



Deuteron Electro-Disintegration Experiment at Hall C (E12-10-003)

Carlos Yero

Spokespeople: Drs. Werner Boeglin and Mark Jones

March 21, 2019

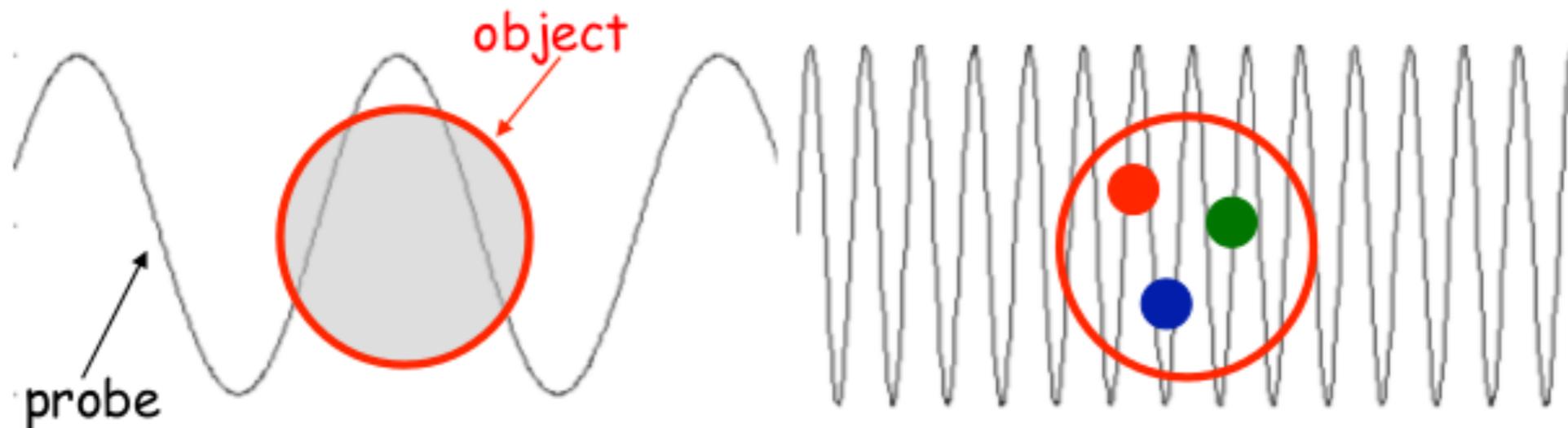


Motivation

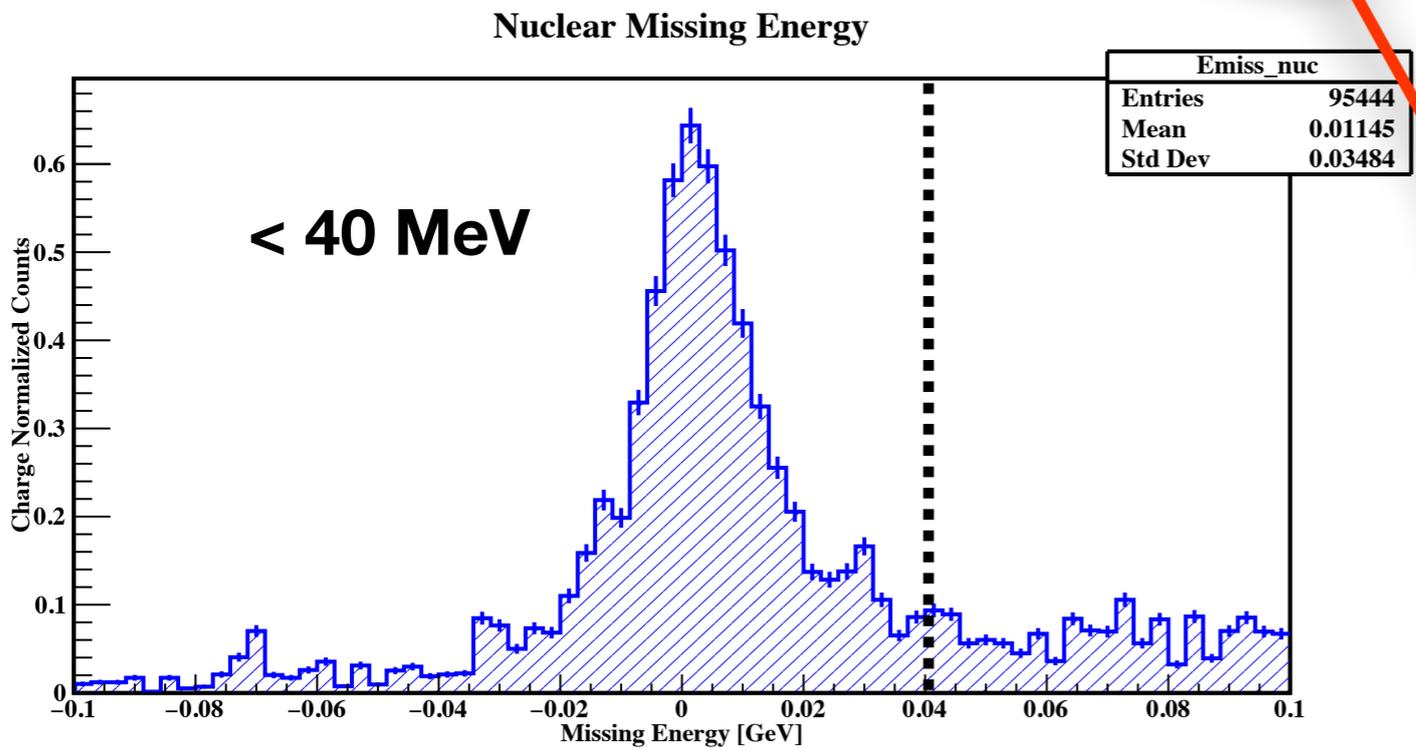
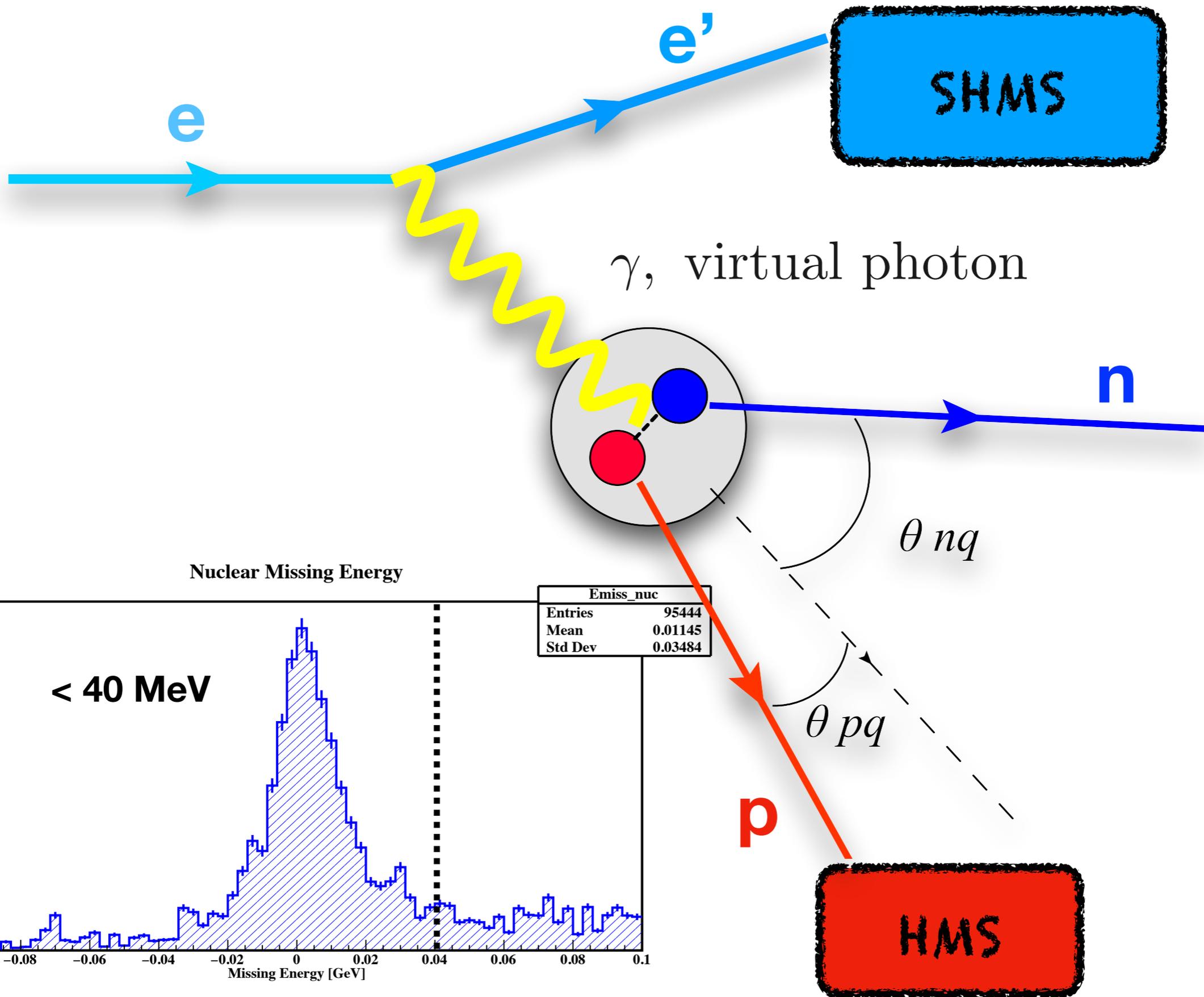
- ☑ Study Deuteron at short ranges (< 1 fm).

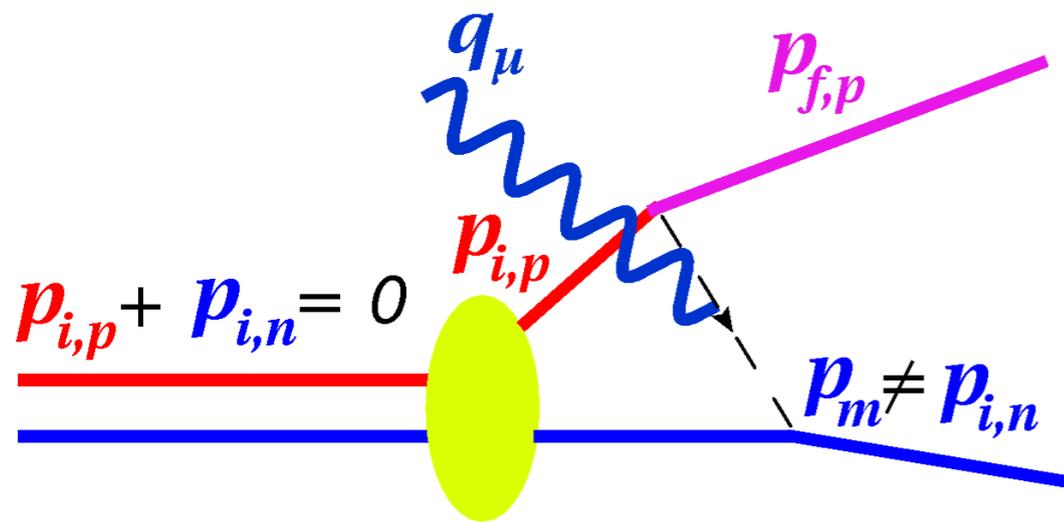
High momentum transfers probe the Deuteron at smaller distances.
Smaller inter-nucleon distances enables one to access the high momentum components of nucleons

- ☑ **First time measurements of high missing momentum at large Q^2**
- ☑ Extract $D(e,e'p)n$ cross-section beyond 500 MeV/c missing momentum at high Q^2
- ☑ Extract momentum distributions (not an observable) from cross sections.

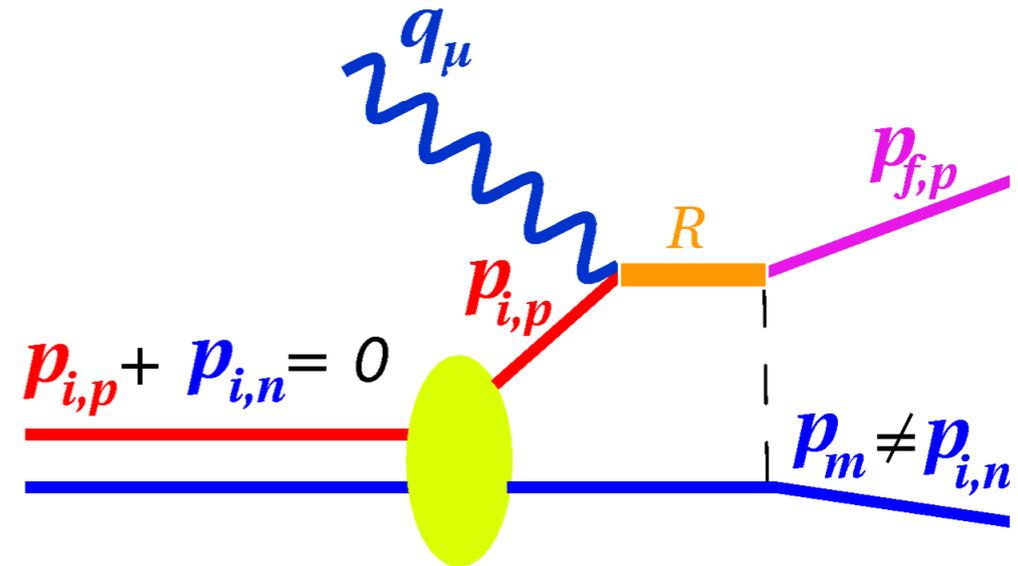


D(e,e'p)n Reaction Kinematics

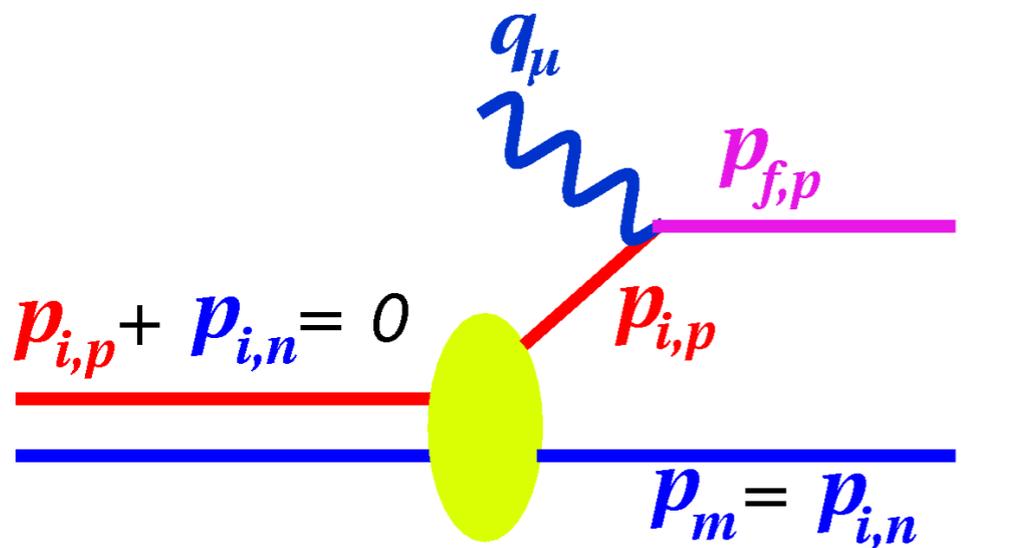




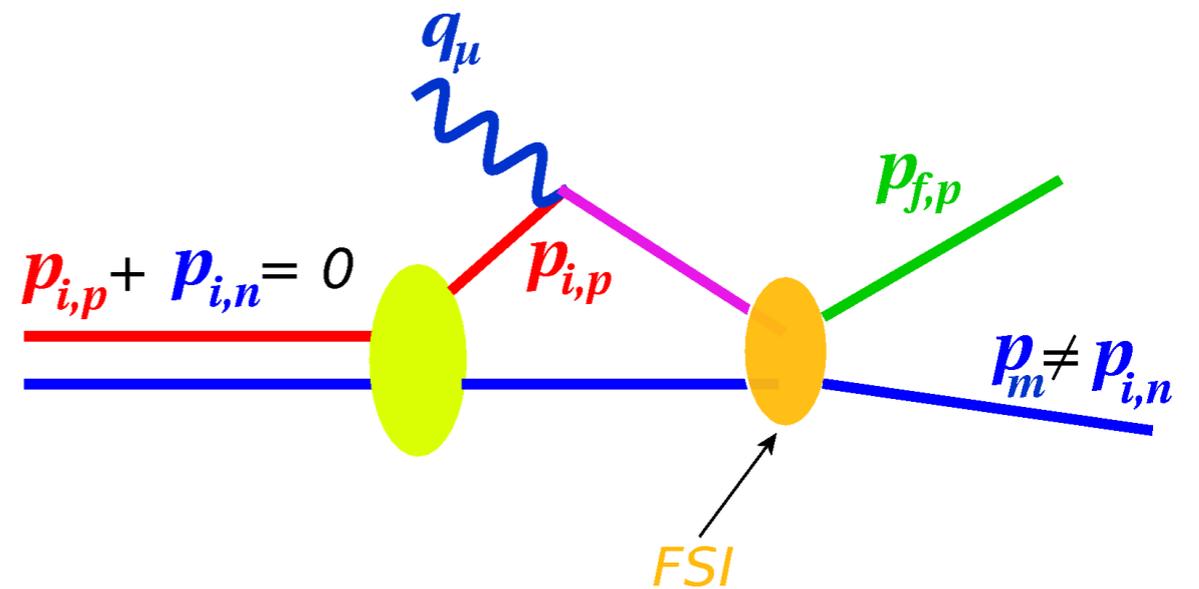
Meson-Exchange Currents (MEC)



Isobar Configurations (IC)



Plane Wave Impulse Approximation (PWIA)

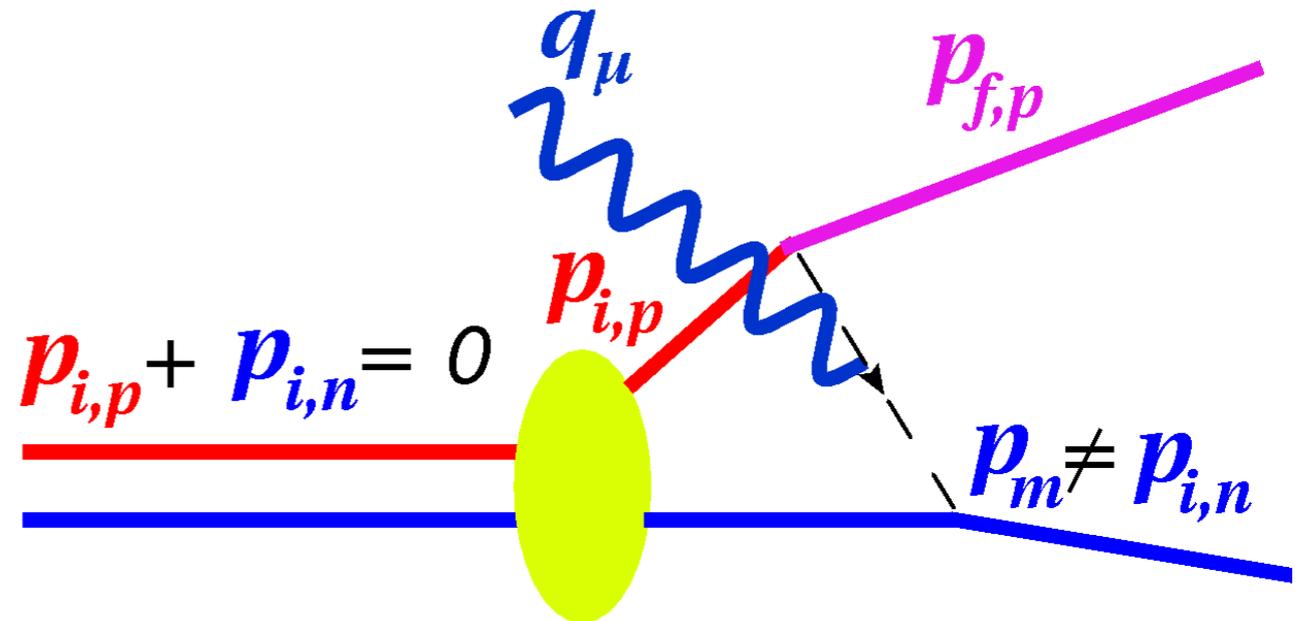


Final State Interactions (FSI)

- ☑ Virtual photon couples with exchange meson between nucleons.
- ☑ Virtual meson may become real after photon absorption.
- ☑ Meson exchange propagator is proportional to

