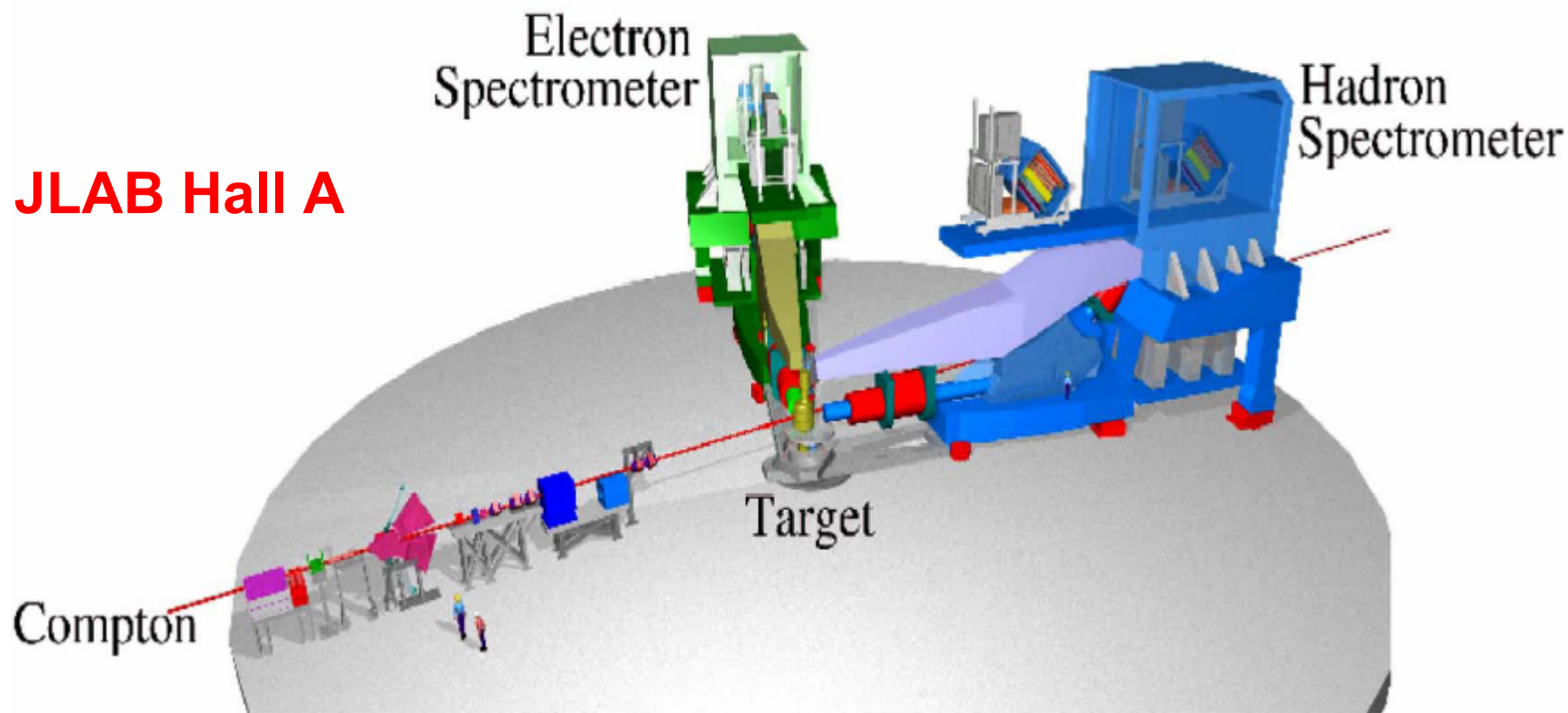


Nuclear Structure and Dynamics in the $^3\text{He}(e, e'p)d$ and $^3\text{He}(e, e'p)pn$ Reactions

JLAB Hall A



Two high resolution spectrometers ($\delta p/p \approx 10^{-4}$); $\delta\Omega = 6$ msr
High current, high polarization ($\approx 80\%$) cw beam
High pressure ^3He target - luminosity $\approx 10^{38}$ cm 2 sec $^{-1}$
Focal-plane hadron polarimeter

A(e, e'p)

$$\frac{d^6\sigma}{d\vec{k}'d\vec{p}} = \Gamma_v \mathcal{J} \left[\sigma_T + \epsilon [\sigma_L + \sigma_{TT} \cos(2\phi)] - \sqrt{\frac{Q^2}{2\omega^2}} \sqrt{\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \sigma_{LT} \cos(\phi) \right]$$

$$\sigma_i = v_i R_i$$

$$V_L = \frac{Q^4}{q^4}$$

$$V_T = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$V_{TT} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{q^2}$$

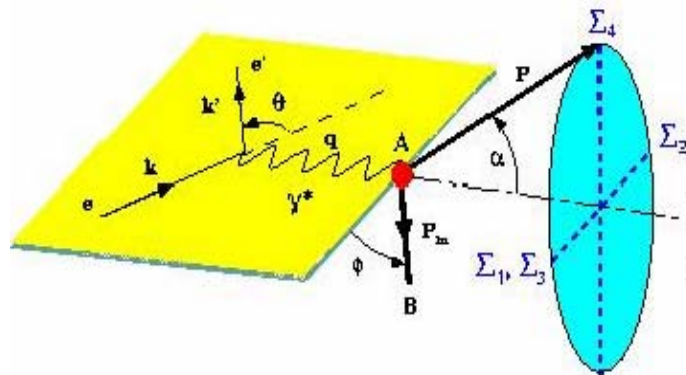
$$V_{LT} = \frac{Q^2}{q^2} \left[\frac{Q^2}{q^2} + \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right]^{1/2}$$

$$R_L = \rho \rho^\dagger$$

$$R_T = J_x J_x^\dagger + J_y J_y^\dagger$$

$$R_{TT} \cos(2\phi) = J_x J_x^\dagger - J_y J_y^\dagger$$

$$R_{LT} \cos(\phi) = -(\rho J_z^\dagger + J_x \rho^\dagger)$$



$$2\epsilon'_1 \sigma_{LT} = -\Sigma_1^r + \Sigma_2^r$$

$$2\epsilon'_1 (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) \sigma_T = [\epsilon'_1 \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_1 \epsilon'_2] \Sigma_1^r + [\epsilon'_1 \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \epsilon'_2] \Sigma_2^r - 2\epsilon'_1 \epsilon_1 \Sigma_3^r$$

$$2\epsilon'_1 (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) [\sigma_L + \sigma_{TT}] = -[\epsilon'_1 + \epsilon'_2] \Sigma_1^r + [\epsilon'_2 - \epsilon'_1] \Sigma_2^r + 2\epsilon_1 \Sigma_3^r$$

$$4\epsilon_1 \sigma_{TT} = \Sigma_1^r + \Sigma_2^r - 2\Sigma_4^r$$

$$\Sigma_i^r = \Sigma_i / [\Gamma_v \mathcal{J}]$$

$$\epsilon'_i = \sqrt{\frac{Q^2}{2\omega^2}} \sqrt{\epsilon_i(1+\epsilon_i)}$$

Kinematics of Measurements

- Fixed electron kinematics:

$$q=1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$\omega=0.837 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\text{quasi-elastic: } x_B \sim 1$$

