LC dynamics and EMC effects in the extraction of F2n

Misak Sargsian Florida International University



High X, Oct-13-15, 2010 Jefferson Lab, Newport News, VA

Deuteron Target for Extracting F2n

- Reliable model for calculating inclusive d(e,e')x cross section
- deuteron consists of proton and neutron
- motion of the nucleons in the deuteron
- DIS interaction off the moving nucleon
- Modification of the nucleon structure
- Nonnucleonic Degrees of Freedom

Ligh Cone Approach

Natural Approach for Calculating Deep Inelastic Scattering off the nuclei

- partons themselves are defined in LC or infinite momentum frame

 If one assumes that nucleus consists of nucleons only , then light-cone approximation allows to conserve both Baryon and Momentum sum rules

Ligh Cone Approach

 this means that the nuclear density matrix should the satisfy following two sum rules

$$\int \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t = 1$$

$$\int \alpha \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t = 1$$

LC model Frankfurt Strikman, PR81

$$\rho_{lc} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2 + k^2} |\psi_D(k)|^2}{(2 - \alpha)}$$

$$k = \sqrt{\left(\frac{m^2 + p_t^2}{\alpha(2 - \alpha)} - m^2\right)}$$

- It is possible to satisfy only the Baryon sum rule

$$\int \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t = 1$$

$$\int \alpha \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t < 1$$

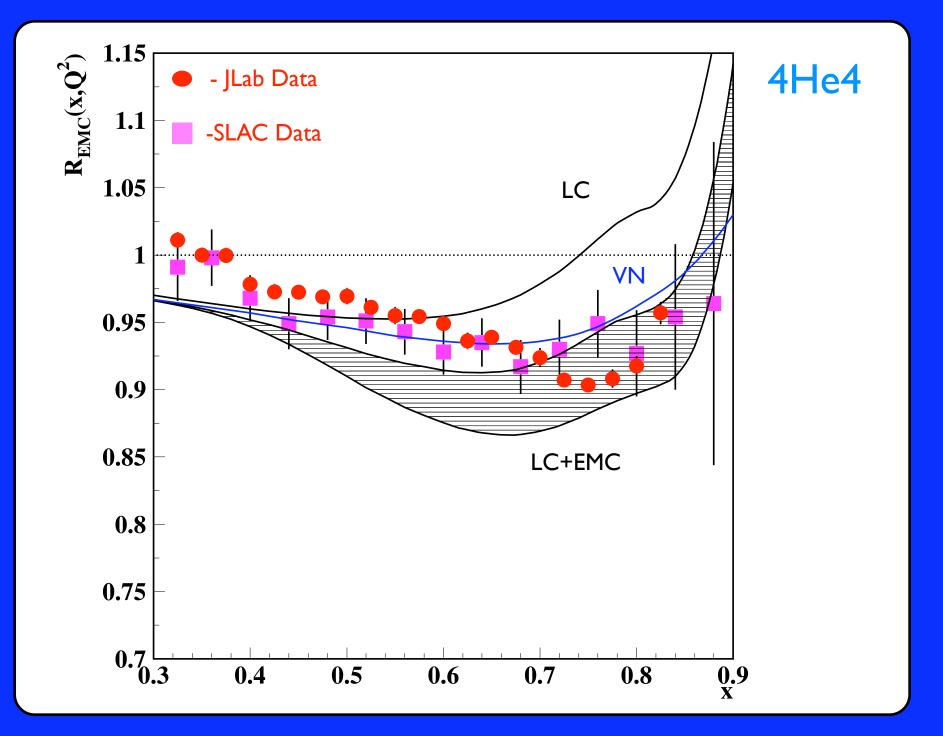
$$\rho(\alpha, p_t) = \frac{M_D |\psi_D(p)|^2}{2(m_D - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2})}$$

