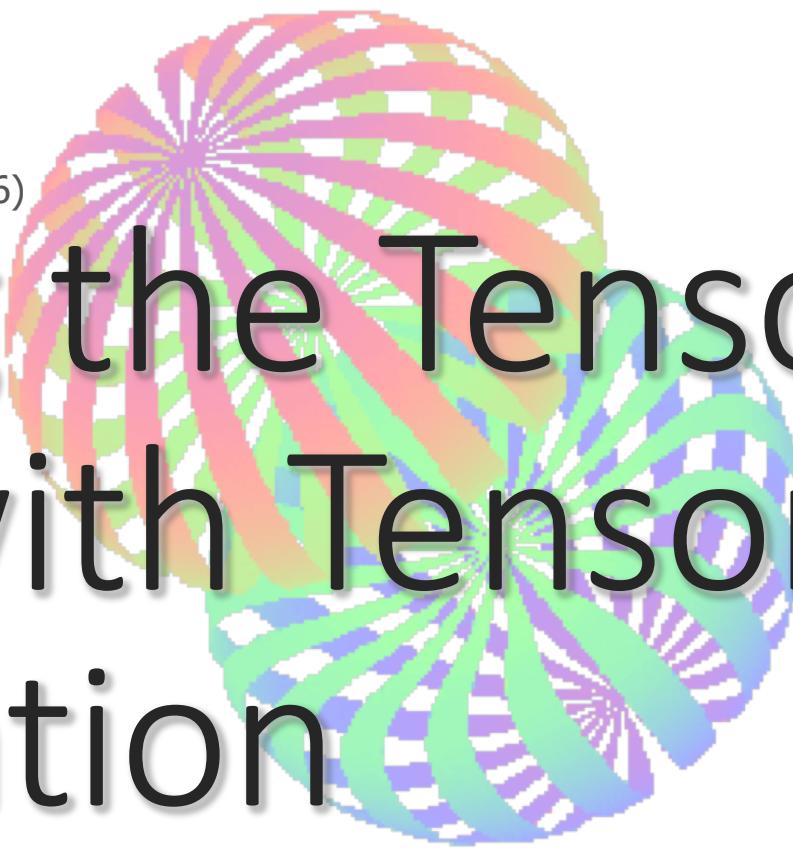


"The proton, deuteron, and α particle are most interesting to study because they are among the simplest nuclear structures."

RW McAllister, R Hofstadter, Phys.Rev. **102** 851 (1956)



Probing the Tensor Force with Tensor Polarization



Dr. Elena Long
SRC/EMC Workshop
MIT

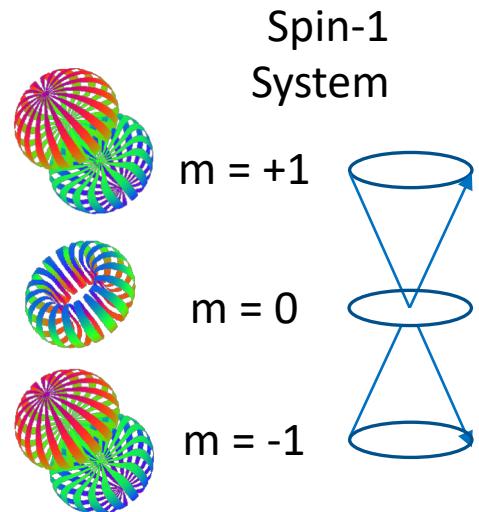
March 22nd, 2019



University of
New Hampshire

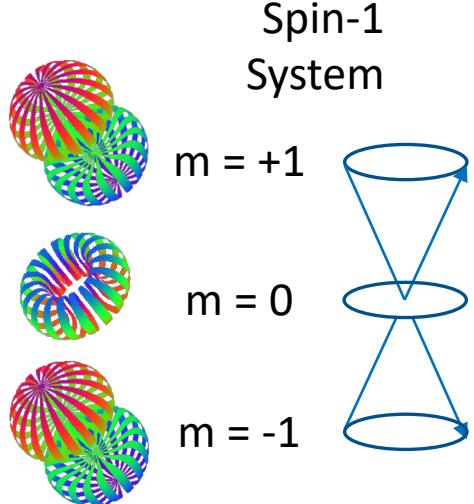


What is Tensor Polarization?



J Forest, *et al*, PRC **54** 646 (1996)

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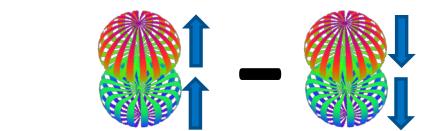
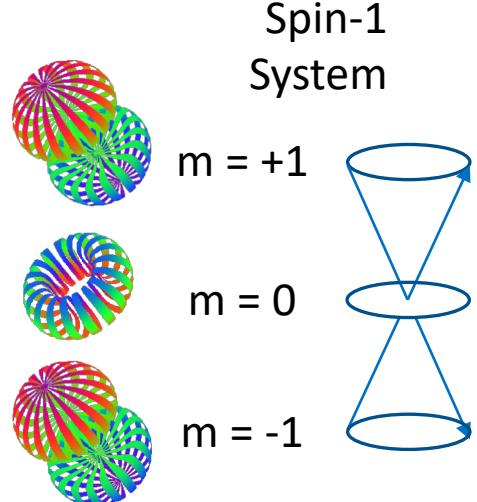


A diagram showing two green spheres with internal red and blue patterns. The top sphere has a vertical blue arrow pointing upwards, and the bottom sphere has a vertical blue arrow pointing downwards. A minus sign ($-$) is placed between them, indicating the difference between the two states.

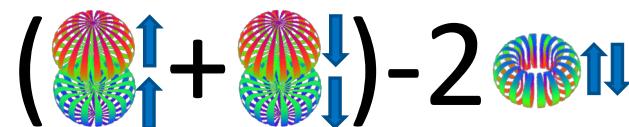
“Normal” Polarization:
Vector $P_z = p_+ - p_-$

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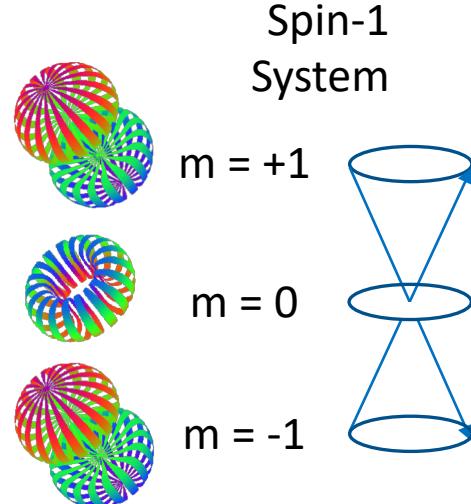
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Tensor $P_{zz} = (p_+ + p_-) - 2p_0$

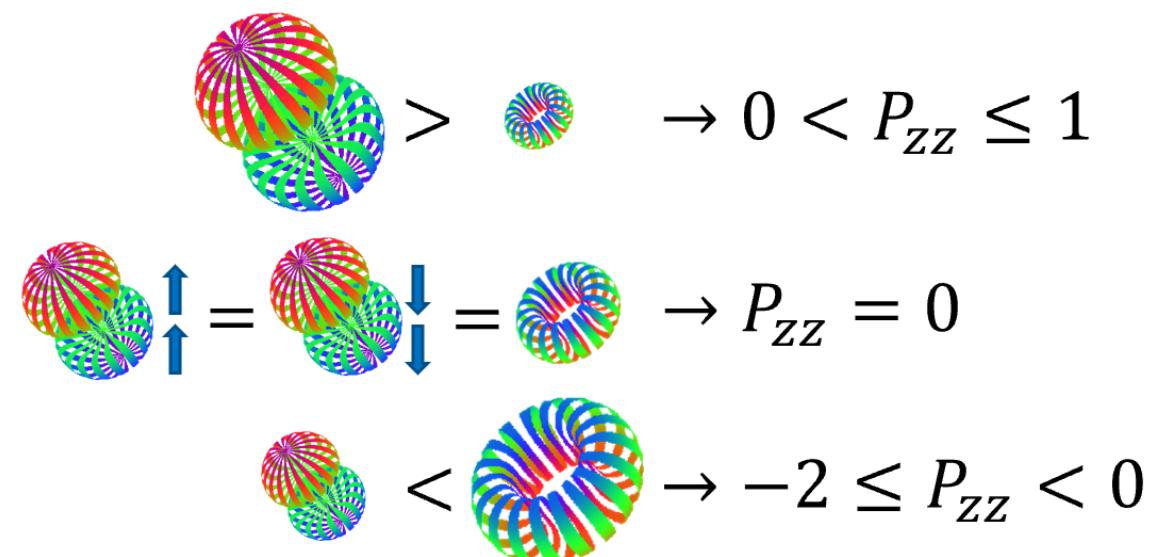
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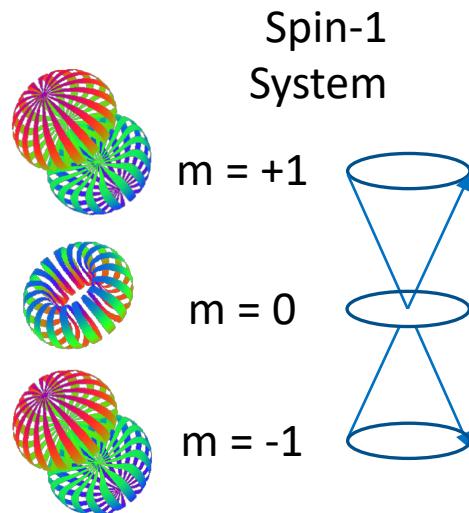
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What is Tensor Polarization?

A high-luminosity tensor-polarized target has promise as a **novel probe of nuclear physics**



“Normal” Polarization:
Vector $P_z = p_+ - p_-$

$$(p_+ + p_-) - 2p_0$$

$$p_+ > p_- \rightarrow 0 < P_{zz} \leq 1$$
$$p_+ = p_- = p_0 \rightarrow P_{zz} = 0$$
$$p_- < p_+ \rightarrow -2 < P_{zz} < 0$$

Current Landscape of Tensor Observables



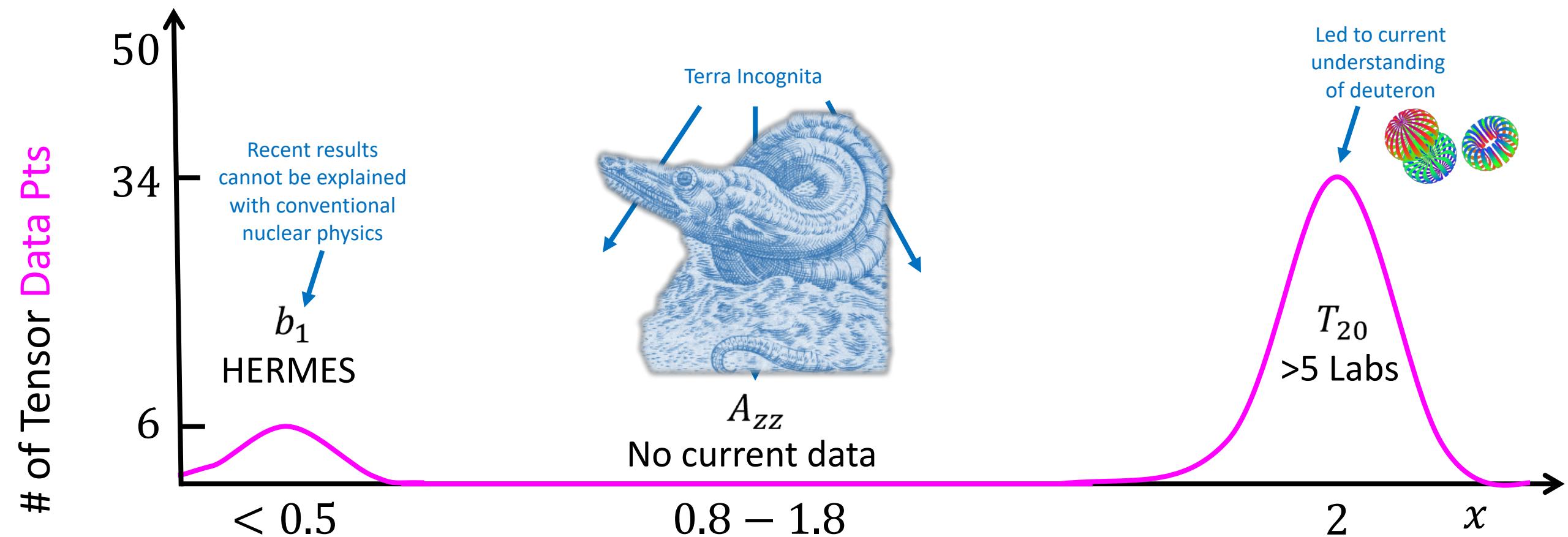
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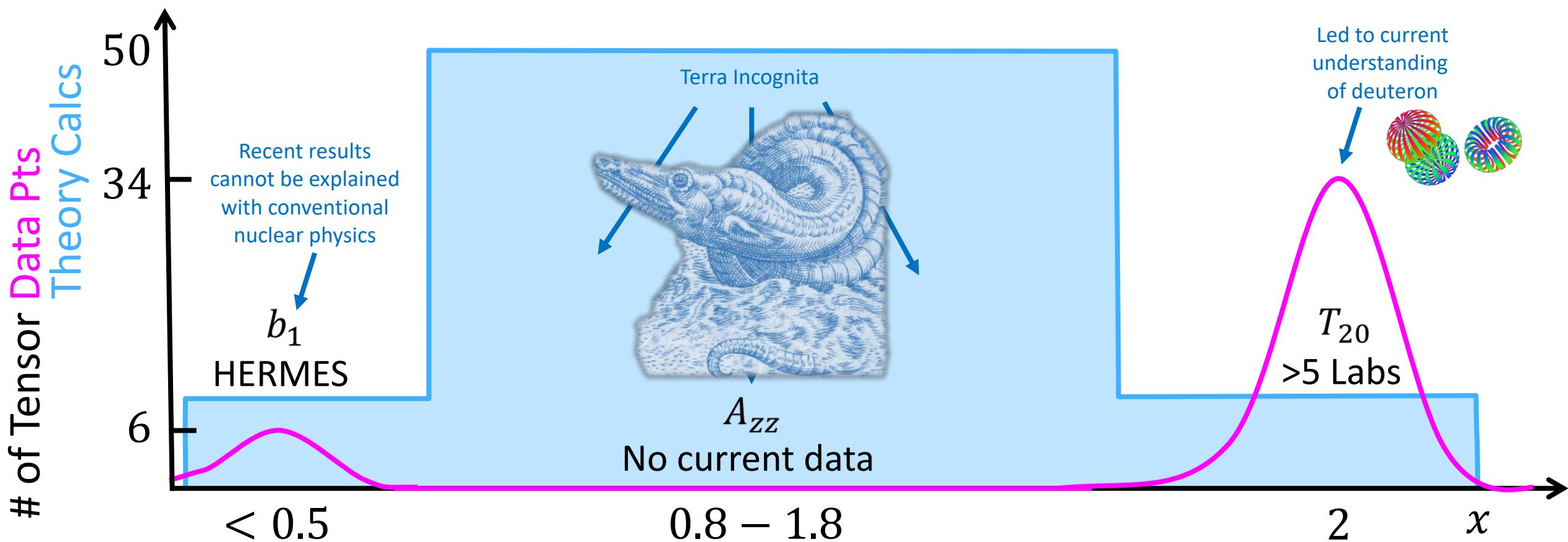
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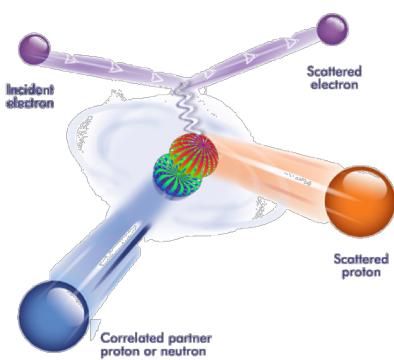
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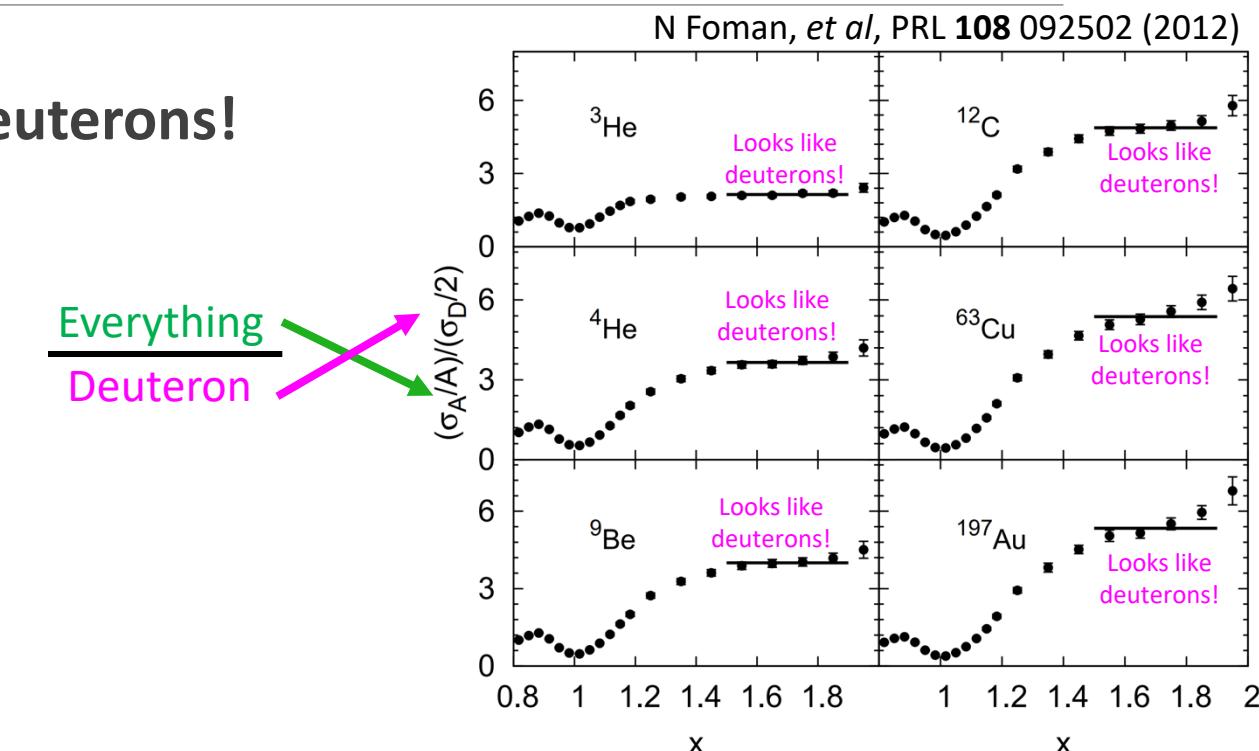


