

Measurement of ^3He Elastic Electromagnetic Form Factor Diffractive Minima Using Polarization Observables

On behalf of the E12-06-121 collaboration
Michael Nycz

Measurement of ^3He Elastic Electromagnetic Form Factor Diffractive Minima Using Polarization Observables

S. K. Barcus (Spokesperson),* E. McClellan,
D. W. Higinbotham (Spokesperson), B. Sawatzky, and D. Mack
Jefferson Lab, Newport News, VA 23606

S. Li (Spokesperson)
*University of New Hampshire,
Durham, NH 03824*

T. Averett and M. Satnik
*College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg, VA 23185*

F. Hauenstein
Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529

S. Širca and M. Mihovilović
*University of Ljubljana and Jozef Stefan Institute,
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

T. Kolar
*Jozef Stefan Institute,
1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

X. Zheng, M. Chen, and J. Zhang
*University of Virginia,
Charlottesville, VA 22904*

d_2^n Collaboration

^3He Elastic Scattering Form Factors

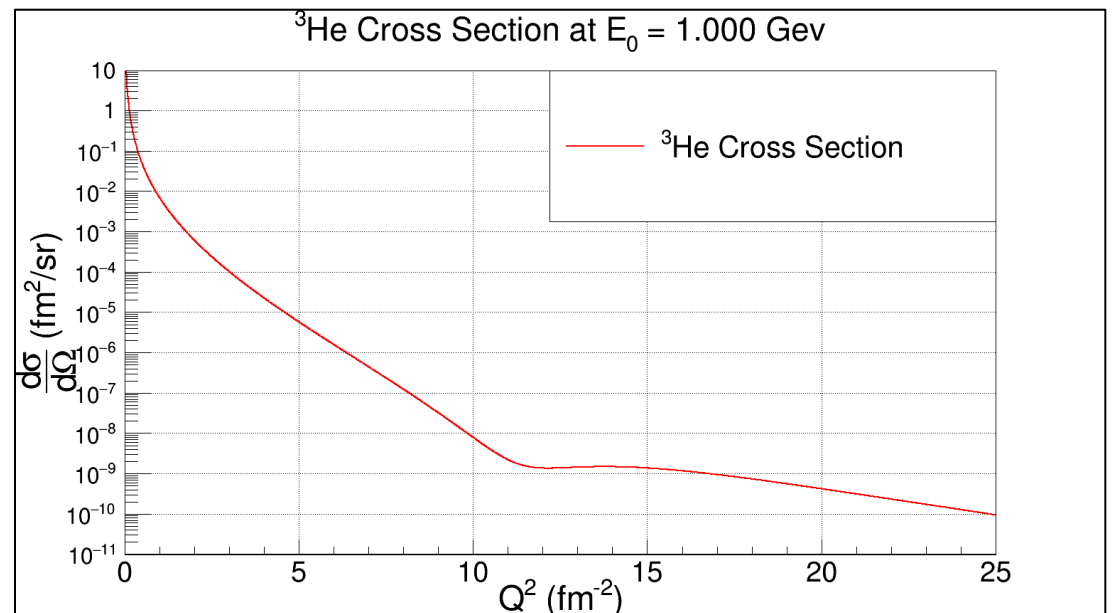
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{exp}} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Mott}} \frac{1}{1 + \tau} \left[G_E^2(Q^2) + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon} G_M^2(Q^2) \right]$$

