

Photonpolarisation and Asymmetry in the ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{\gamma},np)$ Reaction *

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A2 collaboration Mainz

13.10.1999

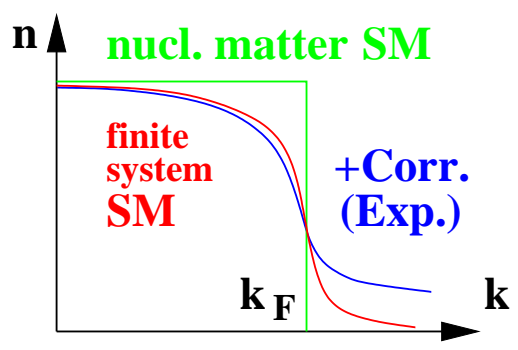
- ▶ Introduction:
 - Short range correlations (SRC)
 - Experimental setup @ MAMI
 - Results of selected measurements
- ▶ Polarized bremsstrahlung
 - Kinematics and cross section
 - Experimental effects
 - Realistic modelling and results
- ▶ Asymmetry of the ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{\gamma},np)$ reaction
- ▶ Summary

*supported by DFG(Schwerpunkt/Graduiertenkolleg),DAAD,NATO

SRC and Asymmetry

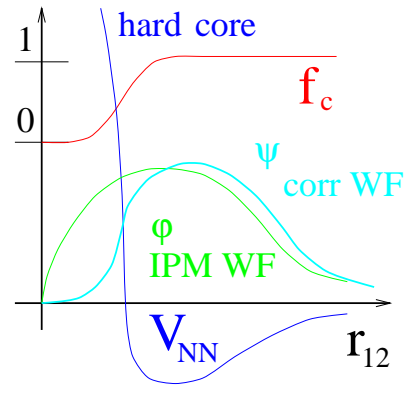
Shell model

$$\sum V_{ij} = \sum_{\text{IPM} + \text{Korr}} V_i + V_{\text{res}}$$

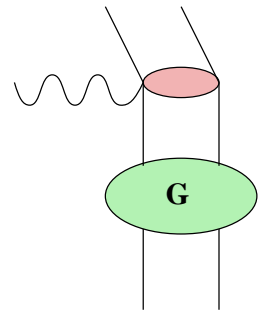


Jastrow Correlation:

$$\psi_{12} = \phi_1 \phi_2 f_c(r_{12})$$



Approach via exclusive 2N emission



2B currents are sensitiv on SRC

$$\sigma \propto | \langle f | j_{[1]} + j_{[2]} | i \rangle |^2$$

$$\sim F(P) S_{fi}(\langle p_r \rangle)$$

→ measurement of p_r , includes correlations

Photon asymmetry:

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{P_\gamma} \frac{\sigma_{||} - \sigma_{\perp}}{\sigma_{||} + \sigma_{\perp}}$$

$$\sigma_{||, \perp} = \sigma_0 (1 \pm P_\gamma \Sigma)$$

Direct photo absorption:

$$\sigma_0 = | \sum_{1B, MEC, IC} J(f) |^2$$

$$\sigma_0 \Sigma = | \sum_{\text{interference}} J(\pm f) |^2$$

Ryckebusch: Phys. Lett. B383 (96)
 Boato, Giannini: J. Phys. G15 (89)
 Add. evidence:
 Boffi: Nucl. Phys. A564 (93)

2N Knockout Measurements

Ground state correlations and competing processes



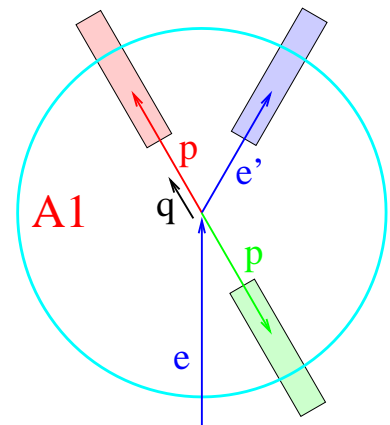
(e, e'pp)

- superparallel kinematics:

$$\text{MEC}=0, \text{IC}=0 \text{ for } \sigma_L$$

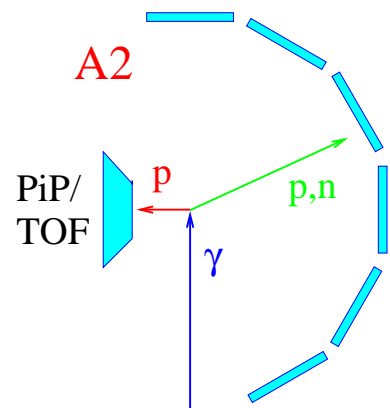
→ direct approach to central SRC

But: Fermi motion of pair: $\vec{q} \neq \vec{p}_N$
Xsec very small

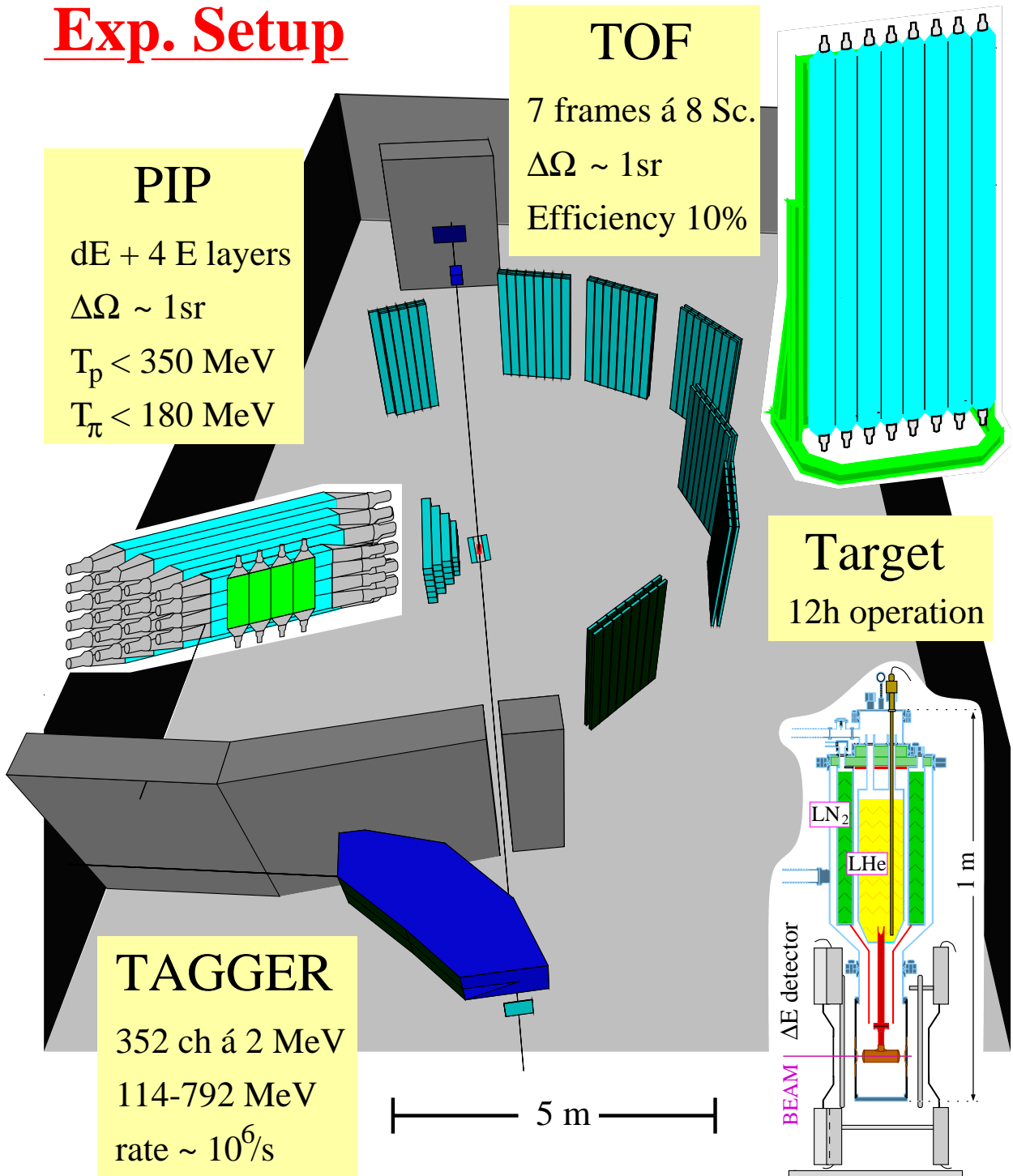


(γ , np/pp)

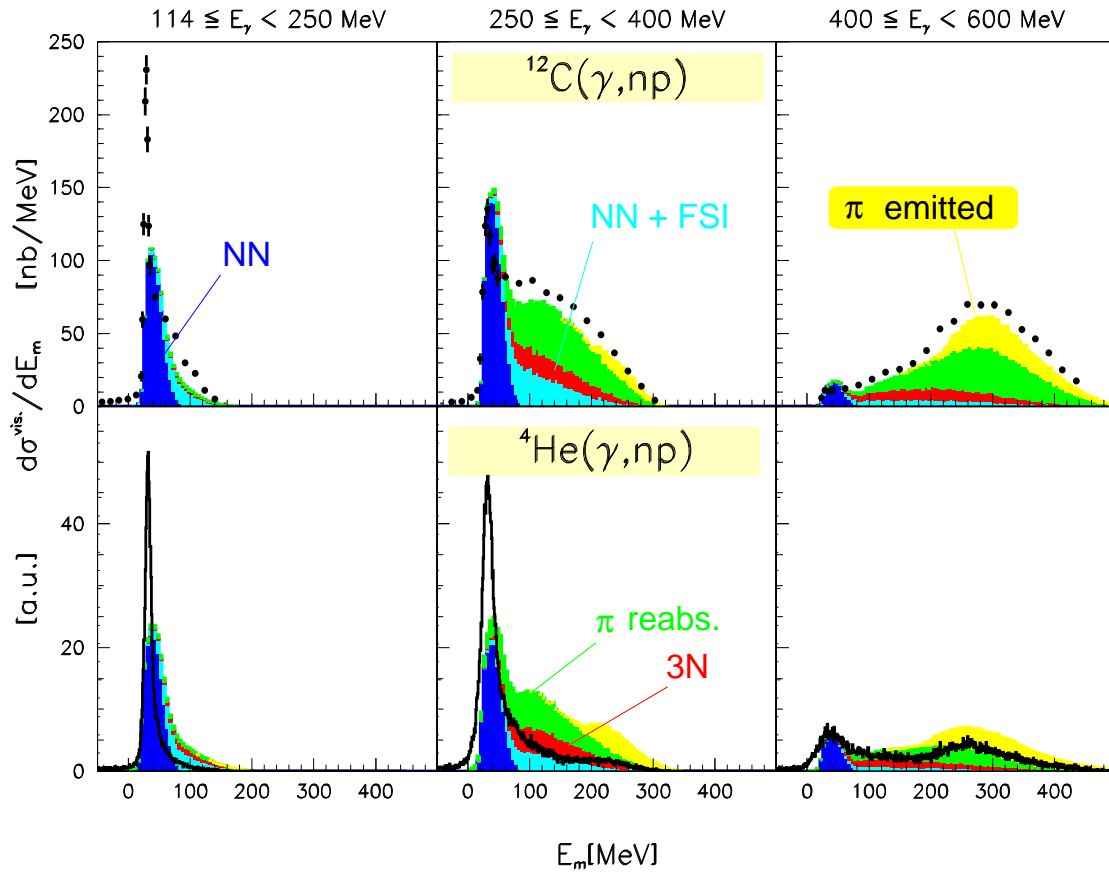
- Coincident measurement over wide angle and E_γ range
- Real (transversal) photons sensitive on larger tensor SRC
- MEC/IC might be separated via kinematics and isospin (Daniel Knödler, Tübingen, Diss. 99)



