



# Quasi-free limit in the deuteron-deuteron three-body break-up process

---

Nasser Kalantar-Nayestanaki

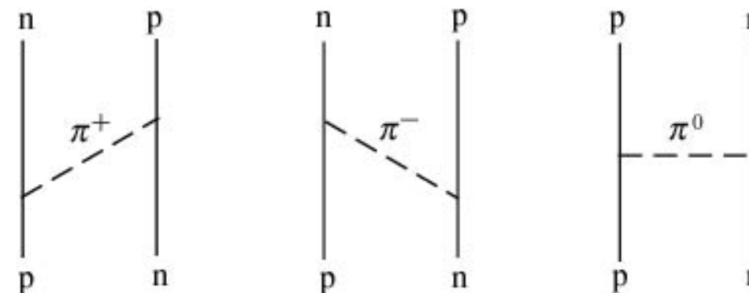
Giving the talk on behalf of Reza Ramazani Sharifabadi

24<sup>th</sup> European Conference on Few-Body Problems in Physics,  
Guilford, England, 3 September 2019

# Why d-d scattering?



- N-N interaction is described by exchange of mesons.
- High-precision NN models were developed based on Yukawa's theory:

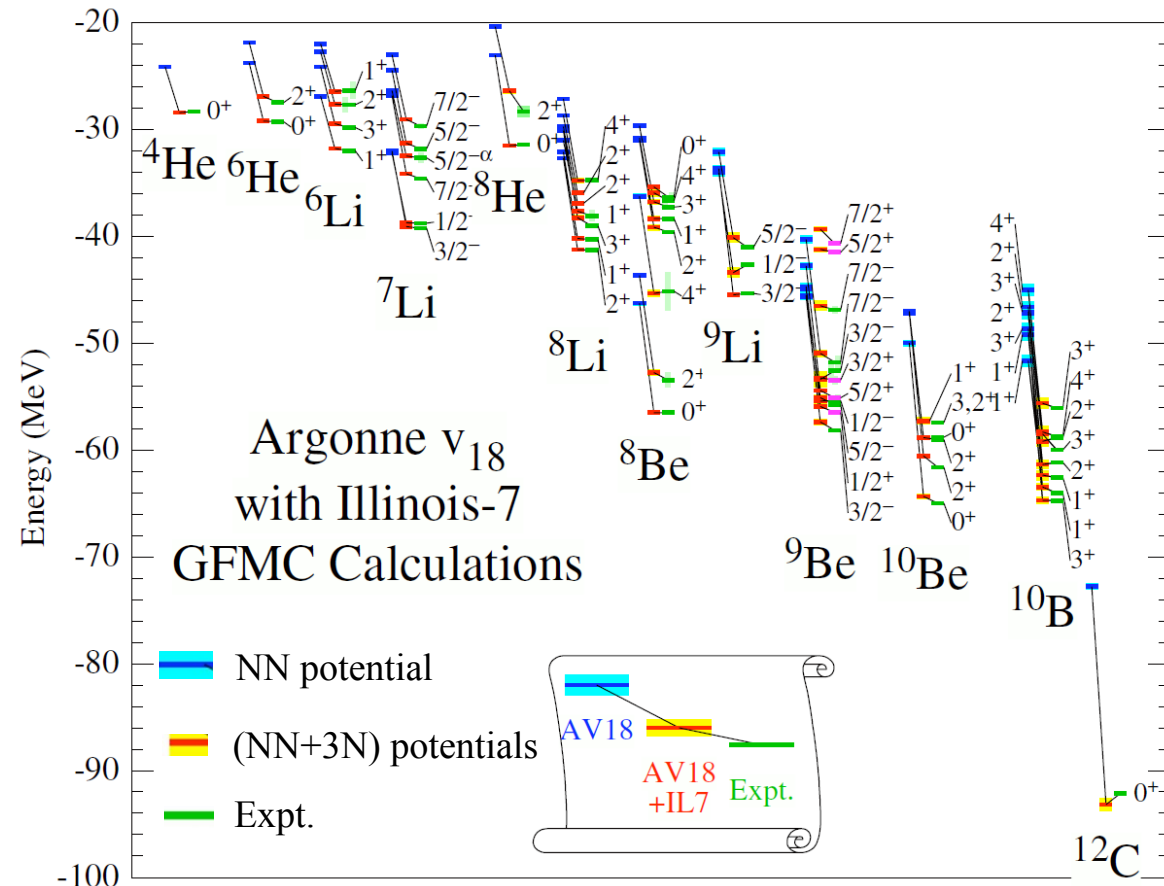


CD-Bonn 2000  
Argonne V18 (AV18)  
Nijmegen I, II  
.....

