# LC dynamics and EMC effects in the extraction of F2n

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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

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

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

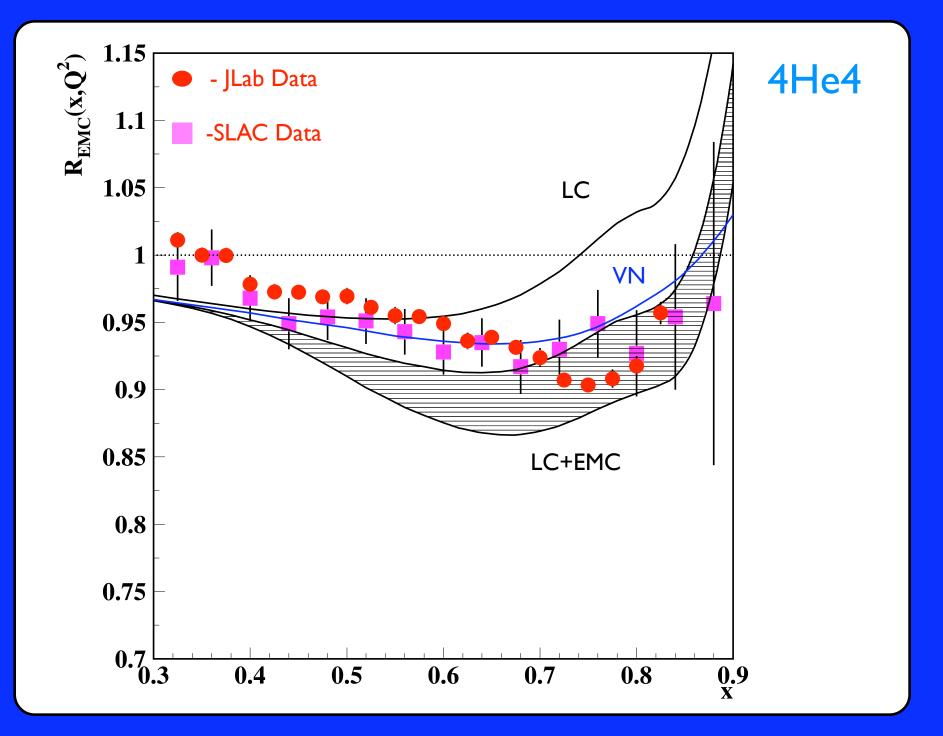
$$\rho(\alpha, p_t) = \frac{M_D |\psi_D(p)|^2}{2(m_D - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2})}$$

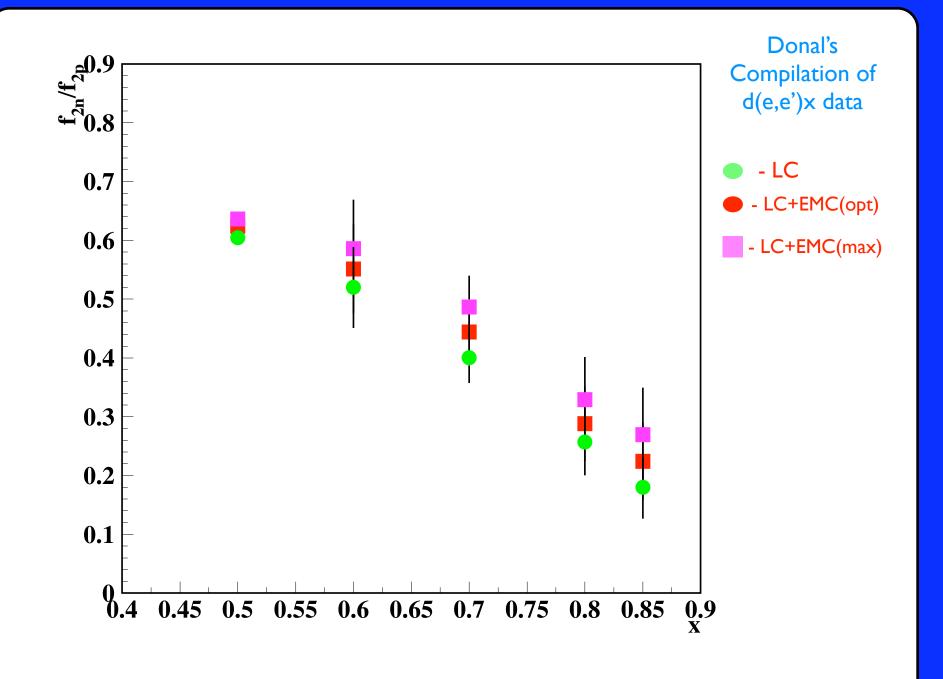
# F2 and momentum sum rule

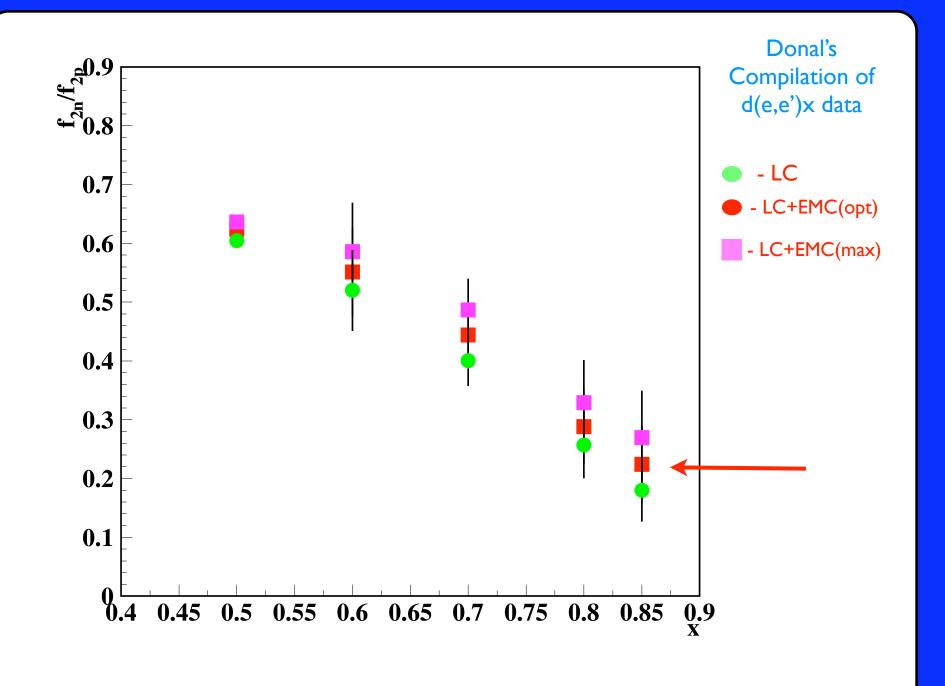
$$F_{2A} = \sum_{N=1}^{A} \int_{x}^{A} F_{2N}(\frac{x}{\alpha}) \cdot \rho(\alpha, p_t) \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha} d^2 p_t$$

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

## 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