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A_y^0 Measurement from Quasi-Elastic ${}^3\text{He}^\uparrow(e, e'n)$ Scattering at Jefferson Lab ELENA LONG, University of New Hampshire, JEFFERSON LAB HALL A COLLABORATION — Due to the lack of free neutron targets, studies of the structure of the neutron are typically made by scattering electrons from either ${}^2\text{H}$ or ${}^3\text{He}$ targets. In order to extract useful neutron information from a ${}^3\text{He}$ target, one must first understand how the neutron in a ${}^3\text{He}$ system differs from a free neutron by taking into account nuclear effects such as final state interactions and meson exchange currents. The target single spin asymmetry A_y^0 is an ideal probe of such effects, as any deviation from zero indicates effects beyond plane wave impulse approximation. When nuclear effects within the ${}^3\text{He}$ wave function are taken into account, calculations show that this asymmetry can become large ($> 50\%$). New measurements of the target single spin asymmetry A_y^0 were made at Jefferson Lab using the quasi-elastic ${}^3\text{He}^\uparrow(e, e'n)$ reaction. The measured asymmetry decreases by over two orders of magnitude, from $> 70\%$ at $Q^2 = 0.1 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$ to nearly zero at $Q^2 = 1 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$, providing evidence of the dominance and fall-off of nuclear effects when studying neutron structure by electron scattering from ${}^3\text{He}$. Details of the measurement will be presented.

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