Matter at Small Distances & High Momentum

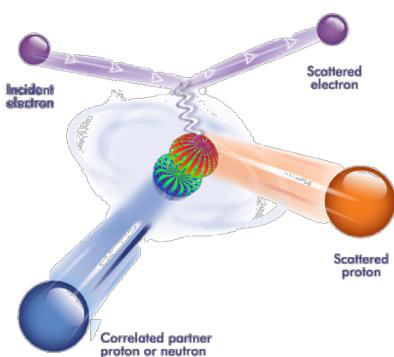


- Short-Range Correlations:
Everything looks like deuterons!

Everything
Deuteron



Matter at Small Distances & High Momentum

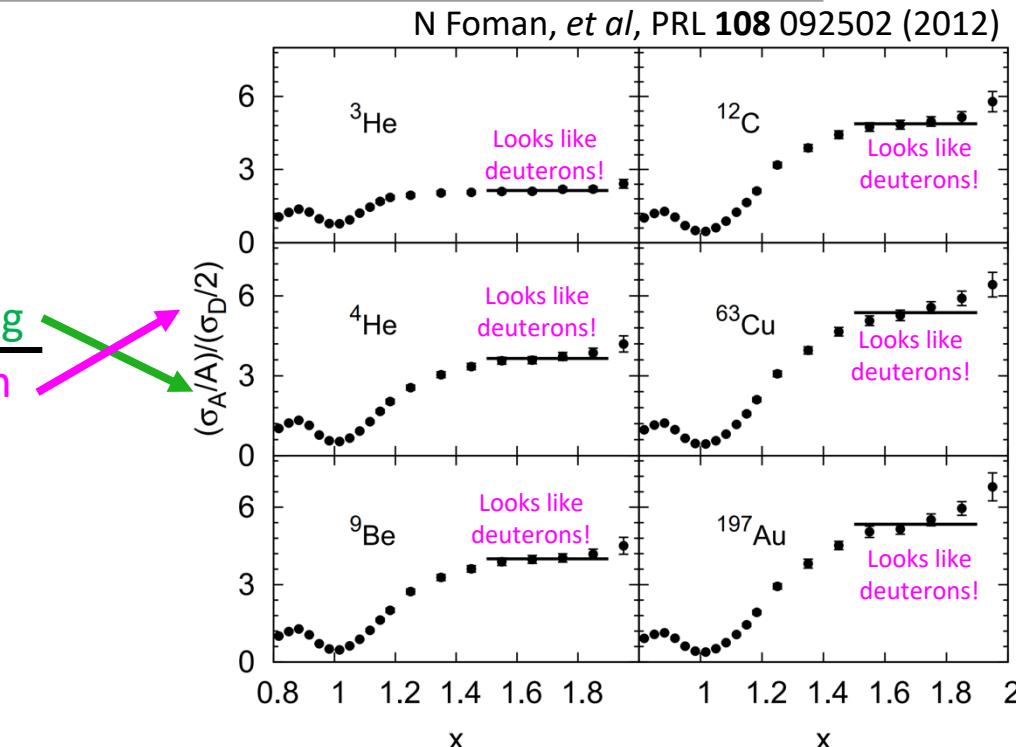


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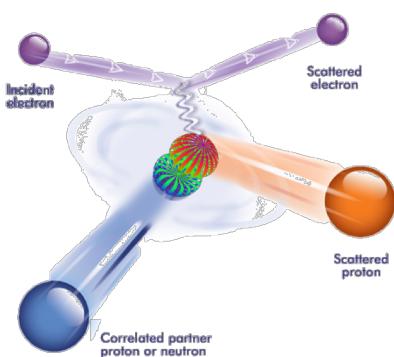


Look @ Deuteron: Simplest composite nuclear system

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Matter at Small Distances & High Momentum



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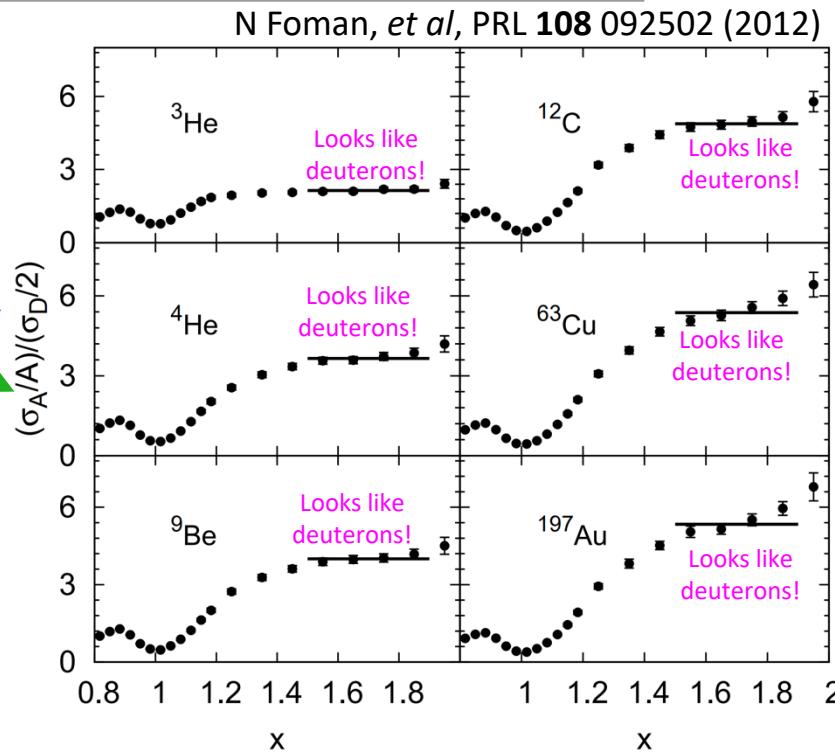
Look @ Deuteron: Simplest composite nuclear system

Short-range, high p structure probed with:

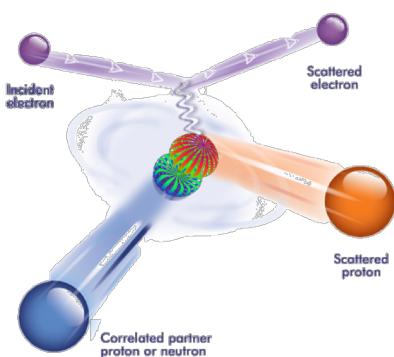
- $x > 1$ kinematics
- Enhancing tensor polarization

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We combine both techniques



Matter at Small Distances & High Momentum



- Short-Range Correlations:
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Probe the tensor force with
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Everything
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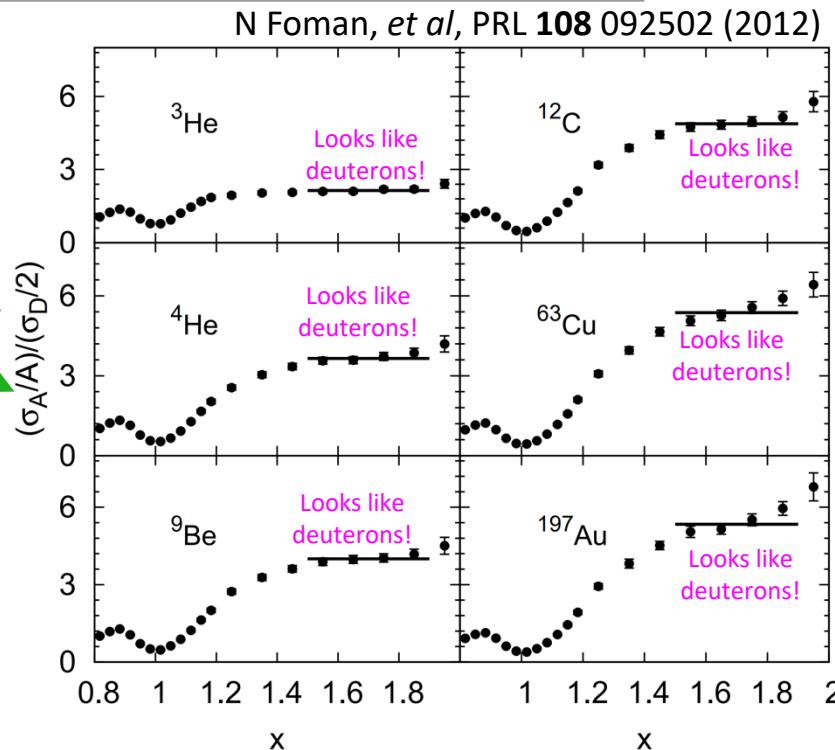


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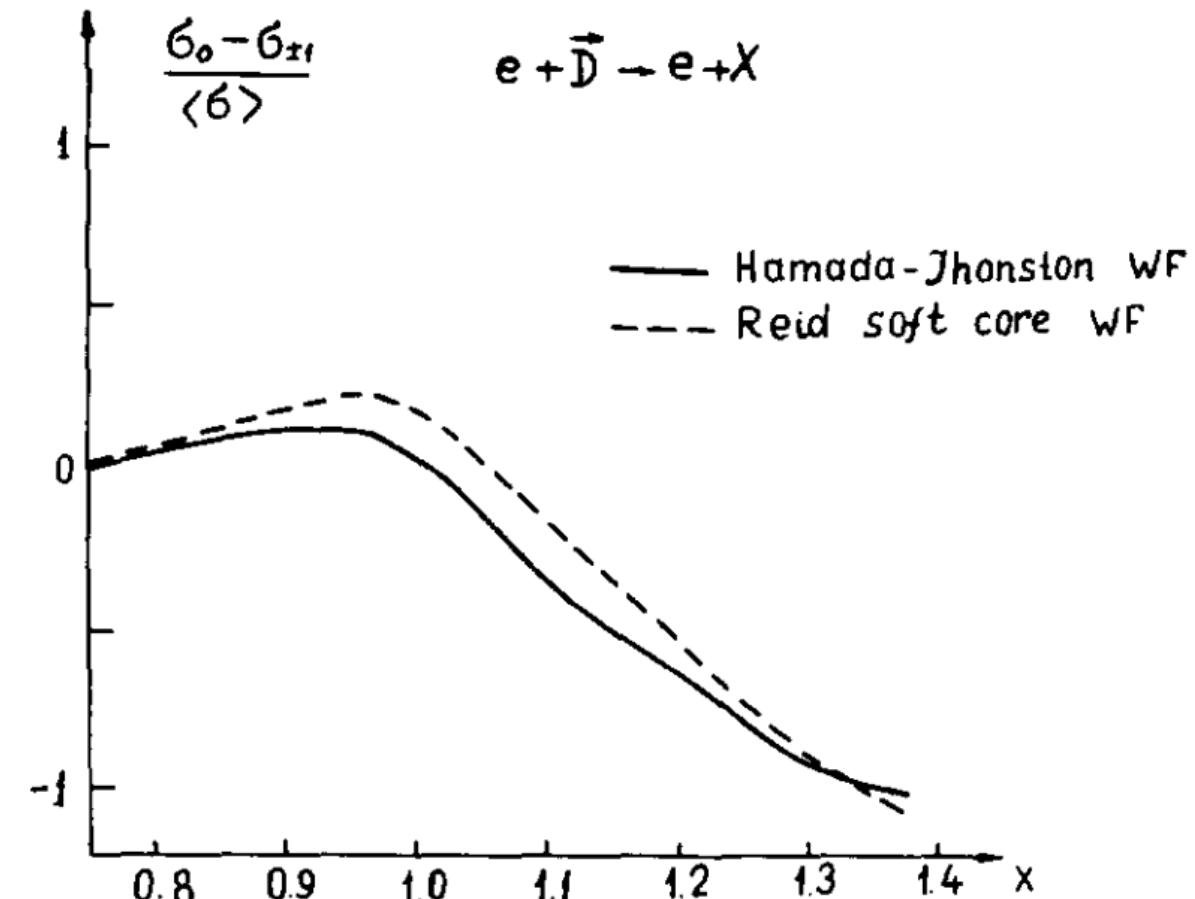


“There is a strong need for models of the deuteron wave function that are both **realistic** and relativistic.” - J. Terry, G. Miller, arXiv:1603.07032 (2016)

Deuteron Wavefunction

First calculated in the ‘70s, A_{ZZ} can be used in to discriminate between hard and soft wave functions

$$A_{ZZ} = \frac{2}{f \cdot P_{ZZ}} \left(\frac{\sigma_p - \sigma_u}{\sigma_u} \right)$$