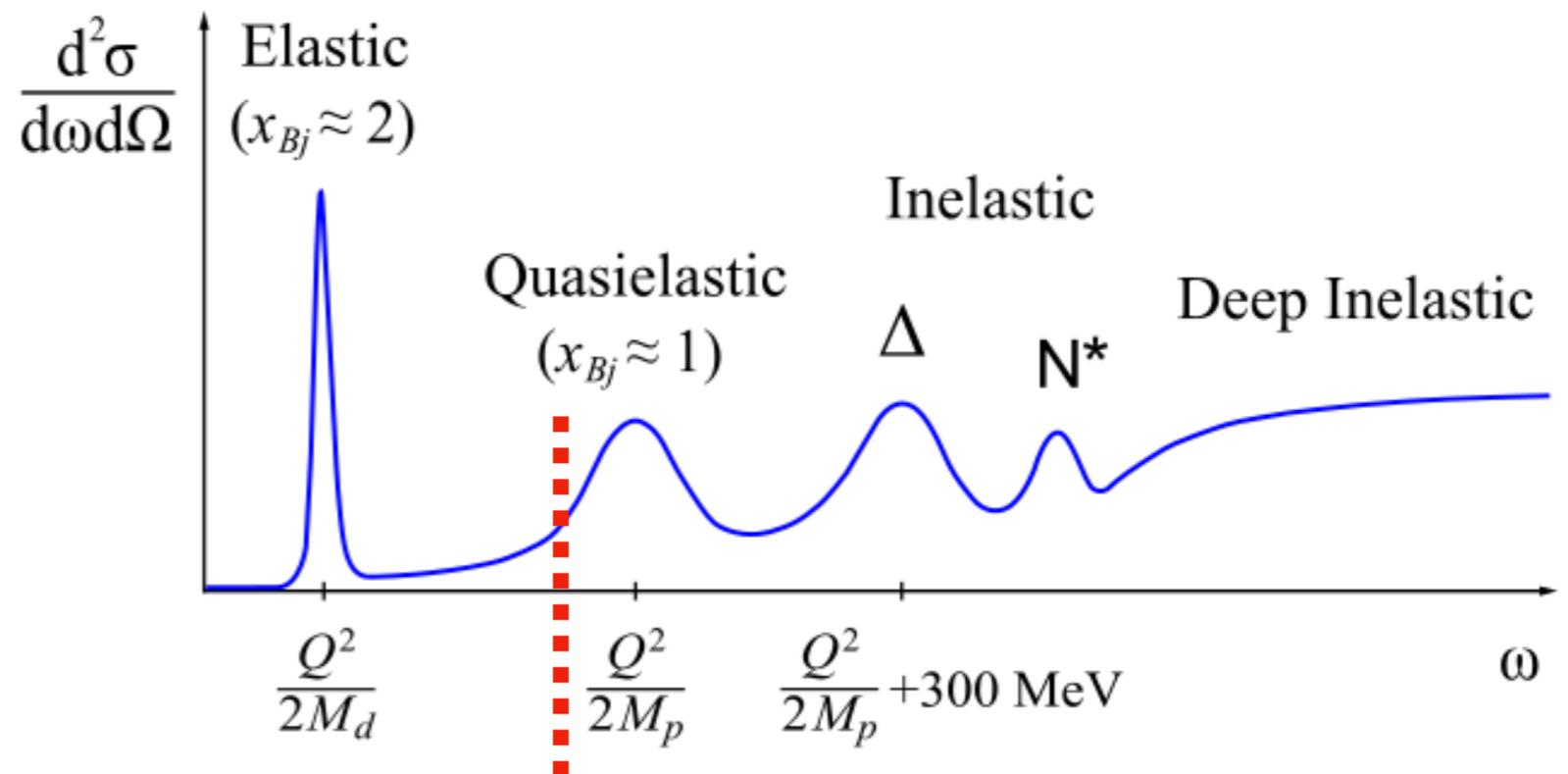
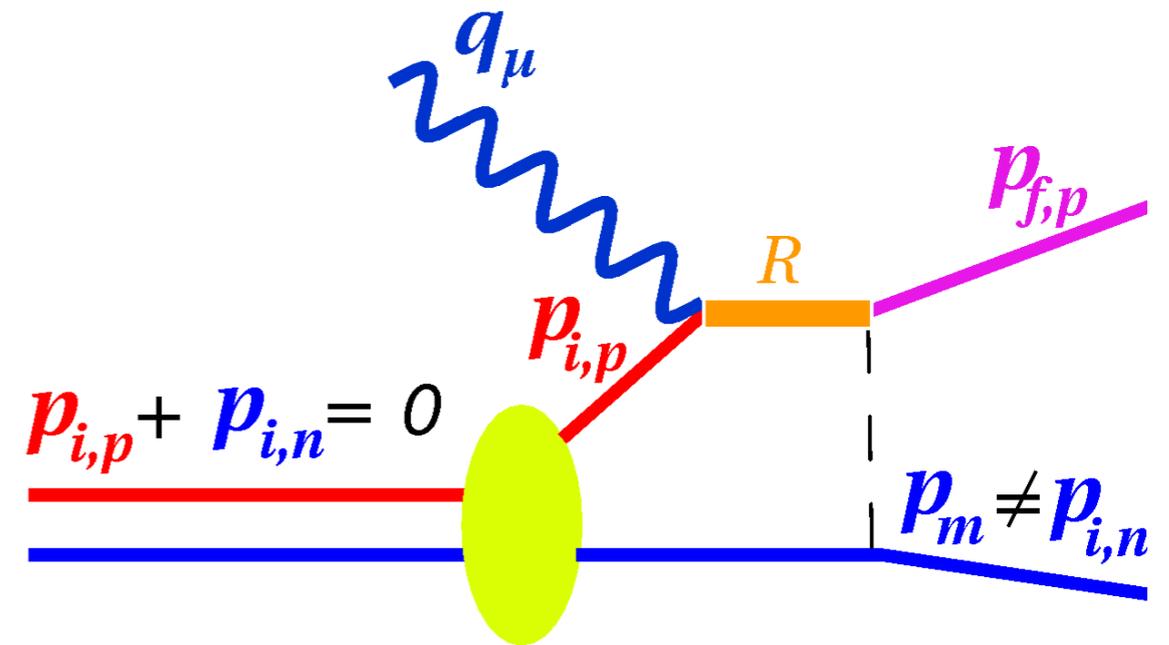
$$\left(1 + \frac{Q^2}{m_{meson}^2}\right)^{-1}$$

⇒ MEC suppressed for $Q^2 \gg m_{meson}^2$



Isobar Configurations (IC)

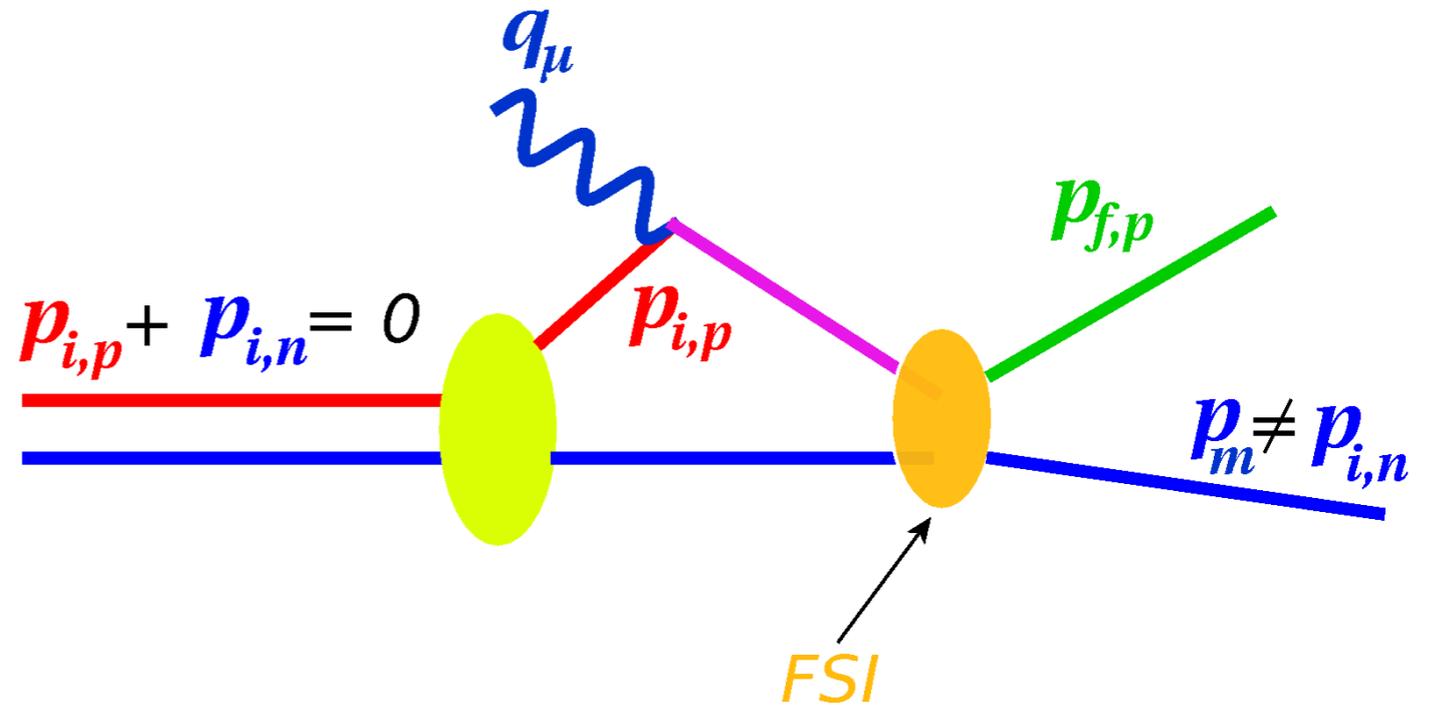
- ☑ Virtual photon excites nucleon into resonance.
- ☑ Resonance de-excites through meson exchange with spectator nucleon.
- ☑ For high Q^2 and $x_{Bj} > 1$ ($x_{Bj} \equiv \frac{Q^2}{2M_p\omega}$) one is able to probe the lower ω region of the quasi-elastic peak to suppress Δ or N^* resonance



x = 1.35 (E12-10-003)

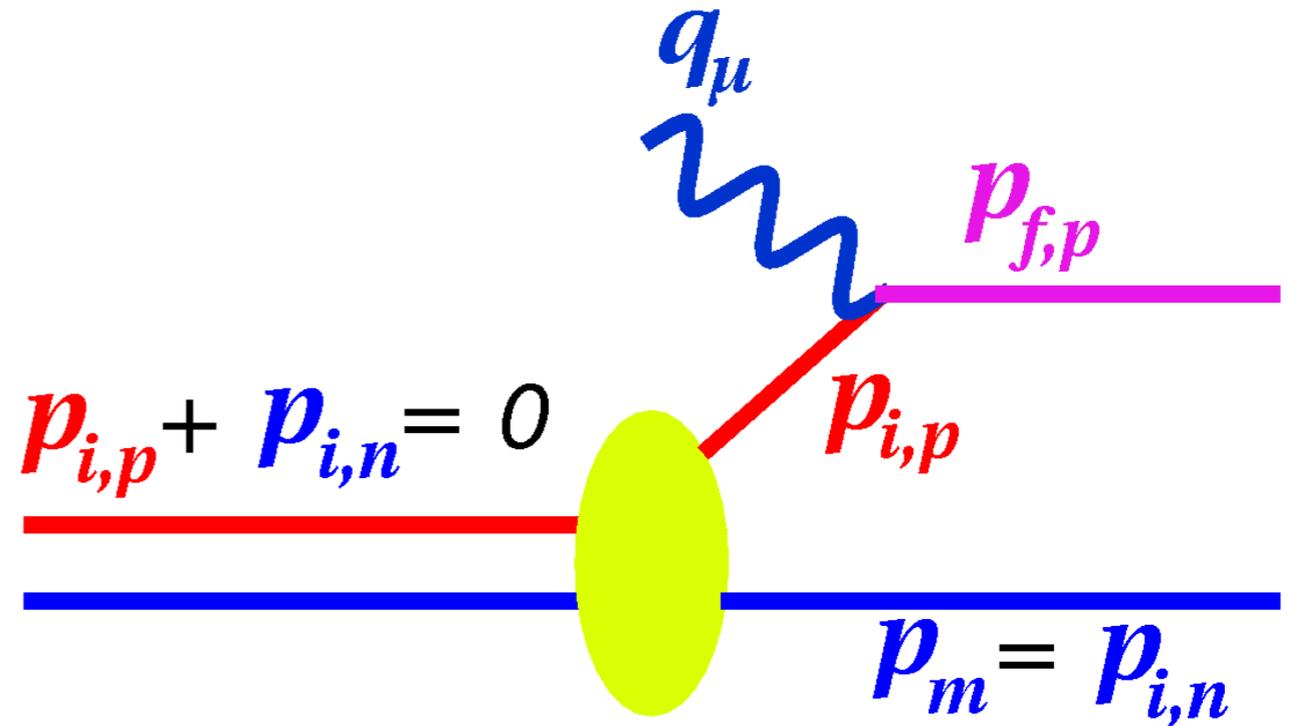
Final State Interactions (FSI)

- ☑ In final state, the nucleons are at short enough distances (~ 2 fm) and continue to interact
- ☑ Neutron re-scatters with a final momentum different than inside the deuteron
- ☑ FSI are still dominant, even at high momentum transfers and $x > 1$.
 Certain kinematics must be chosen to suppress this process



Plane Wave Impulse Approximation (PWIA)

- ☑ Virtual photon couples to proton
- ☑ The other nucleon is a spectator
- ☑ Final state particles treated as plane waves (free particles)
- ☑ Direct access to the deuteron momentum distribution (factorization)



Deuteron Momentum Distribution

$$\sigma_{exp} \equiv \frac{d^6\sigma}{d\omega d\Omega_e dT_p d\Omega_p} = K \cdot \sigma_{ep} \cdot S(E_m, p_m)$$

$$S(p_m) \approx \sigma_{red} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{exp}}{K \sigma_{ep}}$$

ep off-shell cross section

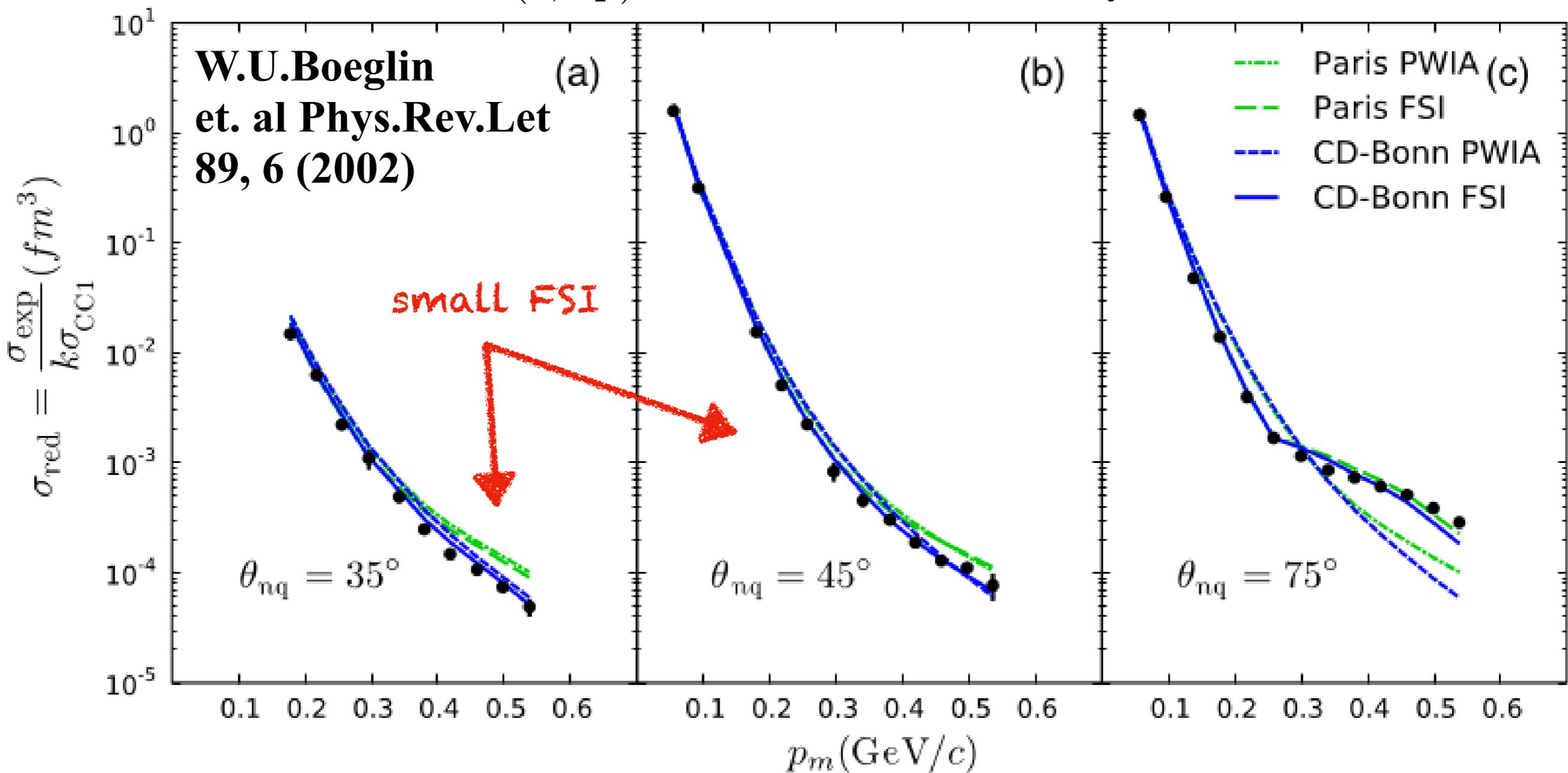
electron scatters off a bound proton within the nucleus; usually, de Forest σ_{cc1} or σ_{cc2} is prescribed

Spectral Function, $S(p_m)$

the momentum distribution inside the deuteron is interpreted as the probability density of finding a bound proton with momentum p_i

Experimental Support for D(e,e'p)n at Hall C 10/54

Previous D(e,e'p)n data from Hall A at $Q^2 = 3.25 \text{ GeV}^2$



☑ E12-10-003 Experiment at Hall C focused at $\theta_{nq} \sim 40^\circ$ and $p_m \geq 500 \text{ MeV}/c$ at $Q^2 = 4.25 \text{ GeV}^2$

☑ Greater sensitivity of deuteron momentum distribution to different NN potential models (e.g. CD-Bonn, Paris, Laget, etc.)

D(e,e'p)n Kinematics

$$E_e = 11 \text{ GeV}$$

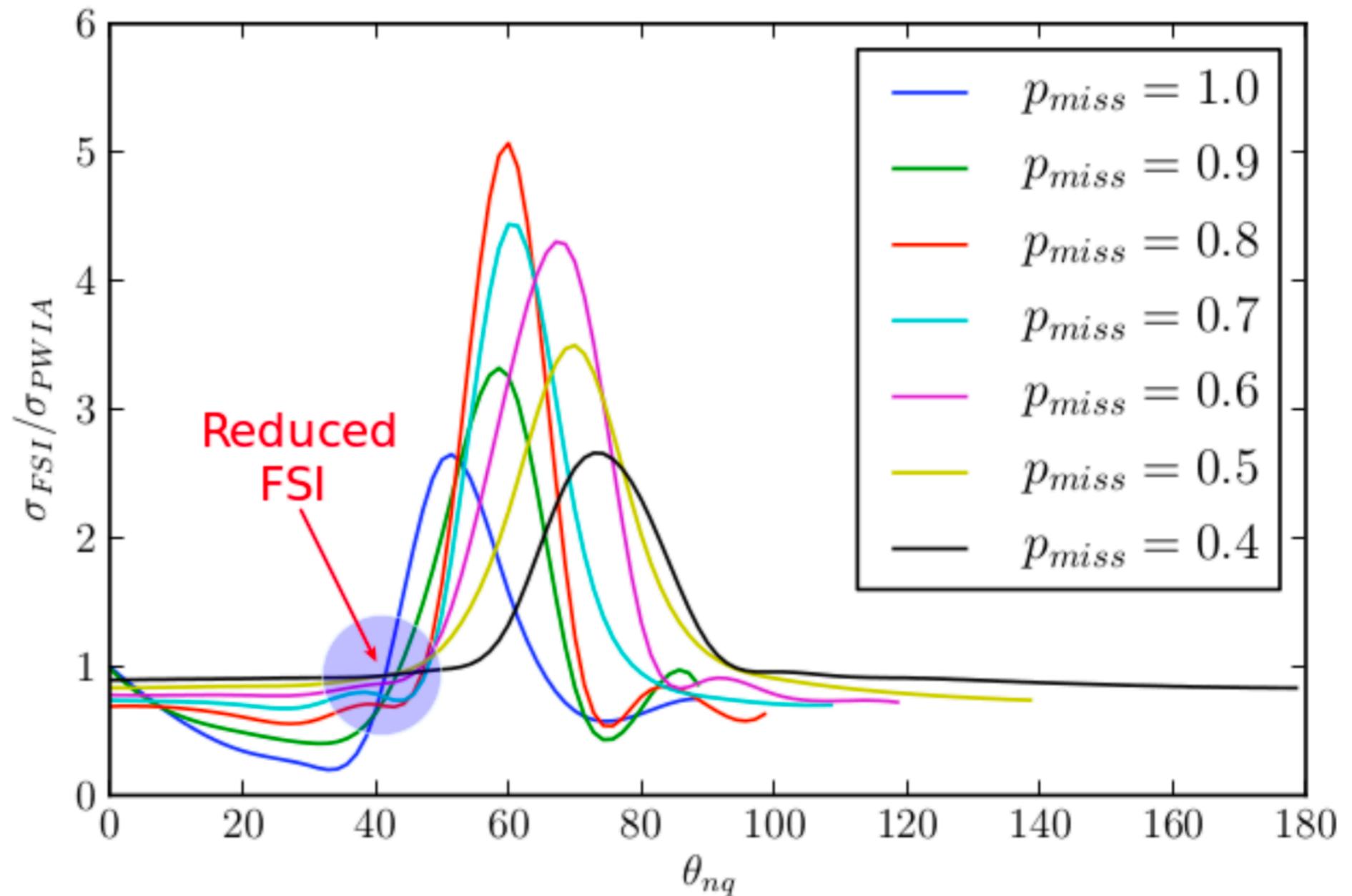
$$Q^2 = 4.25 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$$

