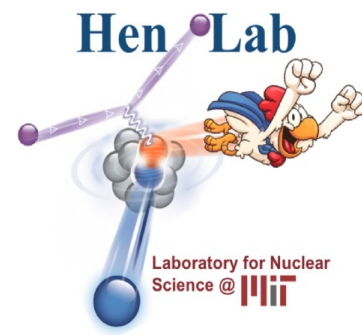




Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology

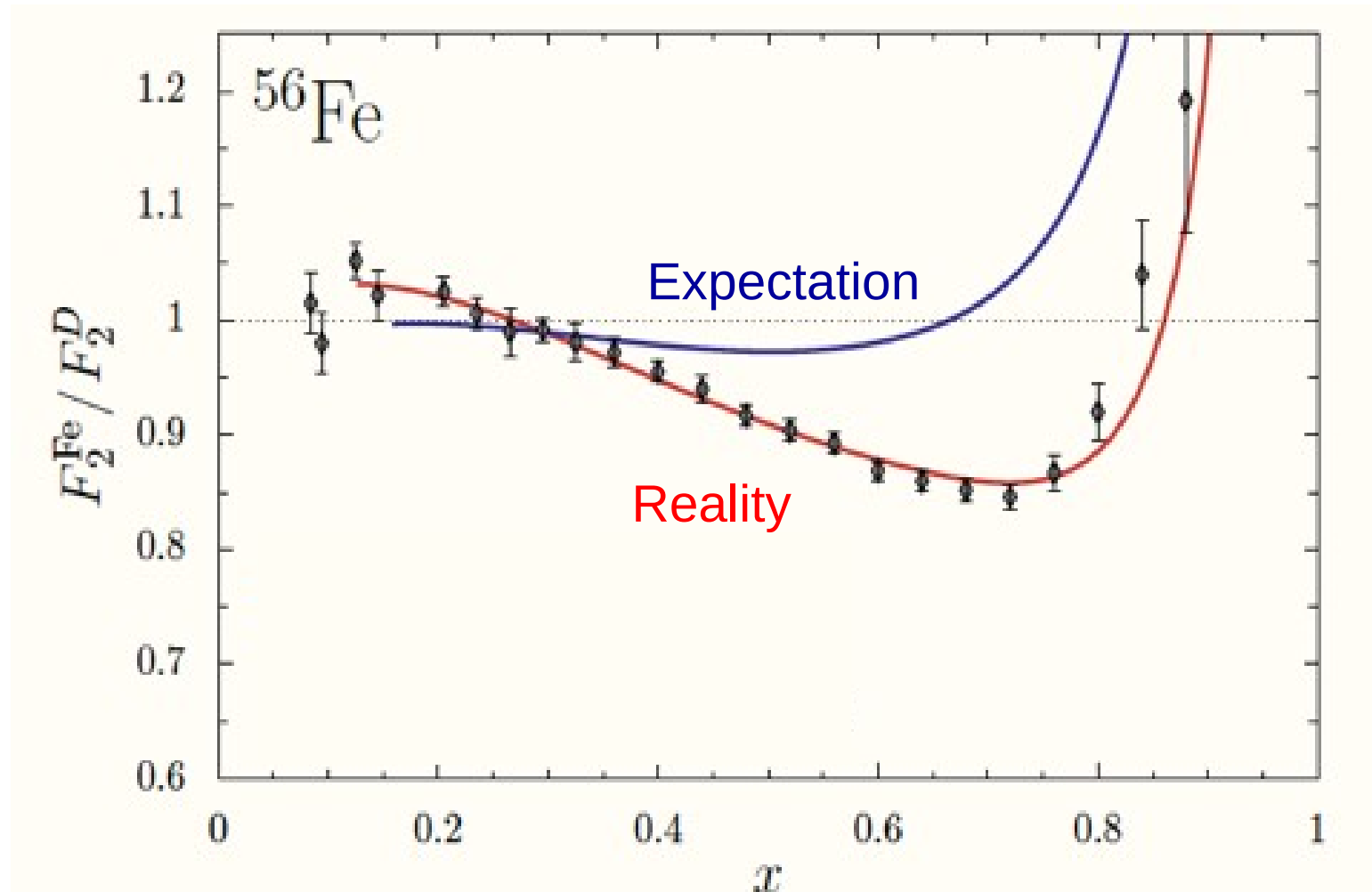


Isospin Dependence of the EMC Effect and Short-Range Correlations

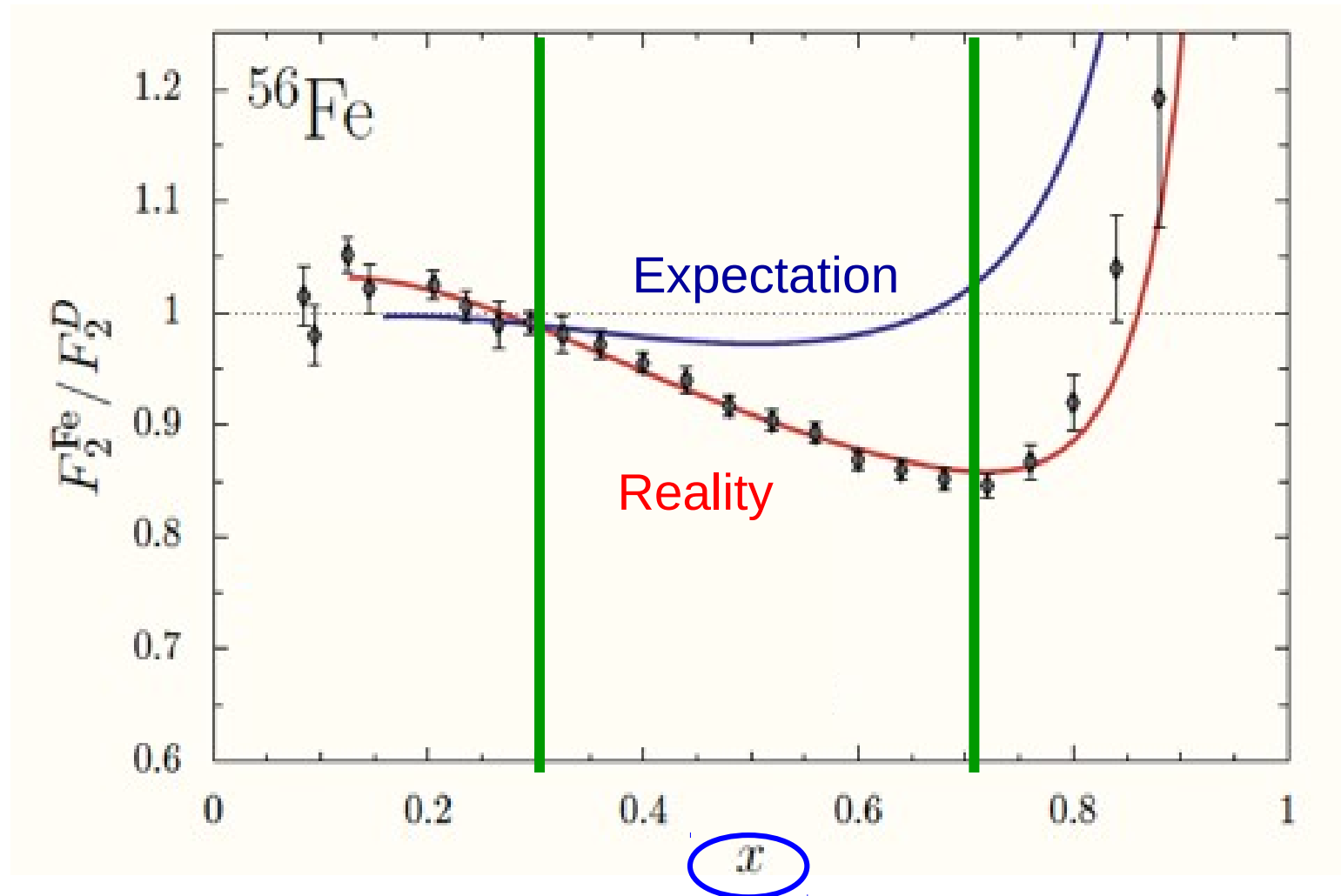
Barak Schmookler

MIT

Deep Inelastic Scattering and the EMC Effect

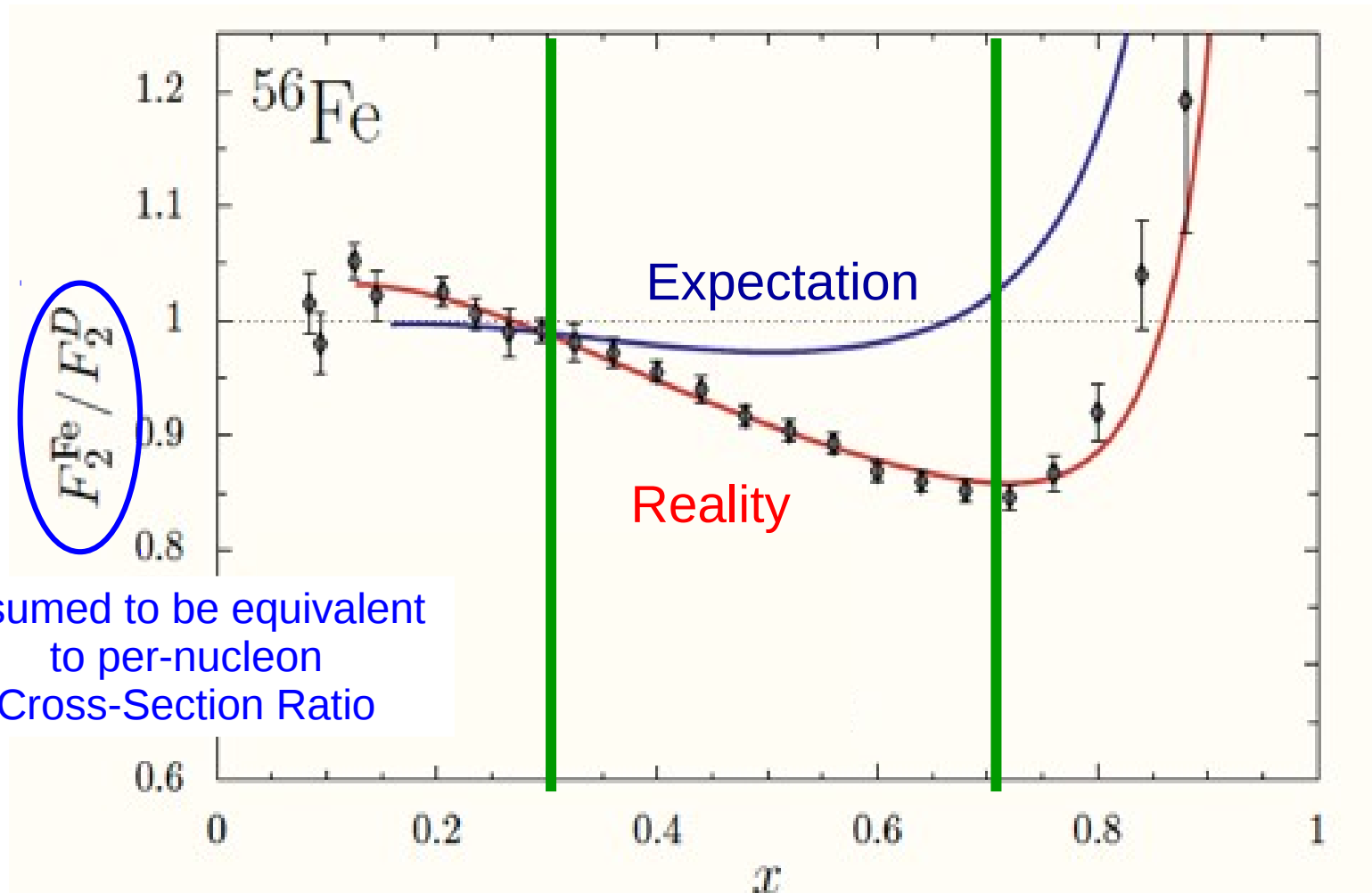


Deep Inelastic Scattering and the EMC Effect

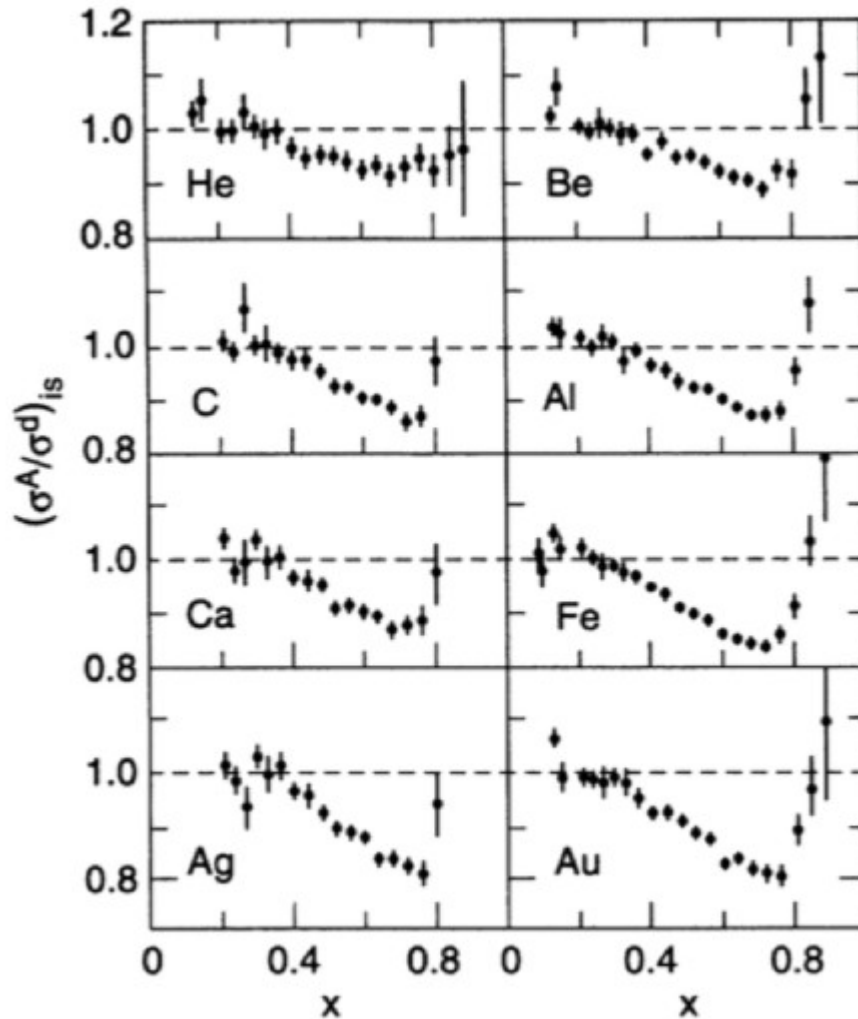


Momentum Fraction
of Struck Quark

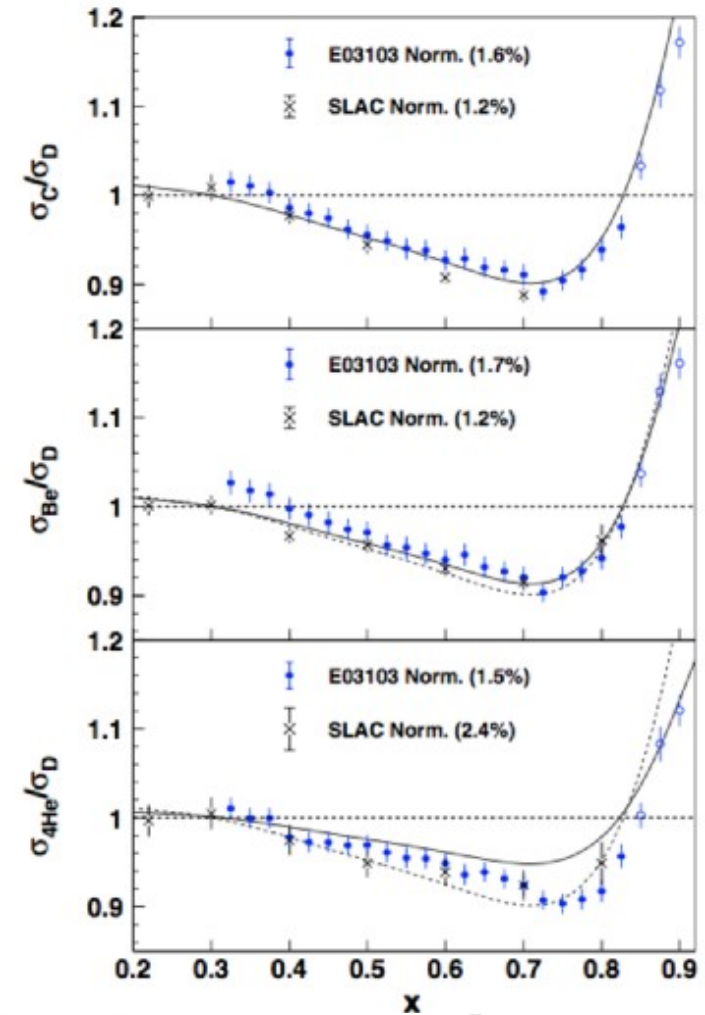
Deep Inelastic Scattering and the EMC Effect



