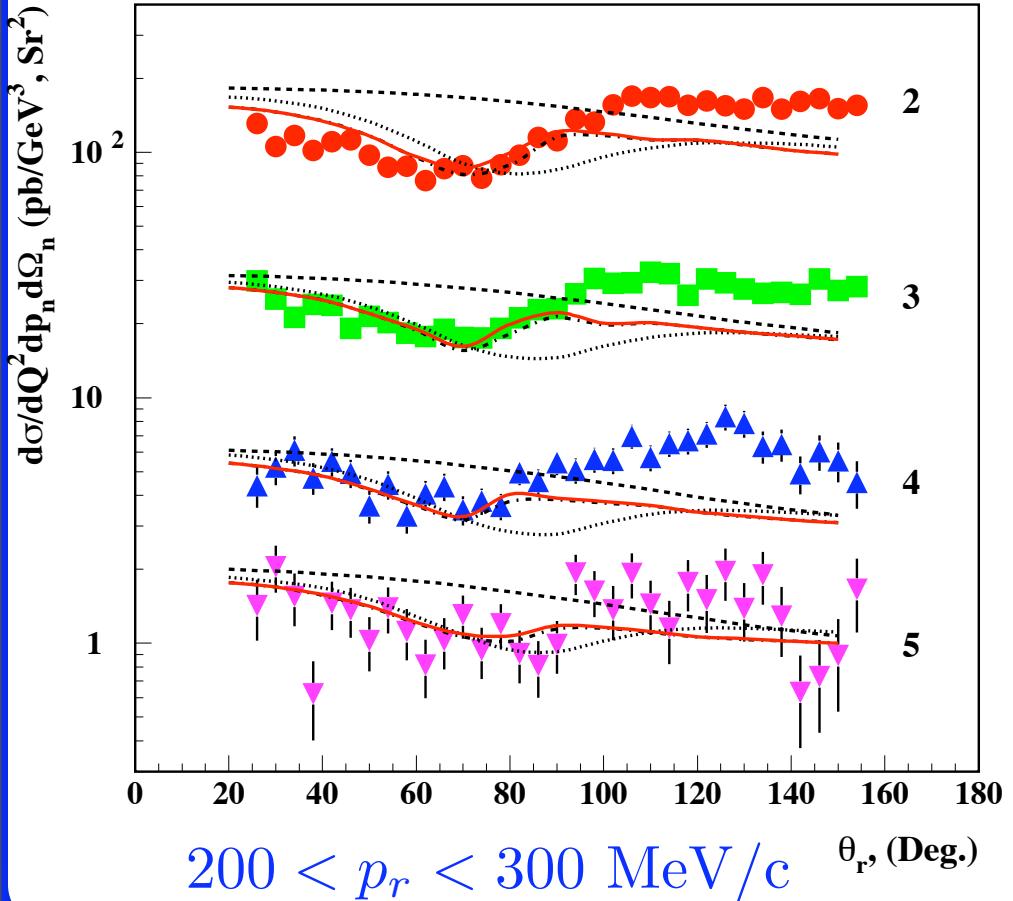
Earlier
S.Jeschonnek and J.W.Van Orden, Phys. Rev. C 78, 2008

Numerical Estimates

$$Q^2 = 2 \pm 0.25; 3 \pm 0.5; 4 \pm 0.5; 5 \pm 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$$

JLab Experiment K.Sh. Egiyan et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 2007

