GP-PU Progress Report Study of three-nucleon force effects in *p*-³He elastic scattering

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- 1. Overview of research
- 2. Experiment @ RCNP
 - 1. Dec. 17 RCNP pol.p + ³He (E_p = 65 Me V)
 - 2. Nov. 18 RCNP pol.p + pol.³He (E_p = 100 MeV)
- 3. Program status & Next plan

3-Nucleon Forces (3NF)

Important Roles to Fully Understand Properties of Nucleus.

Ex.) Binding Energy of Light Nuclei, Equation of State of a Neutron Star



Few Nucleon Scattering

Good Probe to Study the Dynamical Aspects of 3NFs.

- Momentum Dependence
- Spin, Iso-Spin Dependence



p-³He Scattering System

- 3NF effects in 4N system
- the <u>3NF with Isospin T=3/2 channel</u>

3NF Effects

Following the results of the *d-p* system

 3NF effects are expected in the cross section minimum at intermediate energies (E > 60 MeV).

Theoretical Progress

Theoretical calculations are available

• Above 4-Body break up threshold energy.



It is interesting to study 3NF in p-³He system at intermediate energies.

Experiment

- Measurement *p*-³He Elastic Scattering using polarized proton beams and polarized ³He target.
- Precise Data Covering Wide Angler Range

3NF effects can be seen in the cross section minimum.

• We measured the observables for p-3He elastic scattering

Dec. 2017 RCNP(Ep = 65 MeV)

: differential cross section $(d\sigma/d\Omega)$, Analyzing power $(A_y(p))$

<u>Nov. 2018 RCNP(Ep = 65, 100 MeV)</u>

: $A_y(p)$, $A_y(^{3}\text{He})$ & Spin correlation coefficient (C_{yy})

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Experiment

Outline of Experiment (Dec17RCNP)

- (Ep = 65 MeV) : $d\sigma/d\Omega$, A_y
- Two pairs of ∆E-E detectors were set 10 deg apart
- The effective target thickness was determined by using the Double-Slit system
- Measured angles : θ_{lab.} = 20°~165° θ_{C.M.}=26.9–170.1



Results

Differential Cross Section

- Statistical errors are only shown
- The data have moderate agreement to the theoretical calculations
- The data are larger than each theoretical calculations at cross section minimum.



Results

Proton Analyzing Power

- The proton analyzing power is expressed by $A_y^p = \frac{N^u - N^d}{p_y^d N^u + p_y^u N^d}$ $N^{u,d}: \text{Number of events}$ $p^{u,d}: \text{beam polarization}$
- Statistical errors are only shown
- Small but clear discrepancy between the data and the calculations can be seen at the angle where analyzing power takes maximal and minimal value



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Academic activities

International Conferences (Oral presentation)

- The 22nd International Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics (FB22 Caen, France)
- 5th Joint Meeting of the Nuclear Physics Divisions of the APS and JPS (Hawaii18 Hawaii, USA)



The plan of next term

Polarization measurement of polarized ³He target by using thermal neutron (July 2019)

We are planning the more accurate measurement of the polarization of polarized ³He target.

This experiment has be performed at RIKEN.

Oversea visiting

I'd like to join the experiment at some accelerator facilities (plans are below)

- Jefferson Lab. : experiment using polarized ³He target.
- Poland : Few-nucleon scattering (p-d break up channel)
- TRIUMF : experiment by using the newly installed UCN source.

I also attend the European Few-Body conference at Sep. 2019 (Guilford, UK)