- “Perpendicular” proton kinematics

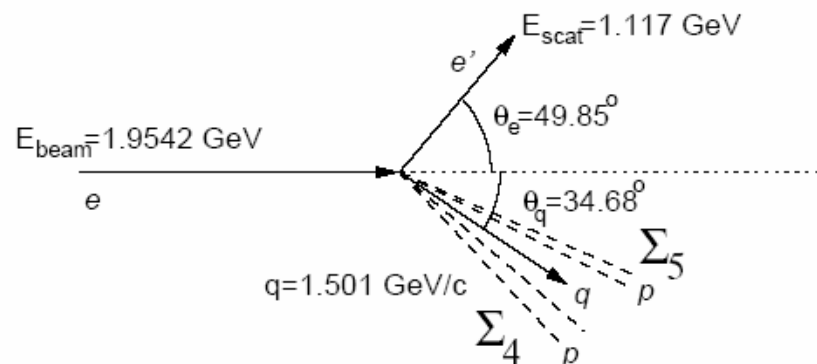
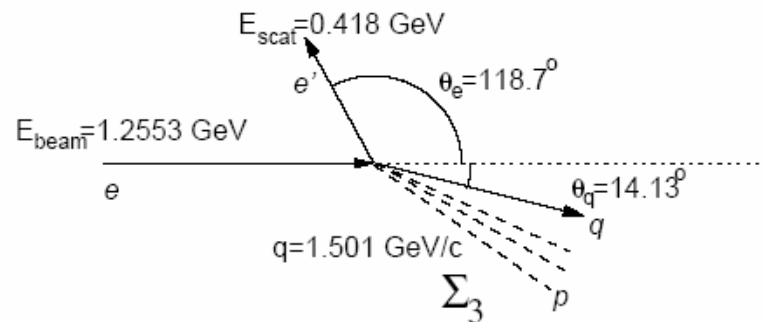
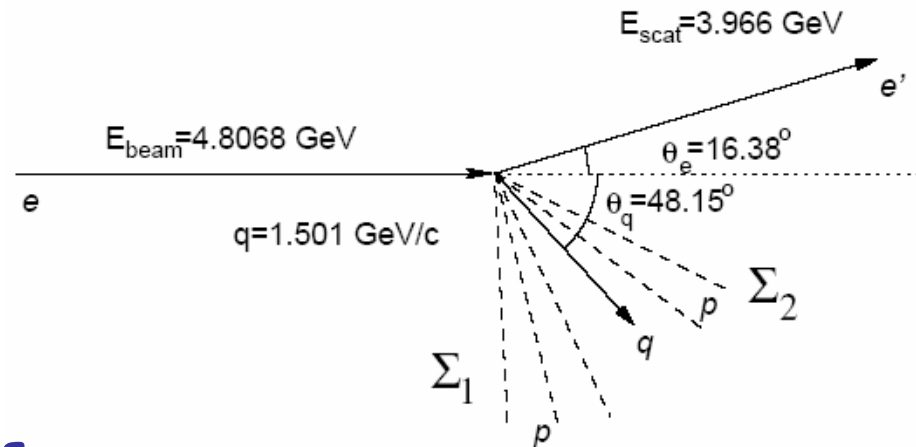
- High energy of ejected proton:

$$T_p > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$$

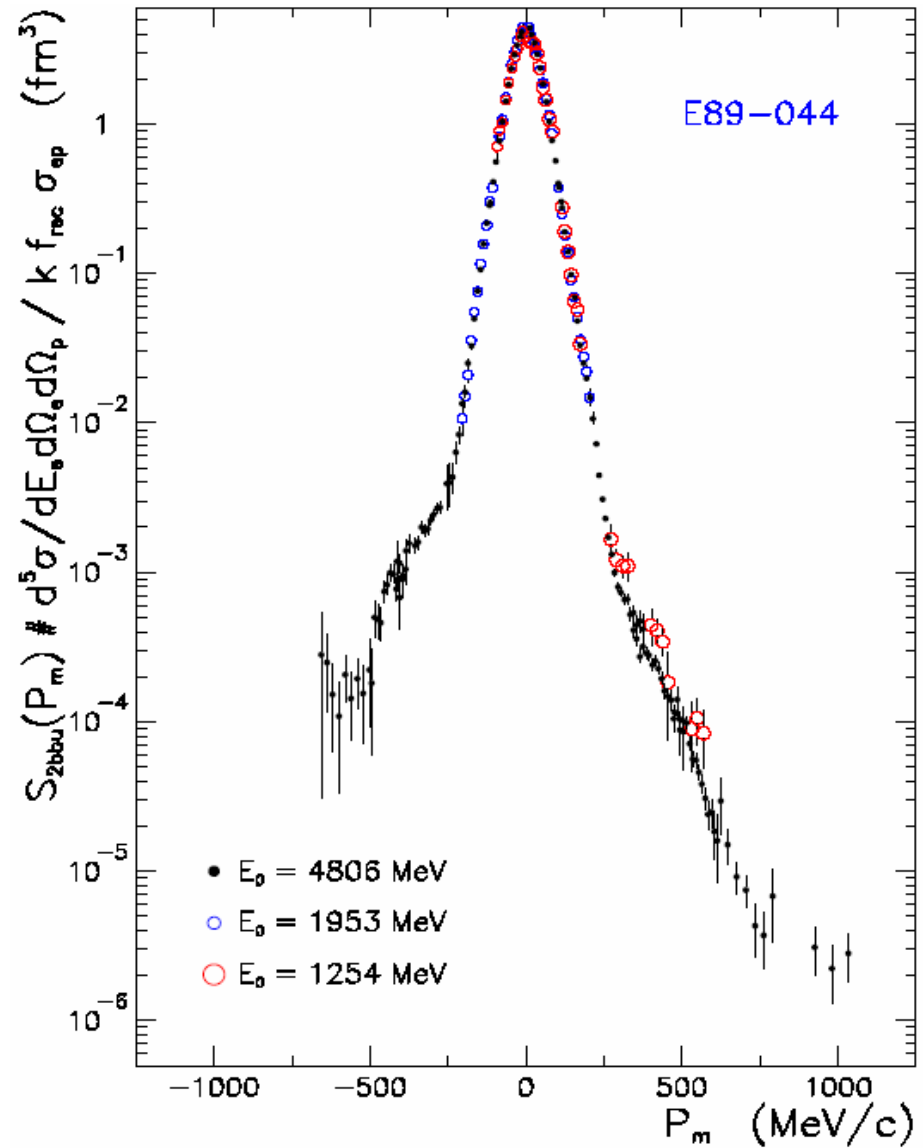
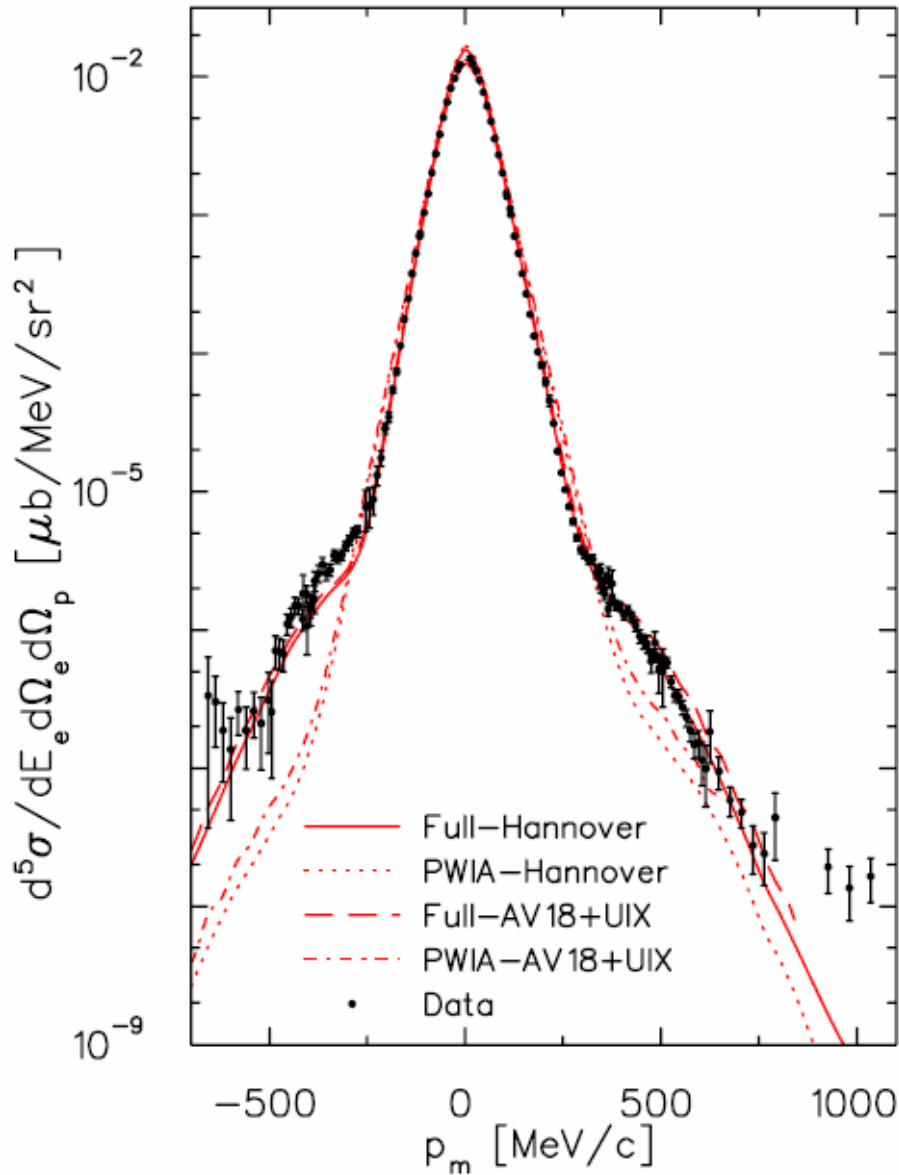
- 3 virtual photon polarizations:

$$0.108 < \varepsilon < 0.943$$

- Parallel kinematics - poster, Eric Voutier



2bbu x-sections; distorted $S(p_m)$

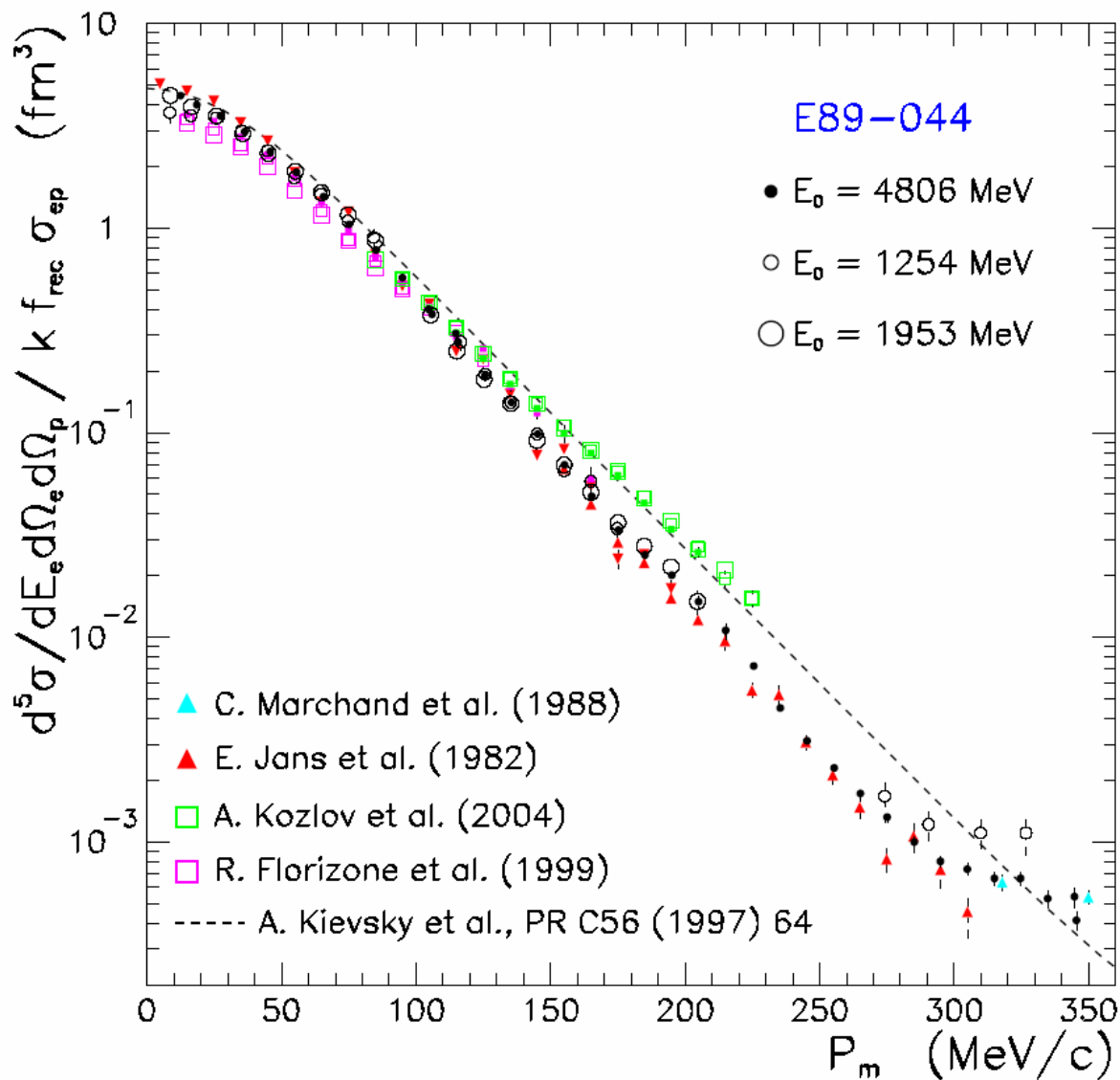


M. M. Rvachev *et al.*, PRL **94**, 192302 (2005)

Comparison to previous data

Florizone:
"Parallel" kinematics
 $x_B \approx 1$

Kozlov:
"Parallel" kinematics
 $x_B > 1$

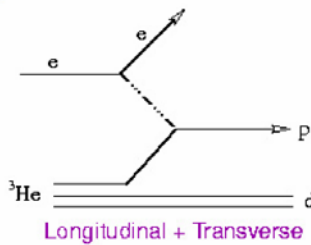


Models

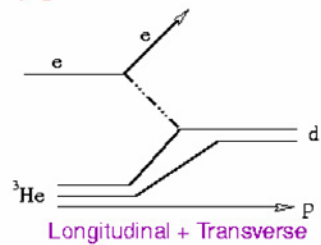
Laget:

- Gswf generated from solution to Faddeev eqn. with Paris NN potential
- (also variational calculations using AV18+UIX)
- Kinematics, nucleon & meson propagators are relativistic; un-factorized; Mott+FF
- One-, two- & 3-body interactions
- FSI globally parameterized from LANL, SATURN & COSY data
- No angular restriction (Glauber type) imposed on loop integrals
- 2bbu: p_m , A_{TL} ; 3bbu: p_m , $E_m(p_m)$

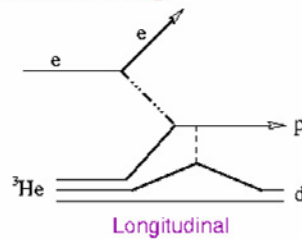
Quasielastic



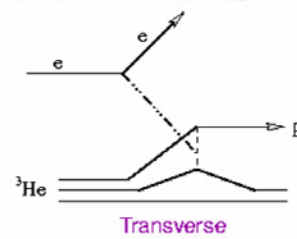
γ -pn



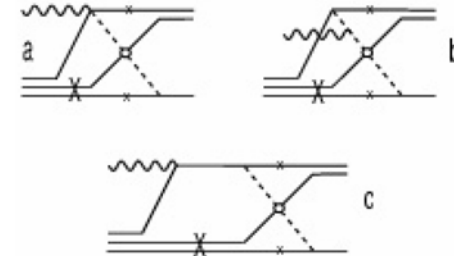
Rescattering



Meson Exchange

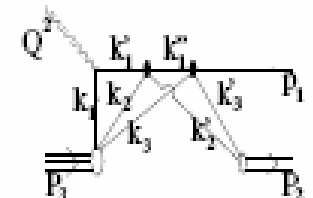
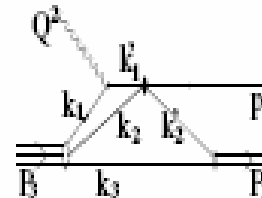
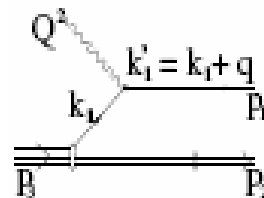


3-Body graphs



Ciofi degli Atti:

- PWIA+FSI; factorized; CC1
- Gswf generated from AV18
- Kinematics is relativistic
- FSI using generalized Eikonal approximation ("frozen", only \perp mom. Trans.)
- Single-, double re-scattering
- 2bbu: p_m ; 3bbu: $E_m(p_m)$



Models (cont.)