$$x_{B_j} = 1.35$$

$$p_m = 0.5 - 1.0 \text{ GeV/c}$$

$$\theta_{nq} = 35^\circ - 40^\circ$$

W.U. Boeglin *et. al*
 Int.J.Mod.Phys. E24
 (2015) no.03, 1530003

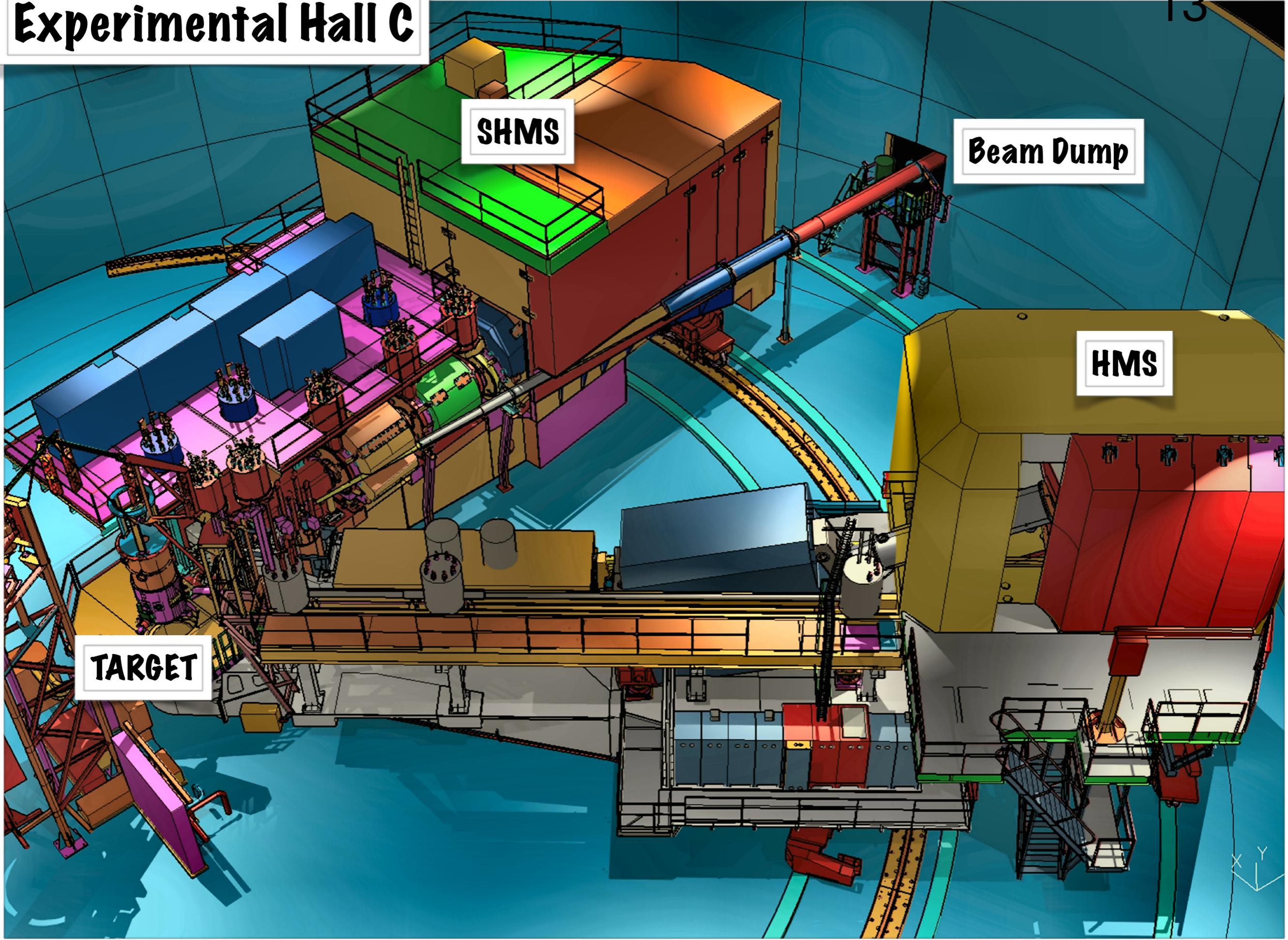


Theoretical Calculation by: M. Sargsian

E12-10-003

**Deuteron Break-Up
Experiment Background**

Experimental Hall C



SHMS

Beam Dump

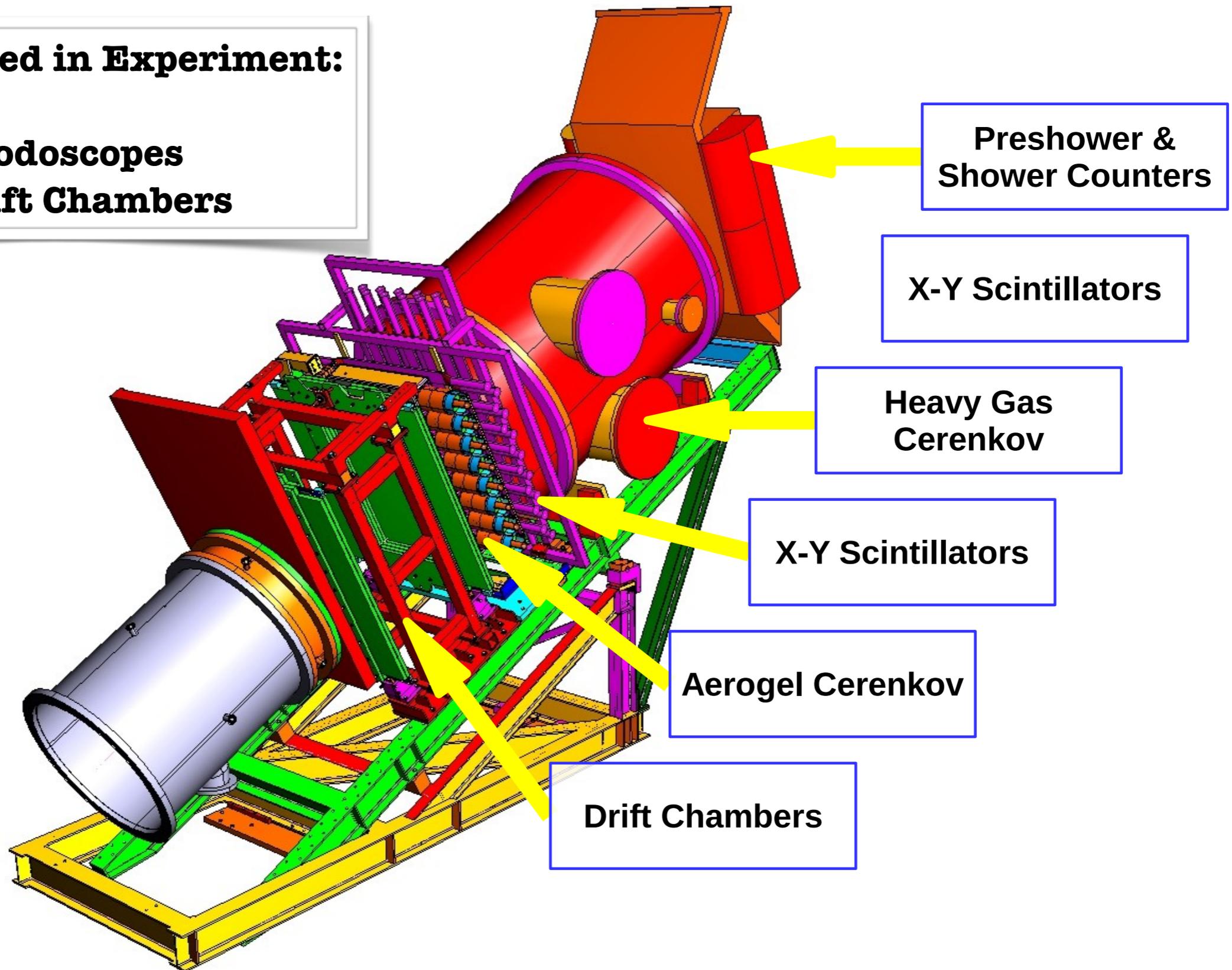
HMS

TARGET

Particle Detectors inside the HMS

Detector Used in Experiment:

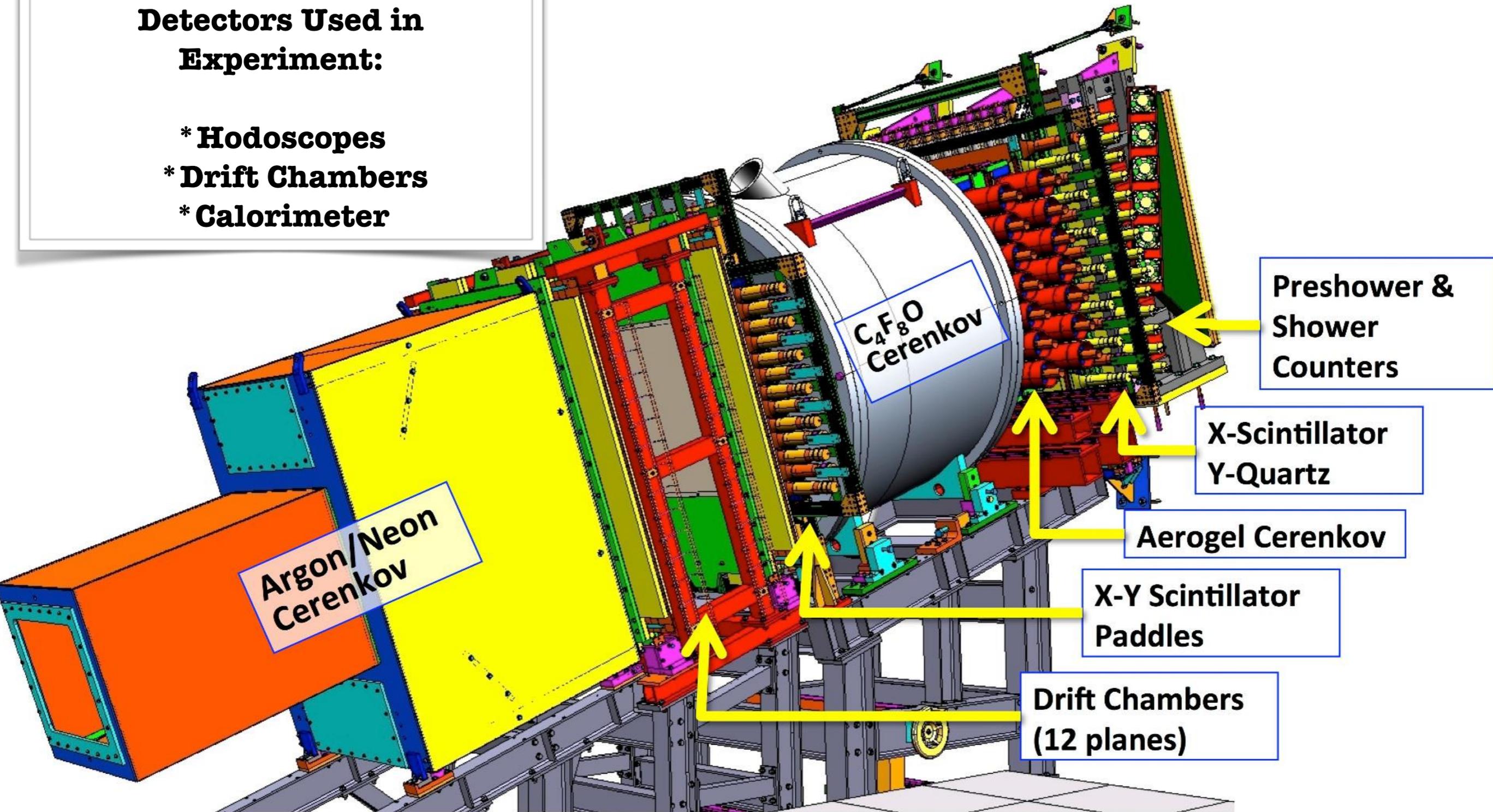
- * **Hodoscopes**
- * **Drift Chambers**



Particle Detectors inside the SHMS

Detectors Used in Experiment:

- * Hodoscopes
- * Drift Chambers
- * Calorimeter

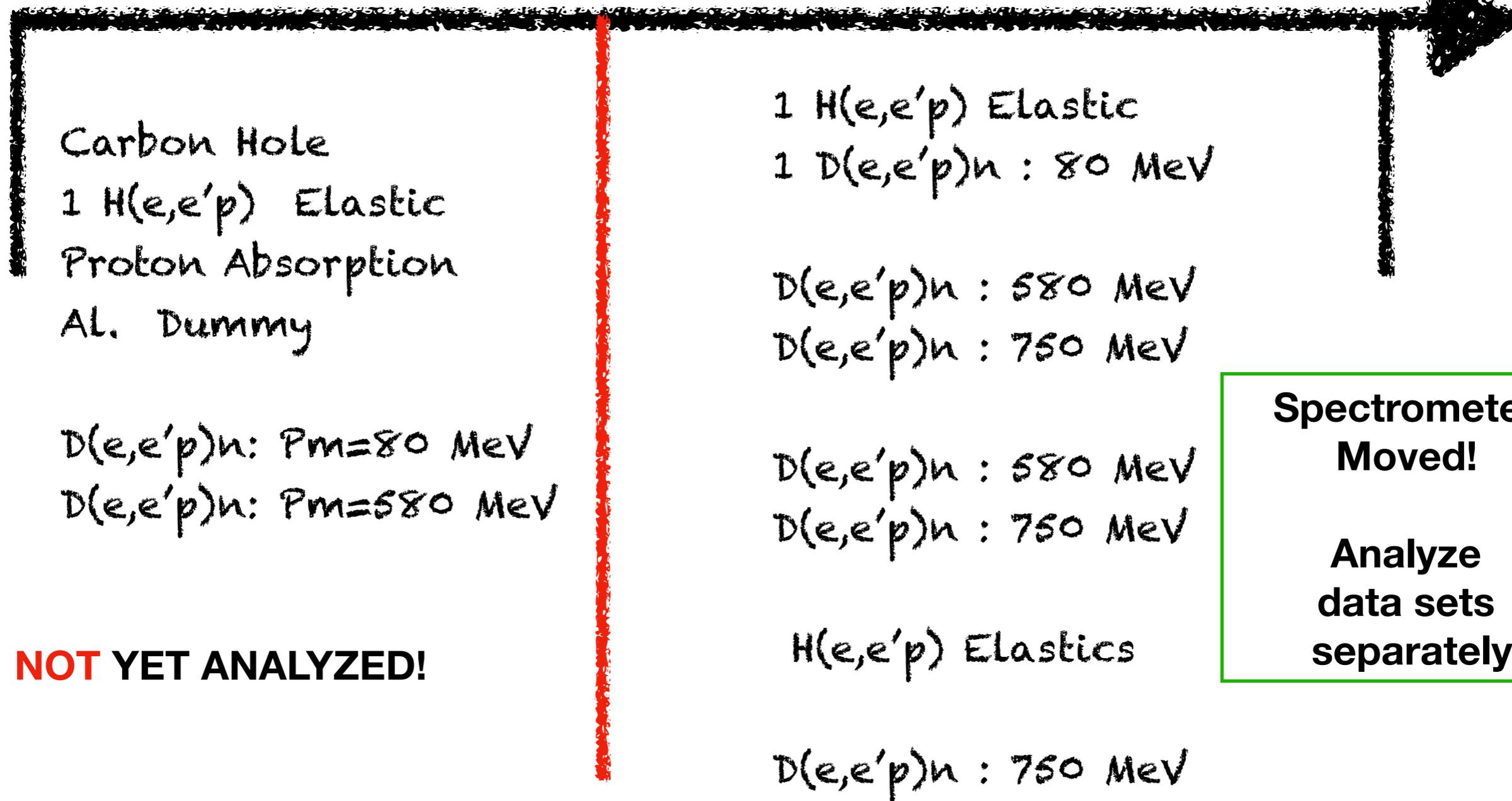


Experiment Time Line (Year 2018) ^{16 / 54}

April 3

April 5

April 9



SHMS Q3 Un-Necessary
Optics Correction
Removed.

ANALYZED

H(e,e'p) Elastics Kinematics

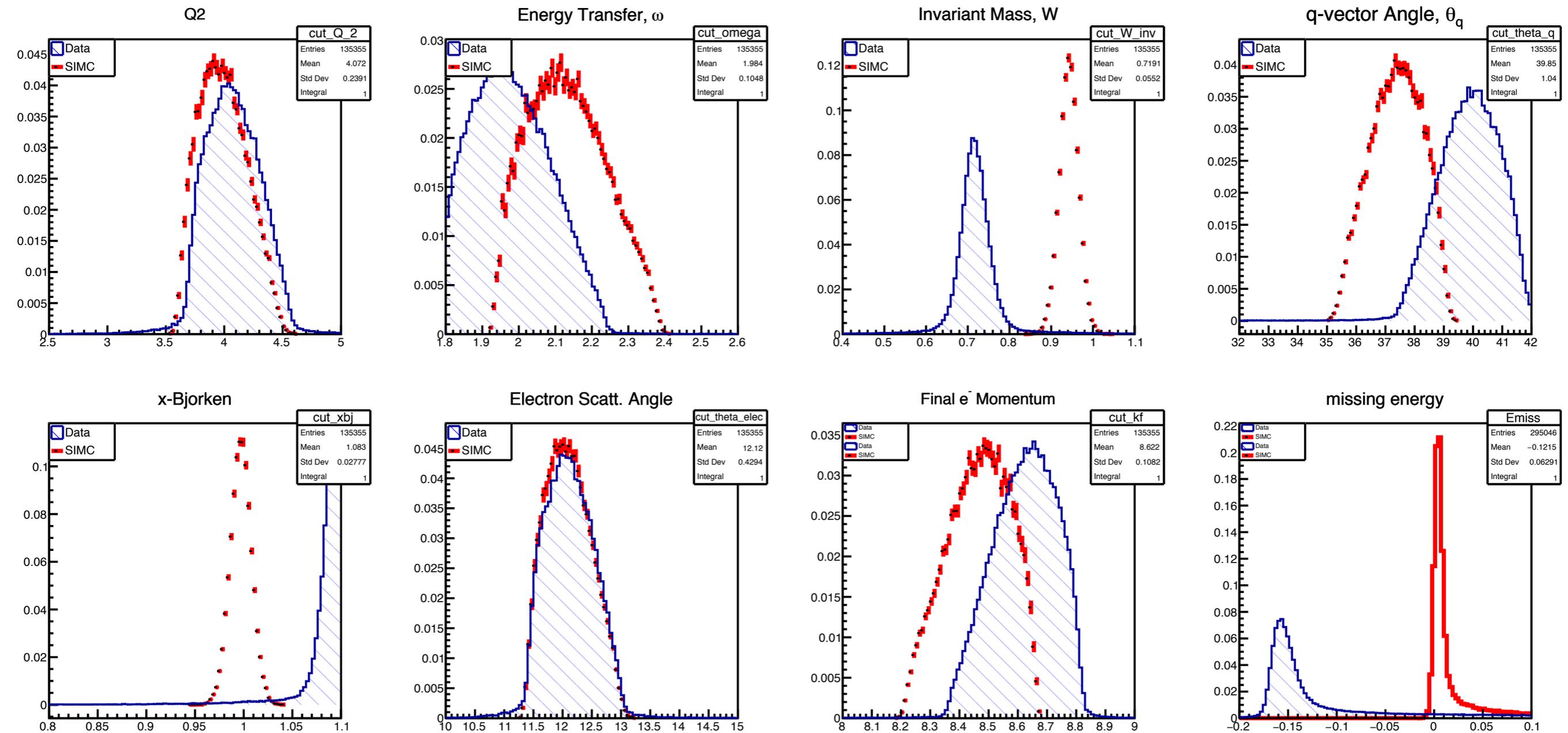
RUN	SHMS Momentum [GeV]	SHMS Angle [deg]	HMS Momentum [GeV]	HMS Angle [deg]	SHMS Delta Range [%]	HMS Delta Range [%]
3288	-8.7	12.194	2.938	37.338	(-6, 2)	(-12,10)
3371	-8.7	13.93	3.480	33.545	(-12, 4)	(-12,10)
3374	-8.7	9.928	2.31	42.9	(3, 8)	(-12,10)
3377	-8.7	8.495	1.8899	47.605	(8, 12)	(-12,10)

Cover Entire HMS Momentum Range of D(e,e'p)n

Spectrometers Momentum Corrections / Optimization

Using H(e,e')p Elastics

SIMC/DATA COMPARISONS BEFORE CORRECTIONS:

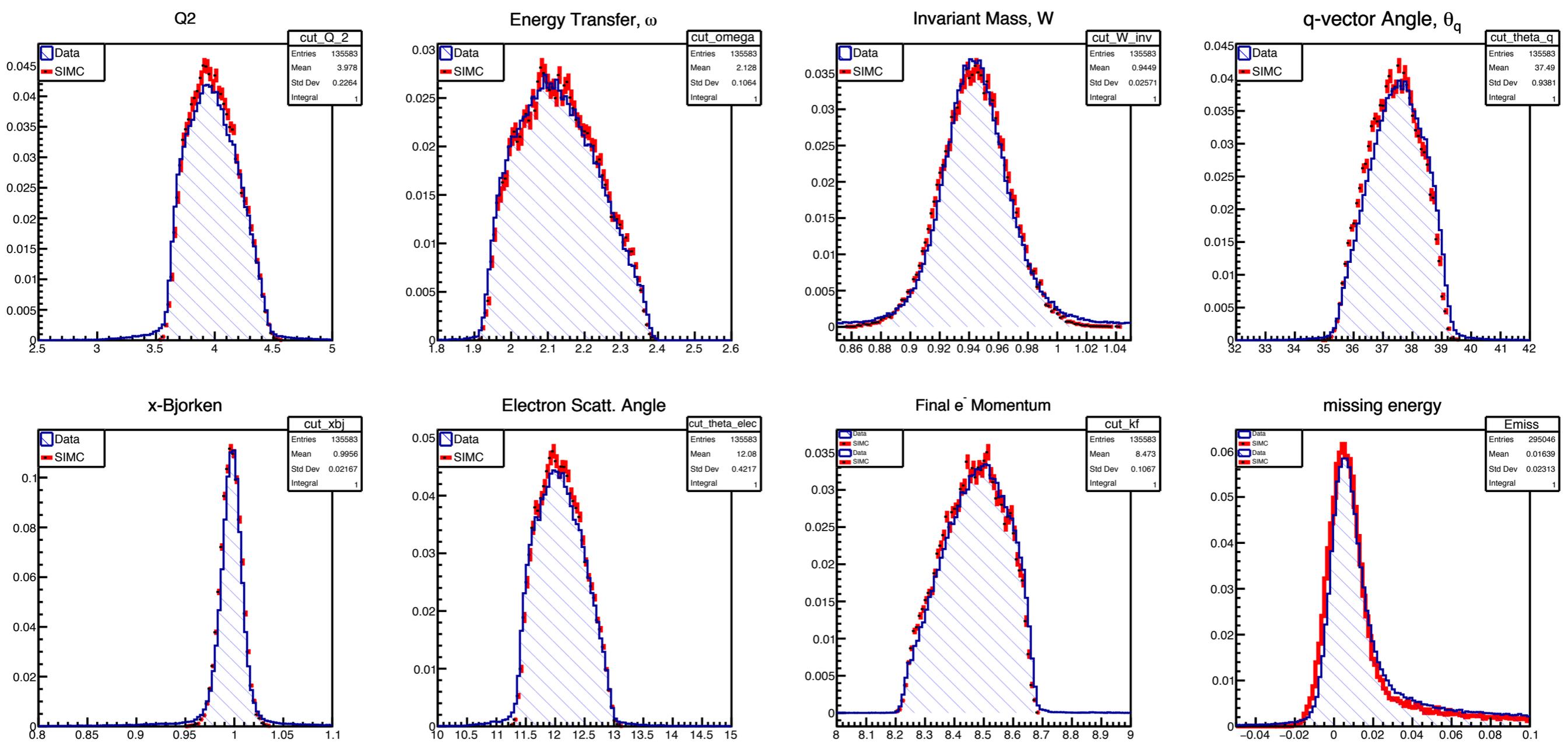


Kinematics for one (run 3288) of the four elastic points analyzed.

Spectrometers Momentum Corrections / Optimization

Using H(e,e')p Elastics

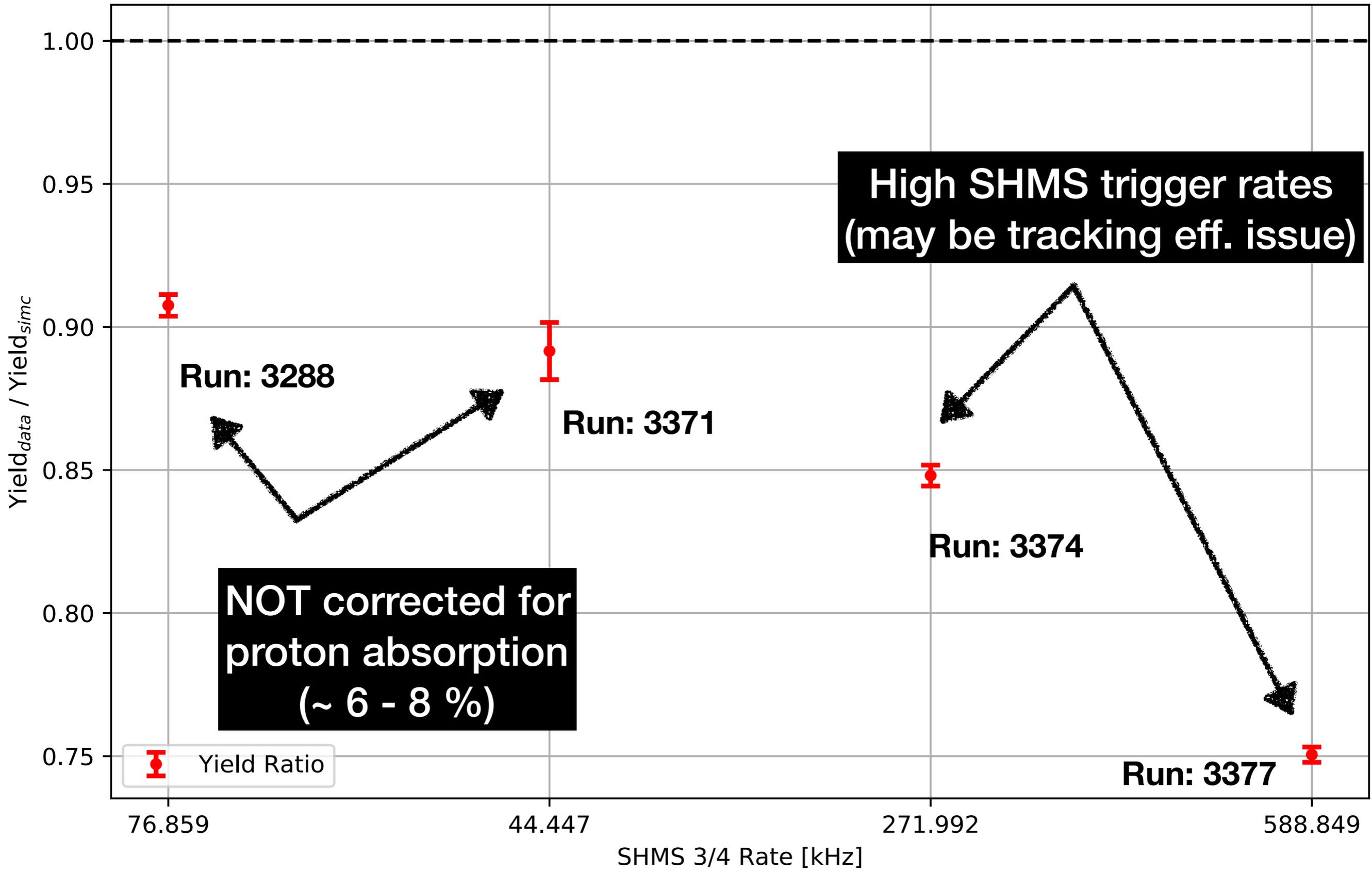
SIMC/DATA COMPARISONS AFTER CORRECTIONS:



Kinematics for one (run 3288) of the four elastic points analyzed.