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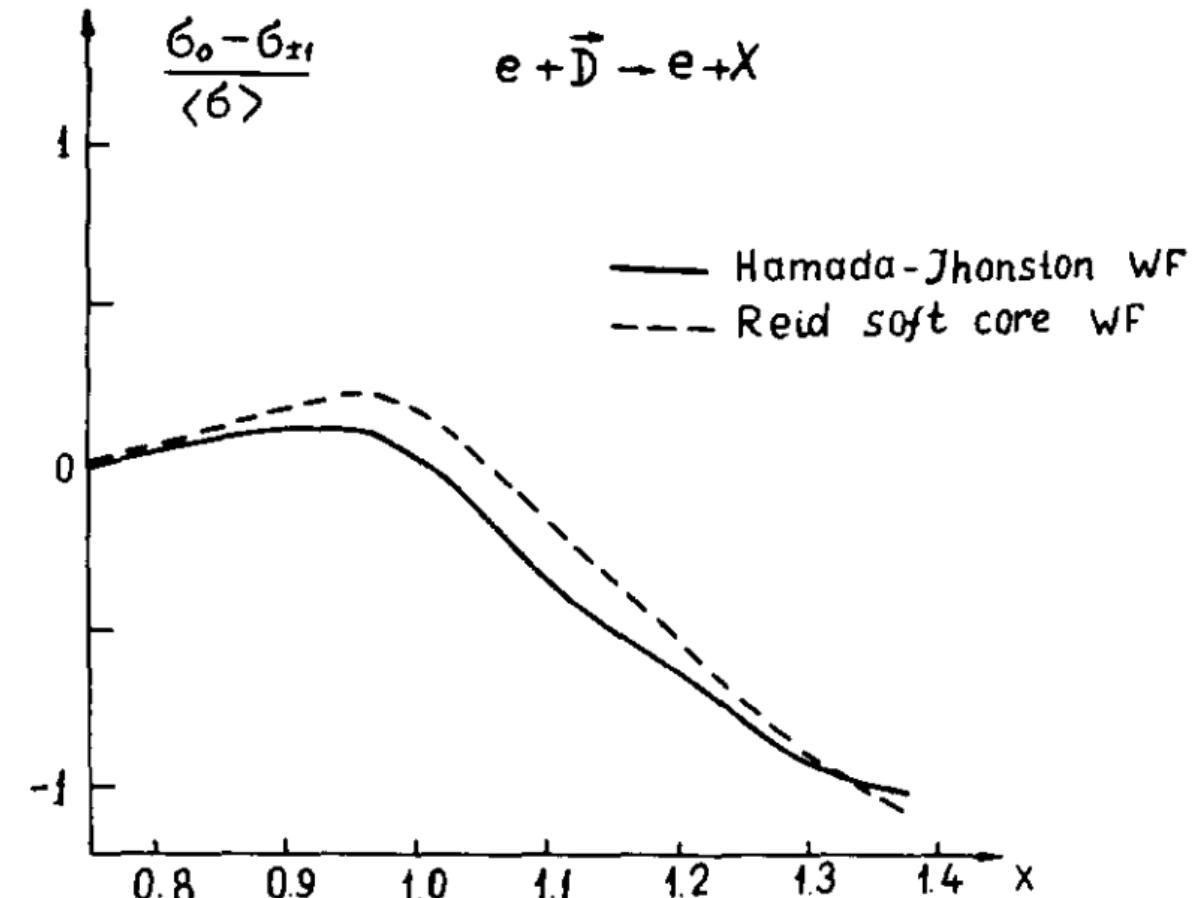
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$$A_{zz} \propto \frac{\frac{1}{2}w^2(k) - u(k)w(k)\sqrt{2}}{u^2(k) + w^2(k)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &\rightarrow u(k) \\ D &\rightarrow w(k) \end{aligned}$$



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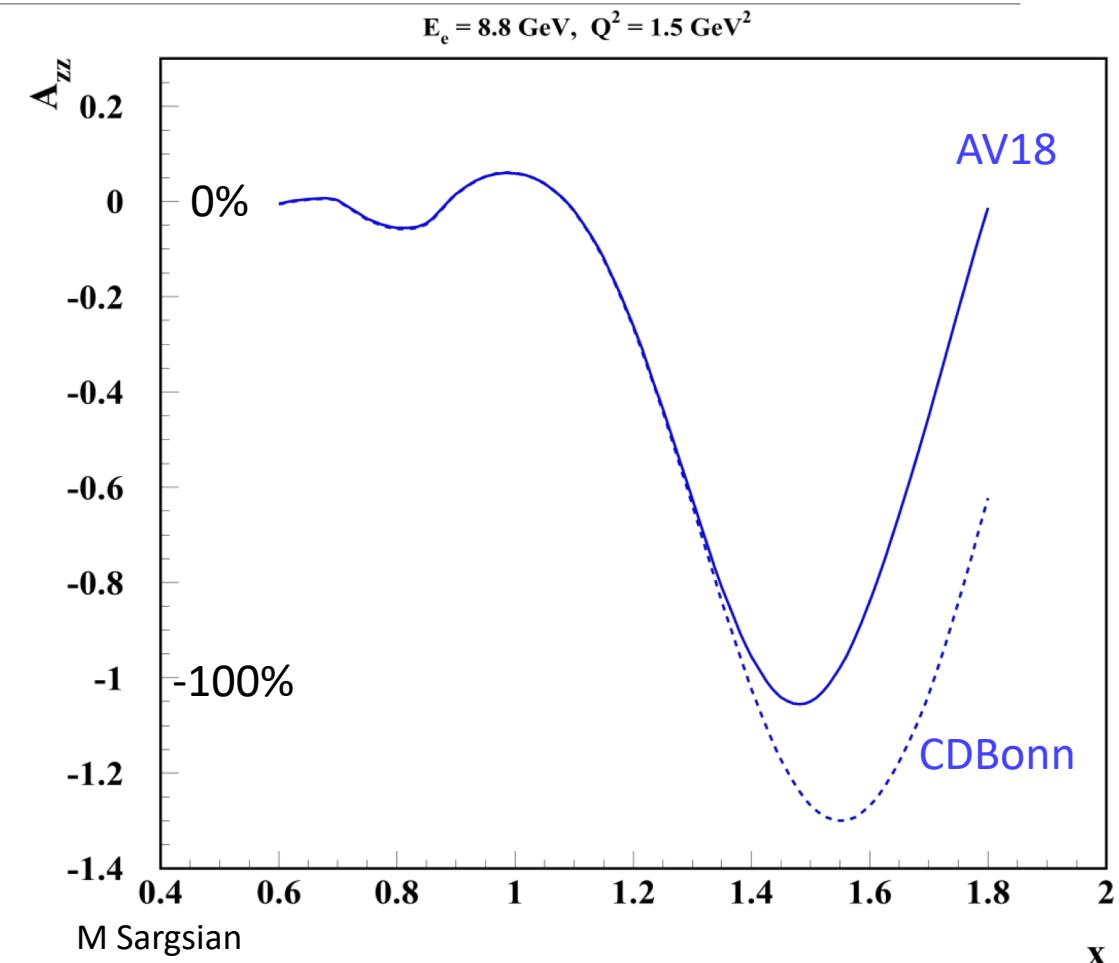
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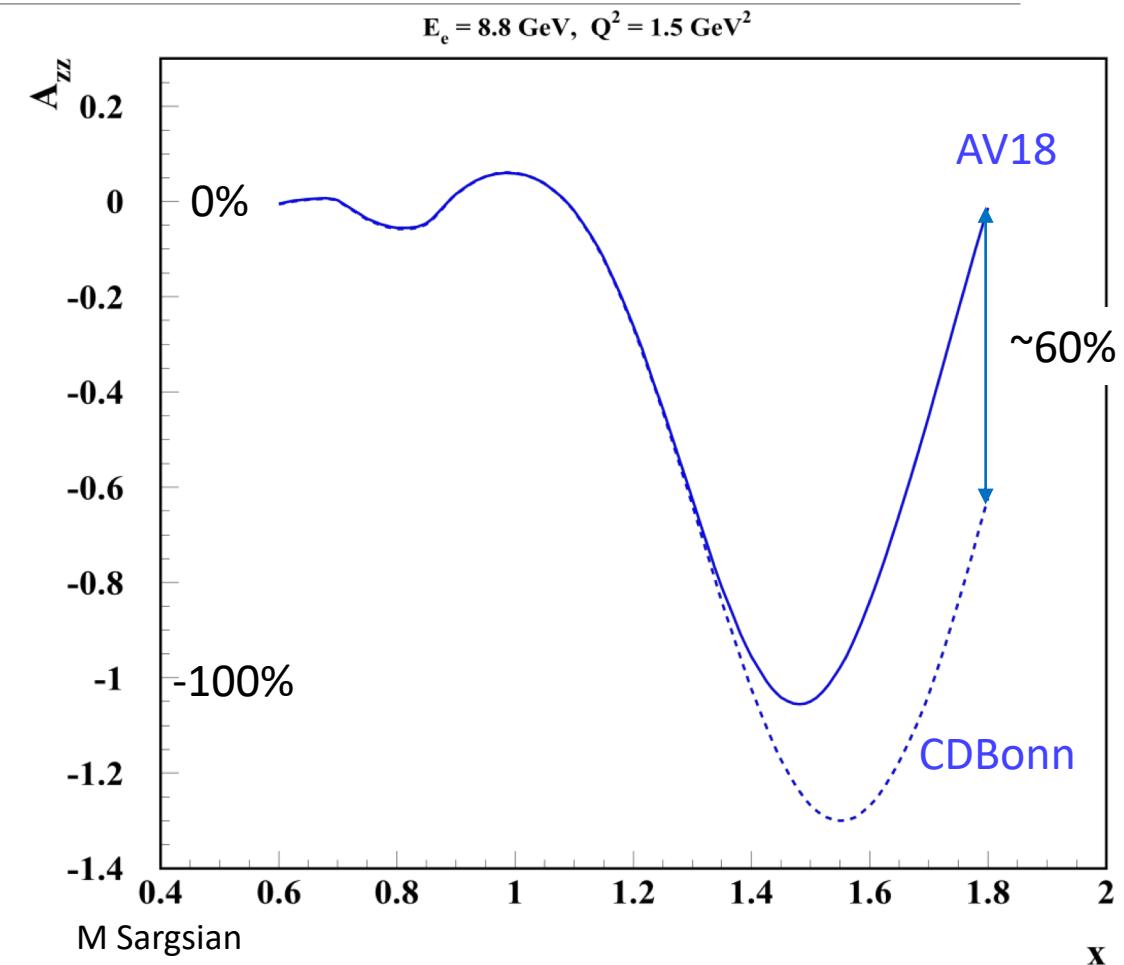
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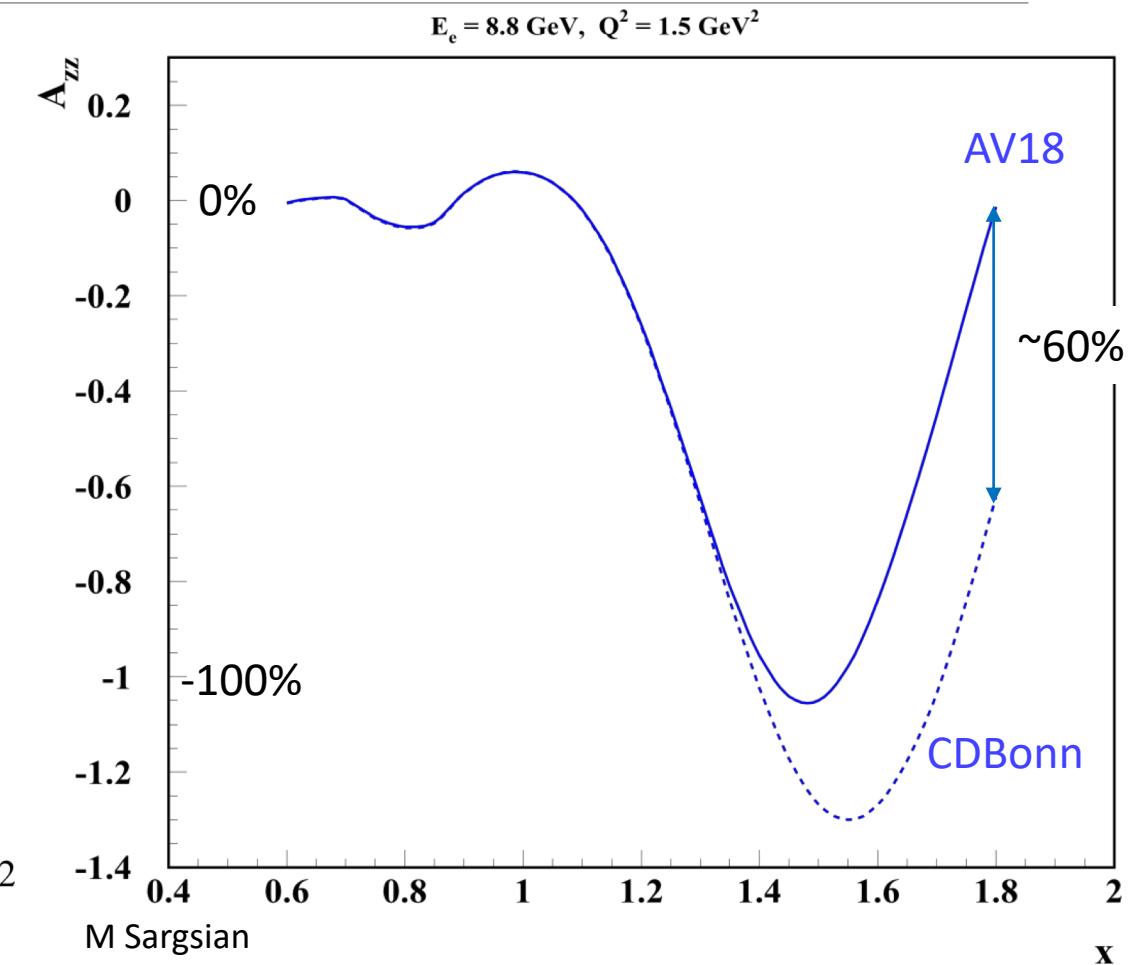
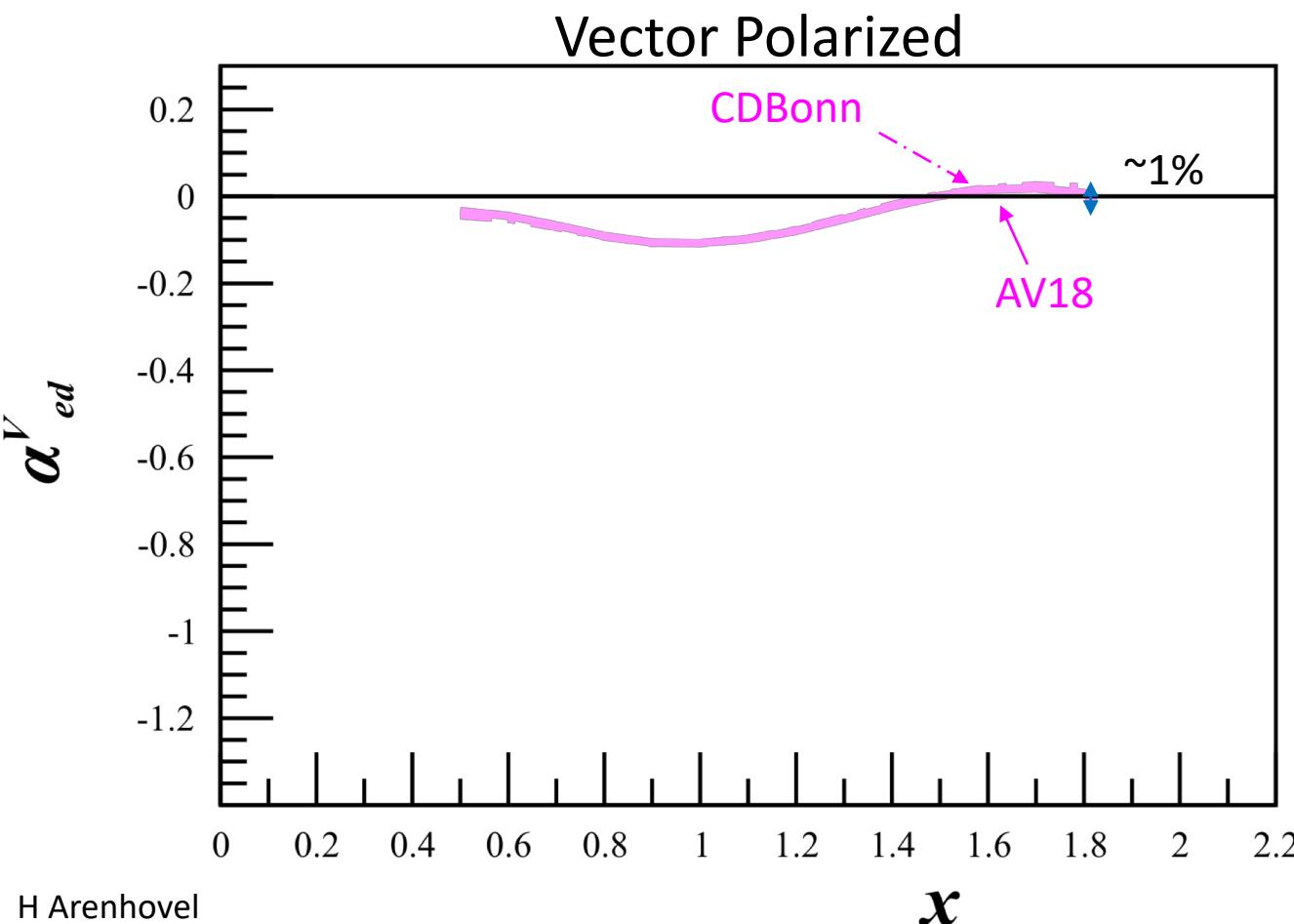
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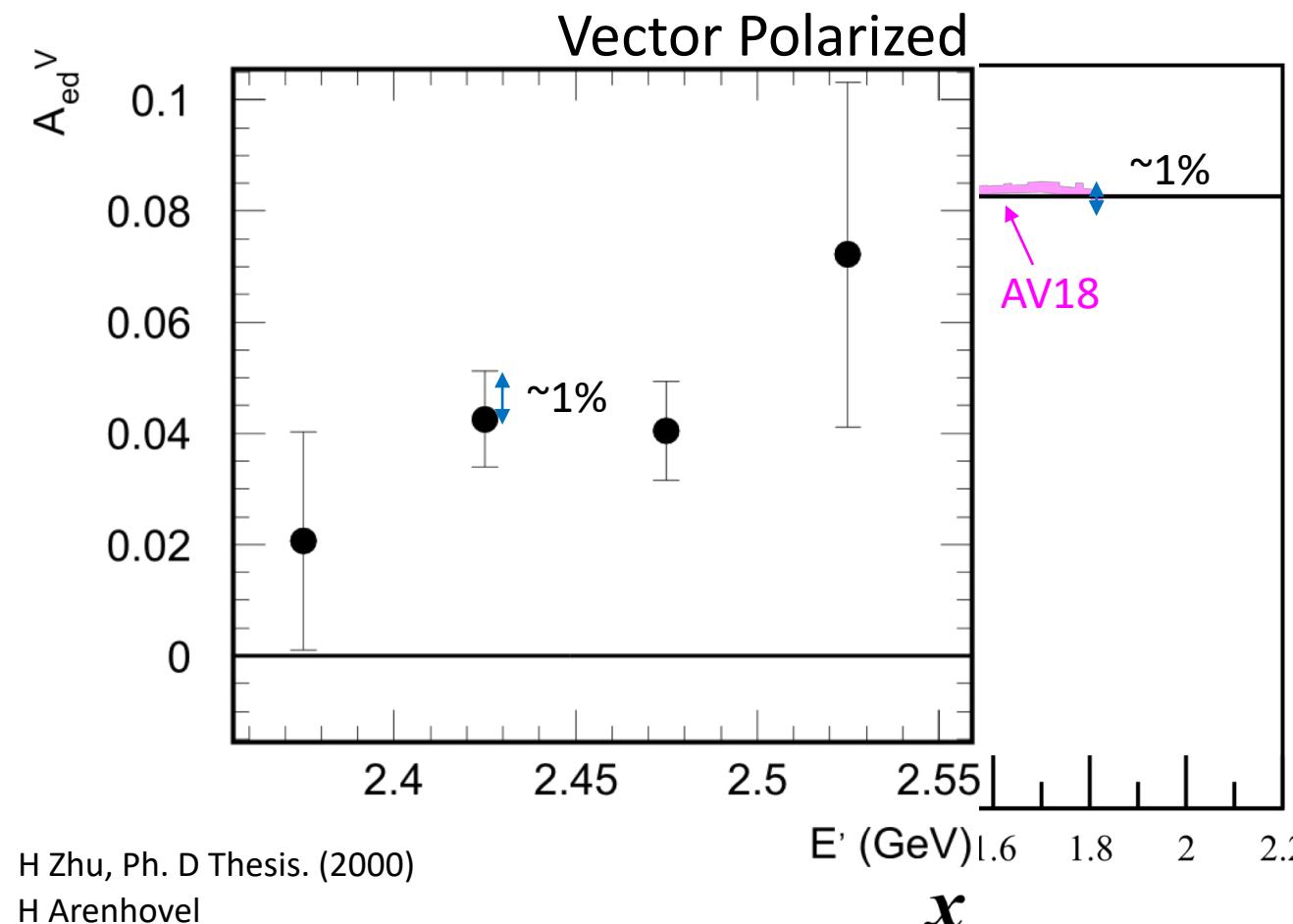
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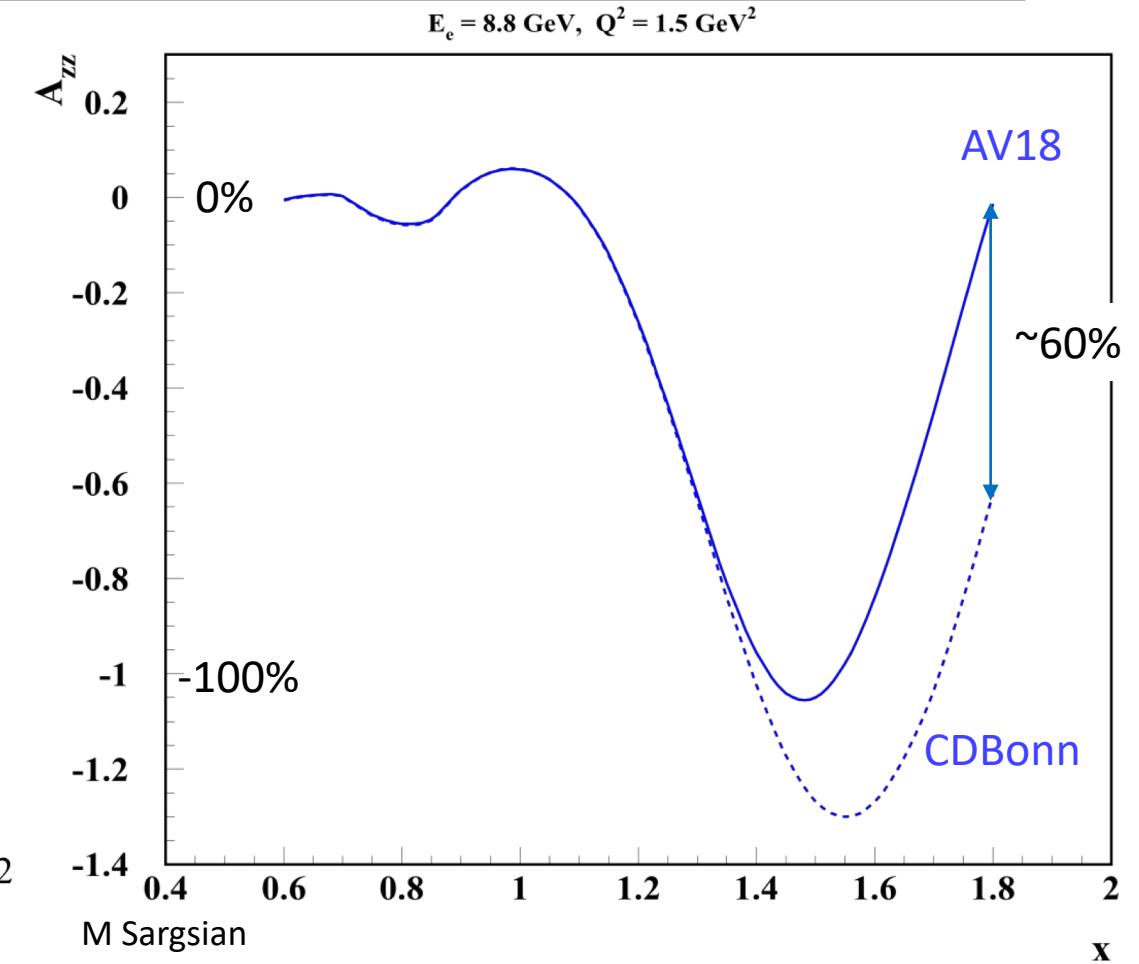