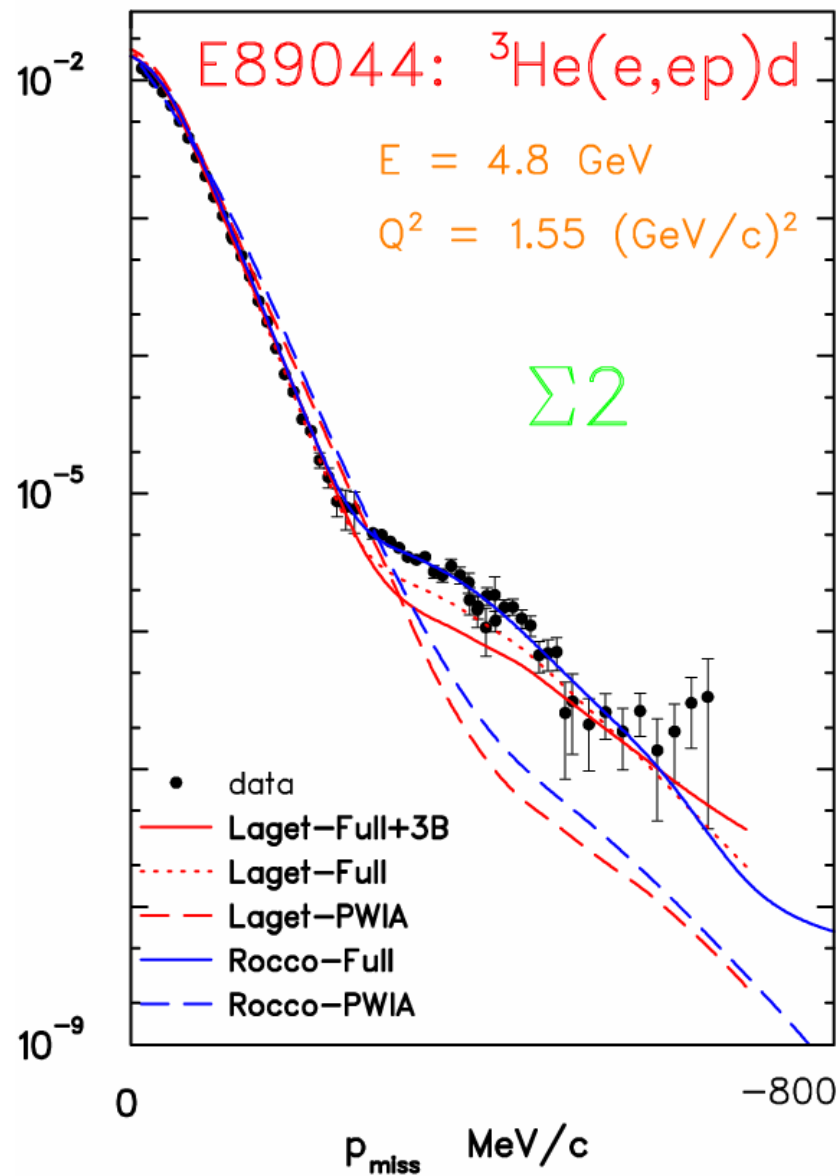
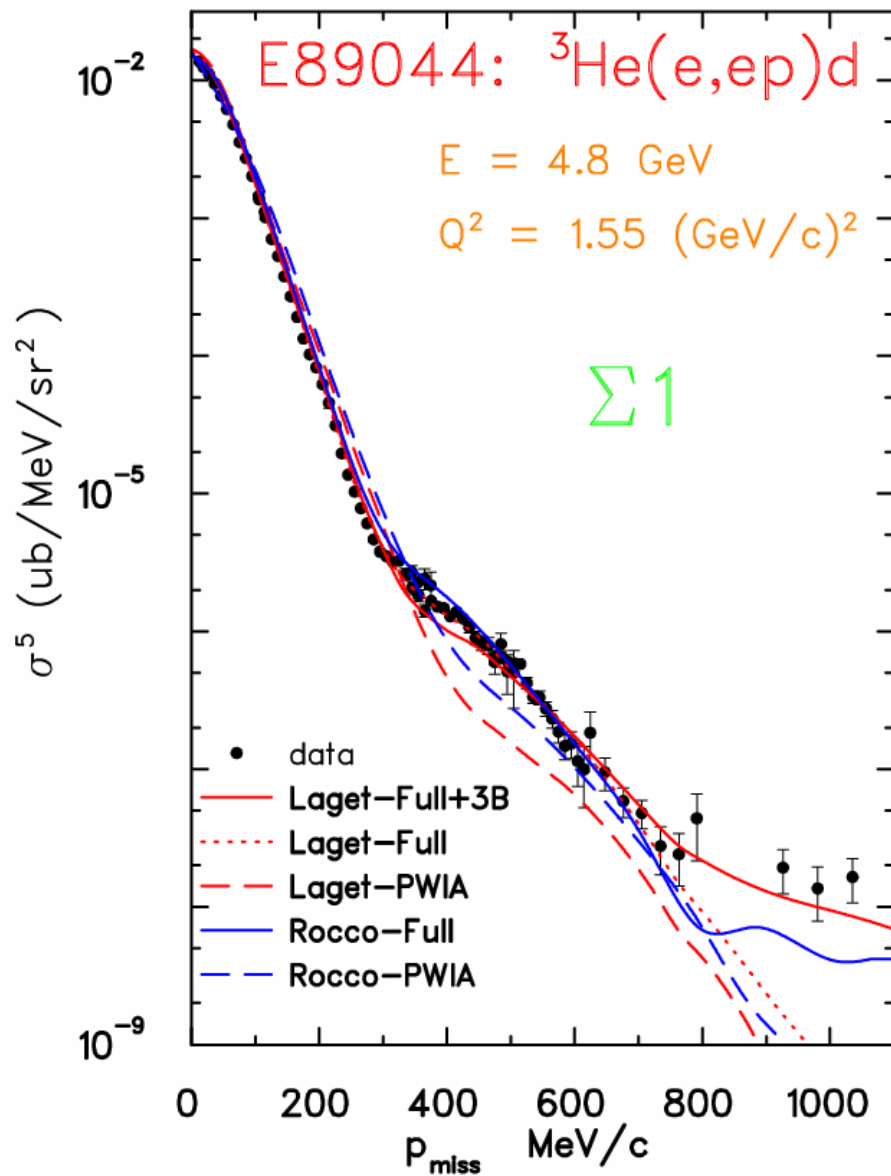
Schiavilla:

- Variational GSWF generated using AV18+UIX Hamiltonian using Correlated hyperspherical harmonics (CHH); un-factorized
- Relativistic one and two-body current operator (Jeschonnek & Donnely)
- FSI using Glauber approx. retaining spin & isospin dependencies
- Single-double re-scattering
- 2bbu: p_m, A_{TL} ; 3bbu: in near future

Udias:

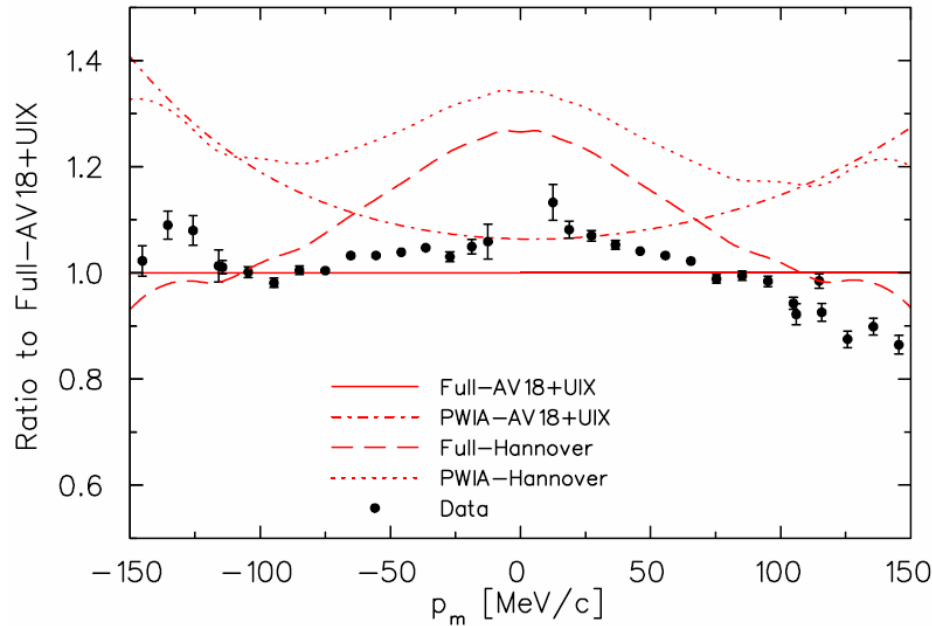
- GSWF generated by Faddeev technique using AV8+central NNN (Gaussian or exponential, adjusted for binding energy); un-factorized; CC2
- Fully relativistic kinematics and dynamics
- FSI using optical potential generated by relativistic folding model - fold effective \mathcal{E} with residual nuclei. Parameters of effective \mathcal{E} reproduce elastic p-d & p-He scattering data
- 2bbu: p_m, A_{TL}