The EMC Effect: Universal Nuclear Effect

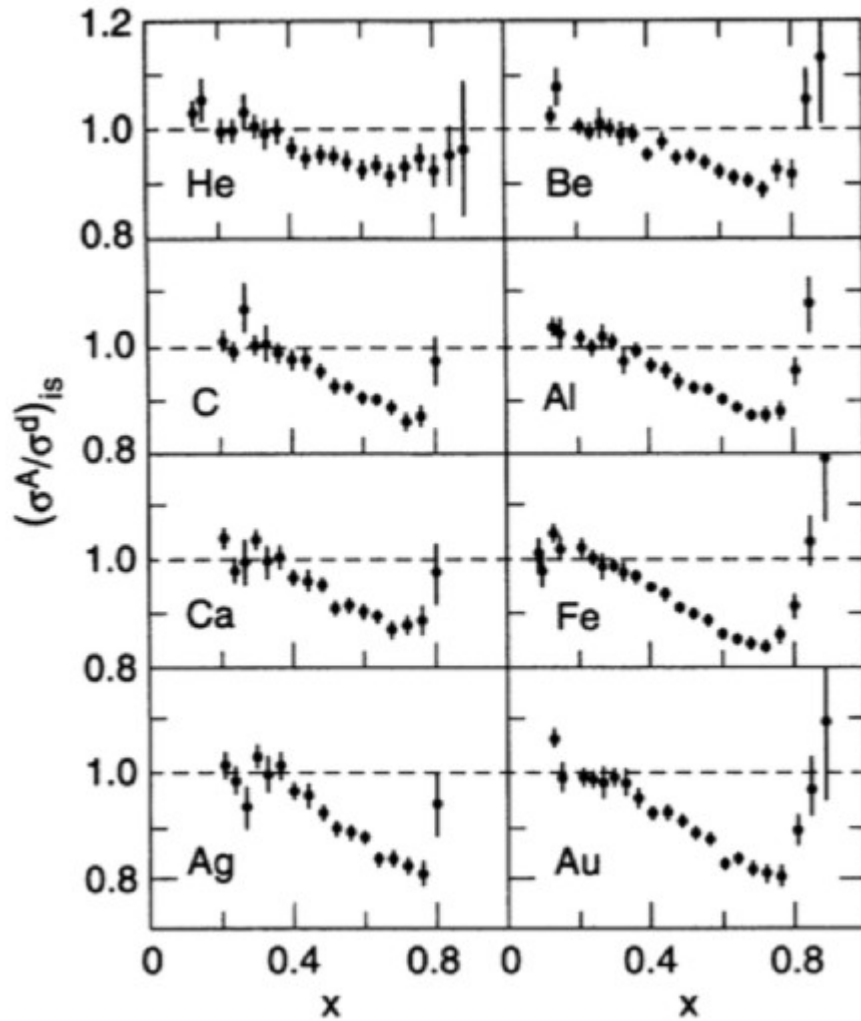


J. Gomez et al., Phys. Rev. D **49**, 4348 (1994).

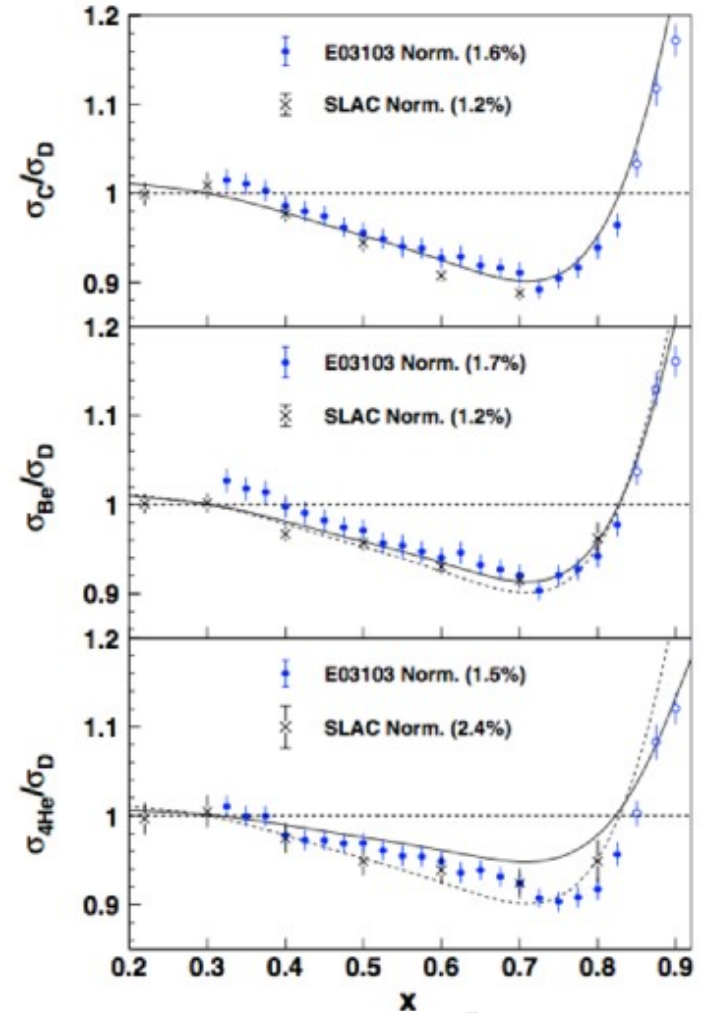


J. Seely et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 202301 (2009).

The EMC Effect: Universal Nuclear Effect

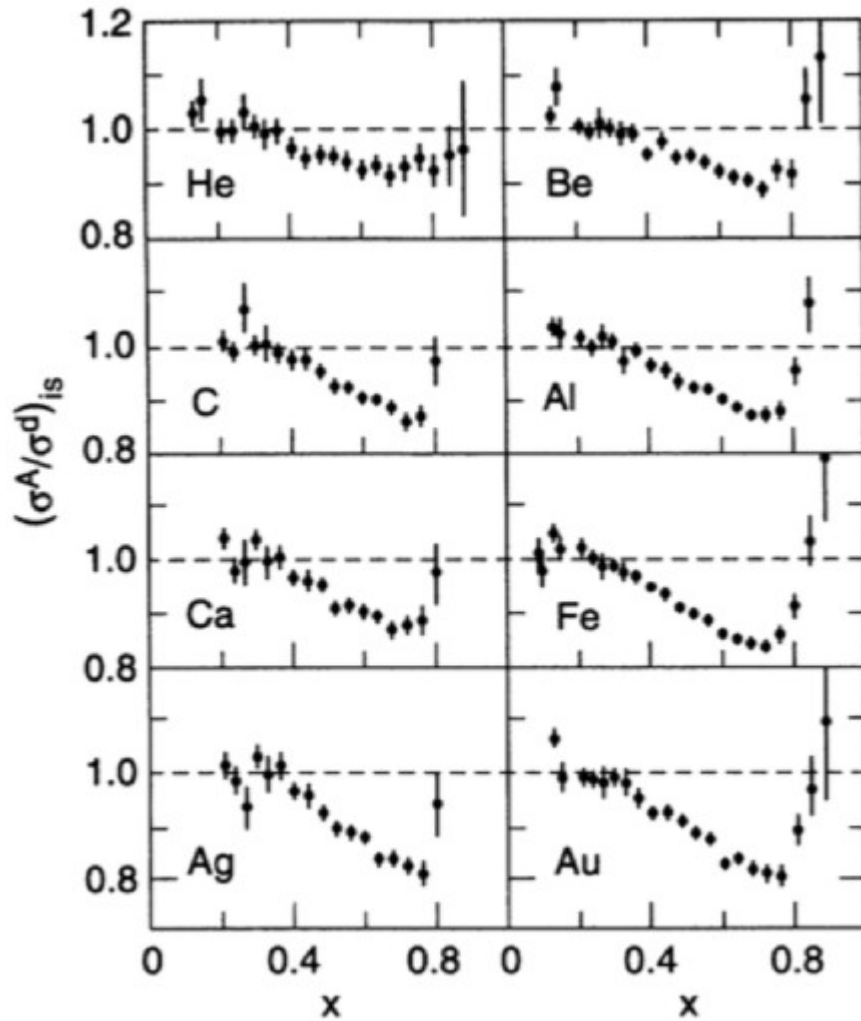


J. Gomez et al., Phys. Rev. D **49**, 4348 (1994).

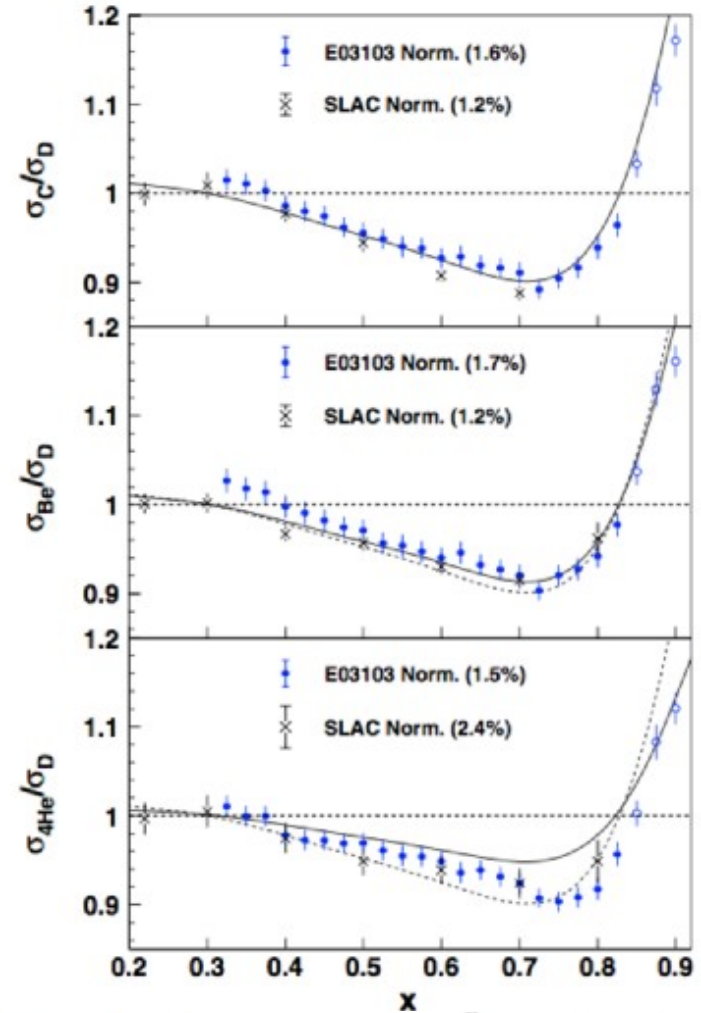


J. Seely et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 202301 (2009).

The EMC Effect: Universal Nuclear Effect



J. Gomez et al., Phys. Rev. D **49**, 4348 (1994).

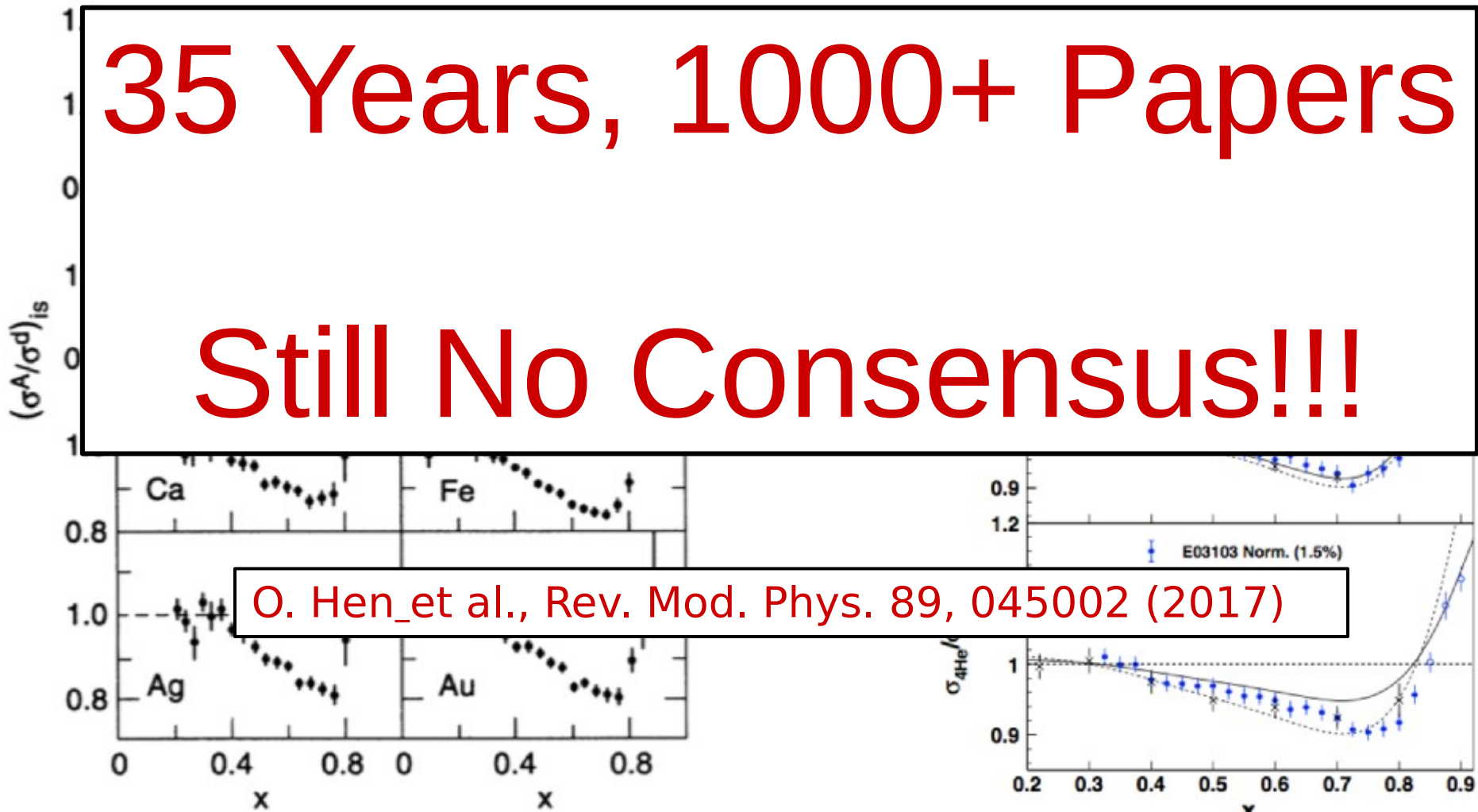


J. Seely et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 202301 (2009).

The EMC Effect: Universal Nuclear Effect

35 Years, 1000+ Papers

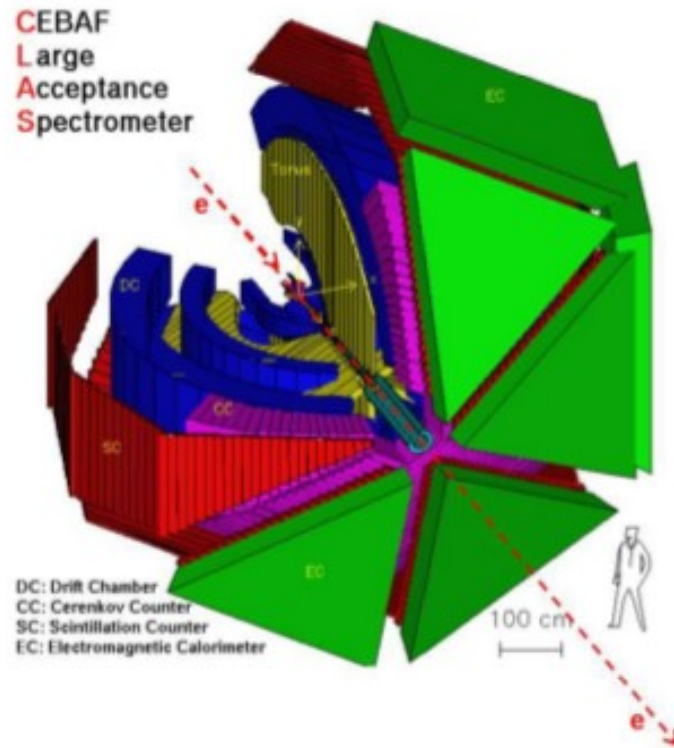
Still No Consensus!!!



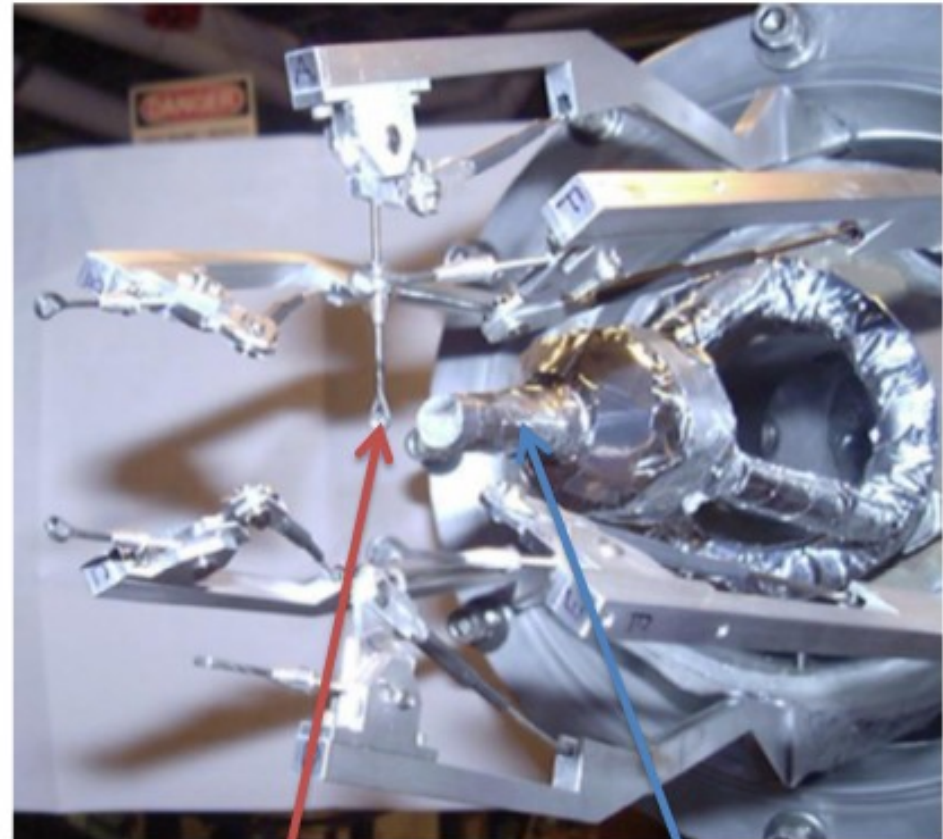
J. Gomez et al., Phys. Rev. D **49**, 4348 (1994).

