

# **Polarization transfer in ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{e}, e'\vec{p}){}^3\text{H}$**

## **Is the ratio $G_{Ep}/G_{Mp}$ modified in medium ?**

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work done in collaboration with

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## Polarization transfer & nucleon form factors

- in  $\vec{e} + p \rightarrow e + \vec{p}$

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also sensitive to the ratio  $G_E/G_M$ .
- $A(\vec{e}, e' \vec{p})$  measurements may provide information on possible medium modifications of the proton form factors

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  - quenching of the quasielastic longitudinal response (violation of the Coulomb sum rule)
- ▷ No compelling evidence of medium modifications
- ▷ Modifications strongly constrained by  $y$ -scaling analysis of inclusive data

## ${}^4\text{He}(\vec{e}, e'\vec{p}){}^3\text{H}$

- Experiments at Mainz and JLab have measured

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- Analysis inherently model dependent. Calculations carried out within different approaches, including correlations, two-body currents and full final state interactions (FSI), needed.

## Summary of our theoretical approach

▷ realistic variational bound state wf's (A18 + UIX Hamiltonian)

▷ final state written in the form

$$\psi_{\mathbf{k}\sigma;\sigma_3}^{(-)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{\mathbf{P}} (-)^{\mathbf{P}} \left[ \eta_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{(-)}(i; p) \phi_{\sigma_3}(jkl; {}^3\text{H}) + \eta_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{(-)}(i; n) \phi_{\sigma_3}(jkl; {}^3\text{He}) \right]$$

▷  $\eta_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}^{(-)}(i; p/n)$  obtained from the optical potential

$$v_T^{\text{opt}} = [v^c(r; E) + (4T - 3)v^{c\tau}(r; E)] + [v^b(r; E) + (4T - 3)v^{b\tau}(r; E)] \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{s}$$

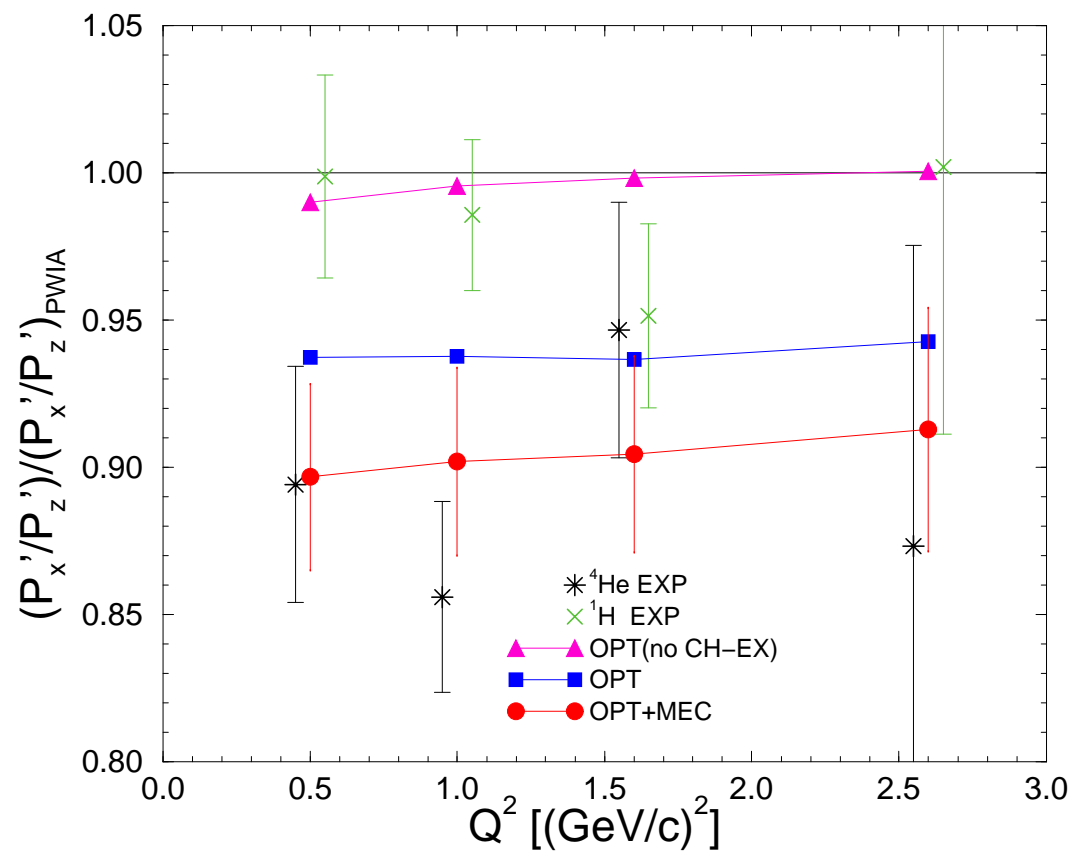
determined by  $p + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow p + {}^3\text{He}$  and  $p + {}^3\text{H} \rightarrow n + {}^3\text{He}$  data

