

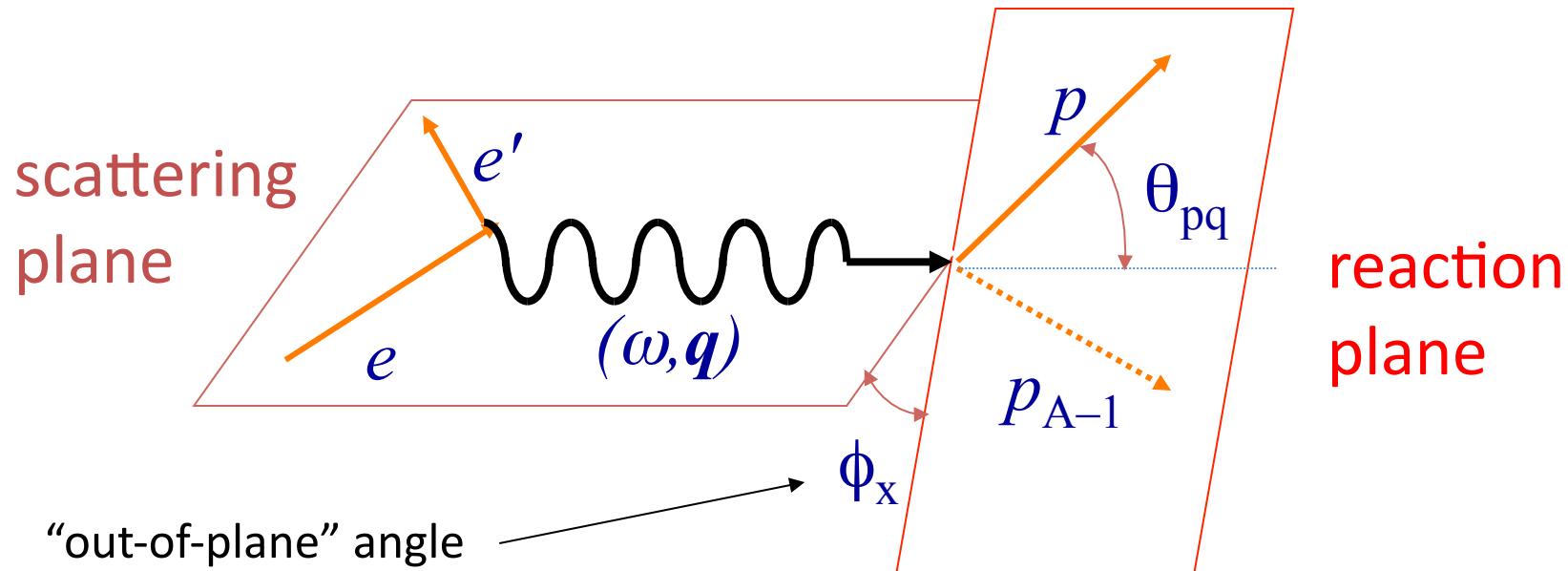
The background of the slide features a series of glowing, translucent spheres of various sizes and colors, including blue, green, red, and yellow, set against a dark, swirling background.

# Nucleon Pairs from Light to Heavy Nuclei

by

Douglas W. Higinbotham

# Quasi-Elastic Scattering Kinematics



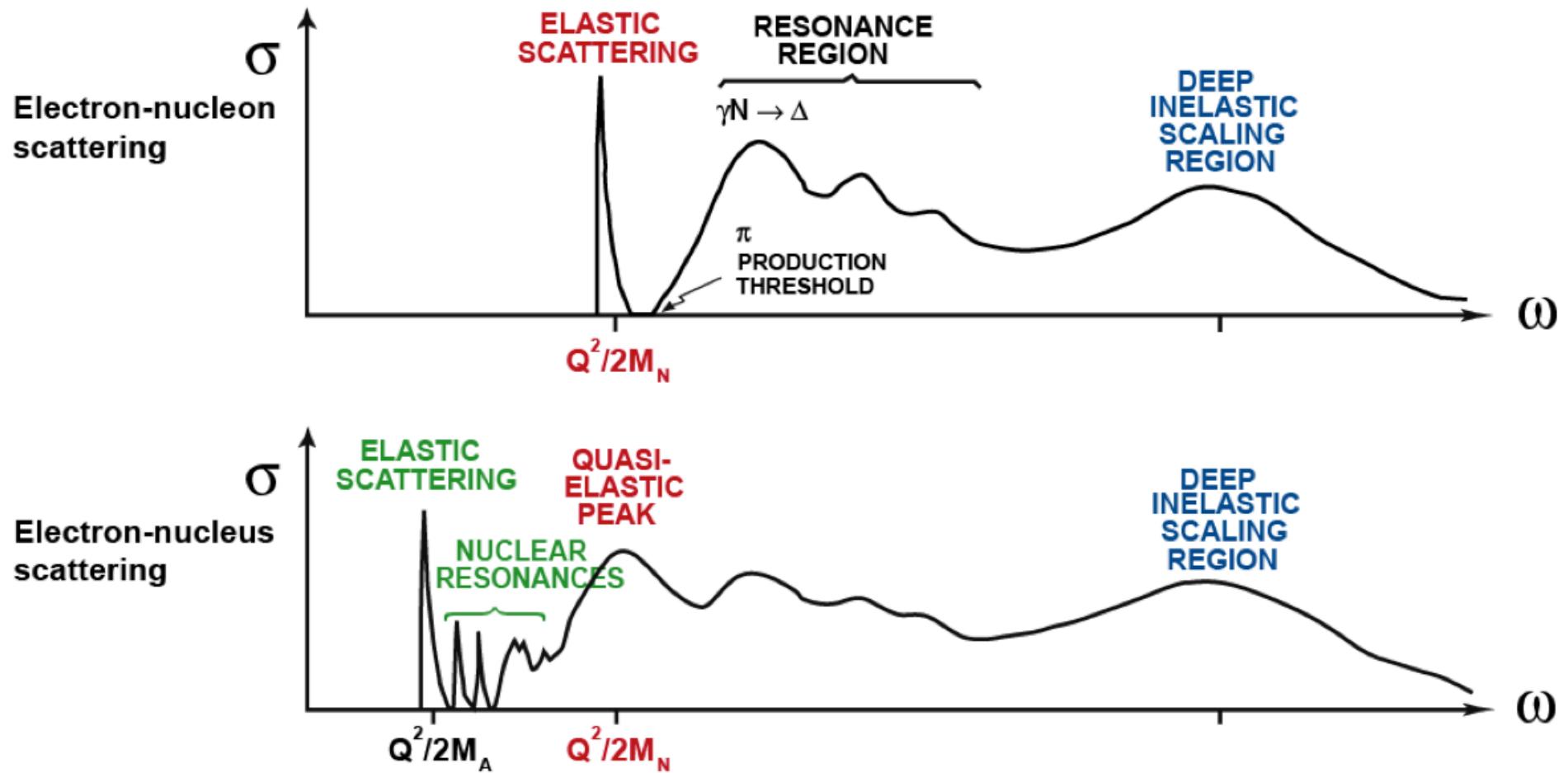
Energy transfer:  $\omega = e - e'$

Four-momentum transfer:  $Q^2 \equiv -q_\mu q^\mu = \mathbf{q}^2 - \omega^2$

Missing momentum:  $\mathbf{p}_m = \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_{A-1}$

**Bjorken x:**  $x_B = Q^2/2m\omega$  (*just kinematics!*)

# Electron Scattering from Nucleons in the Nucleus



$$x_B = Q^2/2m\omega$$

$$x_B > 1$$

$$x_B = 1$$

$$x_B < 1$$

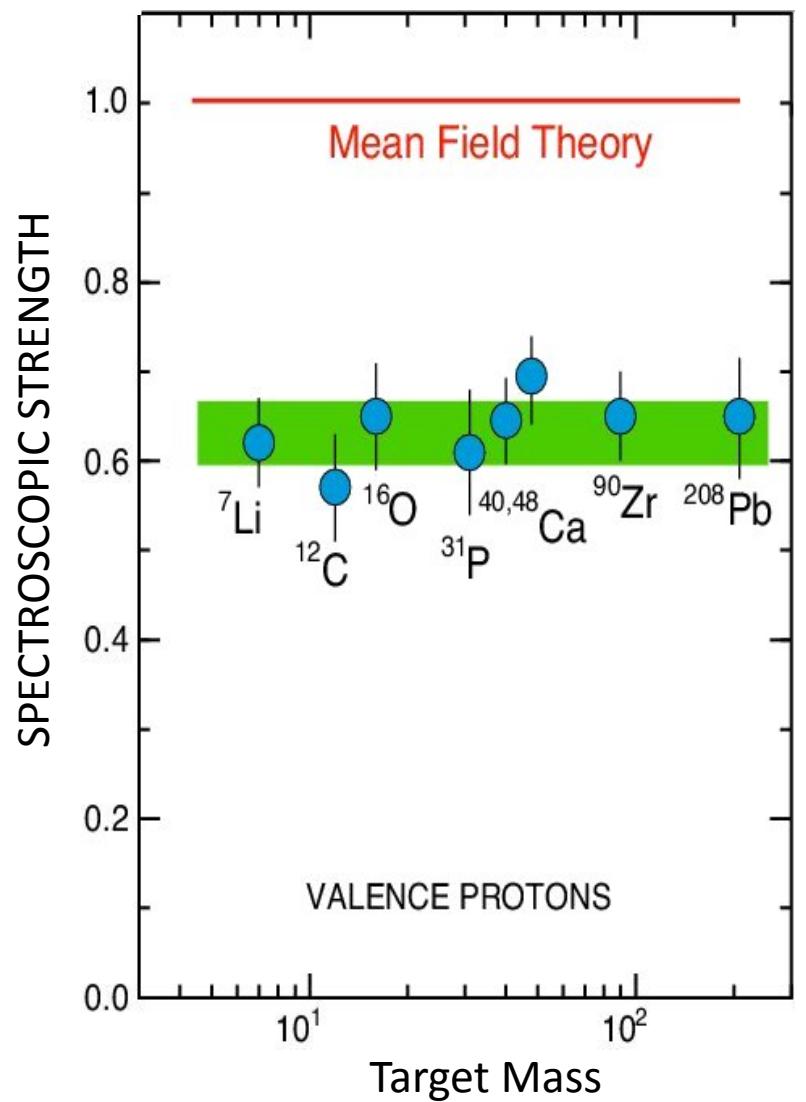
FUNFACT 2015

# Classic (e,e'p) Results

L. Lapikas, Nucl. Phys. A553 (1993) 297.

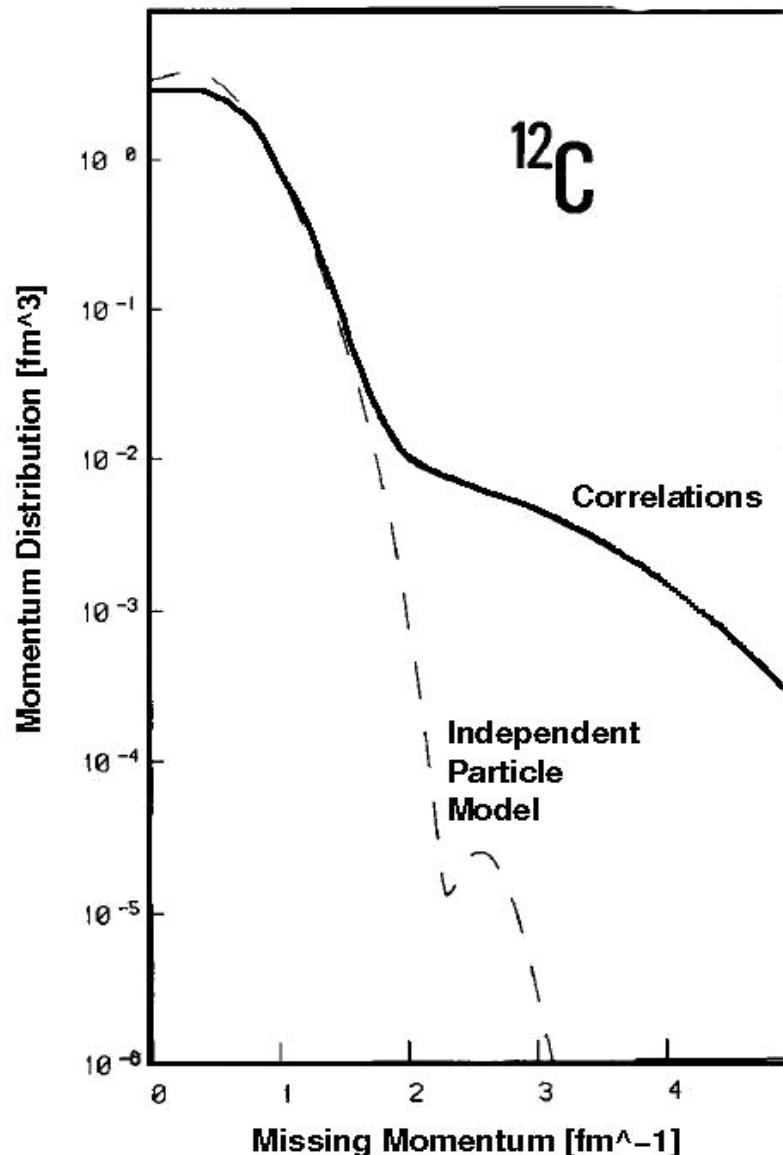
**Independent-Particle Shell-Model**  
is based upon the assumption that  
each nucleon moves independently  
in an average potential (**mean field**)  
induced by the surrounding nucleons

The (e,e'p) data for knockout of  
valence and deeply bound orbits in  
nuclei gives spectroscopic factors that  
are **60 – 70%** of the mean field  
prediction.