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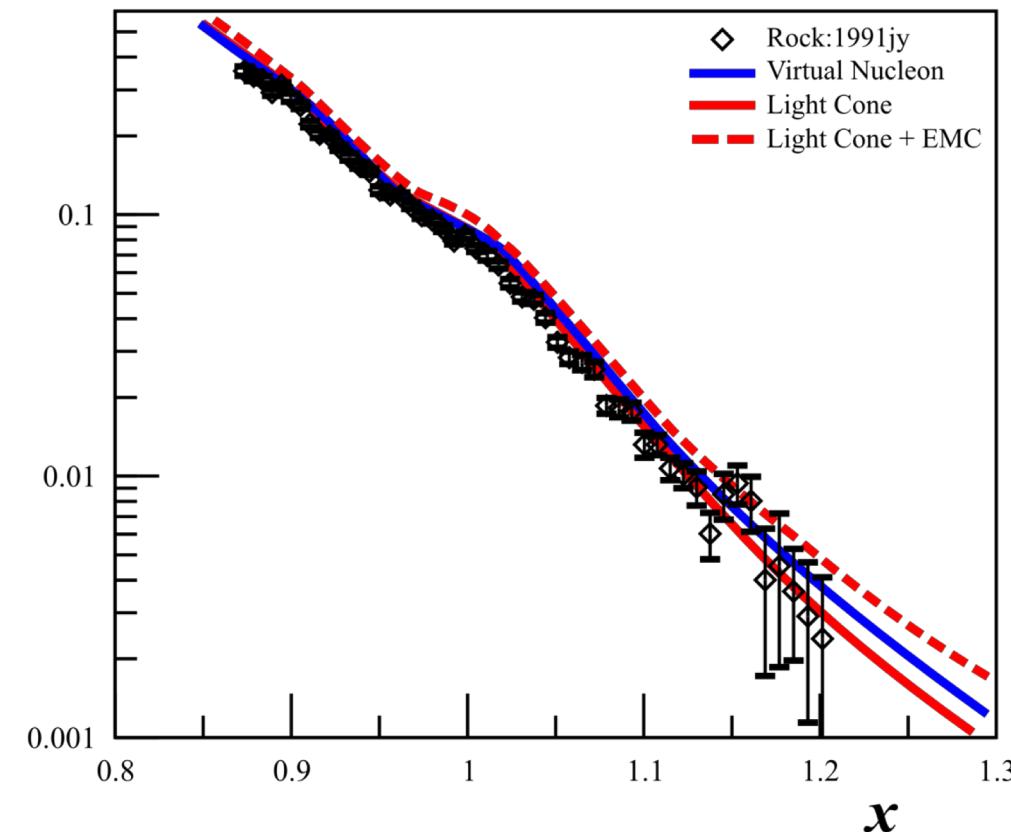
H Zhu, Ph. D Thesis. (2000)
H Arenhövel



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Relativistic NN Bound System

Unpolarized



Understanding SRCs requires relativistic calculations at high p

Currently two methods:

- Light Cone (LC)
- Virtual Nucleon (VN)

Large $p > 500 \text{ MeV}/c$ needed to discriminate with unpolarized deuterons

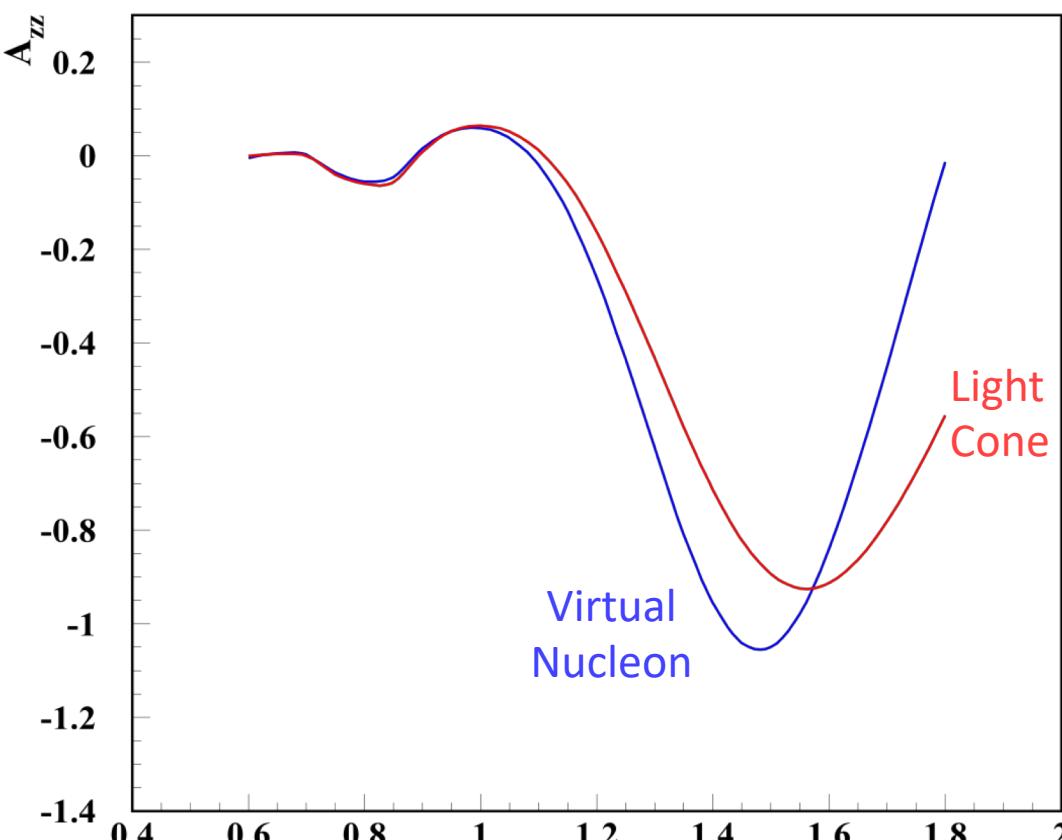
- Extremely difficult!