J. Seely et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 202301 (2009).

Study (e,e') Data using CLAS6 Detector



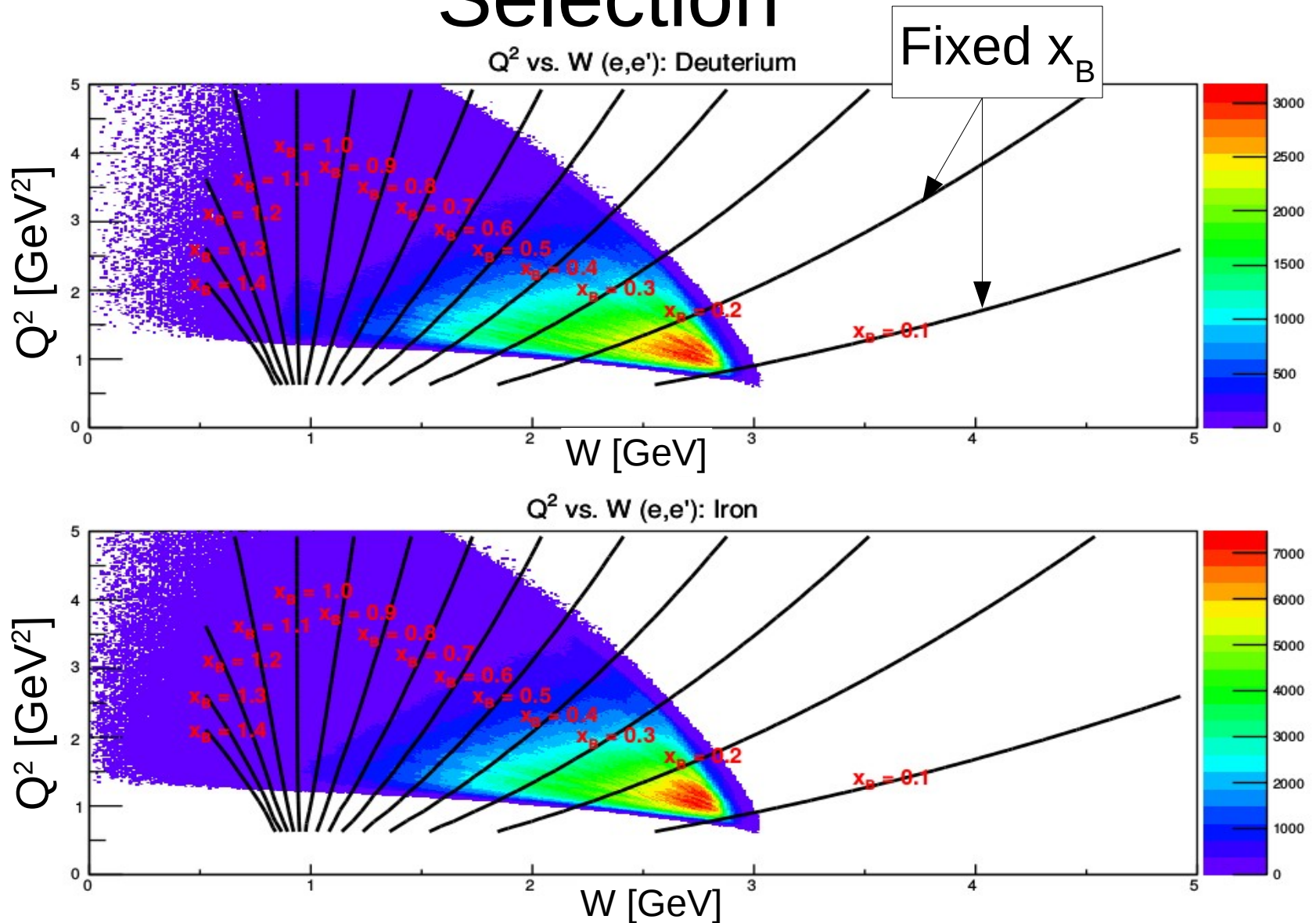
EG2C Dataset



Nuclear Target

Liquid Hydrogen
or Deuterium

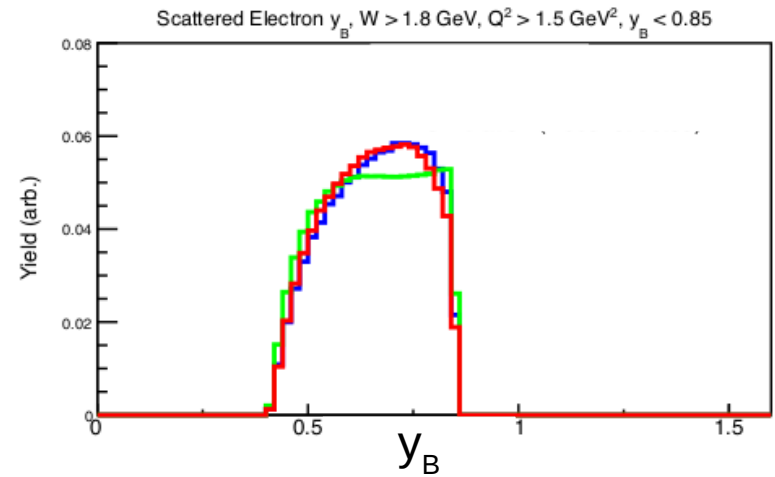
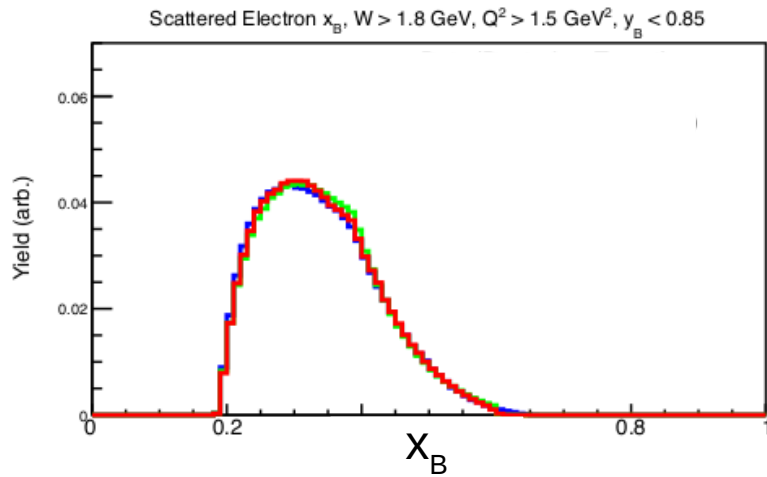
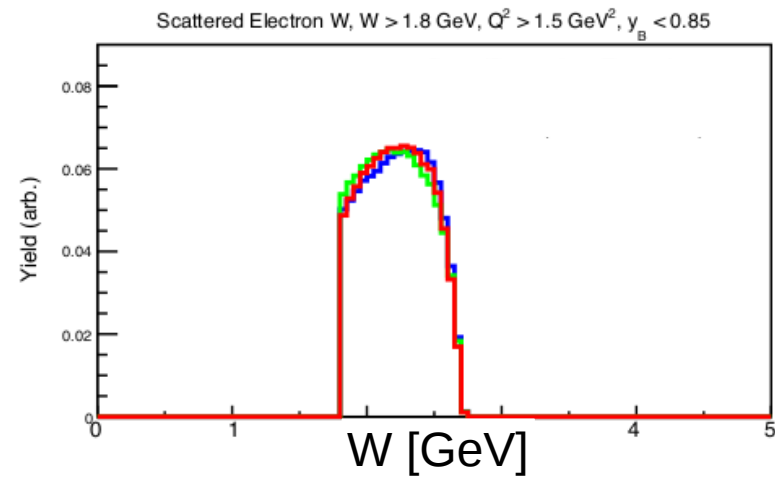
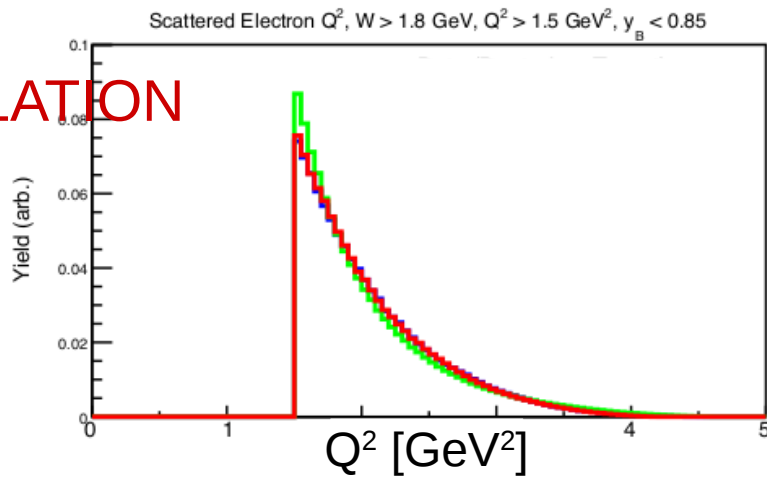
Kinematic Coverage and Event Selection



Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

DATA

SIMULATION

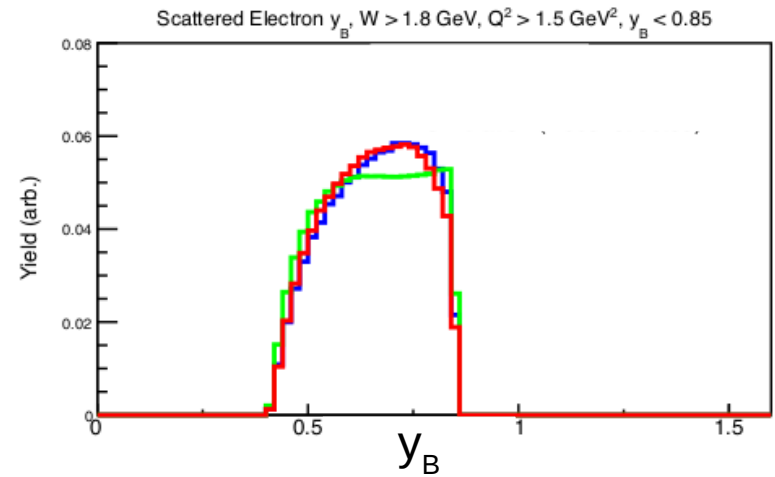
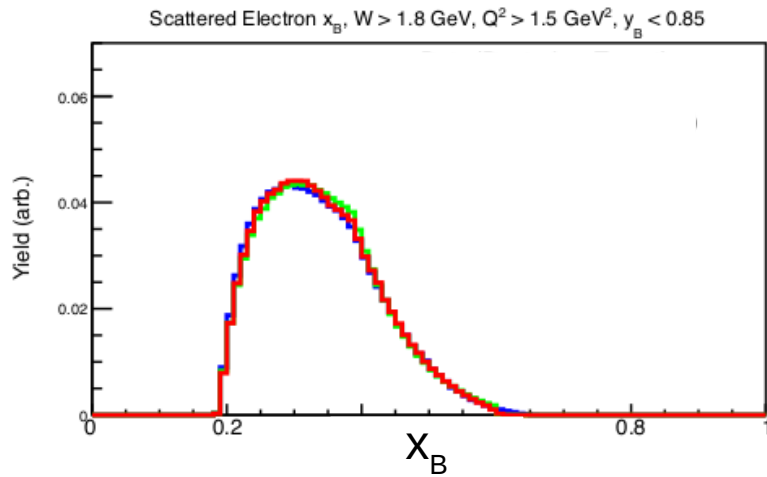
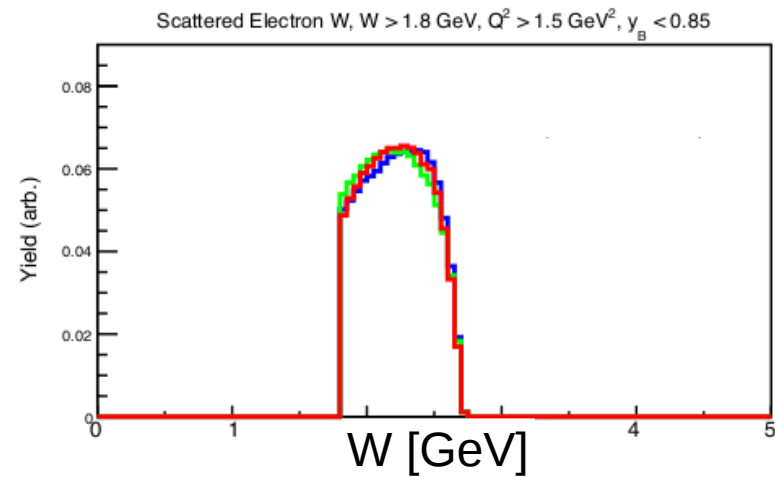
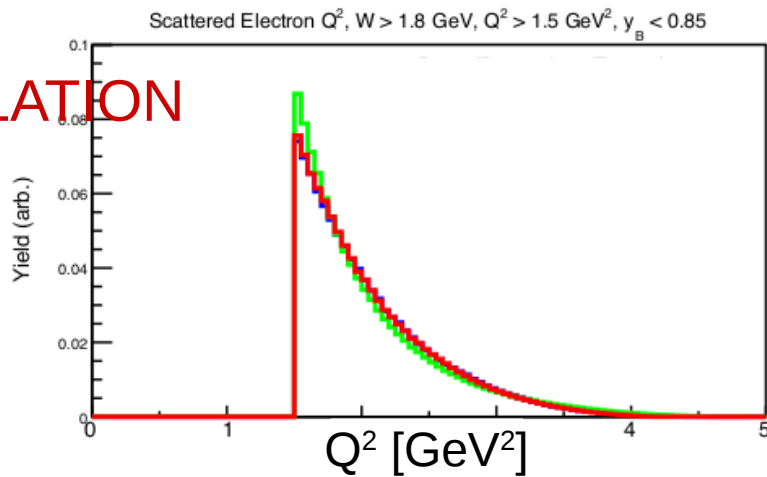


Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{NORM \times ACC} \times BC,$$

DATA

SIMULATION

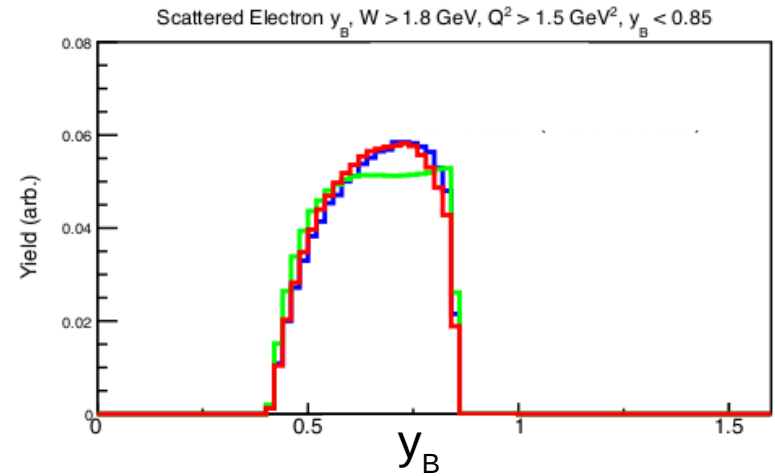
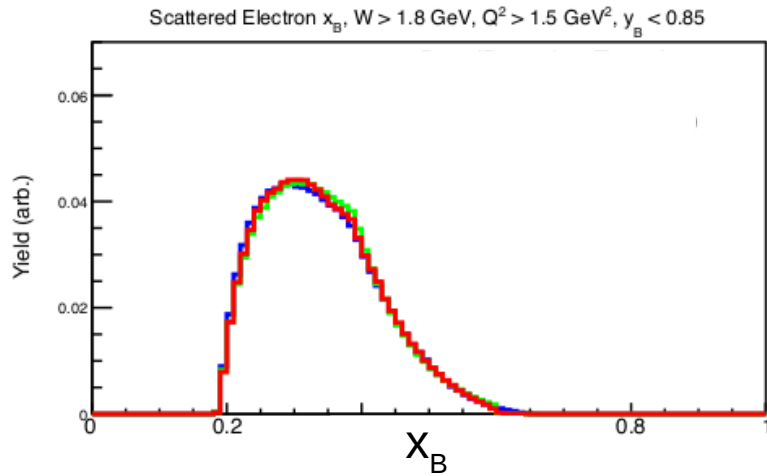
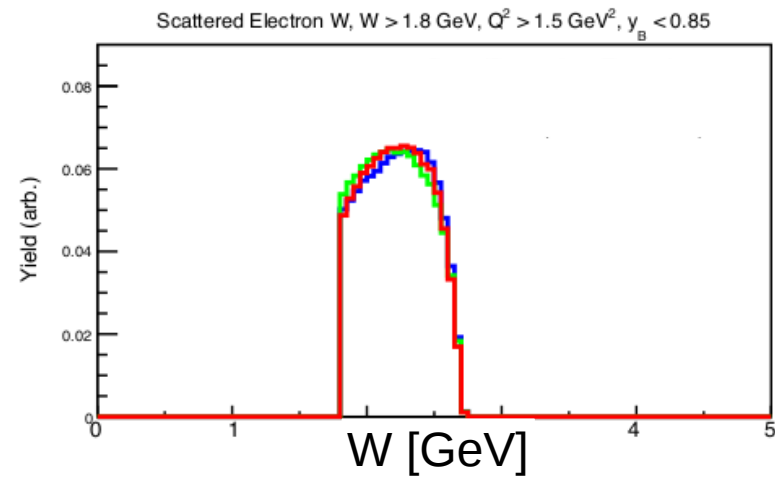
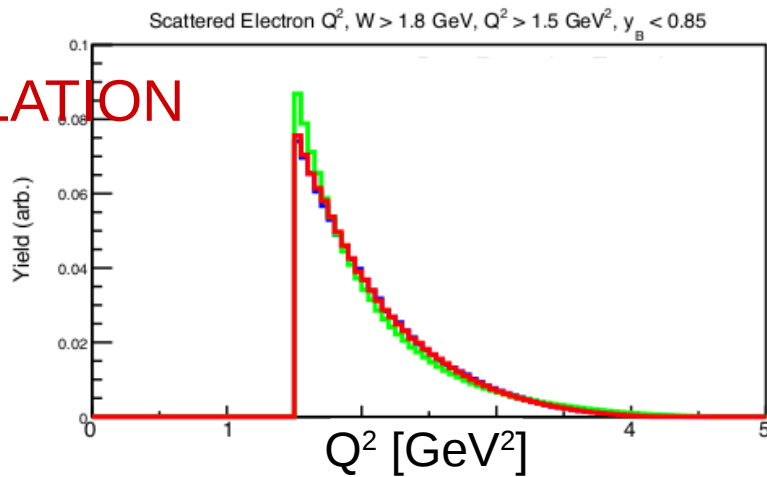


Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{\text{NORM} \times ACC} \times BC,$$