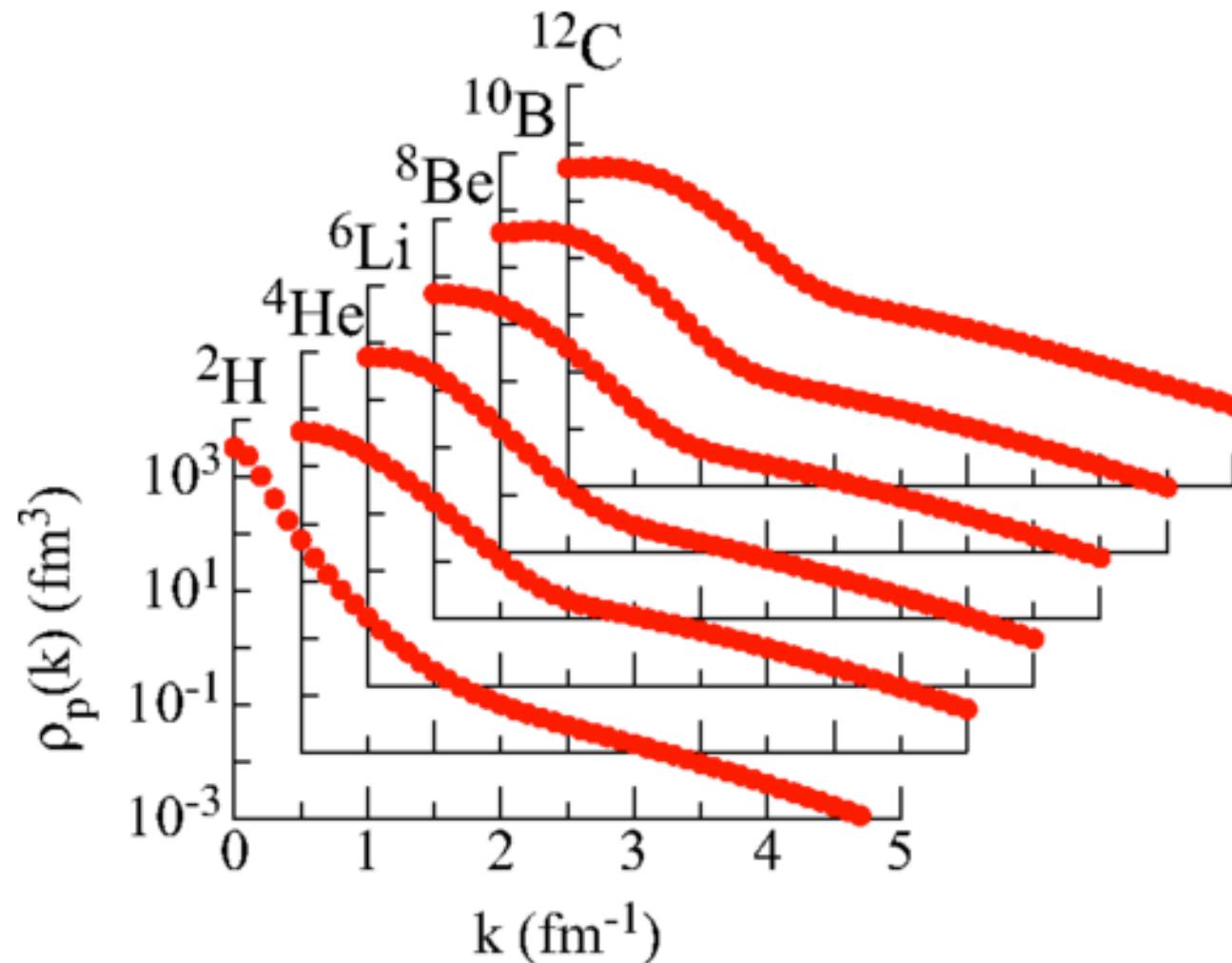
# Classic Momentum Distribution

O. Benhar et al., Phys. Lett. **B** 177 (1986) 135.



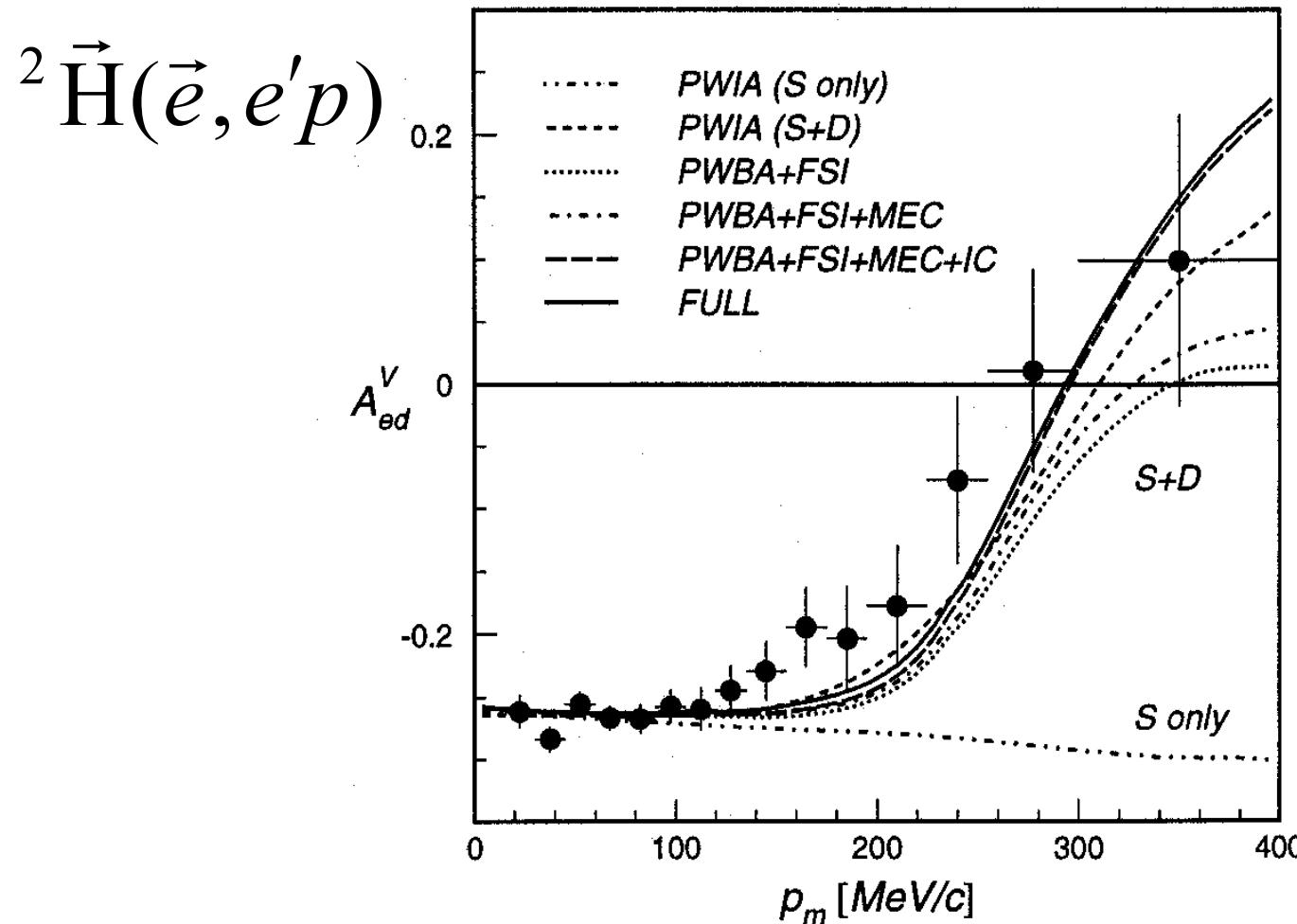
# Modern AV18 and Urbana-X Results

R. Wiringa, R. Schiavilla, S. Pieper, and J. Carlson, Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 024305.



# Deuteron Asymmetry Data

I. Passchier *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88** (2002)102302.



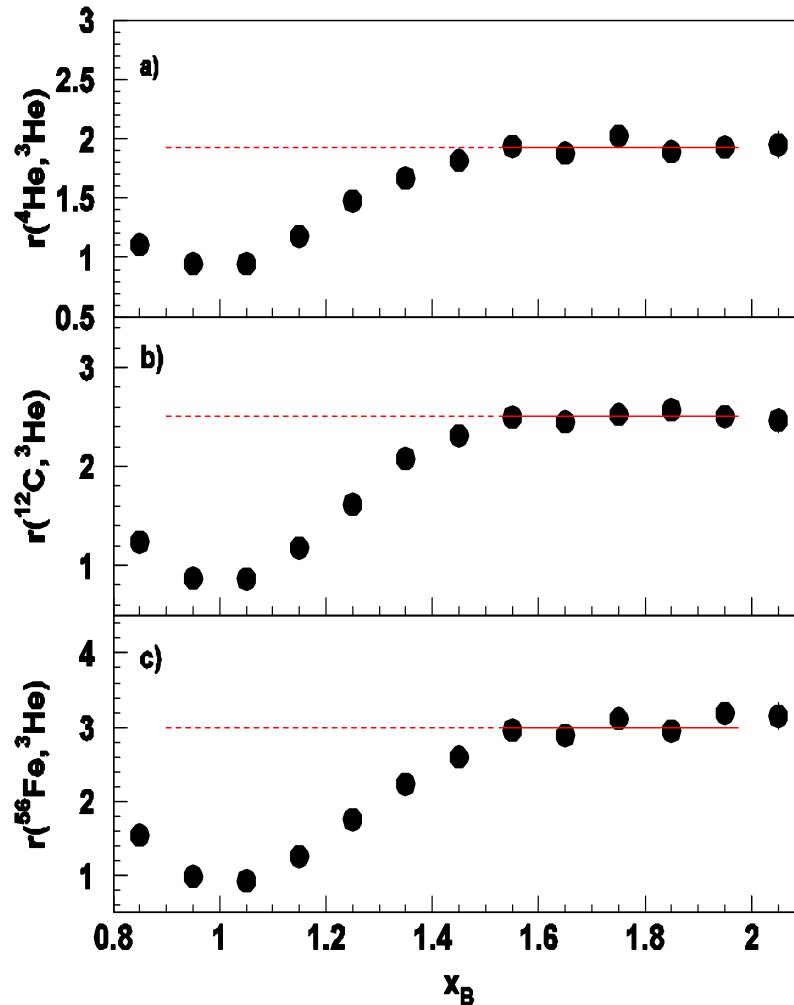
$$Q^2 = 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$x_B = 1$$

# Nuclear Scaling Plateaus from CLAS

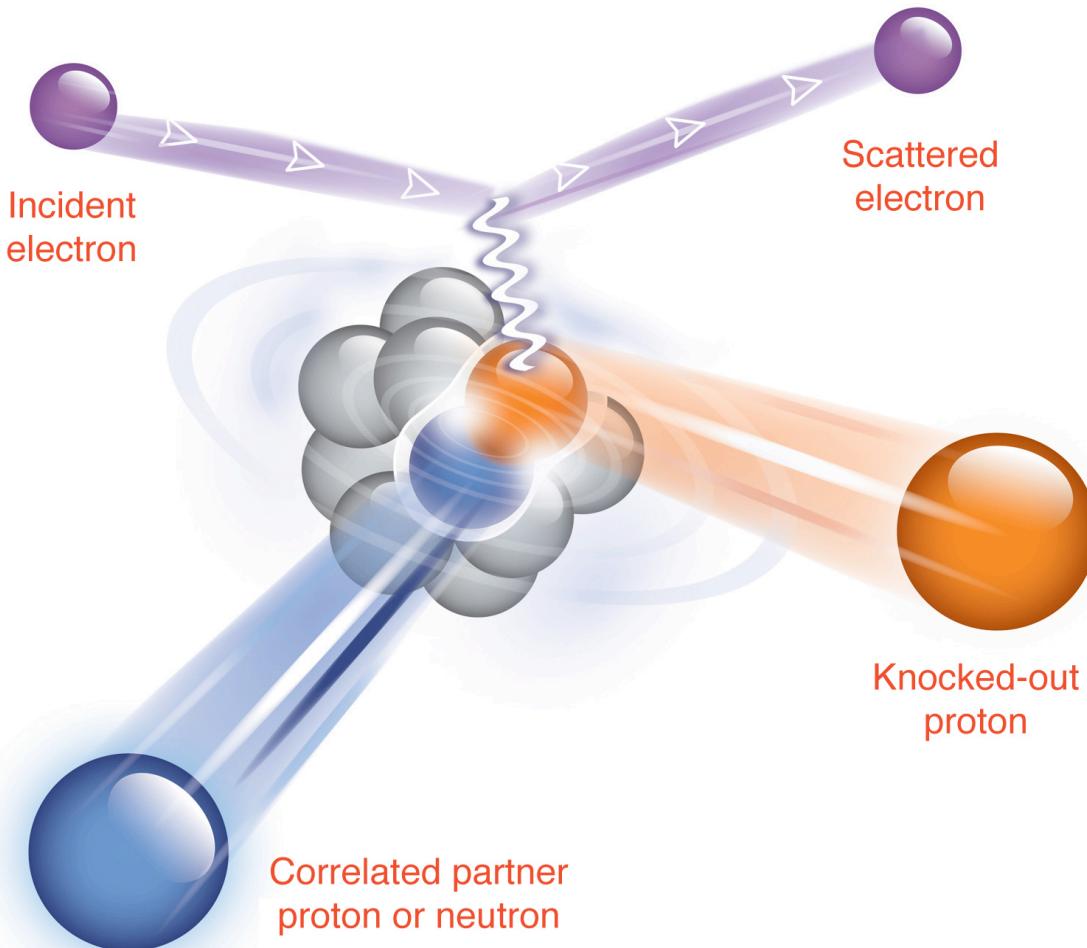
K. Sh. Egiyan *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **68** (2003) 014313.