3 regions in p_m

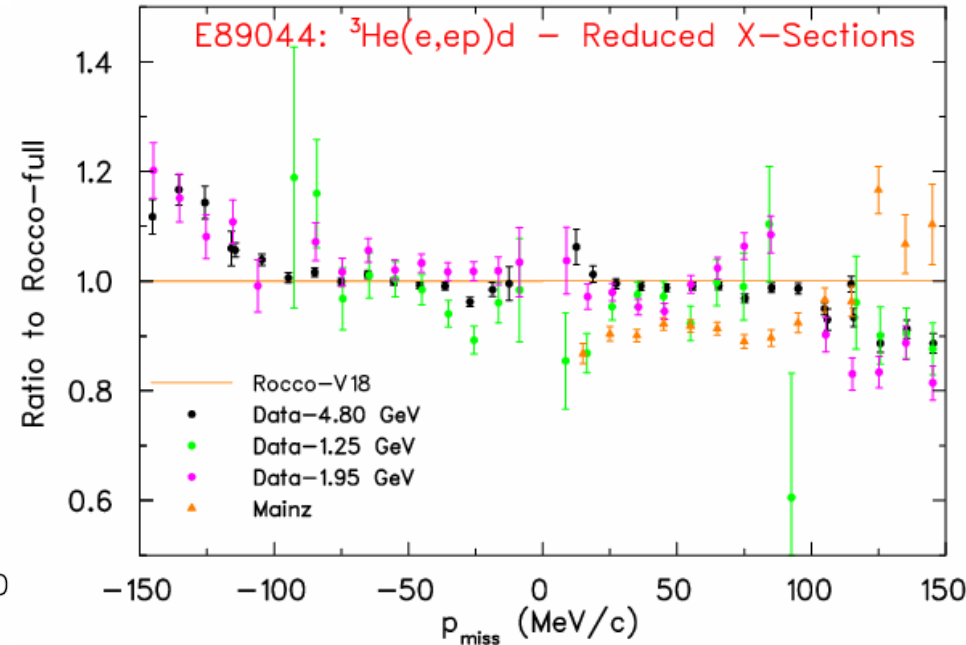


X-sections for $-150 < p_m < 150 \text{ MeV}/c$

Laget



Schiavilla

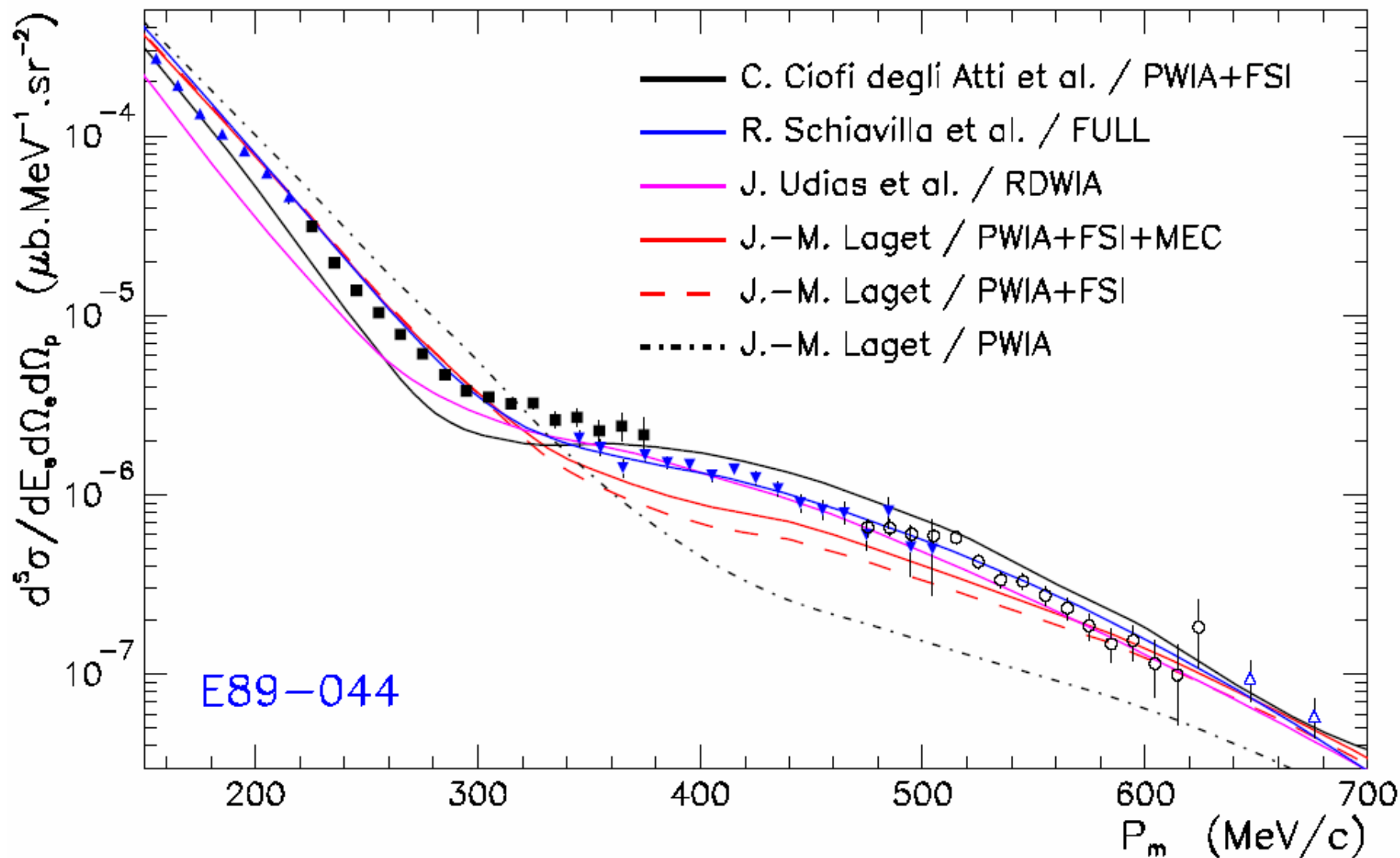


➤ NNN forces important at very low p_m ($\sim 25\%$)

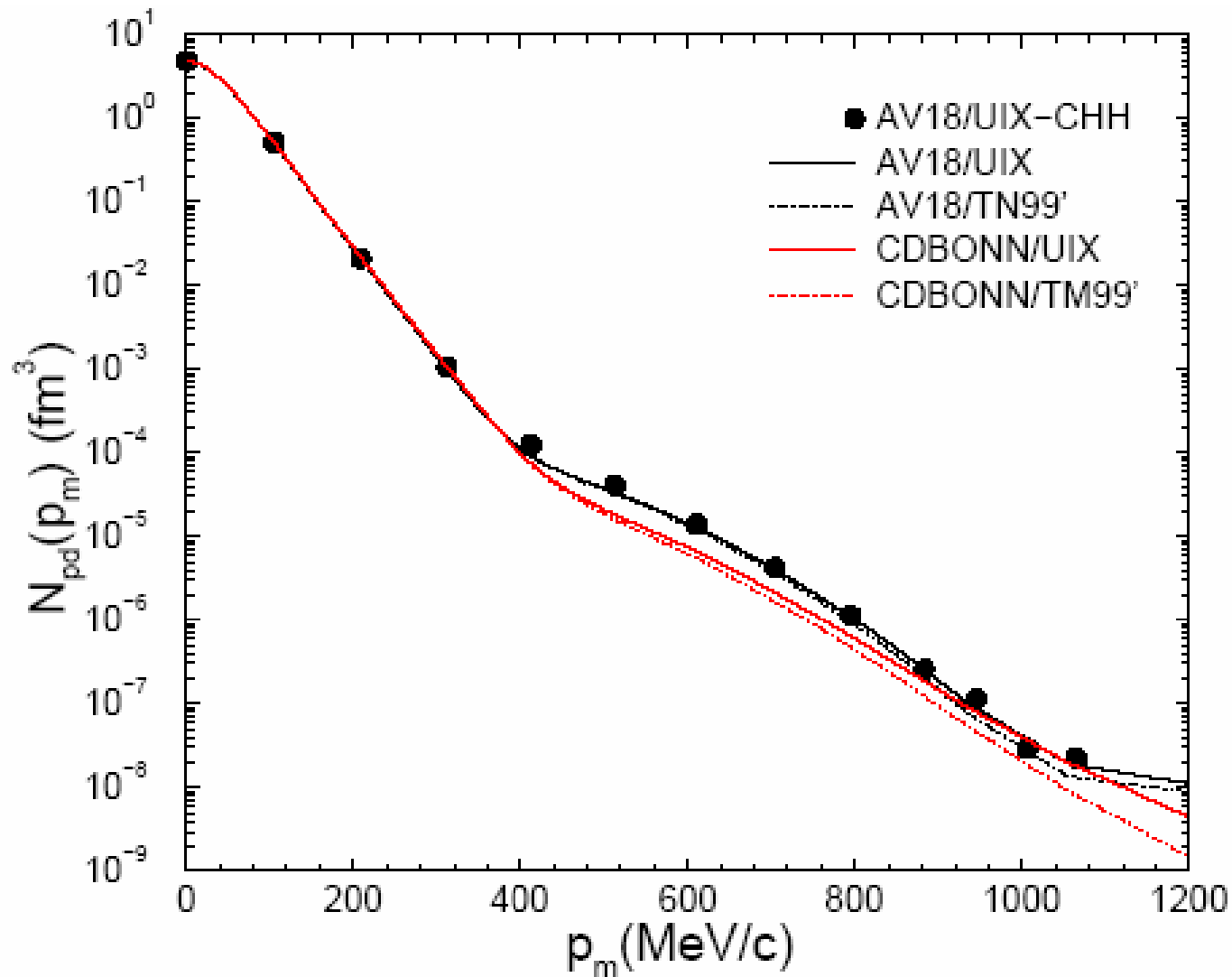
➤ FSI starts to break factorization around $|p_m| > 150 \text{ MeV}/c$