# Why d-d scattering?



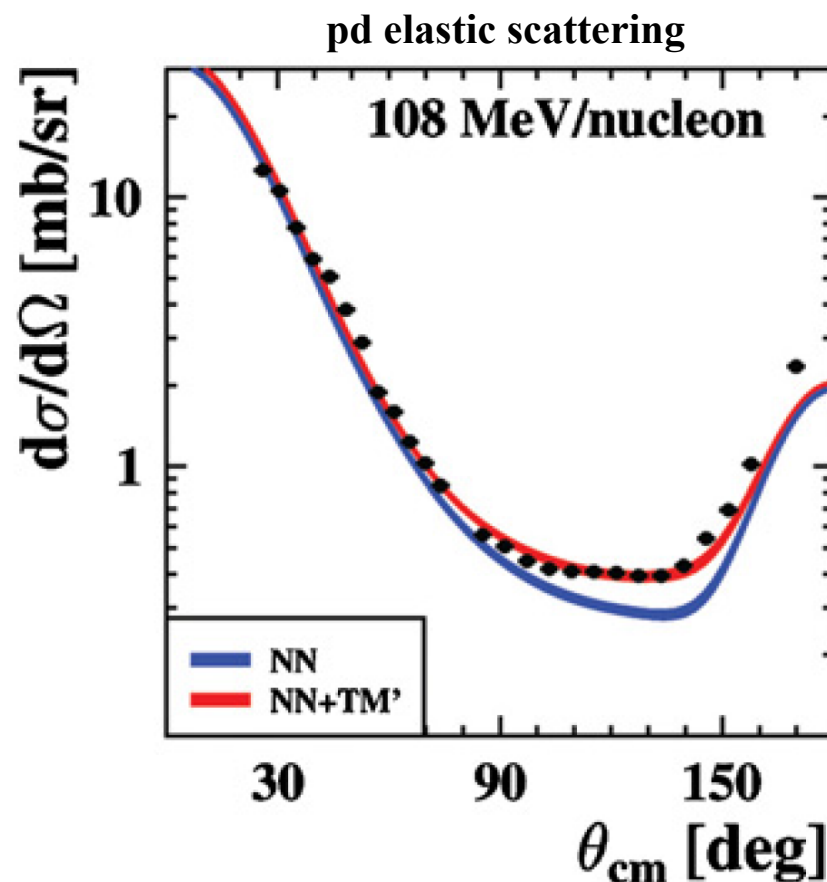
- Variational Monte-Carlo calculations of binding energies using NN and 3N potentials as input
- Two-nucleon force already gives discrepancies for  $A > 2$ .
- Additional three-nucleon effects (3NF) generally gives a better agreement with experiment.



## Why d-d scattering?



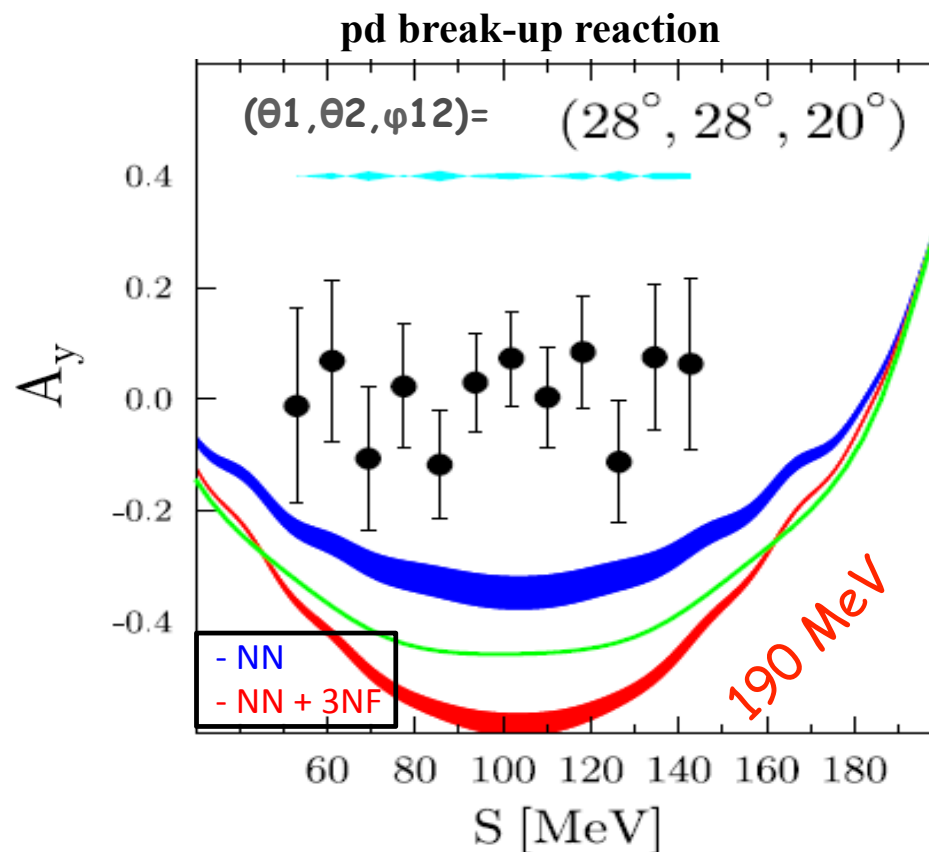
- Two-nucleon force shows discrepancies also in scattering phenomena.
- Additional 3NF generally gives a better agreement with experimental results for cross sections, but for the spin observables shows different trends.