See also J.M.Laget's calculation in
the same article

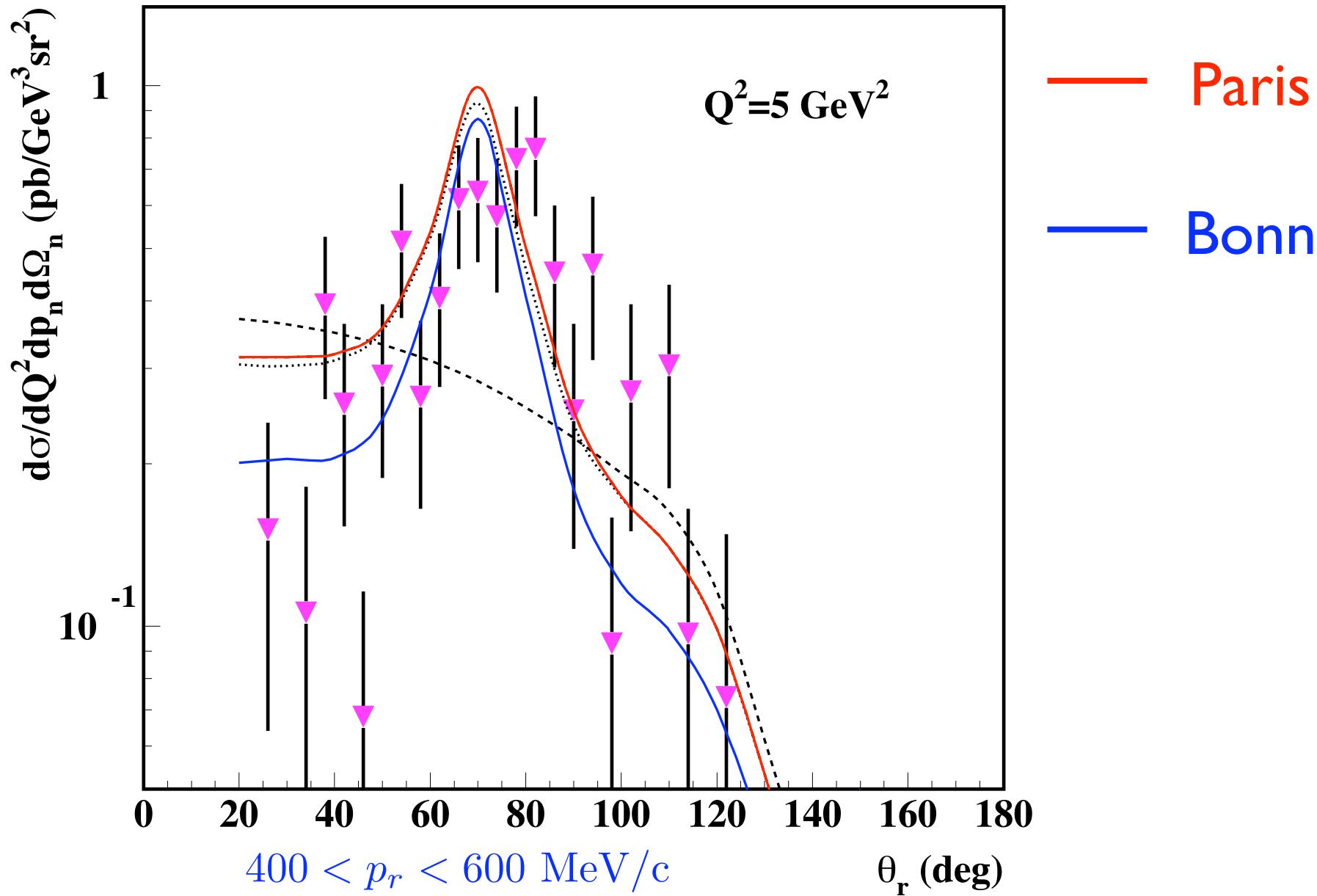


- Starting $Q^2 \geq 4$ GeV²

**off-shell effects in the current and FSI
are sufficiently well confined**

Numerical Estimates

JLab Experiment K.Sh. Egiyan et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 2007



