



清华大学
Tsinghua University

Study Short-Range Correlations with Multiple Probes

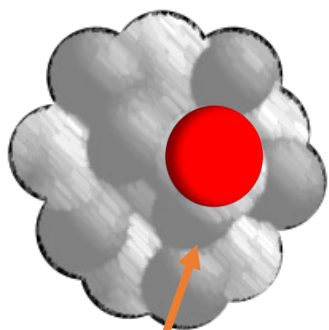
Zhihong Ye (叶志鸿)

Department of Physics, Tsinghua University

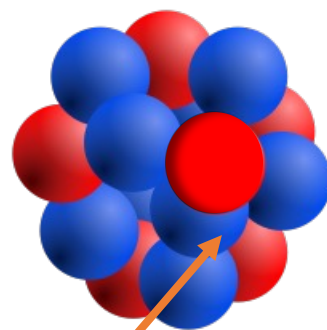
Workshop of “Nuclear Physics across Energy Scales”

CCNU, Wuhan, 2025-09-21

Mean-Field (Shells)

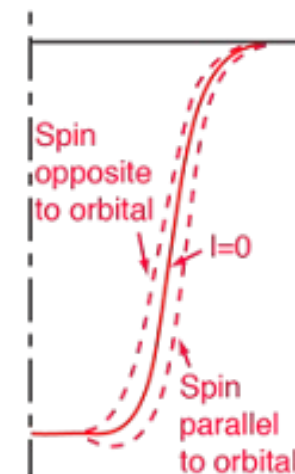
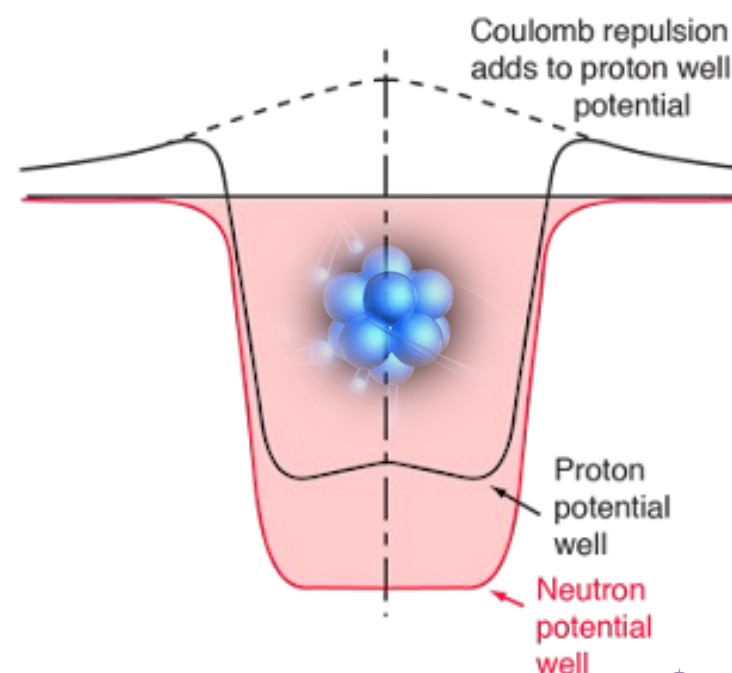
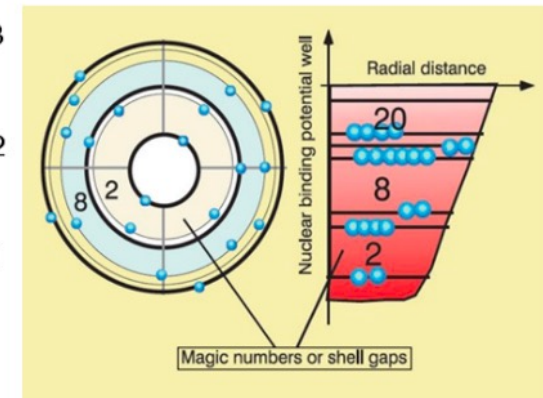
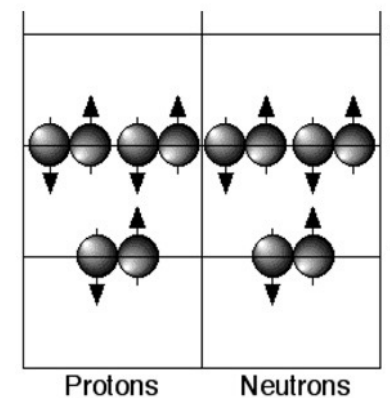


Many-Body Nuclear Forces

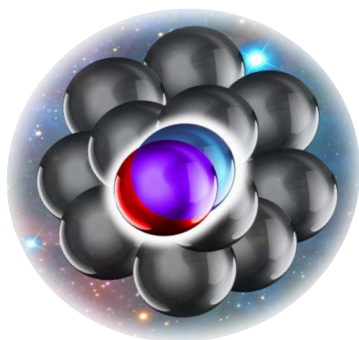


$$V = \sum_i \bar{V}(i) + \sum_{i < j} V^{(2)}(i, j) + \sum_{i < j < k} V^{(3)}(i, j, k) + \dots$$

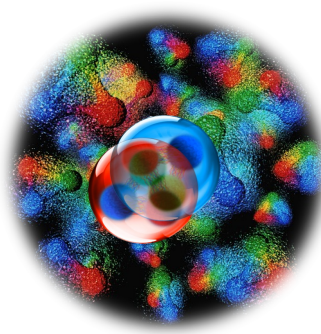
- ❑ A nucleus is compact, but not too much!
- ❑ Nucleons occupy “shells”, and point-like
- ❑ Yukawa Potential → Modern Potentials (AV18)
- ❑ Successful (surprisingly), but not very



Short-Range Correlations(SRC)



Quarks in Nucleus



□ Nucleons overlapped due to tensor forces, then pushed away

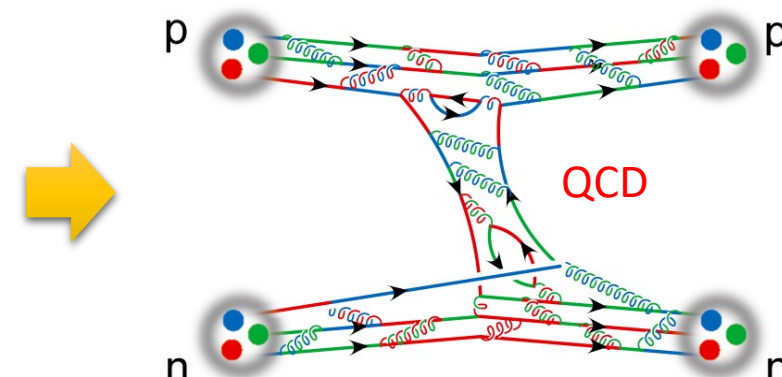
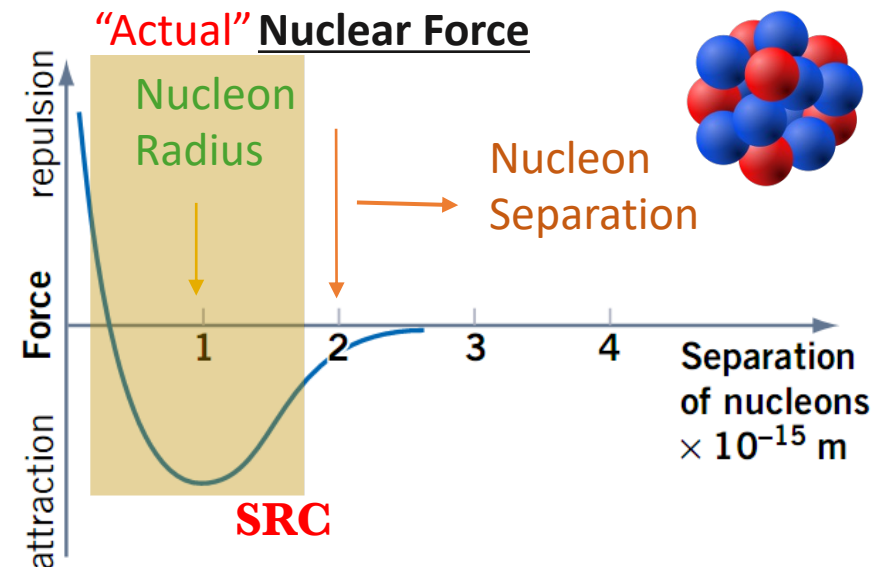
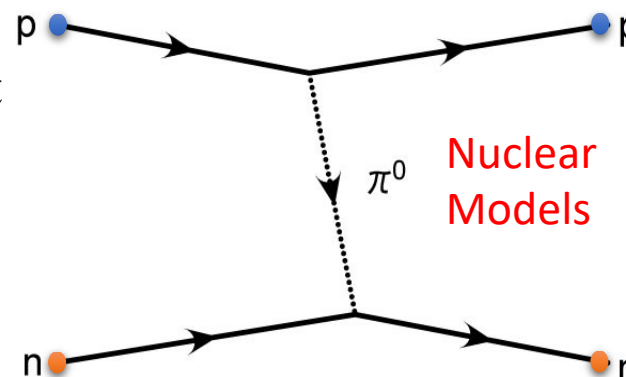
→ 20% nucleons offshells!

□ Dynamic balance leads to SRC

□ Nucleons largely overlapped (much denser vs. alpha clusters)

□ All meson-field models fail for SRC, but hard to use QCD

□ Heavily rely on measurements

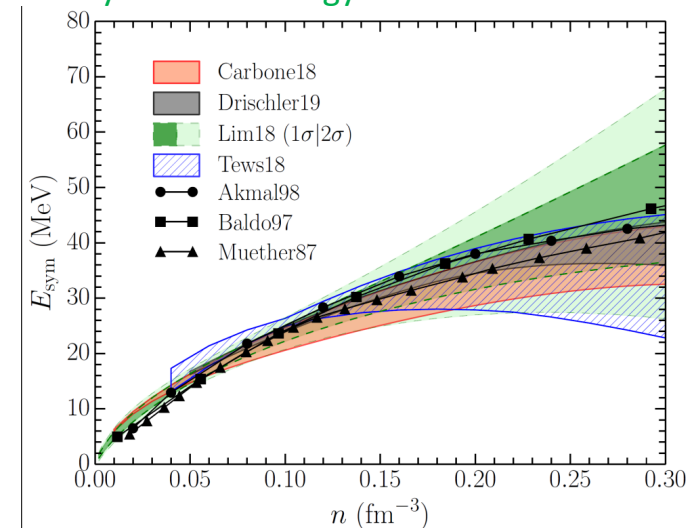


- NN & NNN forces, nuclear structure, **cold nuclear matter**
- Nuclear structure in QCD (nuclear PDF, EMC, heavy-ion, ...)
- Mass matrix for neutrino-less double beta decay?

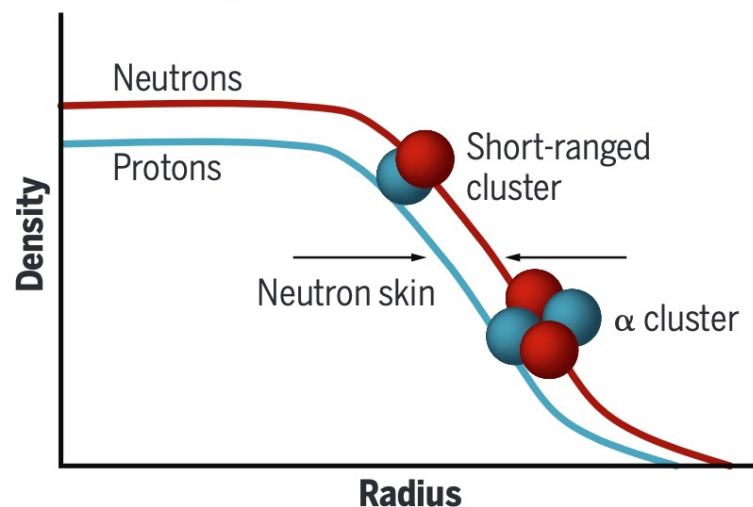
Wang, Zhao, Meng, arXiv: 2304.12009, Song, Yao, Ring, Meng, Phys. Rev. C **95**, 024305

- Important in forming neutron-rich nuclei

Symmetric Energy in Neutron Star

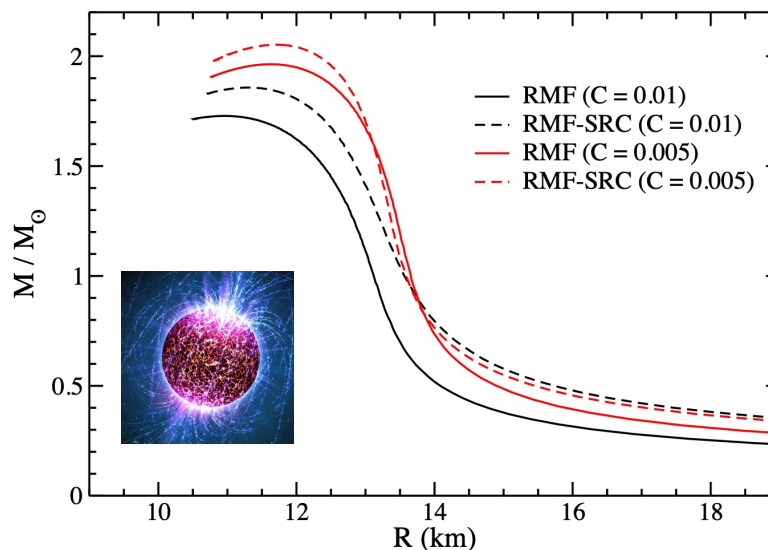


Nucleon density in neutron-rich nuclei



Hen, Science **371**, 232 (2021)

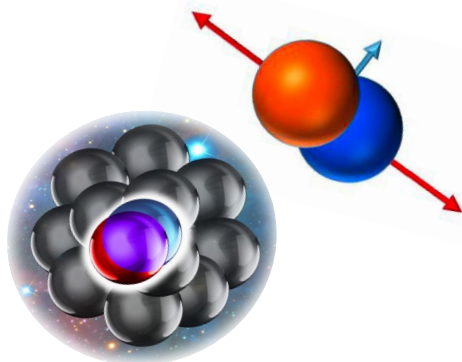
- Forming ultra-heavy neutron stars?



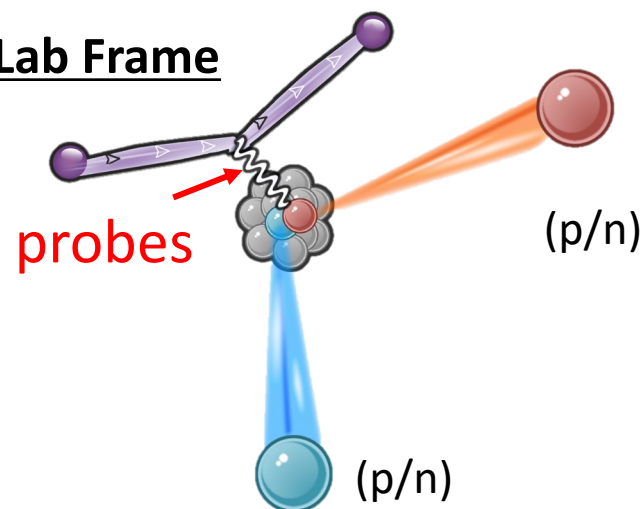
NPA 1021, 122408 (2022)
NPA 1011, 122200 (2021)

How to probe?

Center-of-Mass Frame



Lab Frame

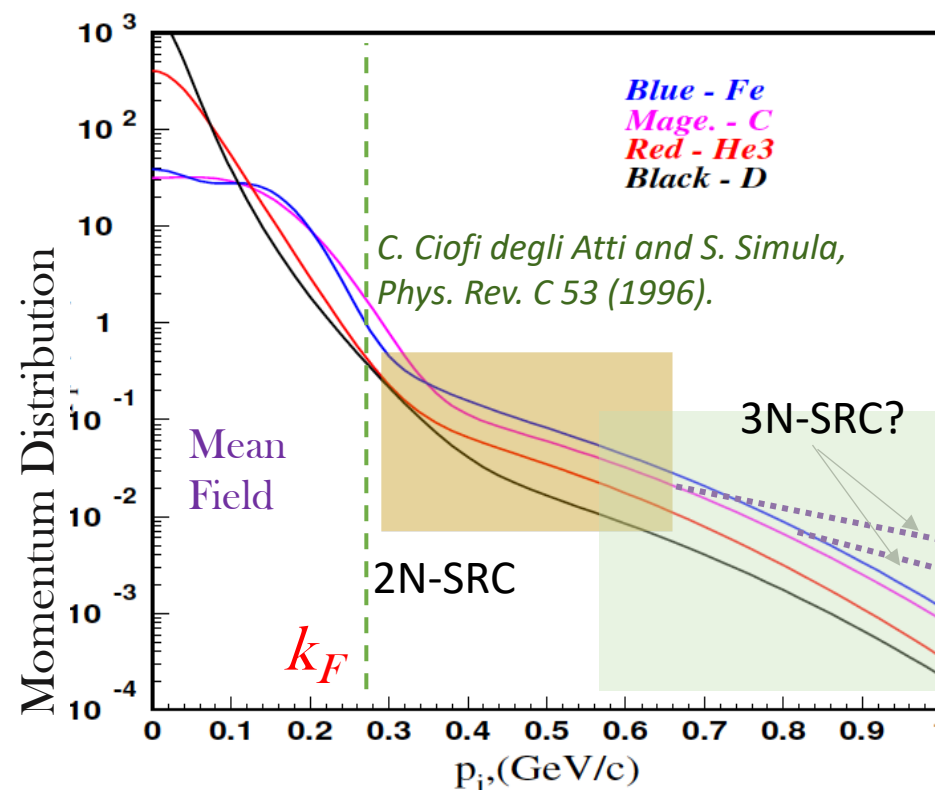
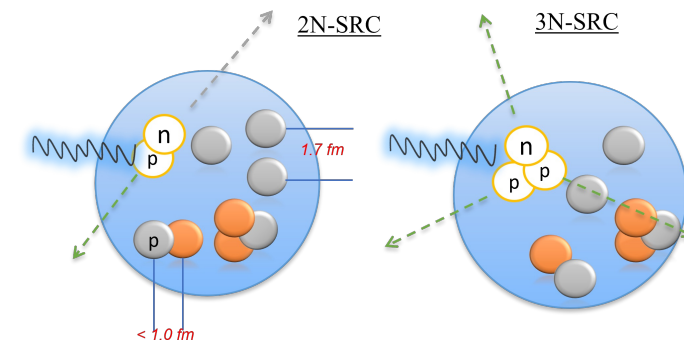


- C.M. frame, SRC pairs move in **opposite** direction, with **high momentum** ($>300\text{MeV}/c$)

- In Lab frame, probes “kick” out one nucleon, then measure:

1. response to the “kick”, e.g. (e, e')
2. high-P proton ($>k_F$), e.g. $(e, e'p)$
3. high-P nucleon in opposite direction (C.M.), e.g. $(e, e'pN)$
4. % of np-SRC vs. pp-SRC vs. nn-SRC?