Luminosity and Dead-Time Correction

DATA
SIMULATION



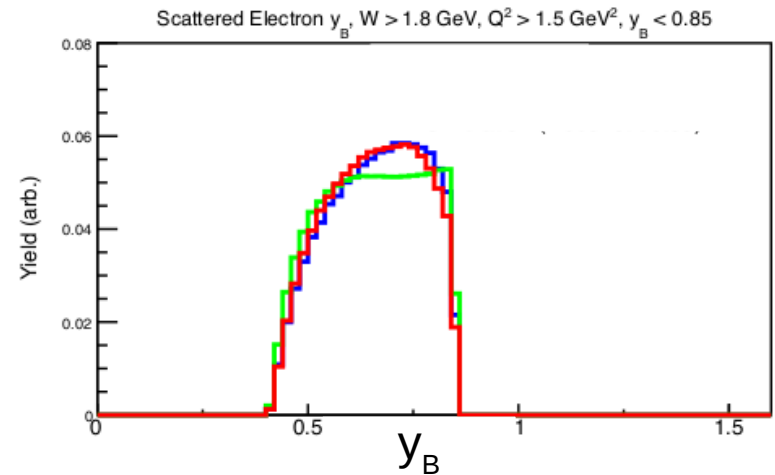
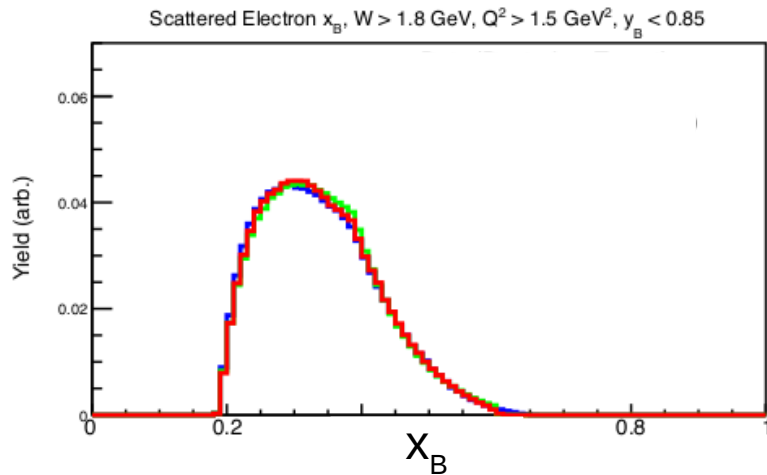
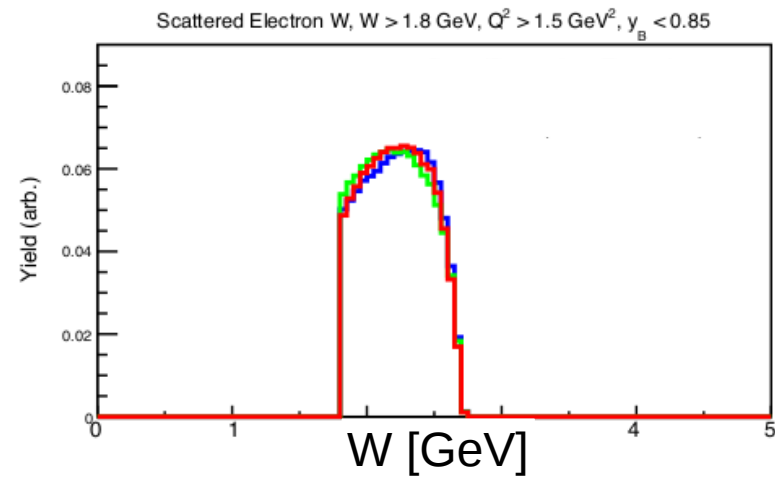
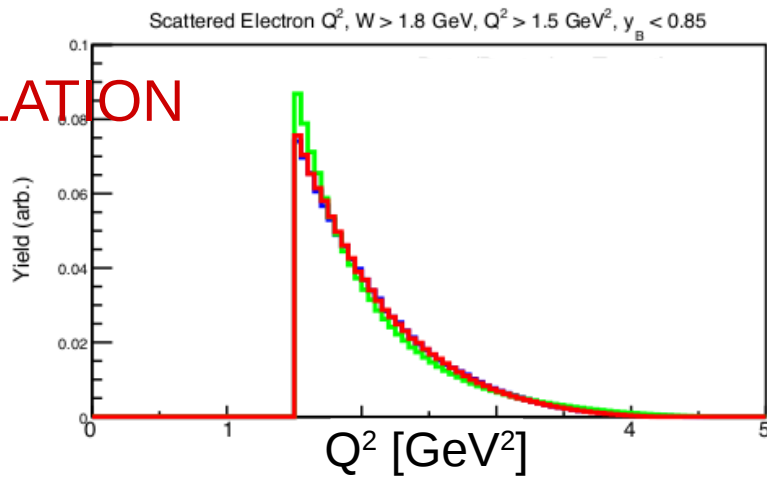
Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{NORM \times ACC} \times BC$$

Acceptance and Bin-Centering Correction

DATA

SIMULATION

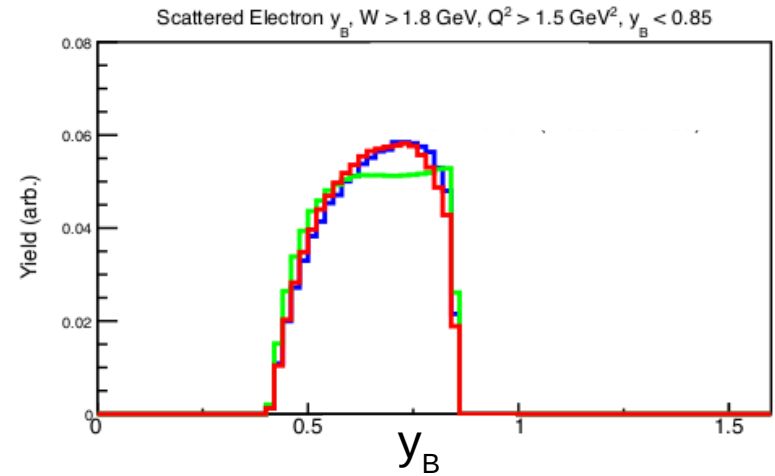
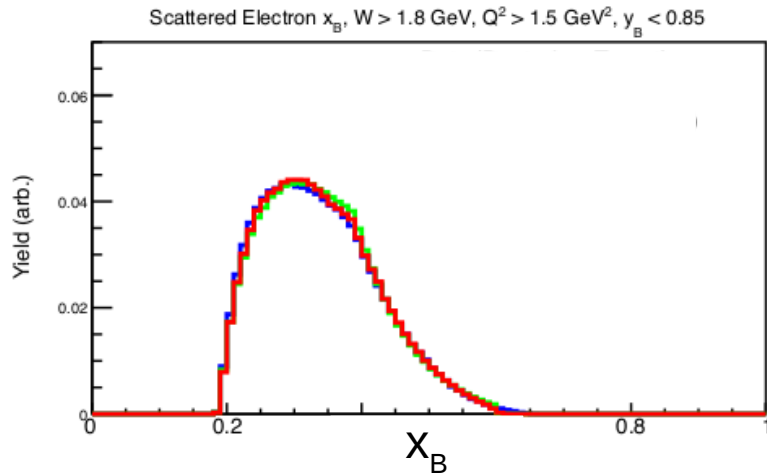
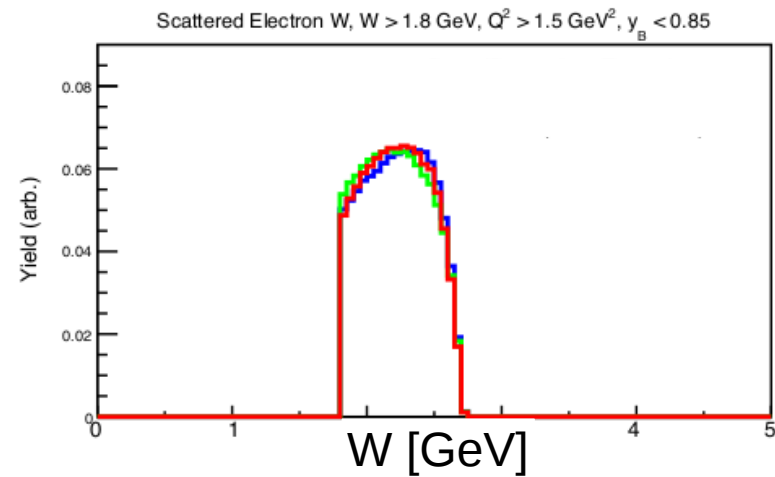
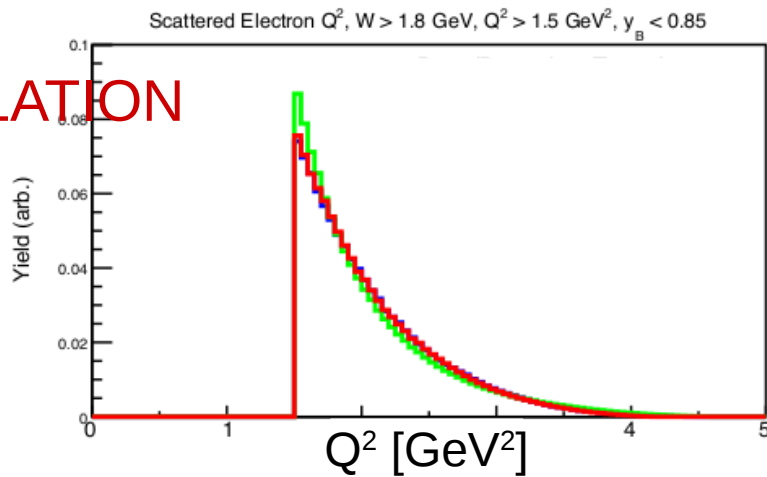


Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{NORM \times ACC} \times BC, \quad \text{Radiative Correction}$$

DATA

SIMULATION



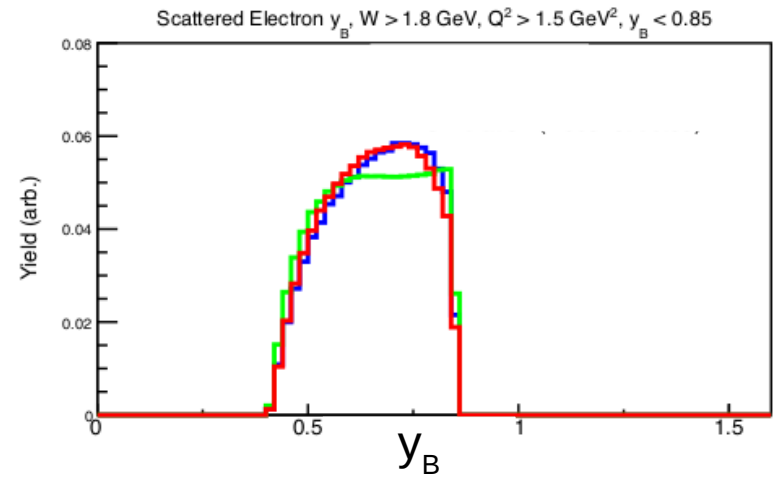
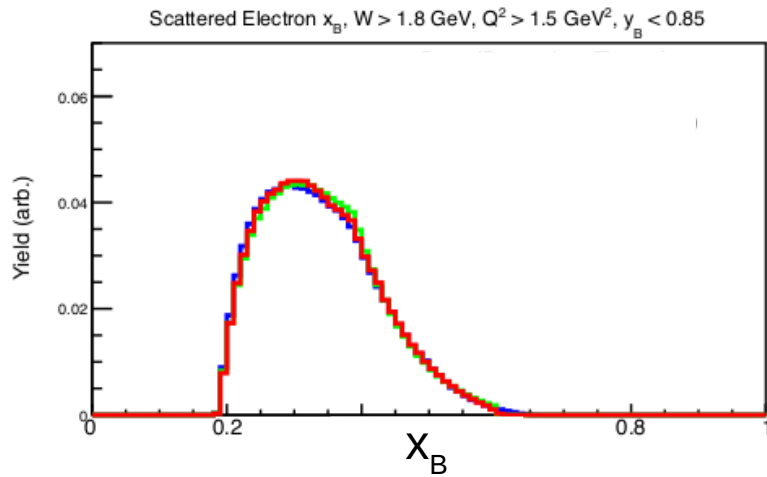
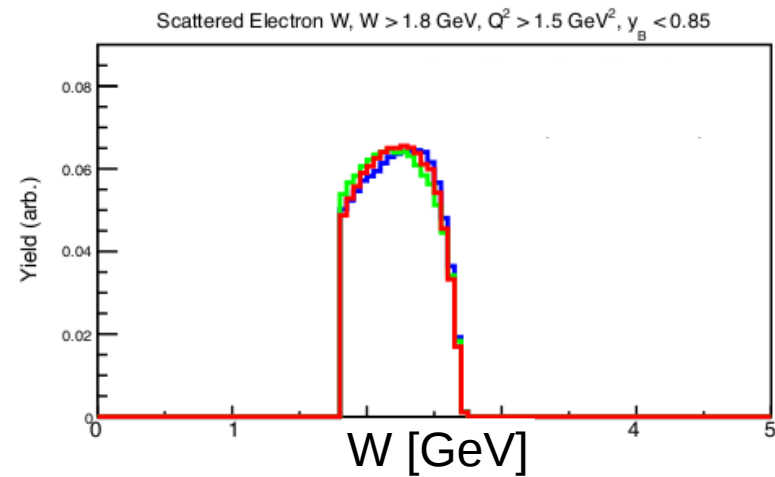
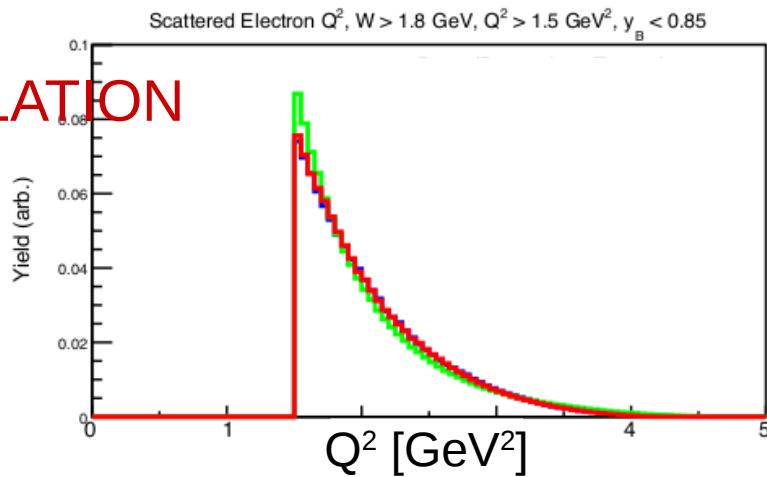
Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{NORM \times ACC} \times BC$$

Coulomb Correction

DATA

SIMULATION



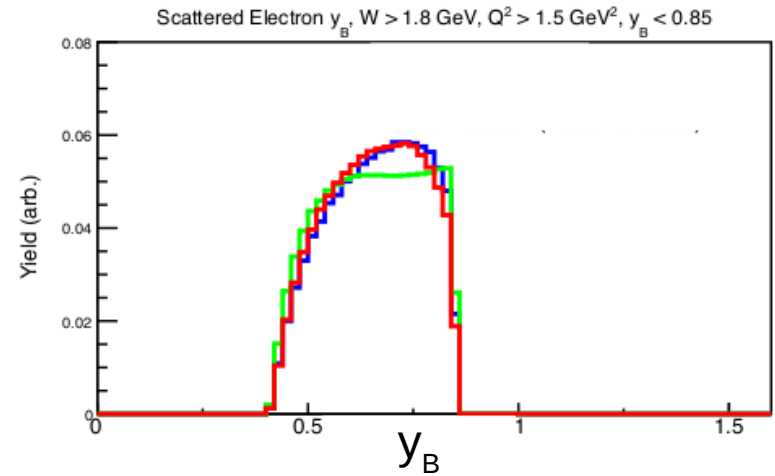
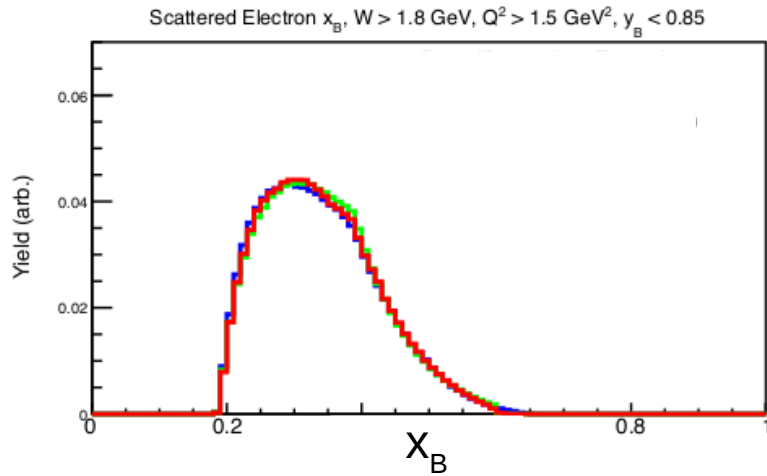
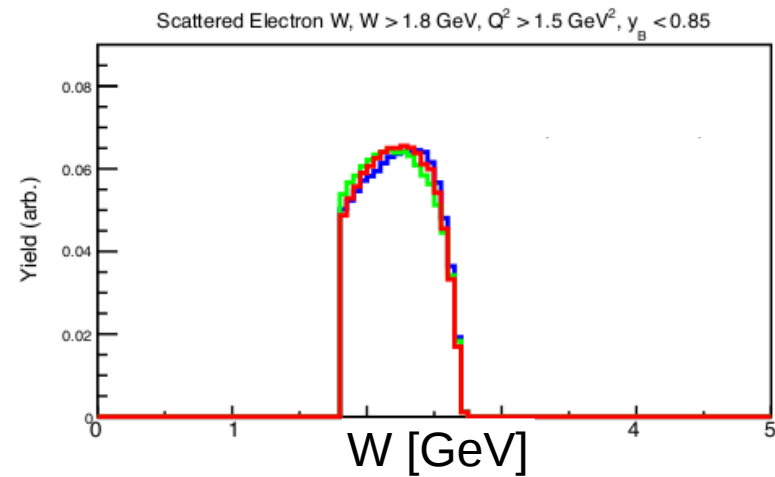
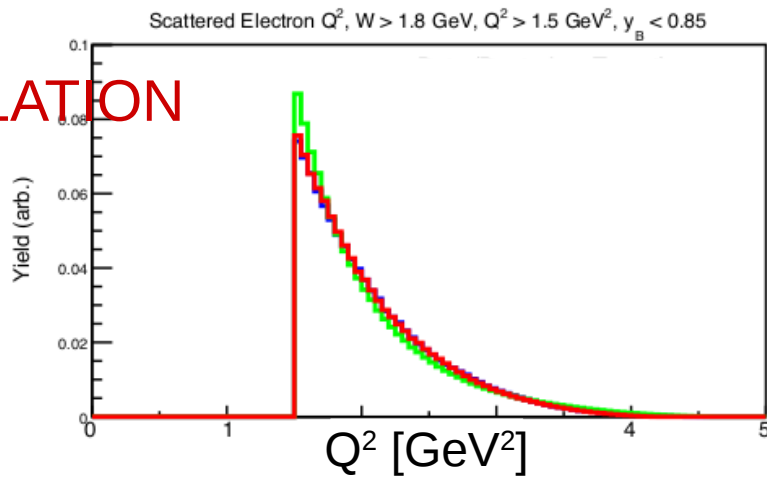
Cross-Section Ratio Extraction