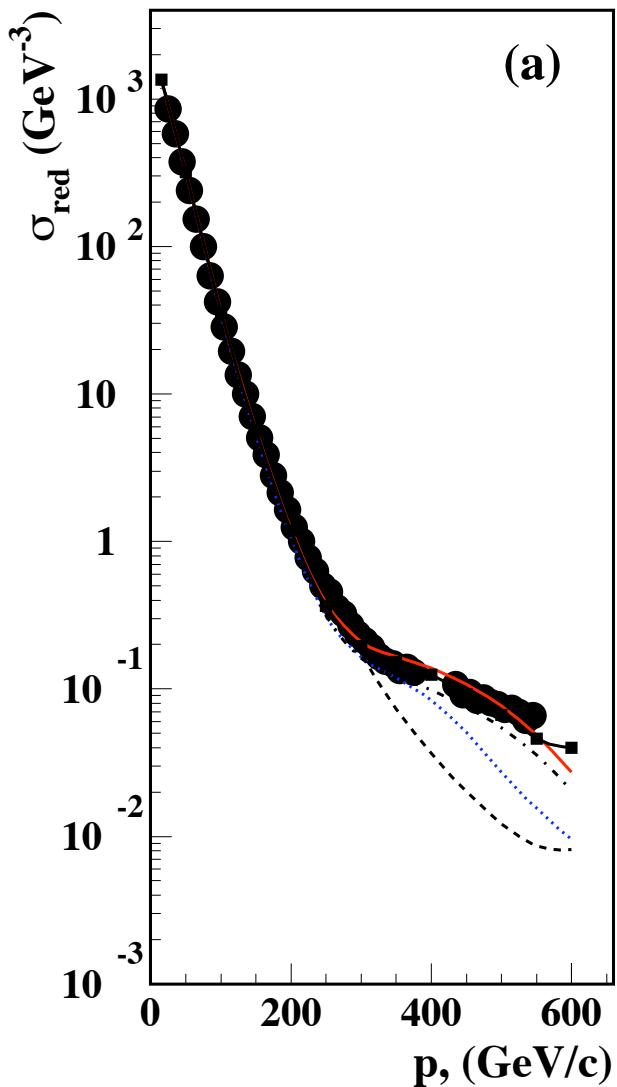
Where we go from here ?

- Isobar Contribution in Virtual Nucleon Approximation
- moving beyond 700 MeV/c Region
- Accounting for vacuum Fluctuations
- Wishing for New high Q₂ Experimental Data
- One Just Approved by JLAB PAC to measure up to 1500 MeV/c missing momenta

New Phenomenon ?

JLab Experiment P.E. Ulmer et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 2002