$150 < p_m < 700 \text{ MeV}/c$

Σ_1

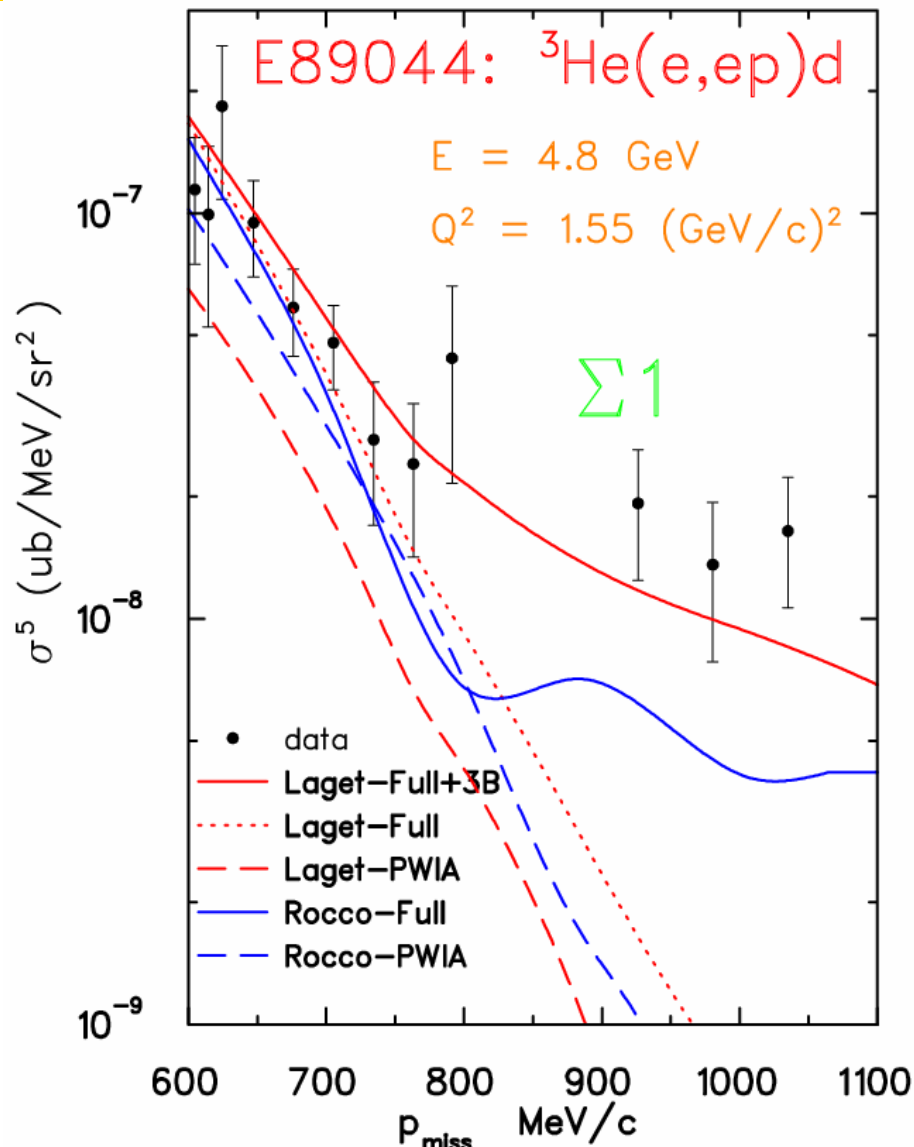
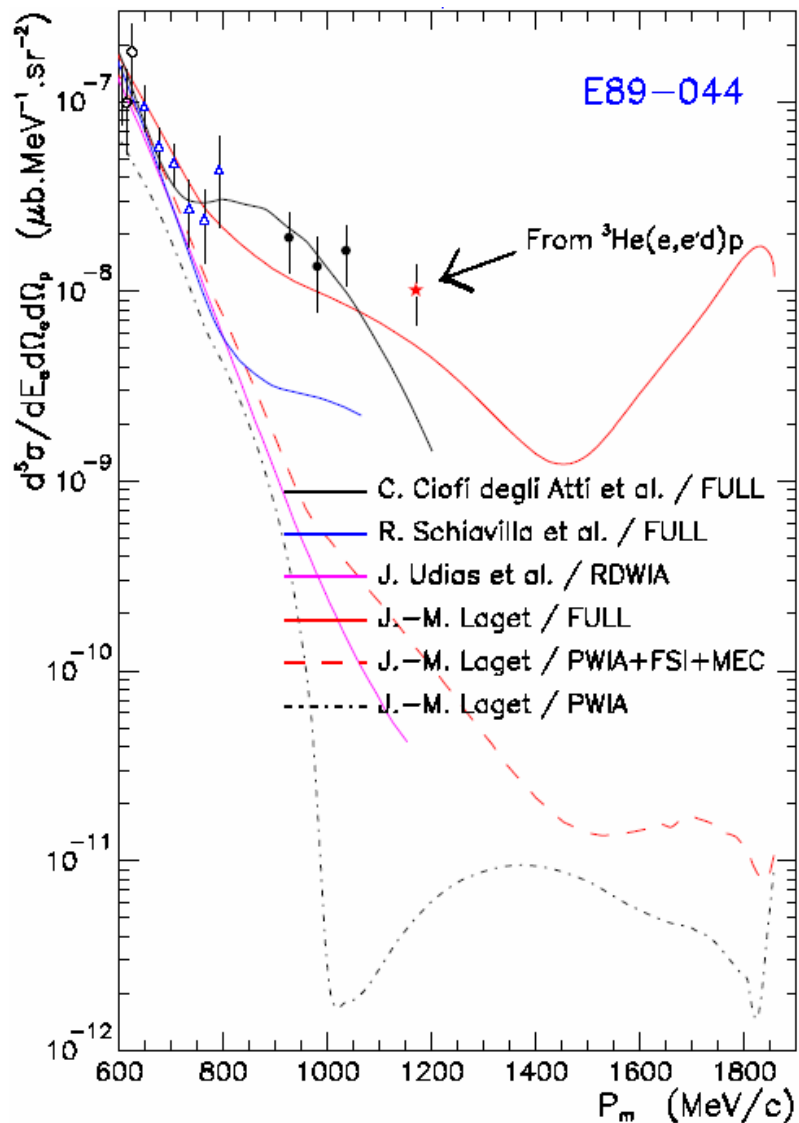


