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PHYSICS I

ELECTRONICS EXPERIMENTS COMMITTEE

To : Members of the Electronics Experiments Committee

From: Allaby et al,
Binon et al

Re : Measurement of the Proton - Froton Elastic Differential Cross Section

between |t| = 1 and |t| = 6.5 GeV² at 19.2 GeV/c Incident Momentum

A recent experiment²) has shown the existence of a diffraction-like structure in elastic proton - proton scattering between 8 and 12 GeV/c. The structure exhibited itself by an oscillatory behaviour, as demonstrated in Fig. 1

In our present experiment (S61, beam s_4) we have measured elastic proton-proton scattering between |t| = 0.1 and |t| = 2.0 GeV², both at 19.2 GeV/c and 21.1 GeV/c incoming momentum. These data extend appreciably beyond the existing data²), which end essentially at |t| = 0.8 GeV². The 21.1 GeV/c data have been plotted in Fig. 1, under the reference Allaby and Binon. The 19.2 GeV/c are very similar but have not been plotted in order to avoid confusion. The figure suggests that there must be considerable structure for the new data to join on to the existing data near $\sin \Theta = 1$

The type of behaviour exhibited here finds its simplest explanation in optical or diffraction models. A promising version of a diffraction model is one of Durand and Lipes, who elaborated on previous ideas of Wu and Yang and Chou and Yang and In this model one starts with a protonic matter distribution very similar to the charge distribution found in electron-proton scattering. The absorption taking place when two of these matter distributions pass through each other results in an elastic angular distribution resembling the one shown in Fig. 1 at 12 GeV/c. It is possible, and Fig. 1 suggests it, that the diffraction-like structure becomes more prominent with increasing energy. Hence an accurate measurement at as high an energy as possible seems to be necessary

