

Probing high-momentum protons and neutrons in neutron-rich nuclei

M. Duer et al. (CLAS), Nature **560**, 617 (2018).

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1. High energy particles are used to probe into the structure of nuclei. Why use electrons, and not e.g. protons? (**Robert**)
2. Why use the fermi momentum to distinguish between high and low momentum? (**Shiv**)
3. Why are ^{12}C , ^{27}Al , ^{56}Fe and ^{208}Pb nuclei used as targets? (**Irin**)
4. How are the neutrons detected in the CLAS detector? Are neutron cross-sections measured? Are deuterons detected? (**Taya**)
5. What is the EMC effect? (**Mamun**)
6. What is the take away physics message from Fig.2 and Fig.3? (**Joey**)
7. What is measured in the experiment and how could neutron-proton pairs be related, if at all? How does this relate to the definition of SRC in the paper? What is the difference between SRC's defined in the paper and the usual definition of final state interaction? (**Som**)
8. Do the authors give an explanation for the occurrence of SRC's? (**Mahesh**)

Possible additional reference:

O. Hen, G. A. Miller, E. Piasetzky, and L. B. Weinstein, Rev. Mod. Phys. **89**, 045002 (2017)