# Why d-d scattering?



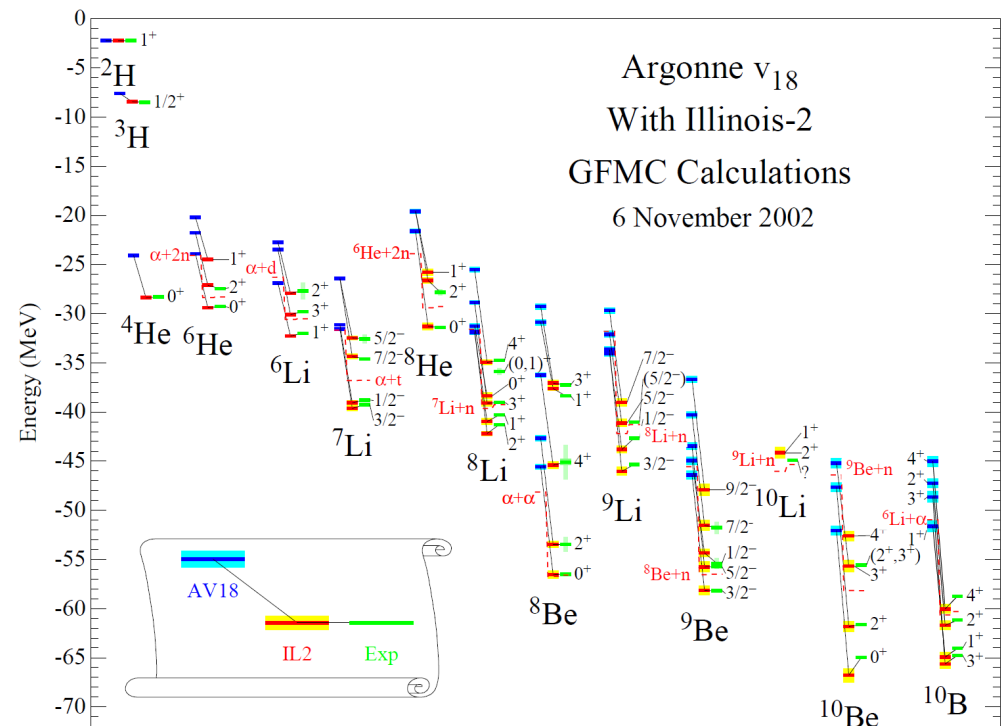
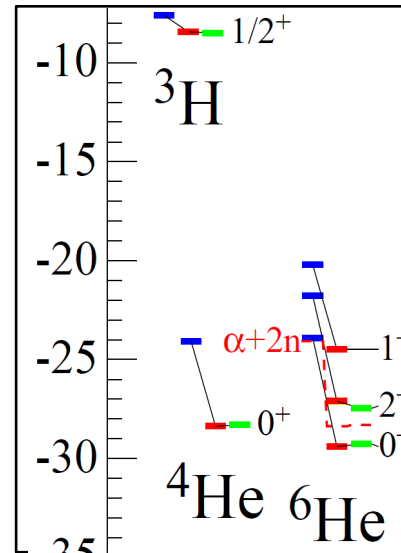
- Two-nucleon force shows discrepancies also in scattering phenomena.
- Additional 3NF generally gives a better agreement with experimental results for cross sections, but for the spin observables shows different trends.



# Why d-d scattering?



- 3NF effects are significantly enhanced in magnitude in systems with more than 3 bodies.



# Why d-d scattering?



- 3NF effects are significantly enhanced in magnitude in systems with more than 3 bodies.
- One needs to expand the database to four-body systems.

Nd elastic scattering

	100	200
$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$		
$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $A_y(N)$		
$\vec{d} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $A_y(d)$		
$A_{yy}$		
$A_{xx}$		
$A_{xz}$		
$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $K_i^{j'}$		
$\vec{d} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $K_y^{y'}$ $K_{ij}^{y'}$		
$\vec{p} + \vec{d}$ $C_{ij}$		

Nd break-up

	100	200
$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$		
$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $A_y$ $A_z$		
$\vec{d} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $A_y(d)$		
$A_{yy}$		
$A_{xx}$		
$A_{xz}$		
$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $K_i^{j'}$		
$\vec{d} \rightarrow \vec{p}$ $K_{yy}^{y'}$		
$\vec{p} + \vec{d}$ $C_{ij}$		

# Why d-d scattering?



- 3NF effects are significantly enhanced in magnitude in systems with more than 3 bodies.
- One needs to expand the database to four-body systems.

dd elastic scattering

	100	200
$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$		•
$iT_{11}$	•	•
$T_{22}$		•
$T_{20}$		•
$T_{21}$		
$K_i^j$		
$K_y^{y'}$		
$K_{ij}^{y'}$		
$C_{ij}$		

dd break-up

	100	200
$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$		
$iT_{11}$		
$T_{22}$		
$T_{20}$		
$T_{21}$		
$K_i^j$		
$K_{yy}^{y'}$		
$C_{ij}$		