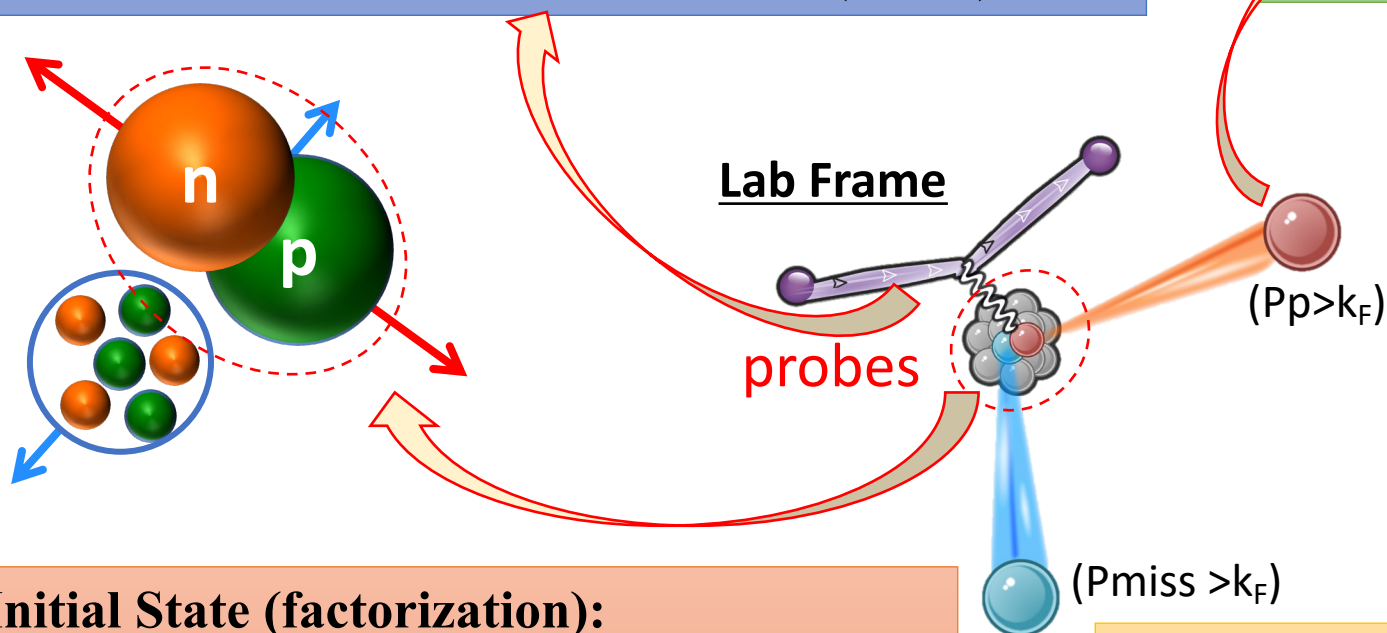
- Key idea: Nuclear system $\rightarrow$ 2- or 3-body system



■ Experimental Method (2N-SRC case)

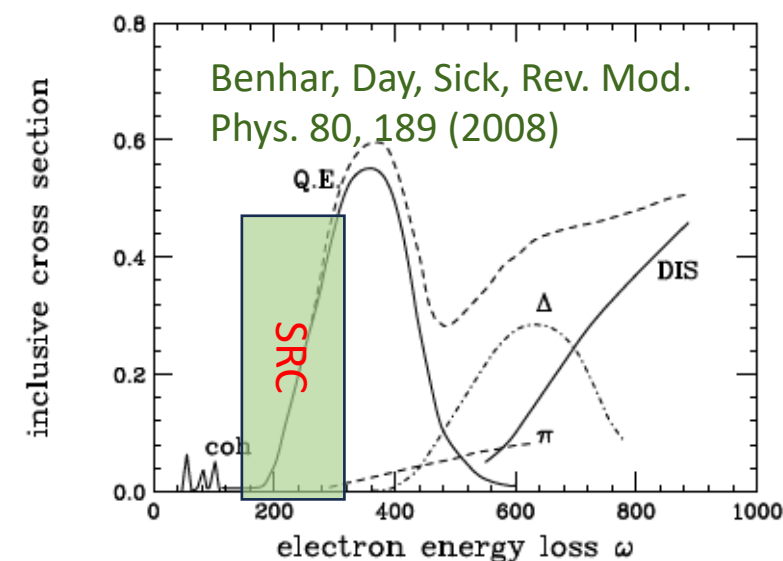
➤ Probe (electrons, photons, protons, ions):

- ✓ High resolution ($<0.84\text{fm}$, $\sim r_p$)
- ✓ “Snapshot” of initial state
- ✓ Knock out but not break nucleons (clean!)



➤ Final State:

- ✓ SRC nucleons leave ($A-2$) w/o re-scattering, back-to-back (in CM)
- ✓ ($A-2$) fragment is intact, not excited
- ✓ Reject non-SRC back-to-back signals



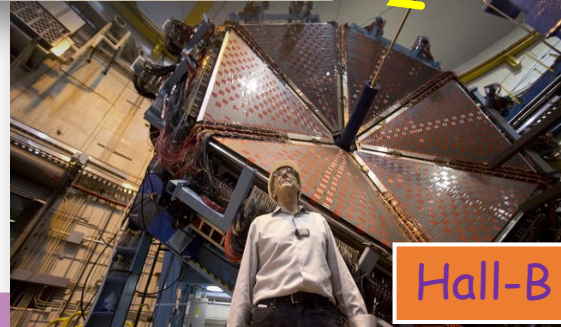
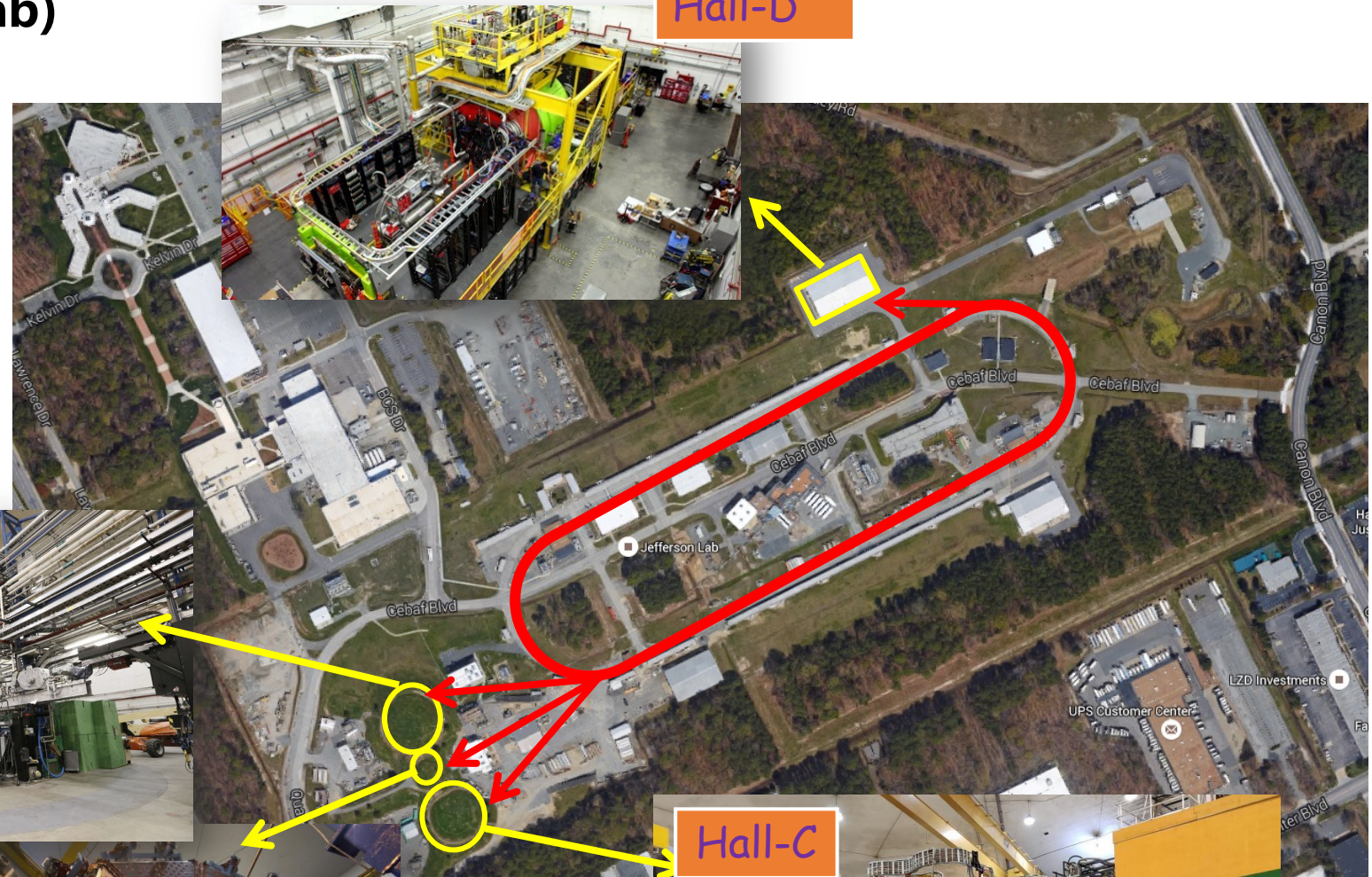
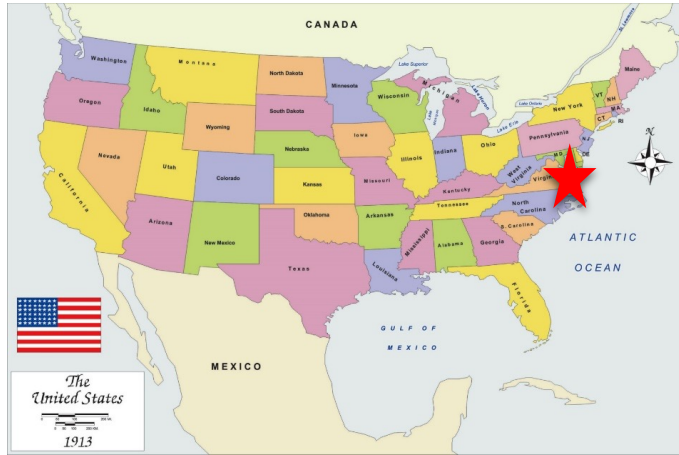
➤ Initial State (factorization):

- ✓ SRC nucleons large relative momenta ($P_1 = -P_2$), small total momentum (P_{total})
- ✓ ($A-2$) momentum $= -P_{\text{total}}$ ($\ll k_F$)

❑ Select SRC events (roughly!):

1. $Q^2 > 1\text{GeV}^2$, $x > 1.2$ (Quasi-elastic scattering, Q.E.)
2. P_p & $P_{\text{miss}} \gg k_F$ ($\sim 300\text{MeV}/c$), back-to-back
3. Tagging ($A-2$), very hard for fixed targets

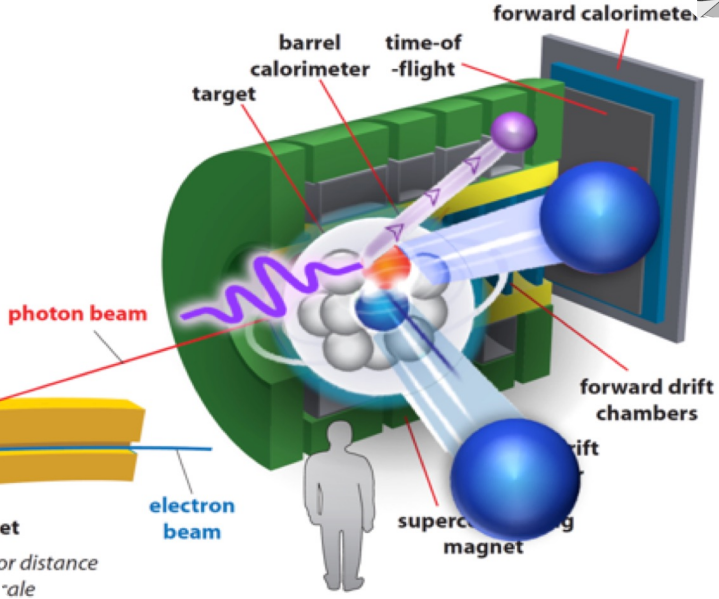
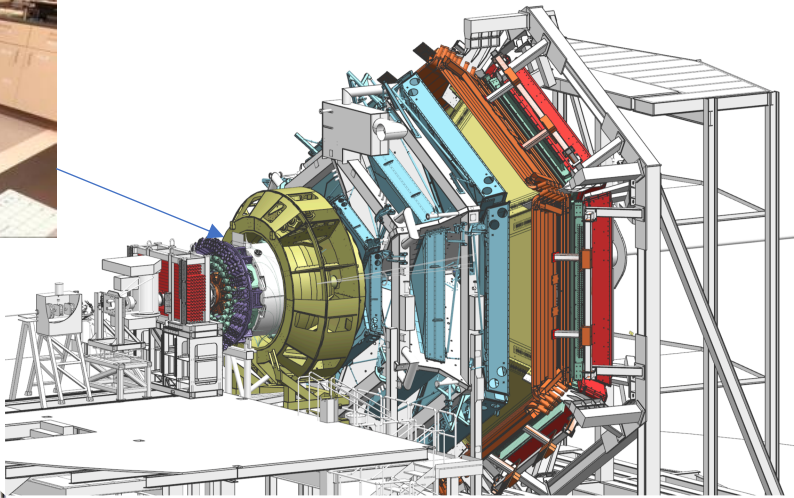
■ Thomas Jefferson Lab (JLab)



Detector Systems (Precision vs Acceptance)



Hall-B CLAS6/CLAS12
(Low-Precision, Full Acceptation)



Hall-D GlueX
(photon-beam, Full Acceptation)

Third-arm to detector p/n

■ Inclusive cross-sections in Q.E:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{QE}}{dE' d\Omega}(Q^2, x_{bj}) = 2\pi\sigma_{eN} \int_{p_{min}}^{p_{max}} k dk \int_{E_S^{min}}^{E_S^{max}} S(k, E_S) dE_S$$

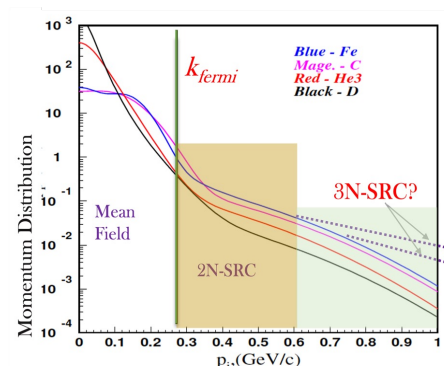
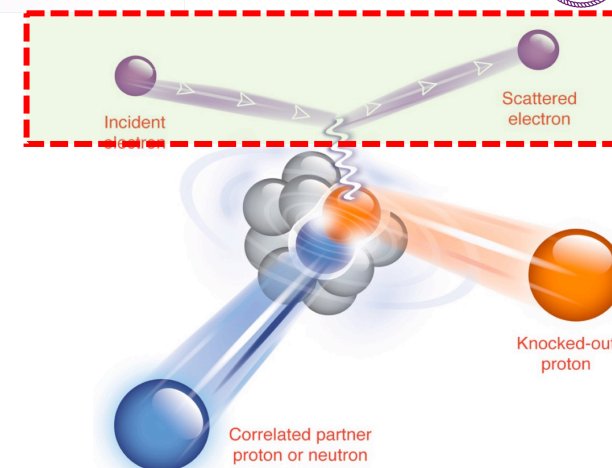
“links” to momentum distribution

Nucleon momentum distribution

□ Similar high-P tails → look for a plateau

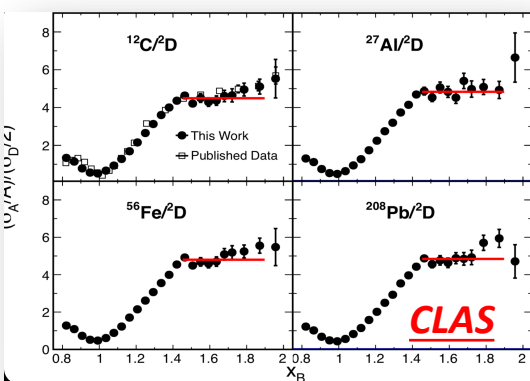
✓ 2N-SRC ($1.3 < x_{bj} < 2$): $a_2(A, D) = \frac{2 \sigma_A(x, Q^2)}{A \sigma_D(x, Q^2)}$

$a_2 \rightarrow$ probability of 2N-SRC in A

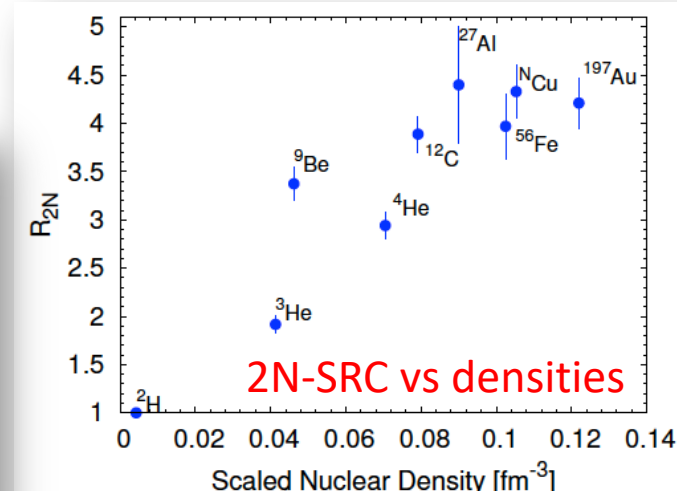
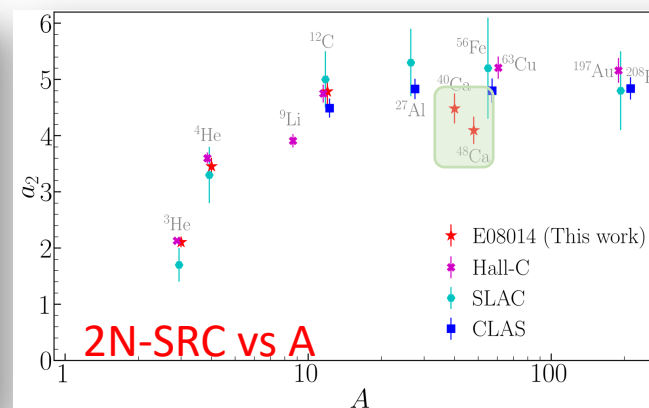
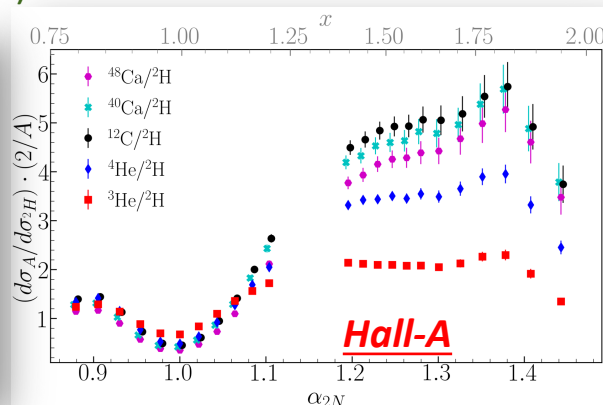


