Contribution ID: 119

Type: Parallel Session Presentation

POLARIZATION TEST FOR QUASI-FREE KNOCKOUT OF NUCLEON FROM NUCLEAR SHORT-RANGE CORRELATED NN PAIR

Monday, 18 October 2021 21:30 (20 minutes)

Short-range correlated (SRC) NN pairs play an important role in structure of atomic nuclei and are actively studied using electron and proton beams [1]. Recently the reaction ${}^{12}C+p\Xi^{10}A+pp+N$ was studied at BM@N in JINR [2] using the ¹²C beam at energy of 4 GeV/nucleon interacting with the hydrogen target to probe the SRC pairs {pN} in the ¹²C. The pp scattering in the subprocess p+{pN}⊠p+p+N occured at the scattering angles $\sim 90^{\circ}$ in the pp c.m.s. and all three final nucleons were detected as well as the residual nucleus 10 A. For theoretical analysis of this reaction [3] is used a properly modified approach developed earlier [4] to describe the quasi-elastic knock-out of fast deuterons from the light nuclei ¹²C and ^{7,6}Li by protons in the reactions (p,pd) and (p,nd). A basic assumption in theoretical description of SRC NN correlations in nuclei is a factorization of the two-nucleon momentum distribution in nucleus $n(k_1, k_2)$ over the internal, $n_{rel}(q_{rel})$, and the c.m.s., $n_{cm}(k_{c.m.})$, momenta [1]. For the internal $n_{rel}(q_{rel})$ distribution the deuteron (or singlet deuteron) wave function squared is used for the realistic NN-interaction potentials. Relativistic effects in the quasi-elastic knockout of nucleon from the SRC pair p+{NN}/2p+N+N are taken into account in the light-front dynamics [5] similarly to the deuteron breakup reaction $p+d \boxtimes p+p+n$. According to the results of the data analysis of the ¹²C+p $\boxtimes^{10}A$ + pp+N reaction [2] the initial and final state interaction (ISI&FSI) with nuclear medium is nonimportant in the reaction in question at kinematic conditions of the BM@N experiment. Here we estimated the ISI&FSI effects within the eikonal approximation using the Glauber model for the N-10A scattering. The one-loop approximation with elastic N-10 A rescatterings was applied and the ISI&FSI effect was found to be moderate. However, another question concerning the mechanism of the subprocess p+{NN}/2p+N+N and the role of ISI&FSI in it is much less clear. Only in case of dominance of the quasi-free mechanism (or impulse approximation) of the nucleon knockout in the subprocess p+{NN}/2p+N+N one can extract the internal momentum distribution $n_{rel}(q_{rel})$ from the data on the reaction ¹²C+p \mathbb{A}^{10} A+ pp+N. One can show (see Ref. [6] and references therein), that the tensor analyzing power T_{20} of the reaction p+d \mathbb{Z} p+p+n for the quasi-free mechanism of the nucleon is easily expressed via the ratio u(q)/w(q) of the S- and D- components of the deuteron wave function in the momentum space u(q) and w(q), respectively, and has a very specific behavior as a function of the module of q [6]. Therefore, a measurement of the T_{20} in the reaction p+d\[D]p+p+n at the same kinematics as for the subprocess p+{NN}@p+N+N in the reaction A(p,ppN)B, i. e. at large momentum of the nucleon spectator and large pp-scattering angle ~ 90°, and a subsequent comparison with the results of the IA calculation of the T_{20} , will provide a crucial test for the quasi-free mechanism of this subprocess. A similar test based on the measurement of the T20 of the reaction e+dØ e+p+n can be used to check quasi-free mechanism of the nucleon knockout by electron from the SRC NN pair in the reaction A(e,epN)B. This work is supported in part by the RFBR grant № 18-02-40046.

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Session Classification: Spin in Nuclear Reactions and Nuclei

Track Classification: Parallel Sessions: Spin in Nuclear Reactions and Nuclei