Rosenbluth Separation

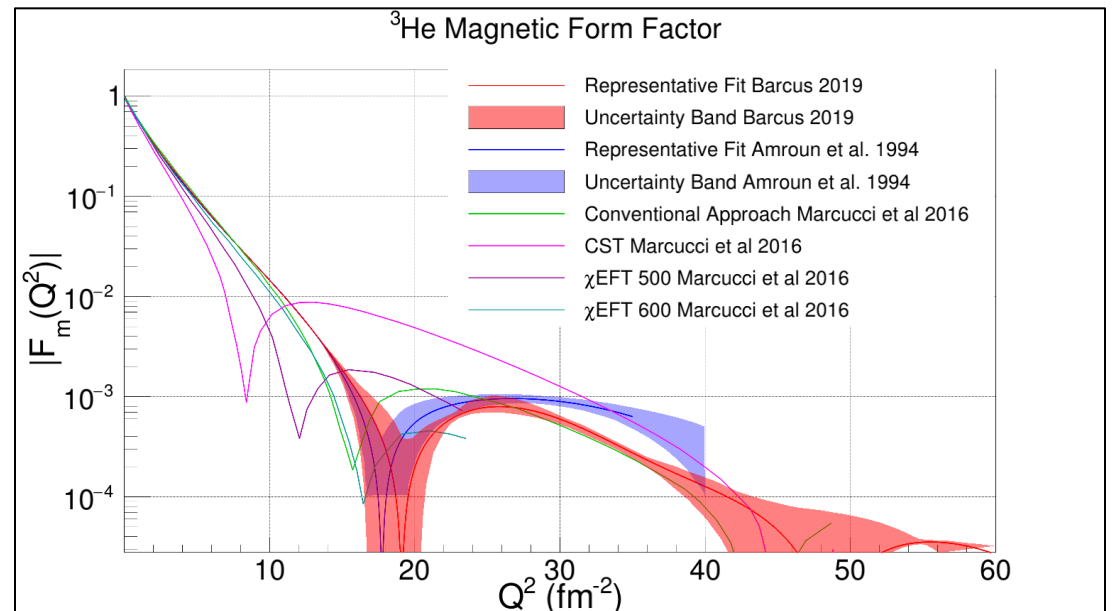
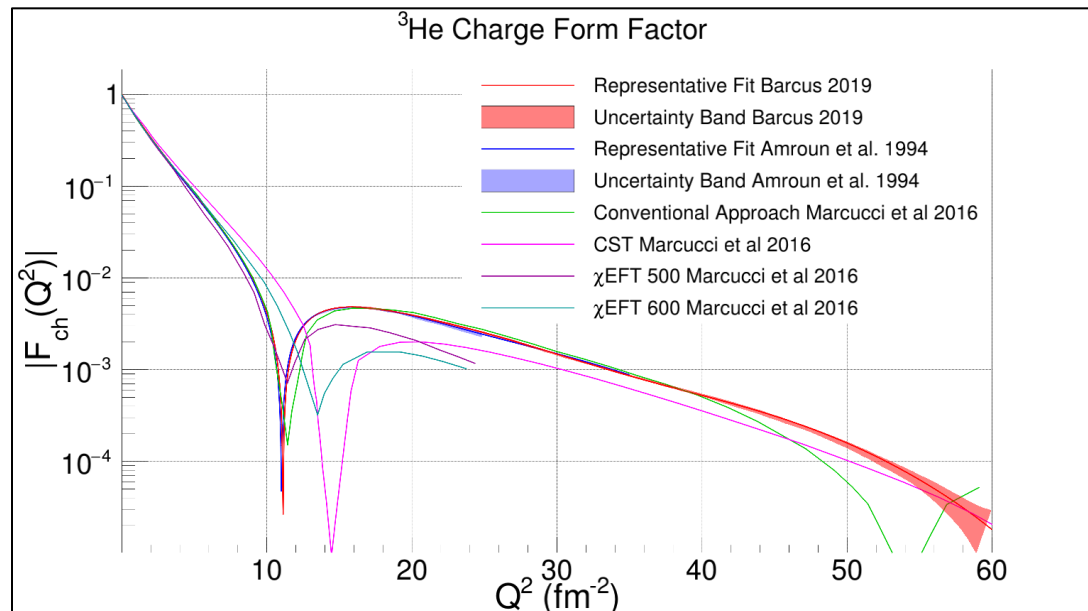
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{red}} = [\epsilon G_E^2(Q^2) + \tau G_M^2(Q^2)]$$