Arrington et al. PRC 86, 065204 (2012)

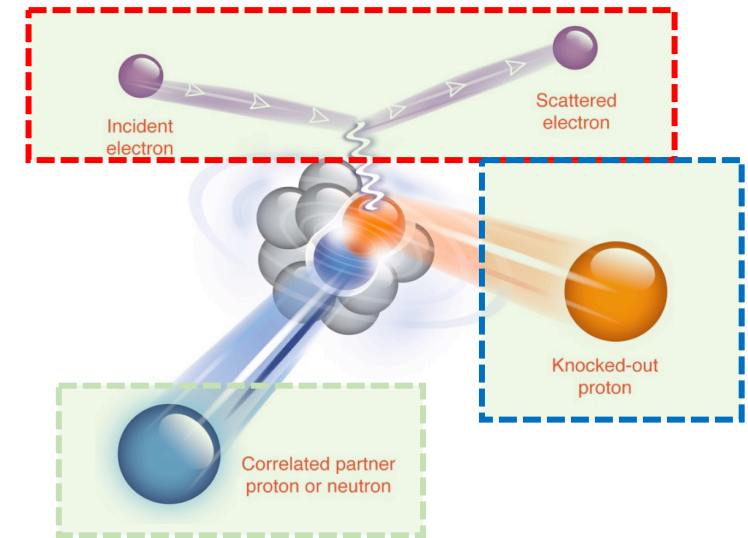
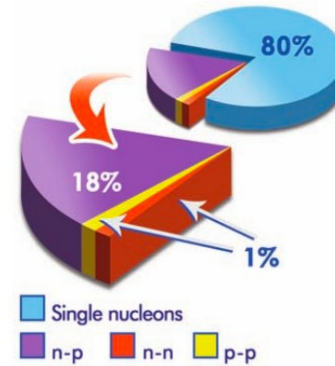
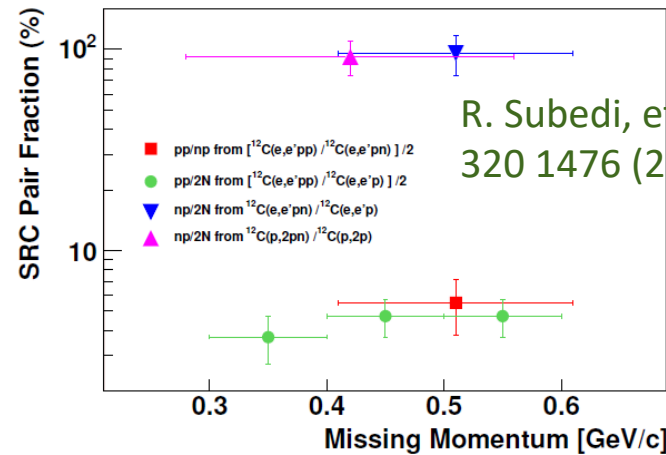
Schmookler et al., Nature (2019)



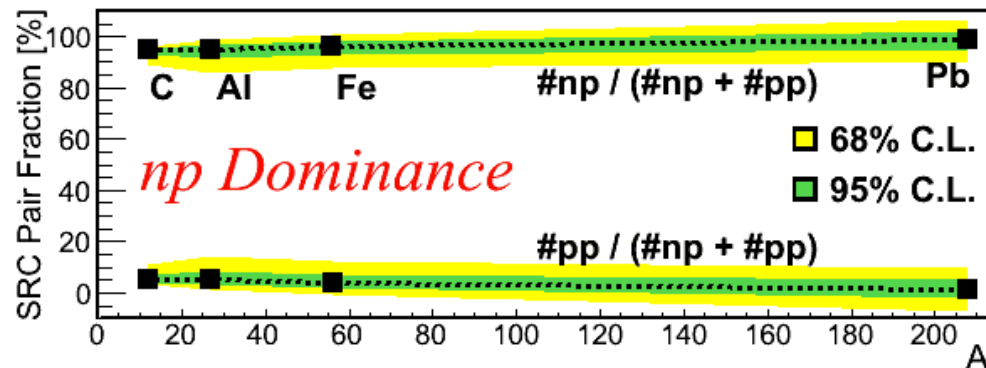
Y.P. Zhang, Z. Ye, et. al, arXiv:2504.17462, submitted



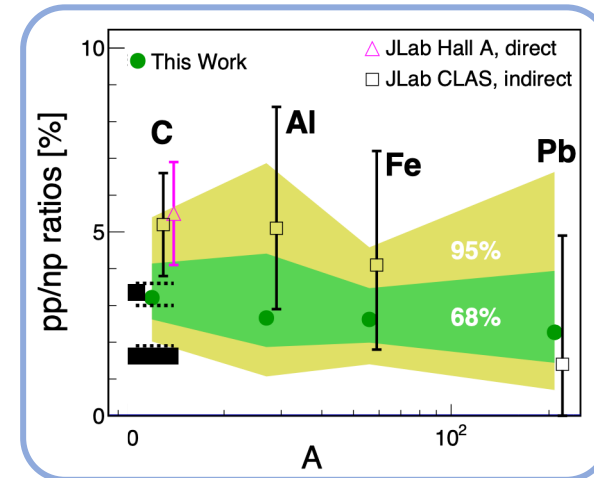
- Exclusively count np-/pp-/nn-SRC pairs $\rightarrow$ np make up 90% of SRC pairs



- Similar np-dominances in heavy nuclei $\rightarrow$ universality?



Review: Hen RMP '17;



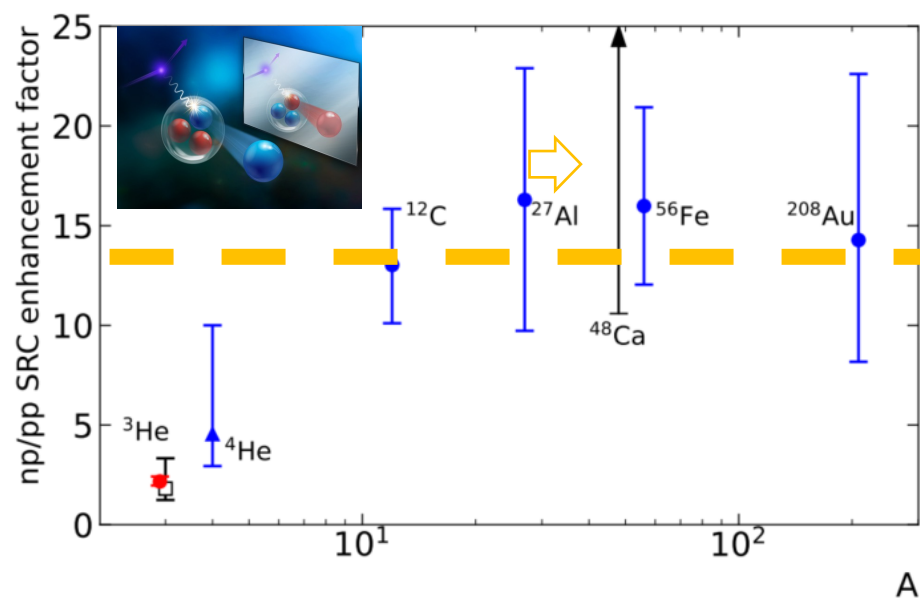
- First inclusive measurement w/ Ca48 & Ca40 isotopes → **not clear!**

D. Nguyen, Z. Ye, et al, RPC **102**, 064004 (2020)

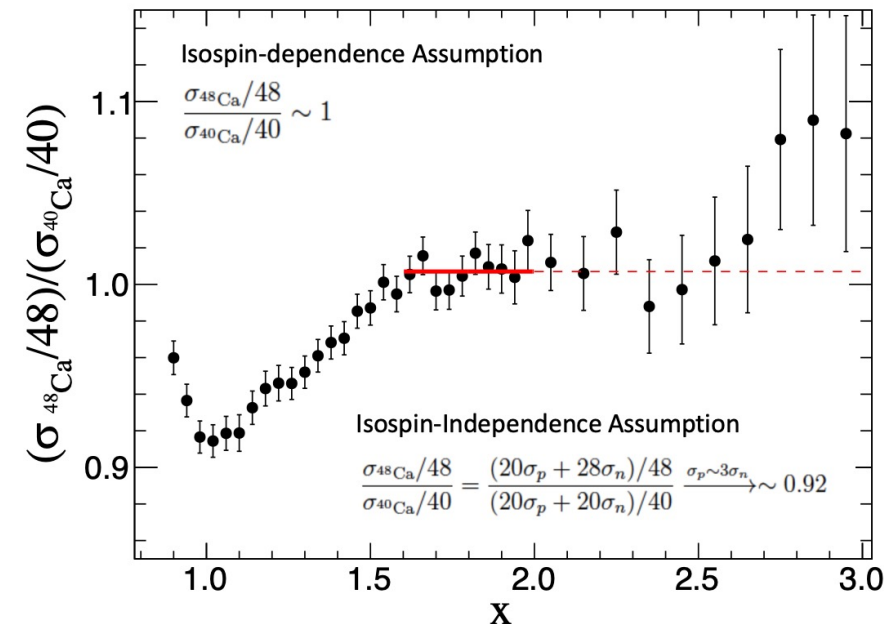
- Using Tritium and Helium-3 isotopes (E12-11-112)

$$\frac{\sigma_{H3}}{\sigma_{He3}} = \frac{2R_{pp/np} + 1 + \frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{en}}}{(2R_{pp/np} + 1) \frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{en}} + 1}$$

$$R_{pp/np} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{en}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_{H3}}{\sigma_{He3}}\right)}{2\left(\frac{\sigma_{H3}}{\sigma_{He3}} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{en}} - 1\right)}$$



Li, Torres, Sentistaben, ZYe, et. al, Nature, 2022, 609: 41



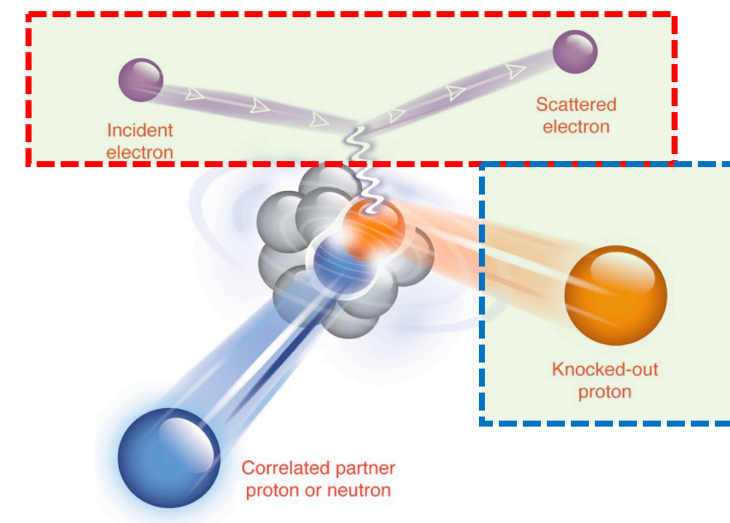
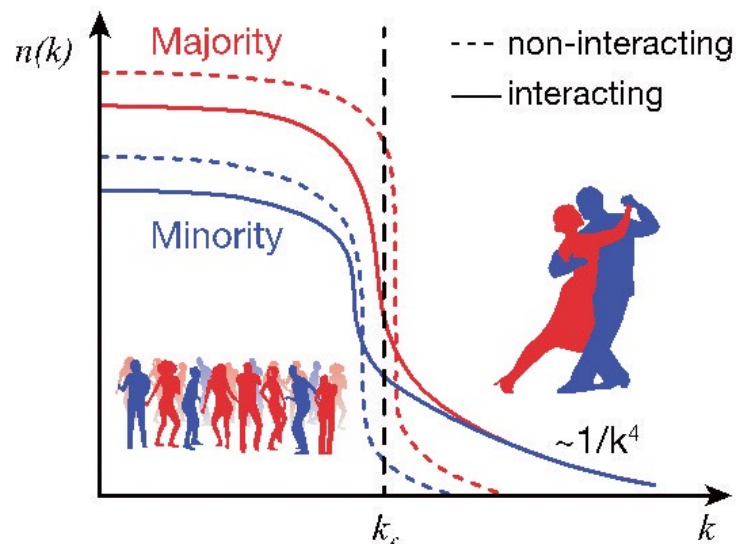
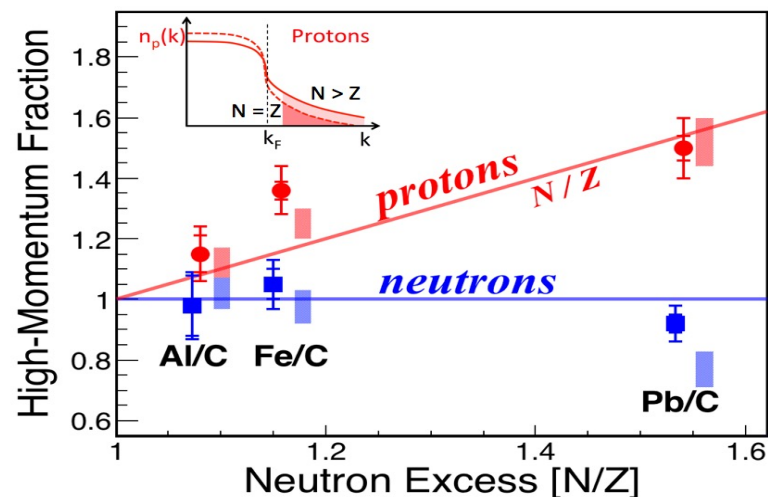
- Small np-dominances in A=3 nuclei → Why?

- Few-body nuclei vs heavy ones?
- Neutron-rich nuclei vs. Isoscaler?

- **Need more neutron-rich radio-active isotopes!**



Proton “speed up” with neutron excess



M. Duer et. al., Nature (2018) , B. Schmookler et. al. Nature (2019), A. Schmidt et. al Nature (2020) + many others

Many problems:

- Limited stable nuclei
- Exclusive results are statistics limited
- Complicated FSI corrections
- Mixed with mean-field and long-range NN signals

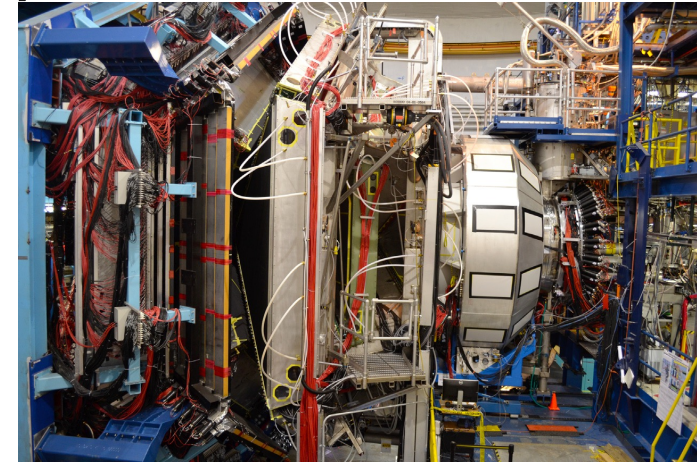
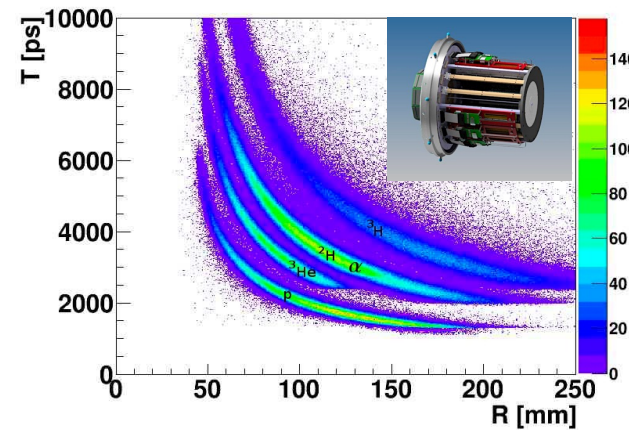
New method!

New ALERT-SRC experiment!



NEW: ALERT-SRC w/ CLAS12 in Hall-B (finished on Sep. 3rd 2025)

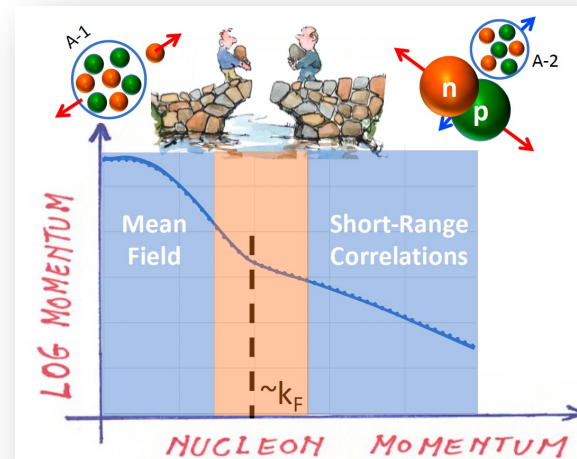
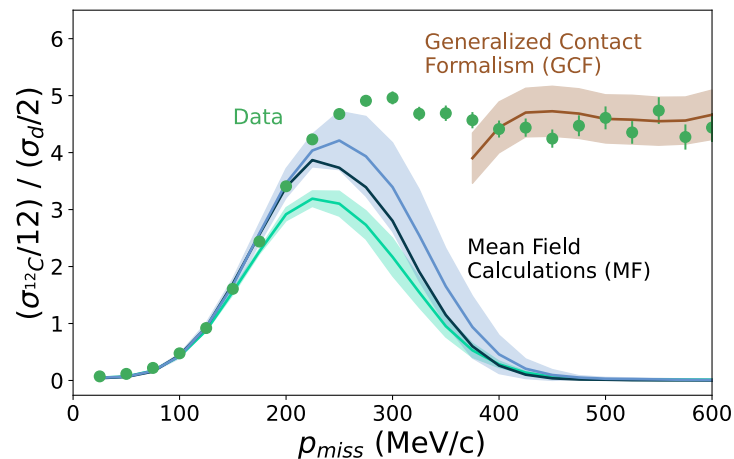
- 6.6 GeV electron beam on He4
- CLAS12 measured e' and p
- ALERT recoil detector measure fragments (³He & ³H & ²H)



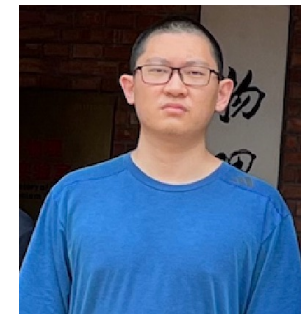
✓ Goal#1: Test factorization

$$\sigma_{eA} = \underbrace{\sigma_{eN}(q)}_{\text{Elementary eN cross section}} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{NN\text{-pairs}}}_{\text{Nuclear Contacts}} \cdot \underbrace{C_A^{NN}}_{\text{Two-body wave function}} \cdot \underbrace{|\phi(p_{\text{relative}})|^2}_{\text{Center of mass motion}} \cdot n(p_{\text{cm}})$$

✓ Goal#2: Transition from Mean-field to SRC?