Affect of different NN potentials



R. Schiavilla *et al.*, nucl-th/0508048

$P_m > 600 \text{ MeV}/c$



Laget: 3-body diagram(s) Ciofi: double scattering

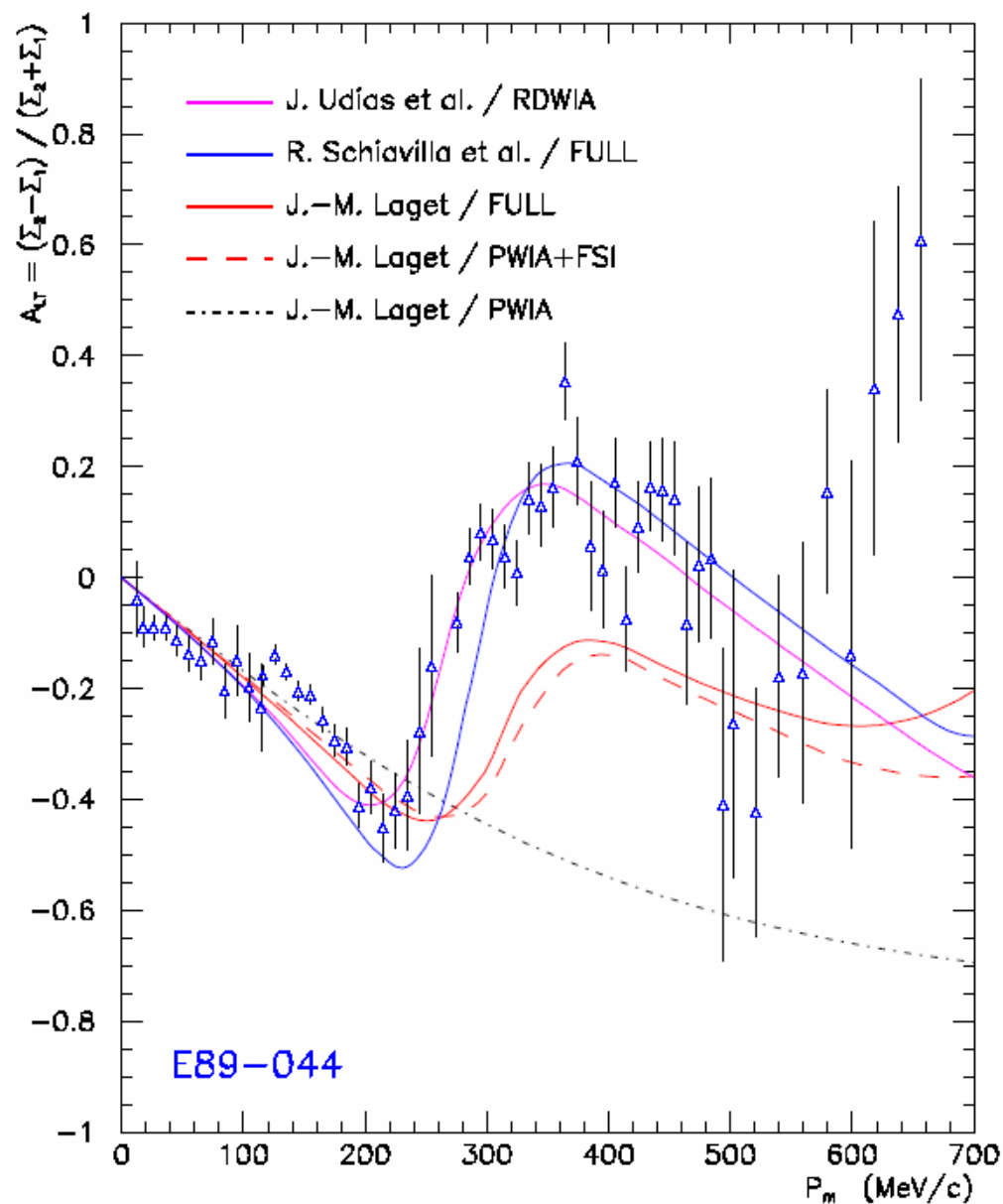
Schiavilla: double scattering Non-hadronic? "Exotic"?

A_{TL}

No structure in PWIA - factorized

Factorization broken by FSI

No A_{TL} from Ciofi - factorized calculations

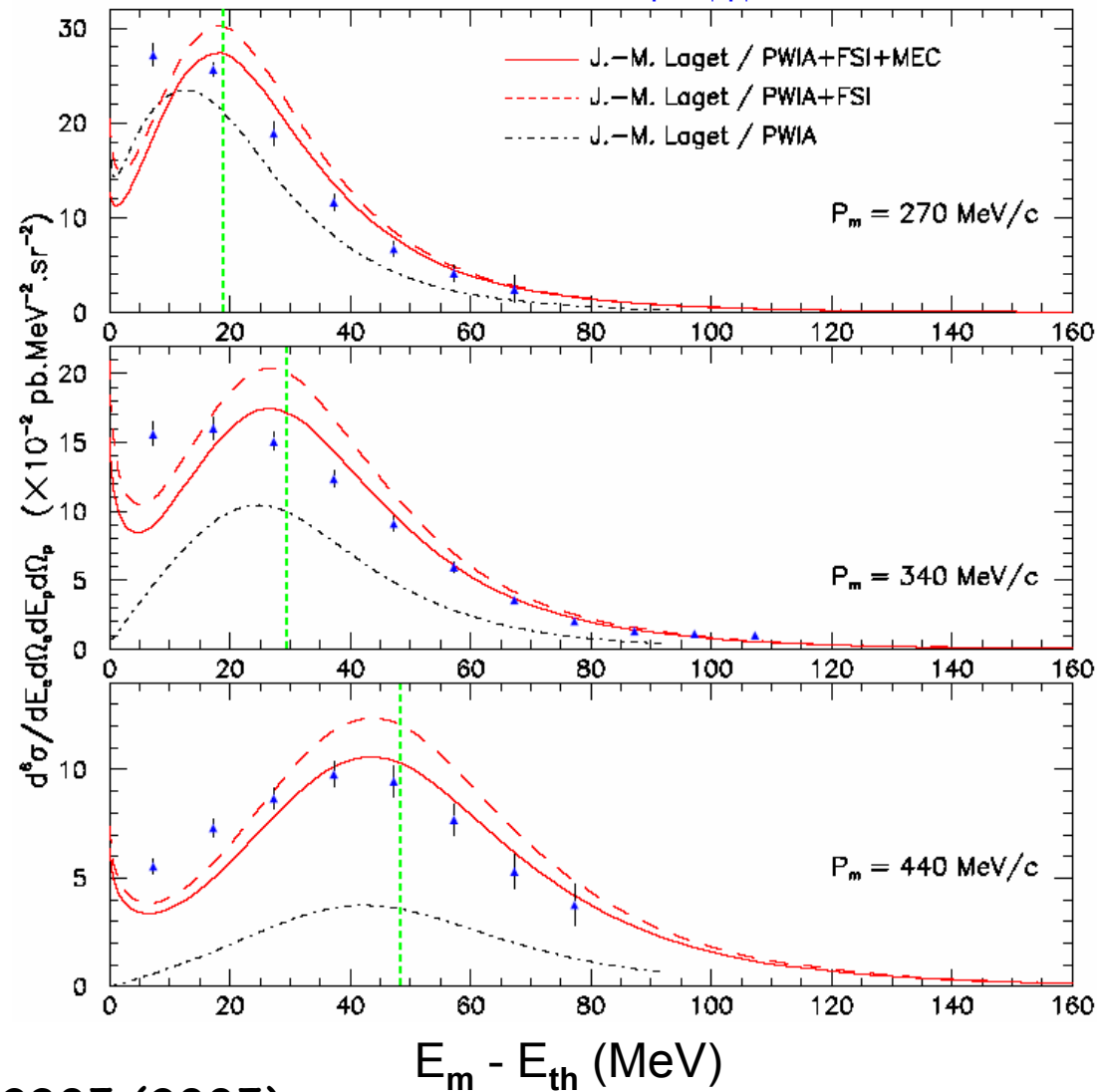


${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)pn - 3\text{bbu}$

For 2-body kinematics with a spectator $A-2$ - relationship between E_m and p_m

$$E_m = \sqrt{\left(M_{A-2} + \sqrt{M_N^2 + p_r^2}\right)^2 - p_r^2} + M_p - M_A$$

Low p_m : correlations?