- G_E & G_M extracted from linear fit
 - G_E = slope
 - G_M = intercept
- Rosenbluth separations in diffractive minima are non-trivial

Fit to world data



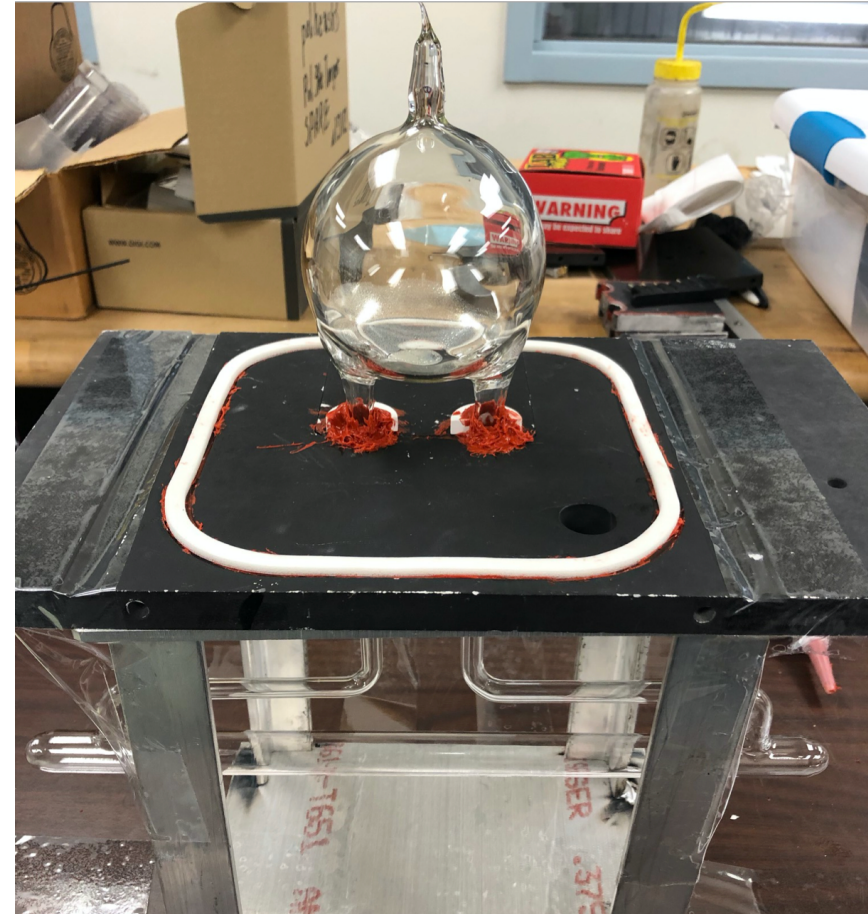
Experimental and Theoretical Comparison



- **Discrepancies in location of minima of the electric and charge form factors**
- All high Q^2 Form Factor measurements are from unpolarized elastic scattering

Polarization Measurement

- How to disentangle these differences?
 - **Double-polarization measurement**
- An independent method to constrain the positions of the ^3He diffractive minima
- Help to explain the differences between theory and experimental results



Polarized ^3He target cell

Double Polarization Measurement

Polarized electron beam and polarized nucleon target

$$A_{phys} = \frac{-2\sqrt{\tau(1+\tau)} \tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{G_E^2 + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon} G_M^2} \left[\sin(\theta^*) \cos(\varphi^*) G_E G_M + \sqrt{\tau \left[1 + (1+\tau) \tan^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right]} \cos(\theta^*) G_M^2 \right]$$