Originally done with SLAC data by Frankfurt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **48** (1993) 2451.



# Coincidence ( $e, e' pN$ ) Measurement

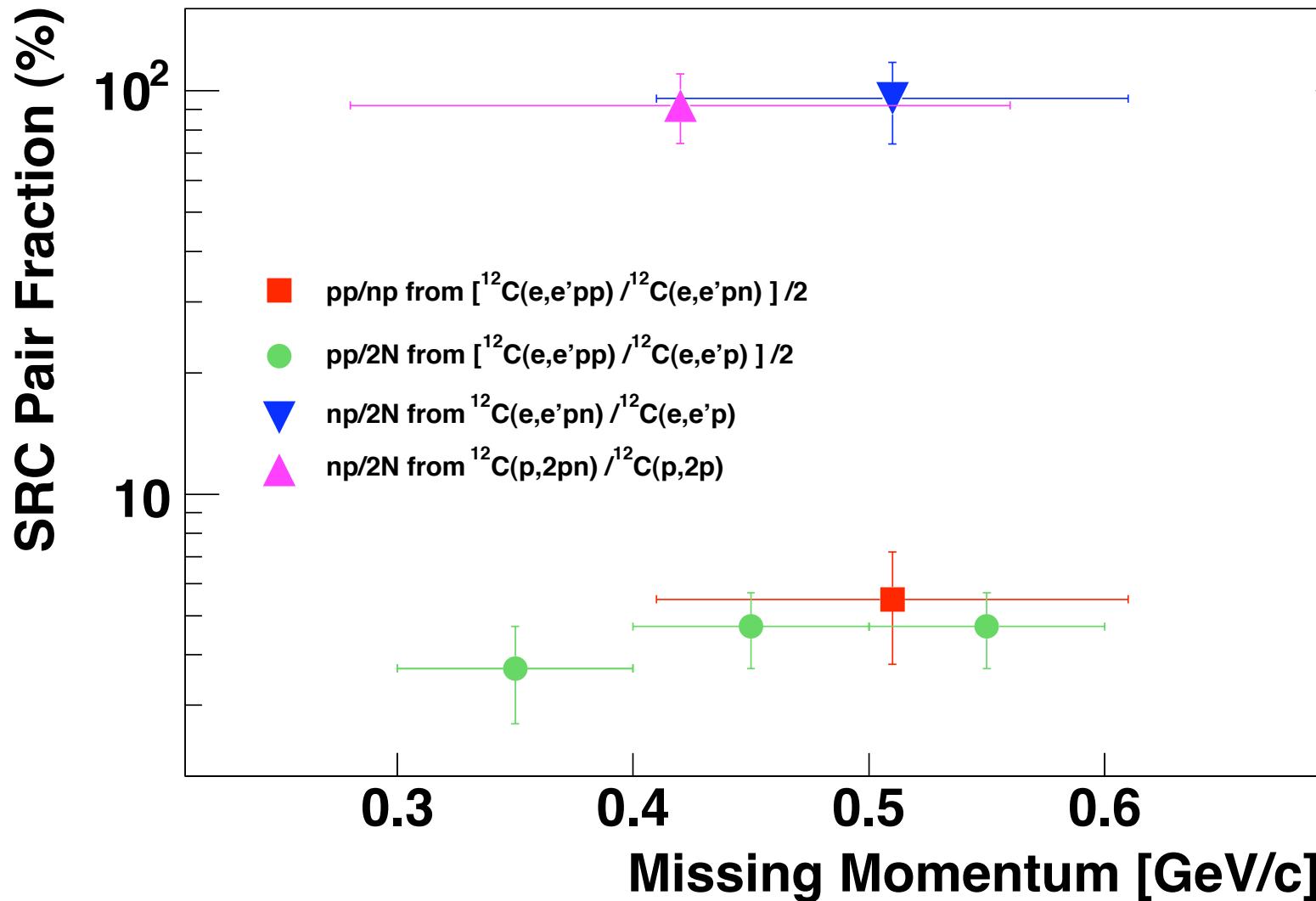
To study nucleon pairs and the fraction that contribute to momentum tail.



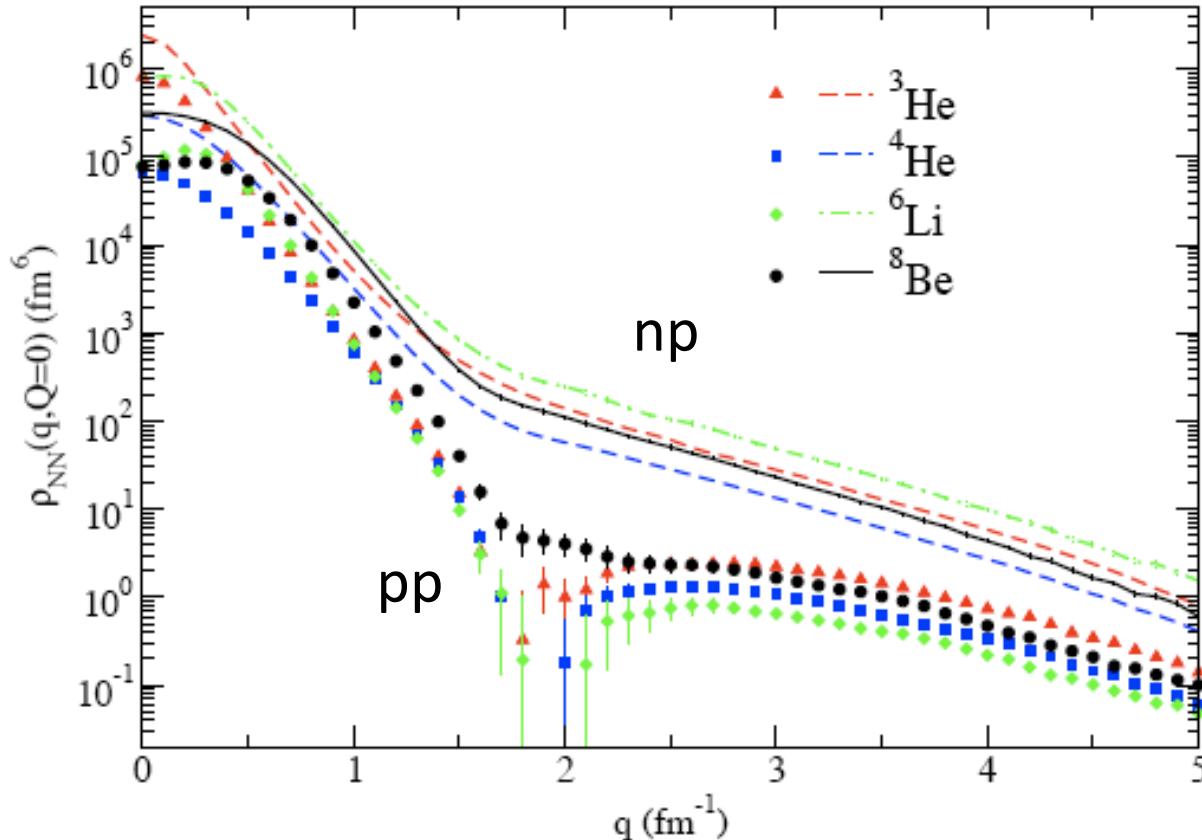
$x > 1$ ,  $Q^2 = 1.5 \text{ [GeV/c}^2]$  and missing momentum of 500 MeV/c

# High $p_m$ ( $e,e'p$ ) events have recoiling neutrons.

R. Subedi *et al.*, Science **320** (2008) 1476.



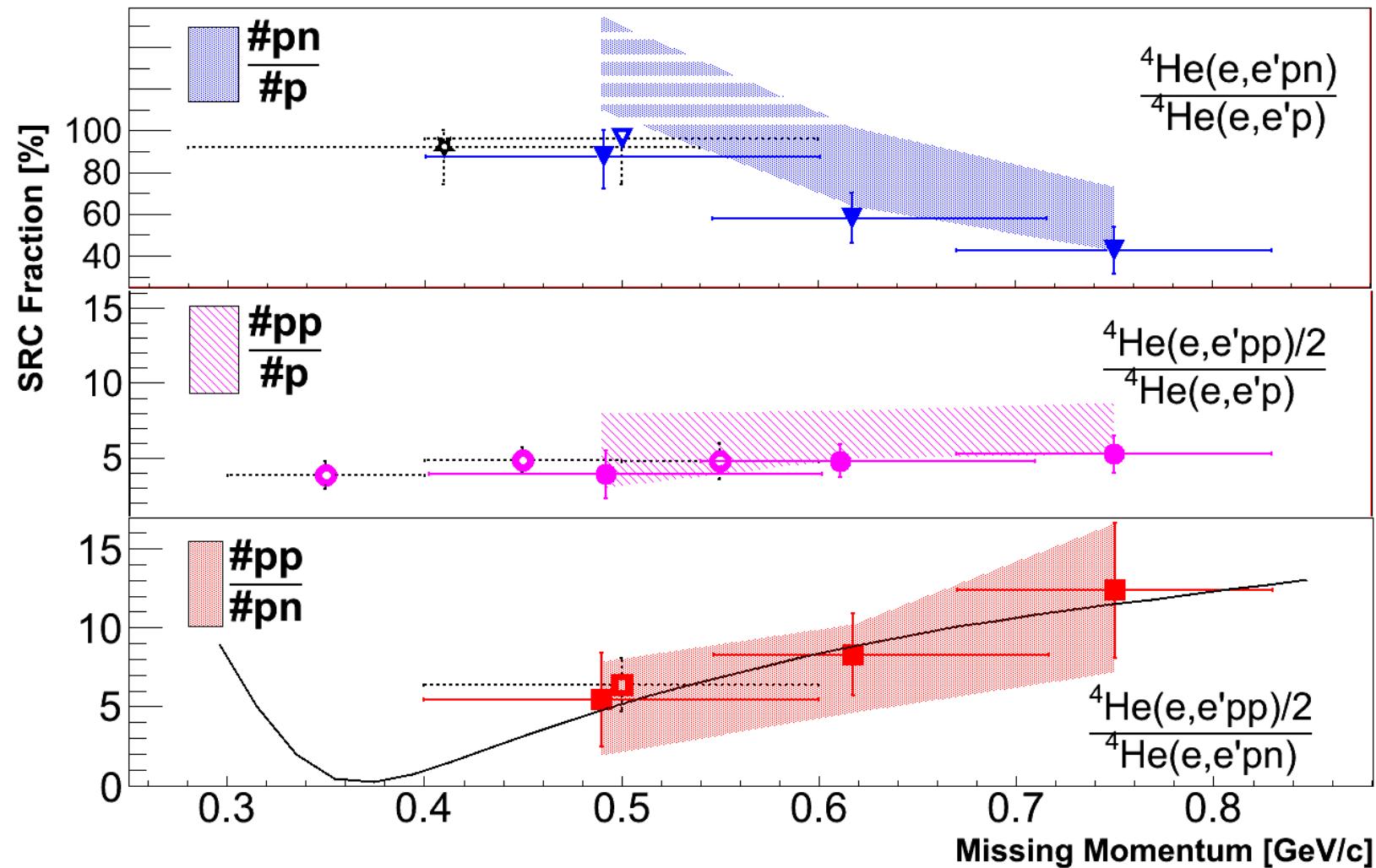
# Importance of Correlations



- R. Schiavilla *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 98 (2007) 132501.
- M. Sargsian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C (2005) 044615.
- M. Alvioli *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 (2008) 162503.