# Experimental Setup

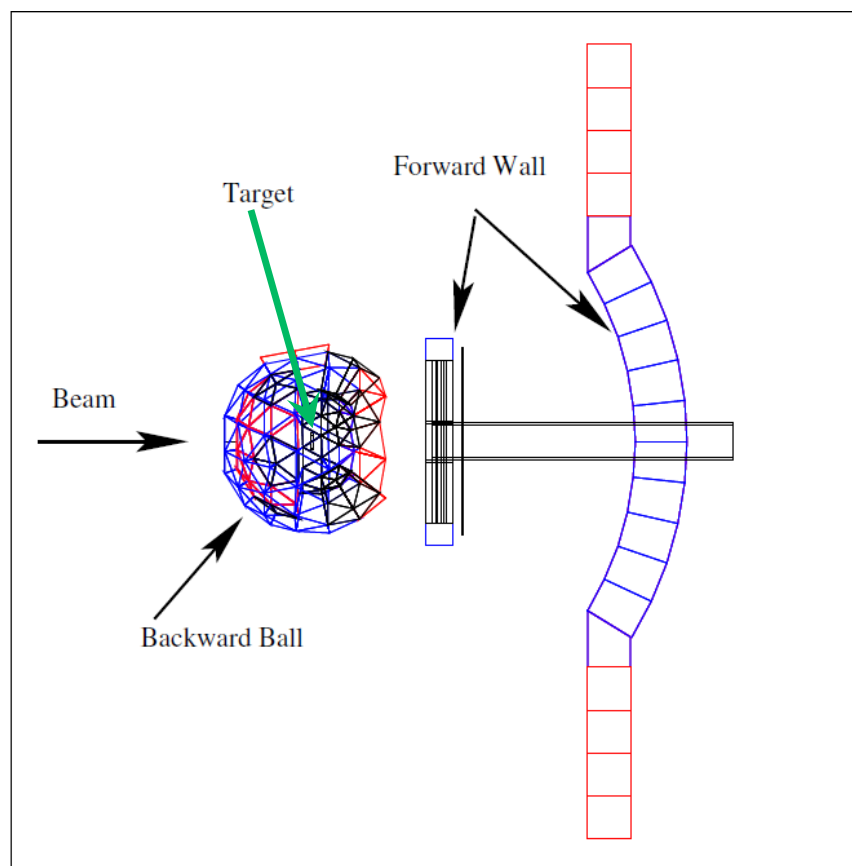


university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

## BINA (Big Instrument for Nuclear-Polarization Analysis)

- Forward Wall:
  - ✓ MWPC (Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber)
  - ✓  $\Delta E$ -E detectors
- Backward Ball:
  - ✓ 149 Phoswich Scintillators
  - ✓ Simultaneously as detector and scattering chamber