$$A_{meas} = \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-}$$

$$A_{meas} = P_t P_l A_{phys}$$

Where

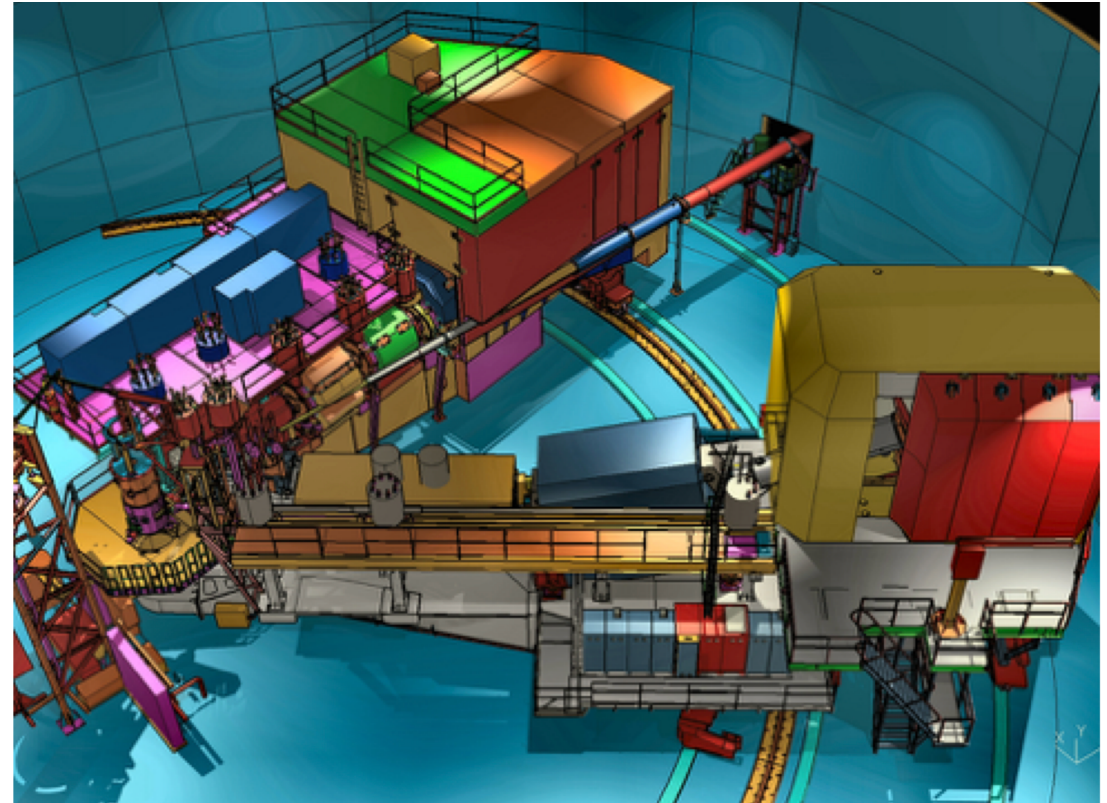
θ^* & φ^* - polar & azimuthal angles of polarization vector of target