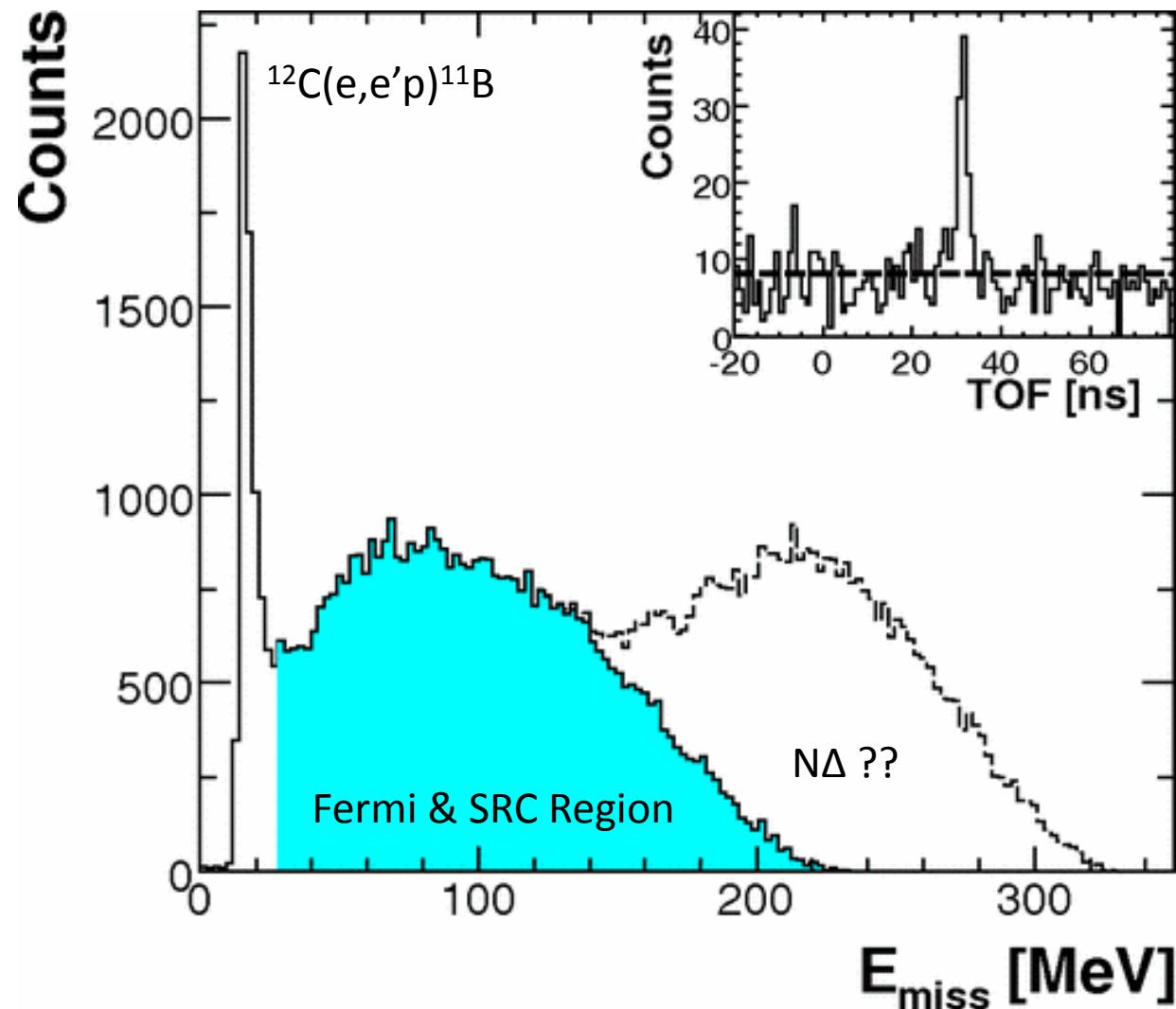
# 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation ${}^4\text{He}(e,e'pn)$ Results

I. Korover et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **113** (2014) 022501.

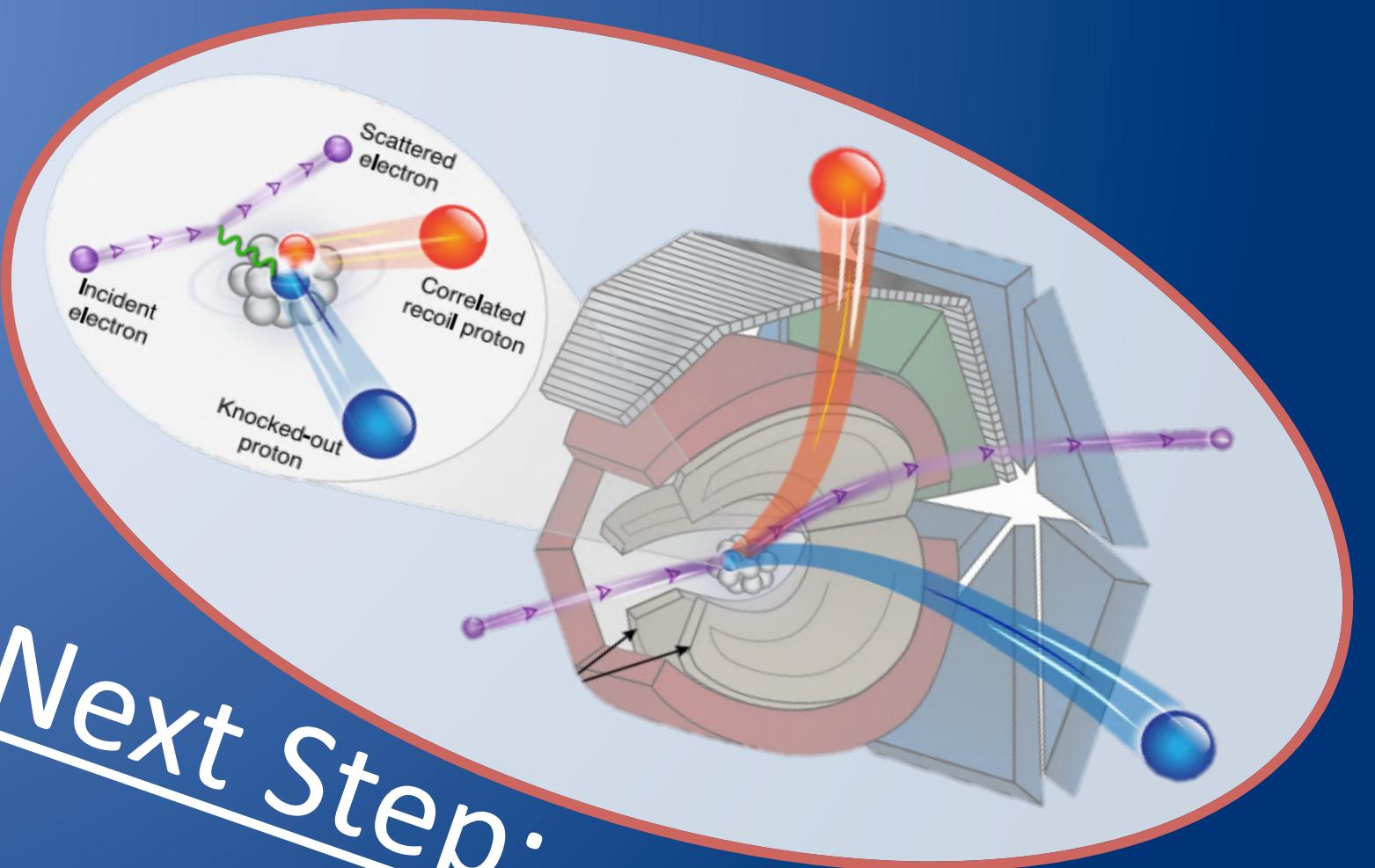


# Large $E_{\text{miss}}$ $^{12}\text{C}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p})$ Events

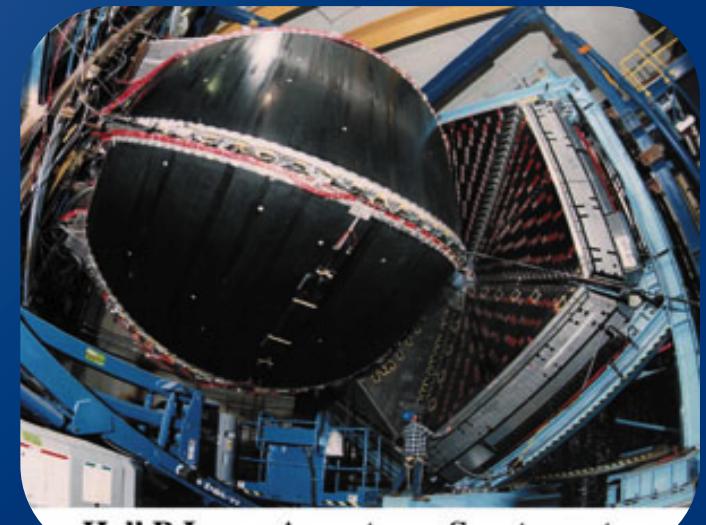
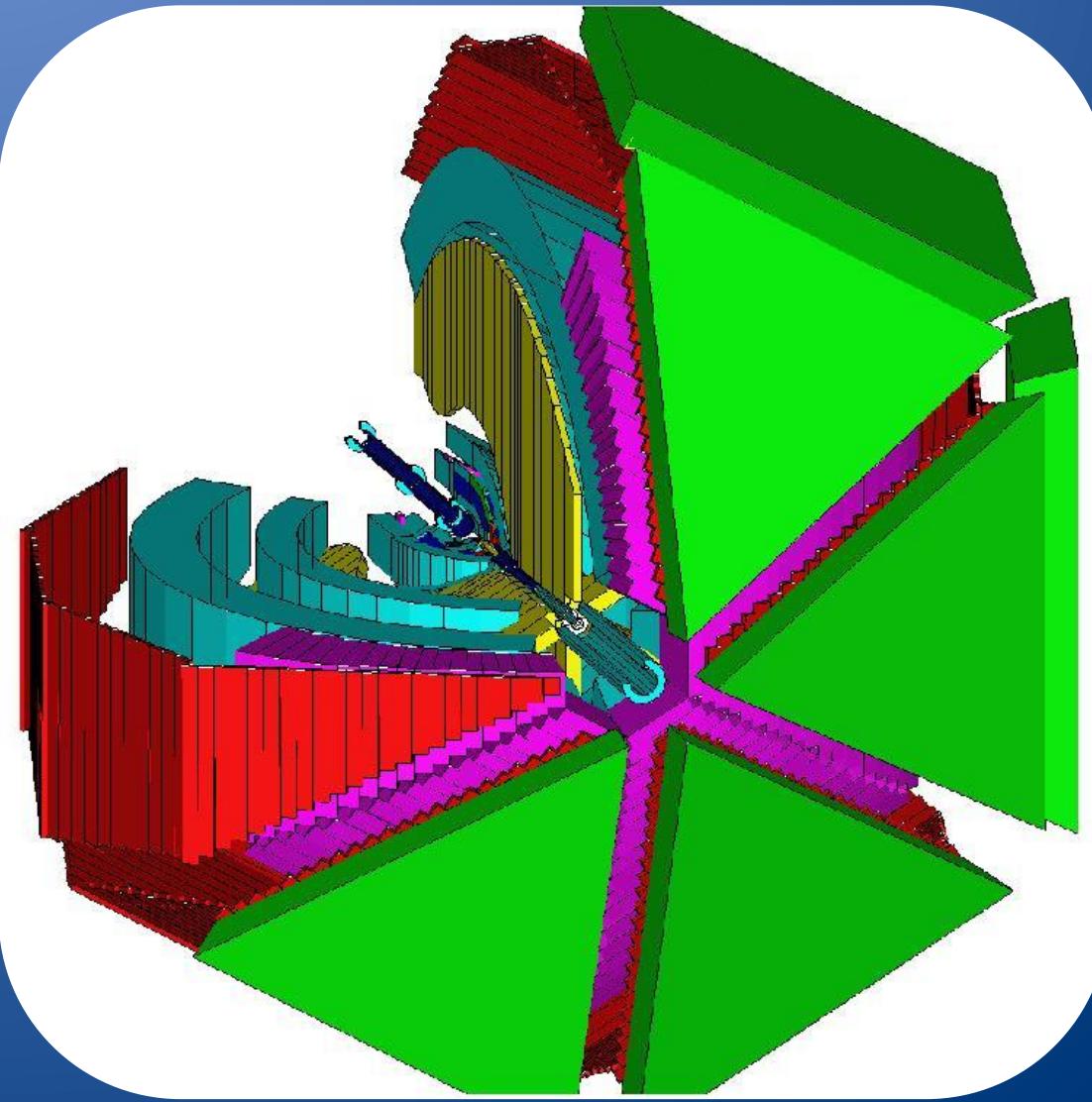
R. Shneor *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. **99** (2007) 072501.