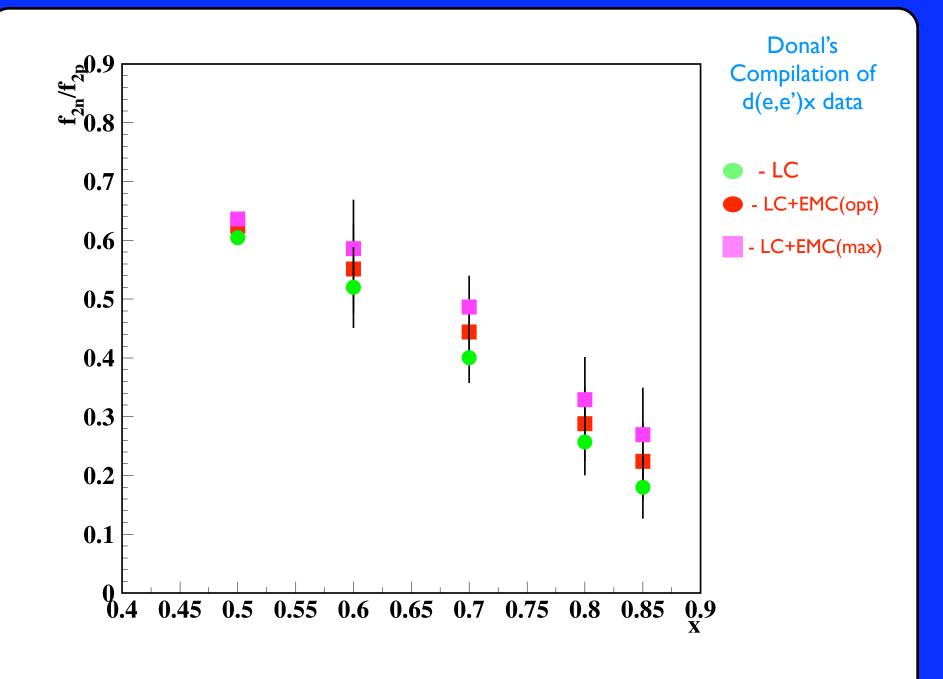
F2 and momentum sum rule

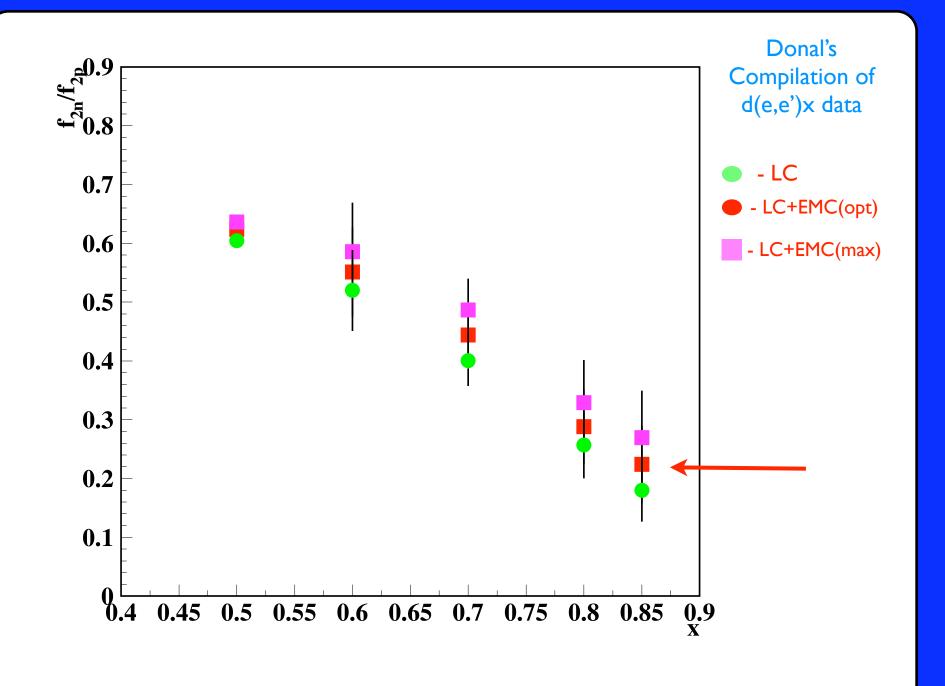
$$F_{2A} = \sum_{N=1}^{A} \int_{x}^{A} F_{2N}(\frac{x}{\alpha}) \cdot \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t$$

$$F_{2N} \sim (1 - \frac{x}{\alpha})^{-n}$$

violation of one of the sum rules imitates EMC effect







Some Conclusion and Outlook

- Understanding EMC effect is essential for F2n

Using EMC data for lightest nuclei for which realistic wave functions are known could allow to confine the EMC models that can be used as an input for extraction F2n