$$weight = \frac{RC \times CC}{NORM \times ACC} \times BC$$

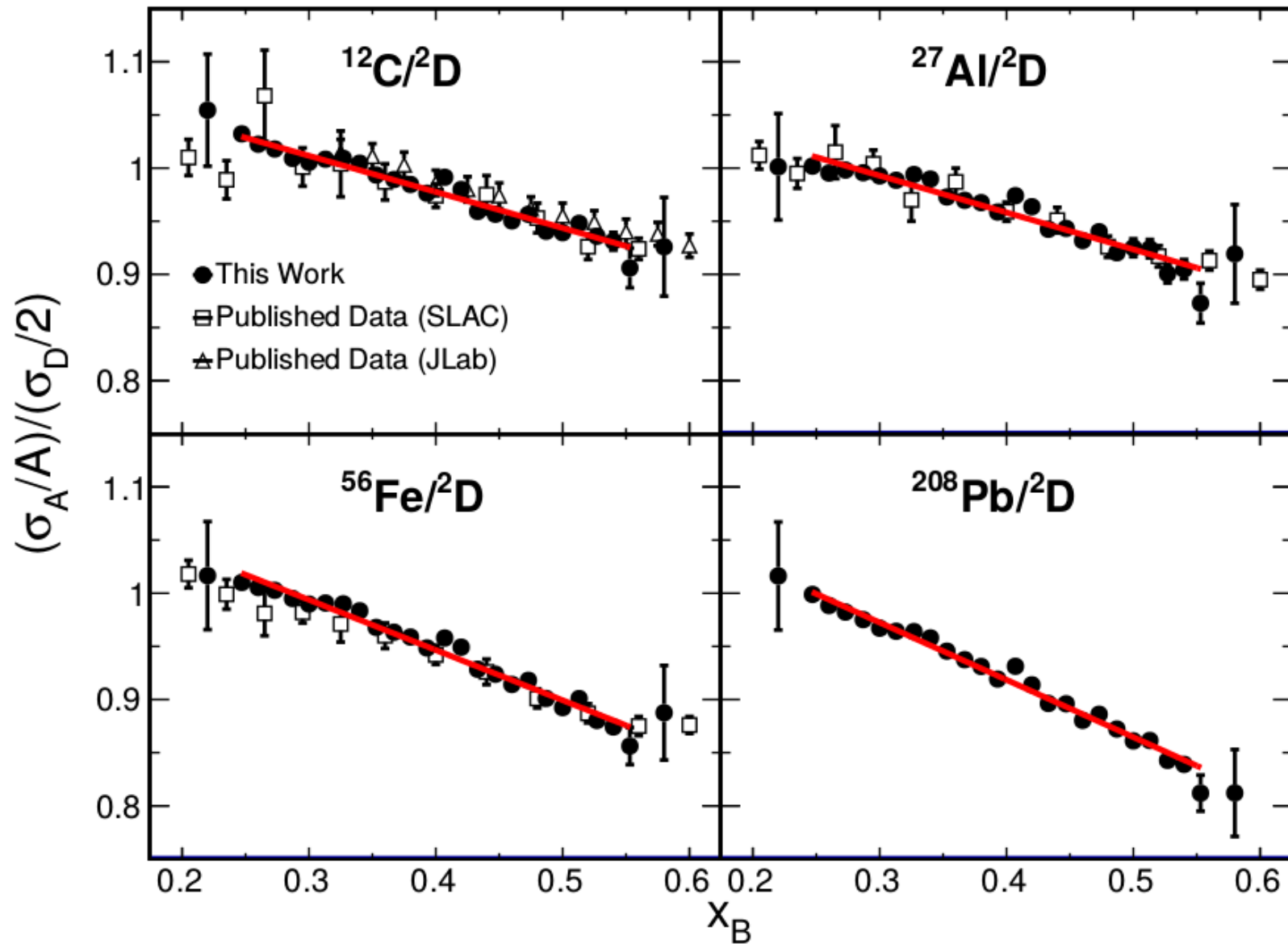
Bin-Centering Correction

DATA

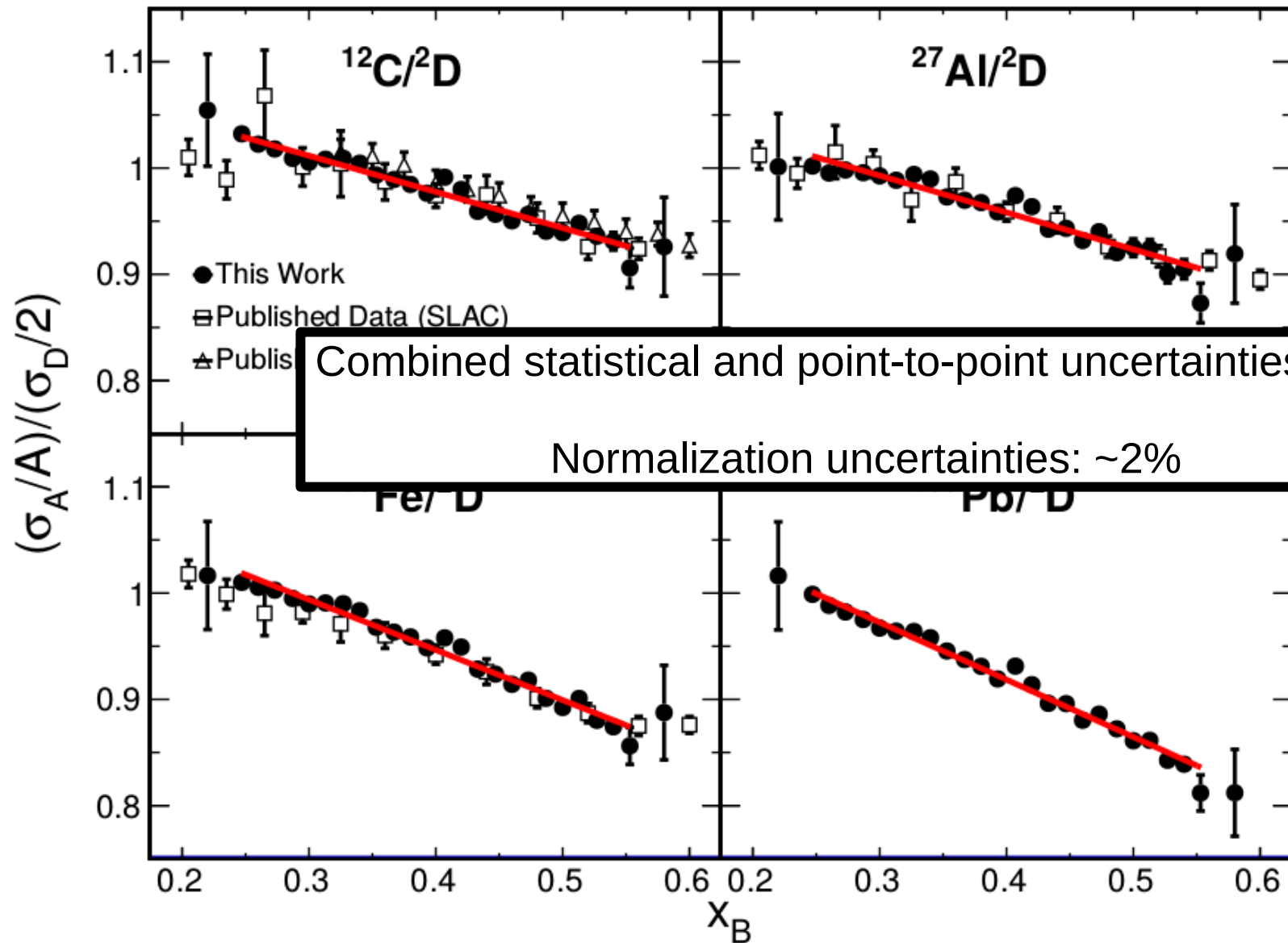
SIMULATION



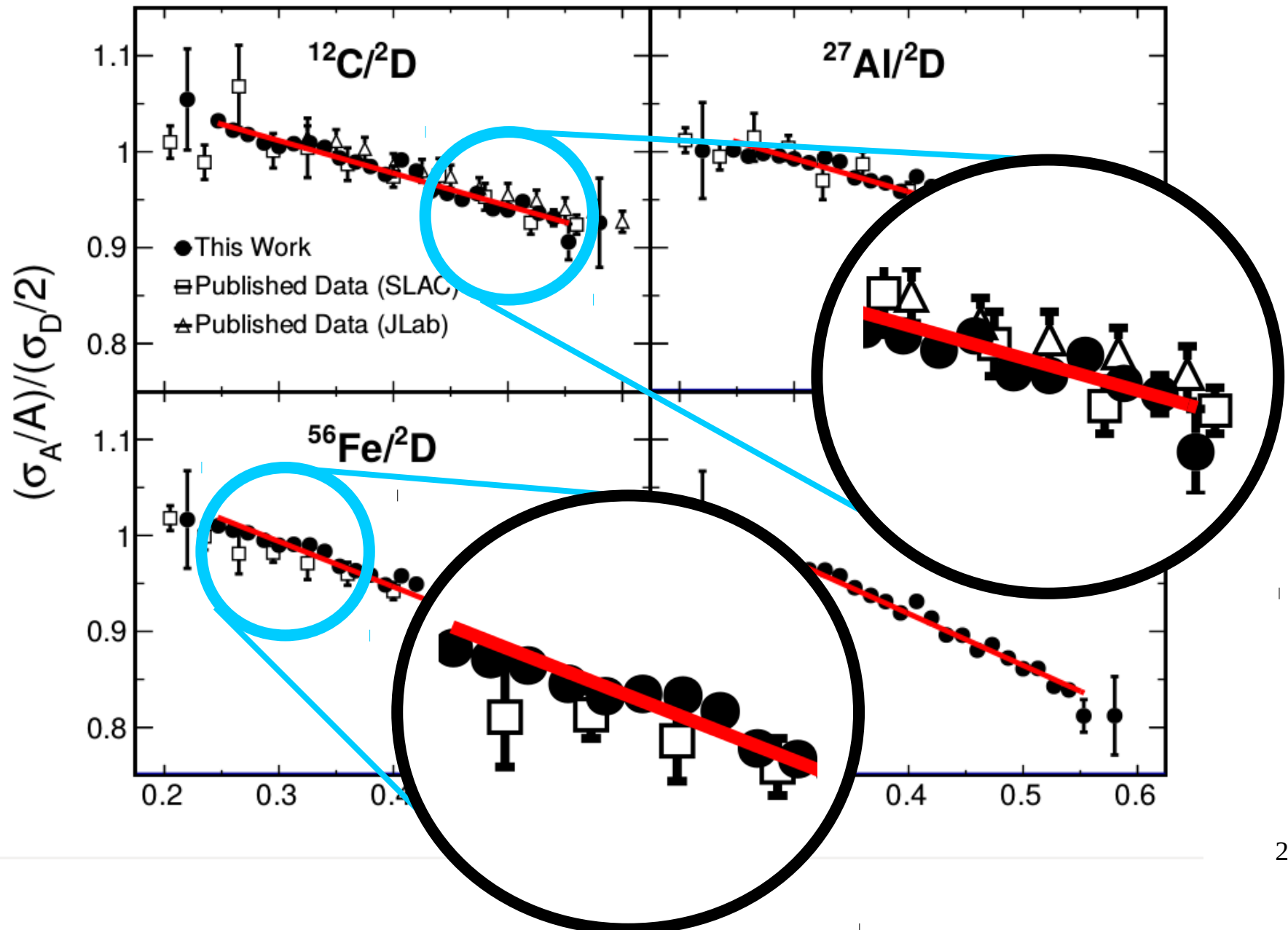
Our New EMC Effect Measurements



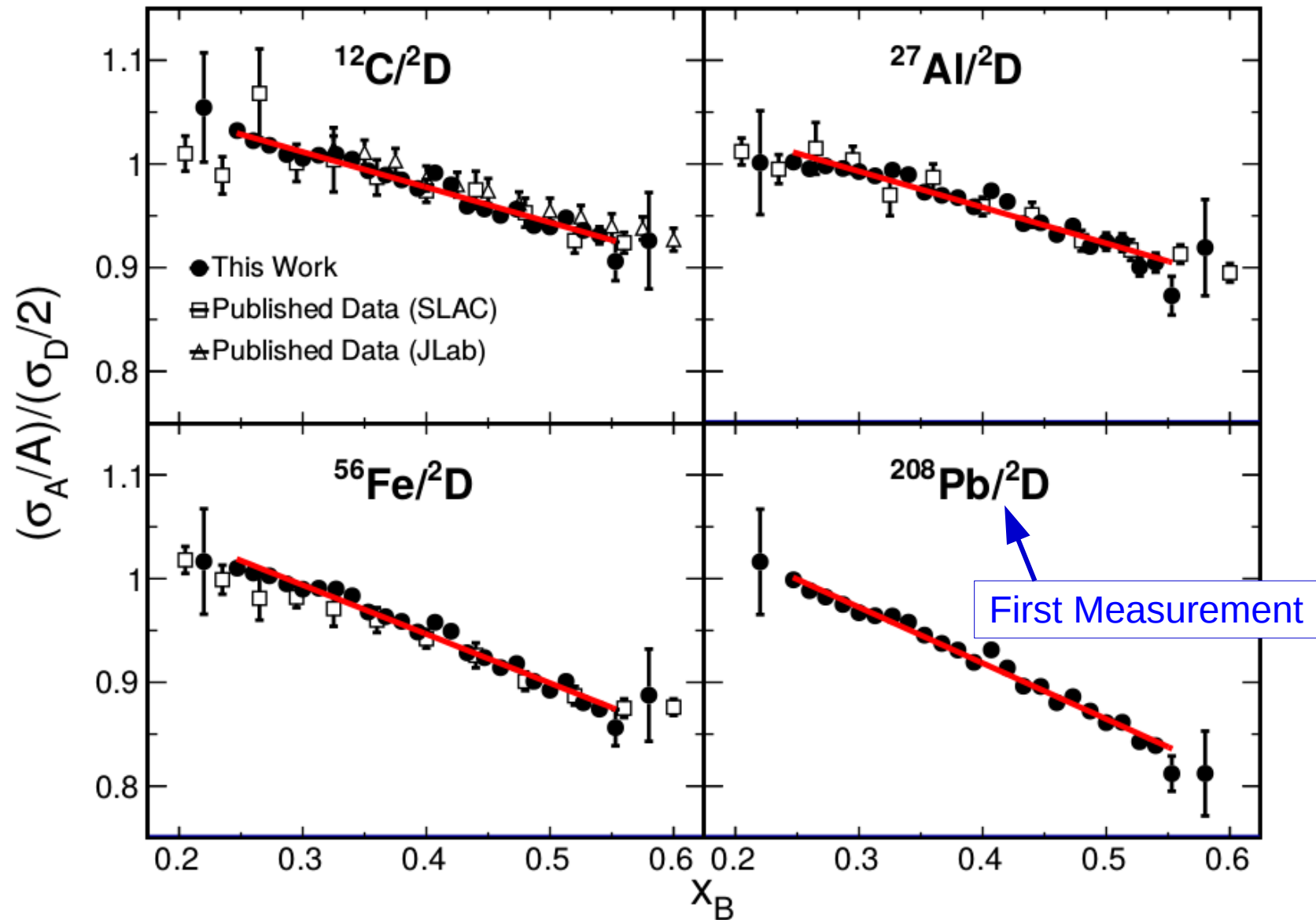
Our New EMC Effect Measurements



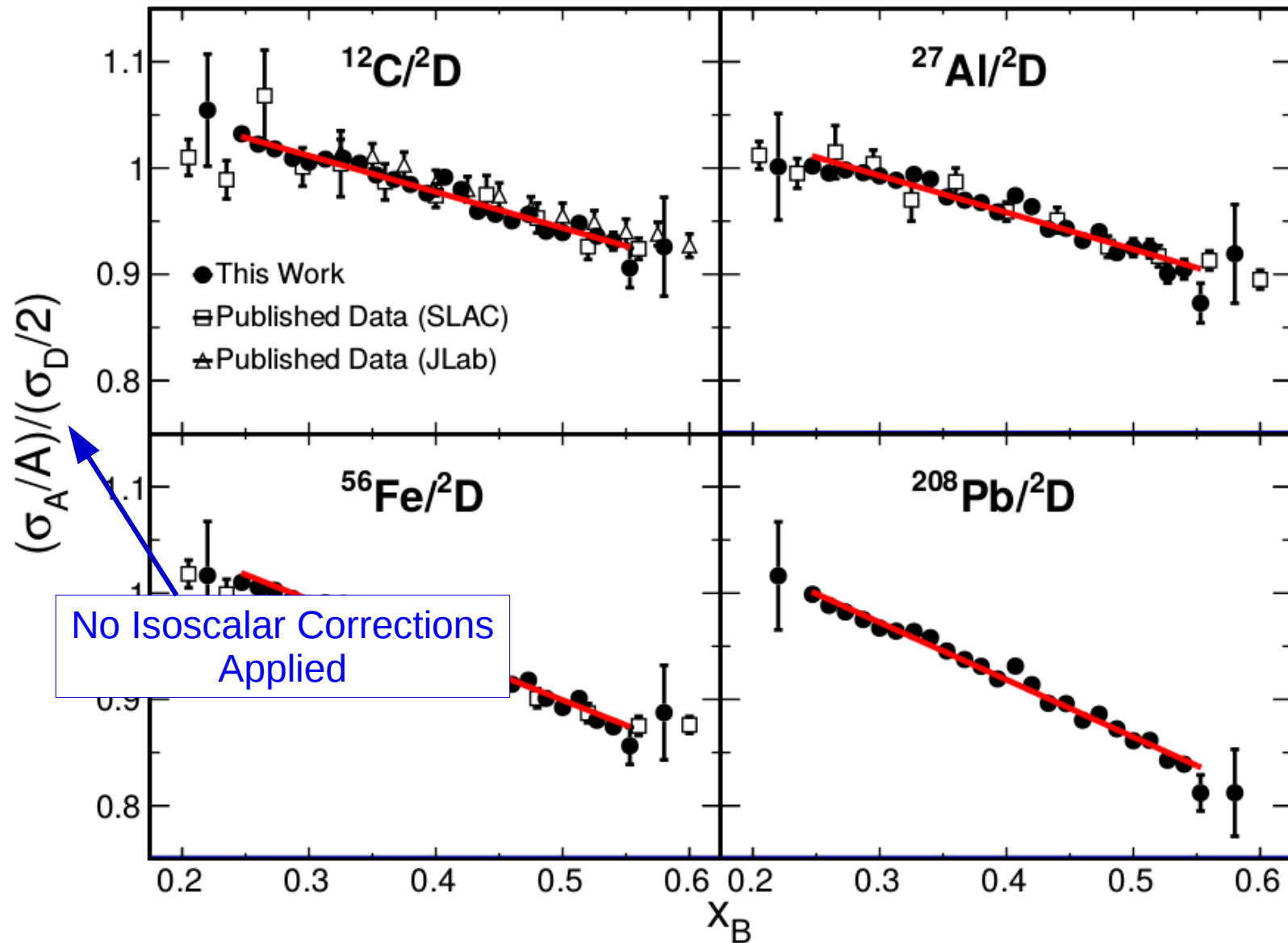
Our New EMC Effect Measurements



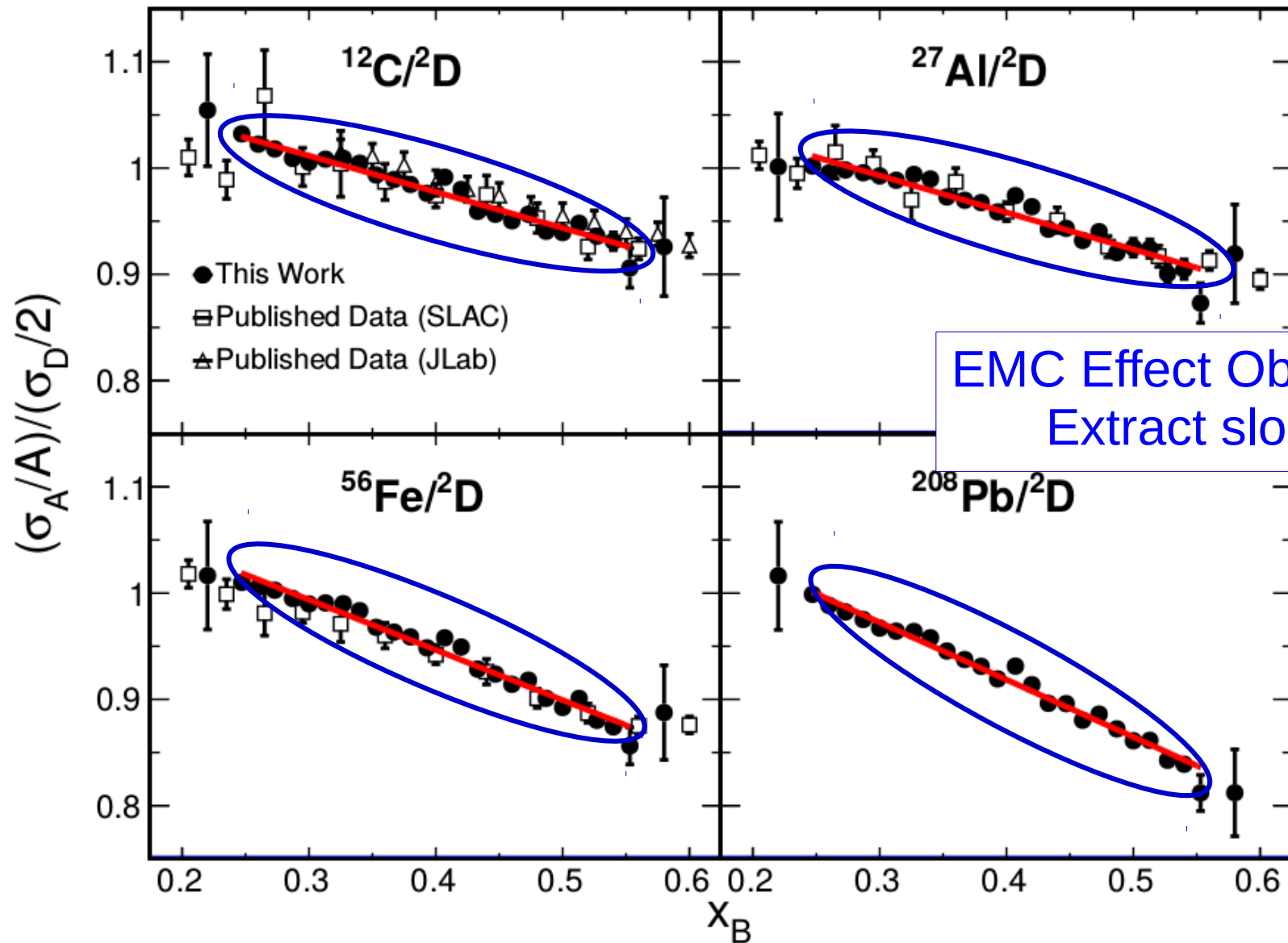
Our New EMC Effect Measurements



Our New EMC Effect Measurements



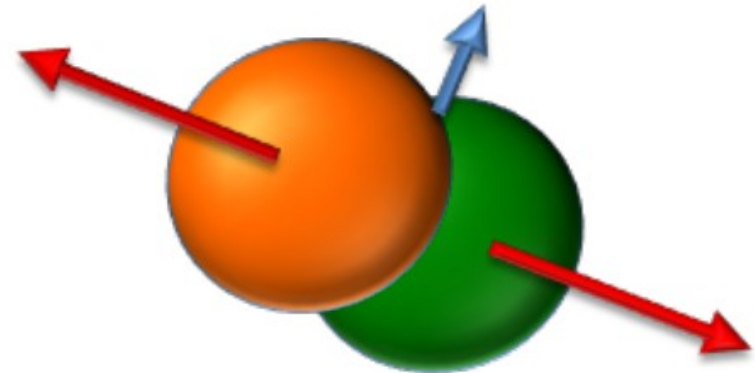
Our New EMC Effect Measurements



Short Range Correlations (SRC)

Nucleon pairs that are close together in the nucleus