M Sargsian, Tensor Spin Observables Workshop (2014)

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Relativistic NN Bound System

Tensor Polarized



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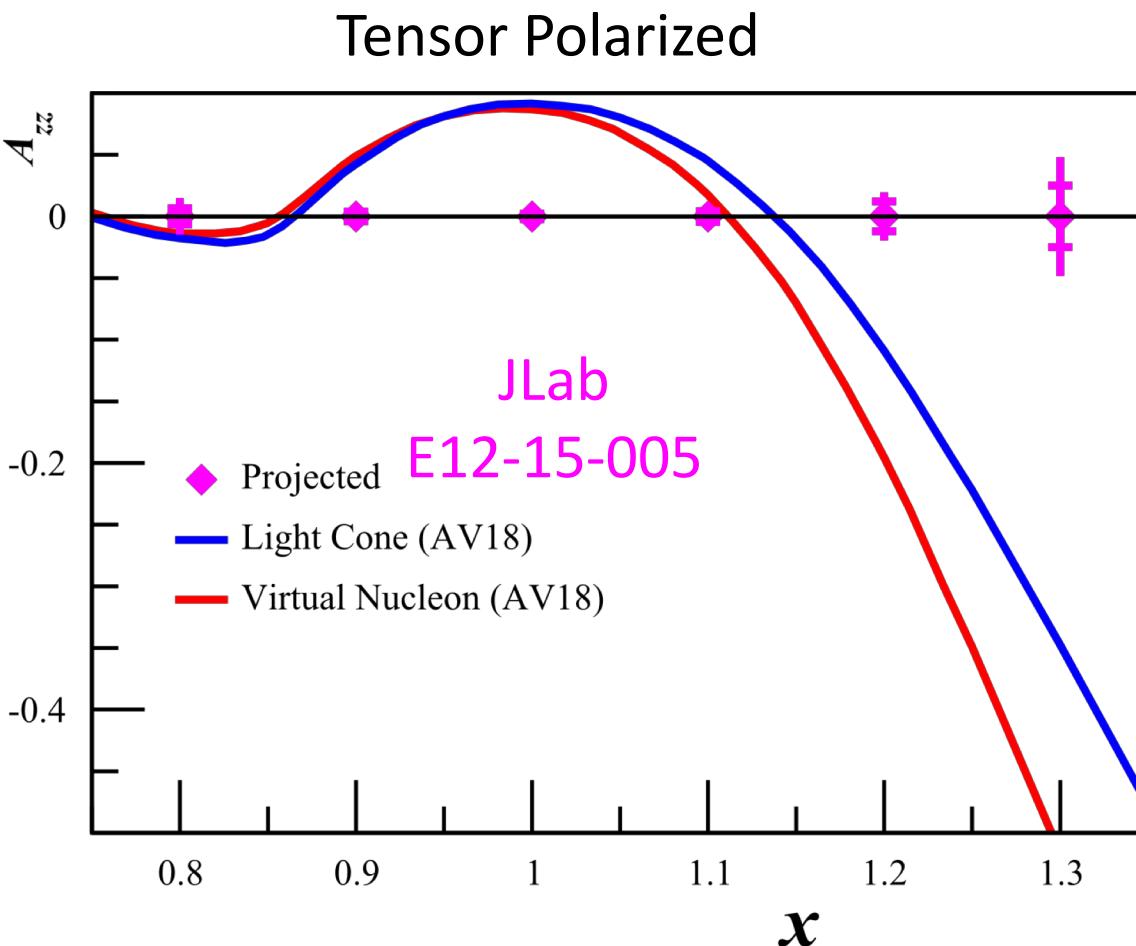
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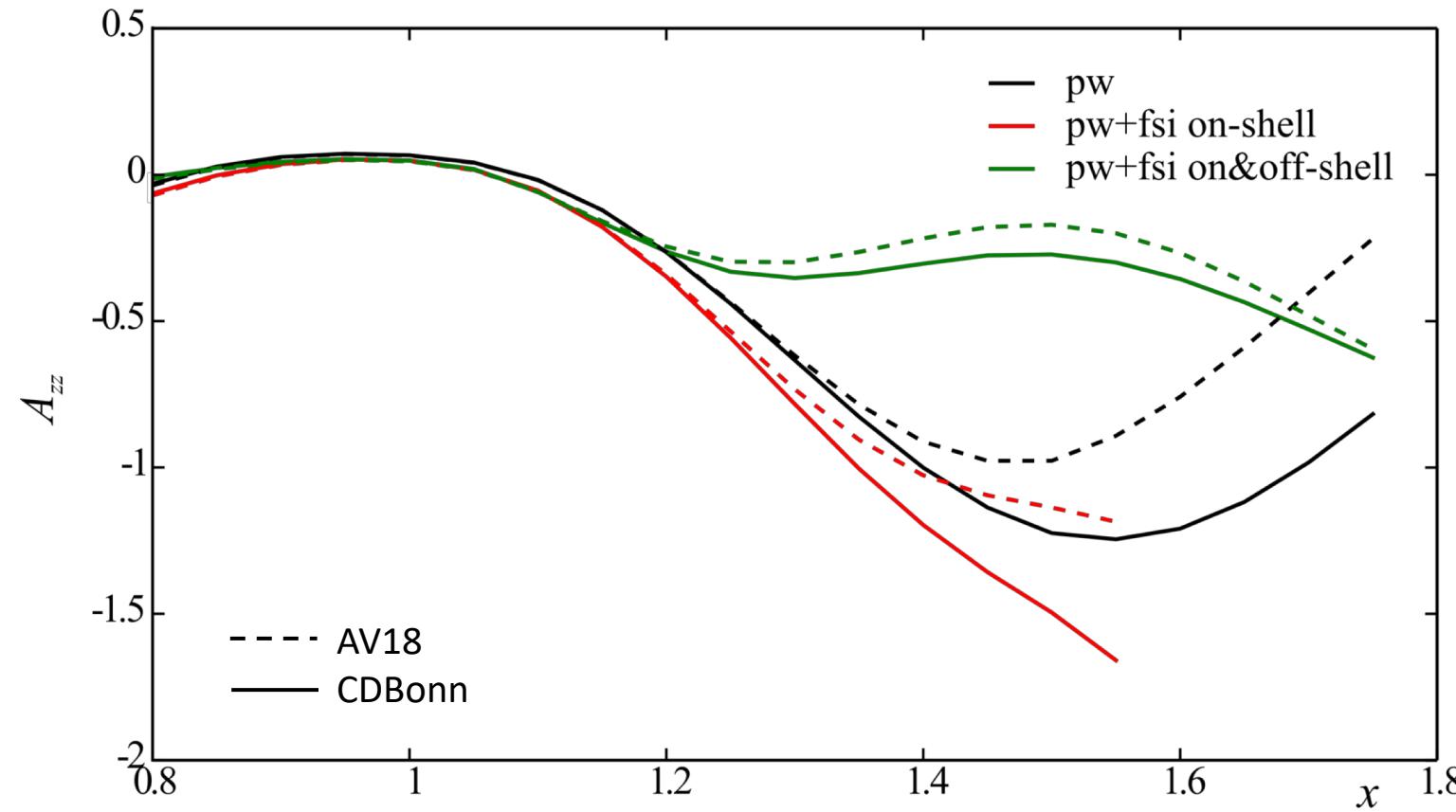
Final State Interactions

FSI must be understood & minimized to get NN potential information

Minimum/maximun FSI on A_{zz} calculated by W. Cosyn^[1]

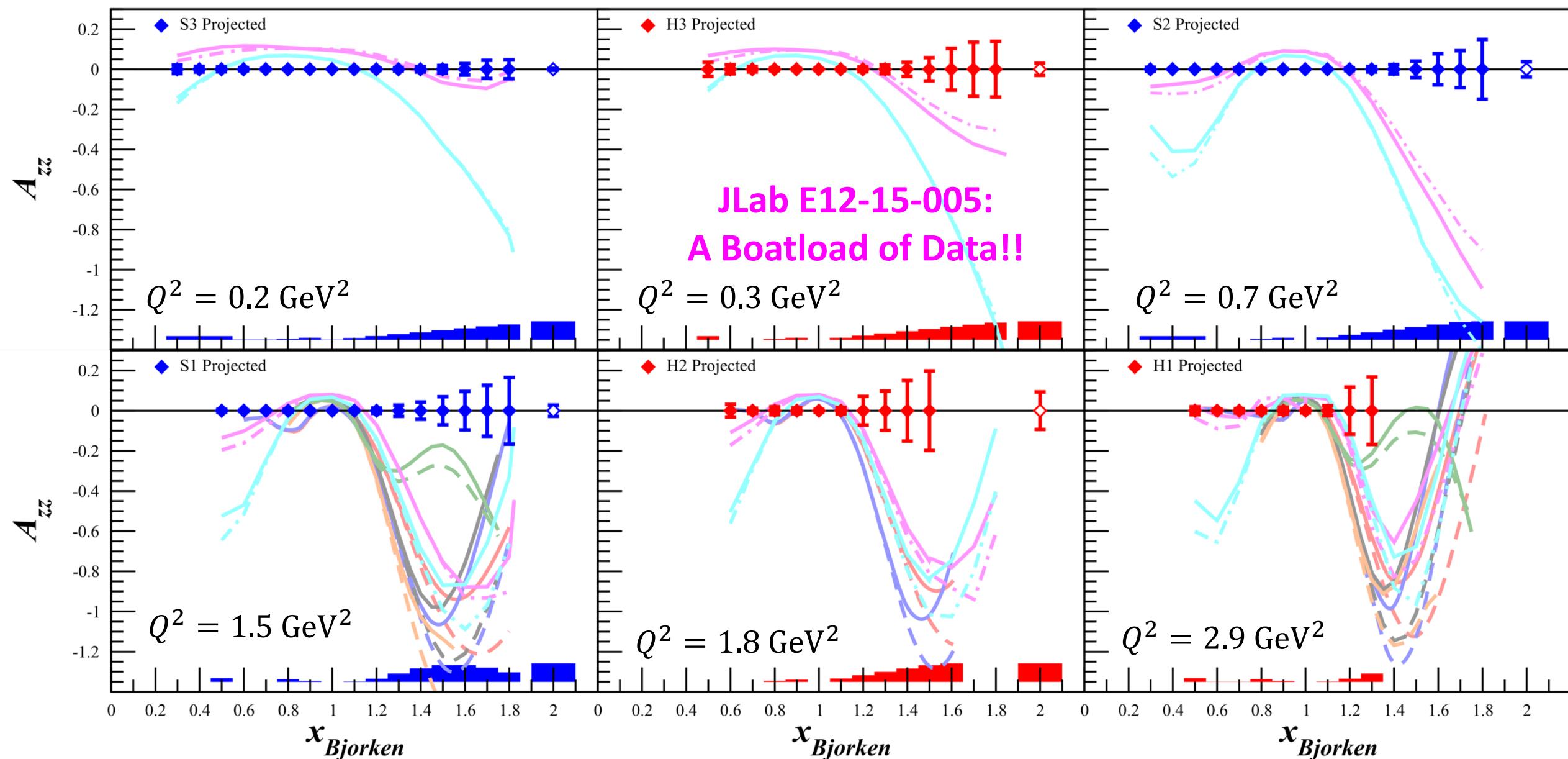
FSIs minimized in kinematic choice (large $x \geq 1.35$ and medium p_m)

- Best suited for attempting to extract information on D -wave content^[2]



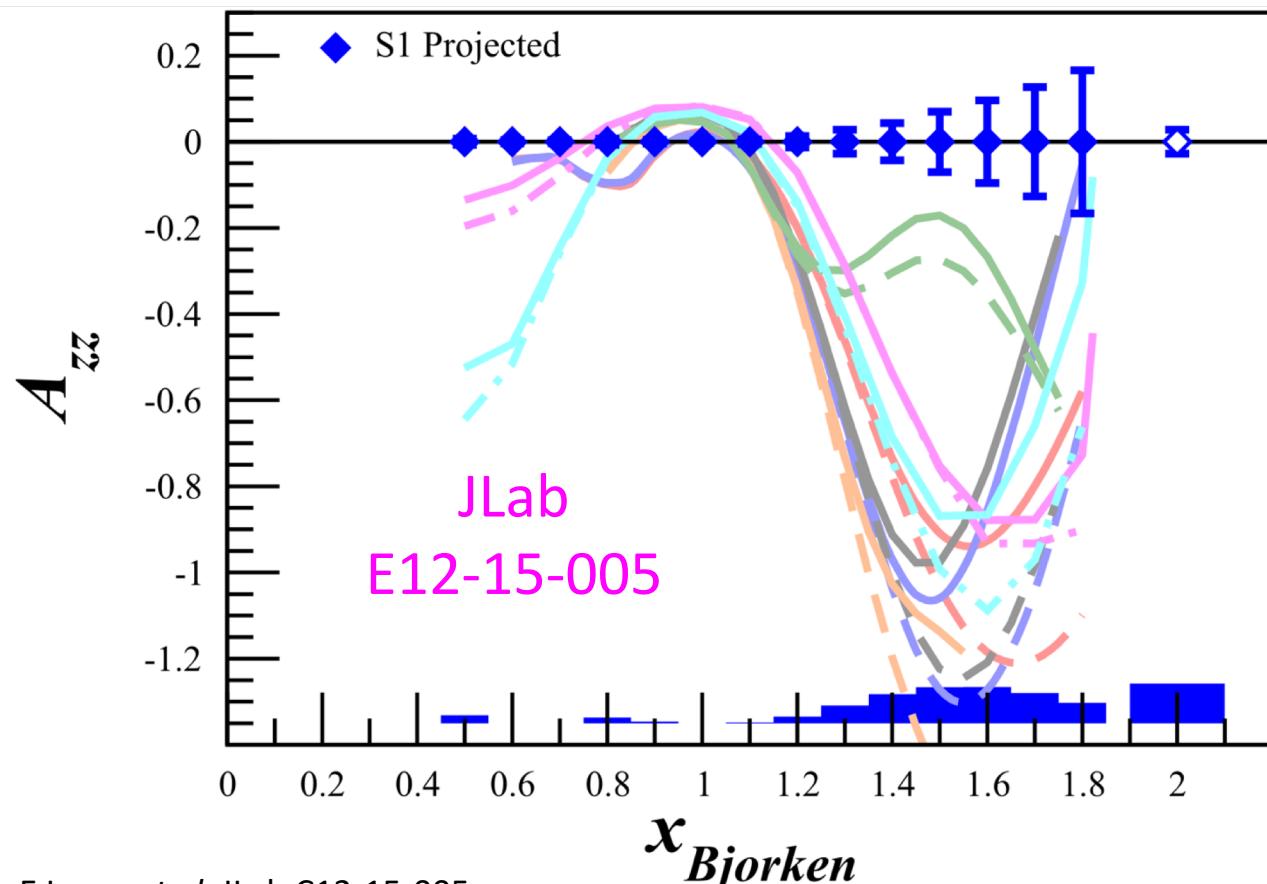
^[2] S Jeschonnek, JW Van Orden, arXiv:1606.04072 (2016)

^[1] W Cosyn



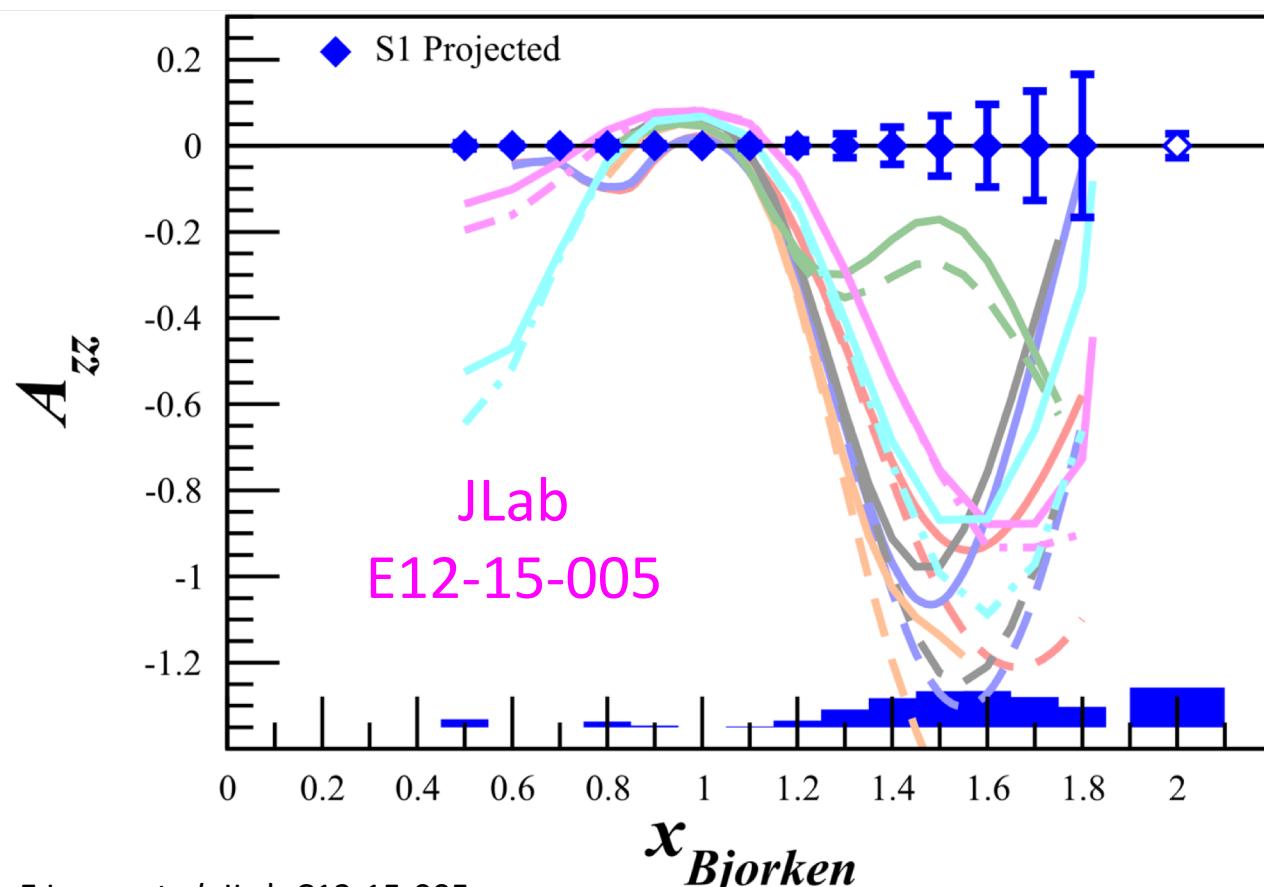
First Measurement of Quasi-Elastic A_{zz}