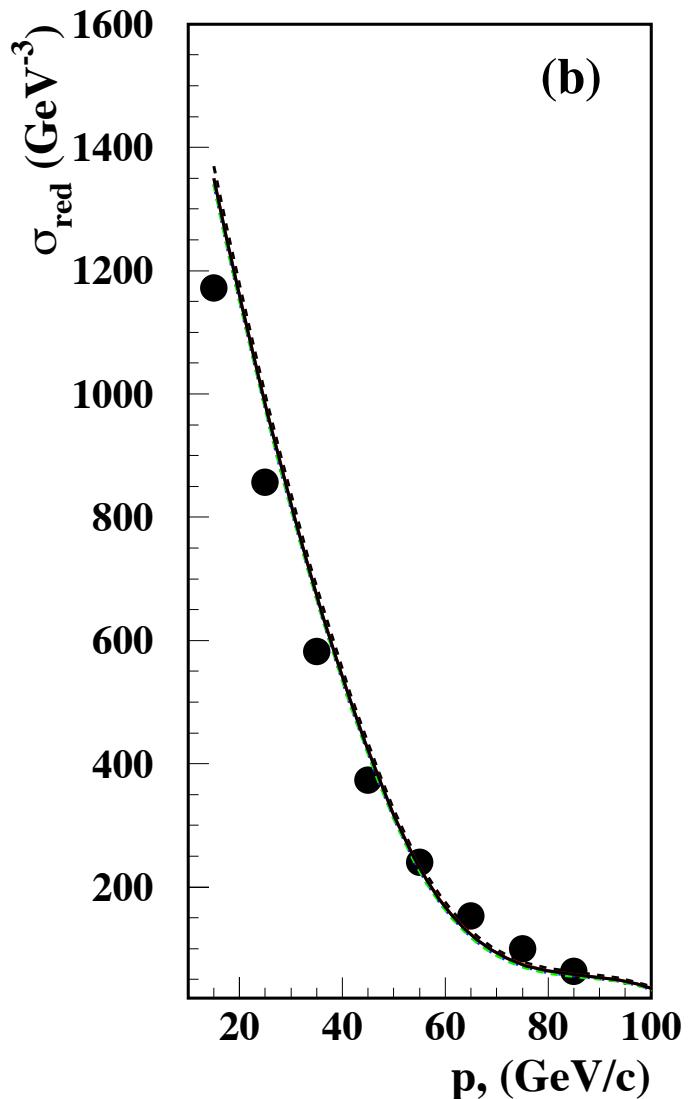
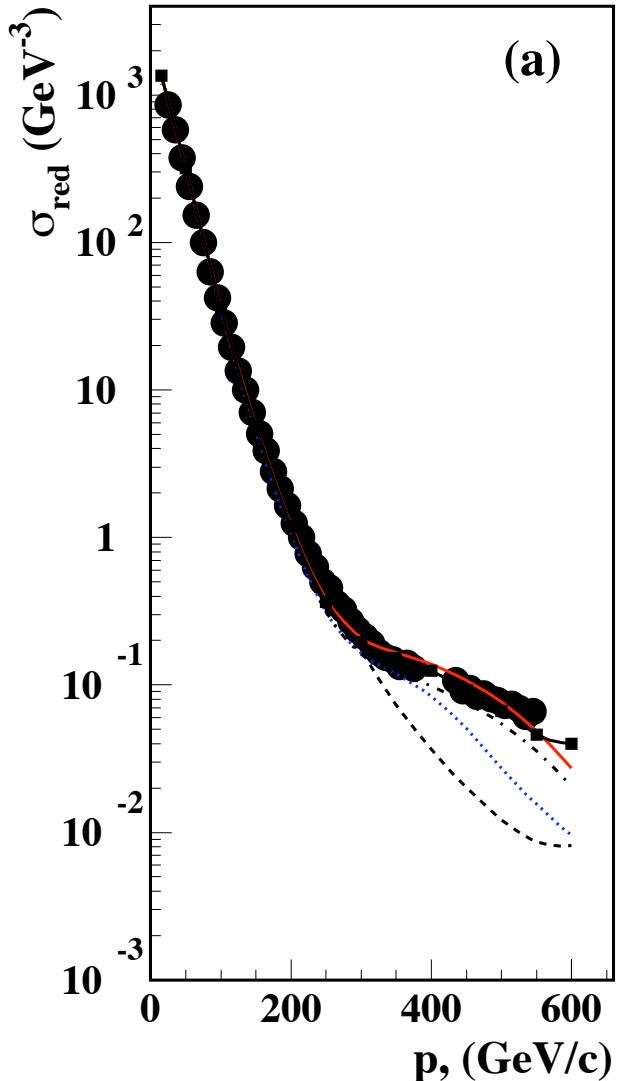
$Q^2 = 0.665 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x \approx 1$



New Phenomenon ?

JLab Experiment P.E. Ulmer et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 2002