# The Next Step: Heavy Nuclei



# CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer [CLAS]



Hall B Large Acceptance Spectrometer

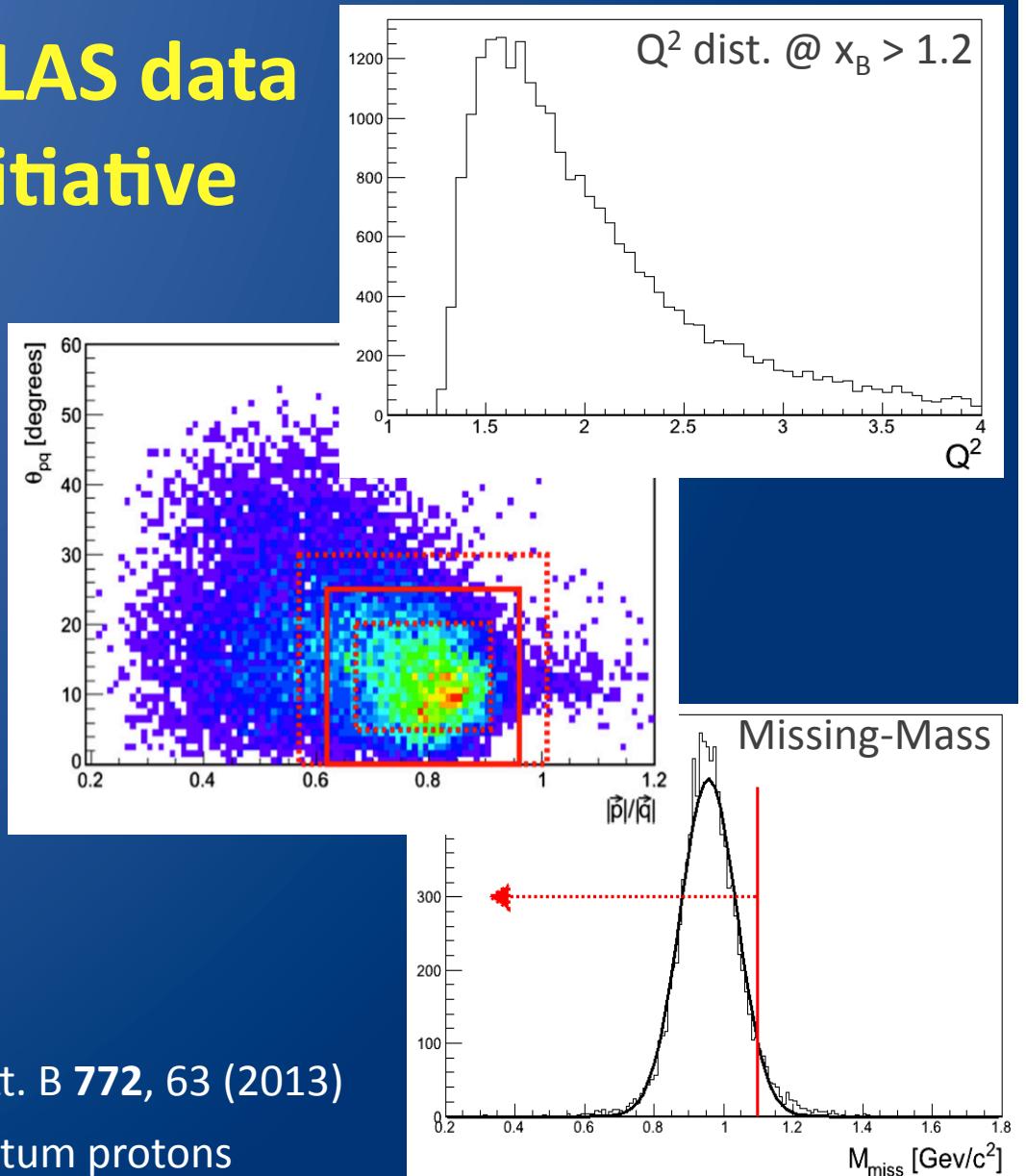
Open ( $e, e'$ ) trigger, Large-Acceptance, Low luminosity ( $\sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ )

# Mining CLAS Data for SRCs

Reanalyzed existing CLAS data  
via a data-mining initiative

5 GeV electrons on  $^{12}\text{C}$ ,  
 $^{27}\text{Al}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}$ , and  $^{208}\text{Pb}$ :

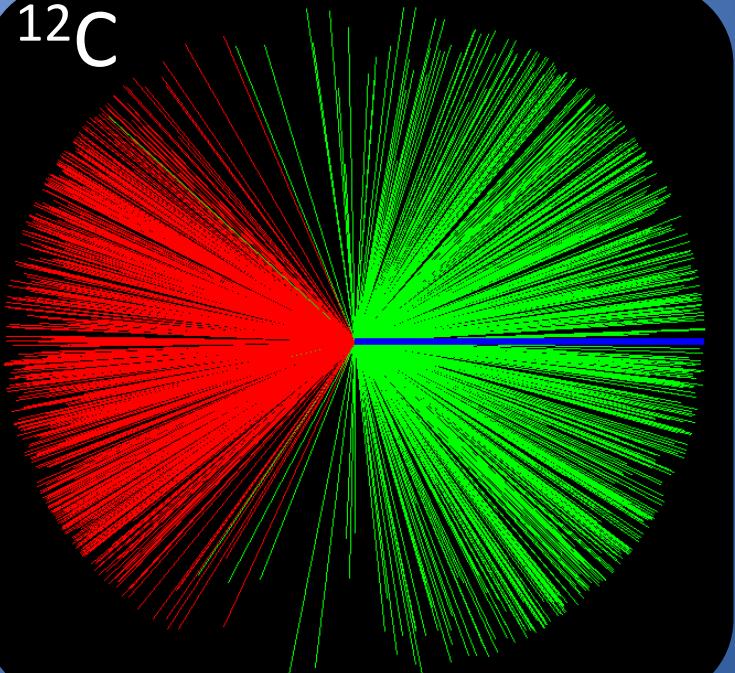
1. Cut  $(e, e' p)$  kinematics to simulate previous measurements\*.
2. Look for a correlated recoil proton.



O. Hen et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B **772**, 63 (2013)

\*Quasielastic knockout of high-initial-momentum protons

$^{12}\text{C}$



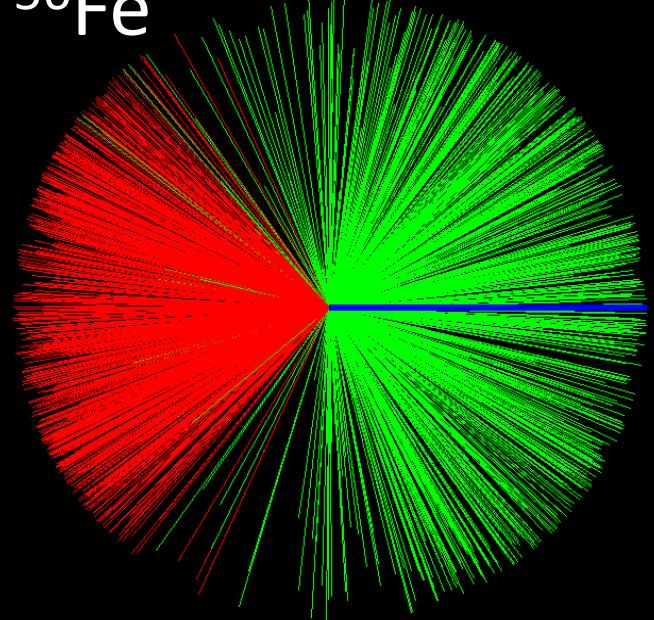
## 3D Reconstruction

$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{\text{miss}}$

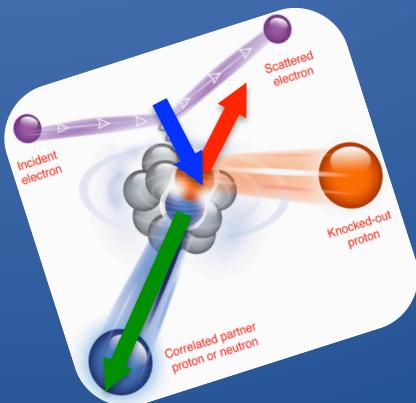
$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{\text{recoil}}$

$\hat{\mathbf{q}}$

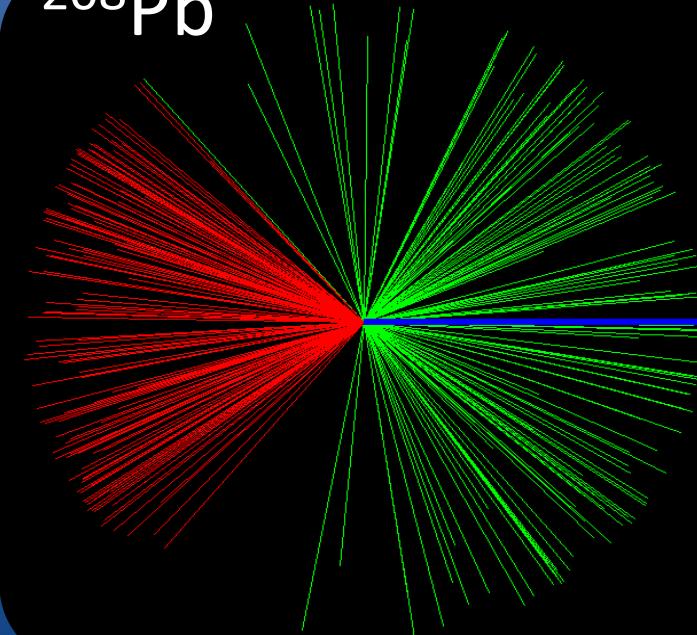
$^{56}\text{Fe}$



$^{208}\text{Pb}$



Back-to-back =  
pairs!