Exp. Setup



Reaction Mechanisms: ^{12}C , ^4He

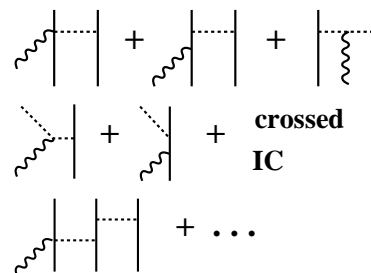


2N absorption (+ FSI)

QFπ production (emit/reabs)

3N absorption

E_{2m} used to enhance direct 2N absorption



$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} = -\frac{1}{k} \int d^3r \rho(r) \text{Im}\Pi(k, \rho)$$

Carrasco, Oset NPA 536 (92) 445

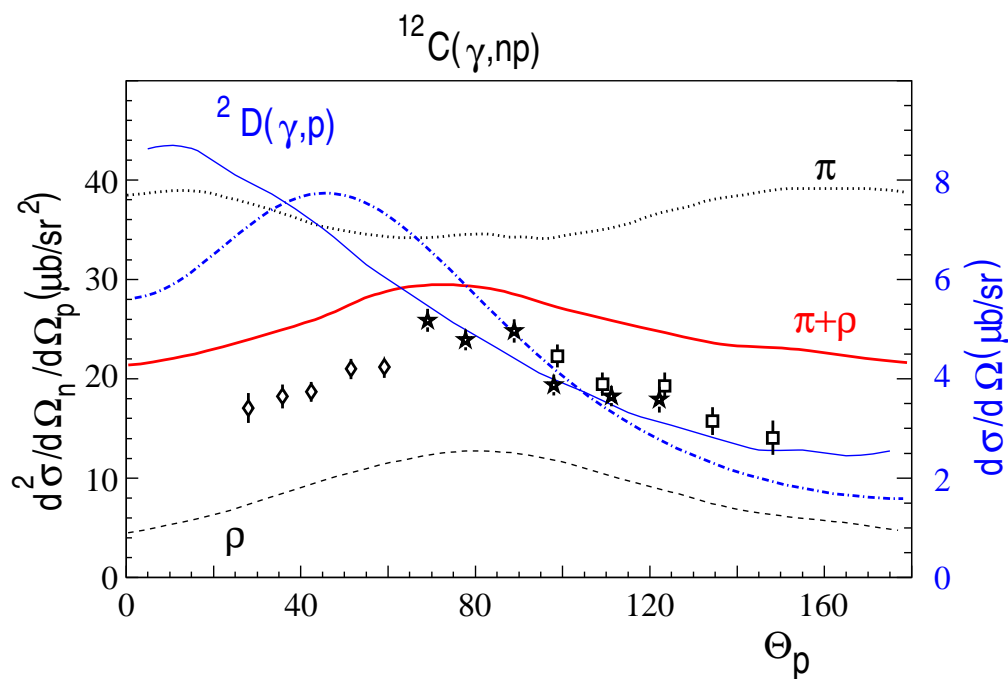
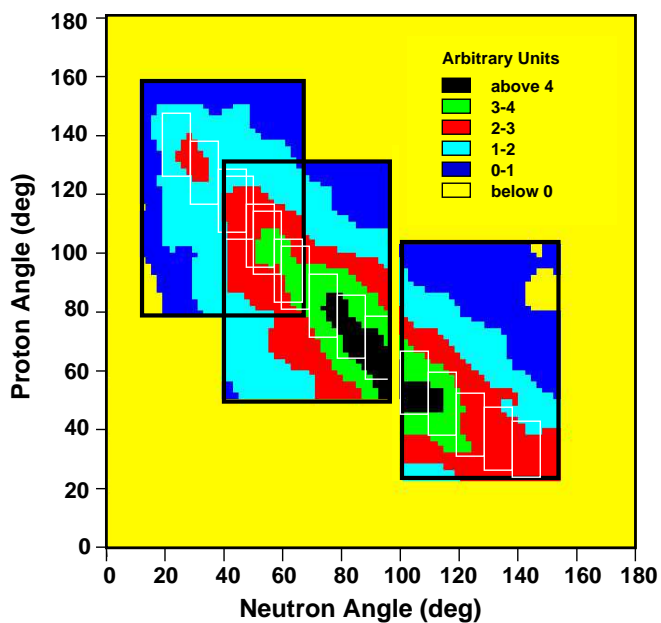
T. Lamparter et. al. ,Z. Phys. A 355 (96) 1; T. Hehl, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 34 (95) 385