Zeyu Zhang, Ph.D thesis students from Tsinghua



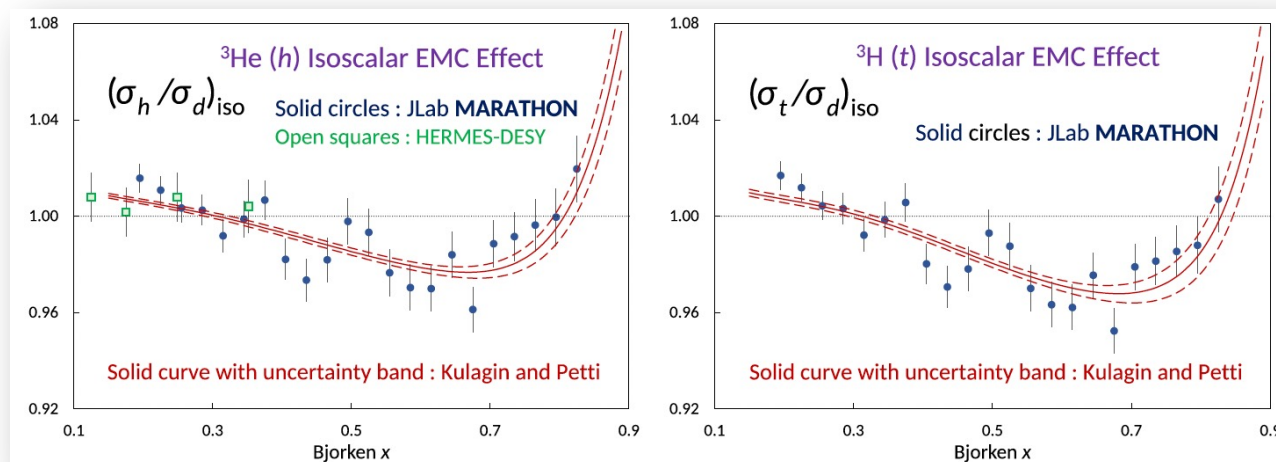
➤ EMC Effect:

- ❑ EMC: Inclusive DIS cross-section ratio of A to D drops linearly in $0.3 < x < 0.7$

Phys.Lett.B 123 (1983) 275-278

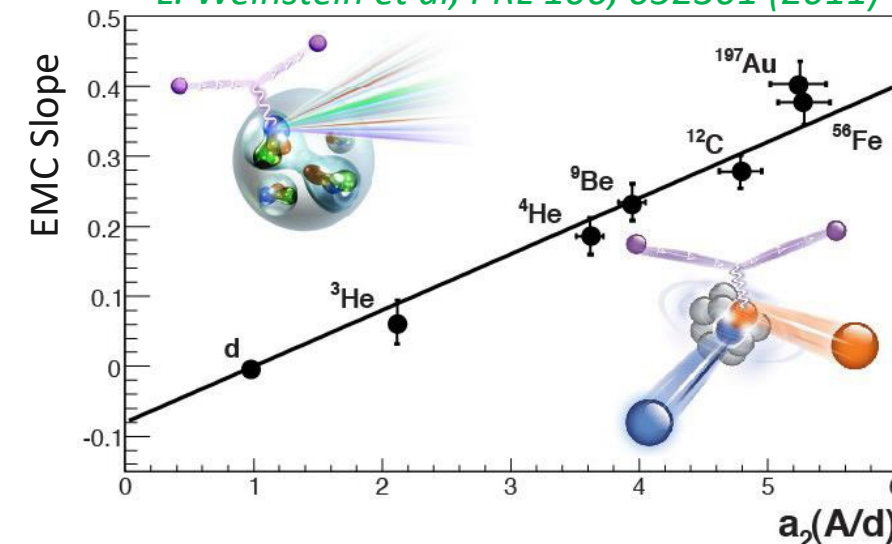
- ❑ Even modified in A=3 (likely D2 as well)

MARATHON Phys. Rev. Lett. 135, 062502 (2025), editor suggested

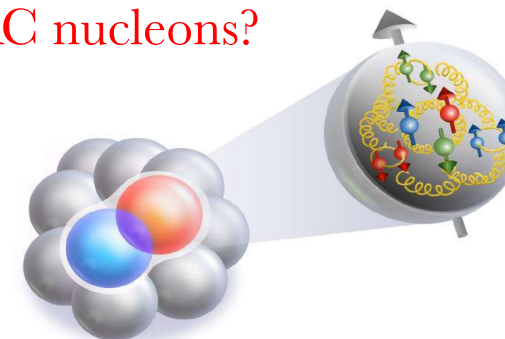


- ❑ Connection with SRC?

L. Weinstein et al, PRL 106, 052301 (2011)



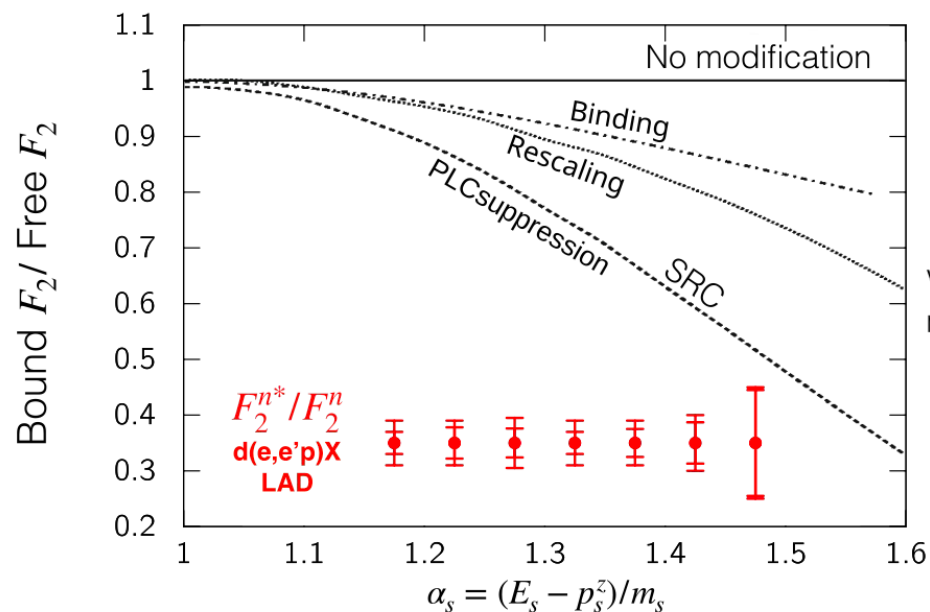
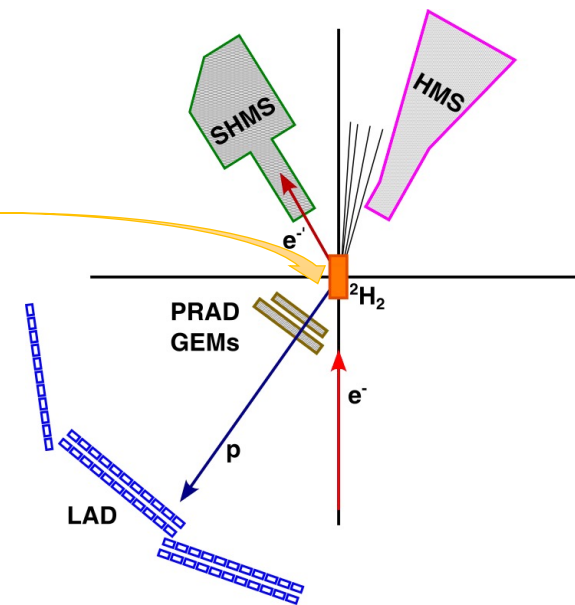
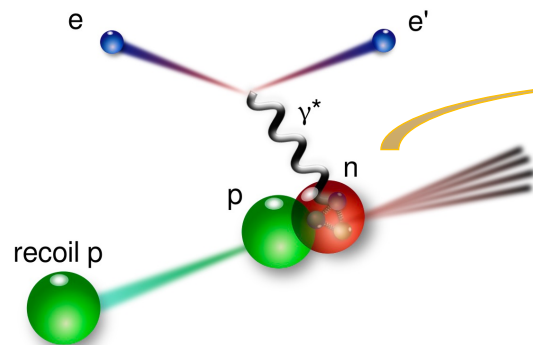
- ❑ Modification in all nucleons or only SRC nucleons?



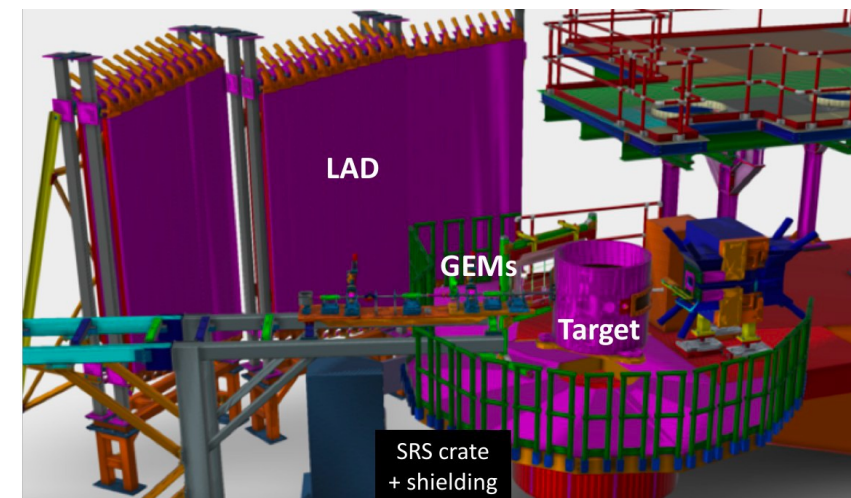
- ❑ 40 years after discovery, still unknown!

NEW: LAD Experiment in Hall-C (finished on August 2025)

- ✓ 11 GeV e-beam on 20 cm liquid D2 (DIS)
- ✓ Standard HMS & SHMS for electrons
- ✓ LAD detector for recoil protons
- ✓ PRAD GEMs for tracking
- ✓ Duration: 34 PAC days

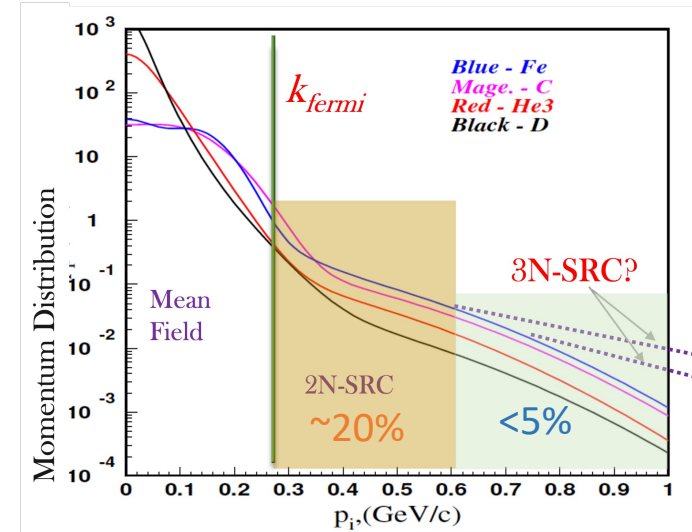
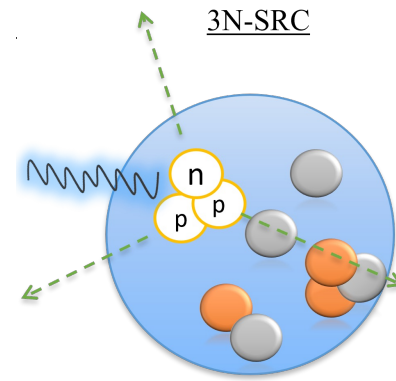


Haocen Zhao, Ph.D thesis student from THU



3N-SRC (still missing)

- Higher P & densities $\rightarrow$ neutron stars
- Link to unknown 3-body forces
- Complicated initial and final states
- Only can assess via inclusive method (so far)

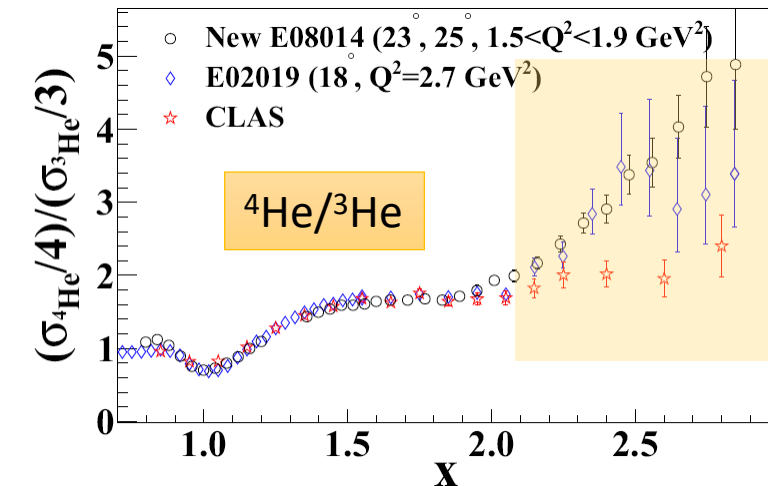


3N-SRC ($2 < x < 3$)

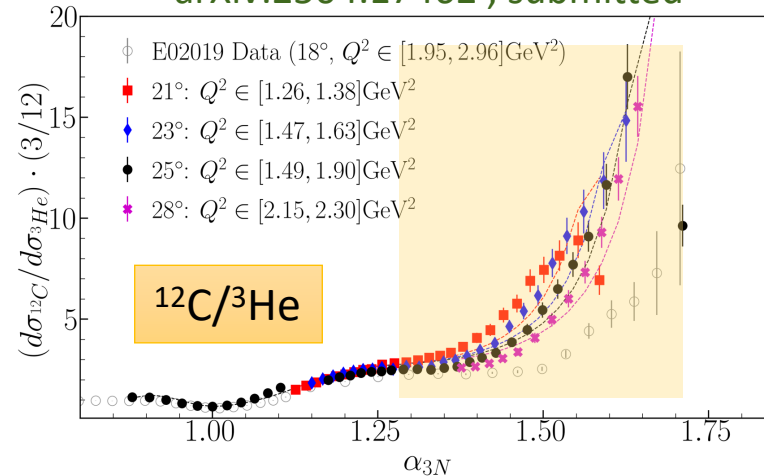
$$a_3(A, {}^3\text{He}) = K \cdot \frac{3\sigma_A}{A\sigma_{{}^3\text{He}}}$$

No 3N-SRC plateau seen so far

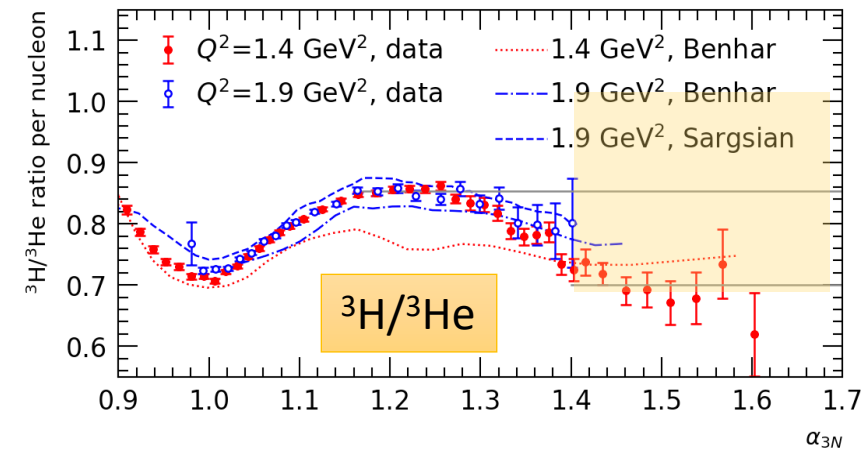
Z. Ye, Phys. Rev. C 97, 065204 (2018)



Y.P. Zhang, Z. Ye, et. al,
arXiv:2504.17462, submitted

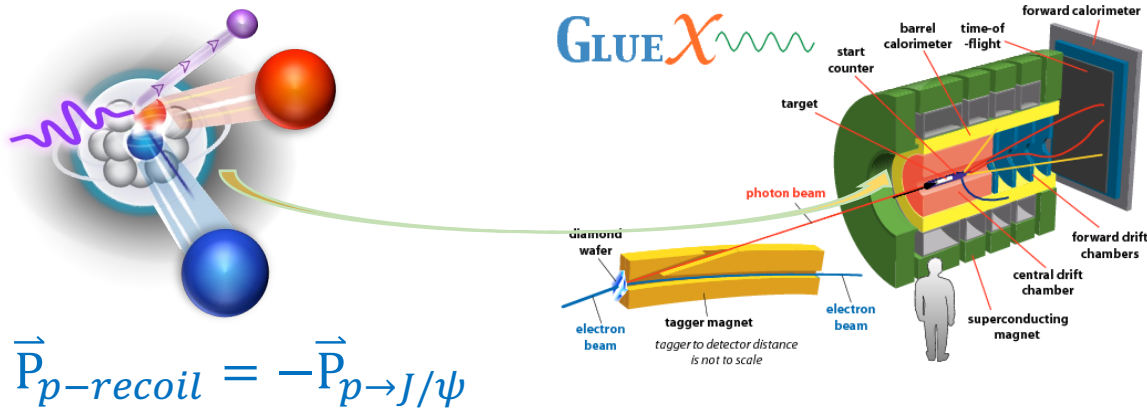


S. Li, et. al. Phys. Lett. B 868 (2025) 139734

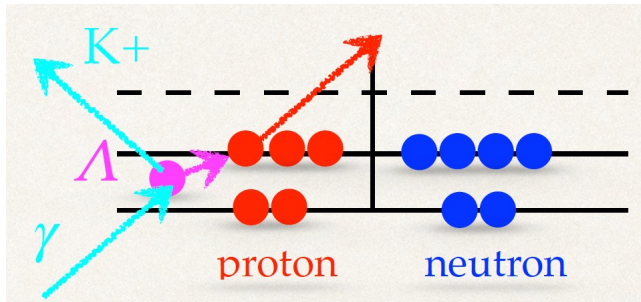


□ $A(\gamma, J/\psi p)X$ reaction below threshold (Haiyan Gao & Or Hen):