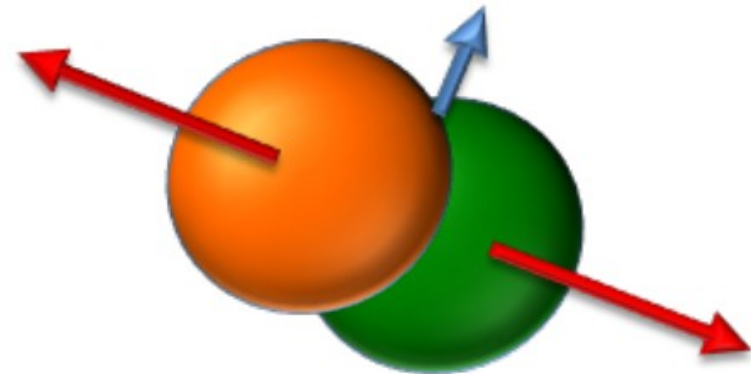
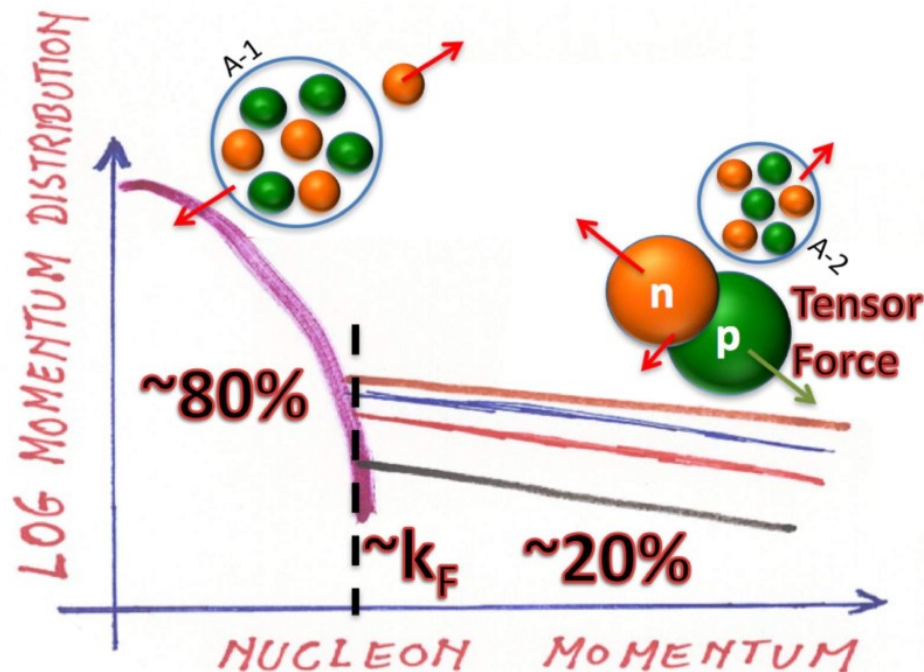
Momentum space: *high relative* and *low c.m. momentum*, compared to the Fermi momentum (k_F)



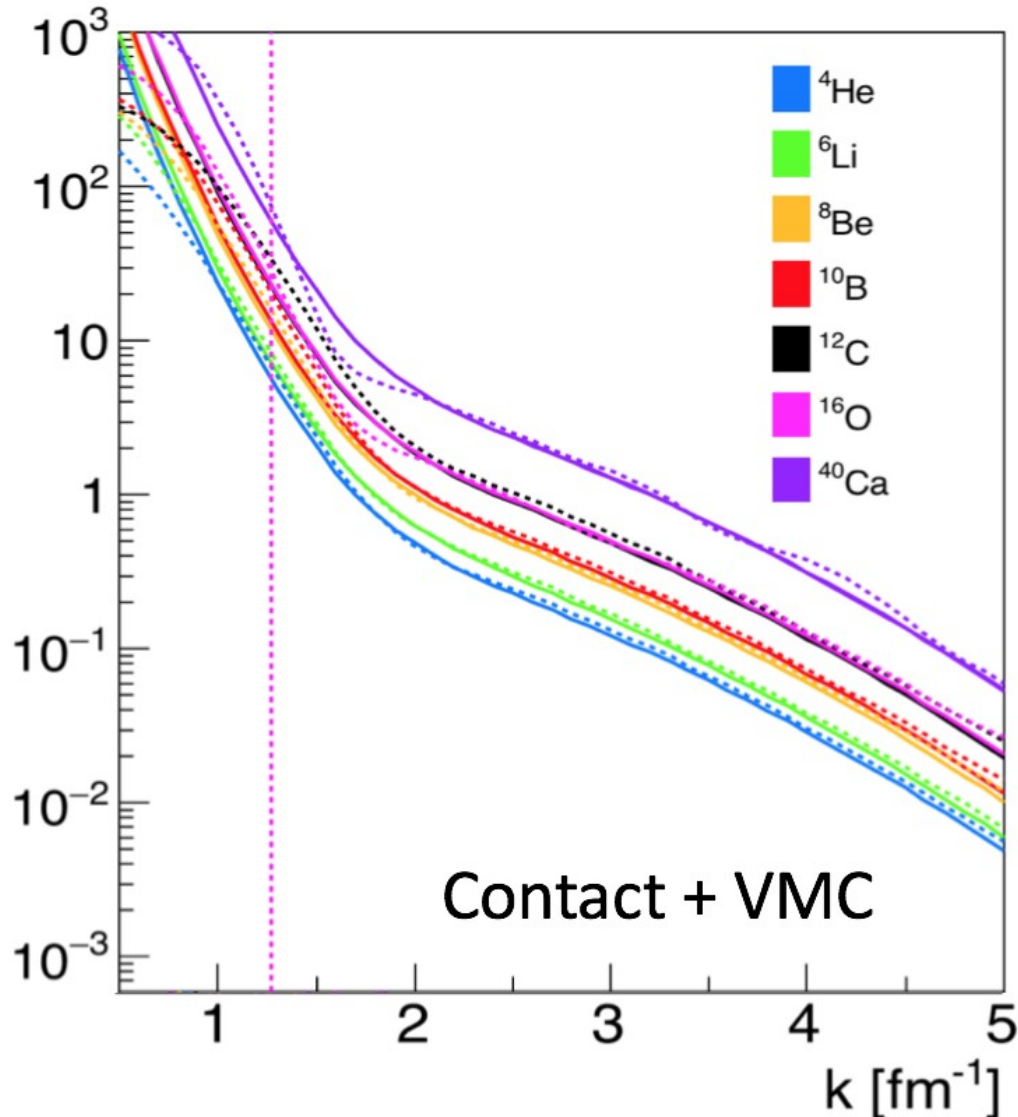
Short Range Correlations (SRC)

Nucleon pairs that are close together in the nucleus

Momentum space: *high relative* and *low c.m.* momentum, compared to the Fermi momentum (k_F)



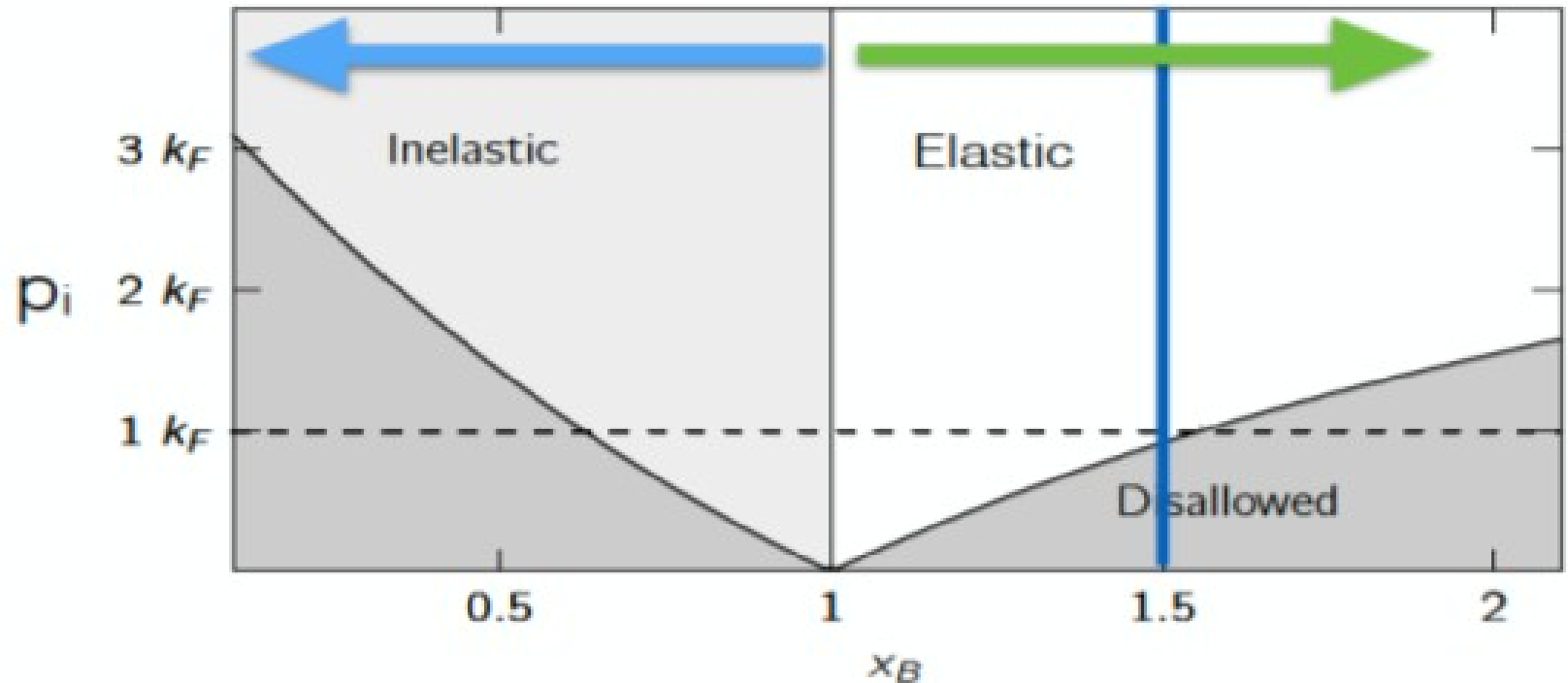
Short Range Correlations (SRC)



Scaling: High-momentum component of nuclear wave functions are deuteron-like.

a_2 : Probability of finding a high momentum nucleon in nucleus A relative to deuterium

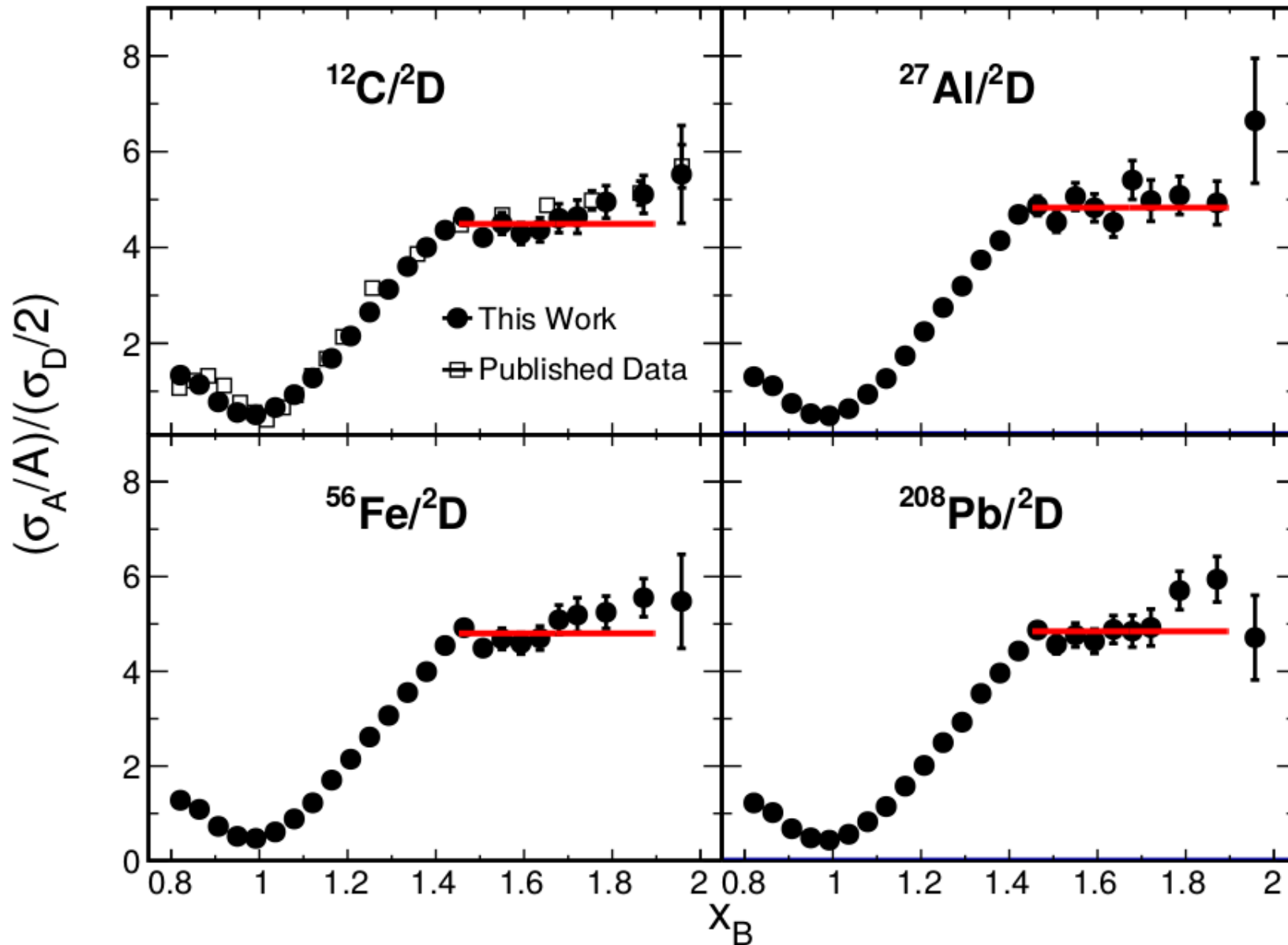
Short Range Correlations (SRC)