H(e,e'p) Check: DATA/SIMC Yield Ratio ^{20 / 54}

Deuteron Experiment H(e,e)p Elastics



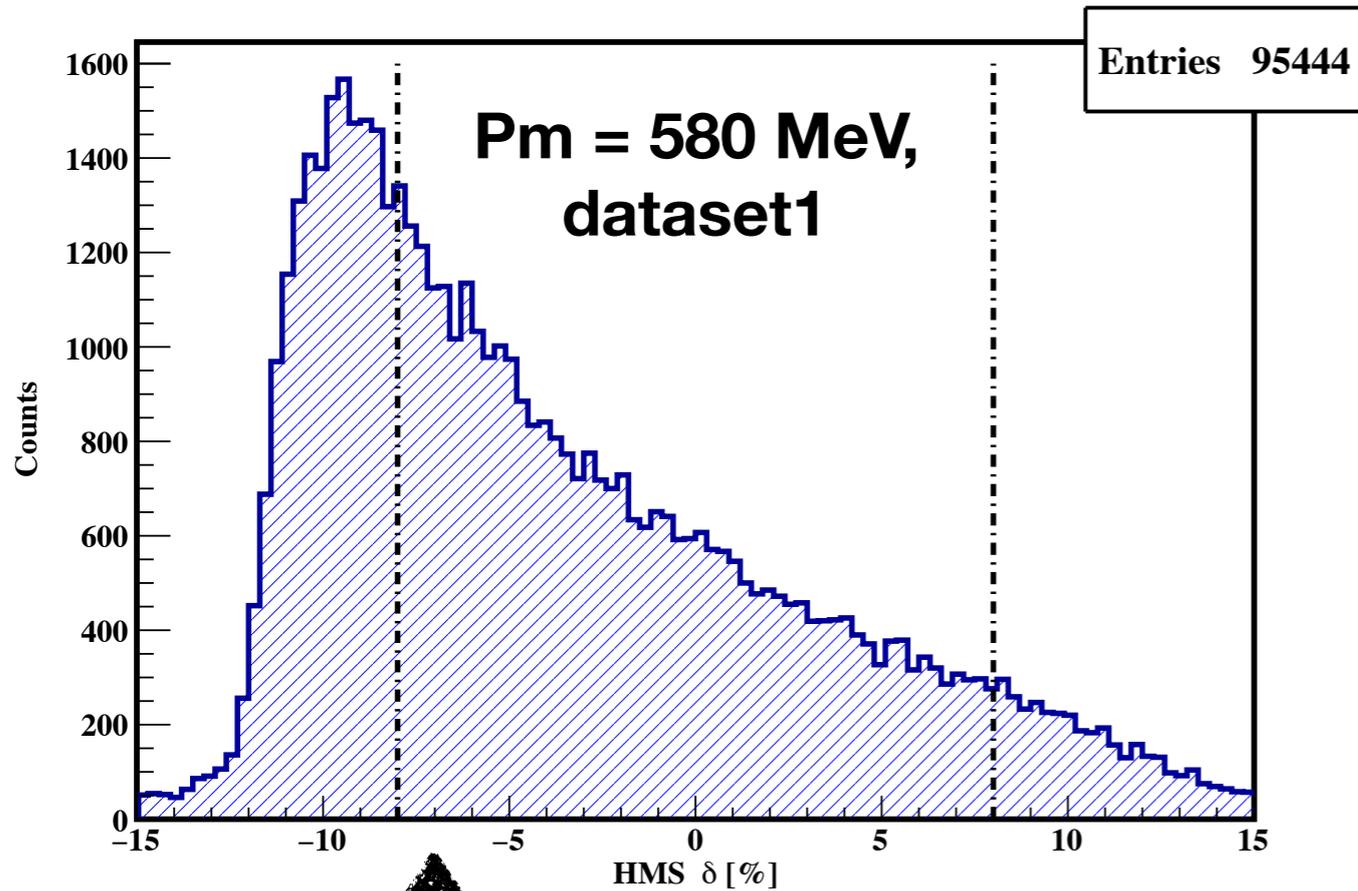
D(e,e'p)n Kinematics

P_{miss} [MeV]	SHMS Momentum [GeV]	SHMS Angle [deg]	HMS Momentum [GeV]	HMS Angle [deg]
80	-8.7	~12.2	2.844	~37.3
580	-8.7	~12.2	2.194	~55
750	-8.7	~12.2	2.091	~58.4

Spectrometer Acceptance Cuts

☑ General cuts to select reliable event reconstruction region

☑ Spectrometer Optics is well known in this region

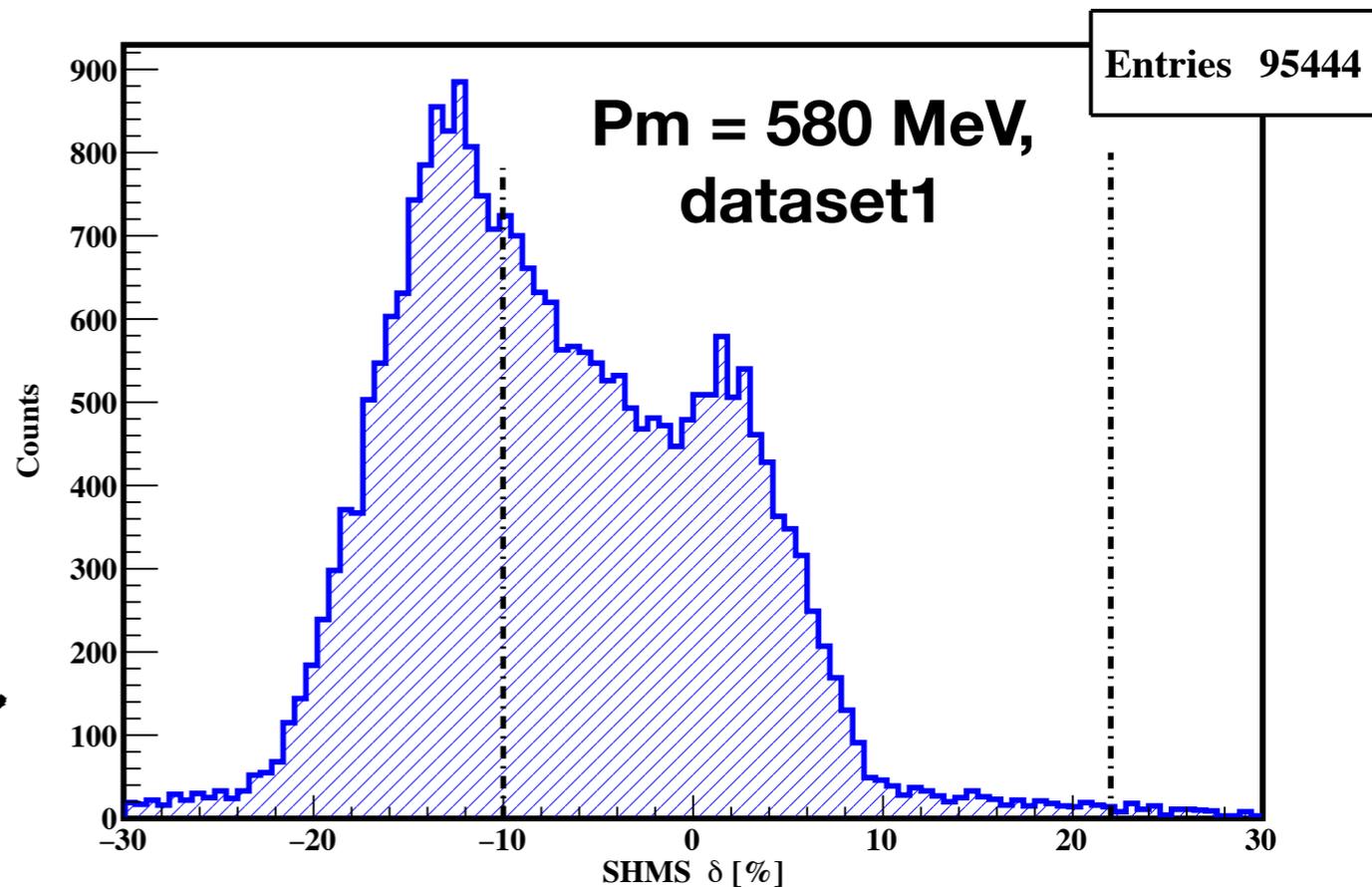


Particle momentum \rightarrow P Central momentum \rightarrow P_{cent}

$$\delta \equiv \frac{P - P_{cent}}{P_{cent}}$$

$$-8\% \leq |\delta_{HMS}| \leq 8\%$$

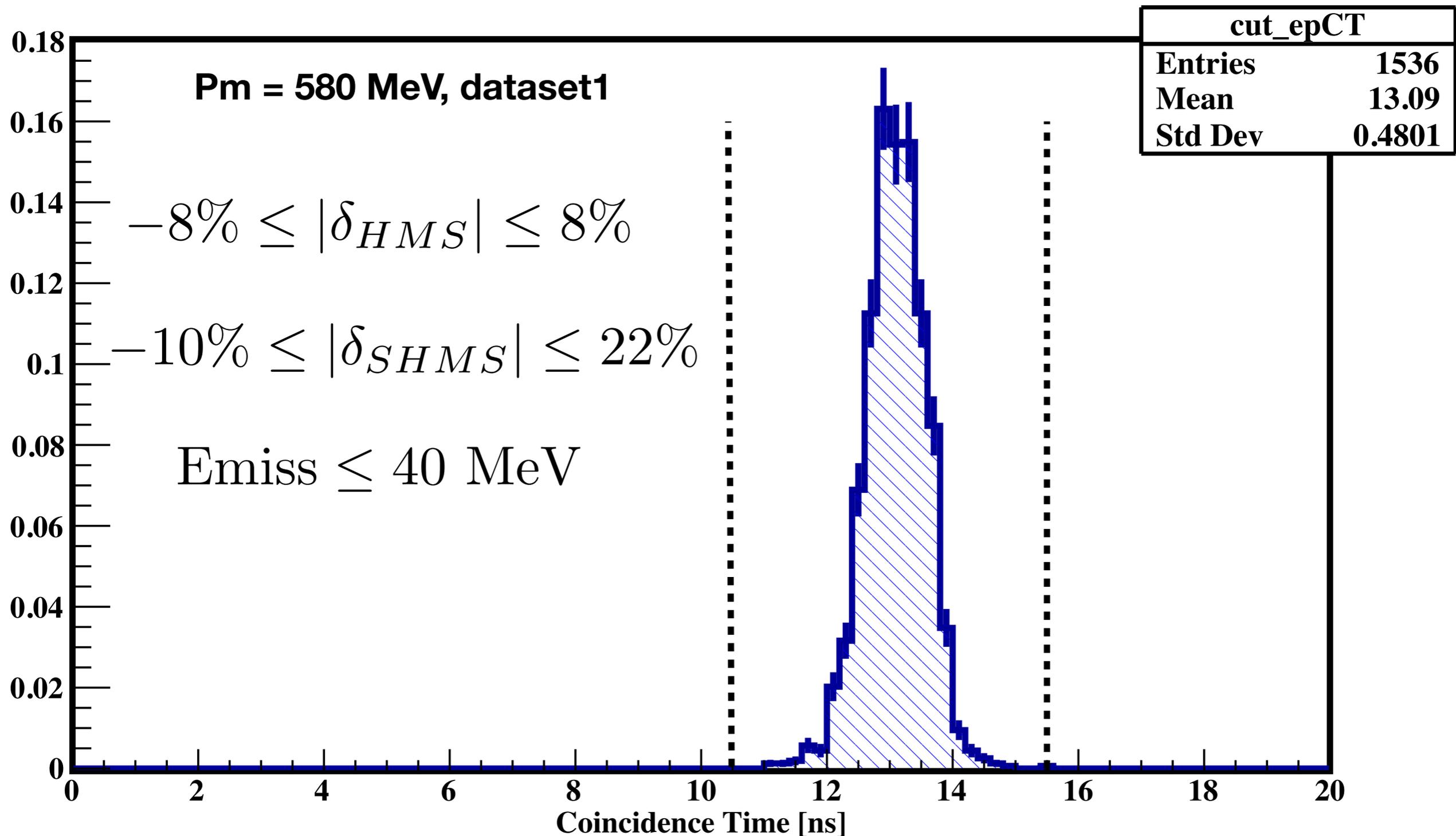
$$-10\% \leq |\delta_{SHMS}| \leq 22\%$$



D(e,e'p)n Particle Identification

- ☑ Coincidence rates were low due to small cross sections at higher missing momentum tail.

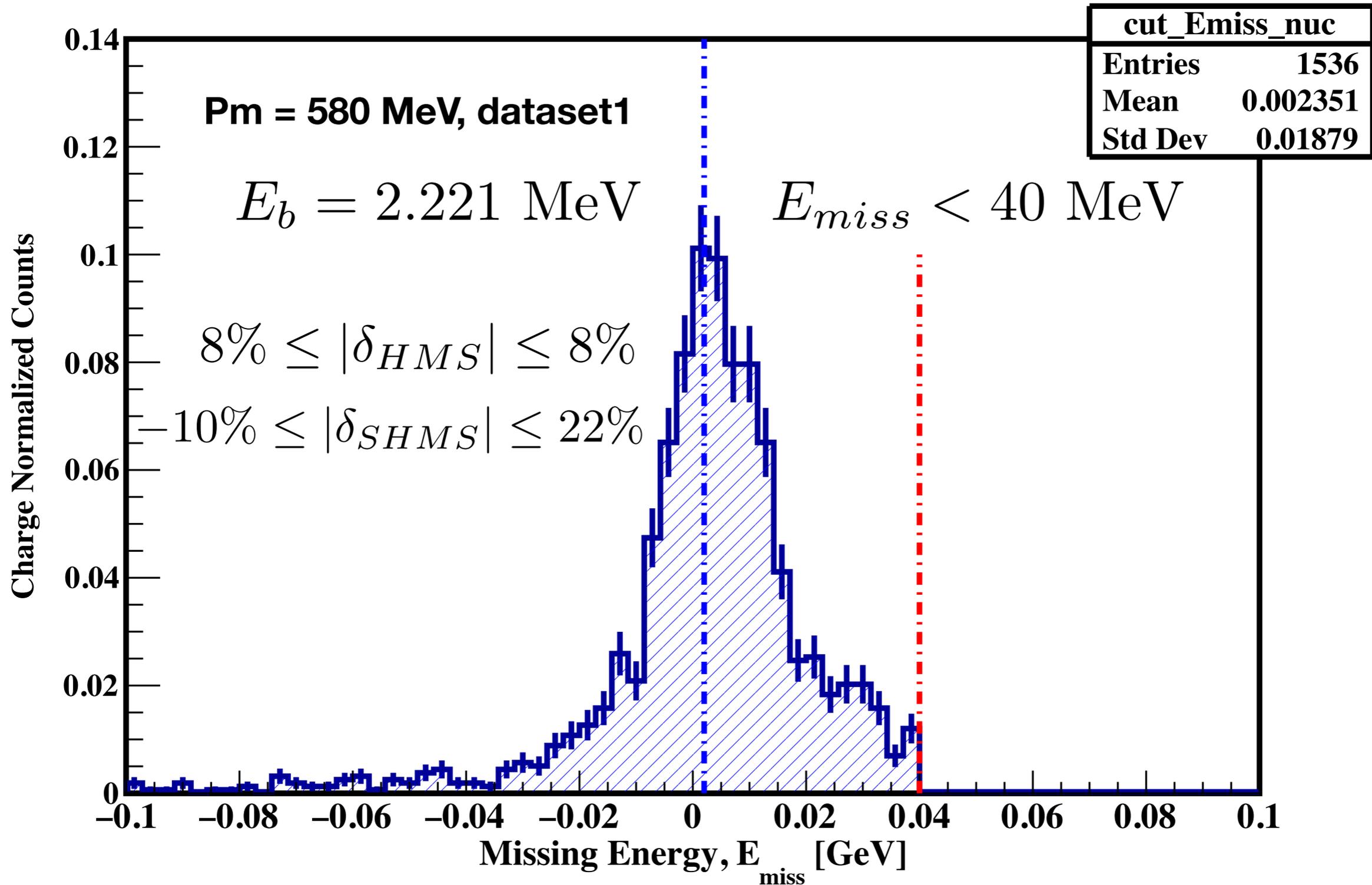
e-Proton Coincidence Time



D(e,e'p)n Particle Identification

☑ For the HMS (protons), Missing Energy Cut was made.

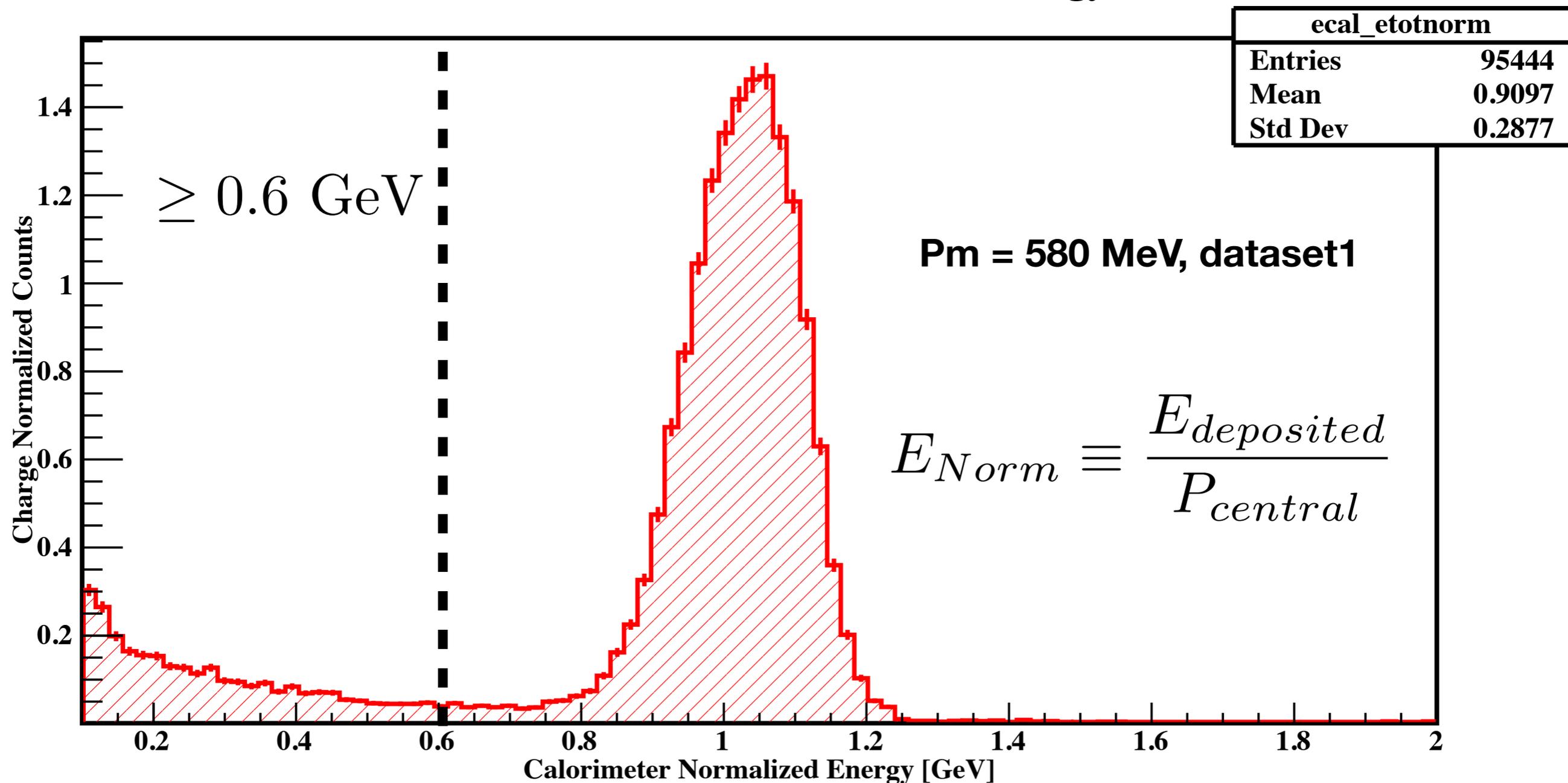
Nuclear Missing Energy



D(e,e'p)n Particle Identification 25 / 54

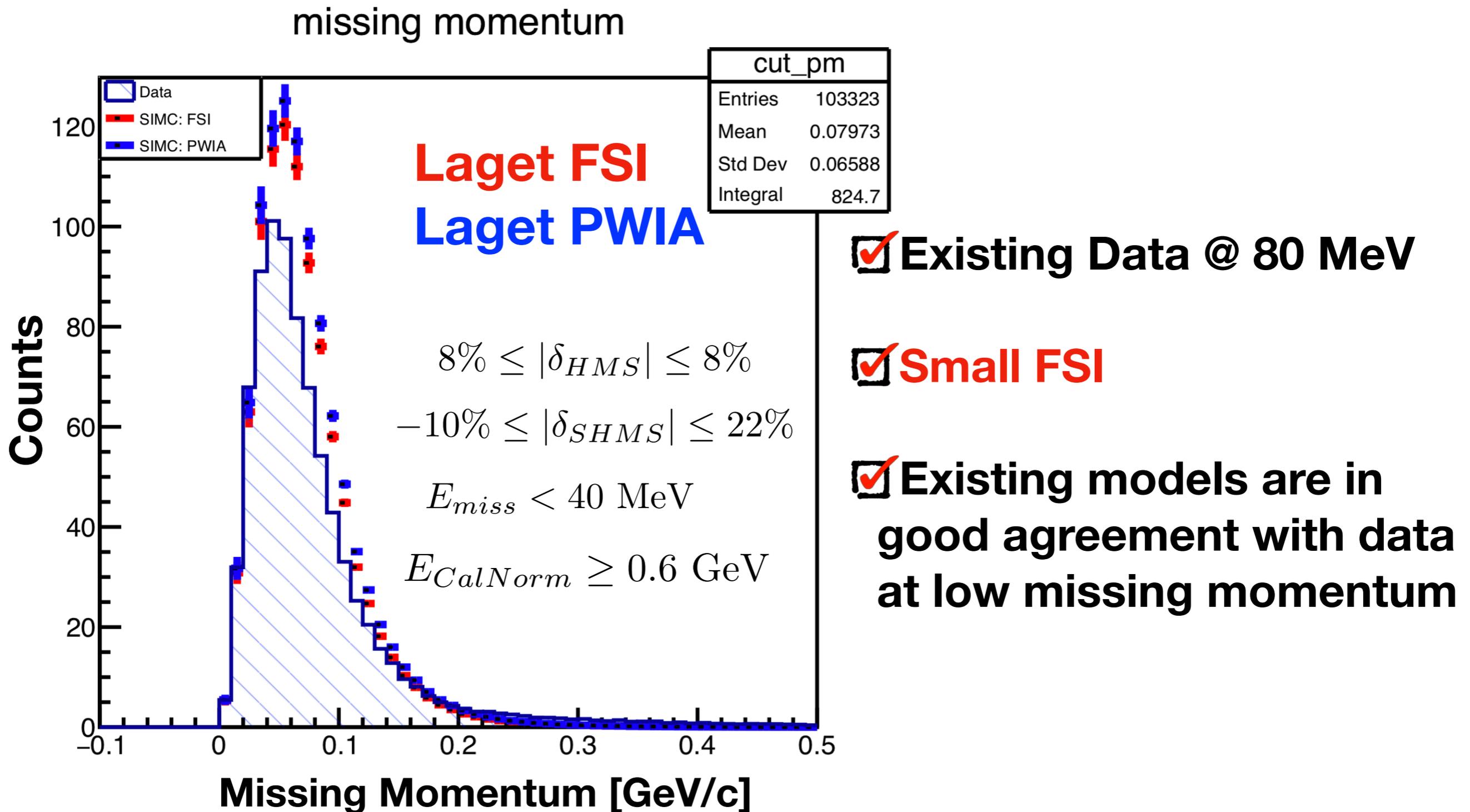
SHMS Calorimeter Cut to select electrons.