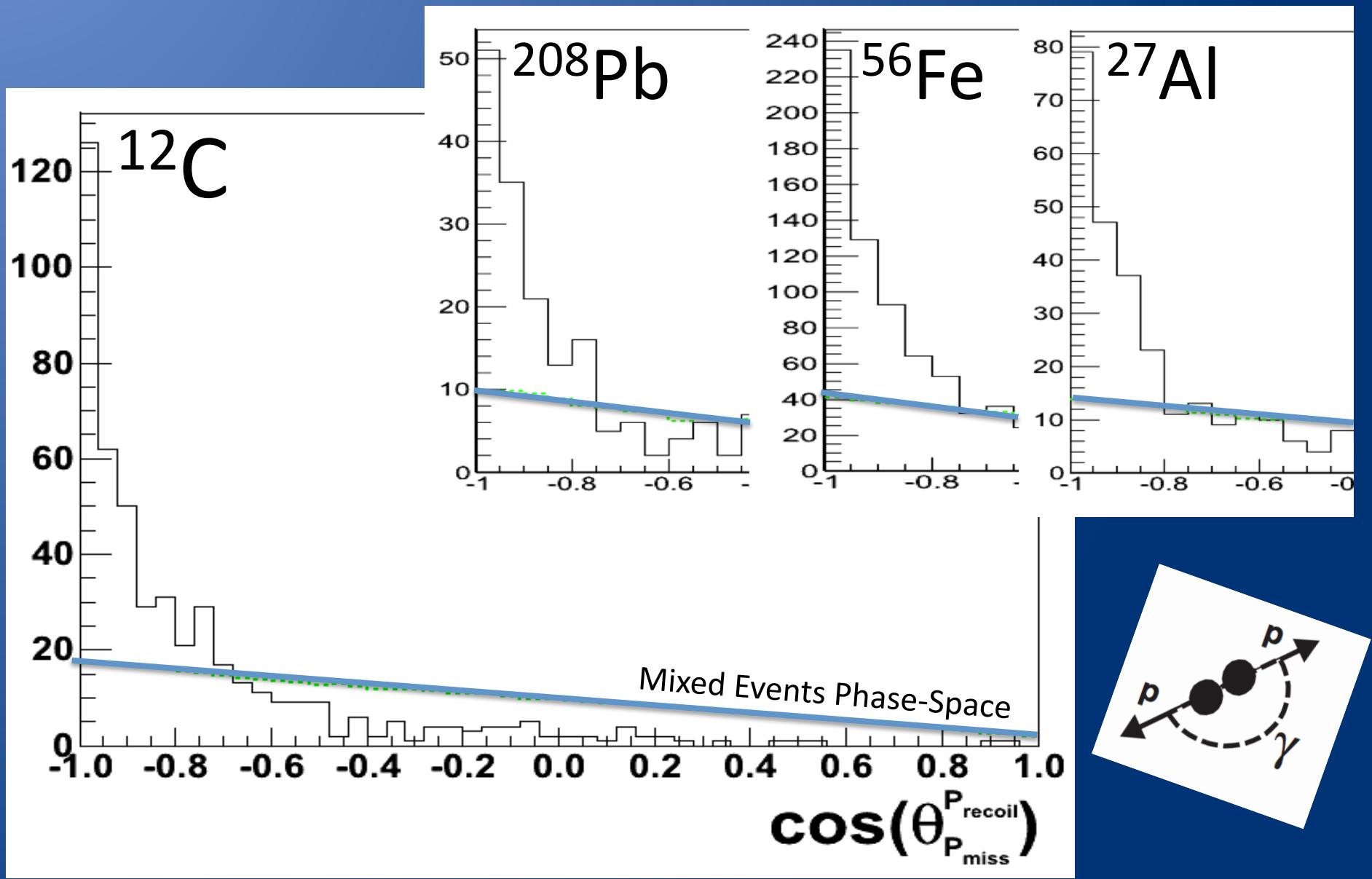


$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{\text{recoil}}$

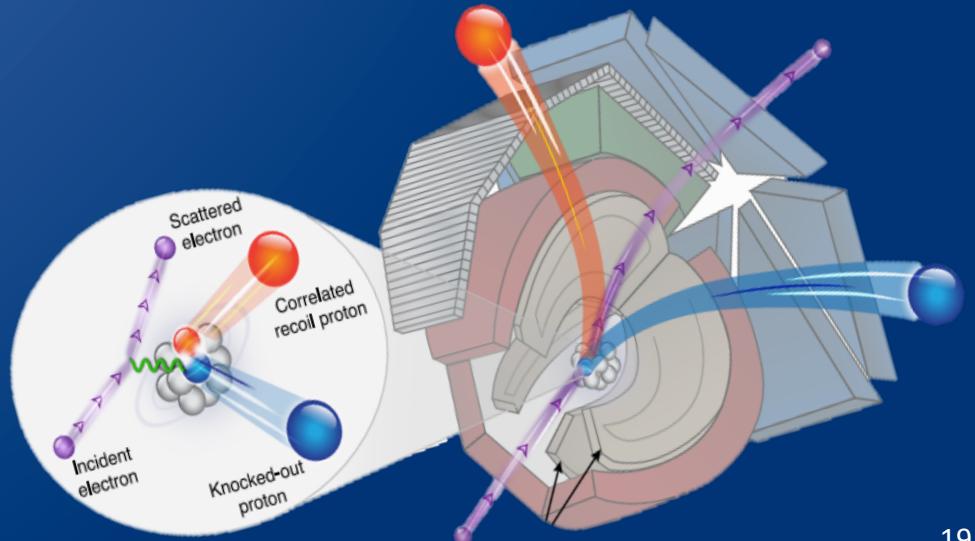
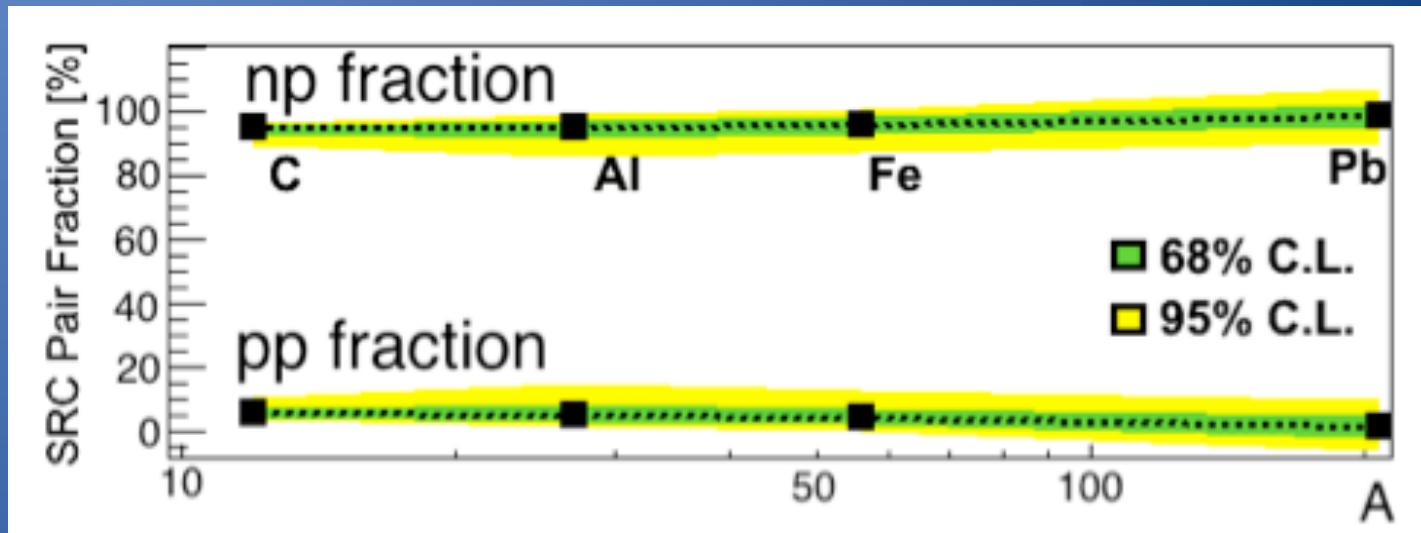
$\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{\text{miss}}$

$\hat{\mathbf{q}}$

# Opening angle



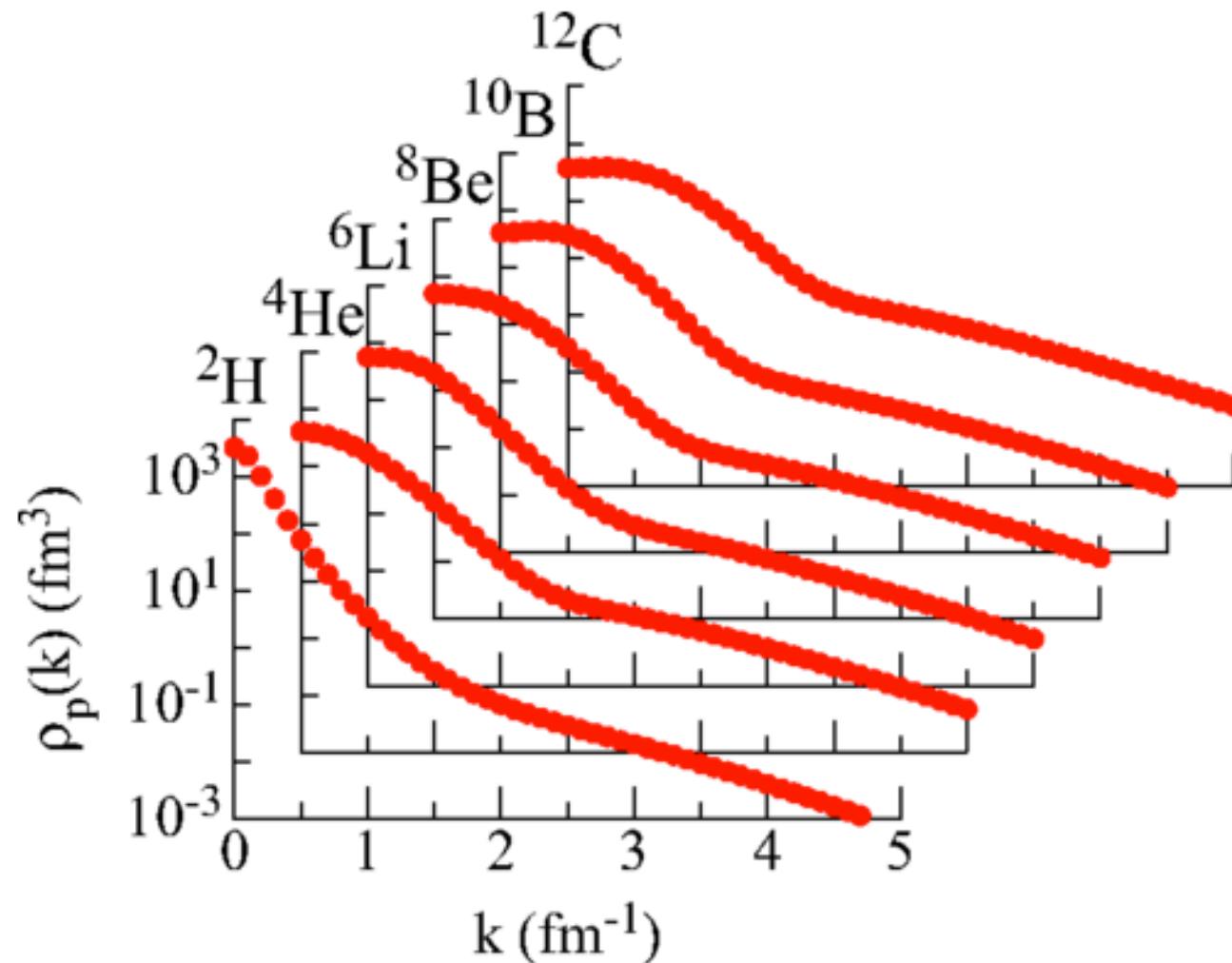
# np-pairs also dominate SRC in *heavy* (*asymmetric*) nuclei



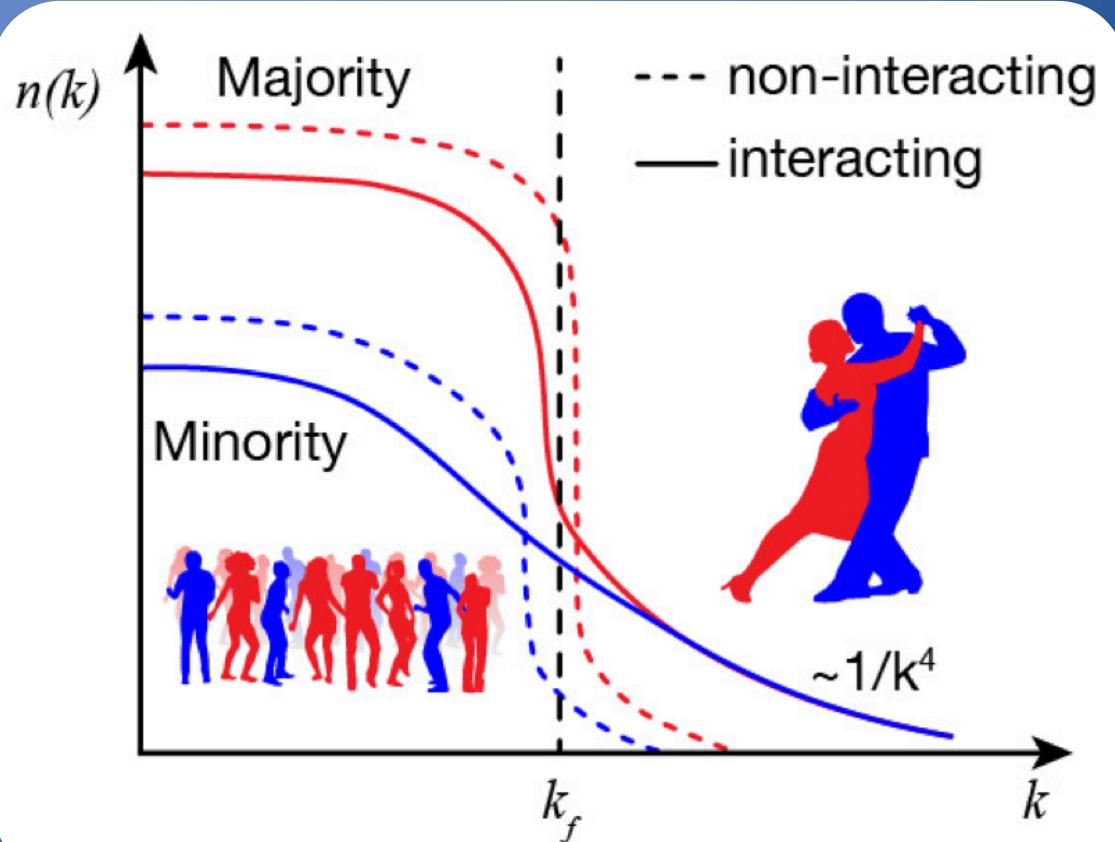
O. Hen *et al.*, Science 346 (2014) 614.

# Modern AV18 and Urbana-X Results

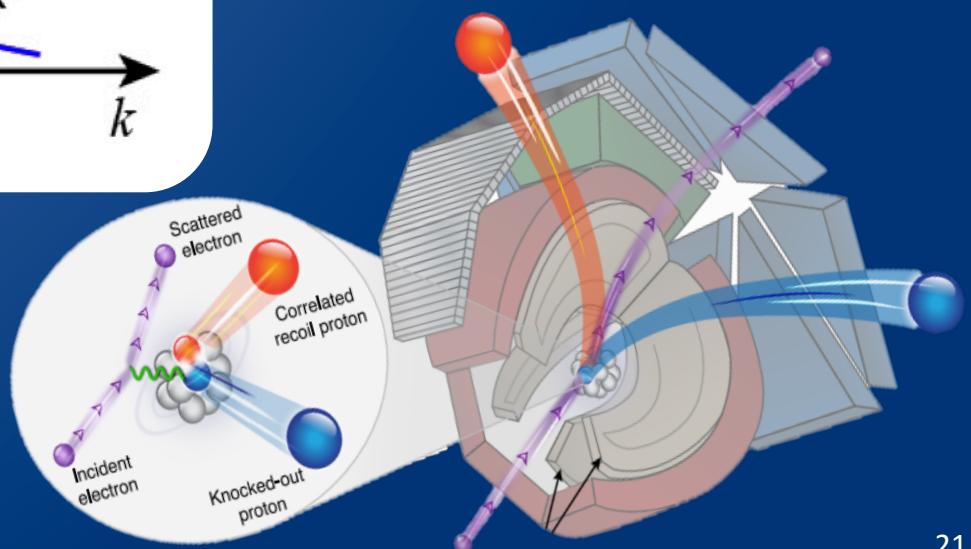
R. Wiringa, R. Schiavilla, S. Pieper, and J. Carlson, Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 024305.