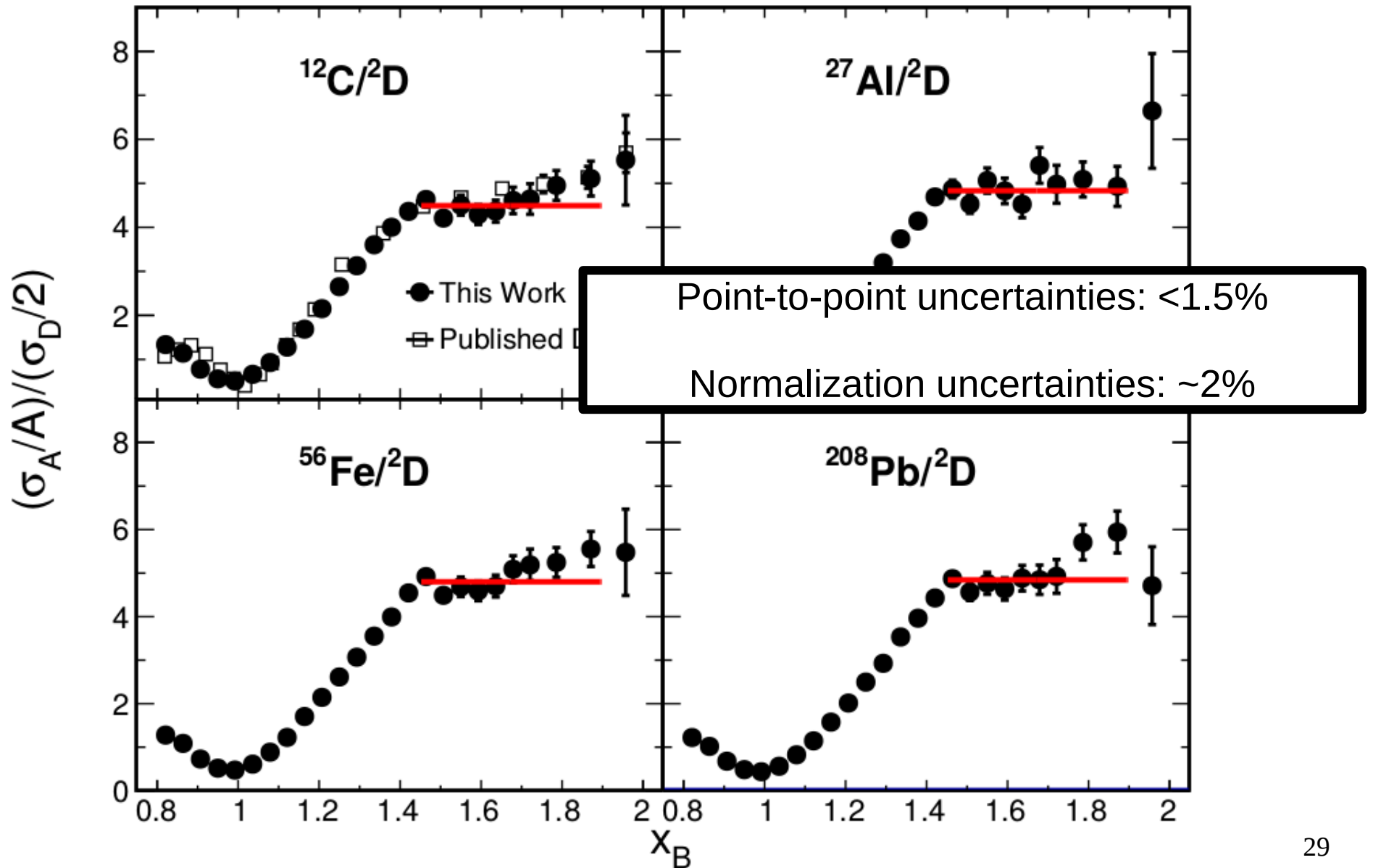
**Inclusive quasi-elastic scattering →
minimum nucleon momentum depends on Q^2 and x_B**

**We access high-momentum part of the nuclear wave
function at large Q^2 and x_B**

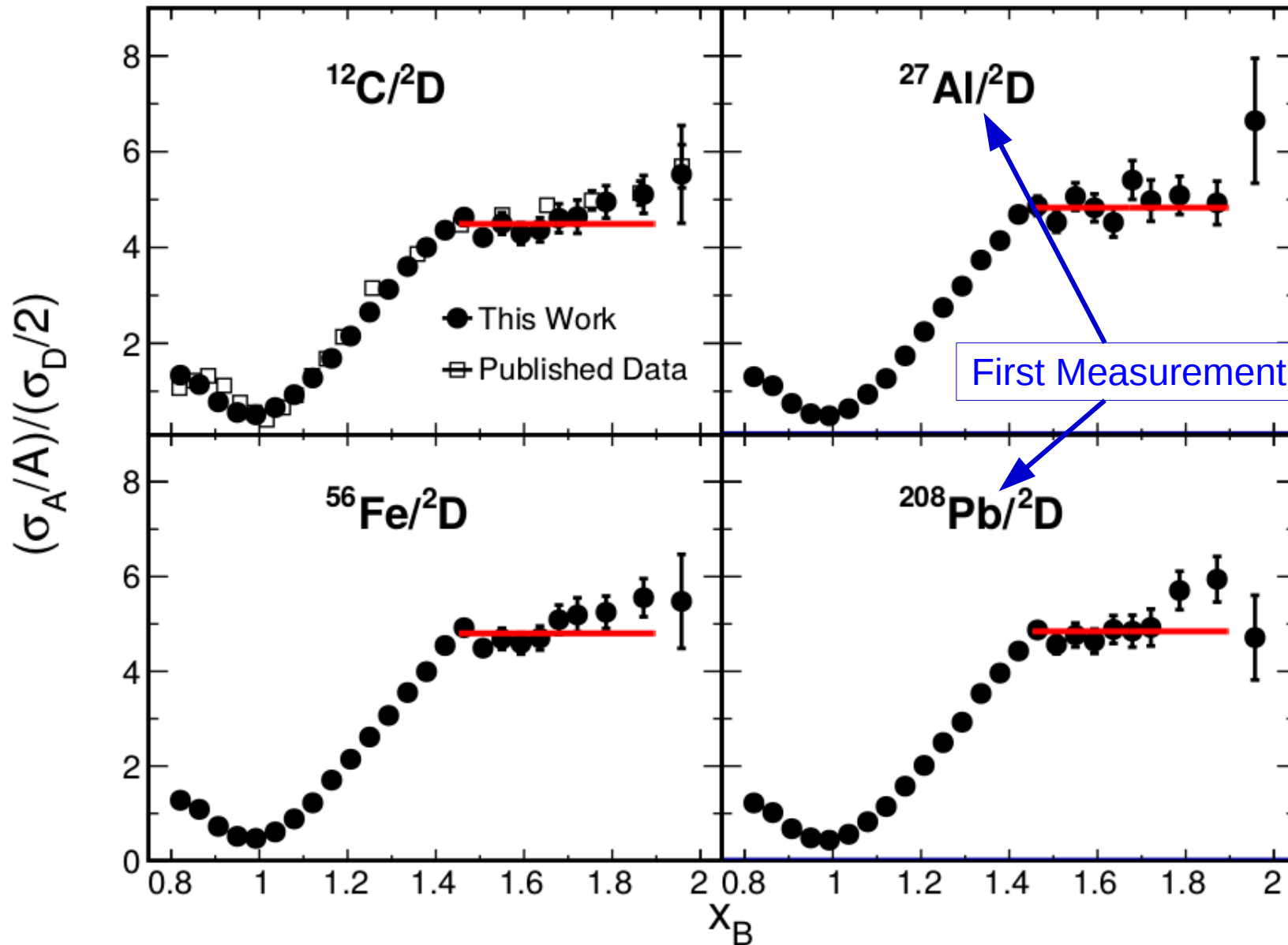
Our New SRC a_2 Measurements



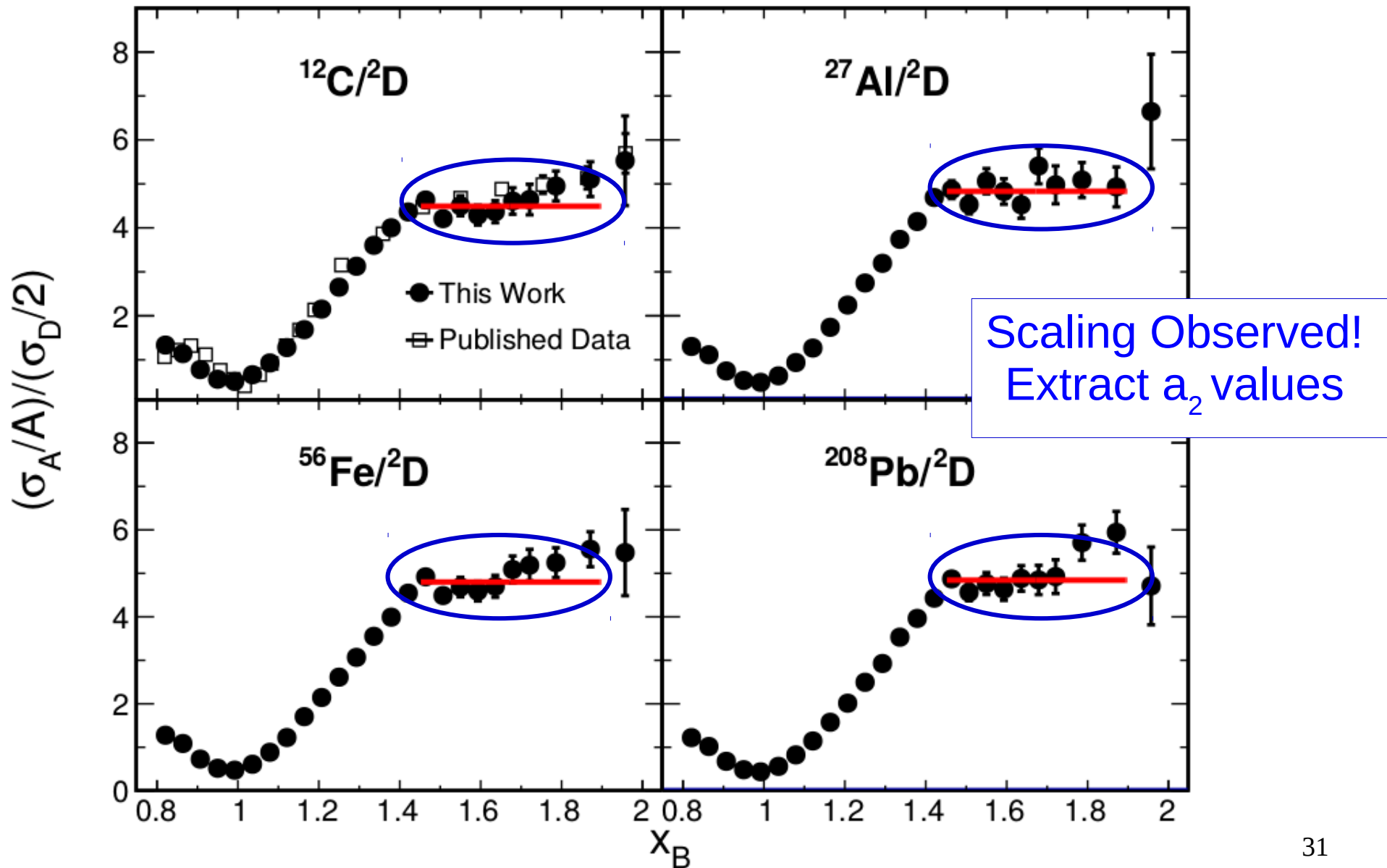
Our New SRC a_2 Measurements



Our New SRC a_2 Measurements



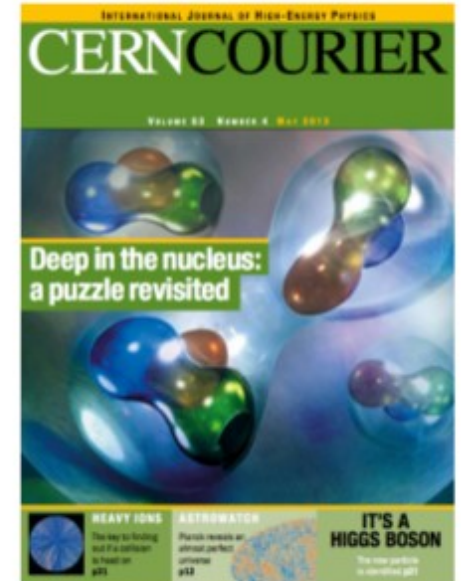
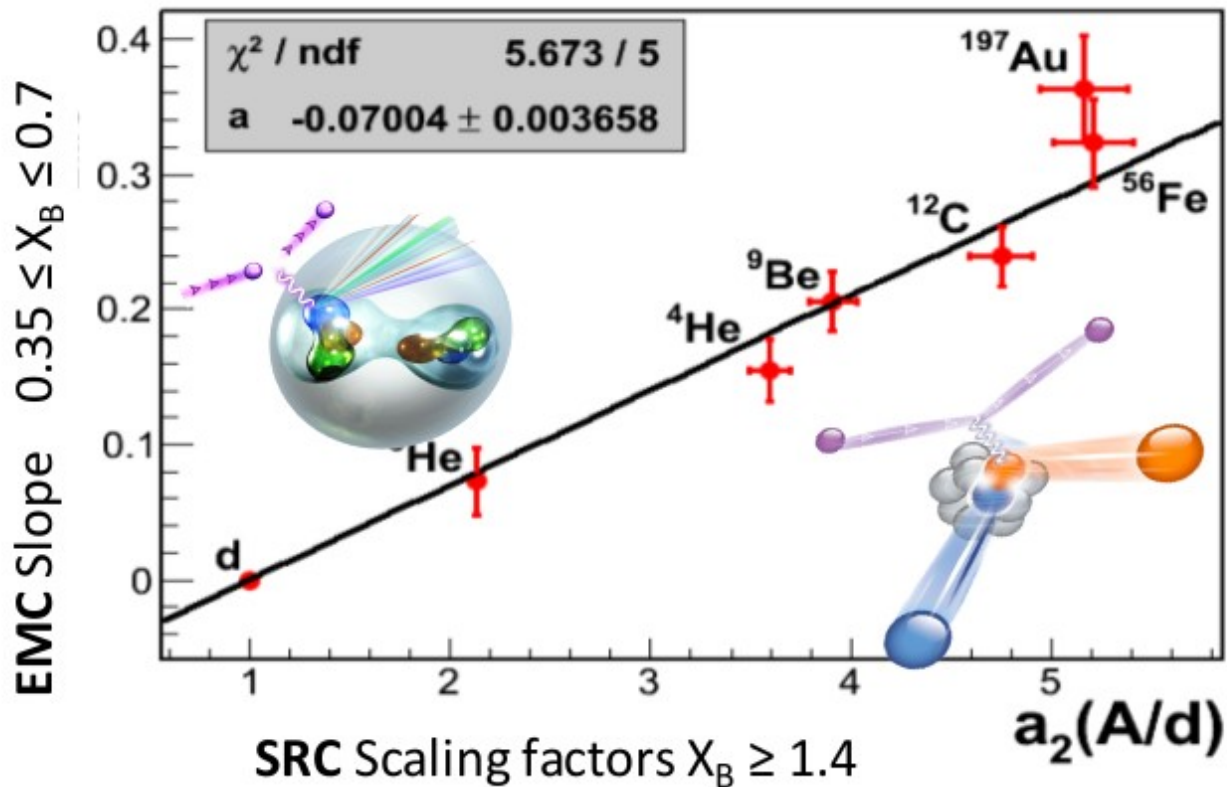
Our New SRC a_2 Measurements



Back to the EMC Effect

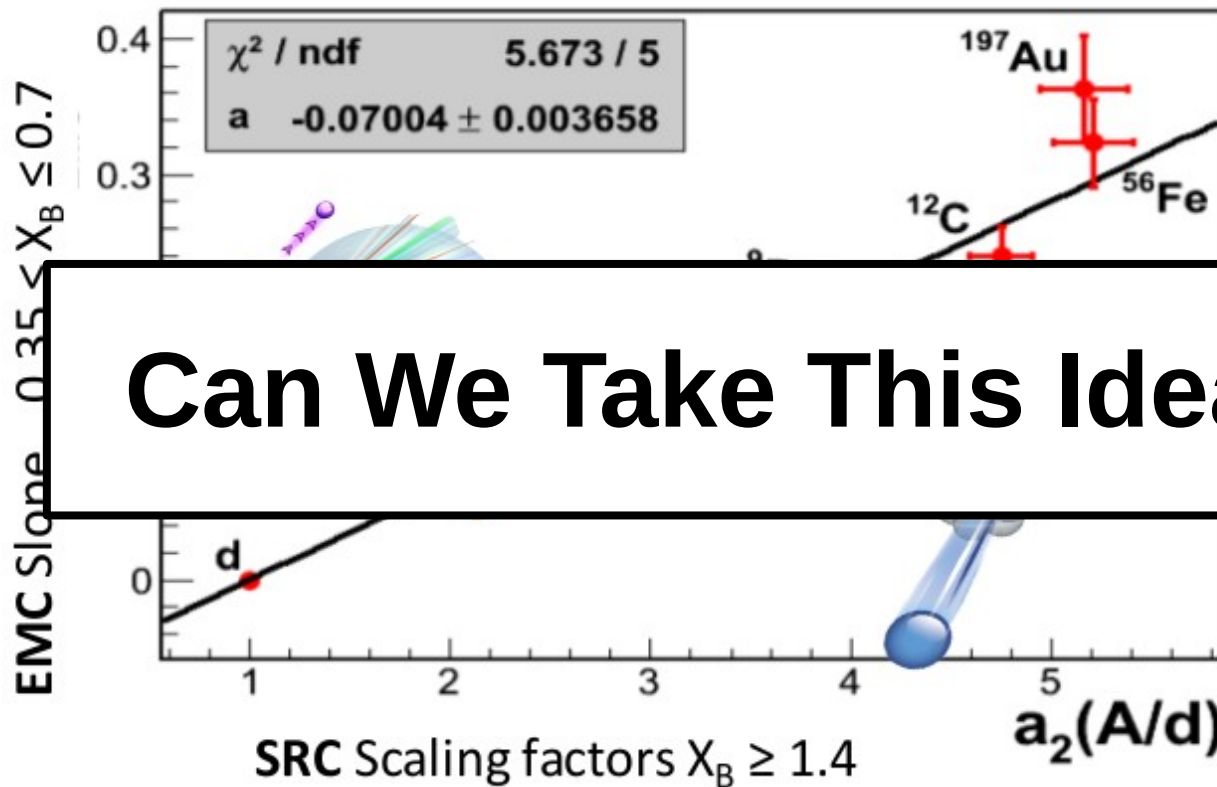
- Two leading approaches for describing the EMC effect:
 - 1) All nucleons are slightly modified when bound in nuclei
 - 2) Nucleons are unmodified most of the time, but are modified significantly when they fluctuate into SRC pairs

