ENERGY Office of Science

(e, e' p) study of momentum dístríbutíon ratíos ín A=3 nucleí



Objectives

- We report the first measurement of the (e,e'p) reaction cross-section ratio for ³He relative to ³H, with missing momentum range of $40 \le p_{miss} \le 550$ MeV/c, at large momentum transfer $\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 1.9$ (GeV/c)² and $x_B > 1$.
- The data is compared with calculations performed within the plane-wave impulse approximation (PWIA) using realistic spectral functions and momentum distributions.



Extracted ³He to ³H(e,e'p) cross section ratio plotted vs. p_{miss} compared with different models of the corresponding momentum distribution ratio.

Impact

- The measurement of the ³He(*e,e'p*) and ³H(*e,e'p*) reactions is performed in kinematics where the cross-sections are expected to be sensitive to the proton momentum distribution, and two-body currents and the effects of final state interaction (FSI) are minimal.
- The measured and PWIA cross-section ratios agree within the measurement accuracy of about 3% up to the nuclear Fermi-momentum (≈ 250 MeV/c), and differ by 20%–50% at higher momenta despite a four order of magnitude decrease of the momentum distribution in this range. FSI calculations using the generalized Eikonal Approximation indicate that FSI should change the ³He/³H cross-section ratio for this measurement by less than 5%.
- The data overall supports the transition from singlenucleon dominance at low p_{miss} , towards an np-shortrange-correlated pair dominant region at high p_{miss} .
- The observed difference between the ${}^{3}He/{}^{3}H$ experimental ratio and momentum distribution ratios at large p_{miss} might arise from the loosely-constrained shortdistance parts of the NN interaction.

Accomplishments

R. Cruz-Torres *et al.* (Jefferson Lab Hall A Tritium Collaboration), <u>Phys. Lett. B 797, 134890</u> (2019)