SHMS Calorimeter Total Norm. Energy



D(e,e'p)n: 80 MeV Setting

This low missing momentum setting serves as the control for the 580 / 750 MeV settings.



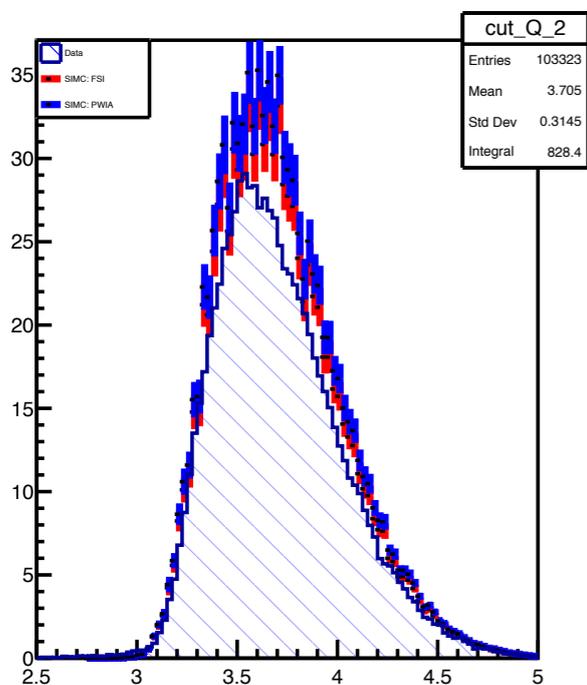
D(e,e'p)n: 80 MeV Setting

Additional Kinematics

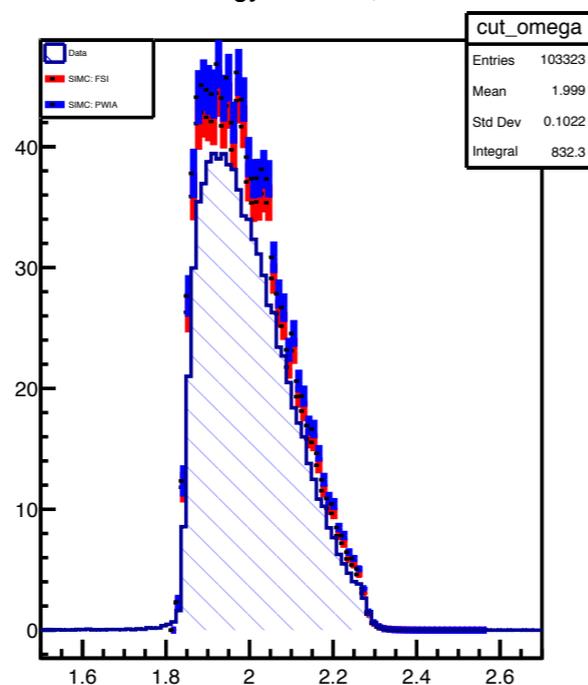
Laget FSI

Laget PWIA

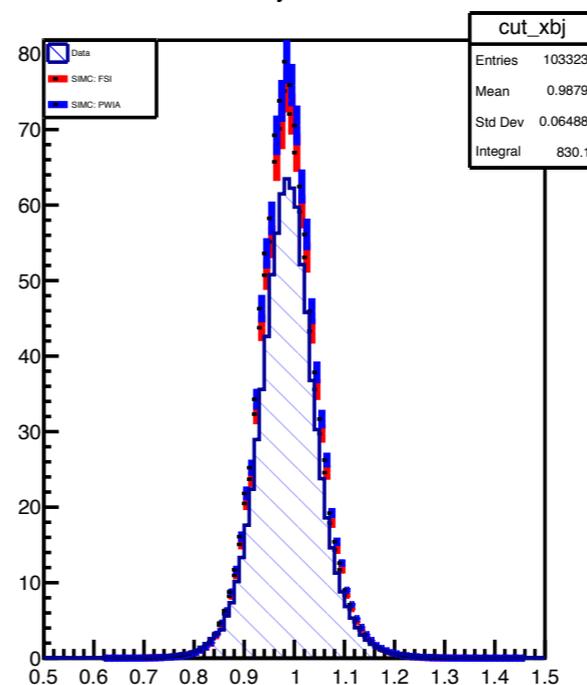
Q2



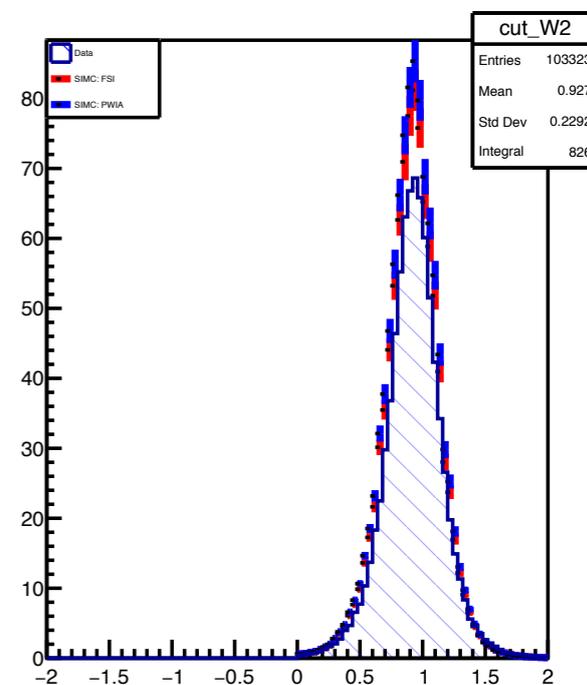
Energy Transfer, ω



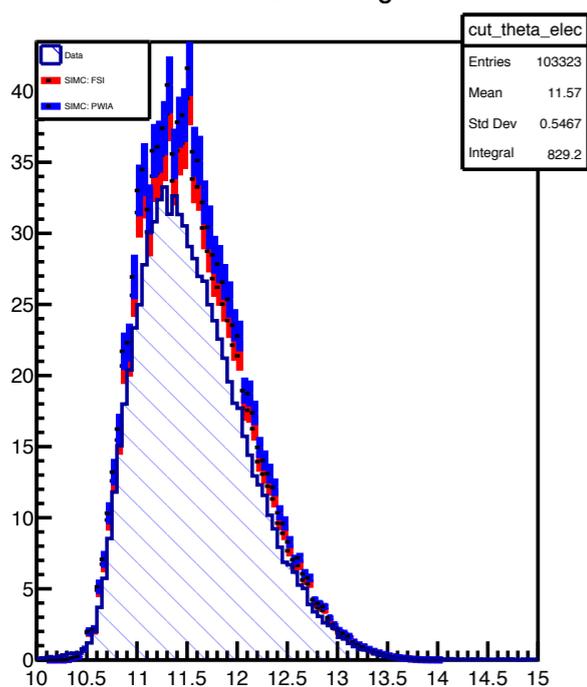
x-Bjorken



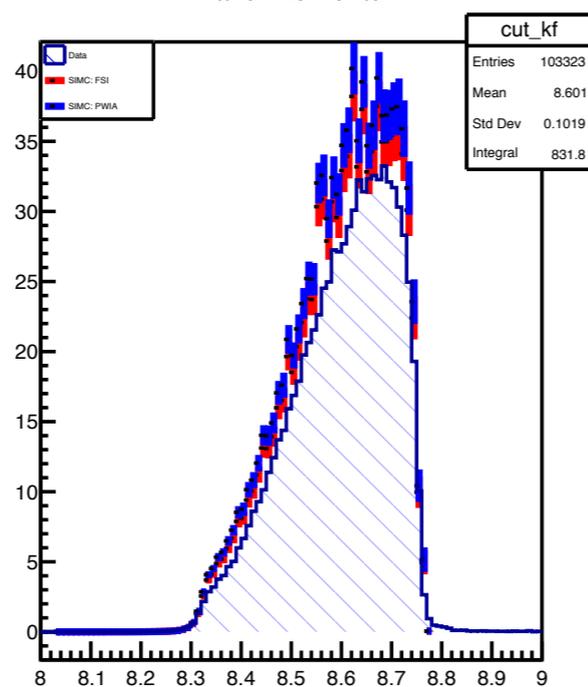
Invariant Mass W2



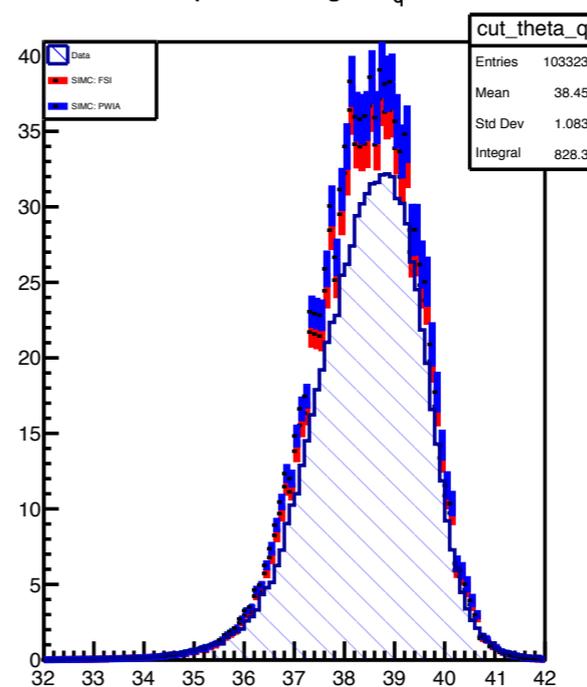
Electron Scatt. Angle



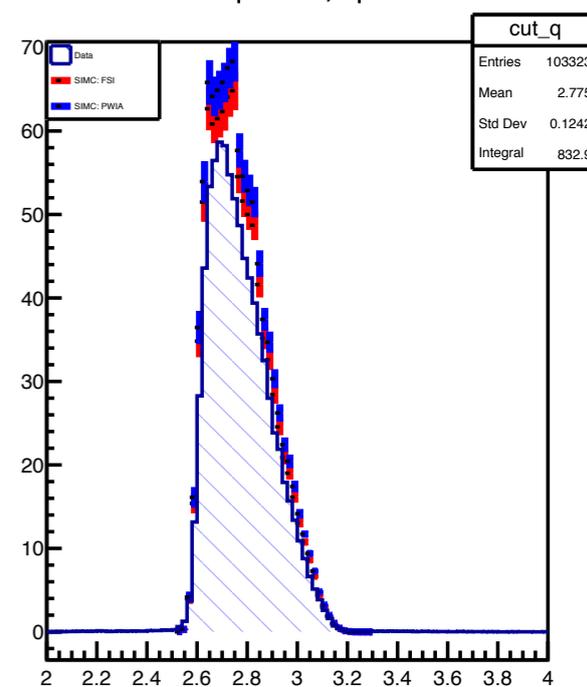
Final e⁻ Momentum



q-vector Angle, θ_q



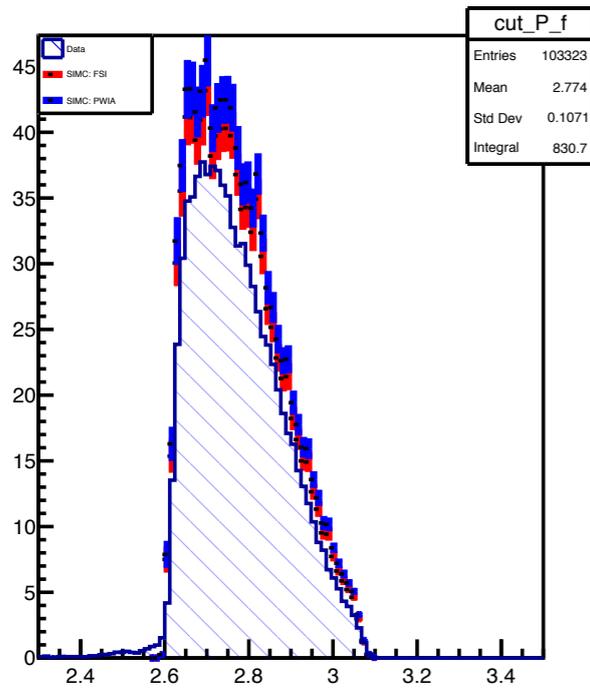
q-vector, |q|



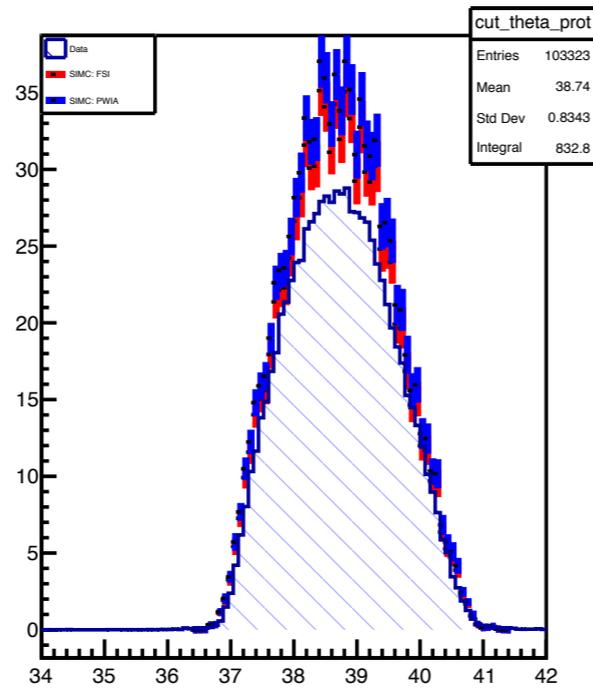
Laget FSI
Laget PWIA

Additional Kinematics

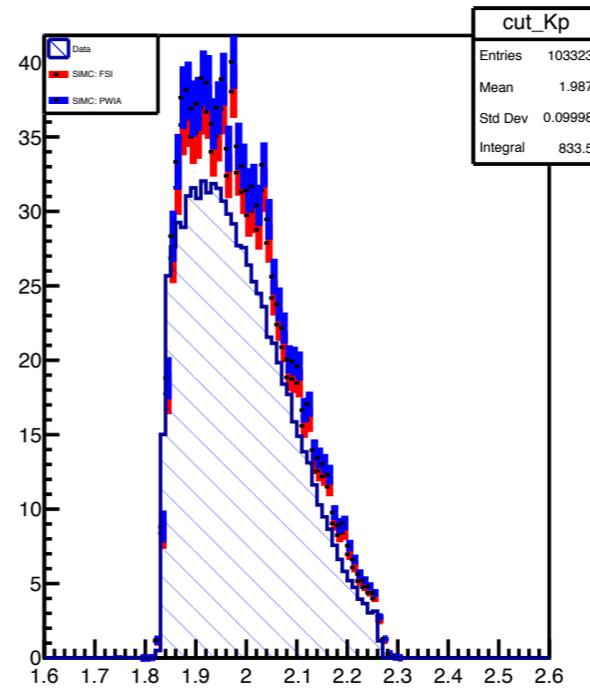
Final Proton Momentum



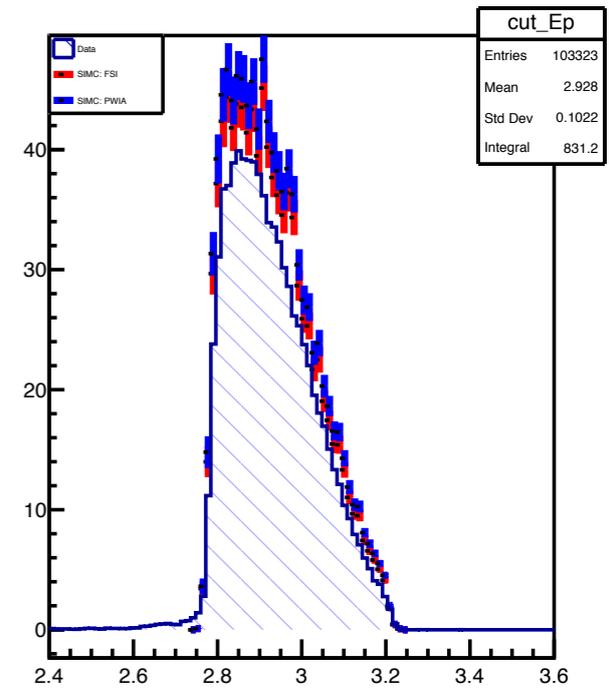
Proton Scatt. Angle



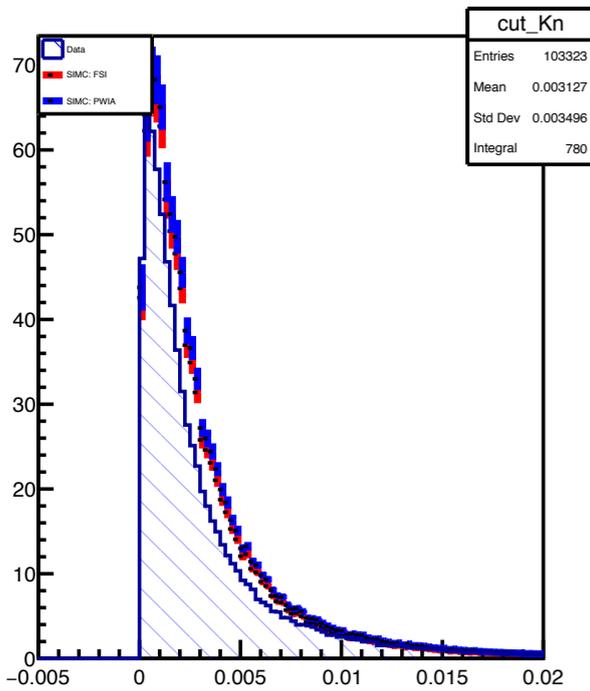
Proton Kin. Energy



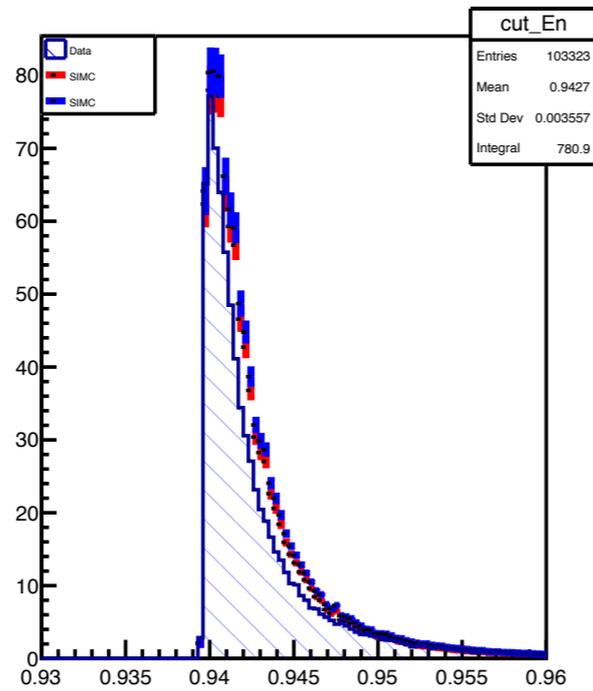
Proton Final Energy



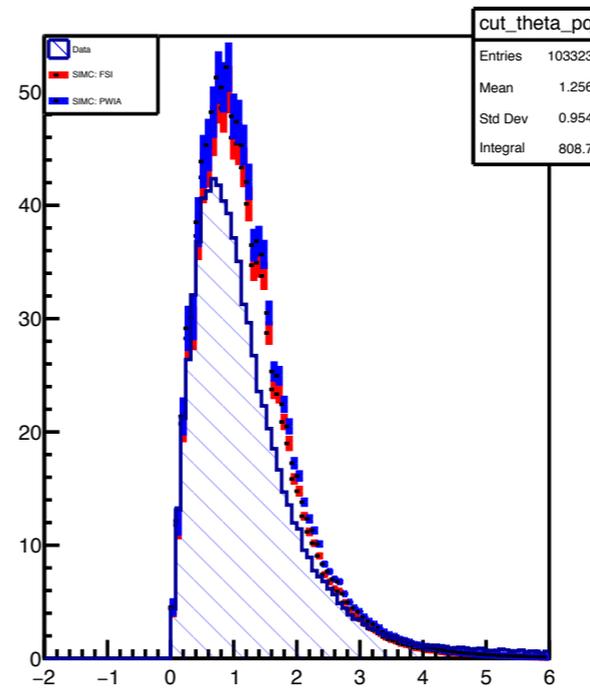
Neutron Kin. Energy



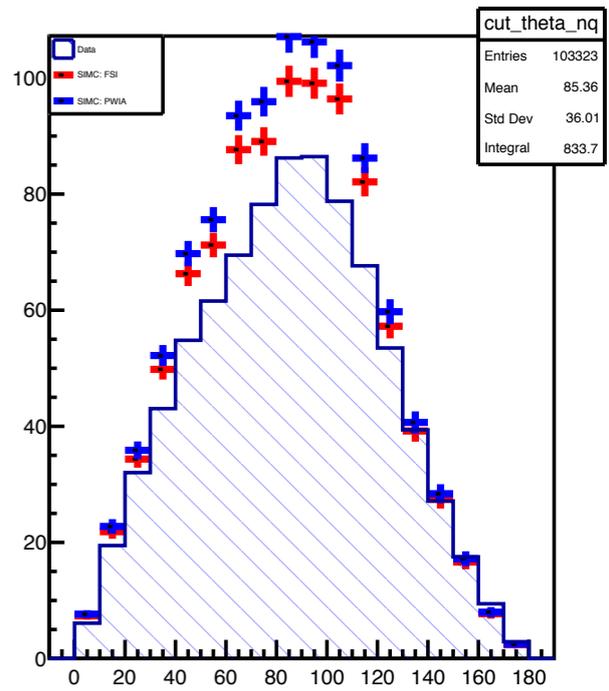
Neutron Final Energy



(Proton, q-vector) Angle, θ_{pq}



(q-vector, Neutron) Angle, θ_{nq}



D(e,e'p)n: 580 / 750 MeV Settings^{29 / 54}

Spectrometer was moved in between data sets of the same setting.

Pm = 580 MeV has 2 data sets

Pm = 750 MeV has 3 data sets

 Can the data sets be combined ?

 How do the cross-sections for each data set compare ?

 How sensitive are cross sections to spectrometer motion?