# Experimental Setup

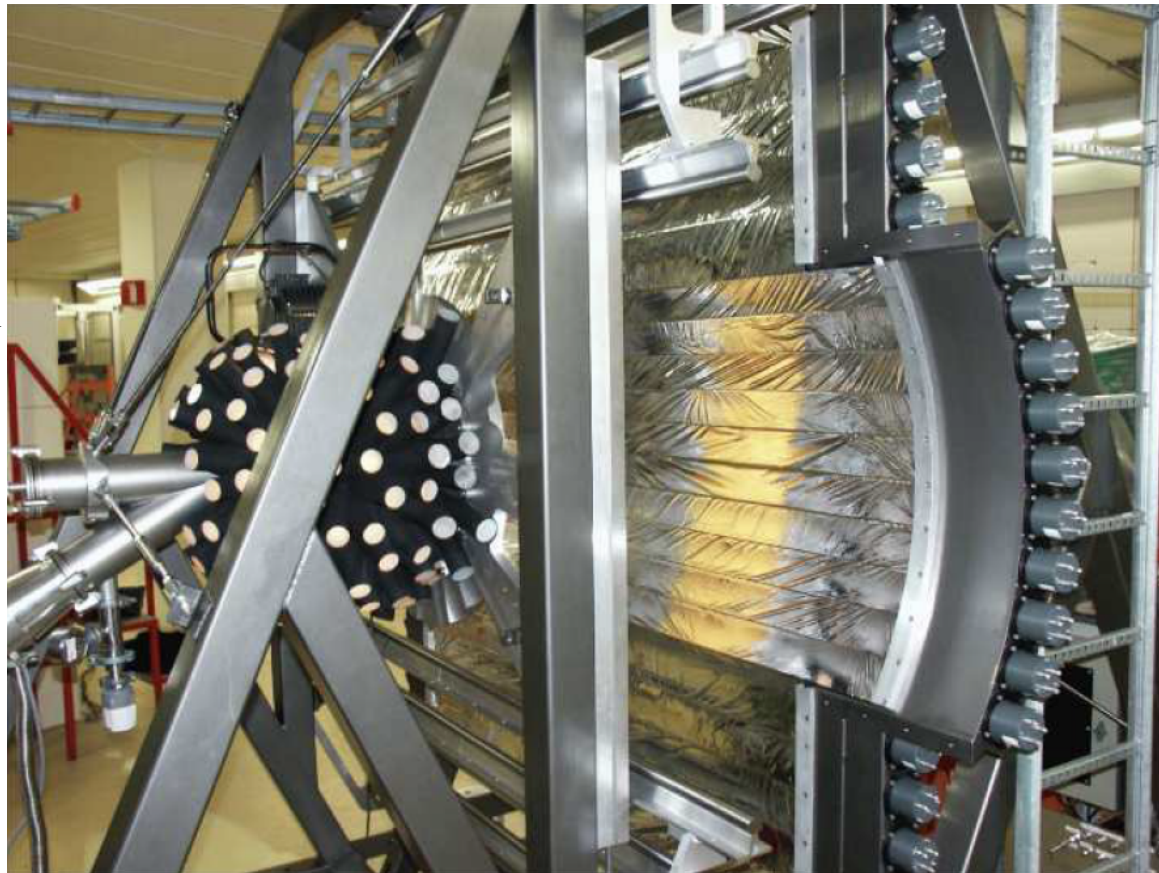


university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

## BINA (Big Instrument for Nuclear-Polarization Analysis)

- Forward Wall:
  - ✓ MWPC (Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber)
  - ✓  $\Delta E$ -E detectors
  
- Backward Ball:
  - ✓ 149 Phoswich Scintillators
  - ✓ Simultaneously as detector and scattering chamber



# Outline of data analysis



## d-d scattering channels:

➤  $d + d \rightarrow d + d$ , d-d elastic channel

➤  $d + d \rightarrow d + p + n$ , Three-body break-up channel

➤  $d + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{H} + p$ , neutron transfer channel

➤  $d + d \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + n$ , proton transfer channel

➤  $d + d \rightarrow p + p + n + n$ , four-body break-up

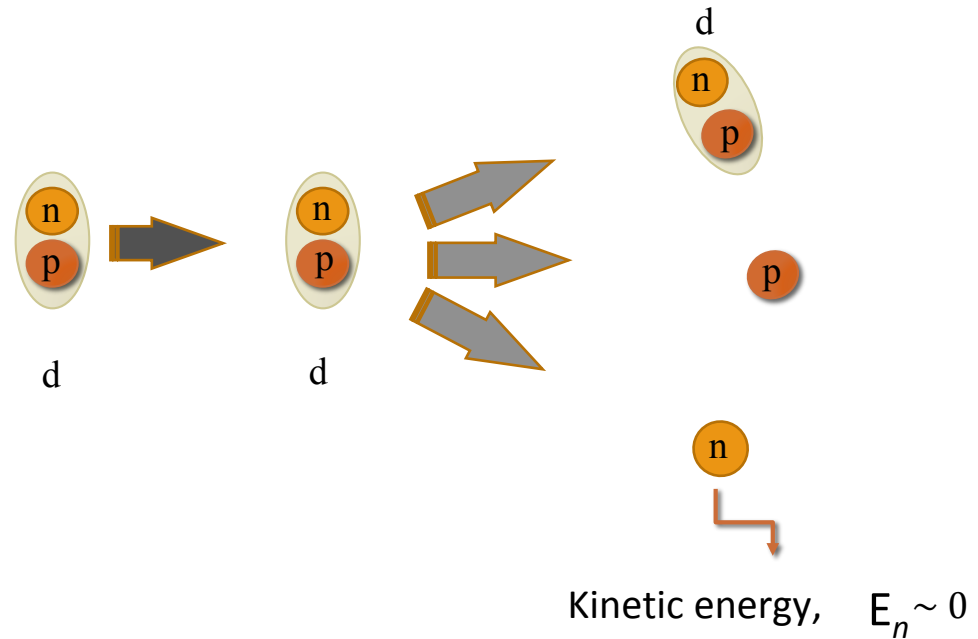
# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel



university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

Kinematics of three-body  
 break-up channel:



Quasi-free limit:

# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel



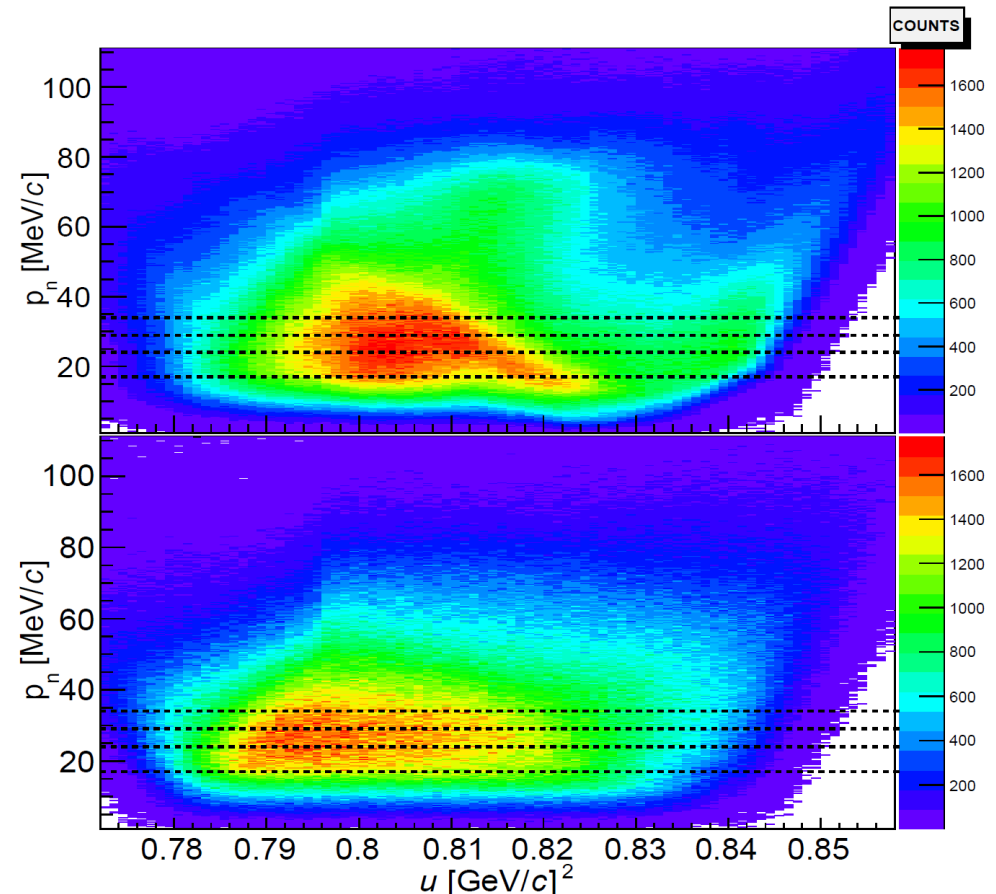
university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