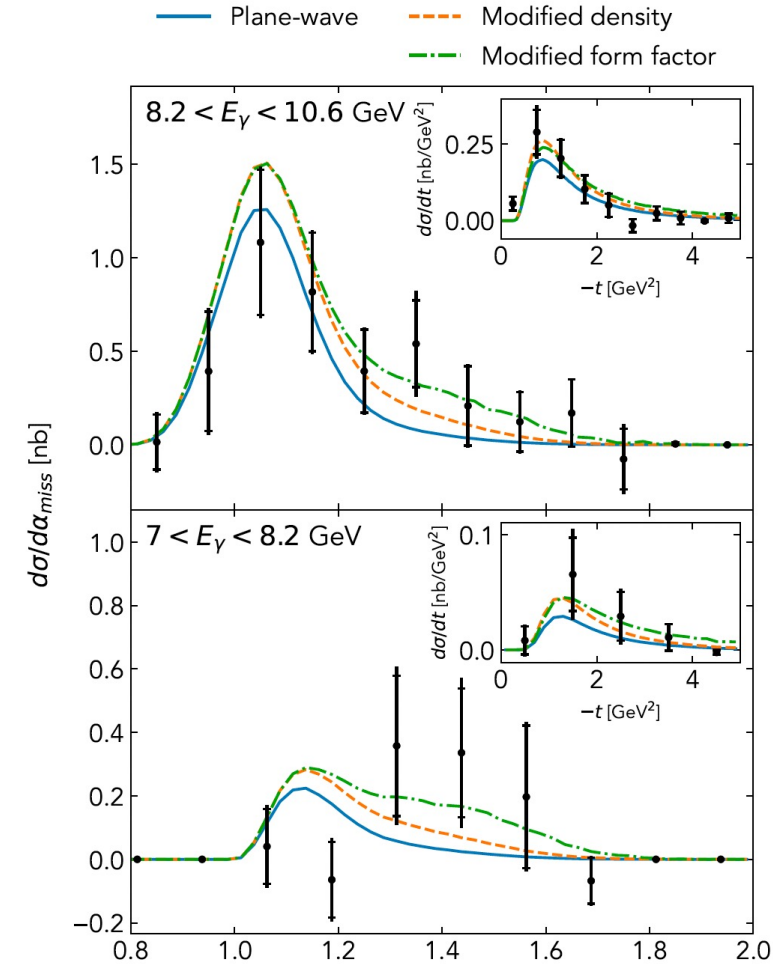
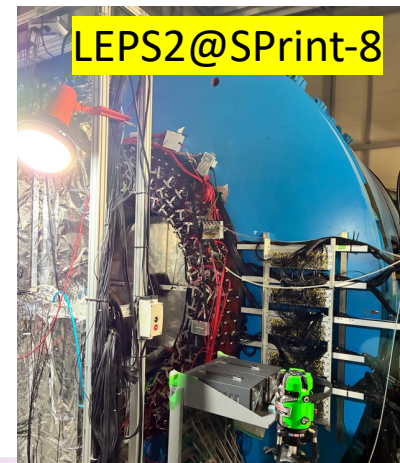
- ✓ $\sim 8\text{GeV}$ photons scatter on He4 & C12 near threshold $J/\psi \sim (8.2\text{GeV})$
J.R. Pybus, et. al. PRL 134 (2025) 201903, w/ editor suggest.
- ✓ Another approved GLUX SRC experiment in 2025



□ Near-threshold Λ -Production (LEPS2, SHINE?)



Credit to Yue Ma (RIKEN)



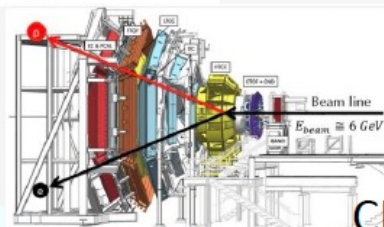
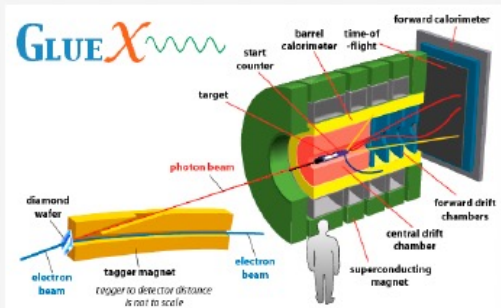
$$\alpha_{\text{miss}} = \frac{E_{\text{miss}} - p_{z,\text{miss}}}{m_A/A}$$



”Muti-messenger” era

SRC studies with leptons

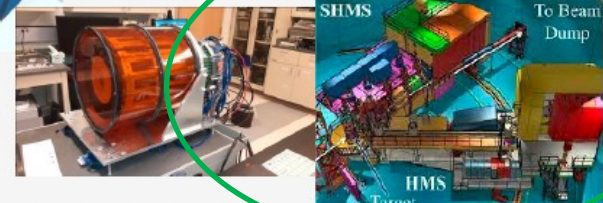
Jefferson Lab Hall D GlueX



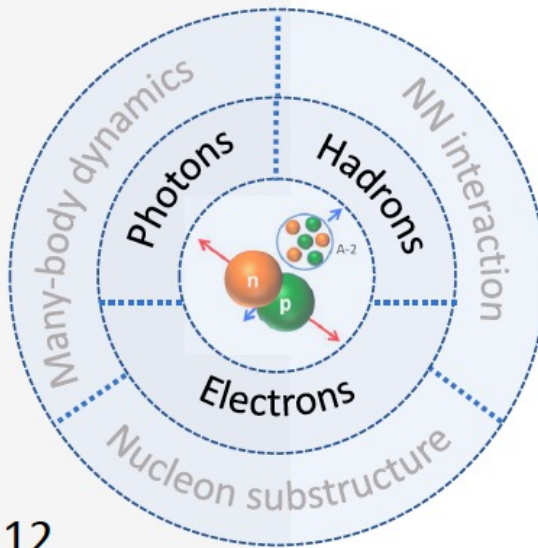
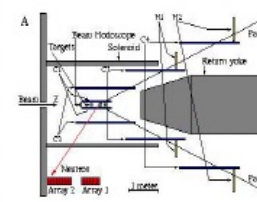
ALERT

CLAS 12

Jefferson Lab
Halls A, B, C



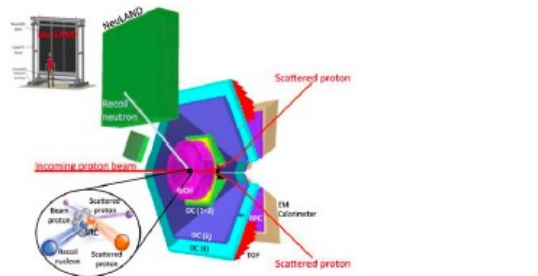
EVA/BNL



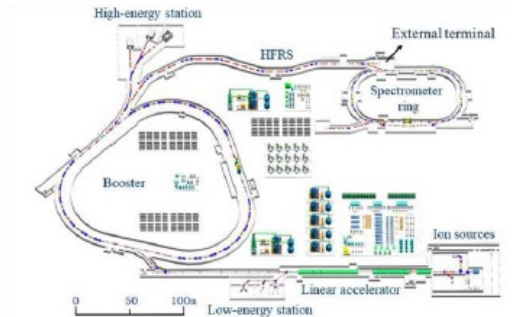
R3B



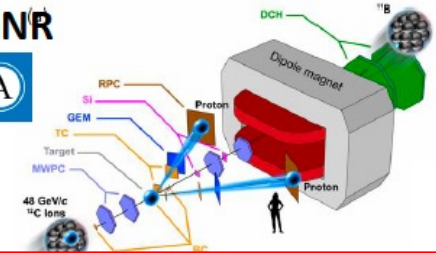
HADES



HIAF



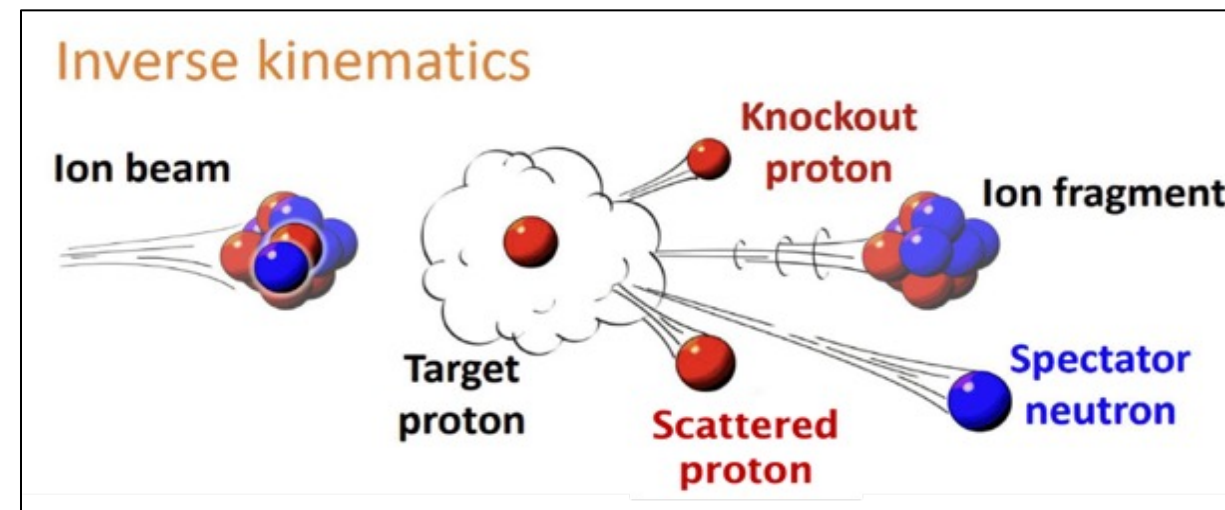
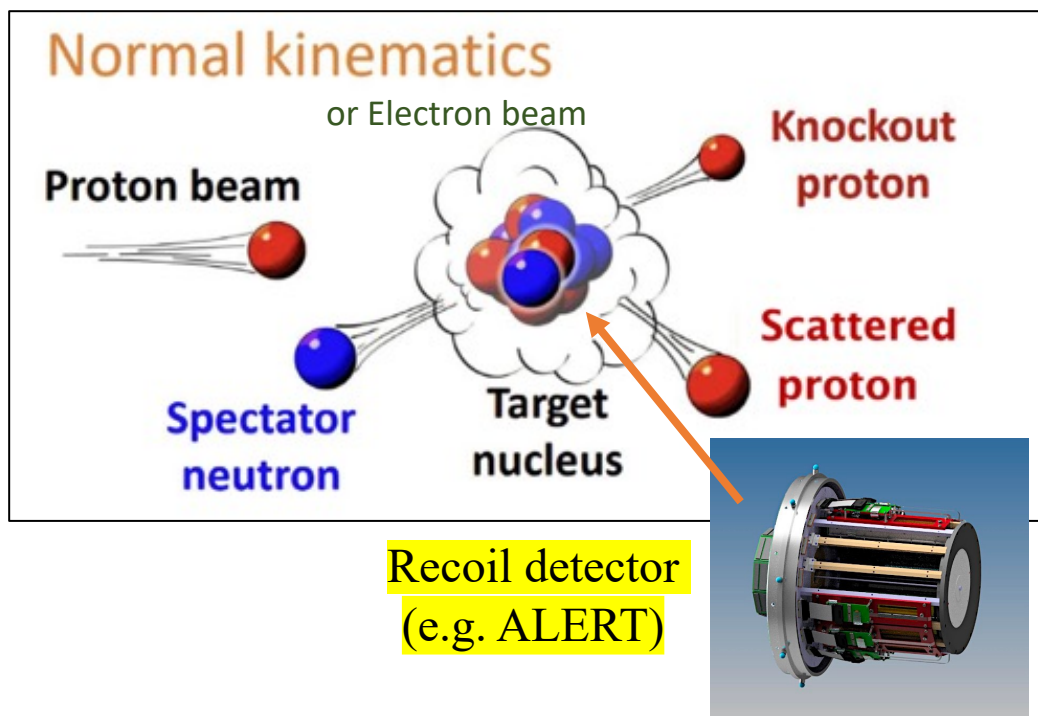
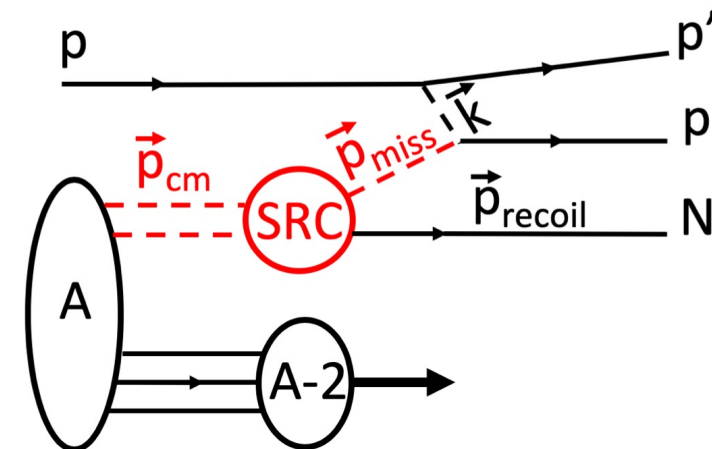
JINR



Precision Frontier!

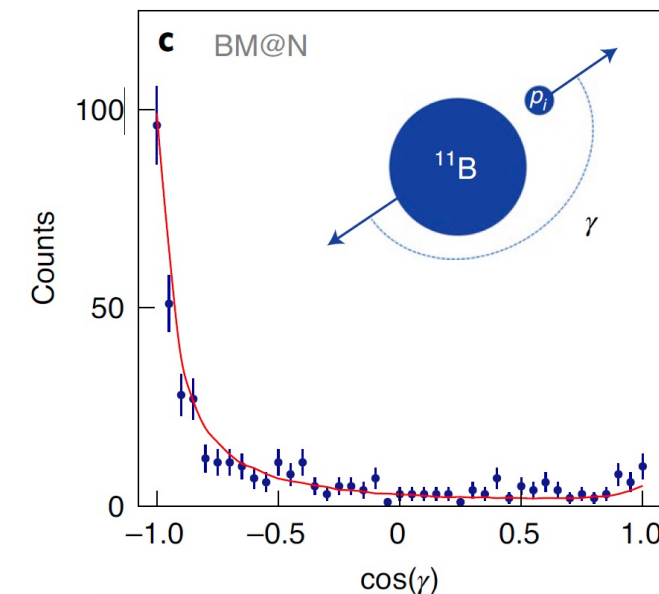
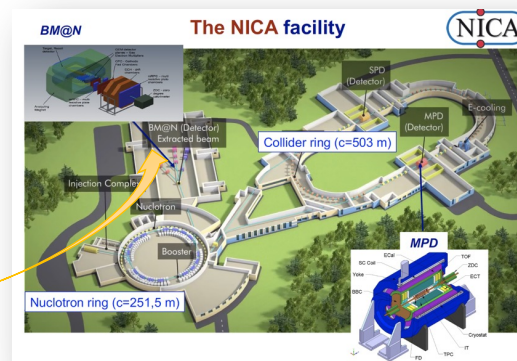
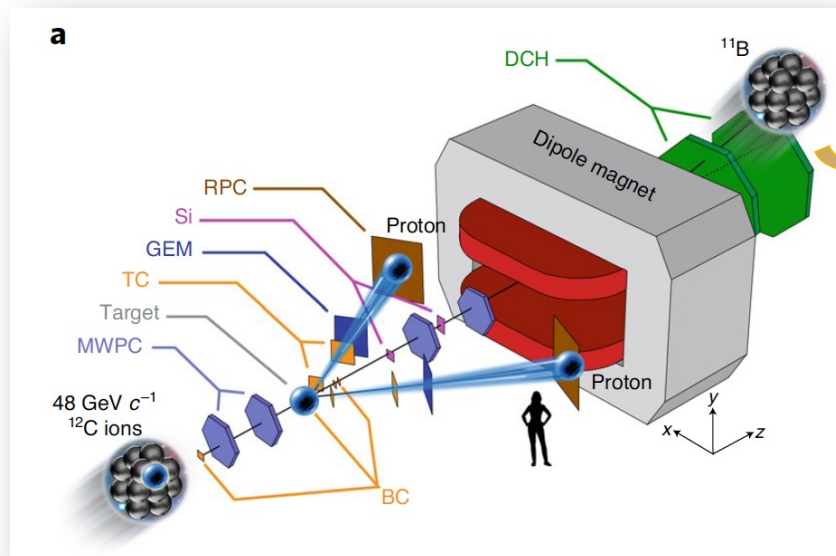
□ Could solve issues remained w/ eA Scattering

- ✓ Larger cross-sections $\rightarrow$ map 2N-SRC & search 3N-SRC
- ✓ Easier to detect fragments $\rightarrow$ Mean-field vs SRC
- ✓ Better controlled FSI $\rightarrow$ Reduce theoretical systematic errors
- ✓ **Large asymmetric nuclei, radioactive isotopes**



□ Pioneer run in BM@N in 2018

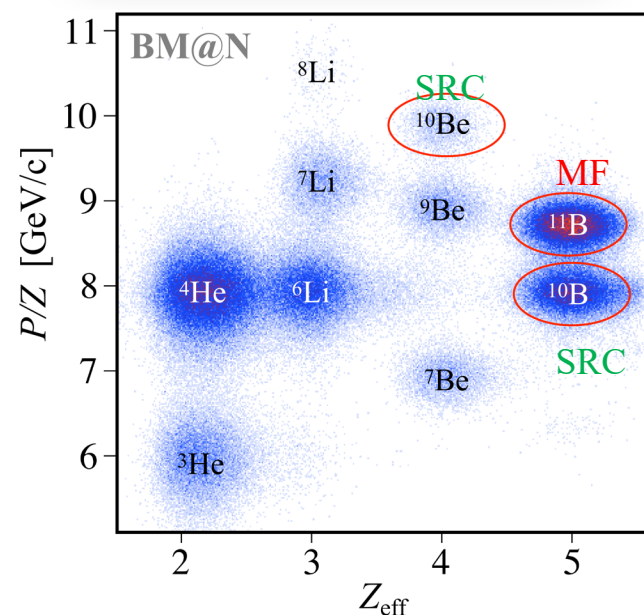
✓ ^{12}C beam, 4 GeV/c/nucleon



- ✓ Detect two outgoing nucleons & (A-2)
- ✓ Reconstruct initial nucleon momentum:

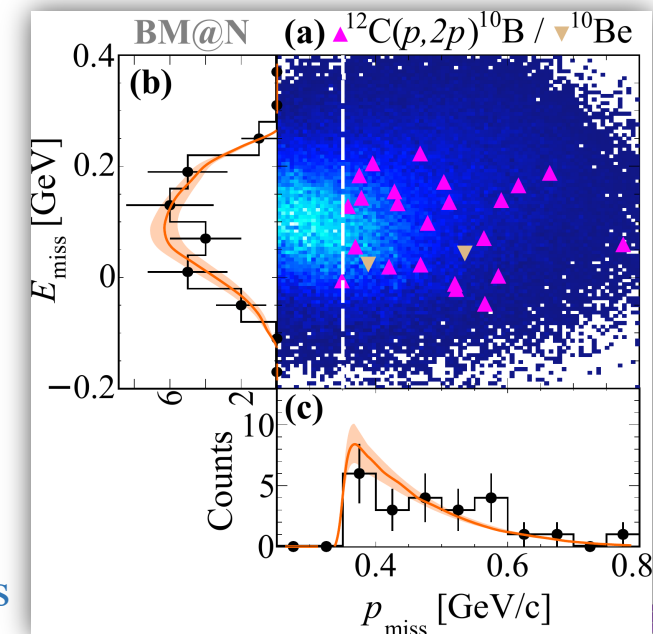
$$\mathbf{P}_{\text{miss}} = \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2 - \mathbf{P}_{\text{beam}}$$

- ✓ **Select2N-SRC:**
 - np pair: $^{12}\text{C}(p,2p) \ ^{10}\text{B}$
 - pp pair: $^{12}\text{C}(p,2p) \ ^{10}\text{Be}$



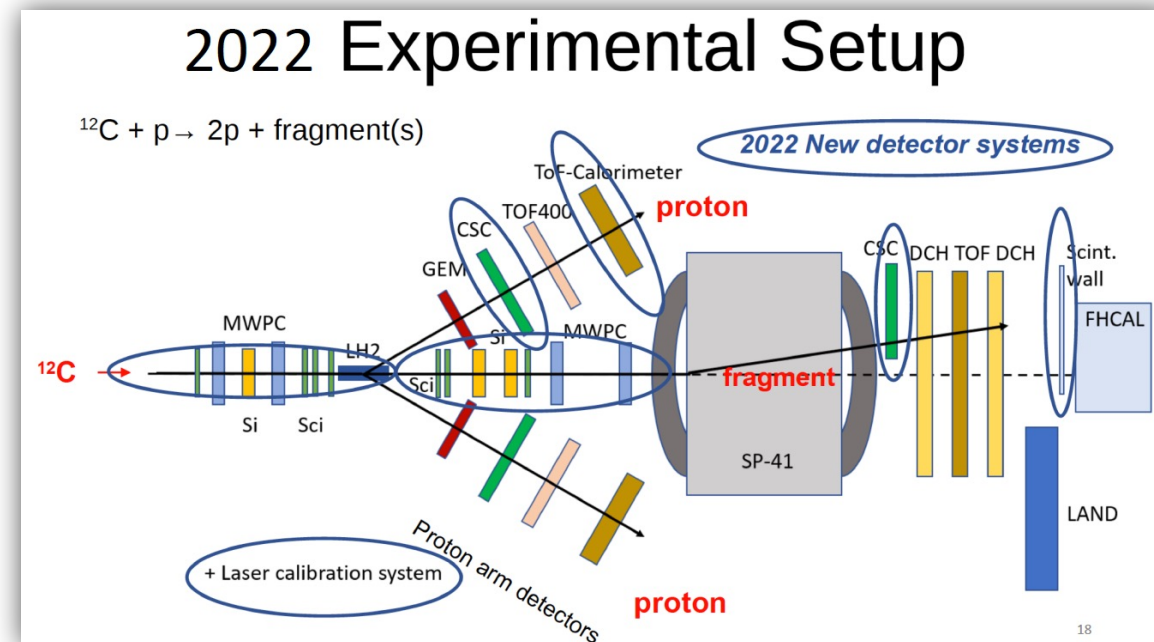
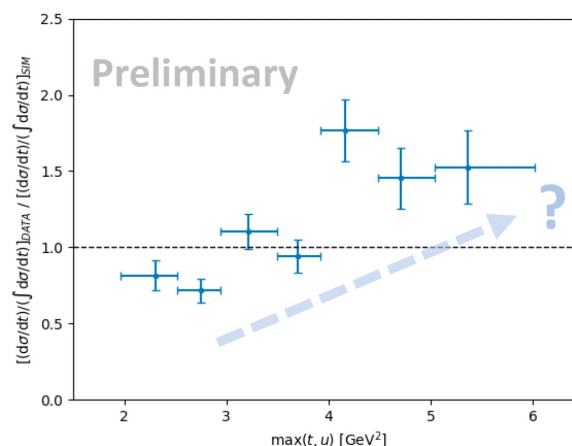
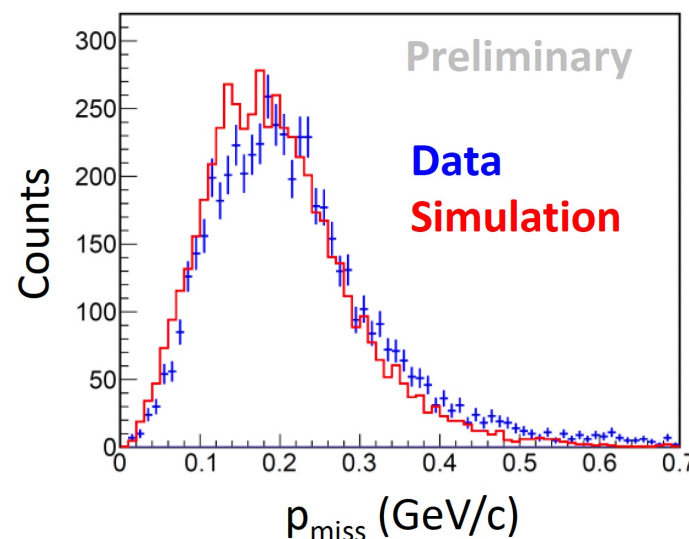
M. Patsyuk et al. Nature Physics 17, 693 (2021)

23 np & 2 pp SRC-pairs



Full run completed in 2022

- ✓ JINR, GSI, MIT, Tel Aviv, Tsinghua ...
- ✓ Improve statistics x100
- ✓ Detect both n & p
- ✓ Multi-fragment reconstruction
- ✓ First extract absolute cross-section
- ✓ Publishing soon



Maria Patsyuk
(JINR)



Julian Kahlbow
(MIT)



Göran
Johansson
(TAU)



Timur
Atovuallev
(JINR)



Sergey
Nepochatykh
(JINR)



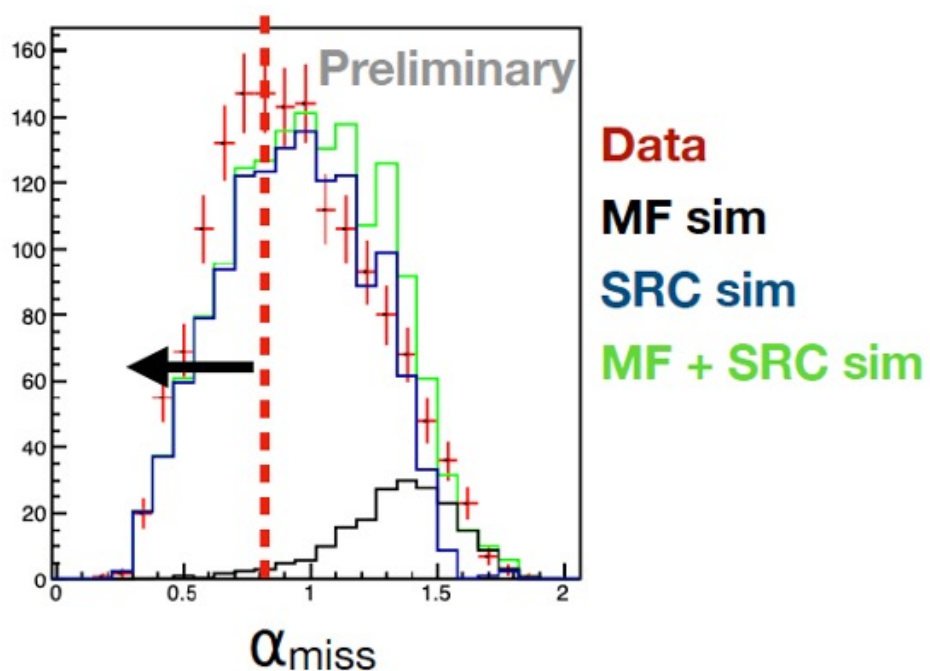
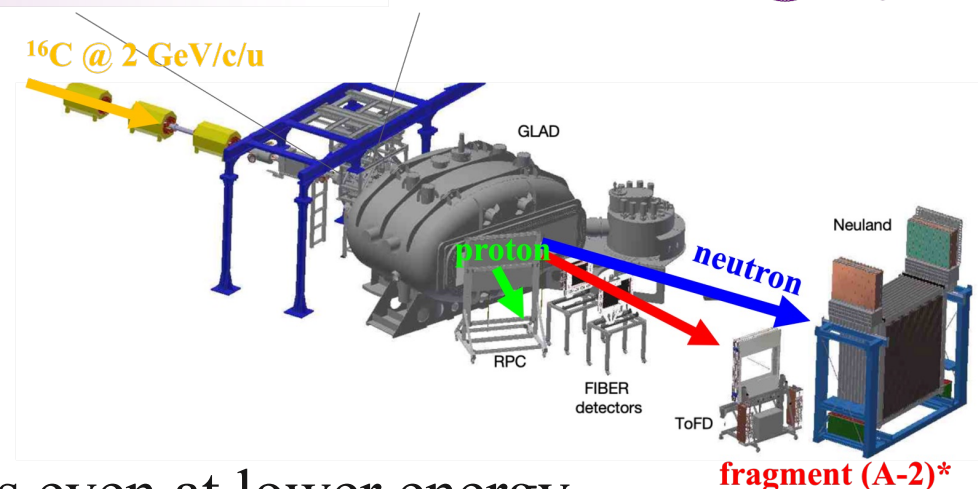
Yaopeng
Zhang
(Tsinghua U)



Vasilisa
Lenivenko
(JINR)

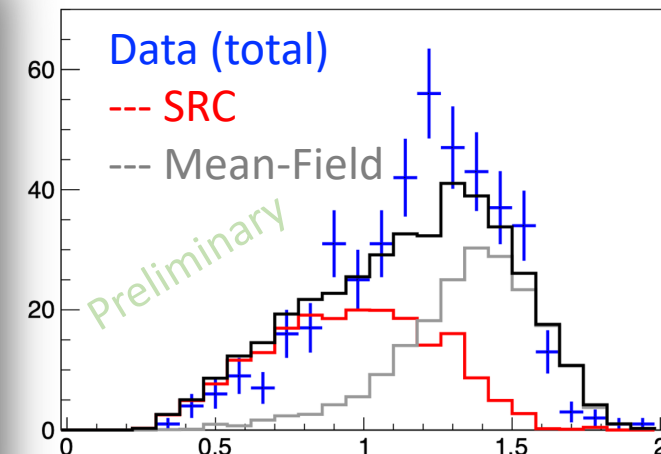
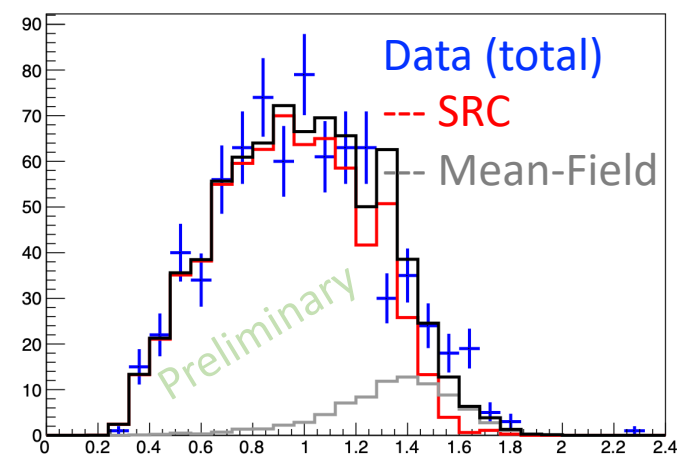
□ SRC w/ rare radioactive isotope at $R^3B@GSI$ (2022)

- ~ 2 GeV/c beam, $^{16}\text{C}(p,2pN)A-2^*$
- Future: $^{110,120,132}\text{Sn}$ ($N/Z = 1.20, 1.40, 1.64$)



□ See SRC signals even at lower energy

□ Link to sub-nuclear structure?



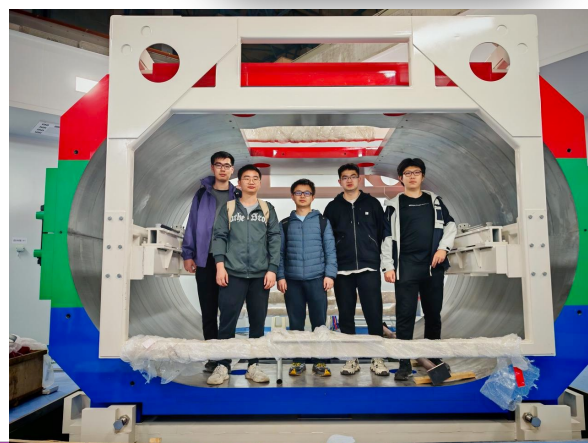
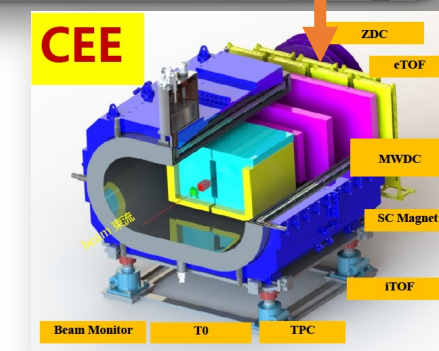
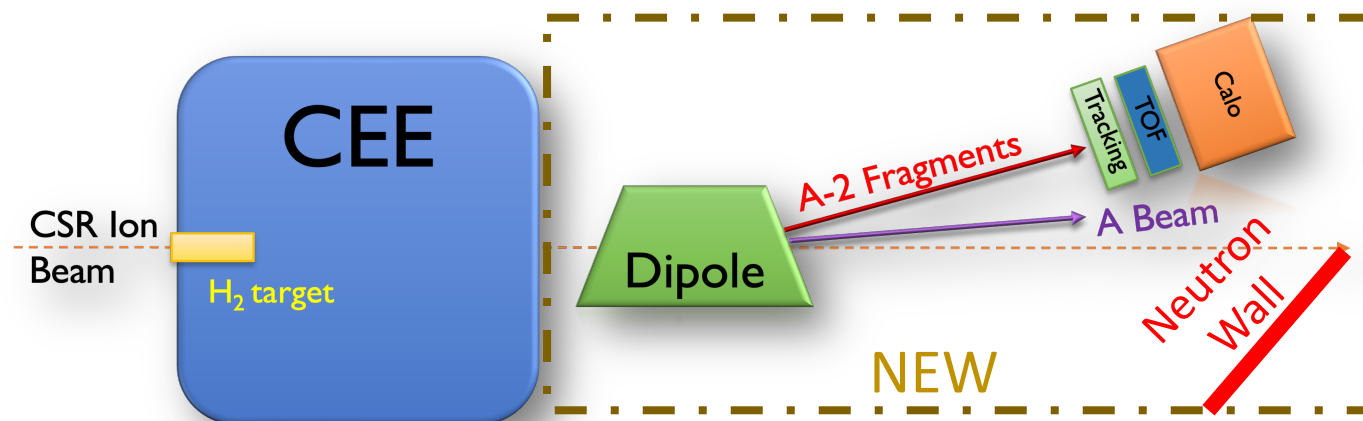
❑ CSR External-Target Experiment (CEE) device under commissioning

❑ Using CEE w/ additional changes/upgrades:

- ✓ Liquid hydrogen (LH2) target
- ✓ Replace ZDC w/ a new detectors for nuclear fragments
- ✓ + new dipole + Neutron wall?