Angular Distribution

T.T.-H. Yau
 PhD thesis 1996,
 Eur. Phys. J.
 A1 (98) 241

$120 < E_\gamma < 150$
 $20 < E_m < 70$ MeV

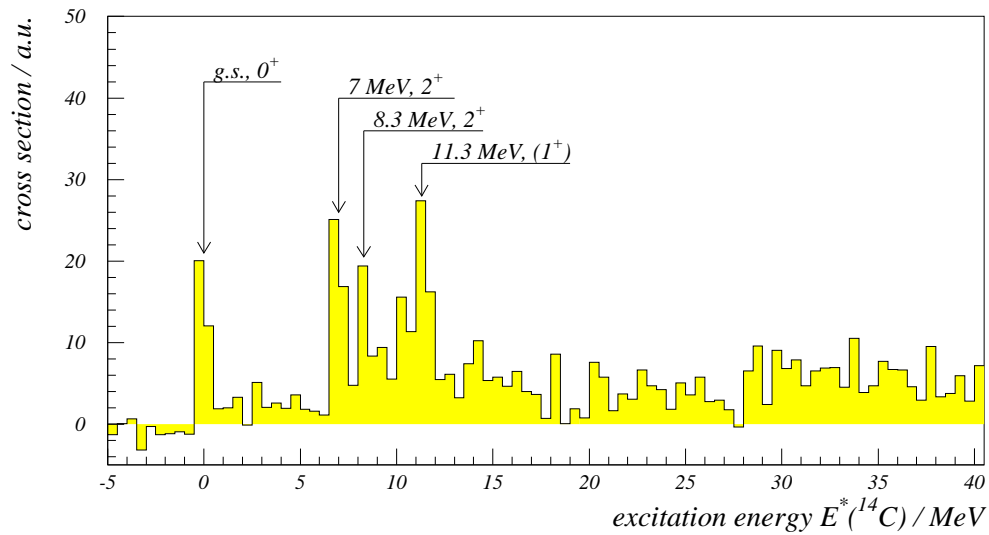


Missing Energy ^{16}O

A1: G. Rosner

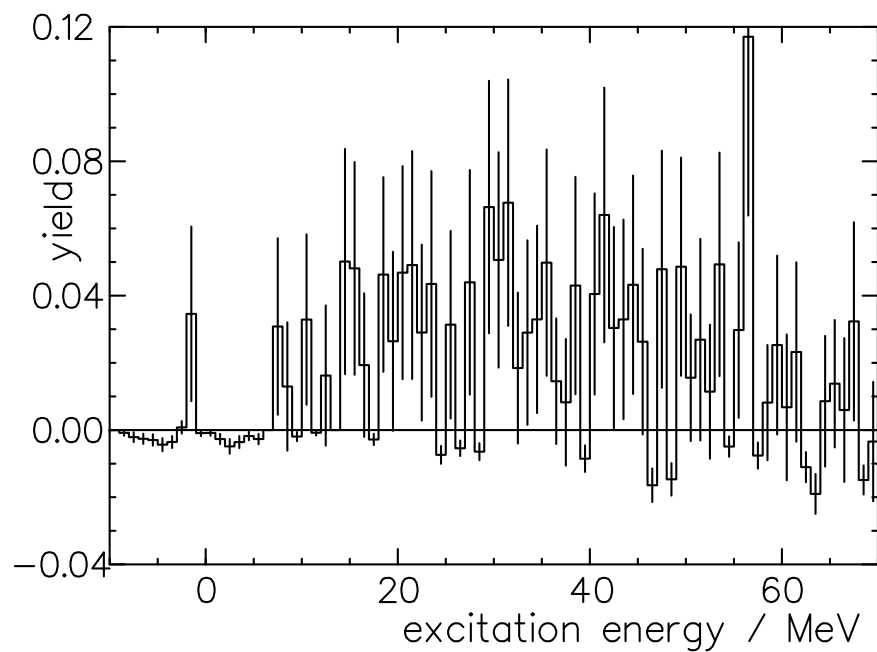
$$^{16}\text{O}(e, e' p p)^{14}\text{C}$$

$$\langle p_{\text{missing}} \rangle = 125 \text{ MeV}/c$$

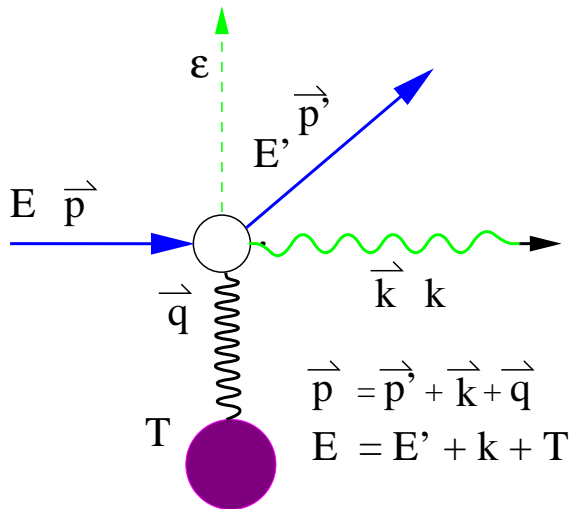


A2: Ge + Si-strip detectors

$$100 < E_\gamma < 200 \text{ MeV}$$



Bremsstrahlung Process



Kinematics:

$$\delta = q_l^{\min}(E_\gamma) < q < 2\delta$$

$$q_t/q_l \approx 10^3 \rightarrow \text{pancake}$$

Cross section:

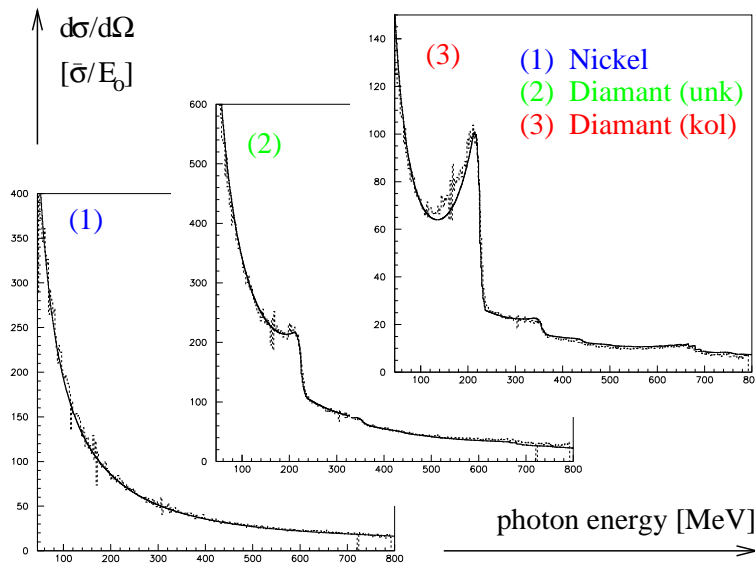
$$\sigma \sim \frac{1}{k} \cos^2 \phi$$

main contribution:

$$\vec{E} \parallel \vec{\epsilon} \in (\vec{p}, \vec{q}) \text{ plane}$$

Lattice radiator (diamond) and Bragg condition $\vec{q} = \vec{g}$

\rightsquigarrow additional coherent (polarized) intensity: $I = \frac{k}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dk}$