## Quasi-free domain:

➤ Top panel: Correlation between neutron energy and Mandelstam variable  $u$  as the square of the four-momentum transfer between the incident deuteron and the final-state proton,  $u = (p_{beam} - p_p)^2$ .

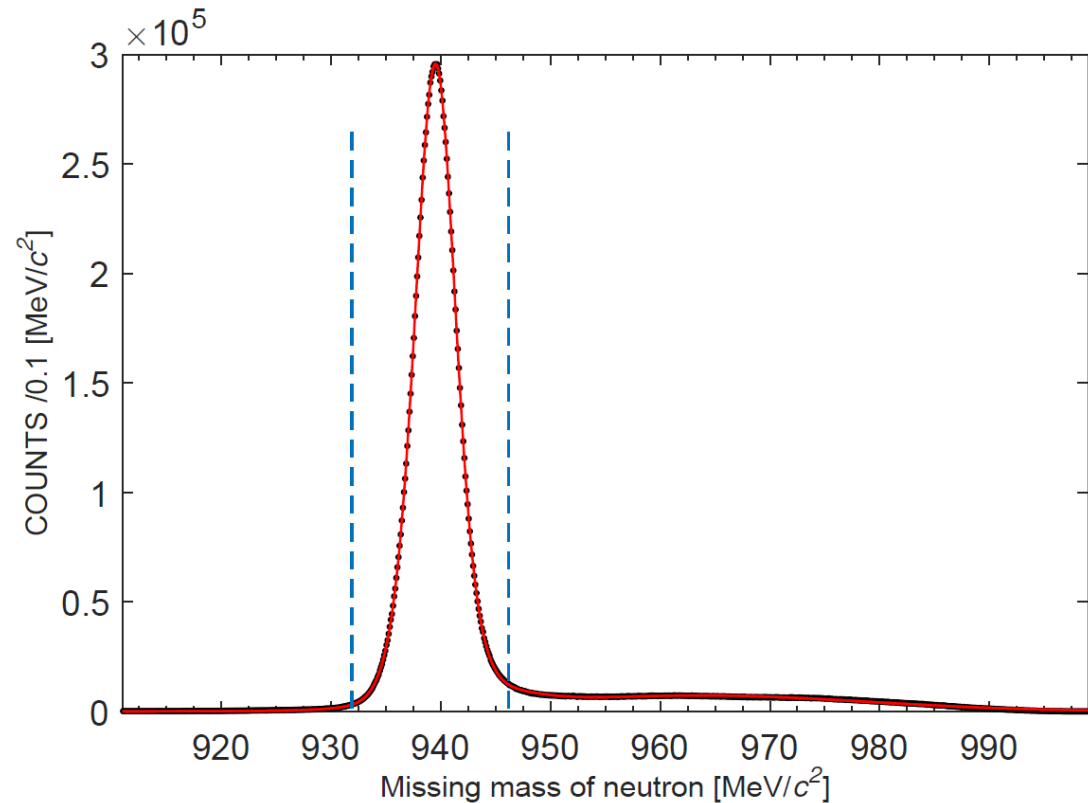
➤ Bottom panel: Corresponding PLUTO simulation



# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel



- Missing-mass spectrum of neutron to investigate the quality of energy calibration and the contribution of the remaining background.
- A peak around  $939.50 \pm 0.05$  MeV is observed.
- Suppress the background using a cut around the nominal neutron mass with  $\pm 3\sigma$ .



# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel

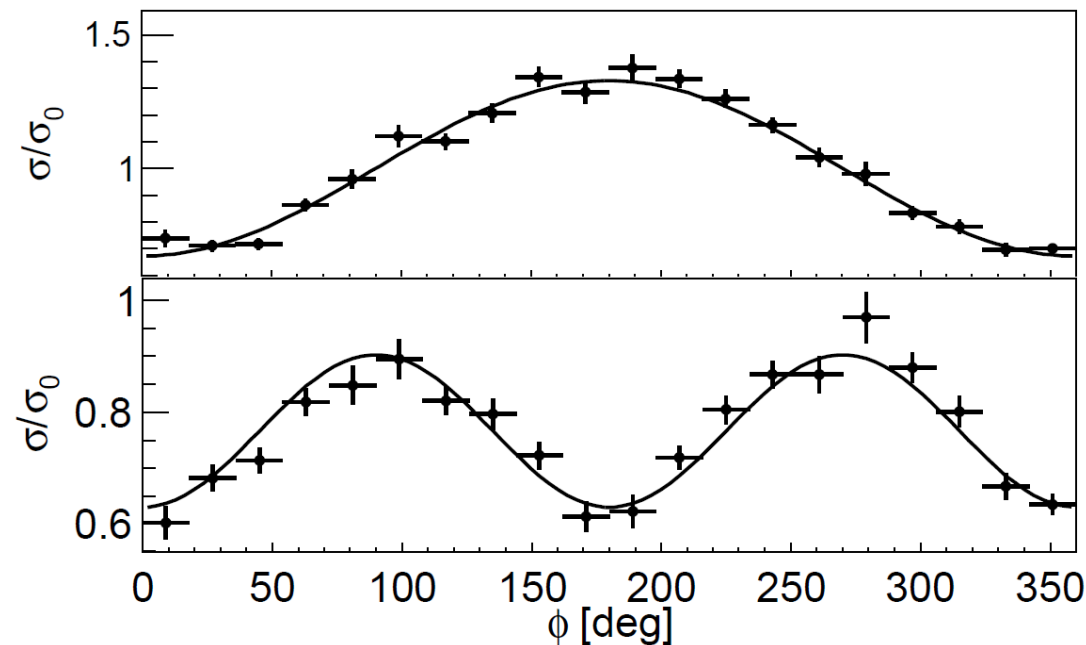


university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

Analyzing powers for  $d$ - $d$  break-up channel:

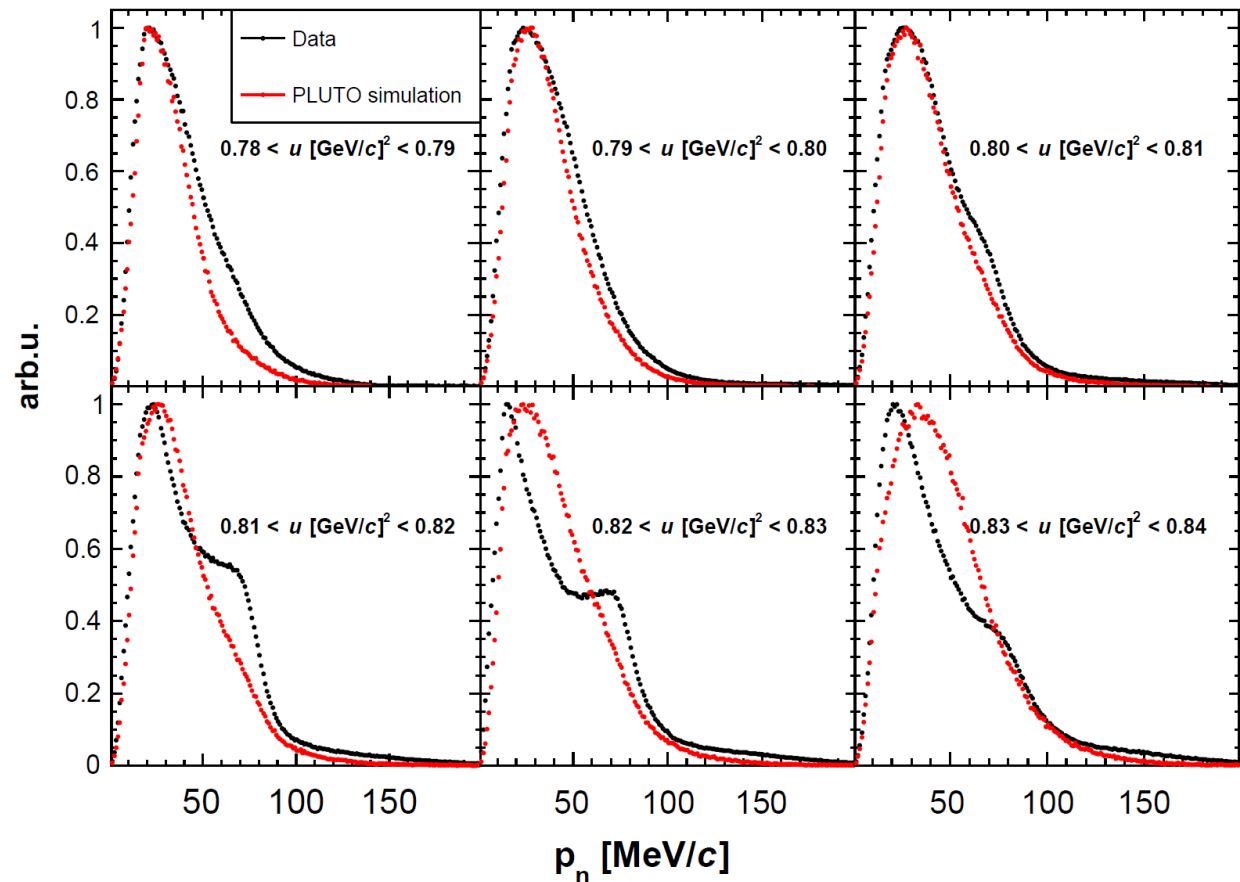
$$\sigma(\xi, \phi) = \sigma_0(\xi) \left[ 1 + \sqrt{3} p_Z \operatorname{Re}(iT_{11}(\xi)) \cos(\phi) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} p_{ZZ} T_{20}(\xi) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} p_{ZZ} \operatorname{Re}(T_{22}(\xi)) \cos(2\phi) \right]$$



# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel



- Comparison between the reconstructed momentum distribution of the missing neutron for different intervals of Mandelstam variable  $u$  and the expected momentum distribution of the nucleon derived from the wave function of deuteron.





# Analysis of 3-body break-up channel

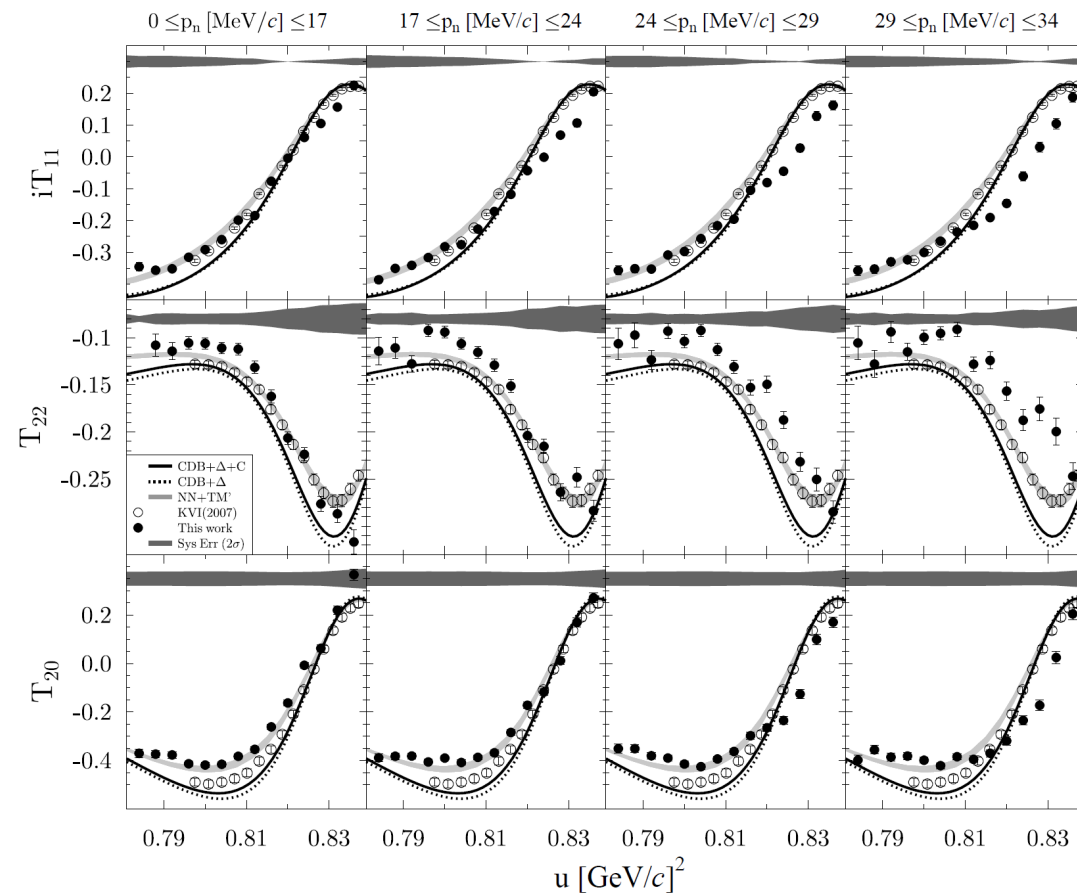


university of  
 groningen

kvi - center for advanced  
 radiation technology

- Analyzing powers as a function of  $u$  for different intervals of neutron energy

Paper by R. Ramazani Sharifabadi  
 accepted yesterday by EPJA.



## Summary



- Precision measurements of analyzing powers in low neutron momentum have been performed.
- In the limit of vanishing neutron momentum and at large deuteron-proton momentum transfer (small  $u$ ), the data agree well with the measured and theoretically predicted spin observables of the elastic deuteron-proton scattering process.
- The agreement deteriorates rapidly with increasing neutron momentum and/or decreasing momentum transfer from the deuteron beam to the outgoing proton (large  $u$ ).



## **Dutch-Polish collaboration with BINA**

R. Ramazani-Sharifabadi , M.T. Bayat, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki,  
 St. Kistryn, A. Kozela, M. Mahjour-Shafiei, J. G. Messchendorp,  
 M . Mohammadi-Dadkan, A. Ramazani-Moghaddam-Arani,  
 E. Stephan, and H. Tavakoli-Zaniani

*Thank you for your attention*