HIRFL-CSR beam

- P : 2.8 GeV
- $^{12}\text{C}^+$: 1 GeV/u
- $^{238}\text{U}^+$: 0.5 GeV/u



THU Students in CEE magnet



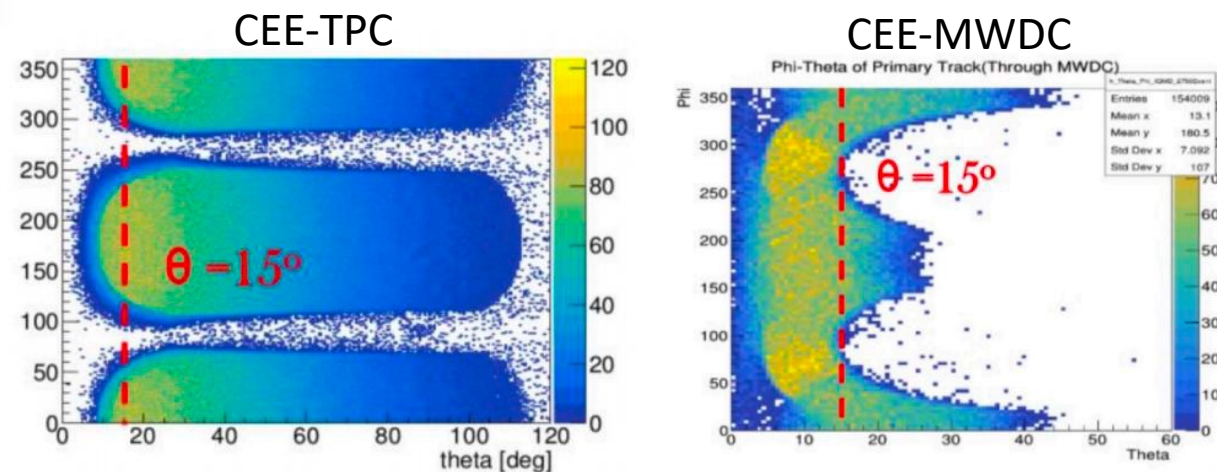
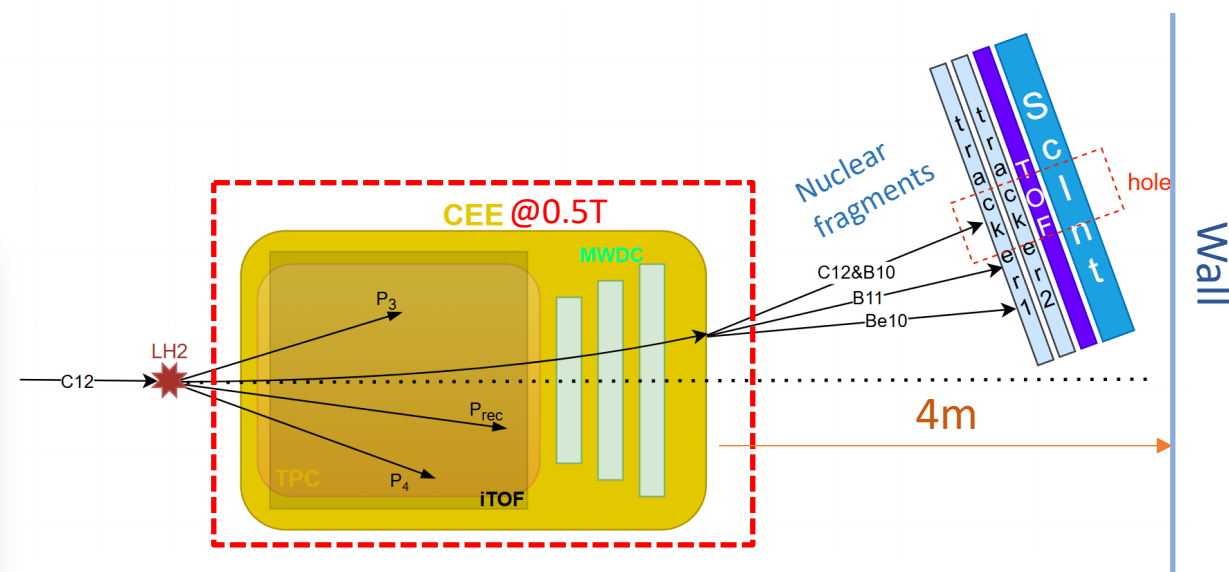
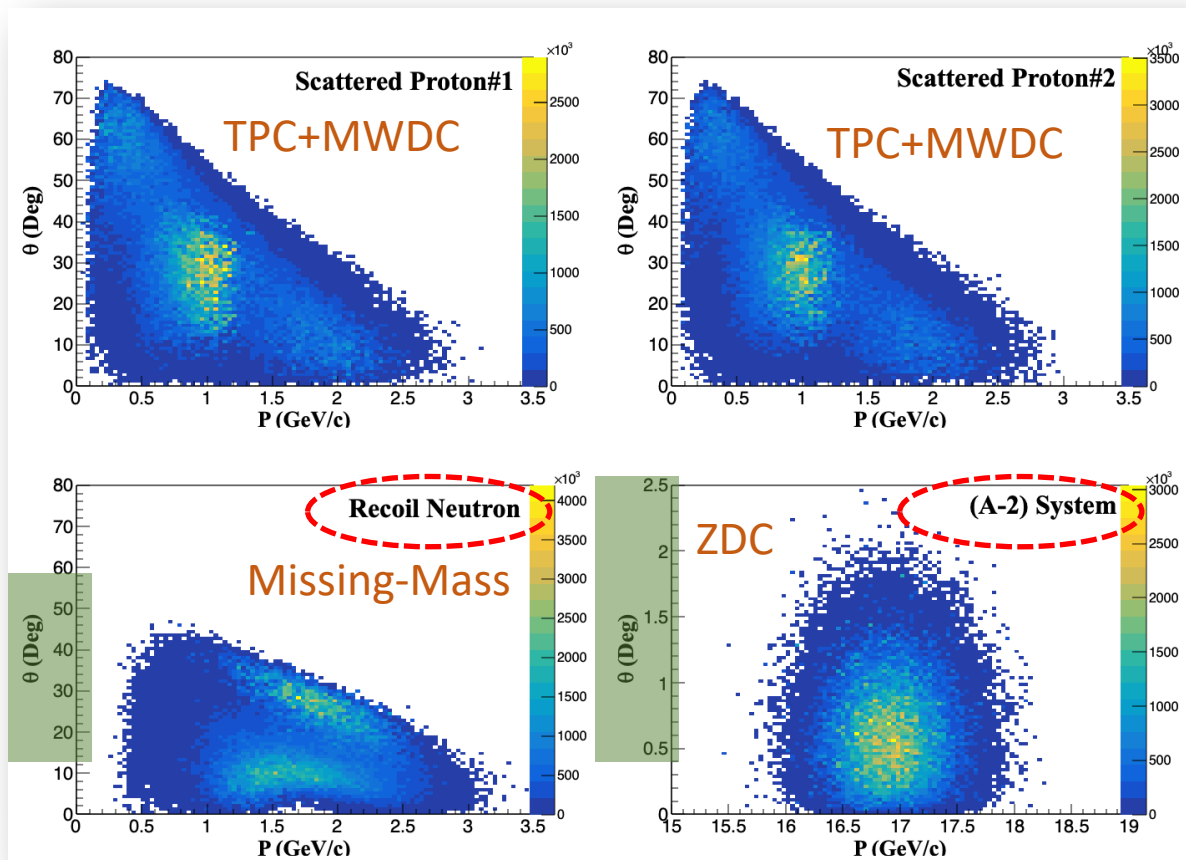
Eli Piasetzky @ IMP
neutron detector



☐ Monte-Carlo simulation of SRC w/ CEE@HIRFL

✓ Protons are within existing CEE detectors

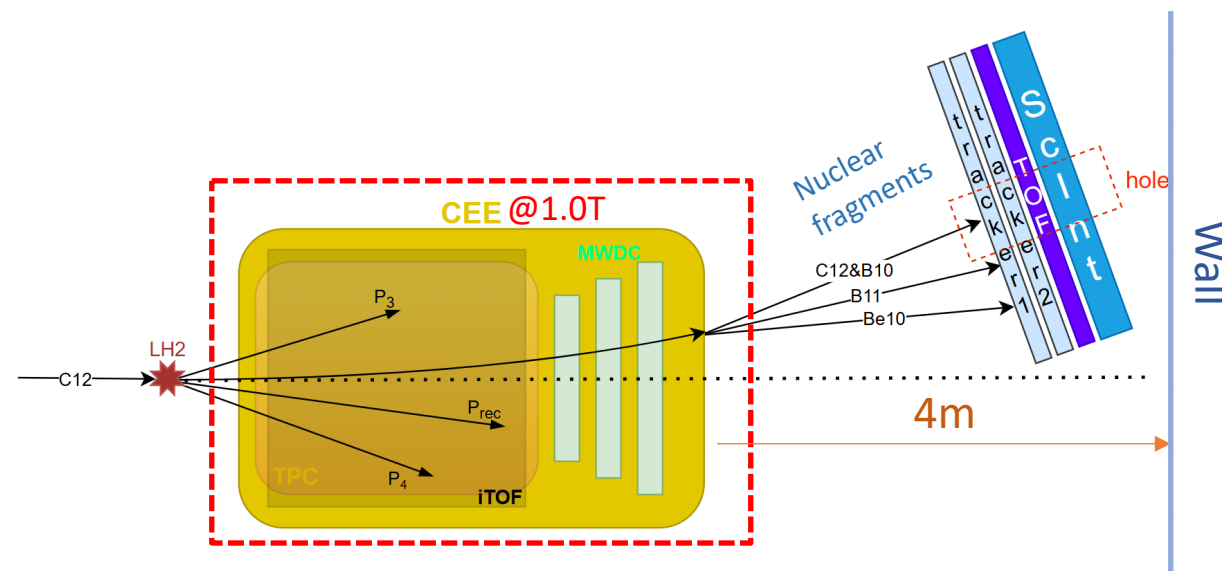
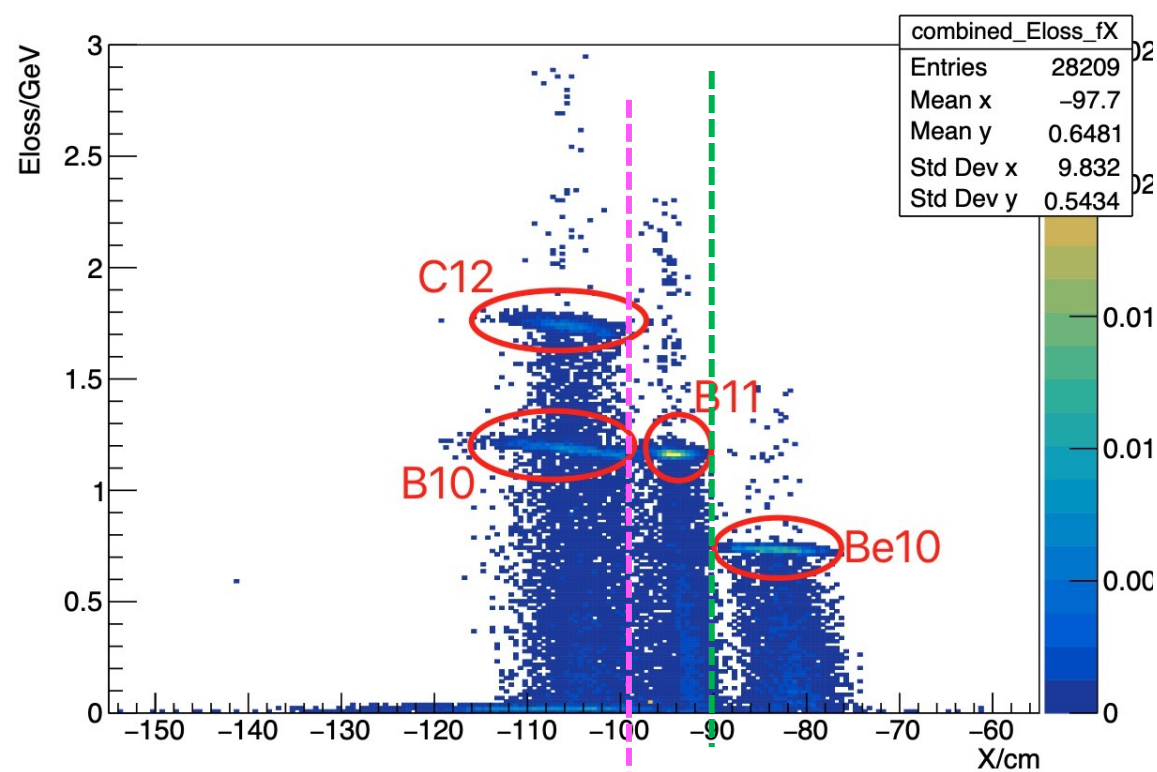
$^{12}\text{C}^+ (p,ppn)^{10}\text{B}^+$



❑ Fragment detection w/ standard CEE setup

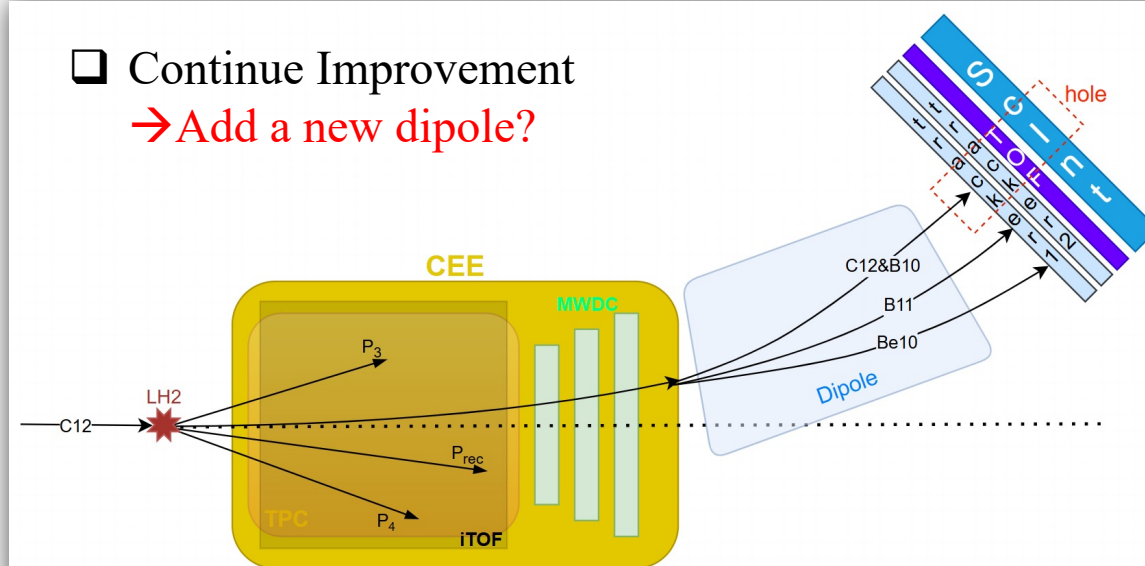
✓ Fragment-Detector at 4m downstream

✓ Increase magnetic field to 1.0T



❑ Continue Improvement

→ Add a new dipole?



❑ CEE will run with **no magnet in 2025**

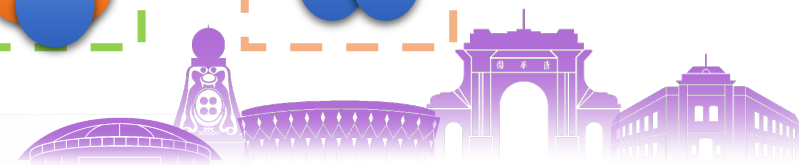
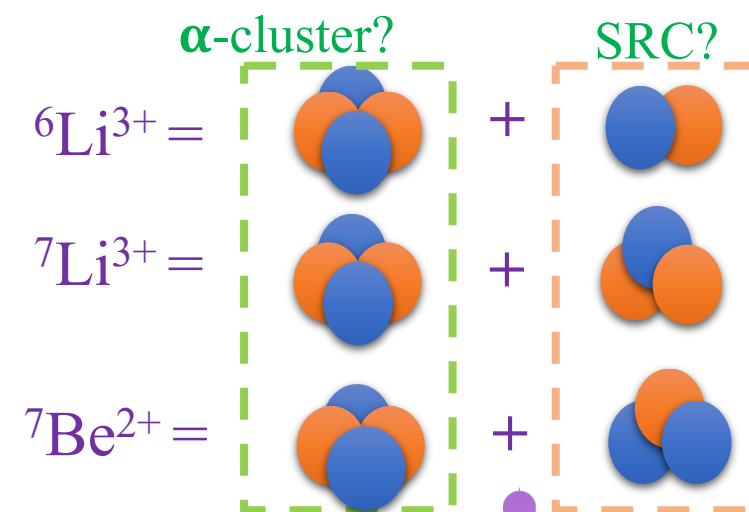
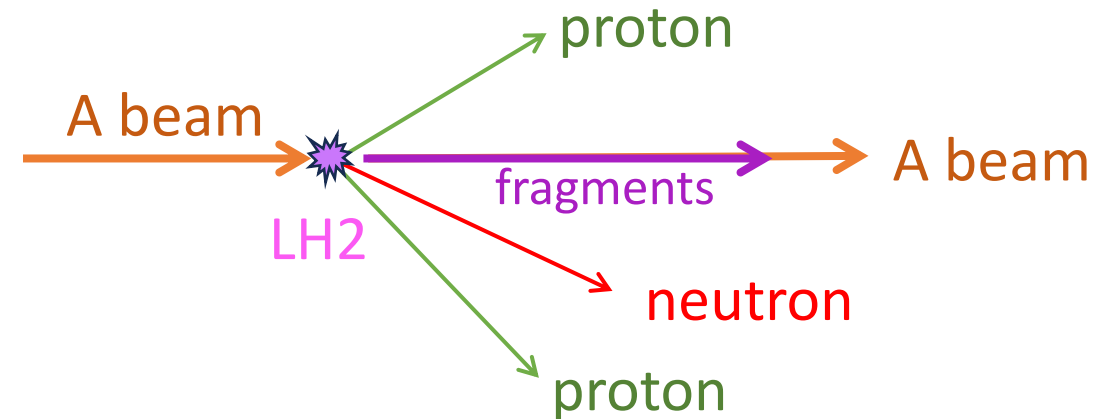
❑ SRC study w/o B-field

- ✓ Measure protons and neutrons (TOF method)
- ✓ Detect fragments (A-1) or (A-2) (suppress FSI)
- ✓ Find high momenta of protons & neutrons

❑ What are needed: Hydrogen target or CH₂ & Neutron detector

❑ Light ions to study SRC in few-body nuclei?

- ✓ α make final-state simpler, but prefer mostly in even-even N=Z nuclei, **or excited states**
- ✓ Alternatively, learn nuclear formation if no intact (A-2) or (A-3) fragments.