P_t & P_l - Polarization of target and electron beam

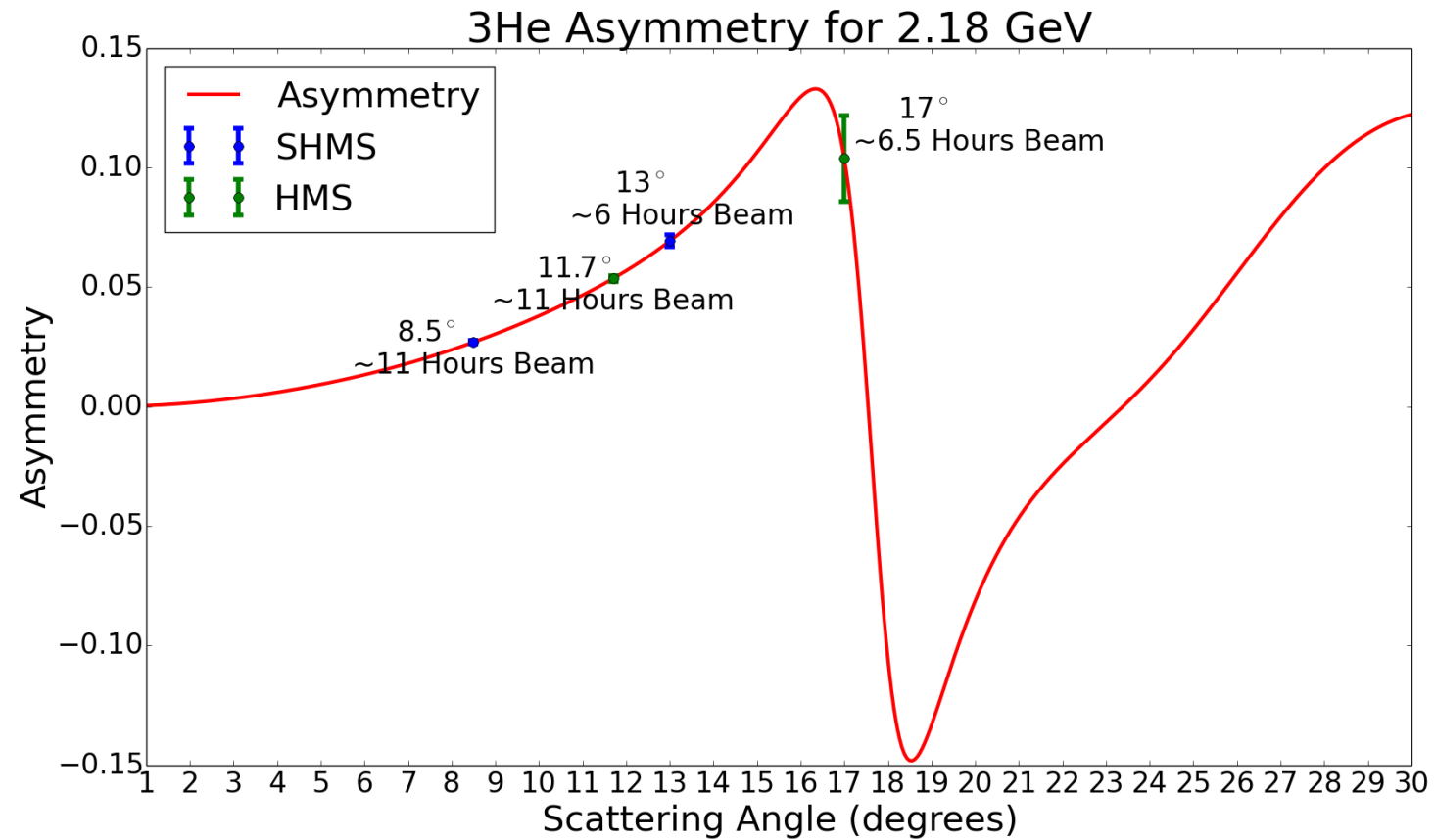
- Zero crossings of asymmetry correspond to diffractive minima

Experiment E12-06-121A

- Ran parasitically in Hall C during d_2^n
 - Configured with d_2^n planned 1st pass systematic measurements
- Target cells
 - Polarized ^3He cell
 - Reference ^3He cell
- Beam energy: 2.2 GeV
- Beam current: 30 μA (glass cells)
- Detect elastically scattered electrons independently in both HMS and SHMS



Measured Kinematic Points



Summary

- Experiment E12-06-121A ran parasitically at the end of the d_2^n experiment during the Fall* 2020 run period
- **First high Q^2 asymmetry points measured**
- Analysis status
 - **First Pass calibrations already preformed by A_1^n and d_2^n students!**
 - Beginning stages of simulation
- Thank you to the Hall C Scientific and Technical staff as well as shift workers for their support!

Kinematics

Spectrometer	θ [°]	P_0 [GeV]	Q^2 [fm ⁻²]
SHMS	8.5	2.12	2.60
SHMS	13.0	2.12	6.10
HMS	11.7	2.08	4.88
HMS	17.0	2.08	10.25

Polarized ^3He Physical Asymmetry at 2.216 GeV