Extracting the Cross Sections 30 / 54

$$\sigma^{exp} = \frac{Y_{corr.}^{data}}{VP.S.}$$

← Determined from simulation

$$Y_{corr.}^{data} = \frac{Y_{uncorr.}^{data}}{Q_{tot.} * \epsilon_{LT} * \epsilon_{trk}^{hms} * \epsilon_{trk}^{shms}}$$

← Other corrections still need to be applied..
* Target Boiling
* Radiative corr.

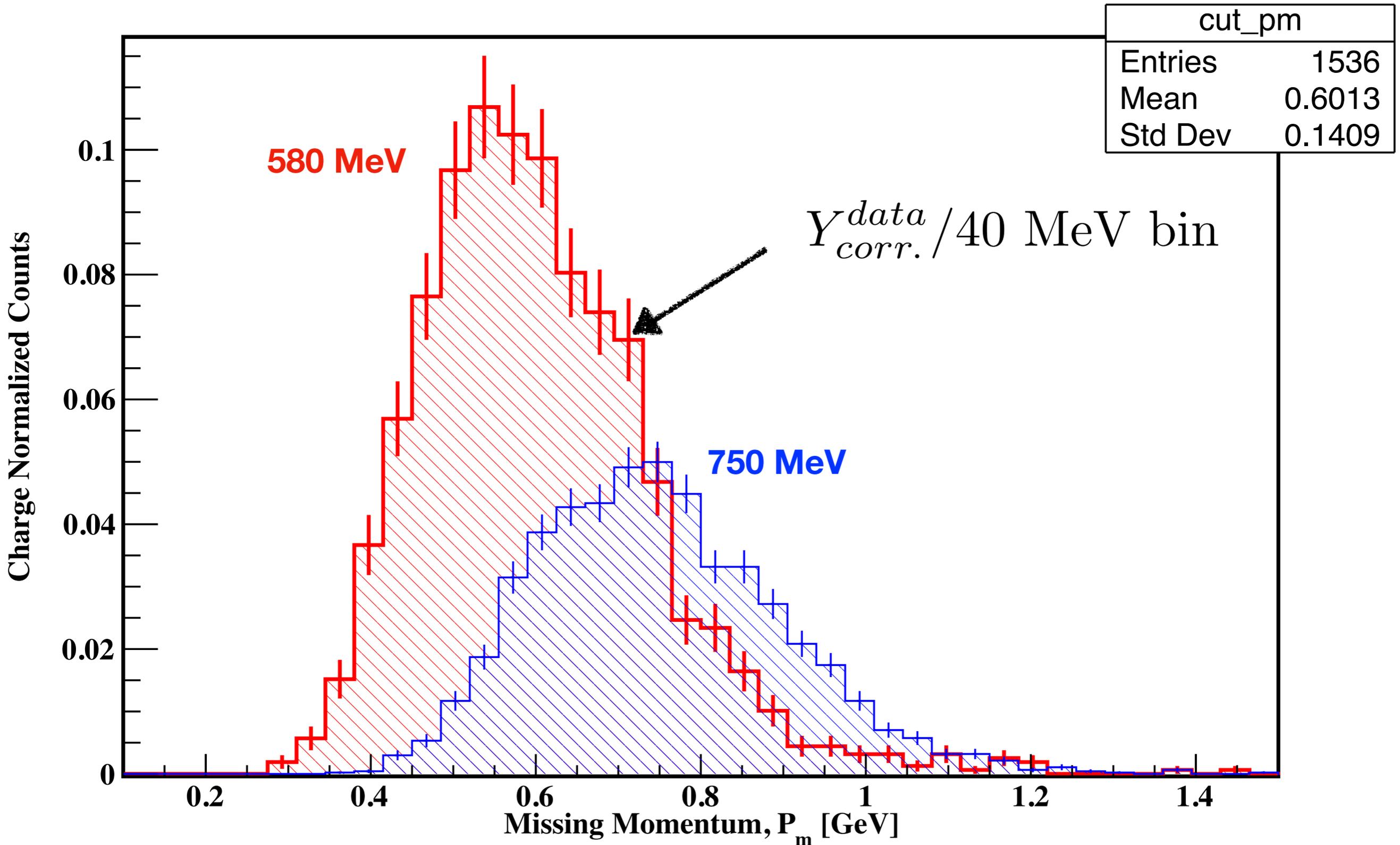
$$VP.S. = \frac{N_{acc.}}{N_{gen.}} \Delta V, \text{ where } \Delta V = \Delta\omega \Delta\Omega_e \Delta\Omega_p$$



Ratio of accepted to thrown events in spectrometers

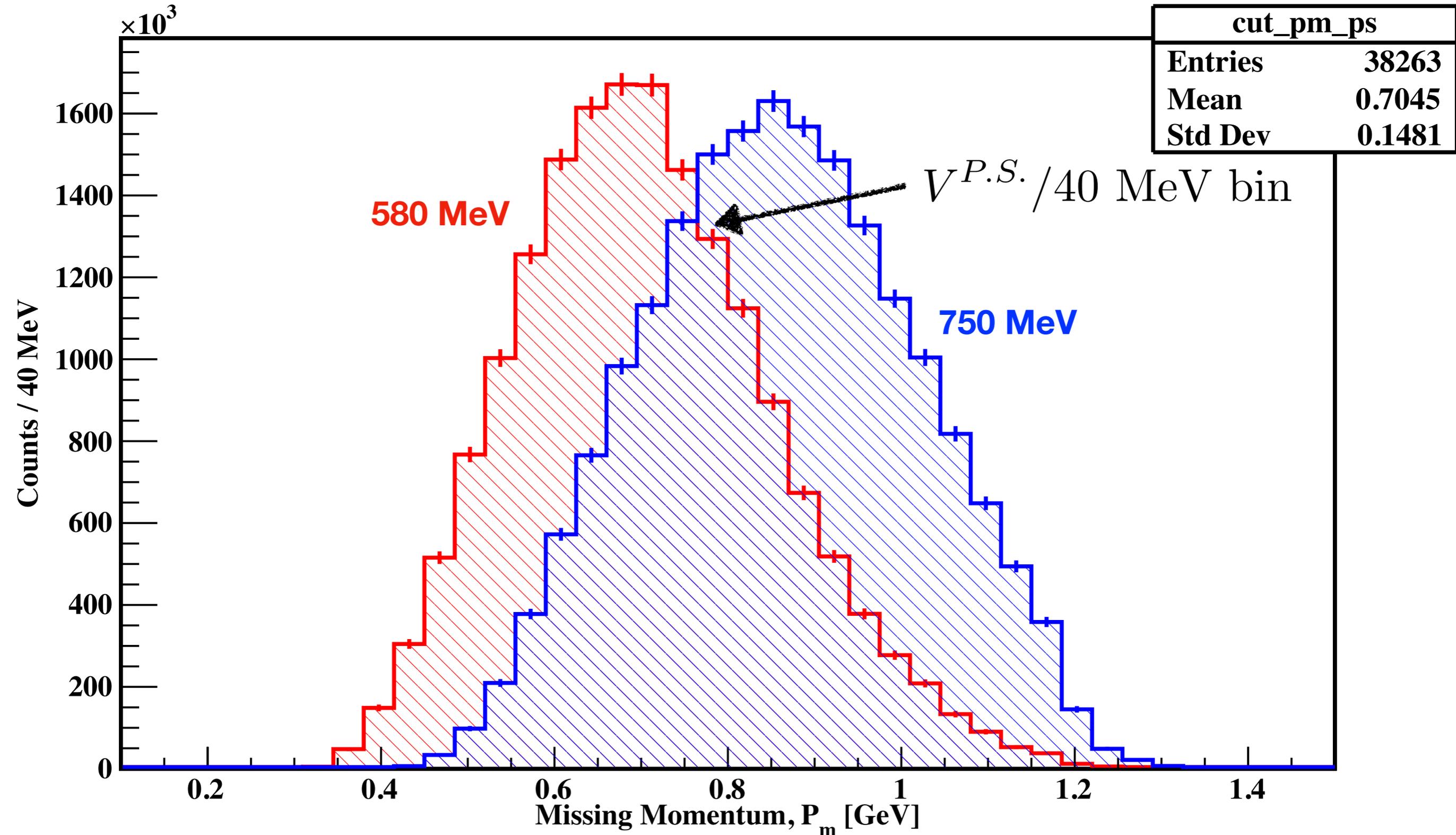
Spectrometers
Phase Space Volume

missing momentum



Missing Momentum Phase Space from SIMC

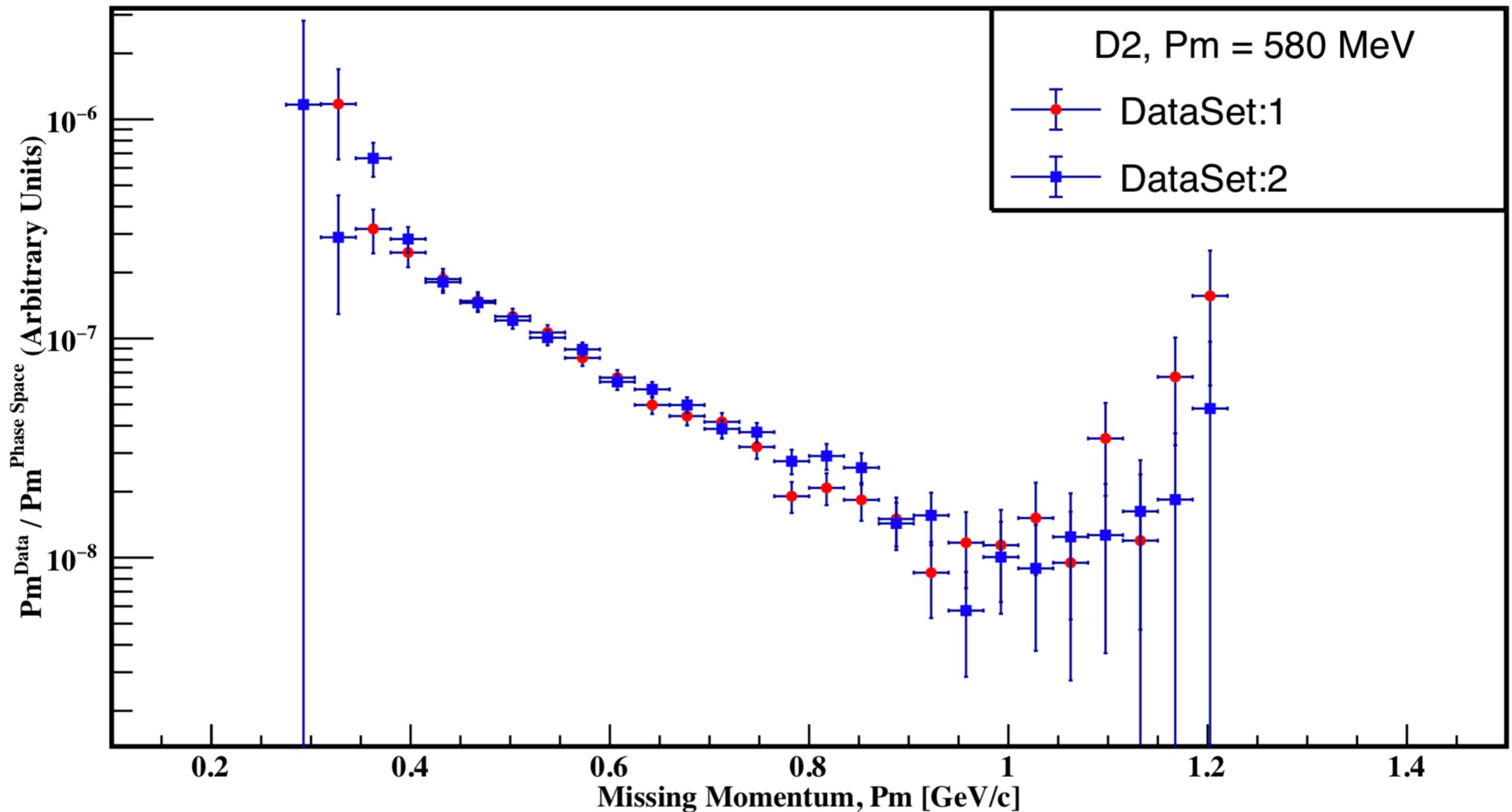
missing momentum



☑ Good agreement between the two 580 MeV data sets

☑ Data sets can be combined

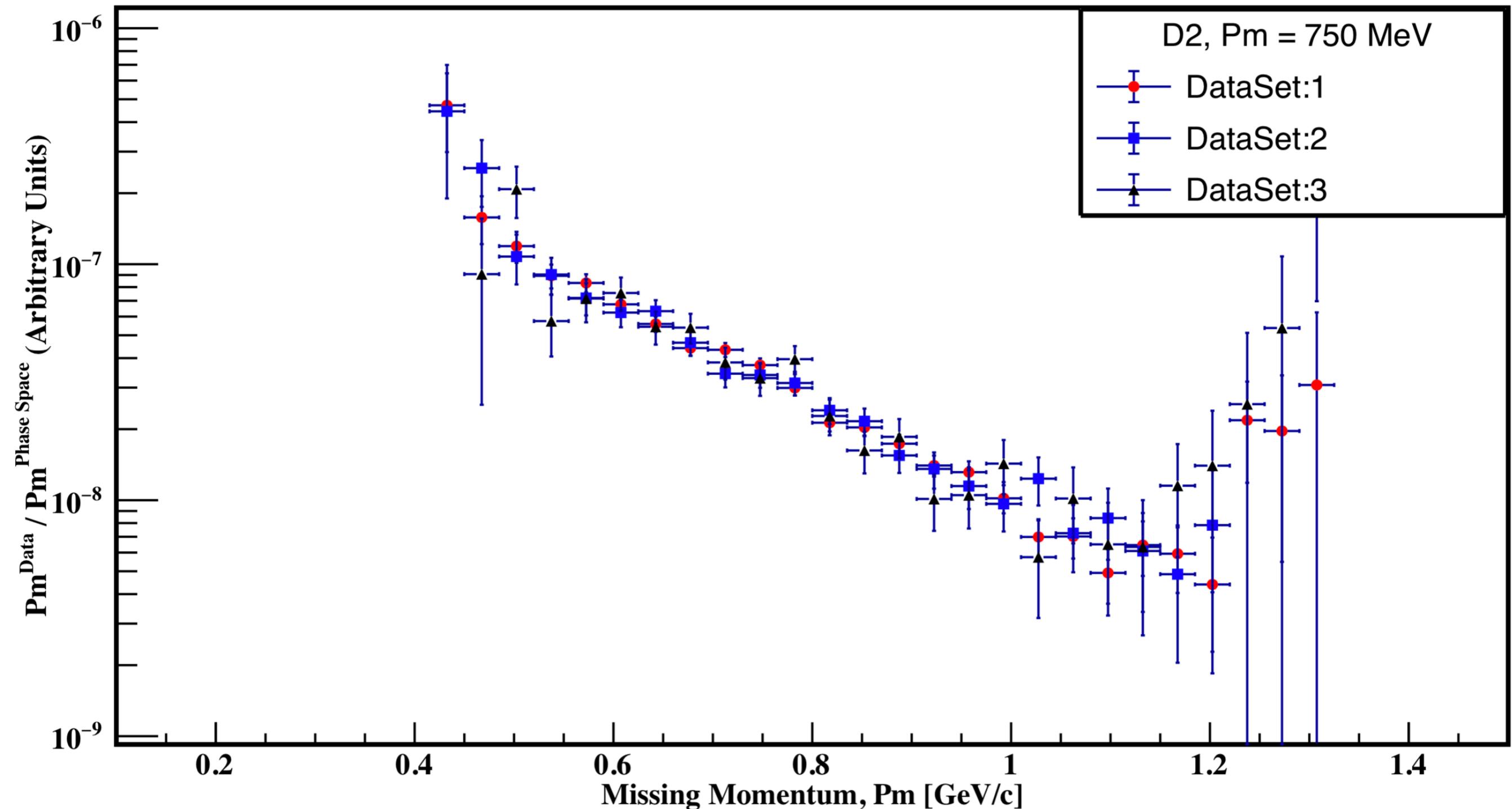
Ratio of Data Yield to Phase Space: $P_m = 580$ MeV



☑ Good agreement between the three 750 MeV data sets

☑ Data sets can be combined

Ratio of Data Yield to Phase Space: $P_m = 750$ MeV

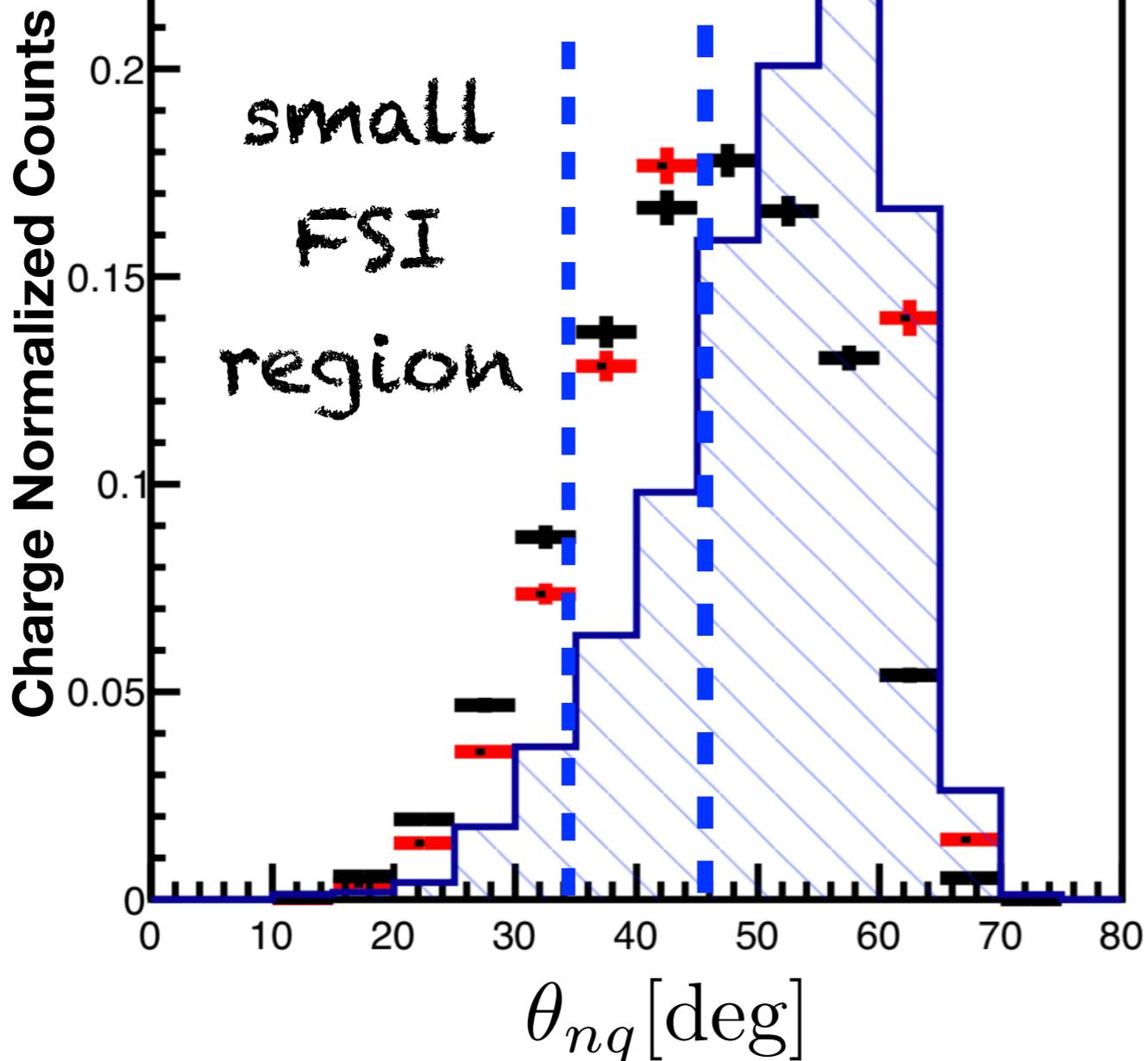


Selecting **Small FSI** Region

(q-vector, Neutron) Angle, θ_{nq}

Laget FSI

Laget PWIA

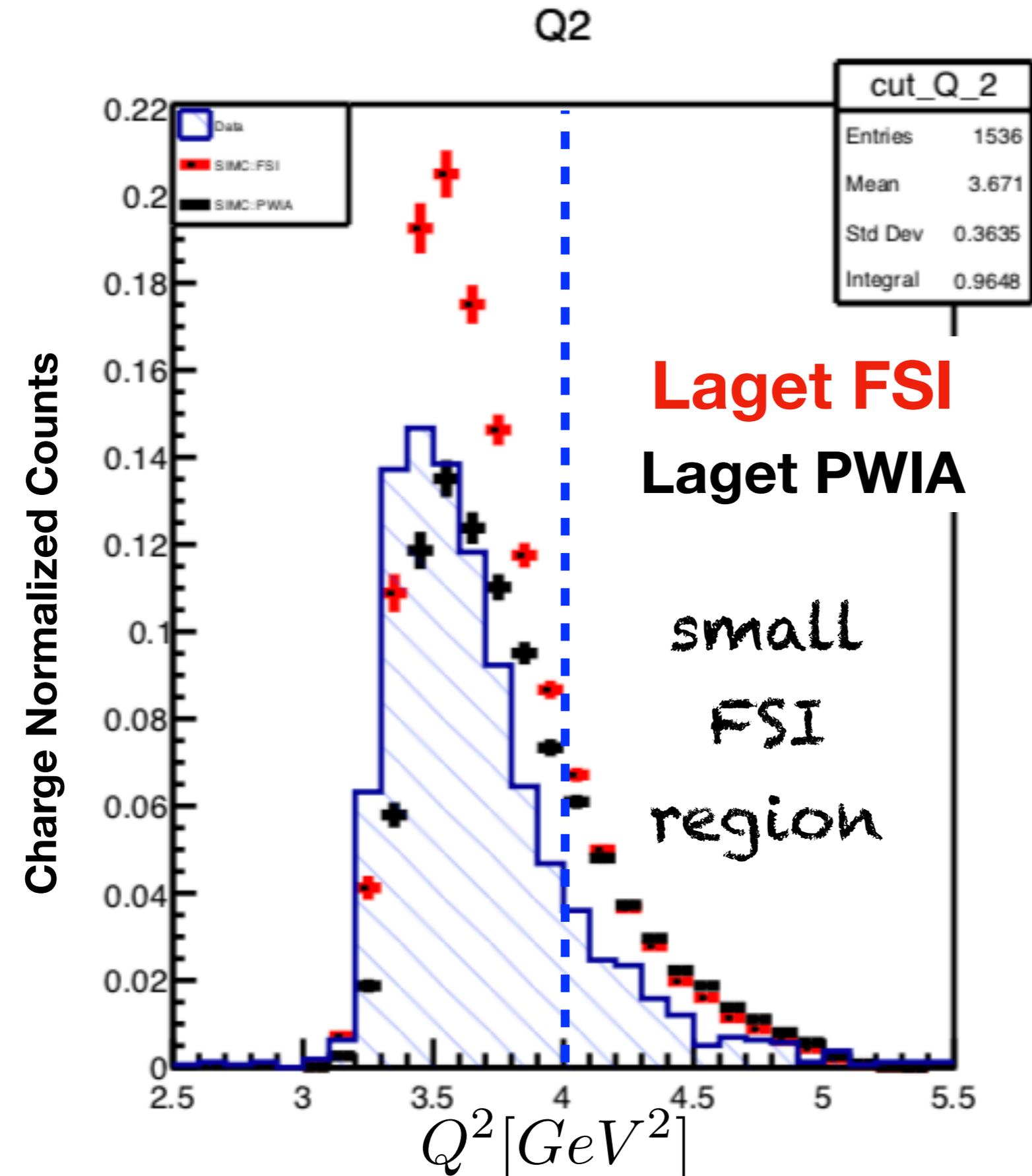


FSI ~ PWIA at:

$$35^\circ \leq \theta_{nq} \leq 45^\circ$$

- Kinematic region of interest at high missing momentum
- FSI contributions are small
- Deuteron Momentum Distribution can be extracted