# Kinetic Energy Sharing in Asymmetric Nuclei



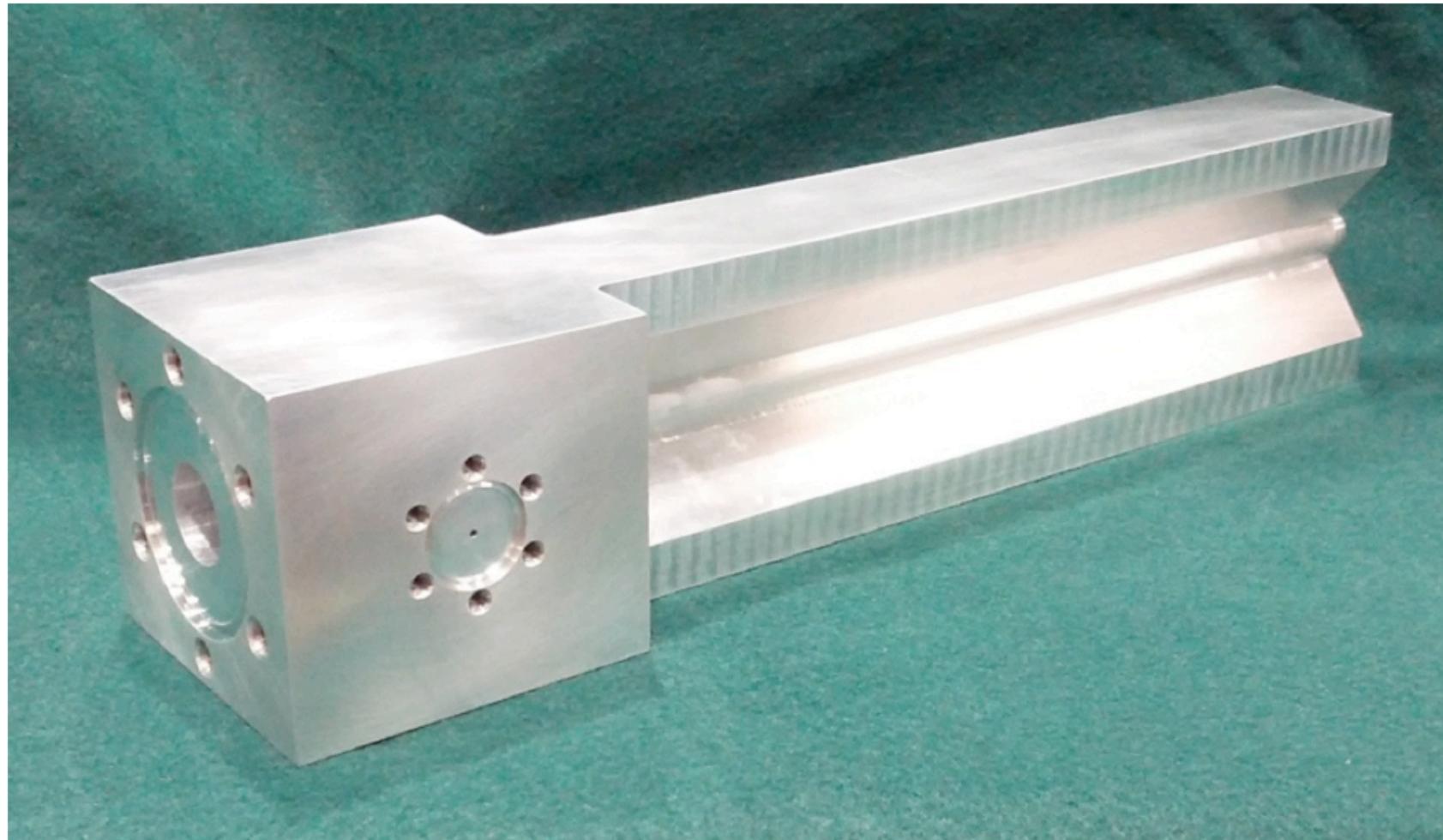
Momentum  
distribution of  
imbalanced two-  
component Fermi  
system



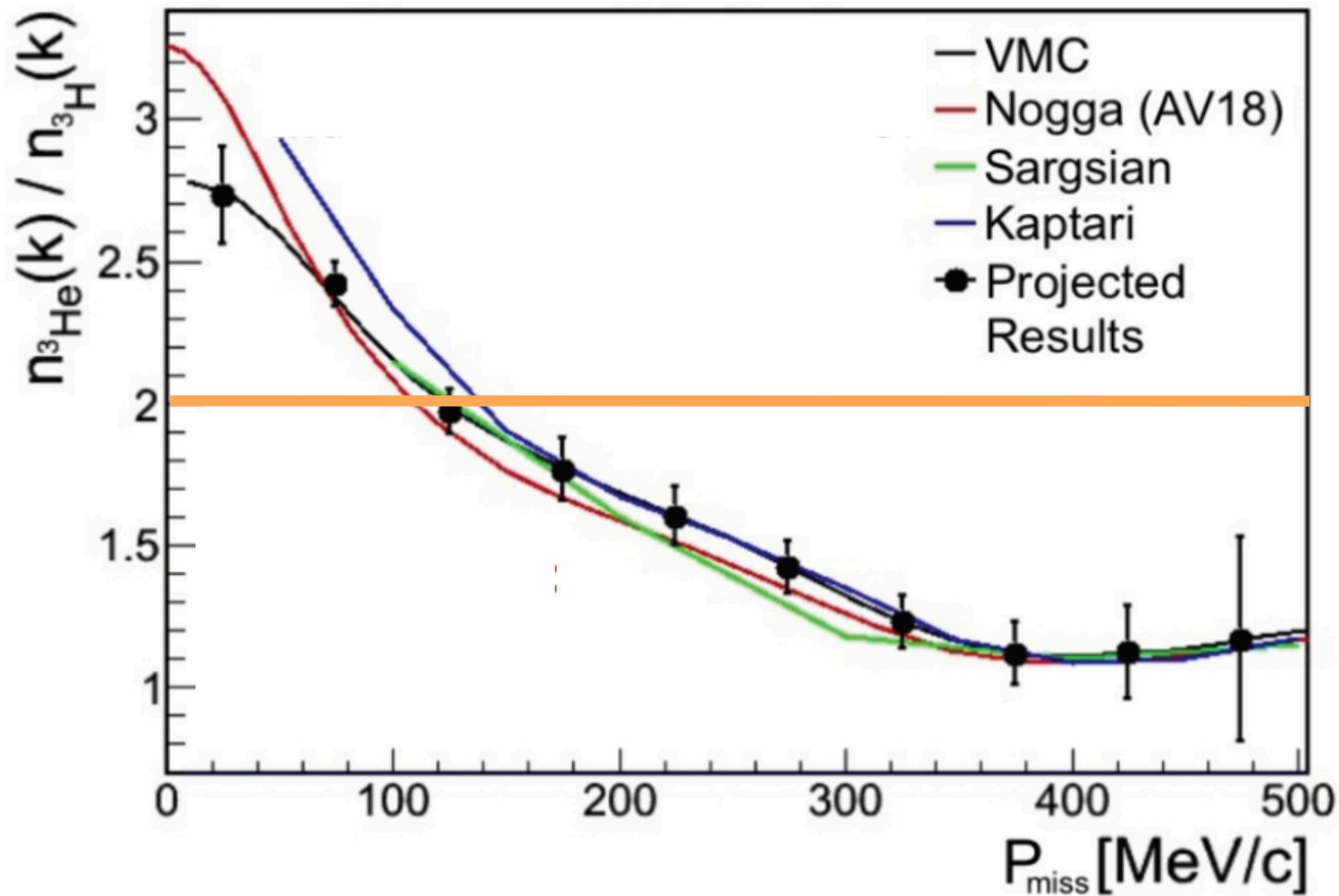
O. Hen *et al.*, Science 346 (2014) 614.