❑ High-Intensity Heavy-Ion Accelerator Facility (Huizhou, Guangdong):

- C12, $E=51 \text{ GeV/c}$ (4.25 GeV/c/u) $\rightarrow$ similar to NICA
- $1.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ pps}$ (fast extr.), $4.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ pps}$ (slow extr.) vs. $3.5 \times 10^4 \text{ pps}$ at JINR
- First beam in end of 2025

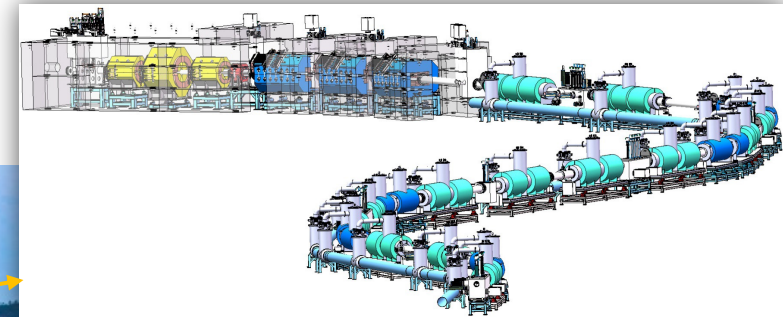
High-Energy Station (HES)



Beam Direction



HRFS



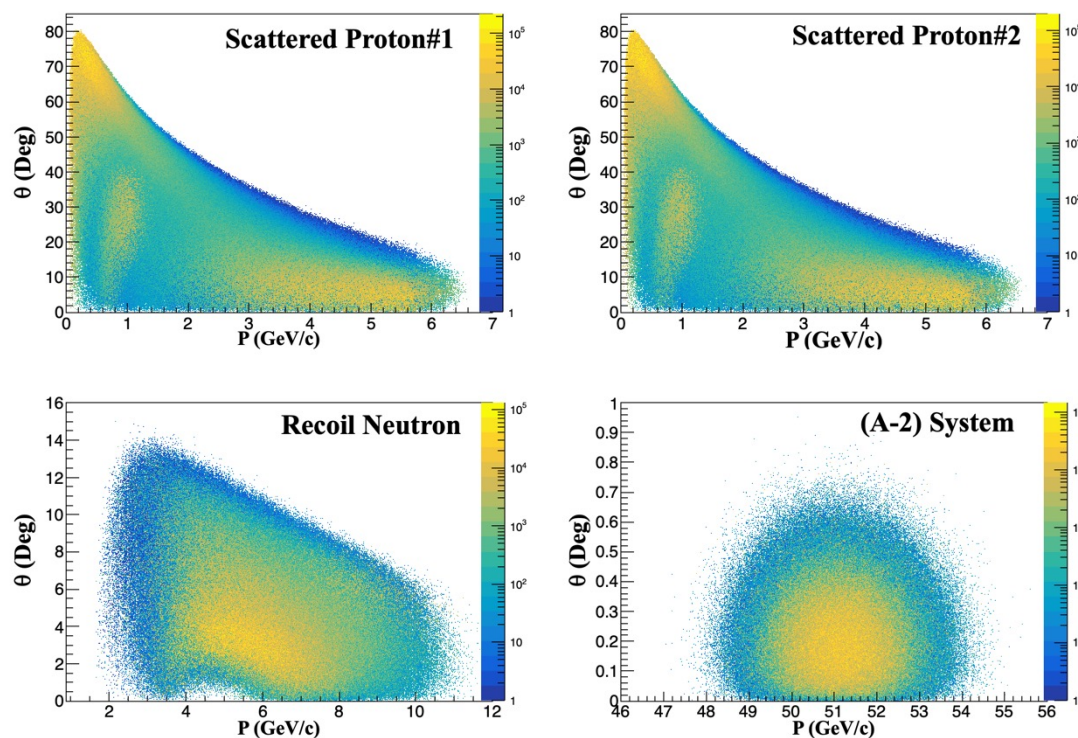
Beam Direction



❑ Precision frontier for SRC in HES:

- Mapping 2N-SRC at all kinematic, **Search 3N-SRC**

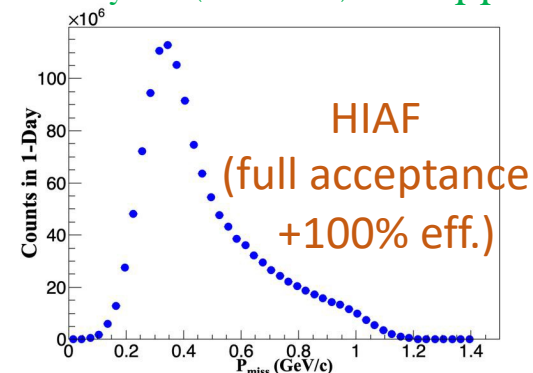
❑ Monte-Carlo Simulation ($^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ at 51 GeV/c)



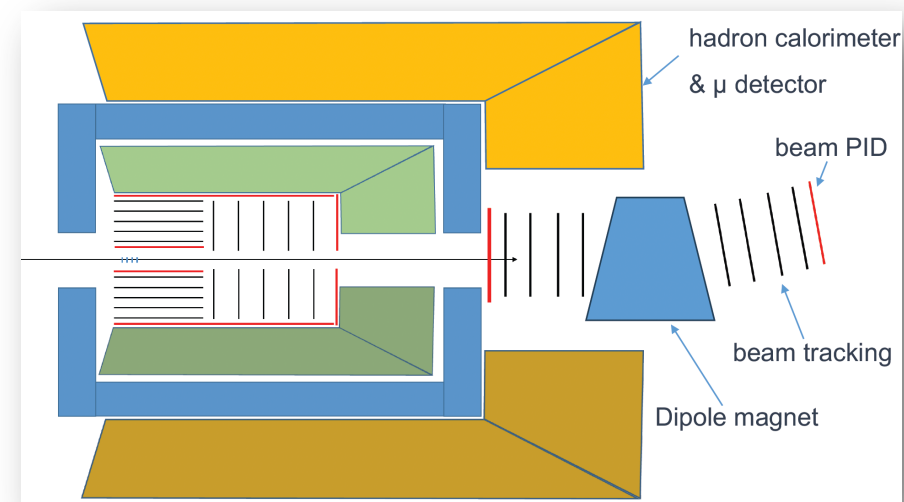
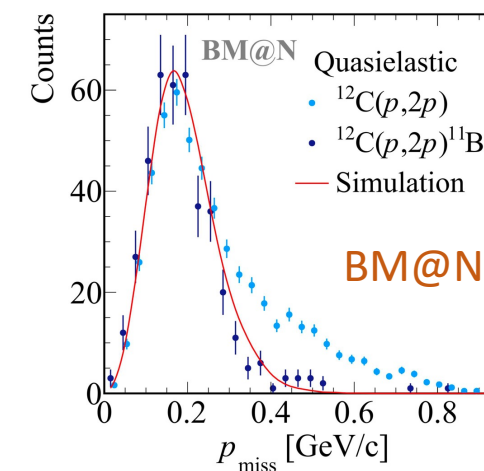
Z. Ye, et. al., Eur. Phys. J. A 60(6), 126 (2024).

❑ Use full-acceptance spectrometer, e.g. H-NS (under discussio)

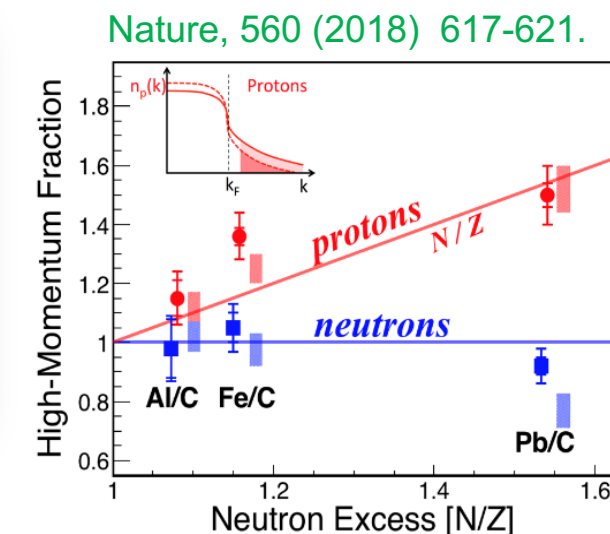
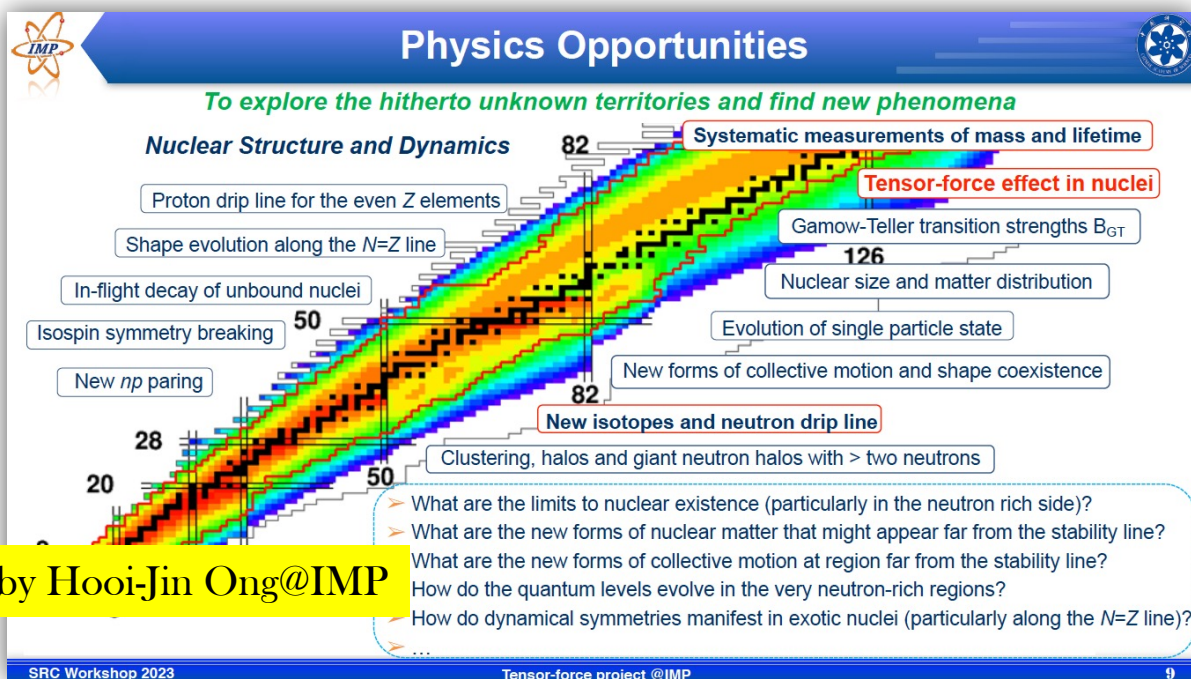
1-day @ $(4.5 \sim 18) \times 10^{11}$ pps



2-week @ 3.5×10^4 pps

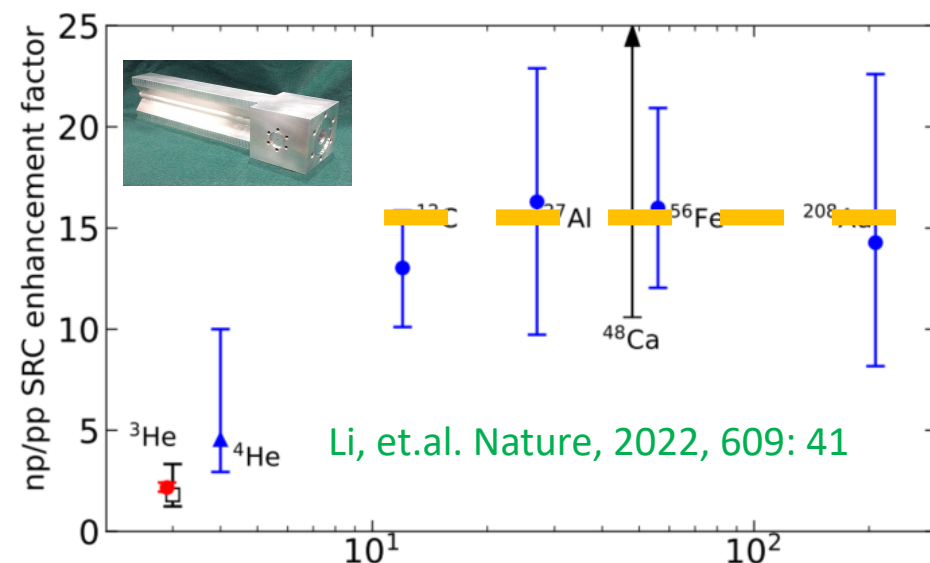


- Radioactive ion beams are produced at HFRS(HIRIBL)



- Study 2N-SRC w/ radioactive isotopes from HIRIBL

- ✓ Light to large neutron-rich nuclei
- ✓ Cannot be done in fixed target experiments

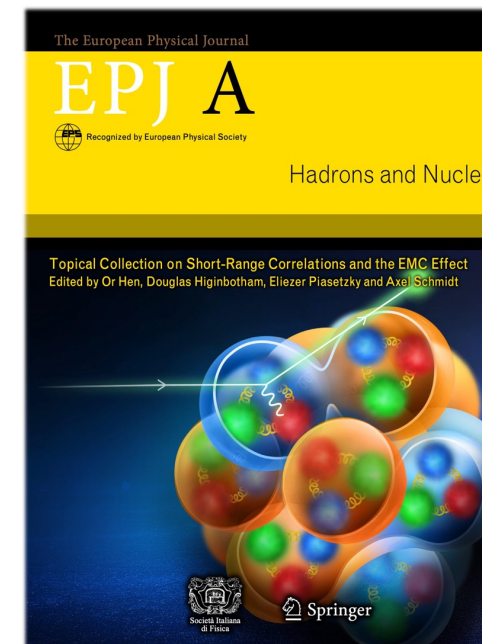


➤ SRC helps us to understand nuclear structure & forces, neutron stars, quarks in nuclei ...

➤ Many progresses made at JLab

- ✓ np-SRC dominated, universal in heavy nuclei, less in light nuclei
- ✓ no 3N-SRC found
- ✓ hard to isolate SRC (mean-field, initial & final state interaction)
- ✓ **NEW**: below-threshold production with photons

Topical issue on short-range correlations and the EMC effect, EPJA (2025) 61:109



➤ SRC study with inverse kinematic (ion beams on hydrogen):

- First in BM@N (JINR) and R3B (GSI)
- with CEE@HIRFL & small upgrades

➤ Precision frontier at HIAF → Mean-Field vs SRC in few-body nuclei, 2N-SRC in neutron-rich isotopes, 3N-SRC ...

➤ Many efforts made to realize SRC programs in China, welcome to join!



Works are supported by NSFC
(12275148 & 12361141822)



Thanks!

谢谢！



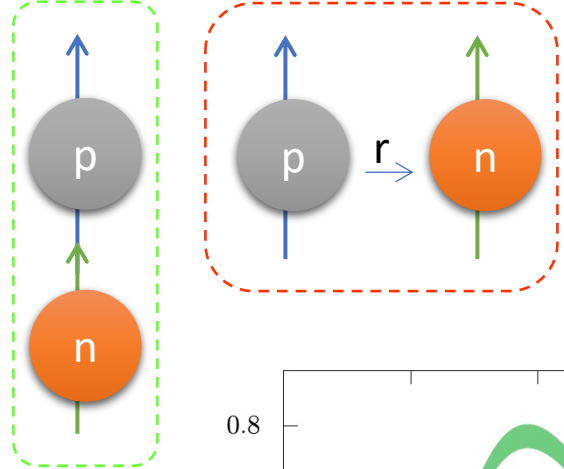
清华大学
Tsinghua University

- Tensor Force is strongly attractive

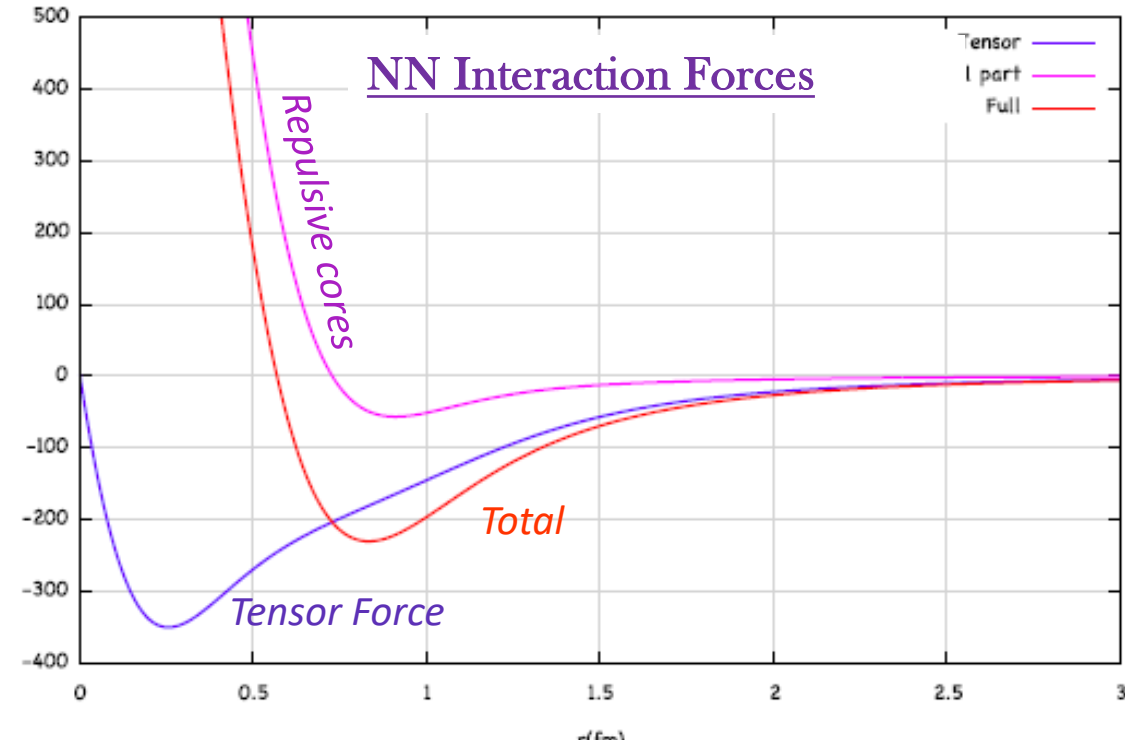
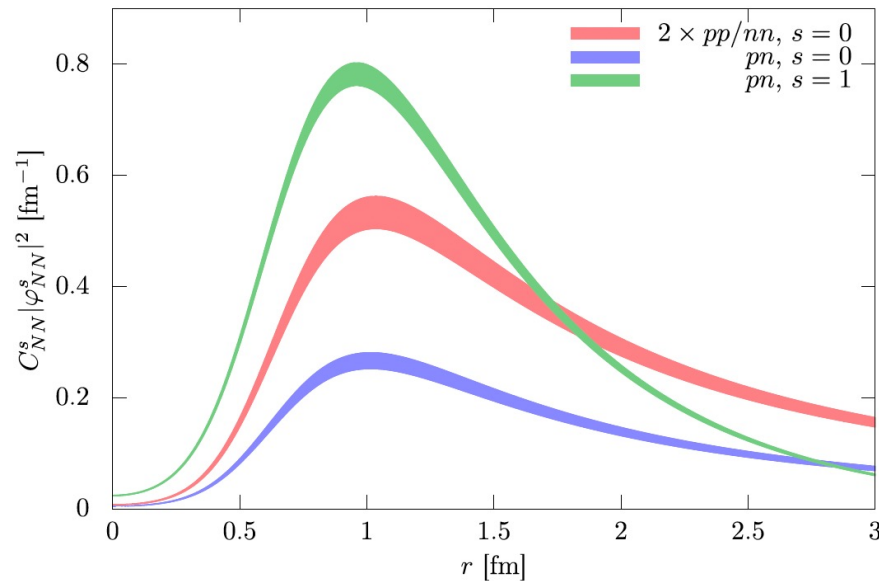
$$-S_{12} = -3(\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \hat{r})(\vec{\sigma}_2 \cdot \hat{r}) + (\vec{\sigma}_1 \cdot \vec{\sigma}_2)$$

$$= -3 \sigma_1 \sigma_2$$

Attractive



$\Rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \text{Repulsive}$



- Tensor force favor neutron-proton pairs

R. Cruz-Torres et al. / Physics Letters B
785 (2018) 304–308