Selecting **Small FSI** Region

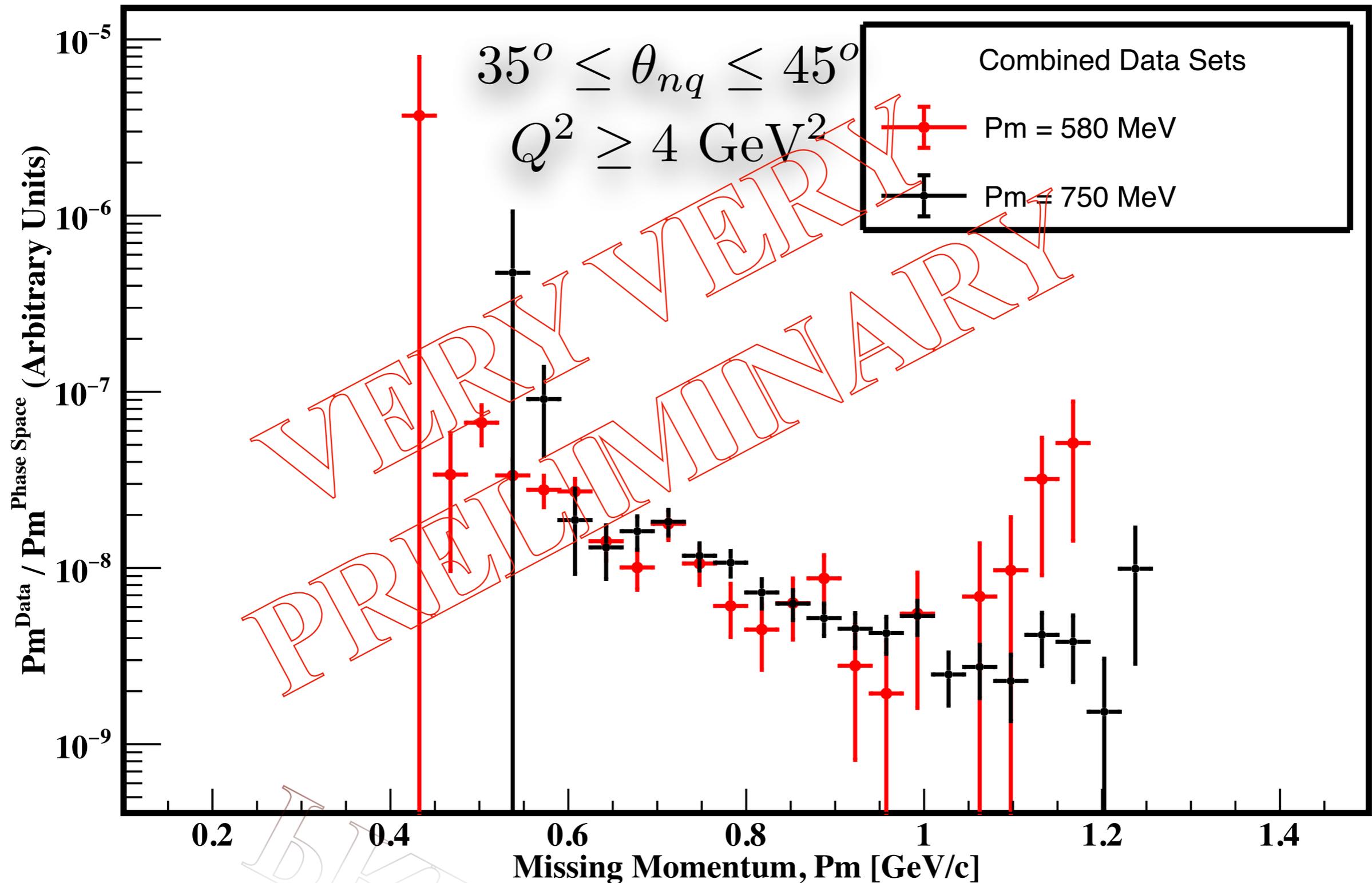


FSI ~ PWIA at:

$$Q^2 \geq 4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Selecting **Small FSI** Region

Ratio of Corrected Data Yield to SIMC Phase Space



Extraction of Momentum Distributions ^{38/54}

$$\sigma_{exp} \equiv \frac{d^6\sigma}{d\omega d\Omega_e dT_p d\Omega_p} = K \cdot \sigma_{ep} \cdot S(E_m, p_m)$$

$$S(p_m) \approx \sigma_{red} \equiv \frac{\sigma_{exp}}{K \sigma_{ep}}$$

$$K = \frac{E_p P_p}{(2\pi)^3}$$

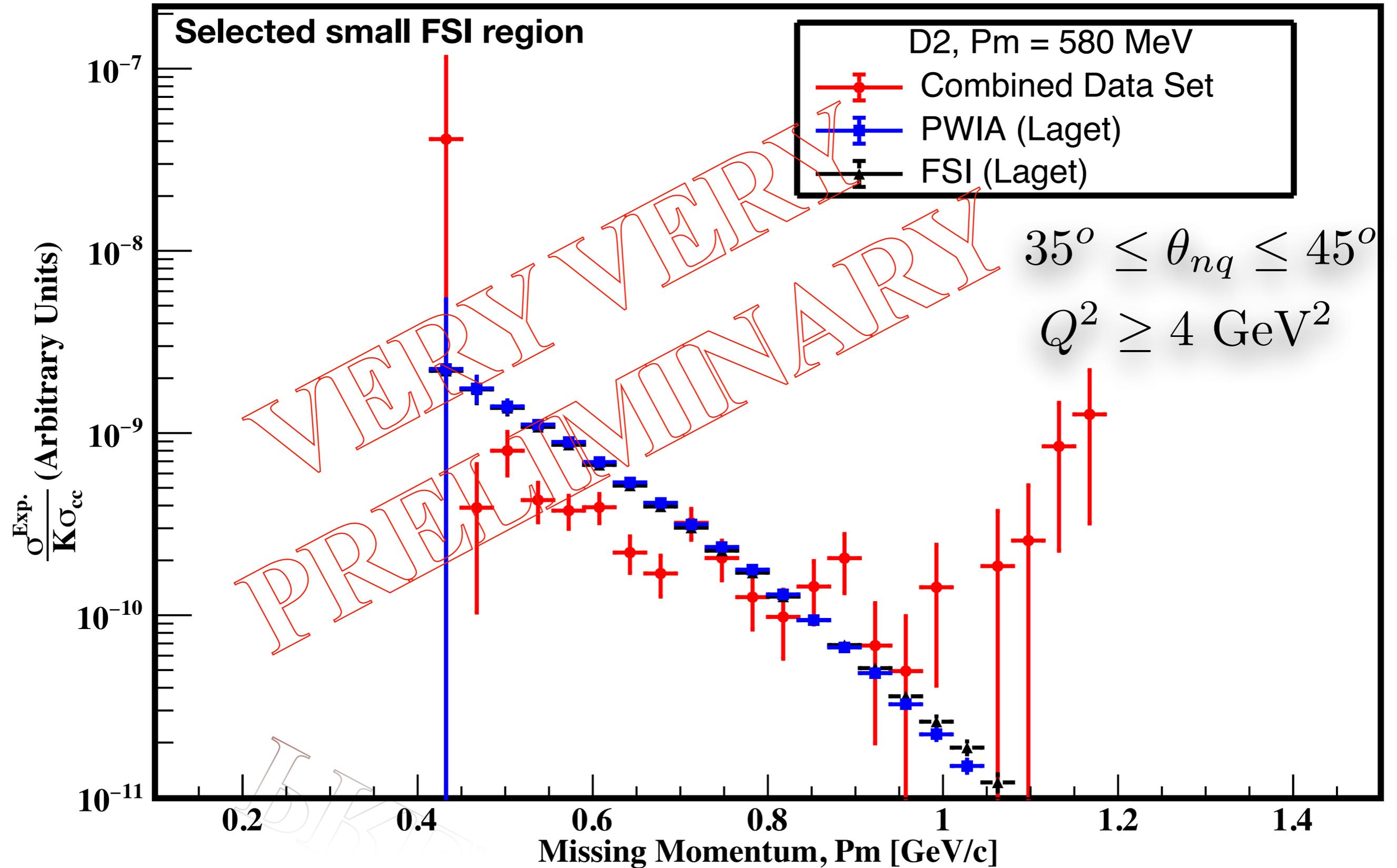
Kinematic Factor. (See Hari Khanal's Thesis)

$\sigma_{ep} \rightarrow \sigma_{cc1}$ or σ_{cc2} **Off-shell proton cross-section (from SIMC)**

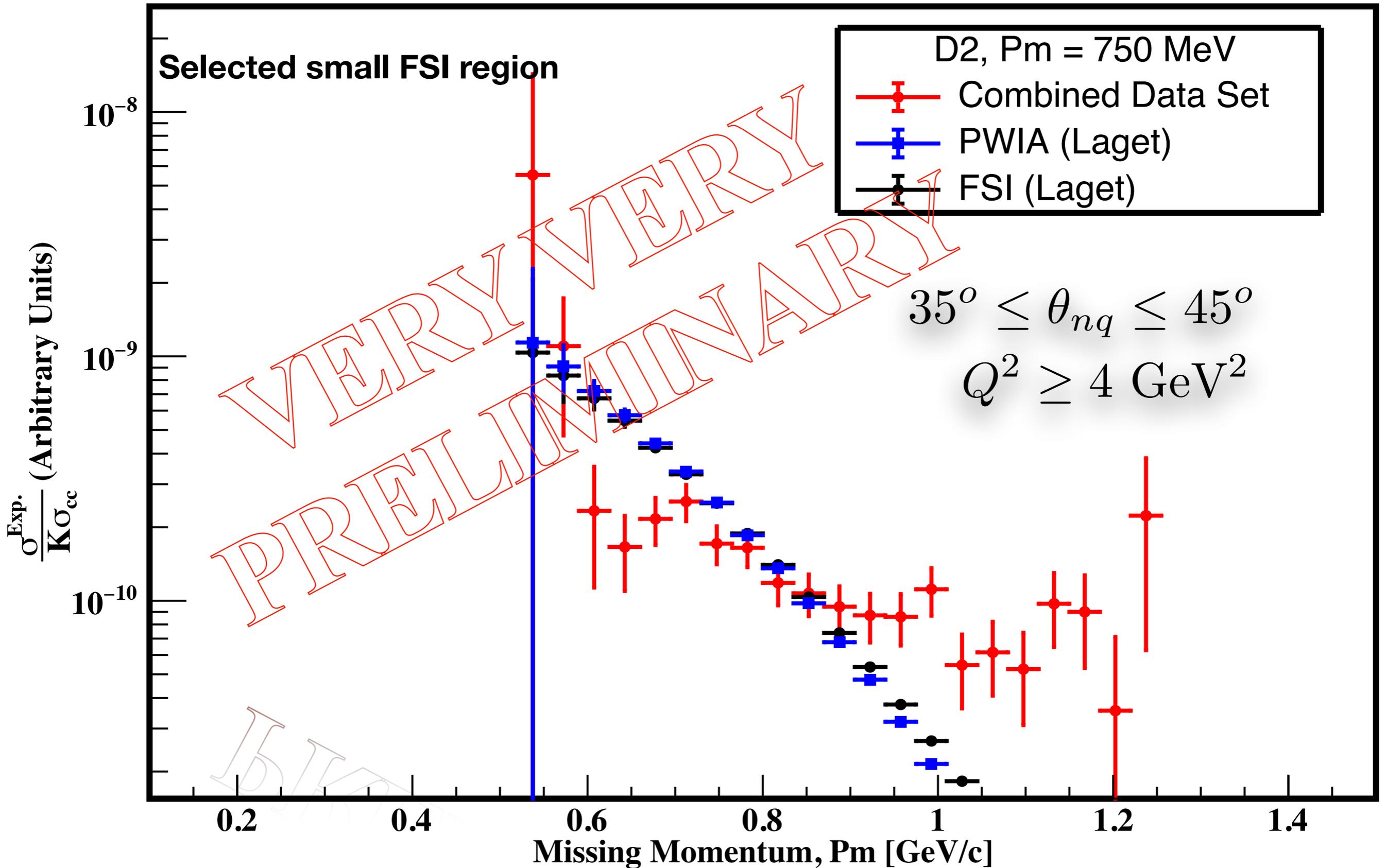
Only in PWIA (small FSI) is factorization possible

Small FSI region has been selected in experiment (See previous slides)

Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 580$ MeV



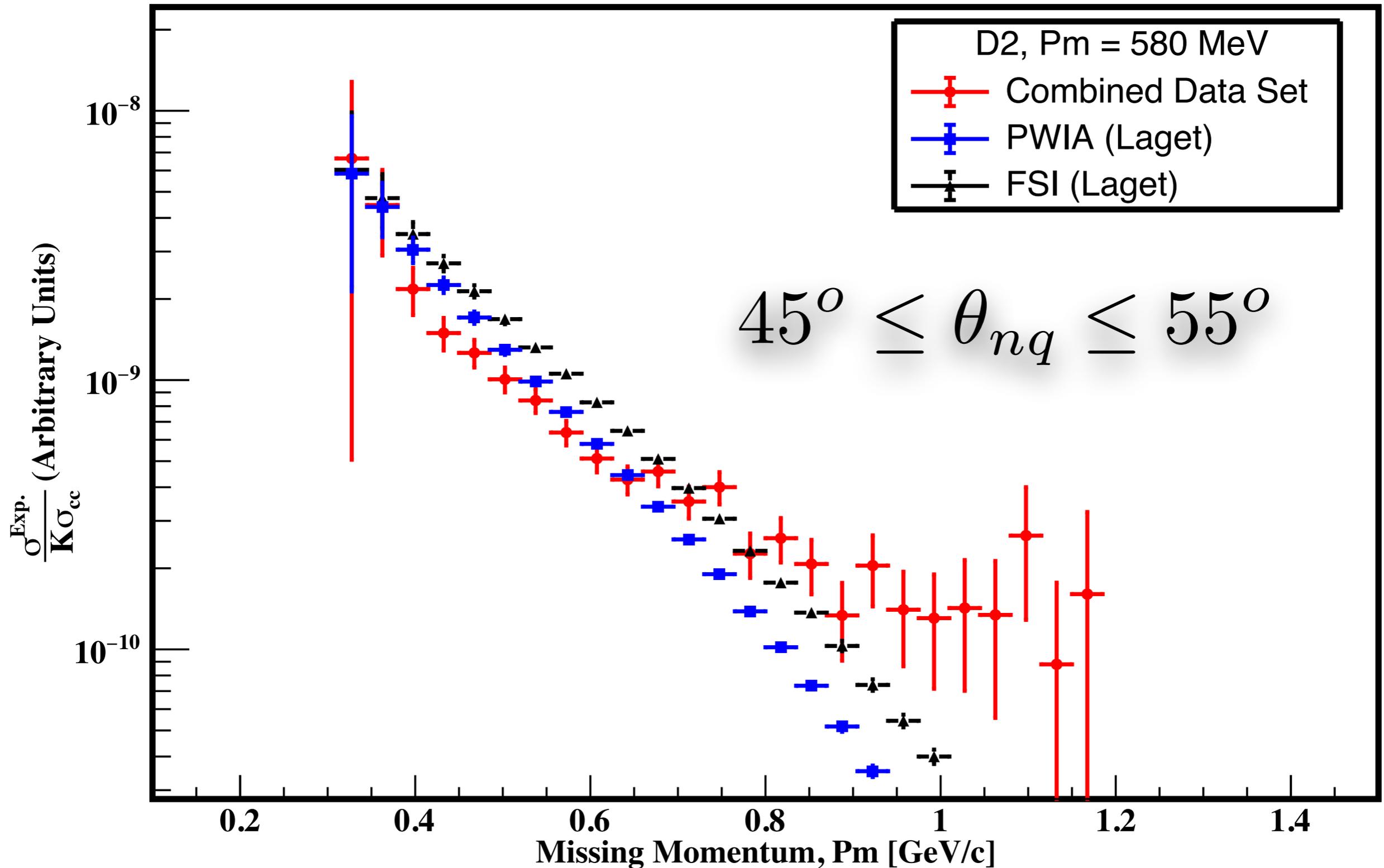
Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 750$ MeV



Selecting Angle Bins for:

$$\theta_{nq} \geq 45^\circ$$

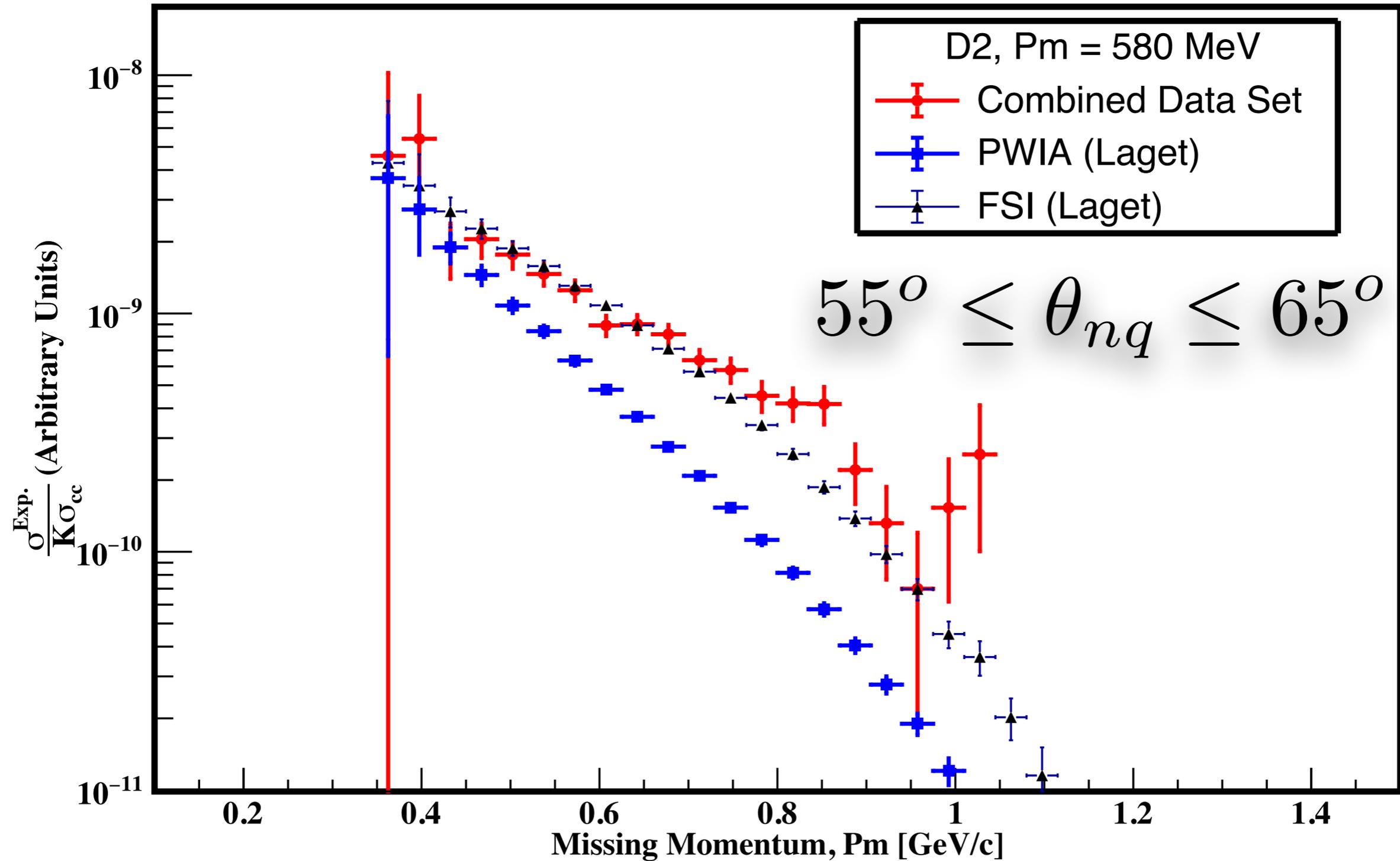
Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 580$ MeV



Selecting Angle Bins for:

$$\theta_{nq} \geq 45^\circ$$

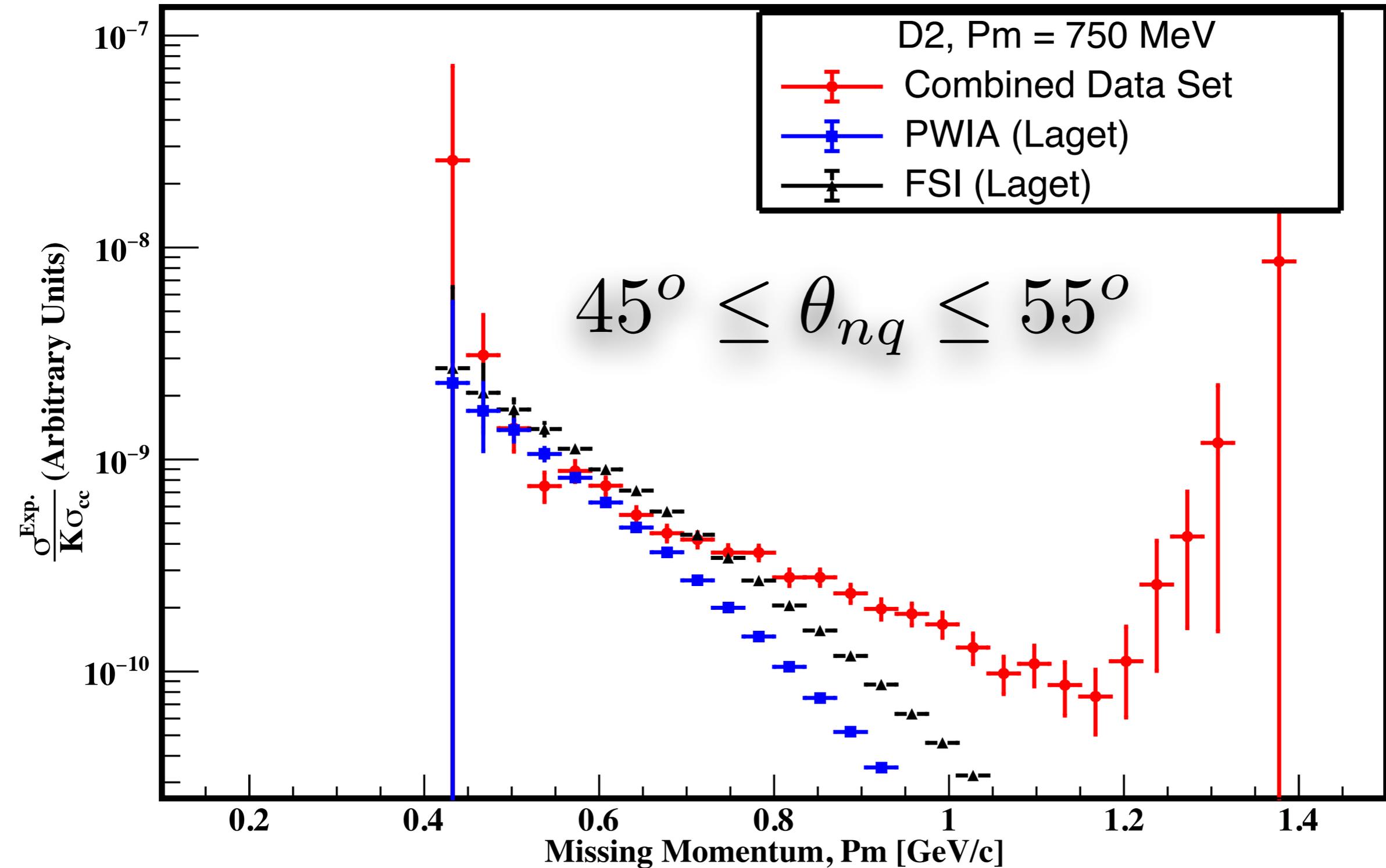
Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 580$ MeV