▷ one- and two-body terms included in the em current operator

▷ matrix elements  $\langle \psi_{\mathbf{k}\sigma;\sigma_3}^{(-)} | j^\mu | {}^4\text{He} \rangle$  computed using Monte Carlo

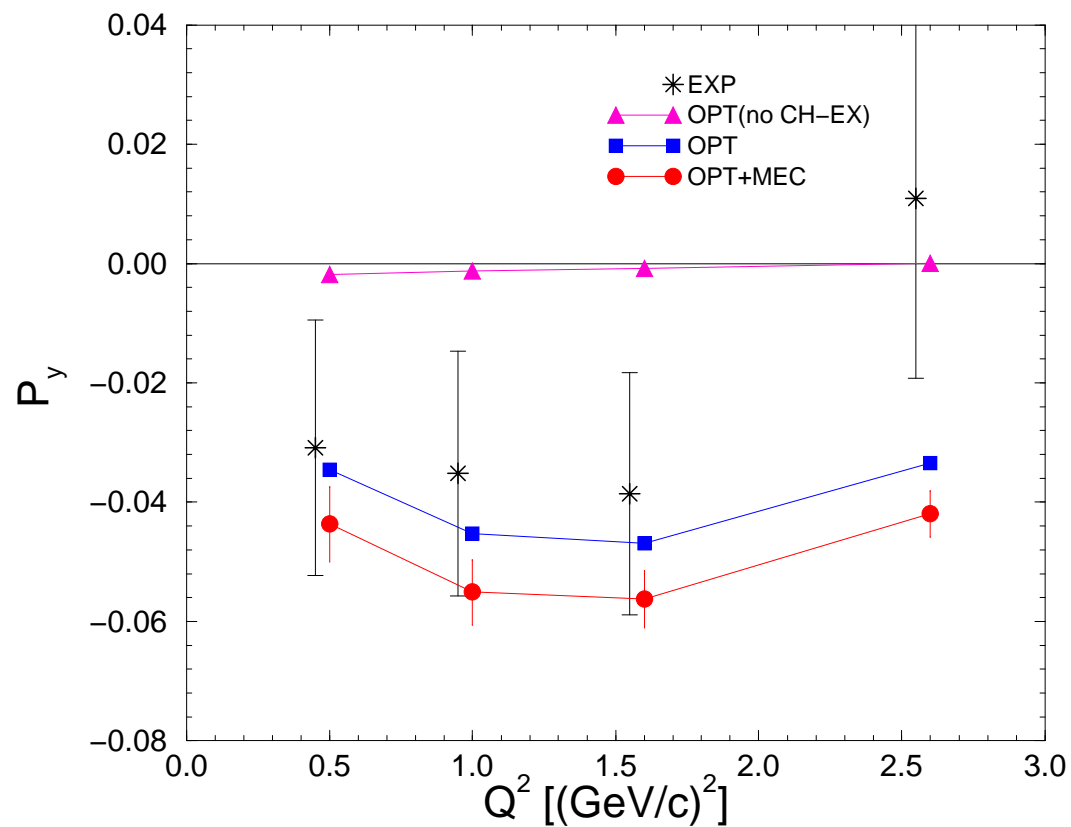
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- $Q^2$ -dependence of the induced polarization  $P_y$



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- Within our model **no in-medium modification of the proton electromagnetic form factors is needed** to reproduce the experimental data.
- Our results support the conclusions of the analyses of the Coulomb sum rule in few-nucleon systems, showing that there is no missing longitudinal strength when the free-space proton form factor is used.