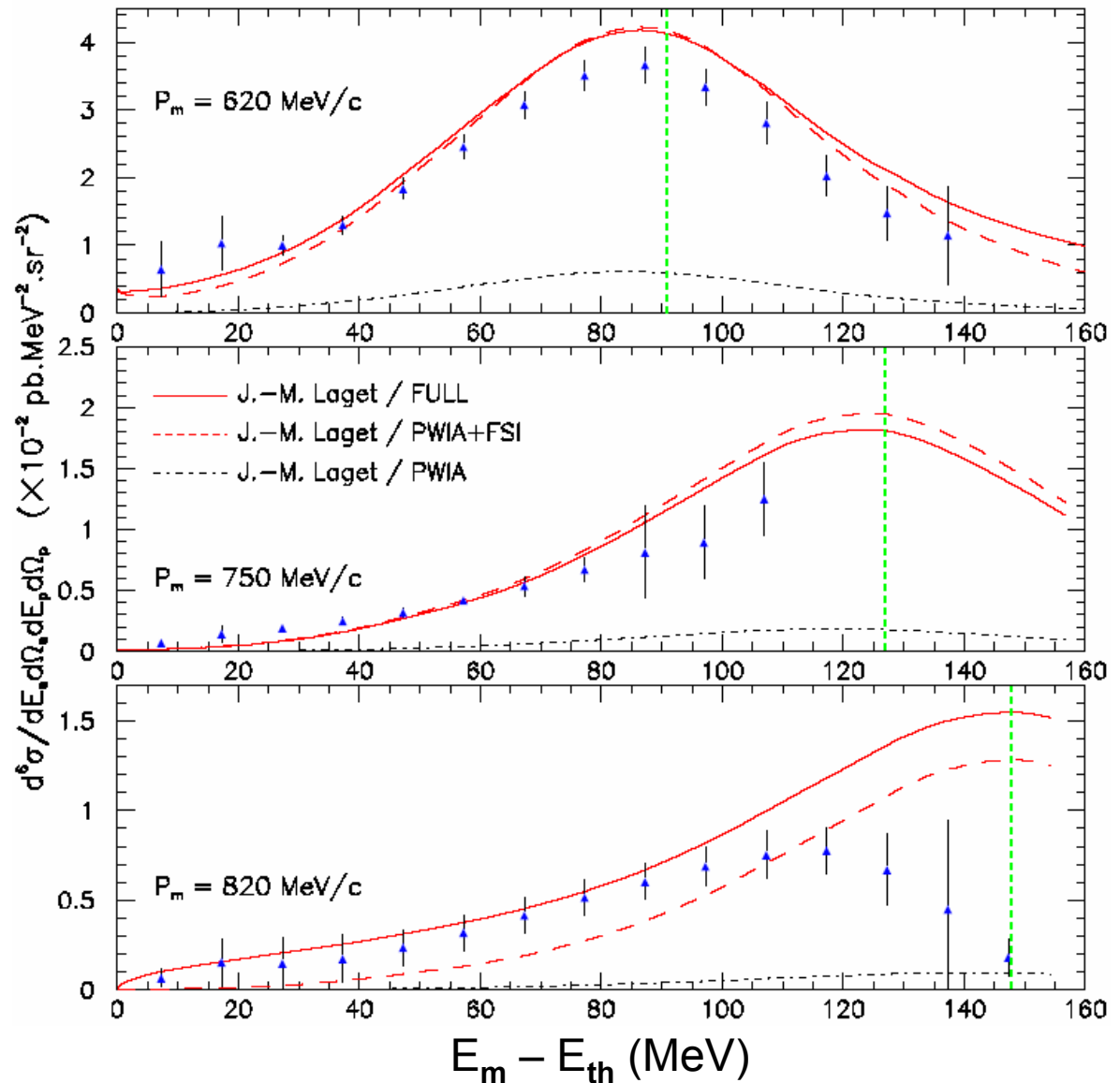


F. Benmokhtar *et al.*, PRL **94**, 082305 (2005)

3bbu - high p_m

High p_m : dominated by FSI

Note: similarly good calculations by Ciofi



2bbu, 3bbu "distorted" spectral functions

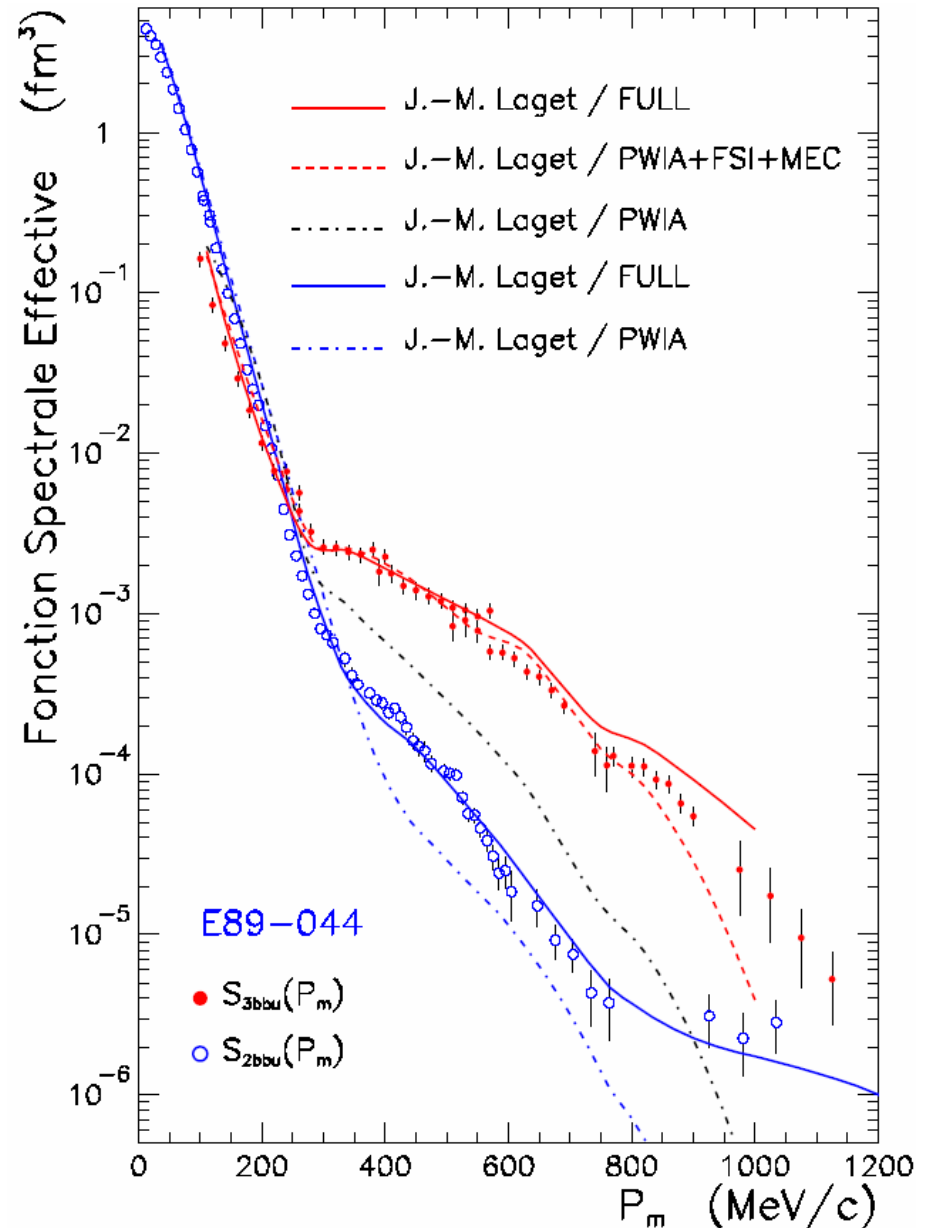
$$\eta(\mathbf{p}_m) = \int \left(\frac{d^6 \sigma}{dE_e dE_p d\Omega_e d\Omega_p} / K \sigma_{ep} \right) dE_m$$

High Q^2 ; $x_B \approx 1$
 \Rightarrow Reduced MEC, Δ contributions

At $p_m > p_F$ spectral function is much larger for 3bbu than for 2bbu due to correlations (SRC)

Calculations reproduce both 2bbu and 3bbu - confidence

Awaiting calculations by Schiavilla



Summary, conclusions, and outlook

- Extensive and precise data set for ${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)d$ and ${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)pn$
 - 750 > p_m > 1000 MeV/c
 - x-section over 6 decades
 - many kinematics
 - many observables (x-sections A_{TL}, R_L, R_T)
 - This is the only way to test ingredients of theory in details!!!!**
- Data illuminates details of ${}^3\text{He}$ gswf (NN, NNN potentials, correlations) and reaction dynamics although x-sections dominated by FSI
- All models reproduce data reasonably well; some better than others
 - Ciofi - (factorized) has problems with A_{TL}
 - Laget - problems with GSWF, diagrammatic approach not transparent
 - Schiavilla - most sound and sophisticated; does best job for ${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)d$
 - Udias - does surprisingly well using RDWIA - o. p. for FSI in ${}^3\text{He}(e,e'p)d$

Summary, conclusions and outlook (cont.)

- Must Test models with other reactions, kinematics, and on deuteron (measured), ^4He (experiment approved for Hall A)
 - Ciofi - does ok with 2bbu, 3bbu, d, some predictions for ^4He
 - Laget - does reasonably well with 2bbu, 3bbu, $^3\text{He}(e,e'p)N$, d
 - Schiavilla - working on $^3\text{He}(e,e'p)pn$, $^4\text{He}(e,e'p)^3\text{H}$, ingredients tested on d
 - Udias - has predictions for $^4\text{He}(e,e'p)^3\text{H}$
- Exciting times are ahead

M. M. Rvachev *et al.*, PRL **94**, 192302 (2005)

F. Benmokhtar *et al.*, PRL **94**, 082305 (2005)

J. M. Laget, Phys. Lett. **B609**, 49 (2005)

J. M. Laget, Phys. Rev. **C72**, 024001 (2005)

C. Ciofi degli Atti and L. P. Kaptari, PRL **95**, 0052502 (2005)

C. Ciofi degli Atti and L. P. Kaptari, Phys. Rev. **C71**, 024005 (2005)

R. Schiavilla *et al.*, nucl-th/0508048

J. M. Udias, private communications