Collimation:

incoherent:

gets reduced

coherent:

not affected

in $x_c < x < x_d$

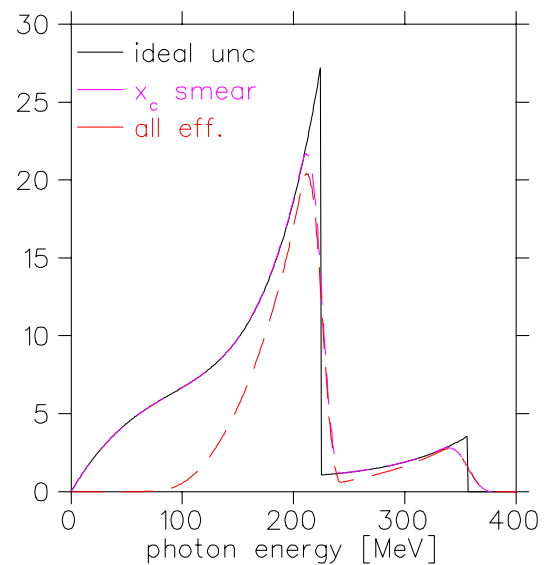
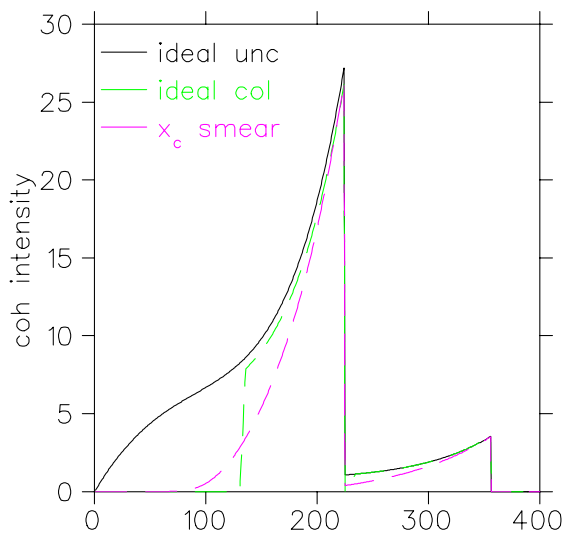
$x_d, x_c \leftarrow \vartheta_c, \vec{g}$

Experimental Effects

source	→ effect	influence
temperature	→ Debye Waller factor	$I_{\text{coh}}/I_{\text{inc}}$
BS : beam spot size	→ "fuzzy" collimator	x_c
BD : beam divergence	→ + variation of θ, α	x_d
MS : multiple scattering	→ increases BD	x_d

$$I_{\text{exp}} = \int_{MS} ds \int_{BD} d^2 t_b w(\vec{t}_b) \otimes w(\vec{t}_m(s))$$

$$\times \int_{BS} d^2 r_e w(\vec{r}_e) I_{\text{coh}}(\theta_0, \alpha_0, \vec{t}_e) \Big|_{r_c > |\vec{r}_\gamma^c|}$$



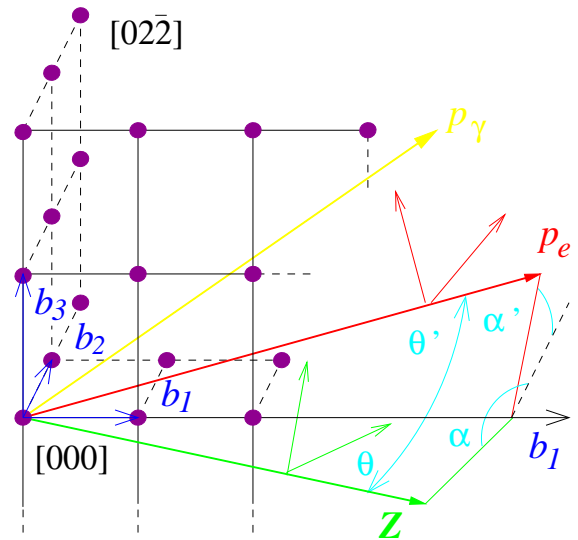
Monte Carlo Simulation (MCB)

Parameters:

$ES (E_0)$, $BS (\vec{r}_e)$, $BD(\vec{t}_b)$,
 $MS (\vec{t}_m(s))$ distr.
 radiator properties

Brems process

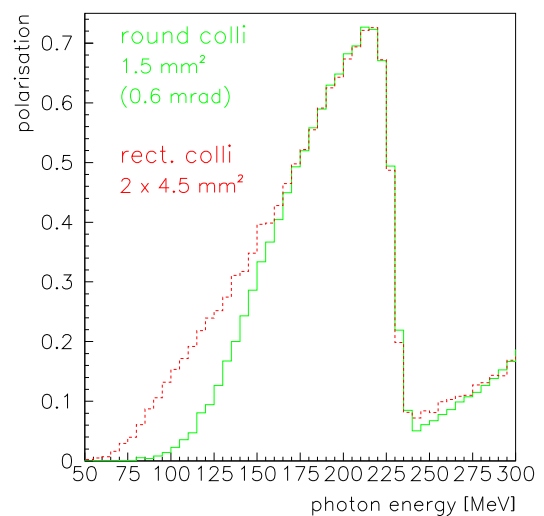
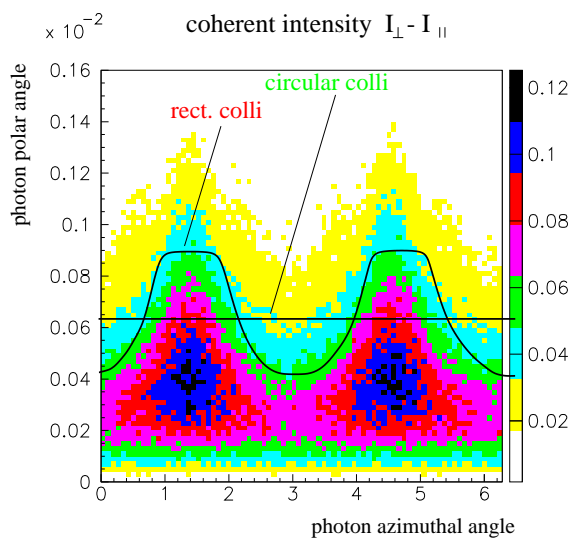
$\theta_0, \alpha_0 \xrightarrow{\vec{p}_e} \theta_e, \alpha_e$
 calc intensity $I^{\text{coh,inc}}$
 photon \longrightarrow lab sys
 check collimation