No current quasi-elastic tensor measurements



E Long, et al, JLab C12-15-005

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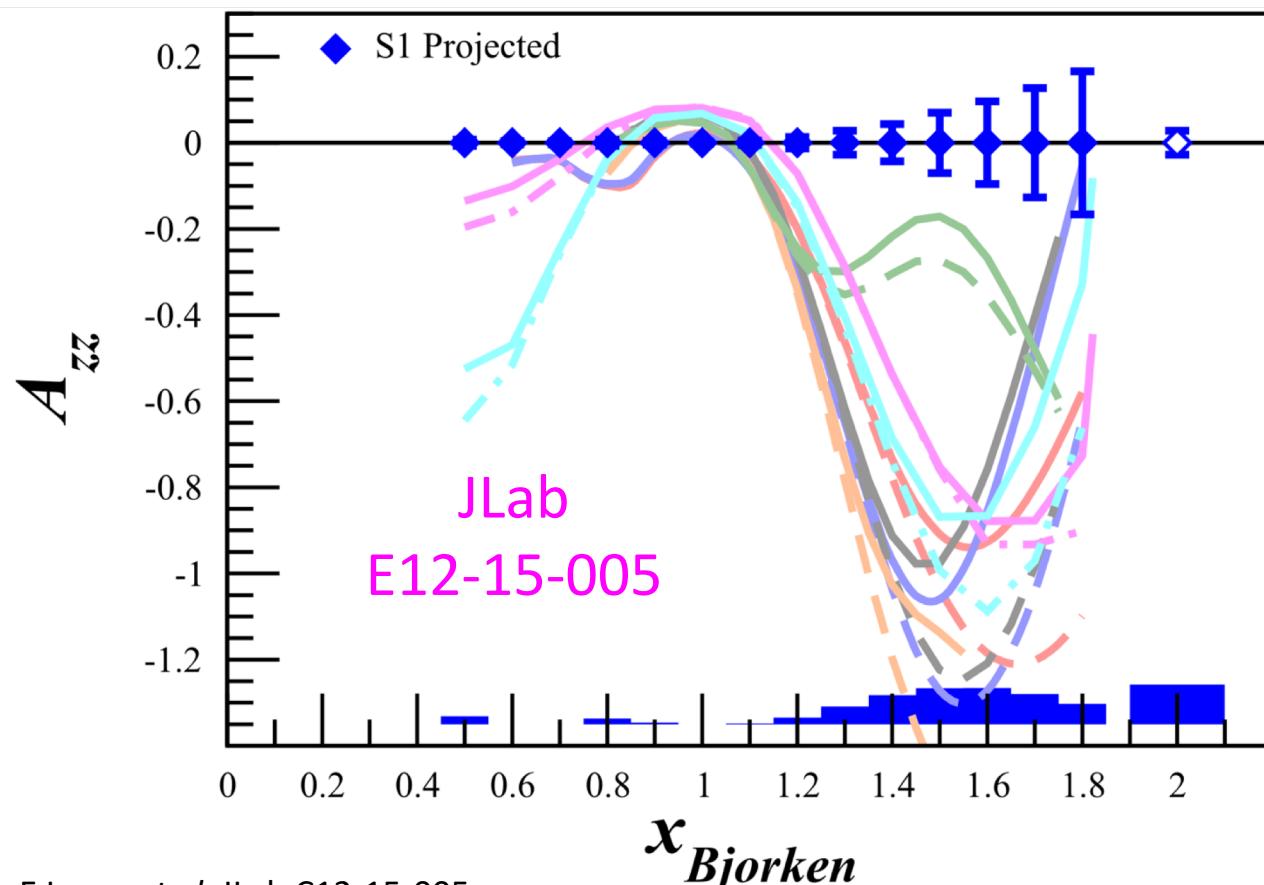


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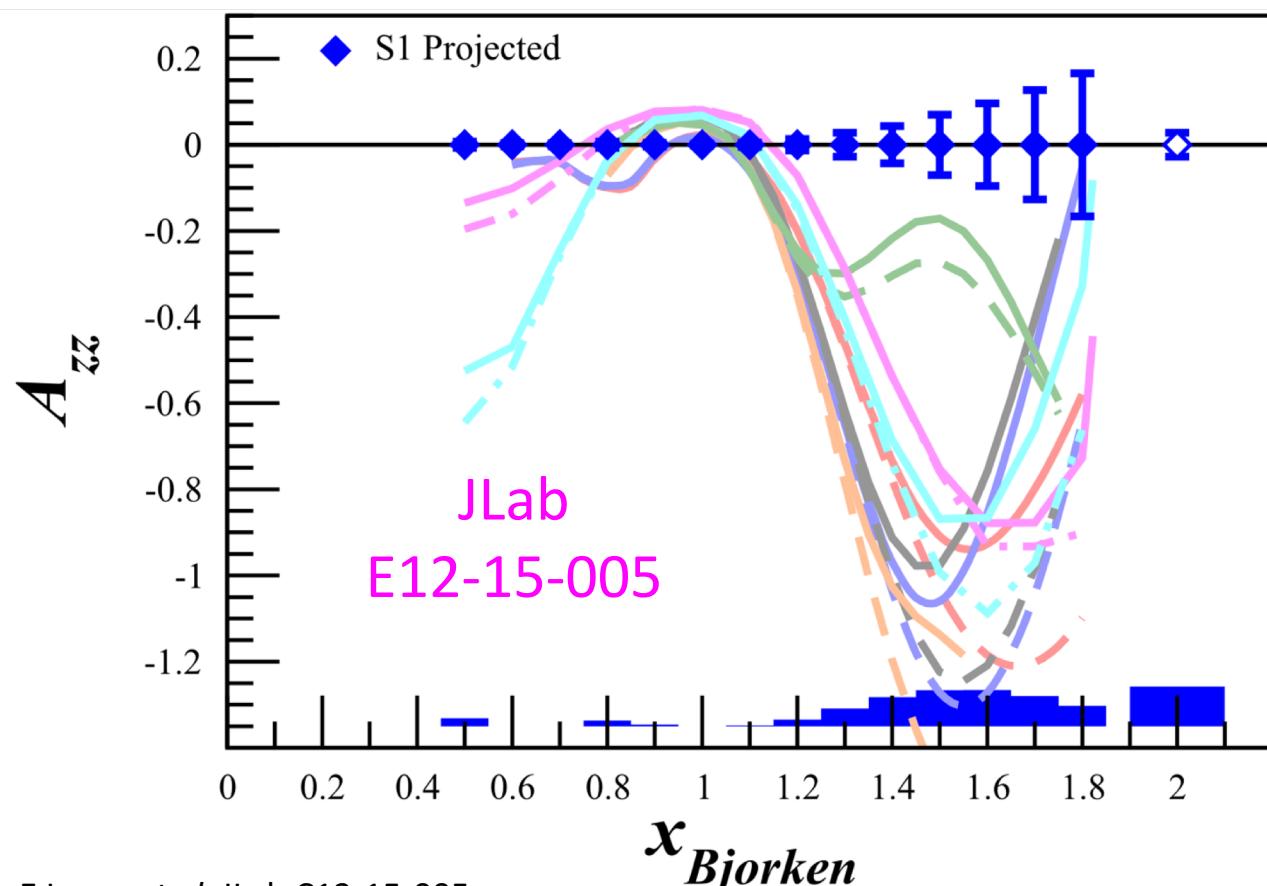


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Huge 10-100% asymmetry

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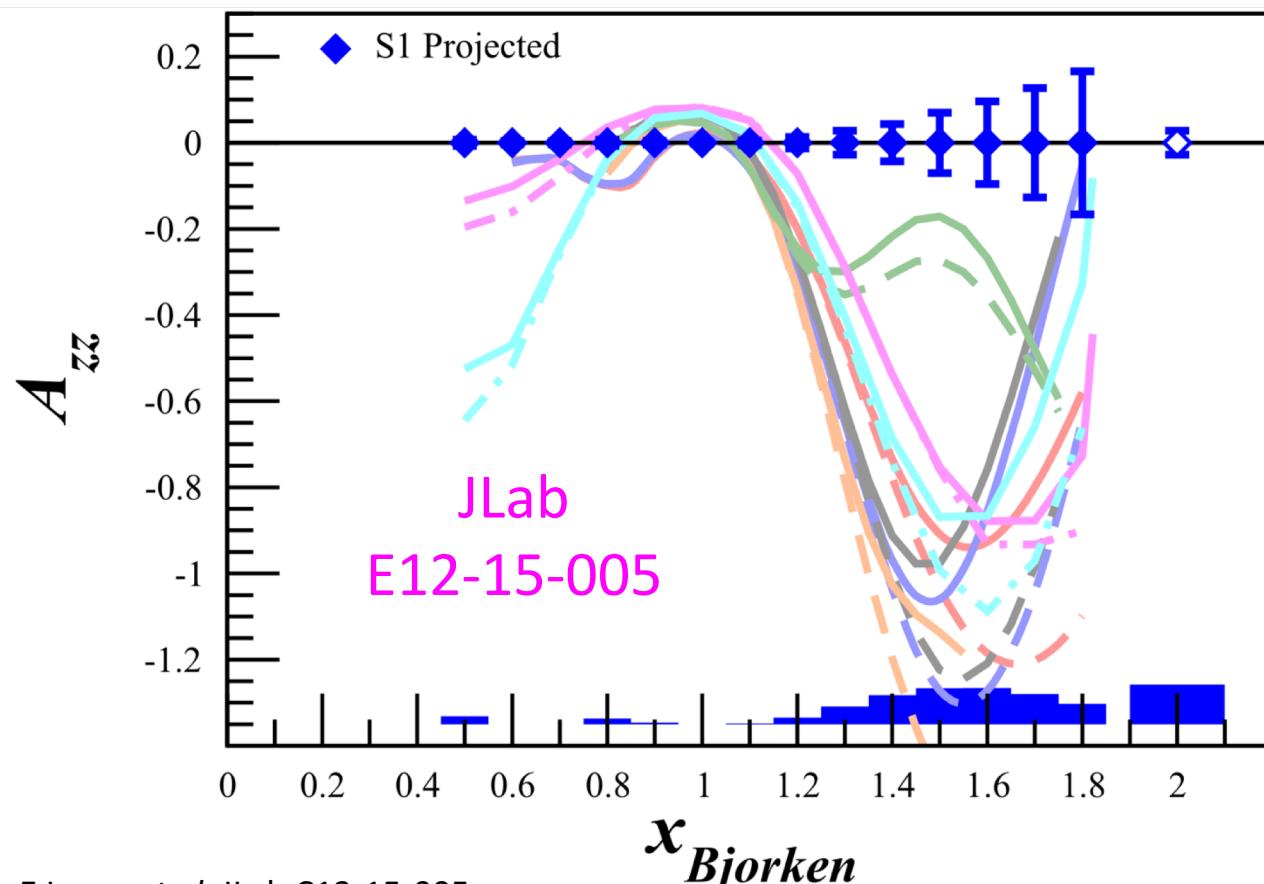
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Decades of theoretical interest that **we can only now probe** with a high-luminosity tensor-polarized target

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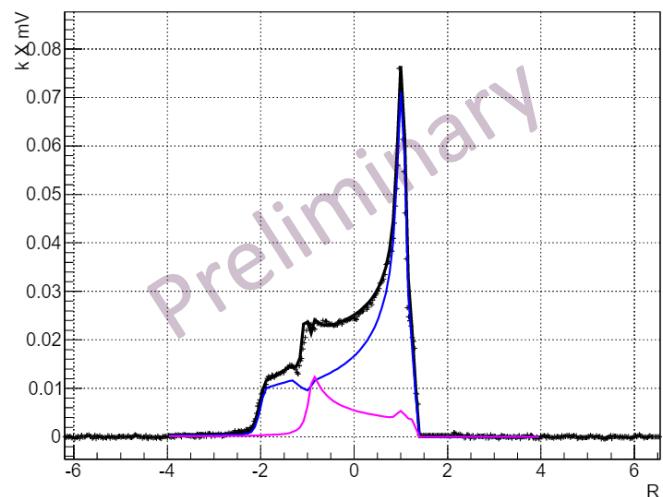
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Decades of theoretical interest that we can only now probe with a high-luminosity tensor-polarized target

Importance ranges from understanding short-range correlations to the equations of state of neutron stars

So, How Much Longer?

- Results from UVA are promising, preliminary $P_{zz} > 30\%$ recently achieved on butanol. ND3 in progress.



D Keller, Eur.Phys.J.A., in review (2016)

D Keller, PoS, PSTP2015:014 (2016)

D Keller, J.Phys.Conf.Ser., **543**(1):012015 (2014)

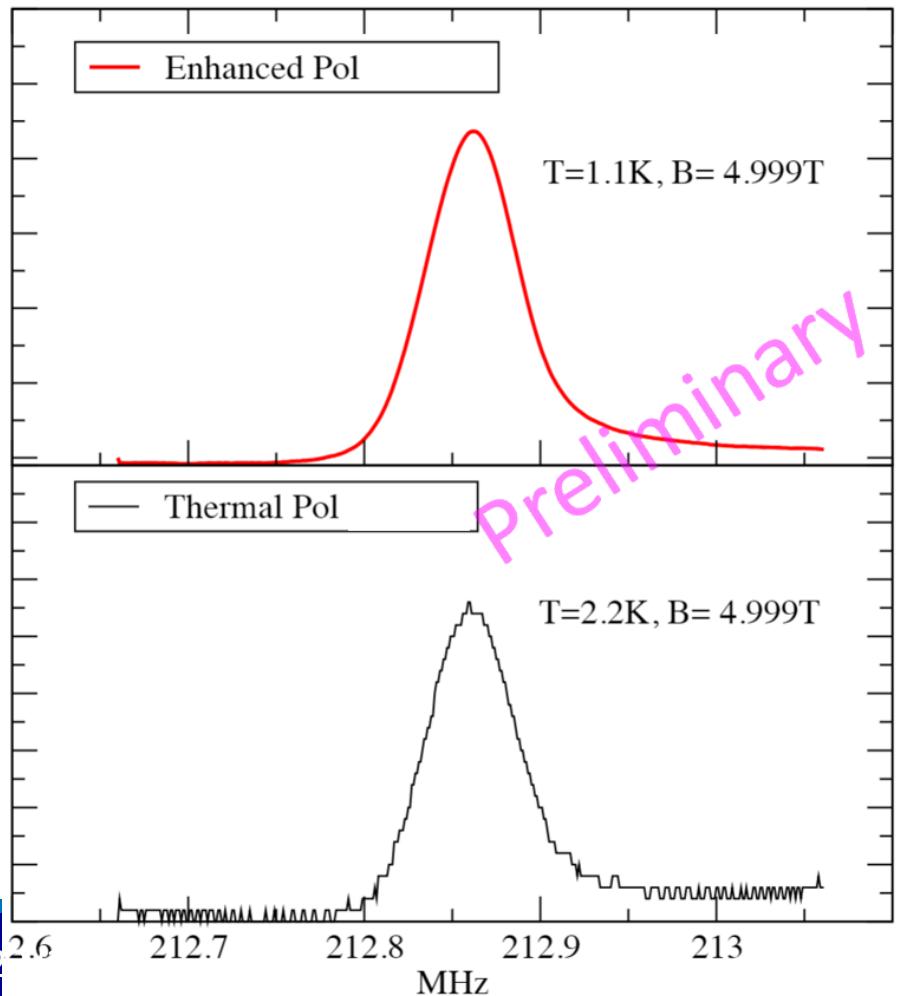
D Keller, Int.J.Mod.Phys.Conf.Ser., **40**(1):1660105 (2016)