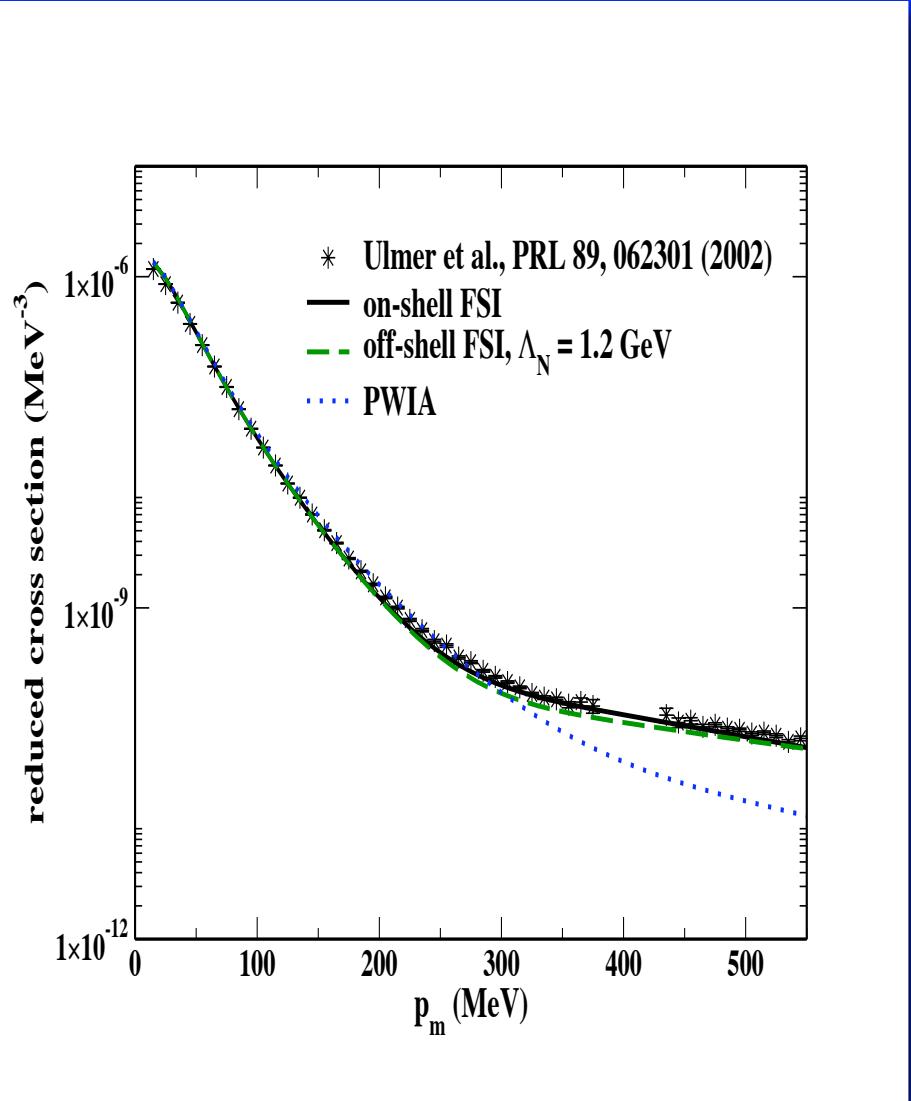
$Q^2 = 0.665 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x \approx 1$



New Phenomenon ?