\rightarrow Advantage: 'precise', evaluation of each event

Rectangular collimator

same total collimated cross section (tagging efficiency)



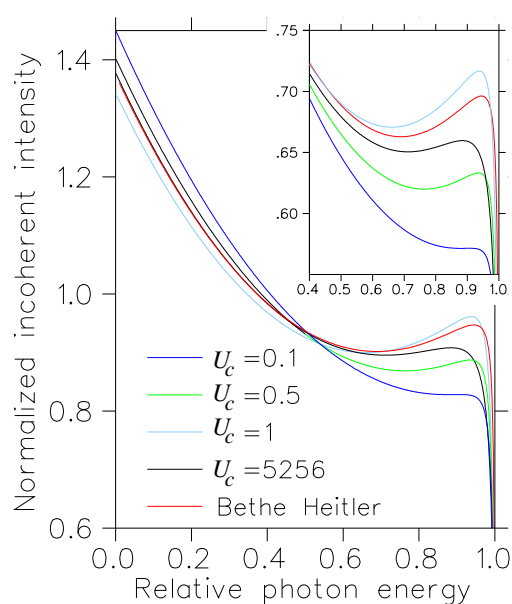
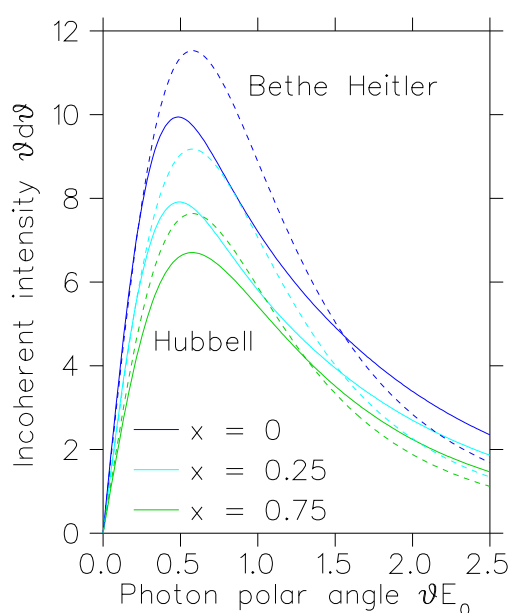
Approximative Analytical Calculation (ANB)

Approximations

- 2d transversal distributions \longrightarrow spherical symmetrical
 - mean multiple scattering distribution: $\bar{\sigma}_m$ (Molière theory)
 - 'total' electron divergence (ED): $\sigma_{ED}^2 = \bar{\sigma}_m^2 + \sigma_{BD}^2$
- $\Rightarrow I_{\text{exp}}^{\text{inc/coh}} = \int_{\text{6 fold}} \longrightarrow \int_{\vartheta_c} w(\vartheta_c) I^{\text{inc}} / C_{ED} \bar{I}^{\text{coh}}$

Improvements (ANB, MCB \leftrightarrow Göttingen)

- Hubbells xsec: better Z, x, ϑ_c dependence JAP 30/7(59)981
- e^- contrib. more exact: Z, x, E_B dependent Mathew, Owens
NIM 111(73)157



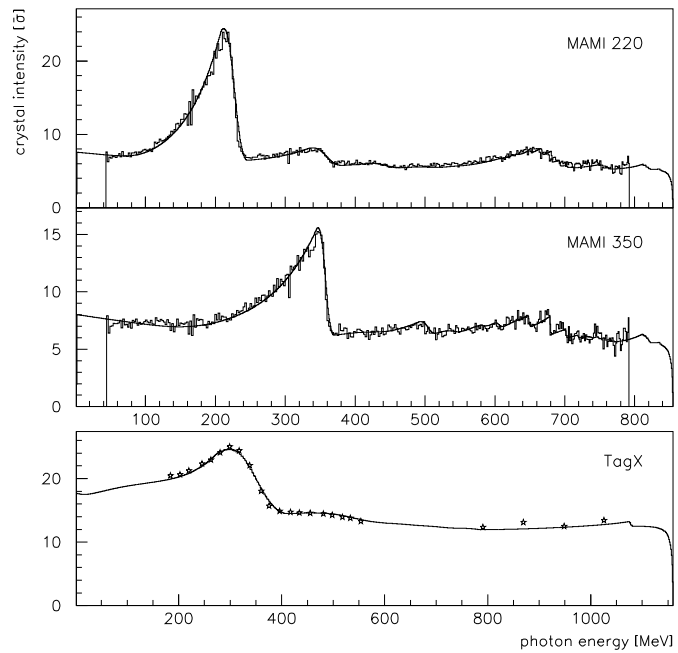
Results

$^4\text{He}(\vec{\gamma}, 2N)$ @ MAMI:

Diamond-yield compared to total crystal intensity for $k_d = 220, 350$ MeV

TagX @ Tokio:

1.2 GeV, $k_d = 350$ MeV

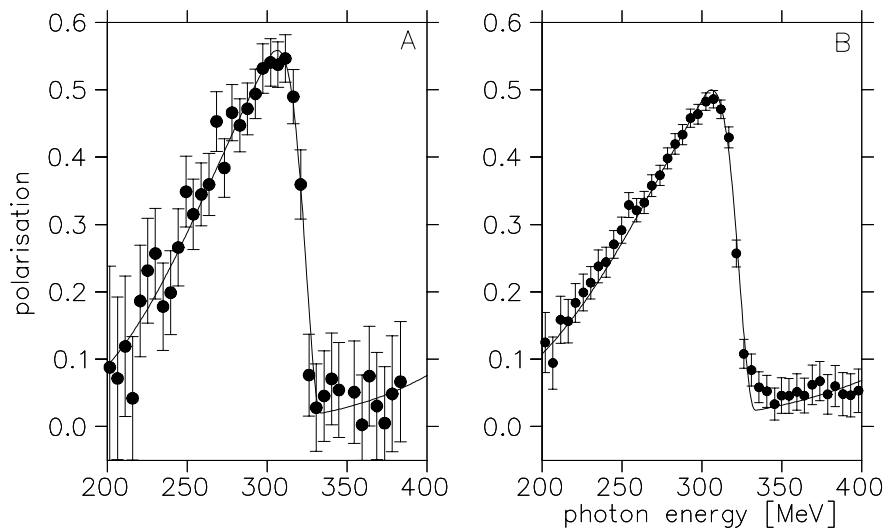


$^4\text{He}(\gamma, \pi^0)$

@ MAMI/TAPS

P_γ completely transferred to azimuthal asym. of π^0 mesons:

$$P_\gamma \propto \mathcal{A}^{\pi^0}(\epsilon_{\parallel, \perp})$$



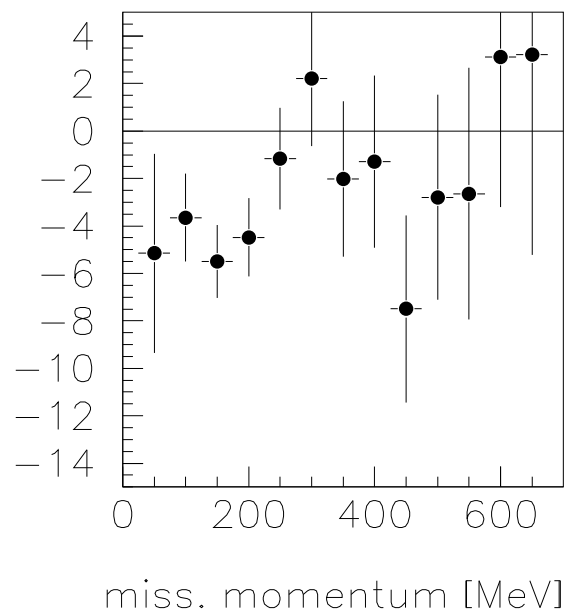
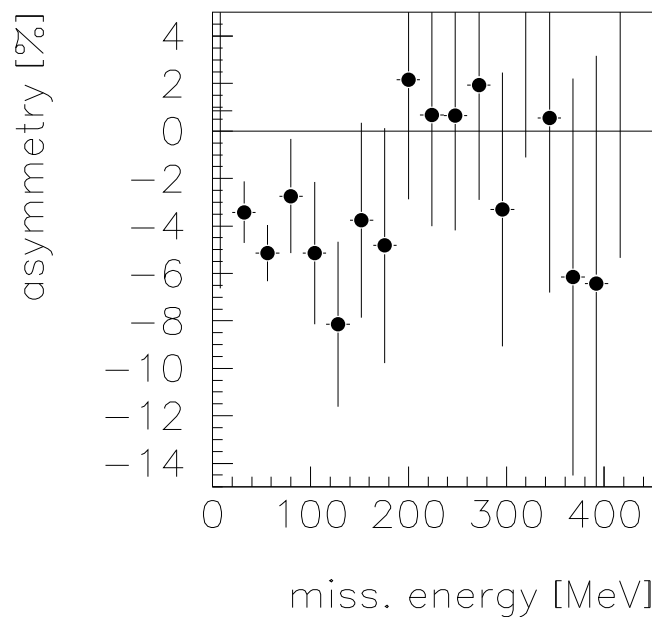
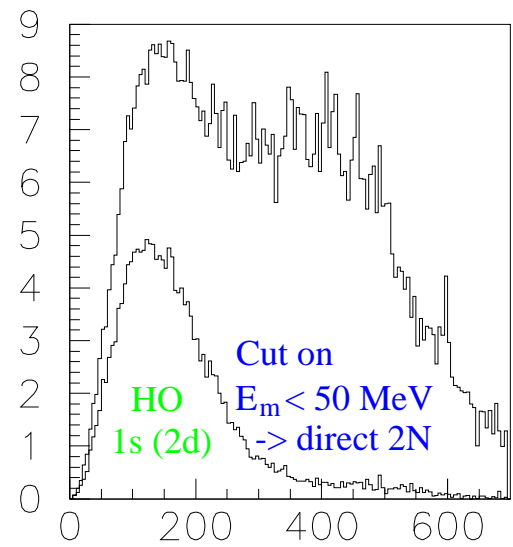
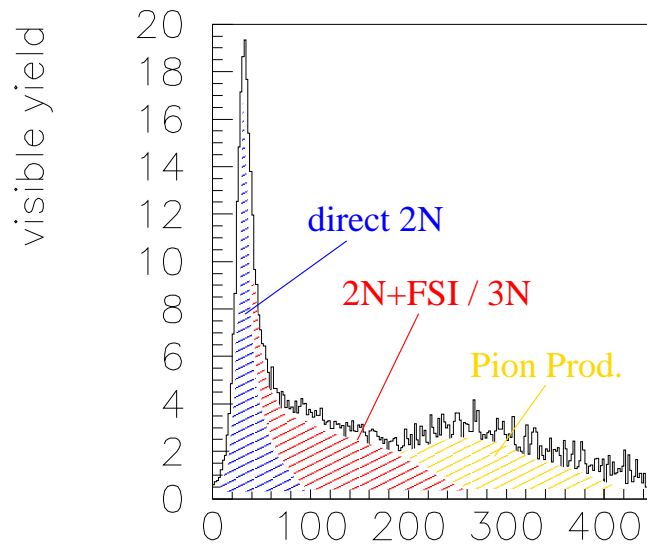
→ ANB calc. for 2 colli angles: $\vartheta_c^{A,B} = 0.5, 0.7$ mrad