# Upcoming ${}^3\text{He}/{}^3\text{H}$ Experiments

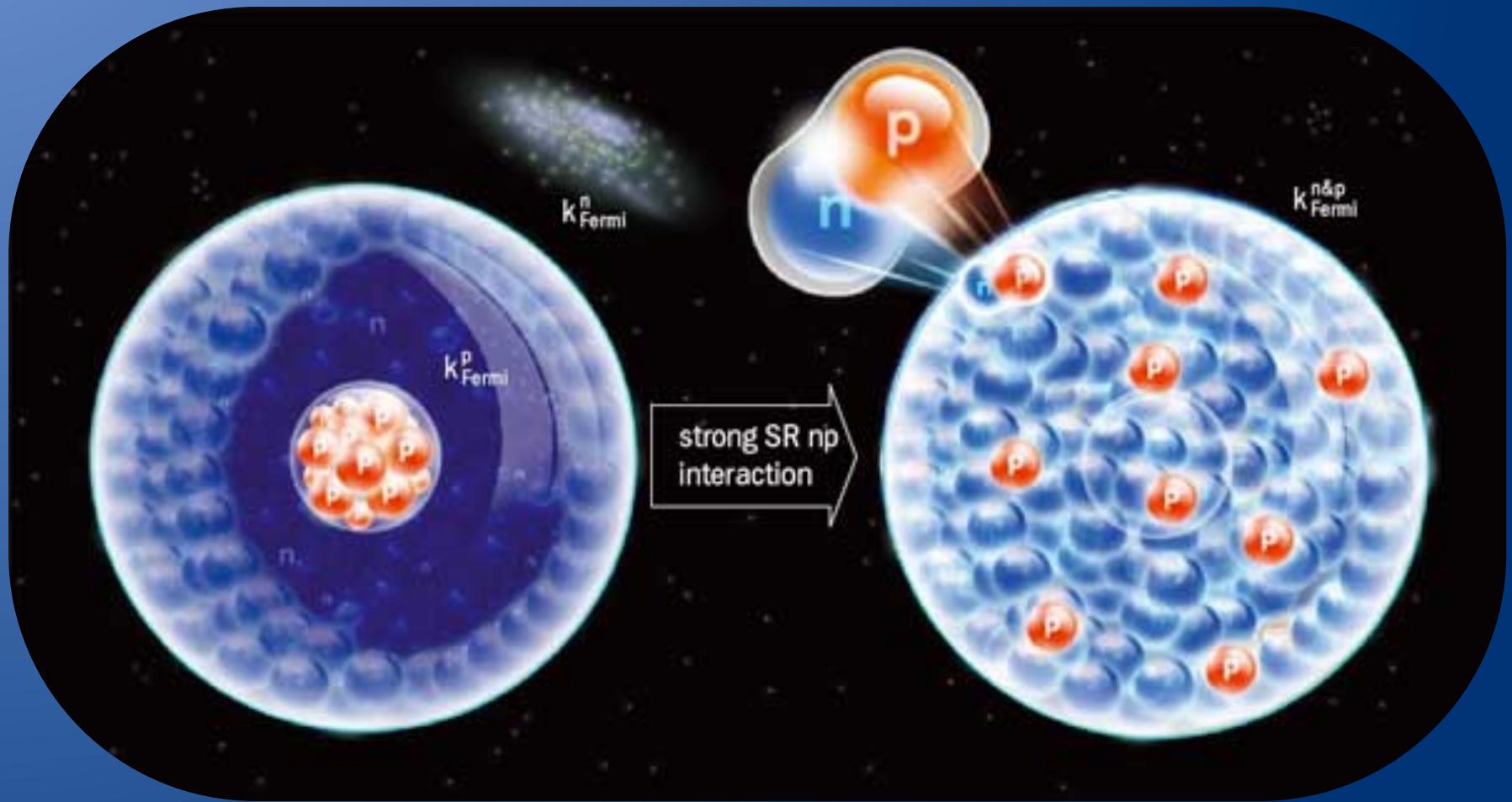
Target Designed by David Meekins



# ${}^3\text{He}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p})/{}^3\text{H}(\text{e},\text{e}'\text{p})$ Ratio

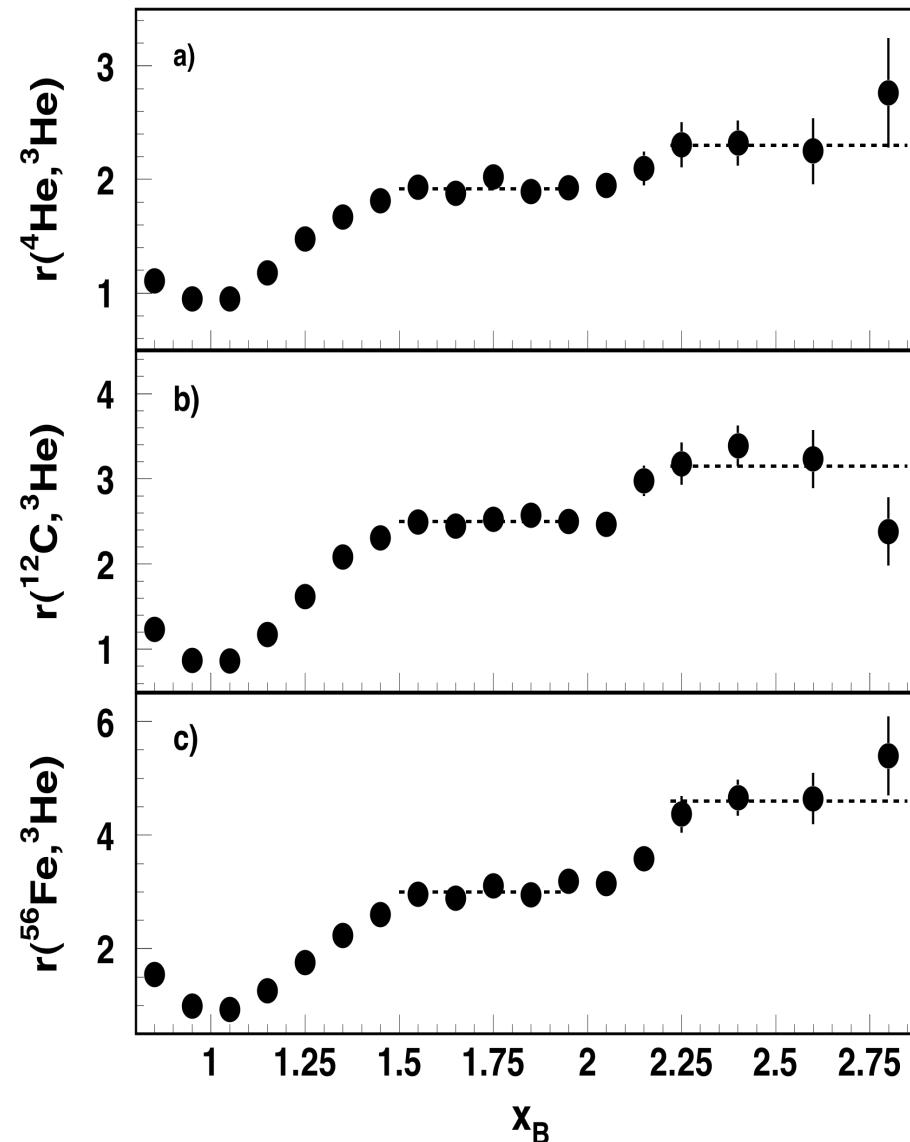


# Correlations in Heavy Nuclei

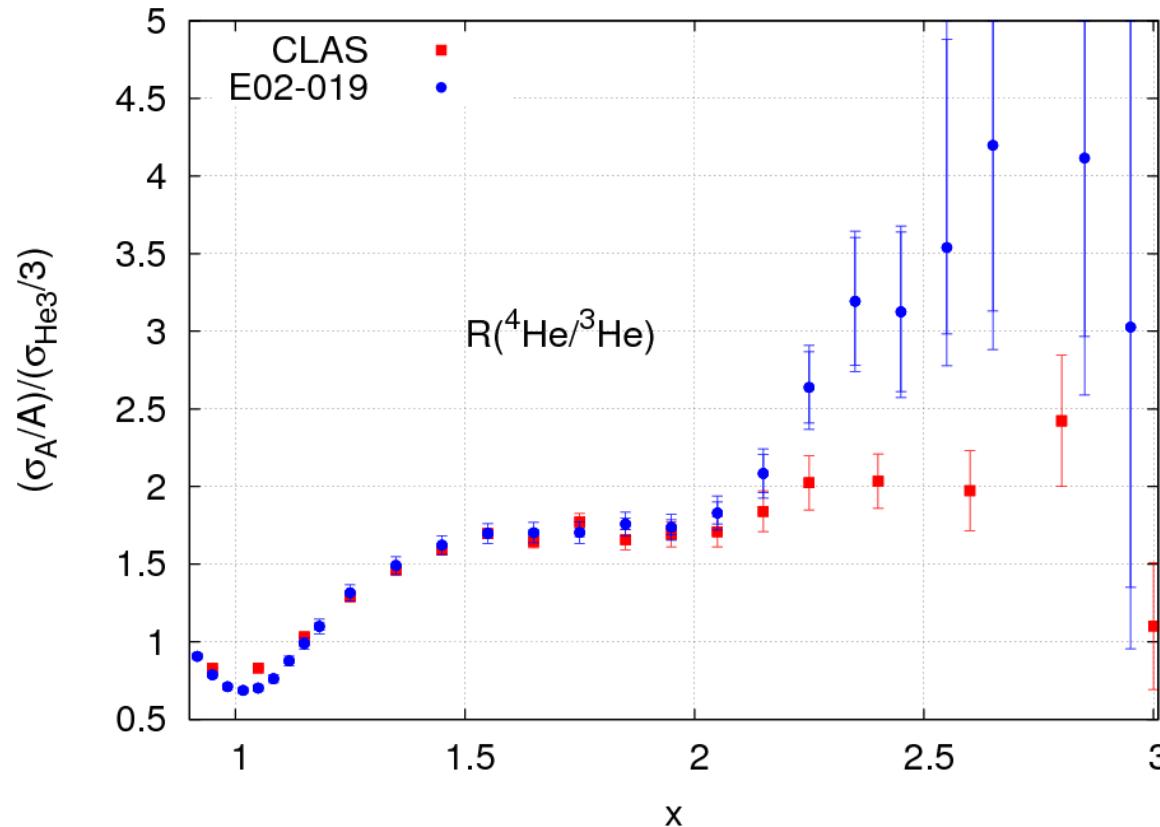


# Three Nucleon Correlations

K. Sh. Egiyan *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96** (2006) 082501.



# BUT Hall B $x > 2$ doesn't agree with Hall C

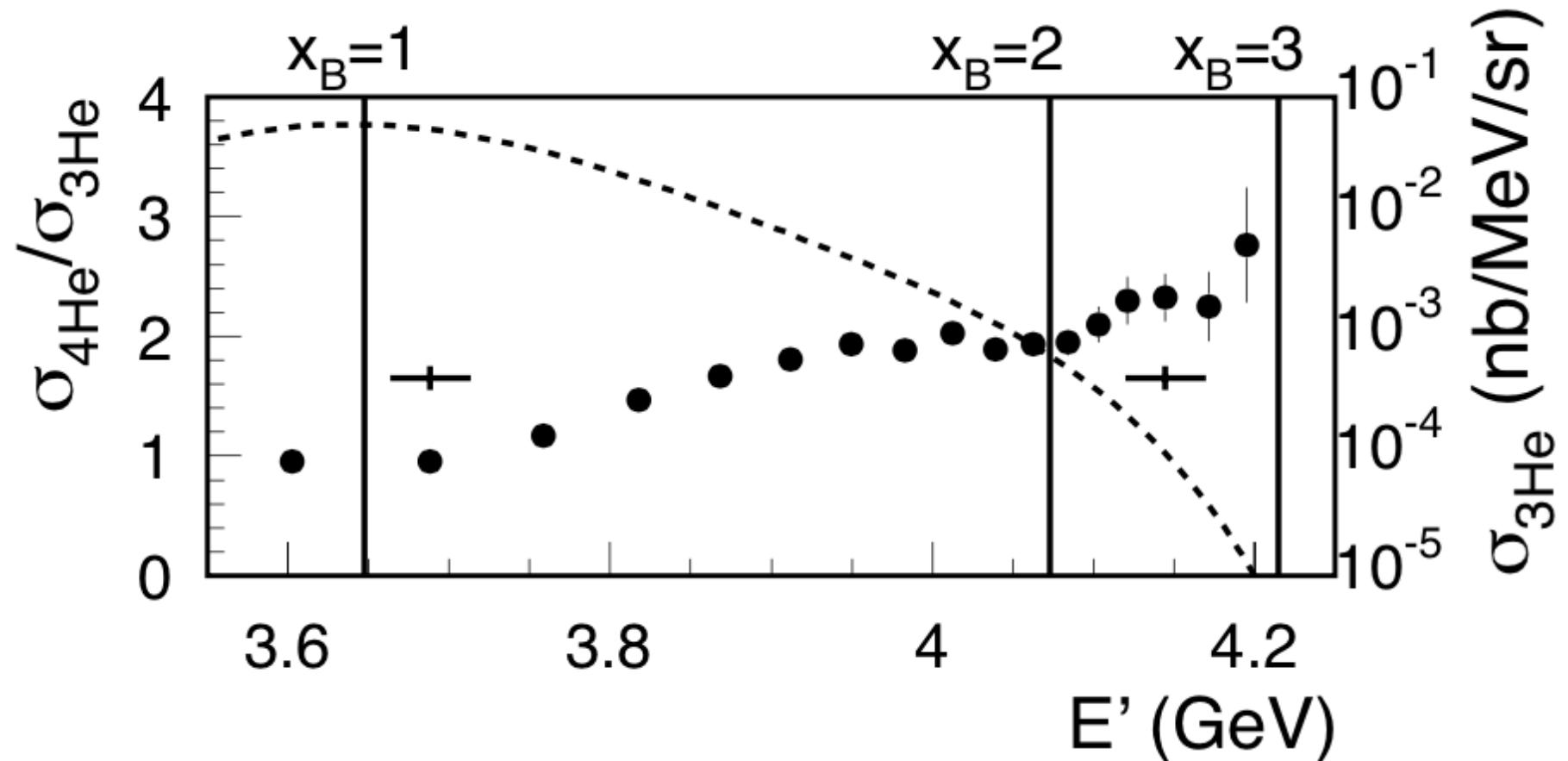


CLAS: 1.4 - 2.6 [GeV/c]<sup>2</sup>  
Hall C: 2.5 – 3.0 [GeV/c]<sup>2</sup>

- Excellent agreement for  $x \leq 2$
- Very different shape and error bars in the  $x > 2$  region
- **Time for a third measurement!**

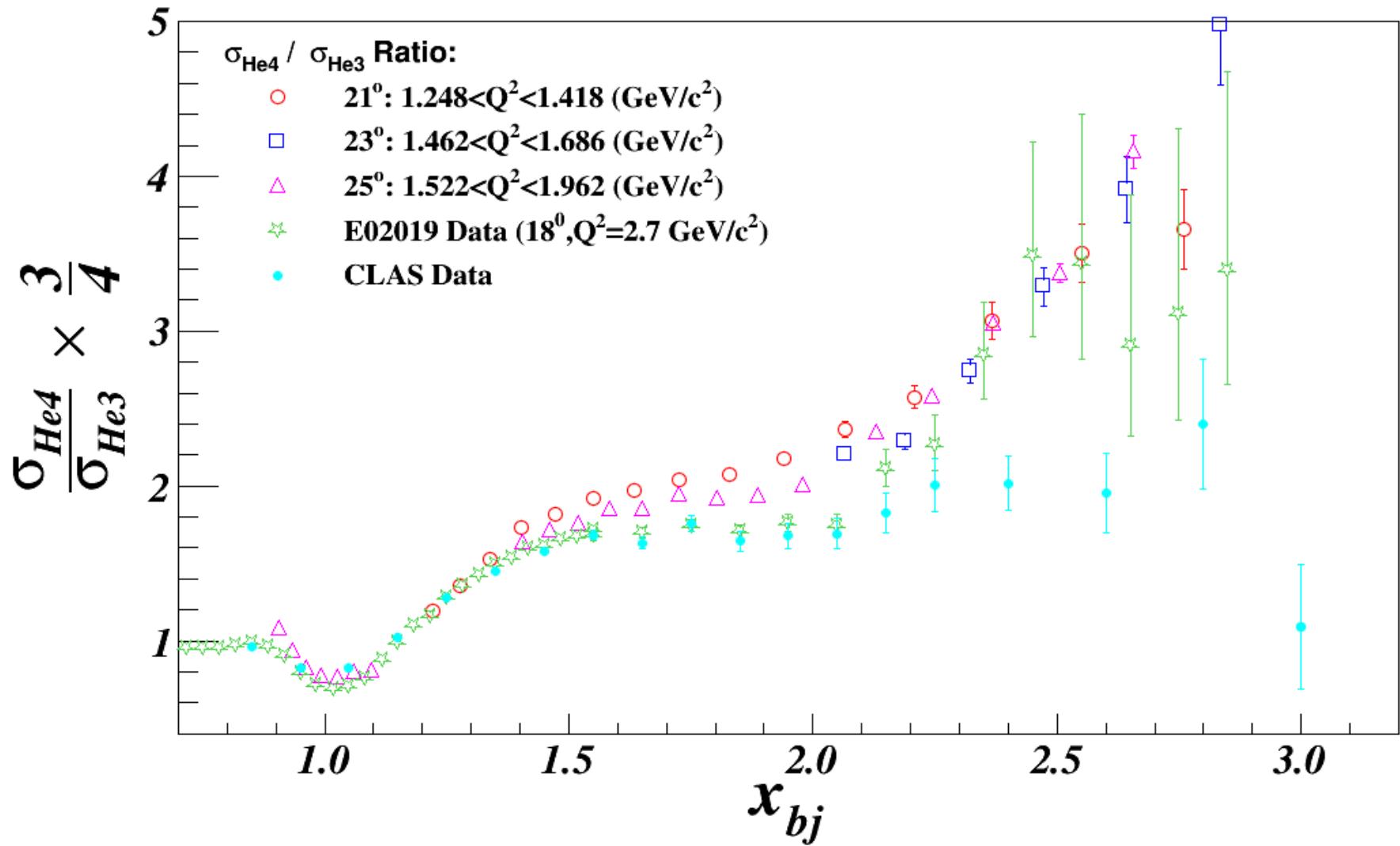
# Plotting Egiyan *et al.* Results vs. $E'$

D. Higinbotham and O. Hen, Accepted by Phys. Rev. Lett. April 2015



# Preliminary Hall A Data with B & C

Analysis by Zhihong Ye.



NOTE: CLAS  $x > 2.4$  errors are small compared to the Hall C  $x > 2.4$  errors.

# Summary

- Independent particle model over predicts  $A(e,e'p)A-1$  cross sections and pointed to the need for high momentum particles in the initial-state.
- BUT one cannot directly measure initial-states, so the electron community problem was how see the effect without getting dominated by reaction mechanisms (MEC, FSI, etc.)
- Many Jefferson Lab experiments,  $(e,e')$  ratios as well as  $(e,e'pN)$ , have clearly shown evidence of high momentum initial-states via  $x>1$  scaling plateaus as well as proton-neutron dominance above the Fermi momentum.
- Simple signature of three nucleon-correlations is proving elusive.
- Many New Nuclear Structure Experiments and Results Coming, including  $^3H$  &  $^3He$ ,  $^{40}Ca$  &  $^{48}Ca$  and  $^{40}Ar(e,e'p)$ .

# EMC-SRC Correlation