S.Jeschonnek and J.W.Van Orden, Phys. Rev. C 78, 2008

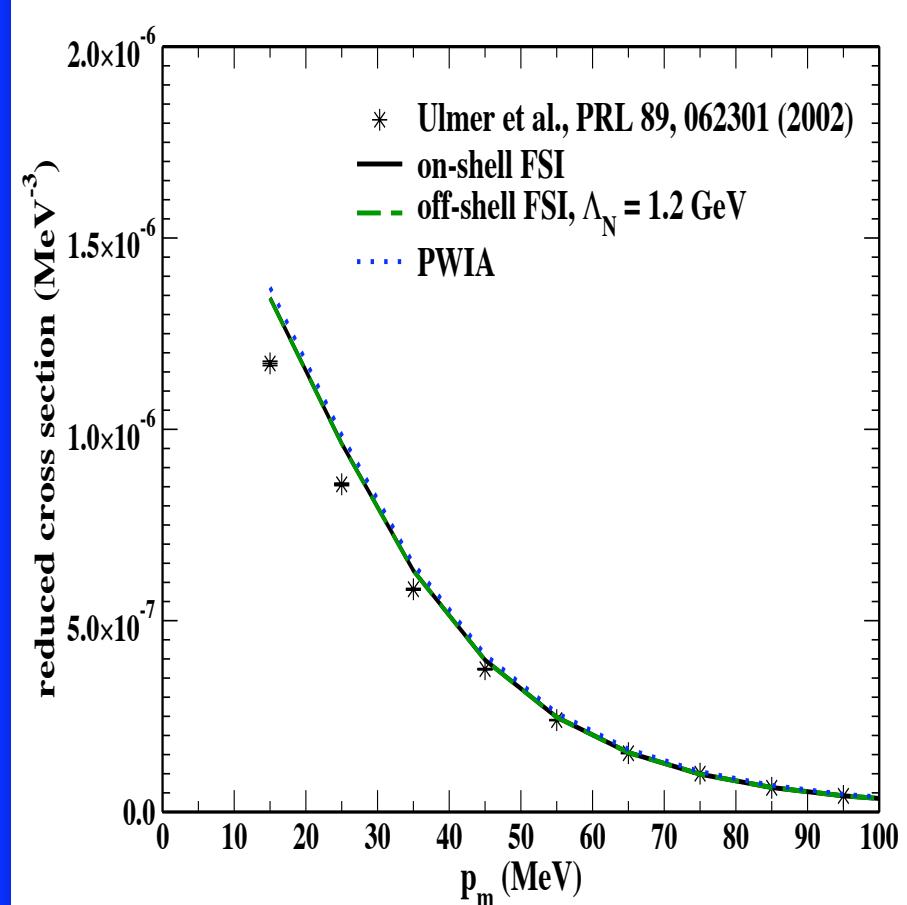
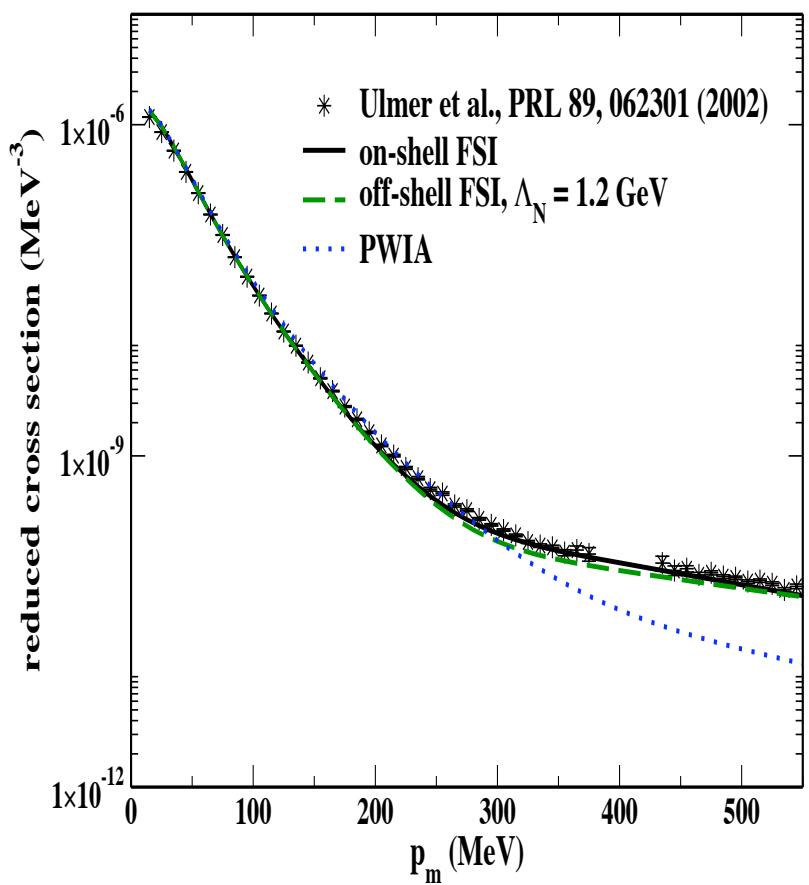
$$Q^2 = 0.665 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ and } x \approx 1$$



New Phenomenon ?

S.Jeschonnek and J.W.Van Orden, Phys. Rev. C 78, 2008

$$Q^2 = 0.665 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ and } x \approx 1$$



New Phenomenon ?

W. Boeglin et al Phys. Rev. C 78, 2008 (Mainz Data)

$$Q^2 = 0.33 \text{ GeV}^2$$