^4He Asymmetry

Asymmetry A: $\sigma_{\parallel,\perp} = \sigma_0(1 \pm P_\gamma \Sigma) = \sigma_0 \pm A$

$$E_{2m} = E_\gamma - T_p - T_n - T_{\text{rec}}$$

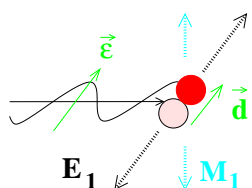
$$\vec{p}_m = \vec{k}_\gamma - \vec{p}_p - \vec{p}_n$$



$^4\text{He}/^{12}\text{C}/\text{D}$ Photon Asymmetry in Comparison

Low E_γ :

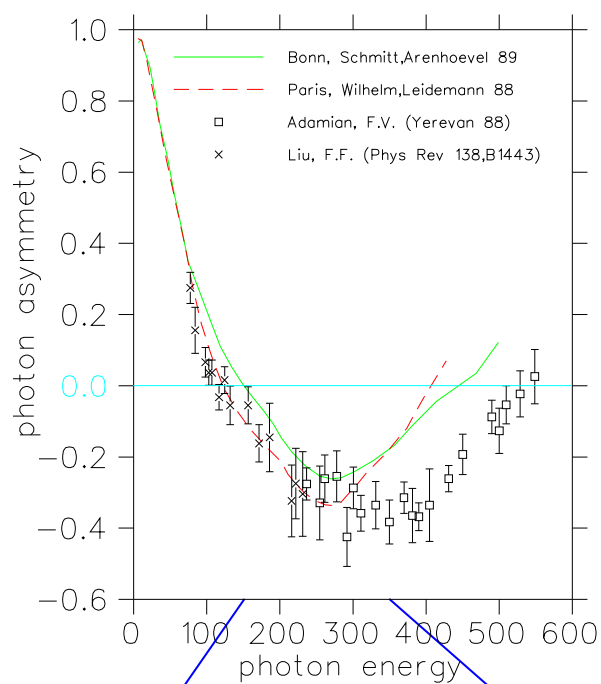
E1 dominant $\rightarrow \Sigma$ pos



$E_\gamma > \pi$ threshold :

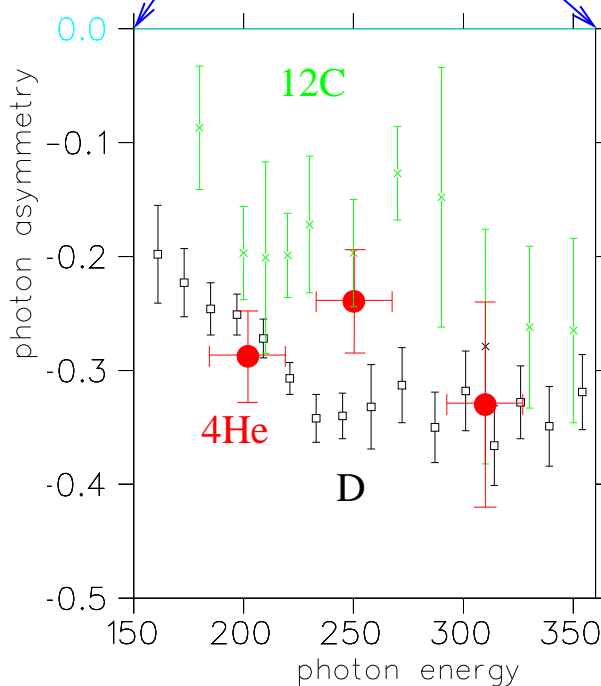
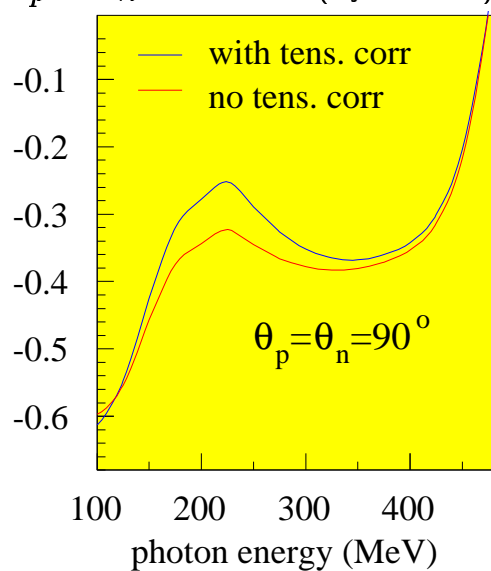
Δ excitation \rightsquigarrow

M1 dominant $\rightarrow \Sigma$ neg



$^{12}\text{C}(\gamma, pn)^{10}\text{B}$ (p-shell)²

$\theta_p = \theta_n = 90^\circ$ (Ryckebusch)



Summary

- improved bremsstrahl description for different radiators and collimators due to the use of Hubbells cross section and a more exact calculation of the electron contribution.
- two codes:
 ANB approximative but fast
 MCB slow but 'exact'
 → $|P_{\text{MCB}} - P_{\text{ANB}}| \lesssim 2\%$, ANB ≈ 200 faster
 → small contribution from photon polarisation to systematic error of asymmetries
- Promising results from the asymmetry measurement of ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{\gamma}, np)$
 ⇒ comparison with theory essential

Prospects

- Additional information on SRC from ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{\gamma}, pp)$
- Successful pilot experiment:
 high-resolution ${}^{16}\text{O}(\gamma, pp)$
 → 2N knockout into discrete final states
- high-resolution (e,e'np) in A1 with TOF and spectrometers