Selecting Angle Bins for:

$$\theta_{nq} \geq 45^\circ$$

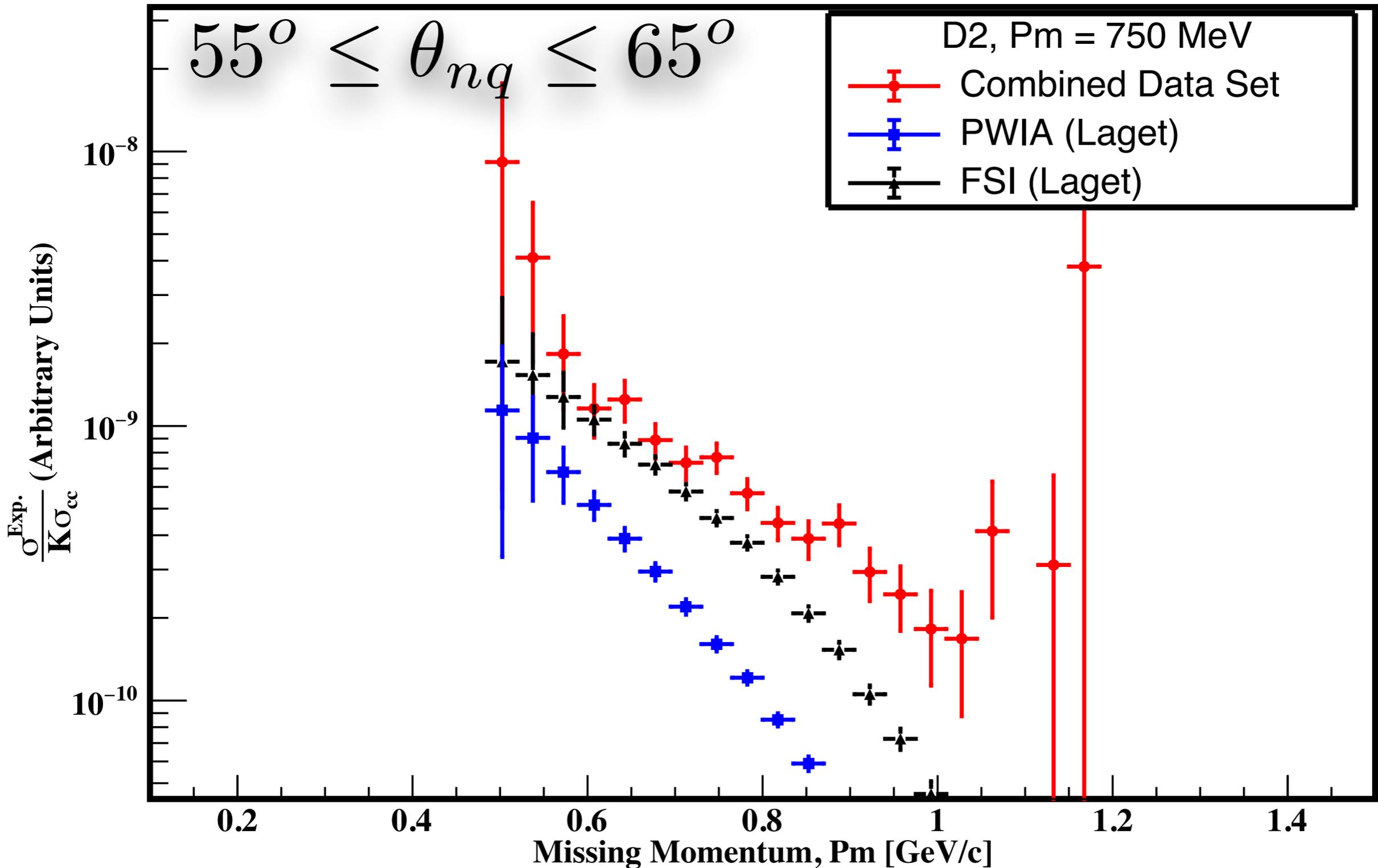
Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 750 \text{ MeV}$



Selecting Angle Bins for:

$$\theta_{nq} \geq 45^\circ$$

Reduced Cross Sections: $P_m = 750$ MeV



Summary

- H(e,e'p) Elastic Check looks OK**
- Deuteron 80 MeV Setting SIMC/DATA looks OK**
- First Look at Deuteron High Missing Momentum Components**
- Agreement of 580 / 750 MeV data in the overlap region**
- Data need further corrections**
- Systematic Uncertainties need to be studied**

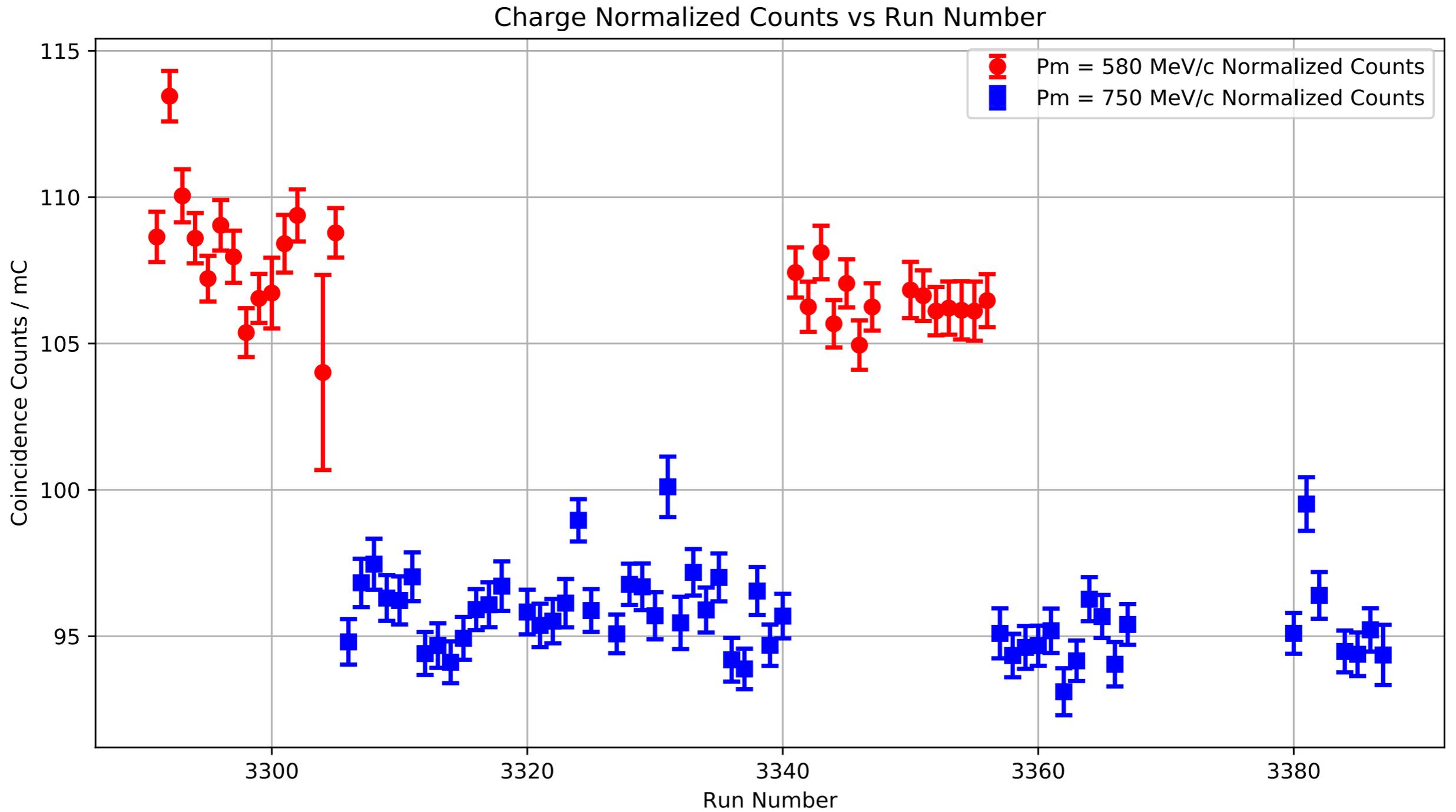
Thank You !

Any Questions ?

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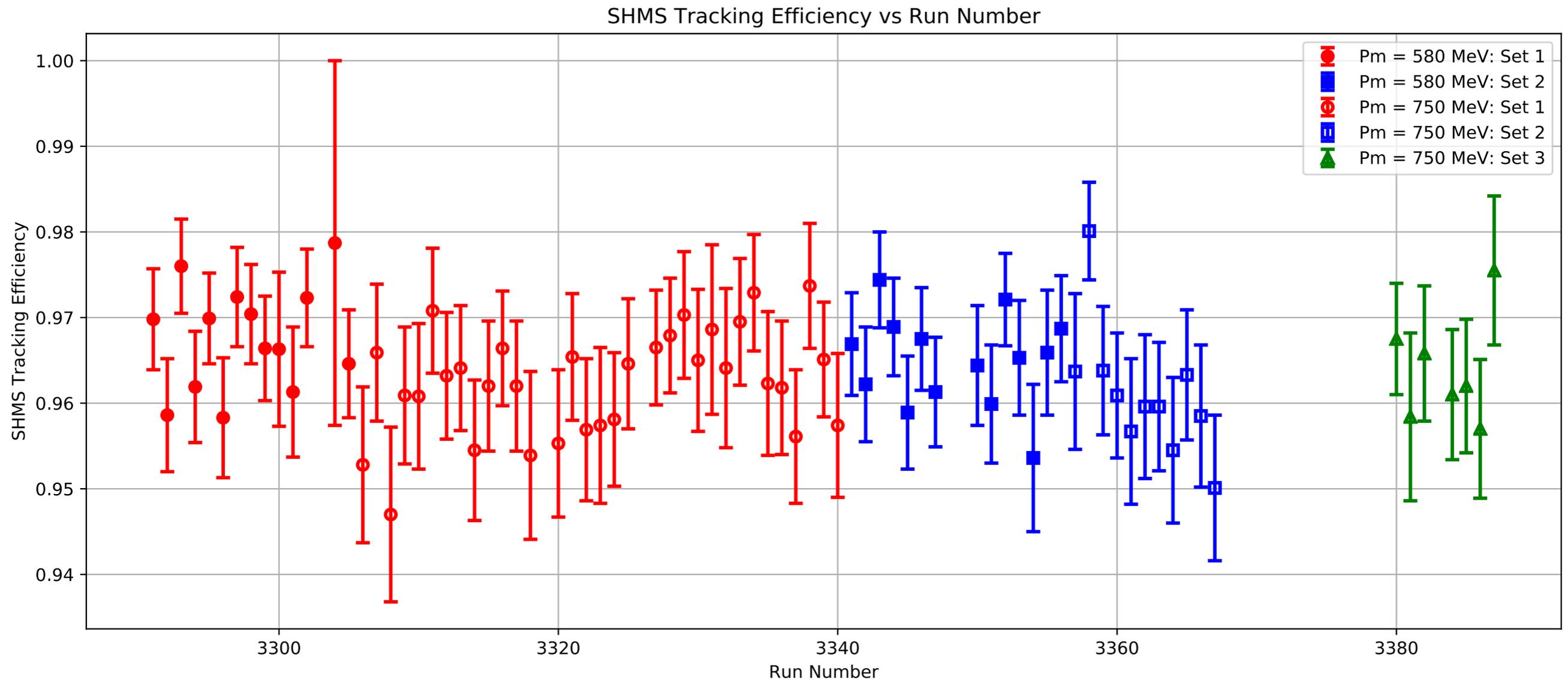
Back-Up Slides

Charge Normalized Counts



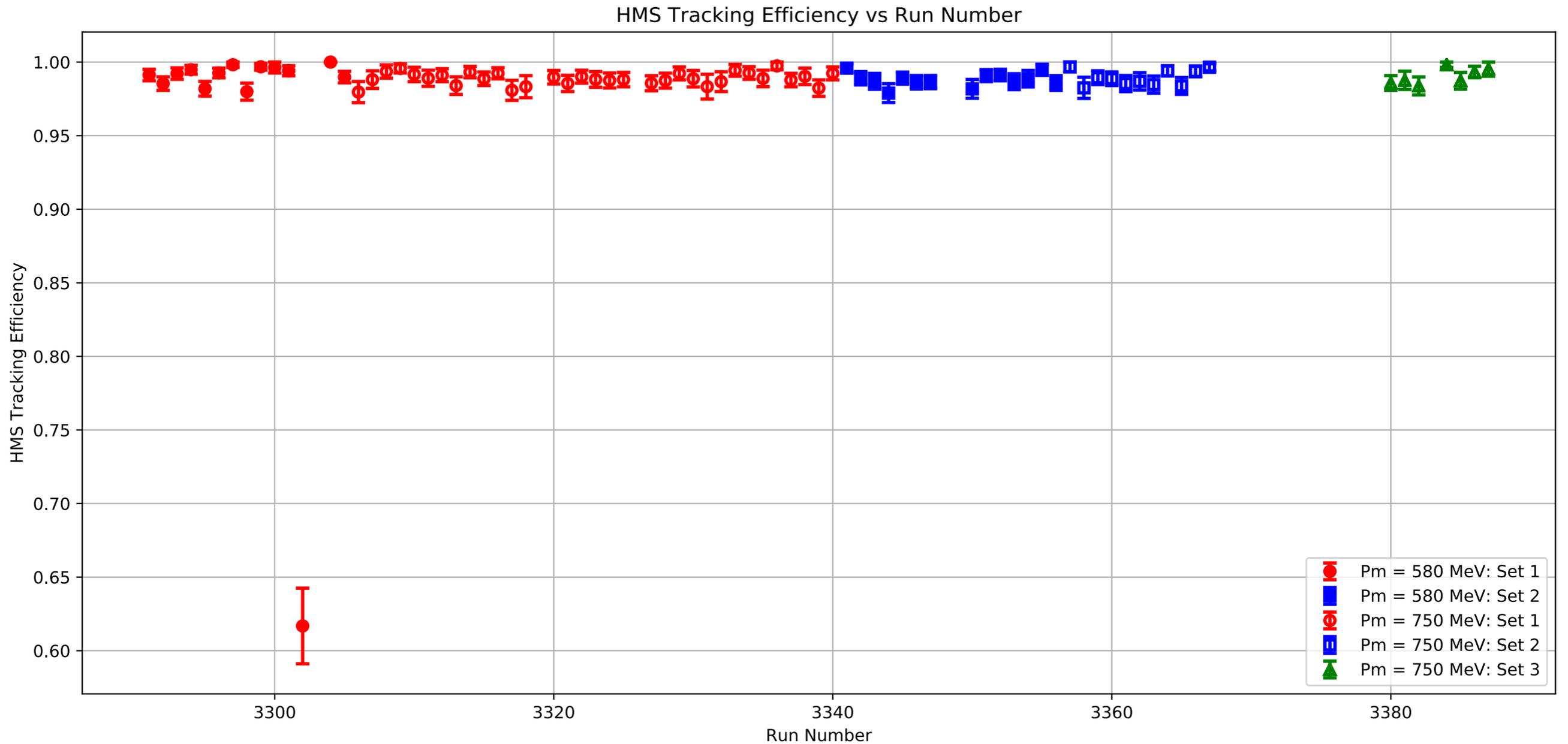
SHMS Tracking Efficiencies

☑ SHMS electron tracking efficiencies ranged from 95-98 %



HMS Tracking Efficiencies

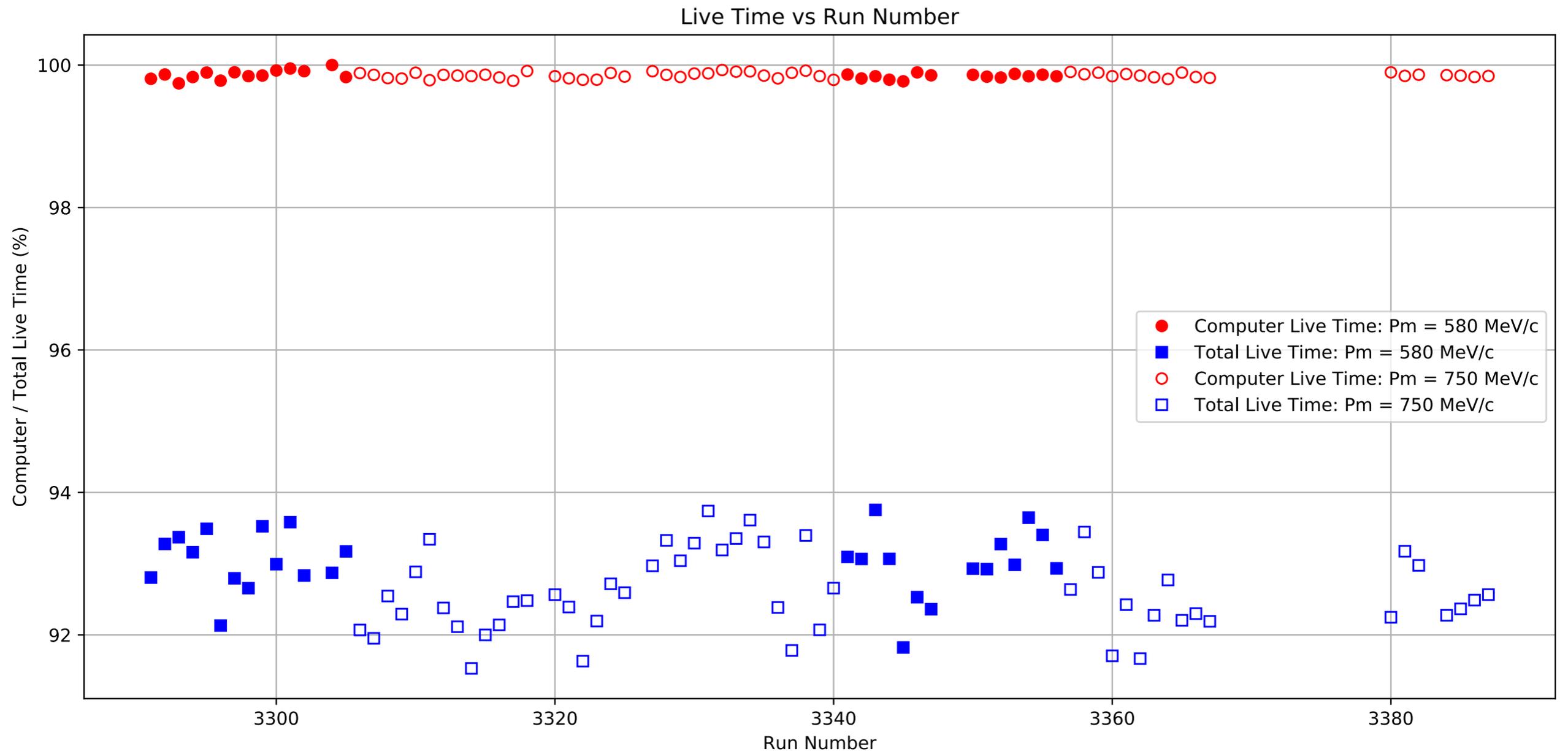
HMS electron tracking efficiencies ranged from 98-99 %



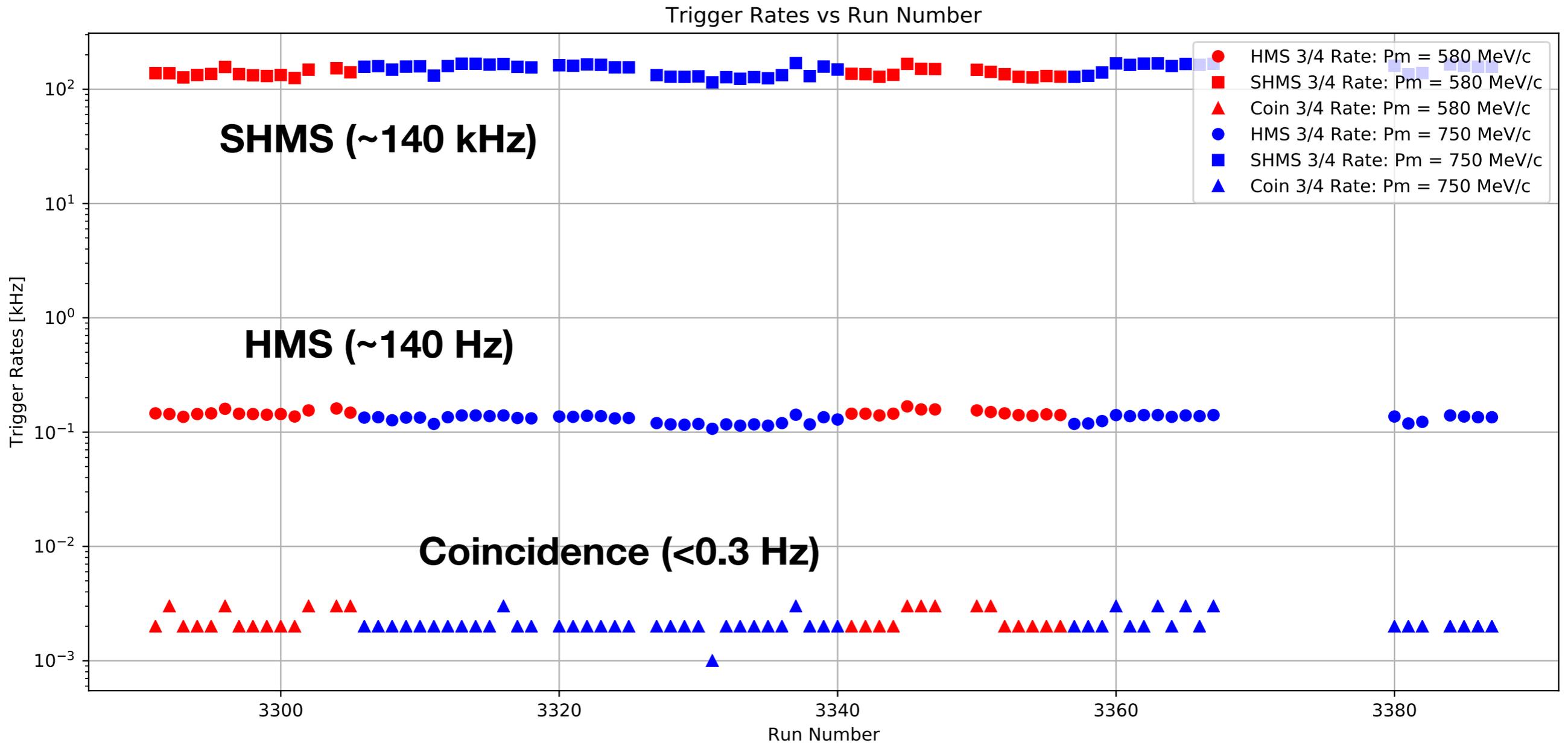
Computer / Total Live Time

☑ Computer Live Time was ~ 98-99%

☑ Total Live Time was ~92-94% (Due to electronics pile-up at high rates)



Trigger Rates



Beam Positions (BPMs)