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Tempo Doped Araldite

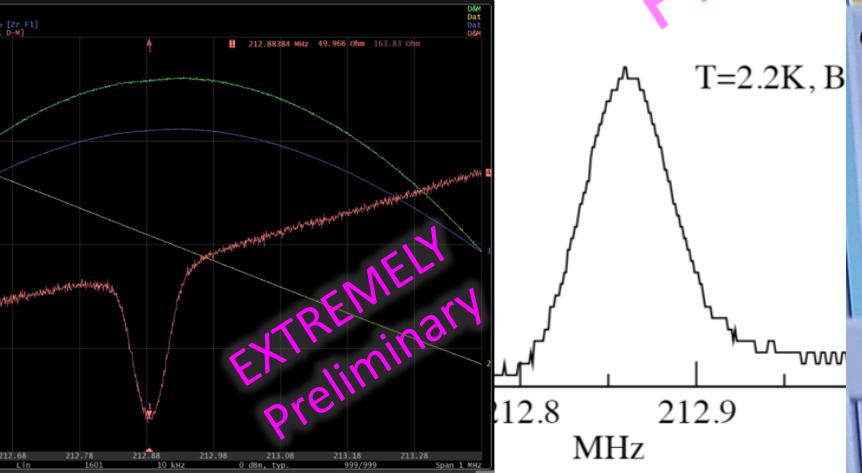
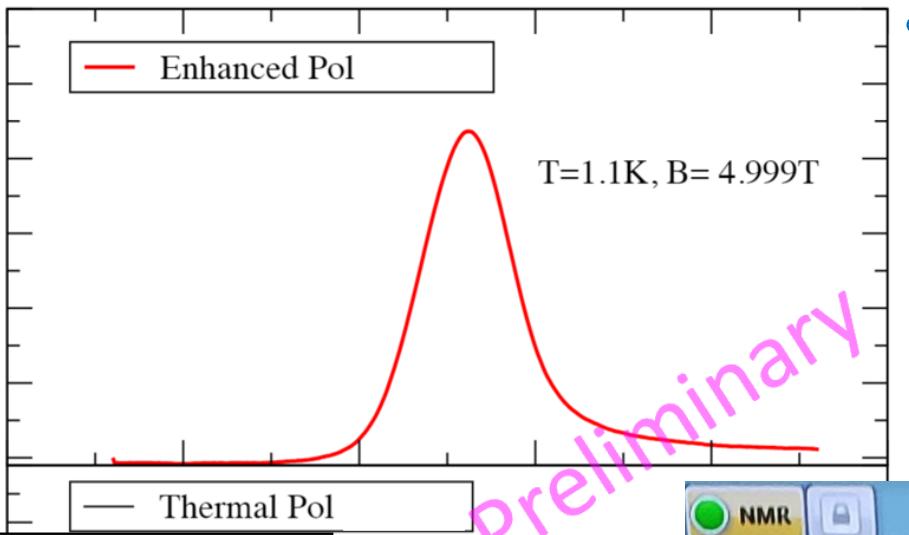


- UNH DNP Lab **NOW FULLY OPERATIONAL!!**
 - First Proton TE: Nov. 2018 on Araldite
 - First Enhanced Proton: ~30 second later

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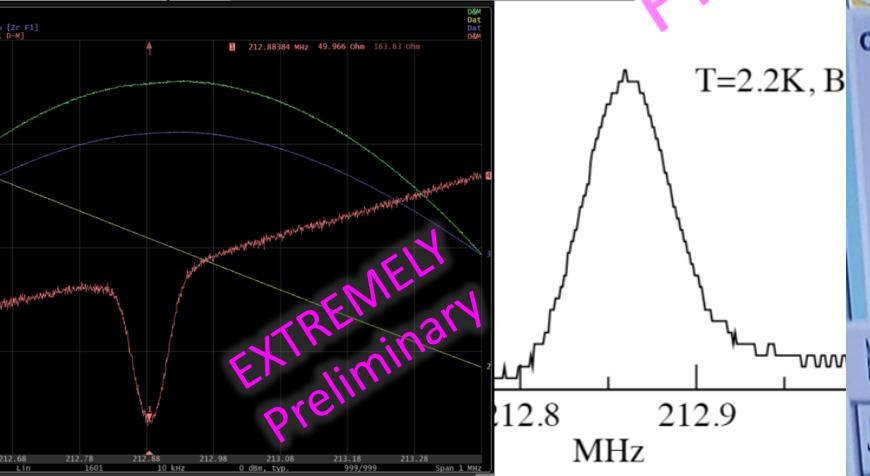
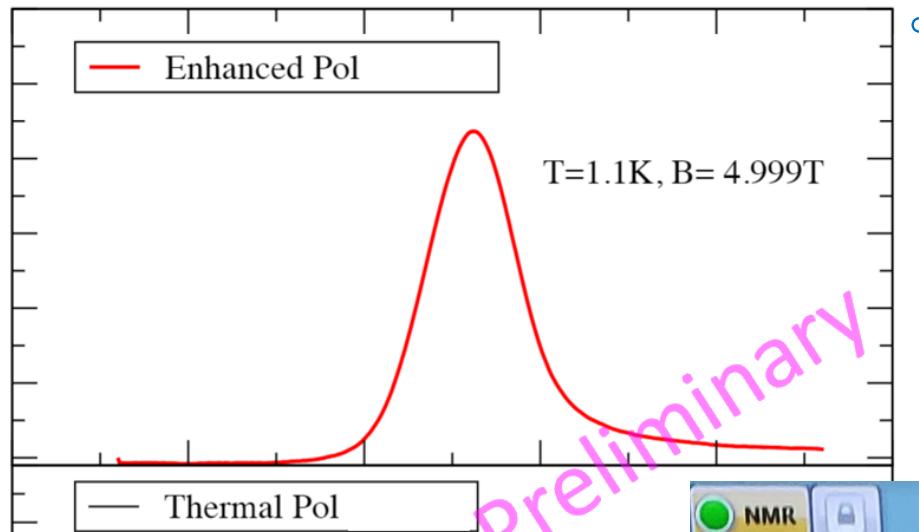
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Tempo Doped Araldite



EXTREMELY Preliminary



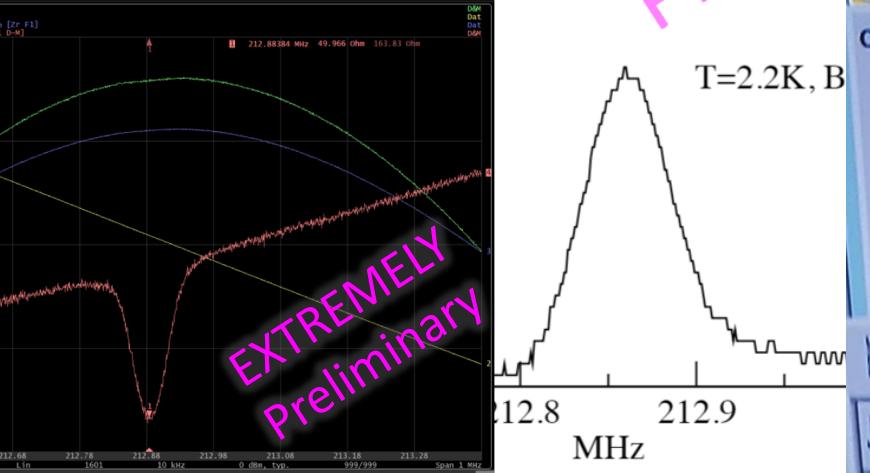
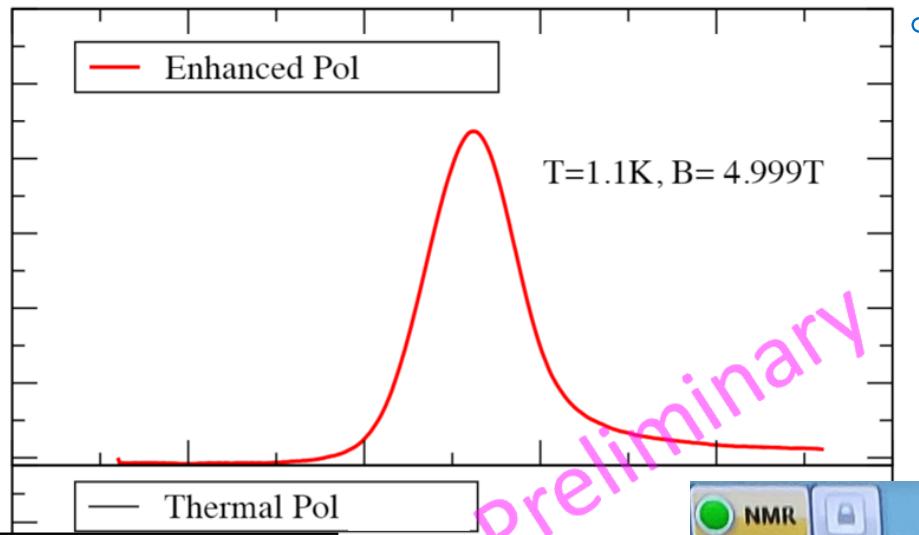
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Tempo Doped Araldite



How Much Longer?



Slifer Lab
Long Lab

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 - First Deuteron Measurements: Coming Summer 2019





nuclear.unh.edu/~elong

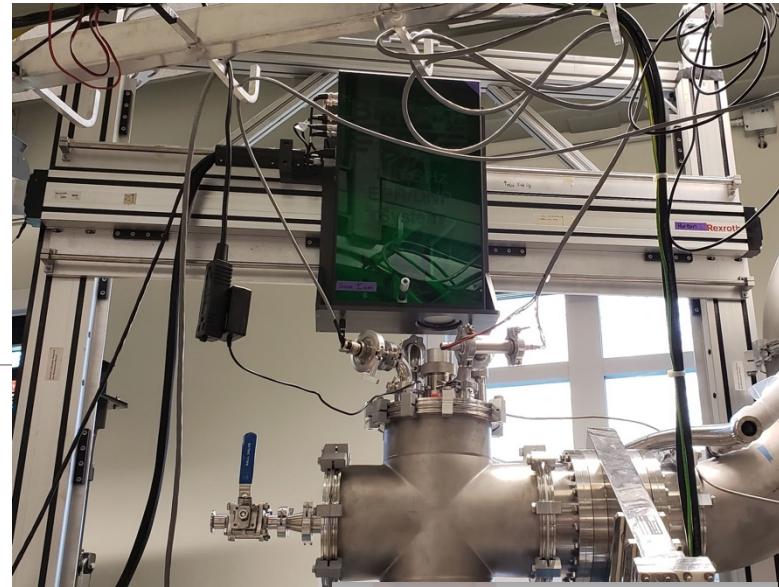
-
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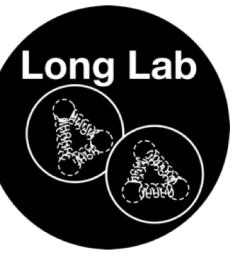




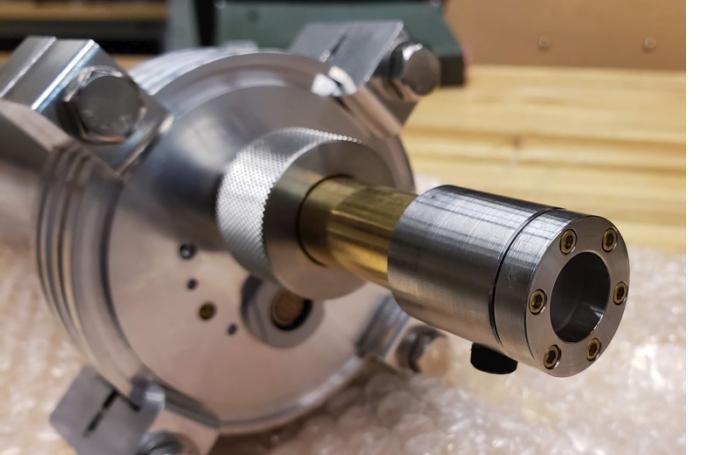
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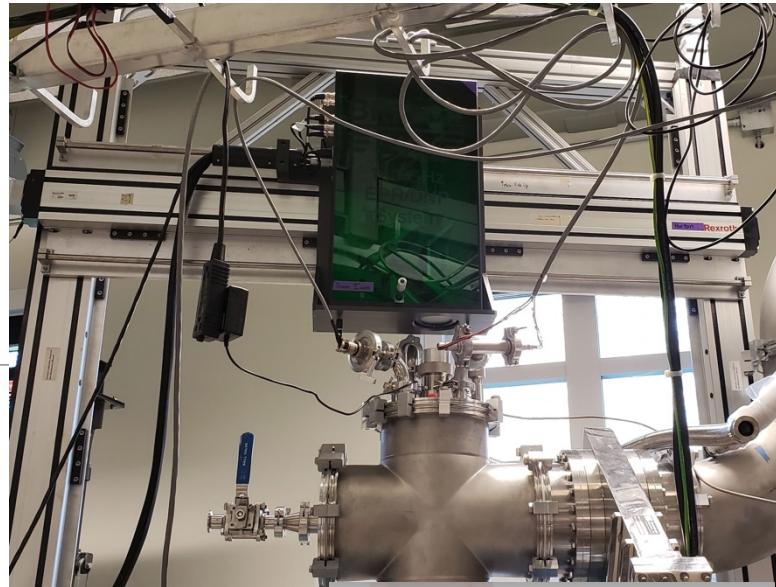
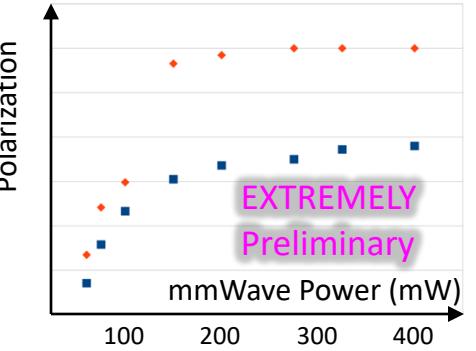


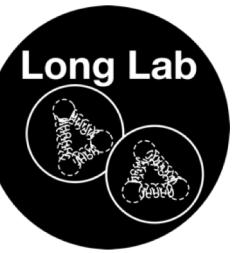


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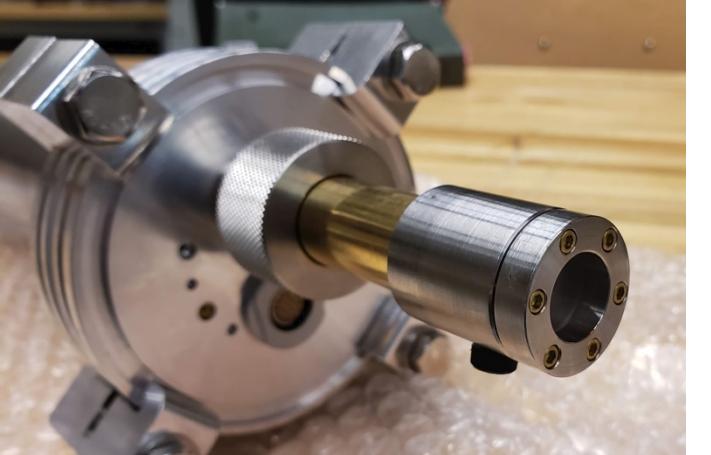


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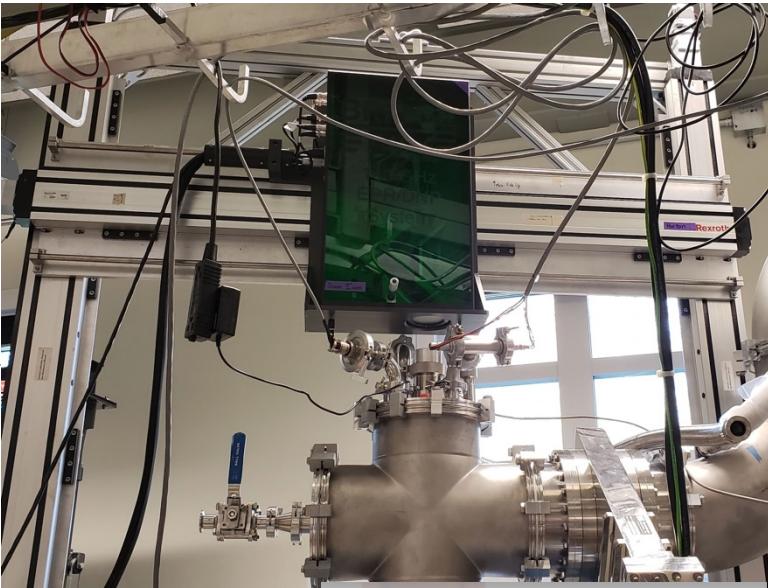
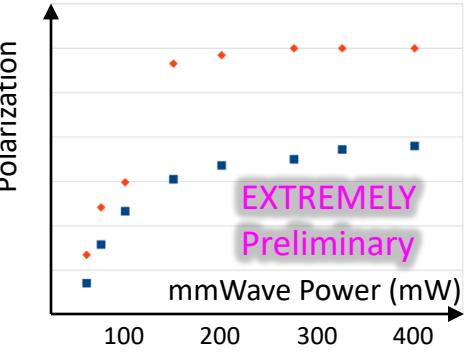




nuclear.unh.edu/~elong



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- Last week: First 1K Cool-down with 3D-printed Kel-F target cups

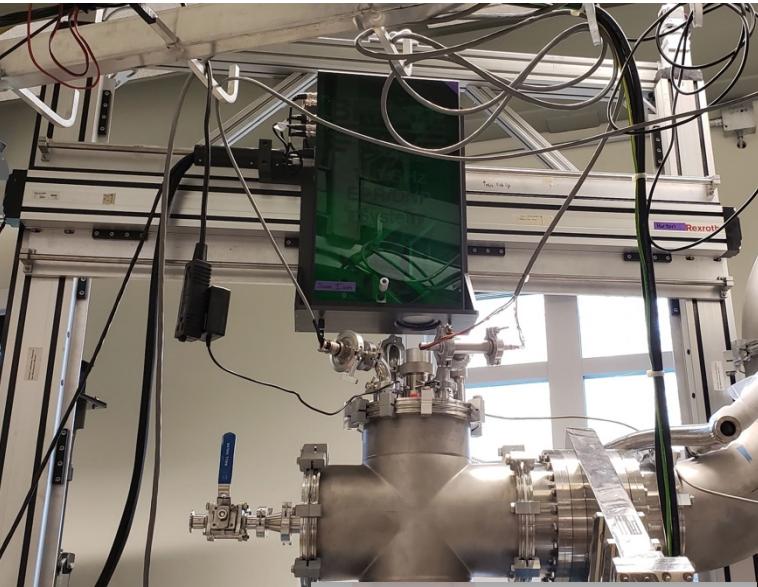
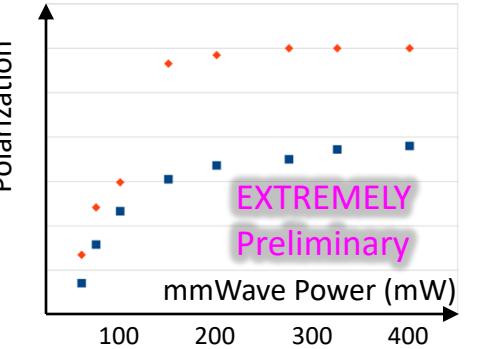


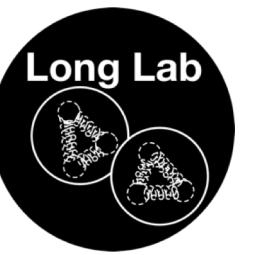


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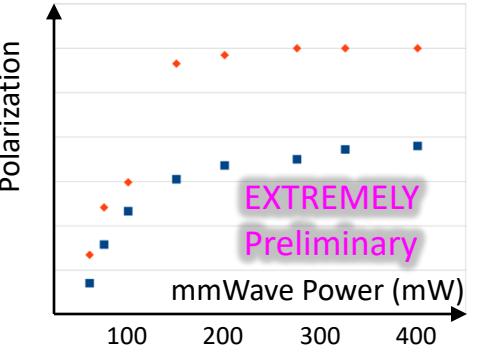
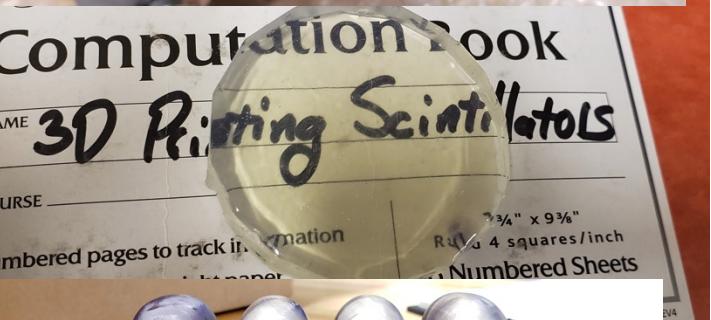


- 1st 3D-printed target stick to survive 1K temperature cycling; no microfractures w/ off-the-shelf SLA resin!
- New solid-state mm-wave system complete, capable of multiple frequencies to attempt $-P_{zz}$
 - Doesn't seem limited by lower mm-wave power
- Last week: First 1K Cool-down with 3D-printed Kel-F target cups
- 3D printing small scintillators for low-energy scattering/proof of P_{zz}

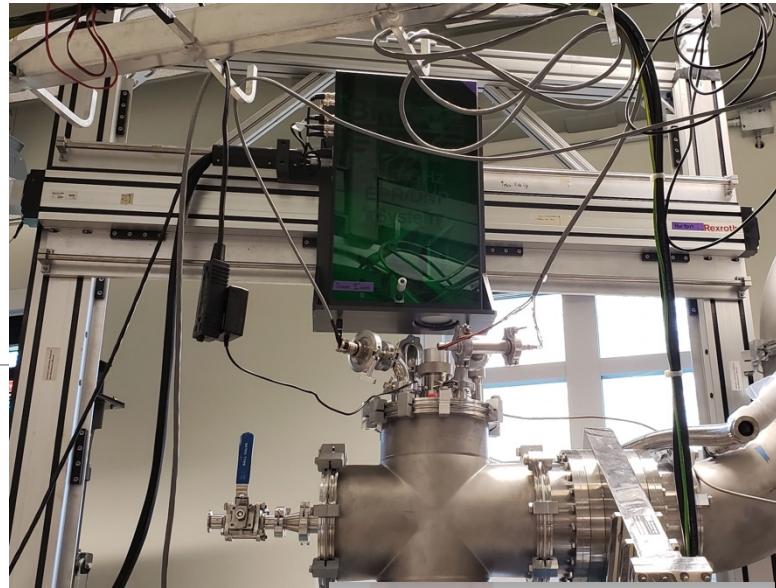




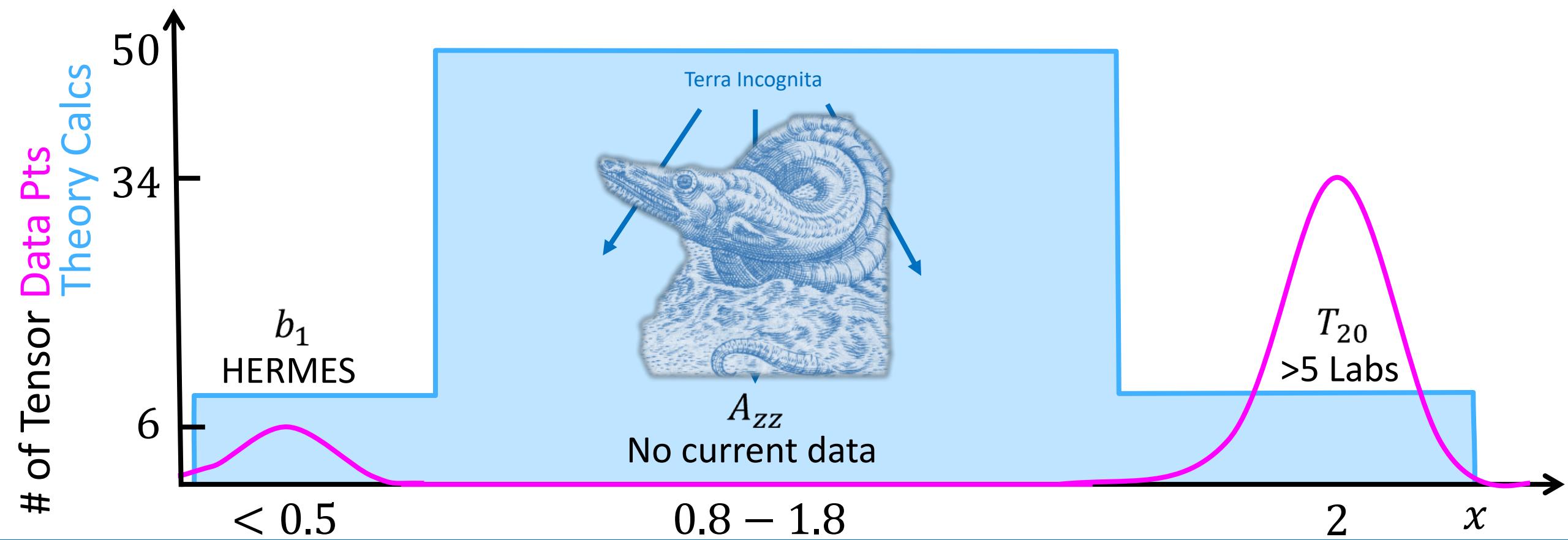
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- Attempting to 3D print 10 MeV beamline for target material pre-irradiation with <\$4k printer



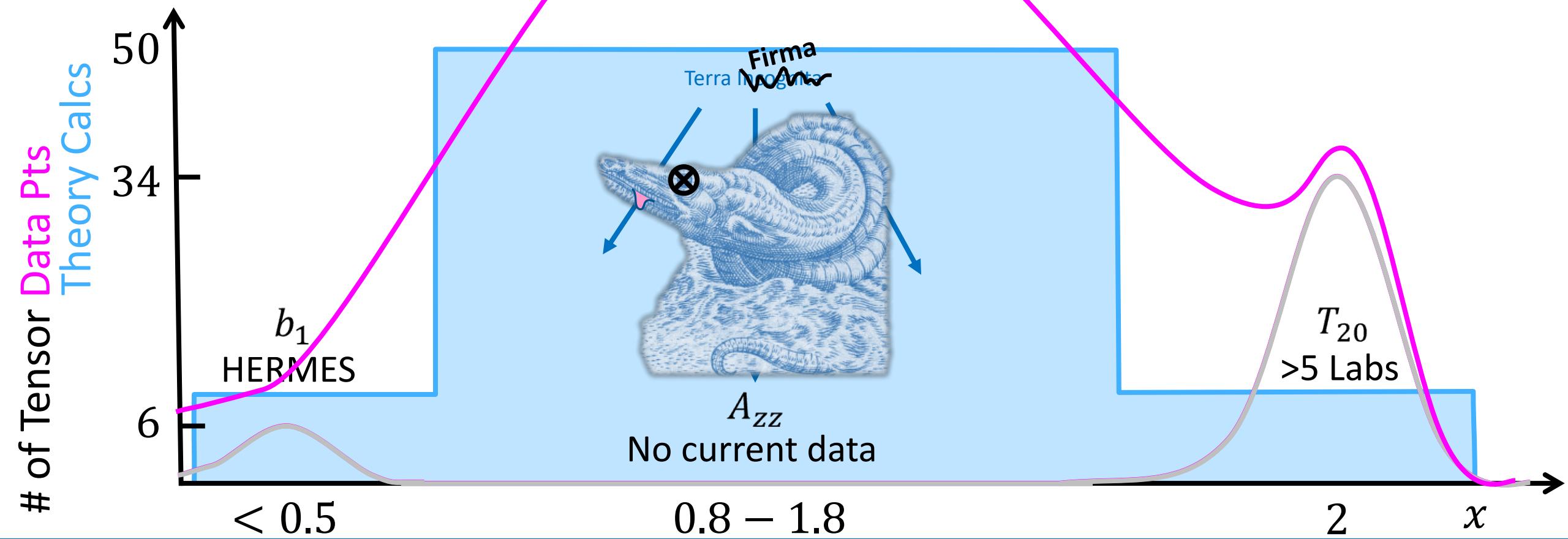
Where We Are and Where We're Going

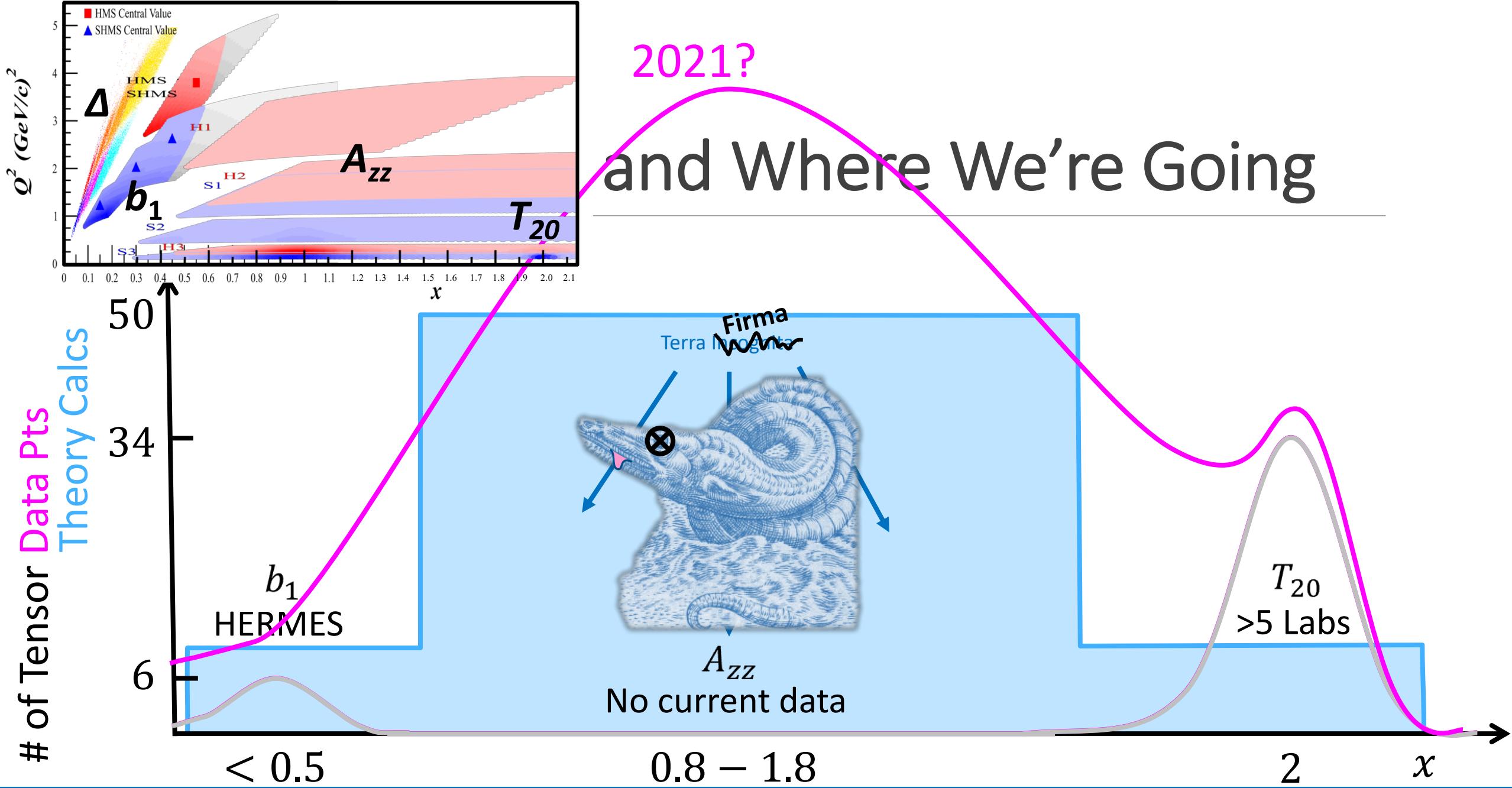


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2021?

Where We Are and Where We're Going







Thank you!