Observed EMC-SRC Correlation



- L. Weinstein et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 052301 (2011)
- O. Hen et al. Phys. Rev. C 85 047301 (2012).
- O. Hen et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. 89, 045002 (2017)

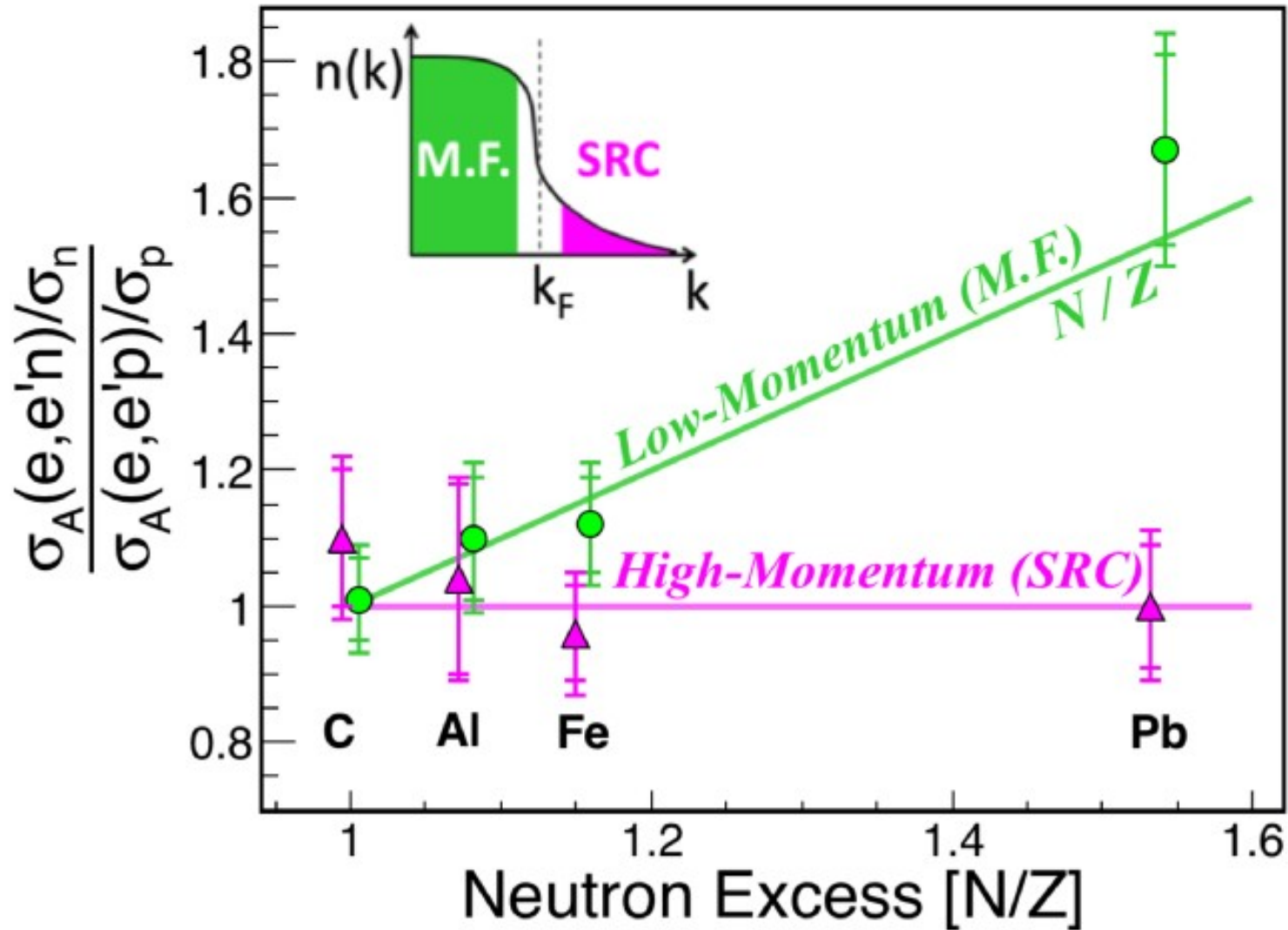
Observed EMC-SRC Correlation



Can We Take This Idea Further?

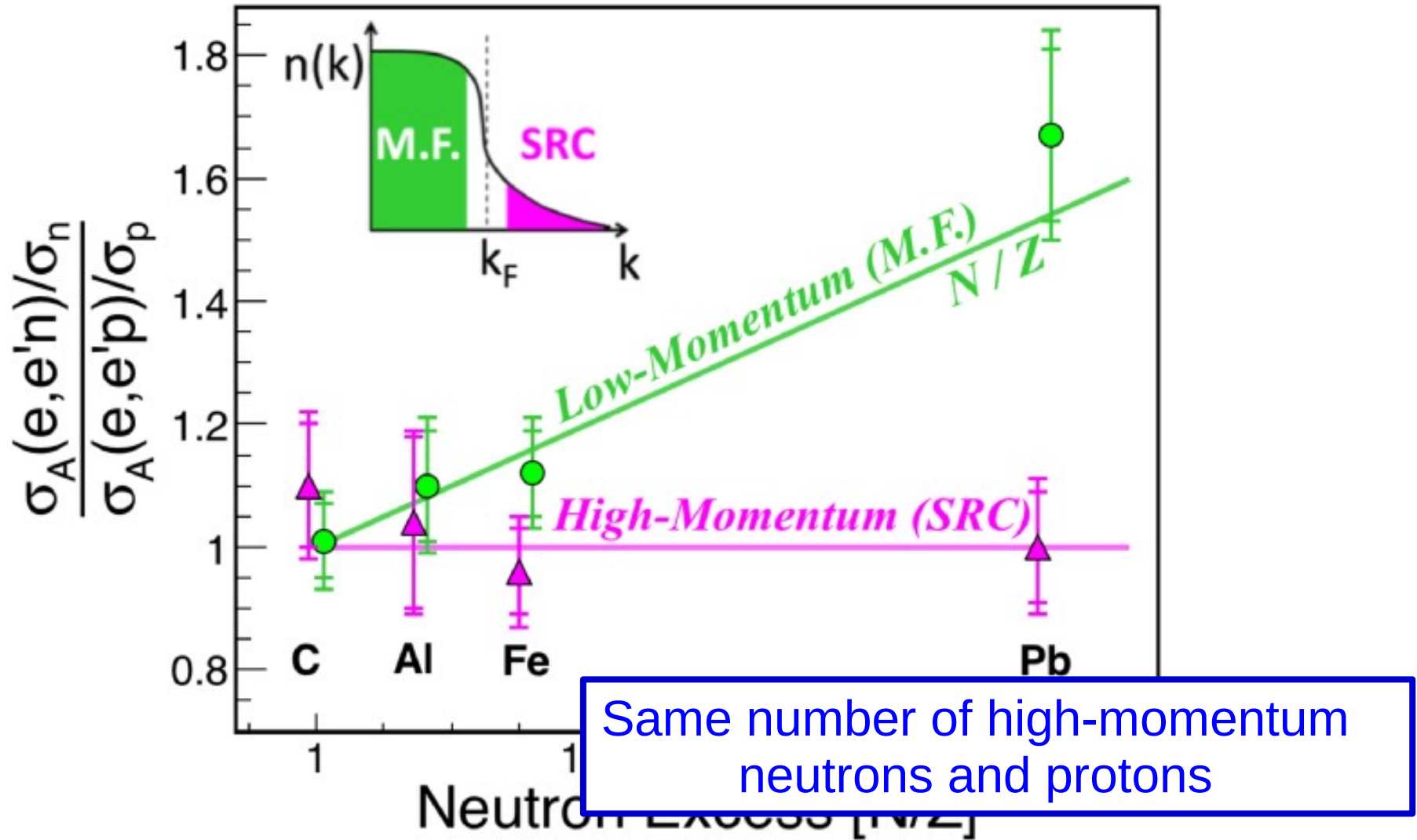
- L. Weinstein et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 052301 (2011)
- O. Hen et al. Phys. Rev. C 85 047301 (2012).
- O. Hen et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. 89, 045002 (2017)

Use the Isospin Dependence of SRC Pairs

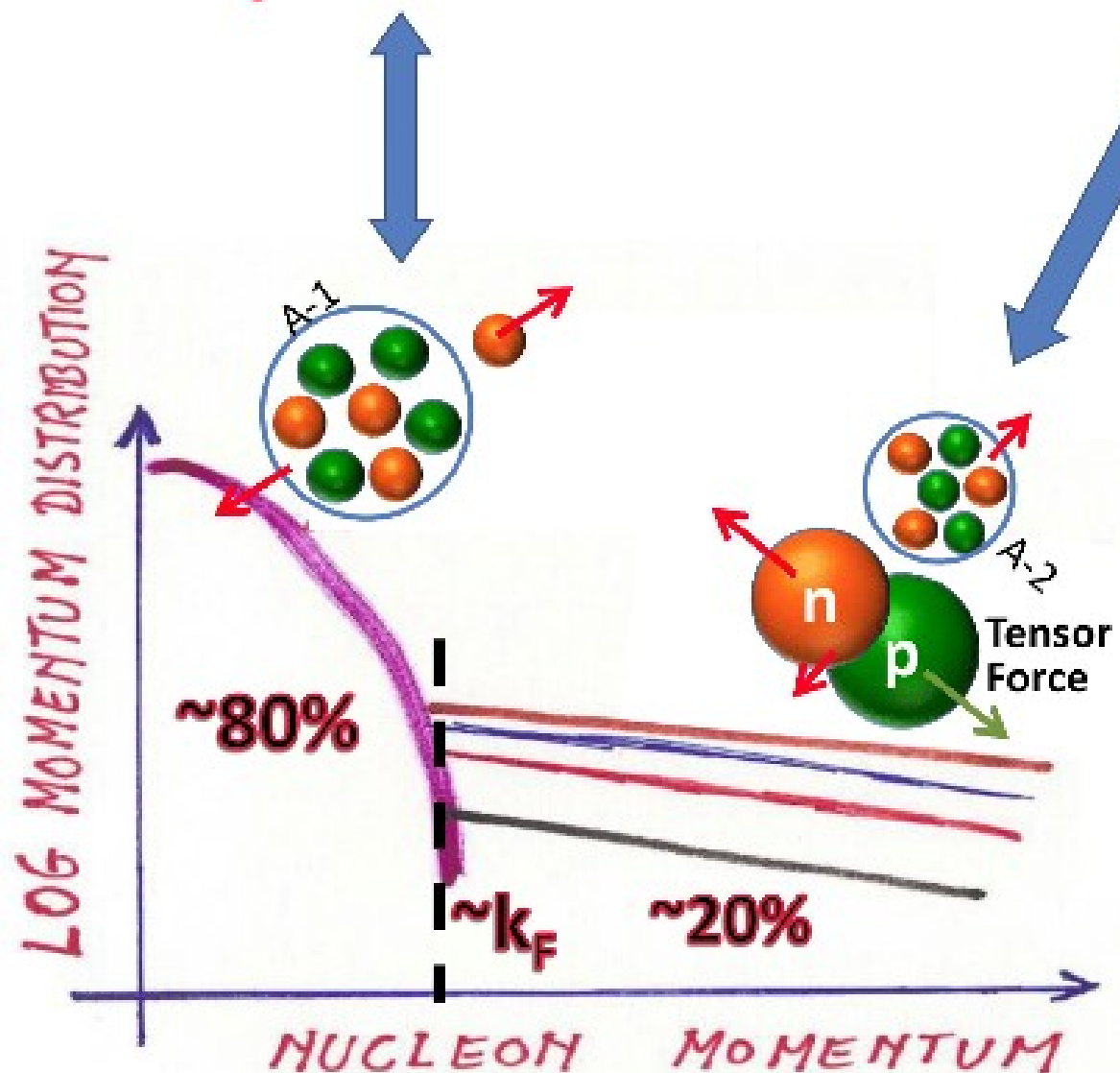


M. Duer et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Nature, In-Print (2018)

Use the Isospin Dependence of SRC Pairs

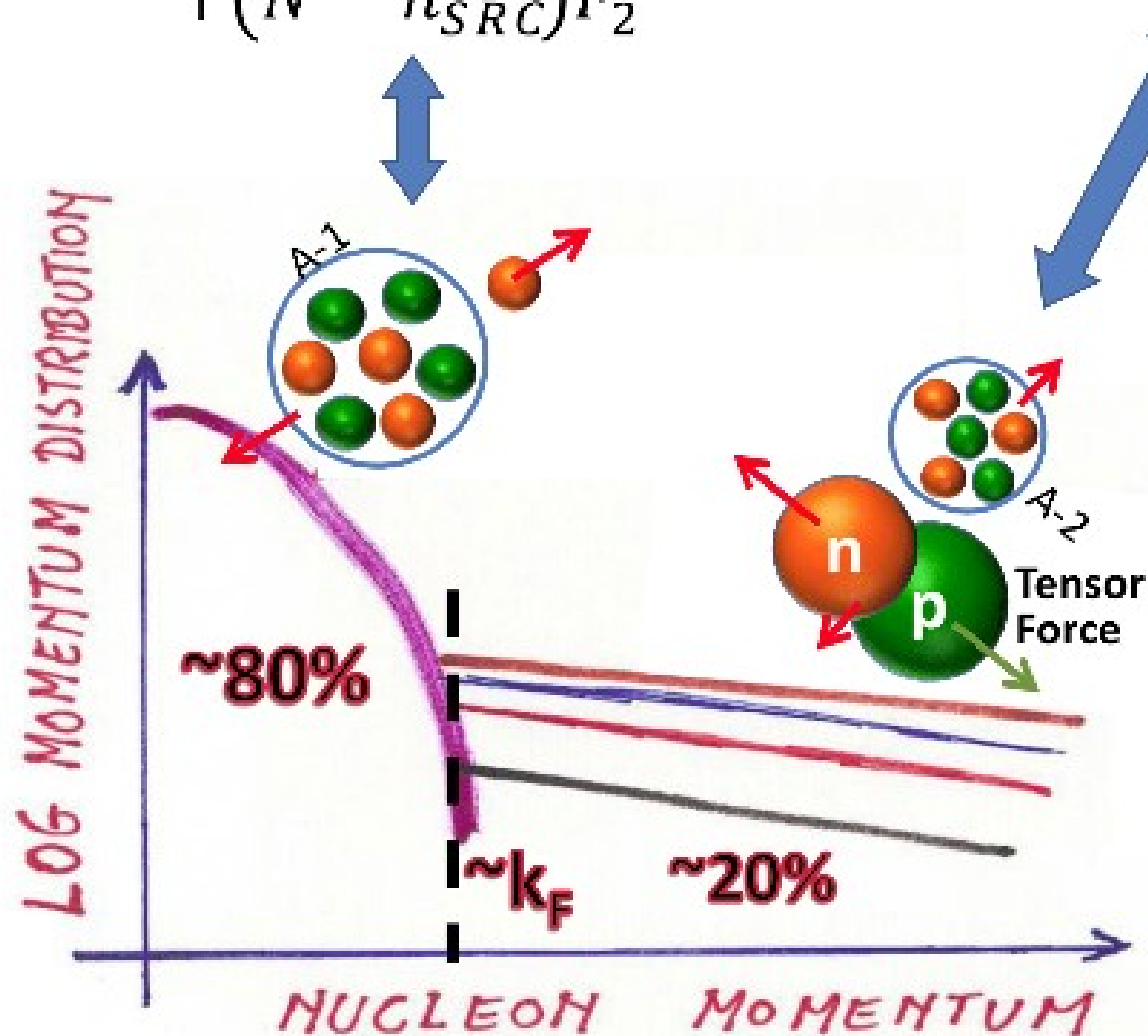


Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs



Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs

$$F_2^A = (Z - n_{SRC}^A) F_2^p + (N - n_{SRC}^A) F_2^n + n_{SRC}^A (F_2^{p*} + F_2^{n*})$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Bound} \\
 \updownarrow \\
 F_2^A
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{'quasi Free'} \\
 \updownarrow \\
 ZF_2^p + NF_2^n
 \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{Modified SRCs} \\
 \updownarrow \\
 n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)
 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta F_2^N = F_2^{N*} - F_2^N$$

Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs



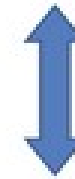
F_2^A

=



$ZF_2^p + NF_2^n$

+



$n_{SRC}^A (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$

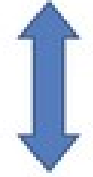
$$\Delta F_2^N = F_2^{N*} - F_2^N$$

Not Well Constrained

→ $F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_d^{SRC} (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$

Can Solve for F_2^n

Bound = 'quasi Free' + Modified SRCs



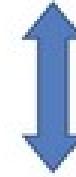
F_2^A

=



$ZF_2^p + NF_2^n$

+



$n_{SRC}^A(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$

$$\Delta F_2^N = F_2^{N*} - F_2^N$$

→ $F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_d^{SRC}(\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$

→ $a_2 \equiv \frac{2}{A} n_A^{SRC} / n_d^{SRC}$

$$n_d^{SRC} \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d} = \frac{\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} - (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} - N}{\frac{A}{2} a_2 - N}$$

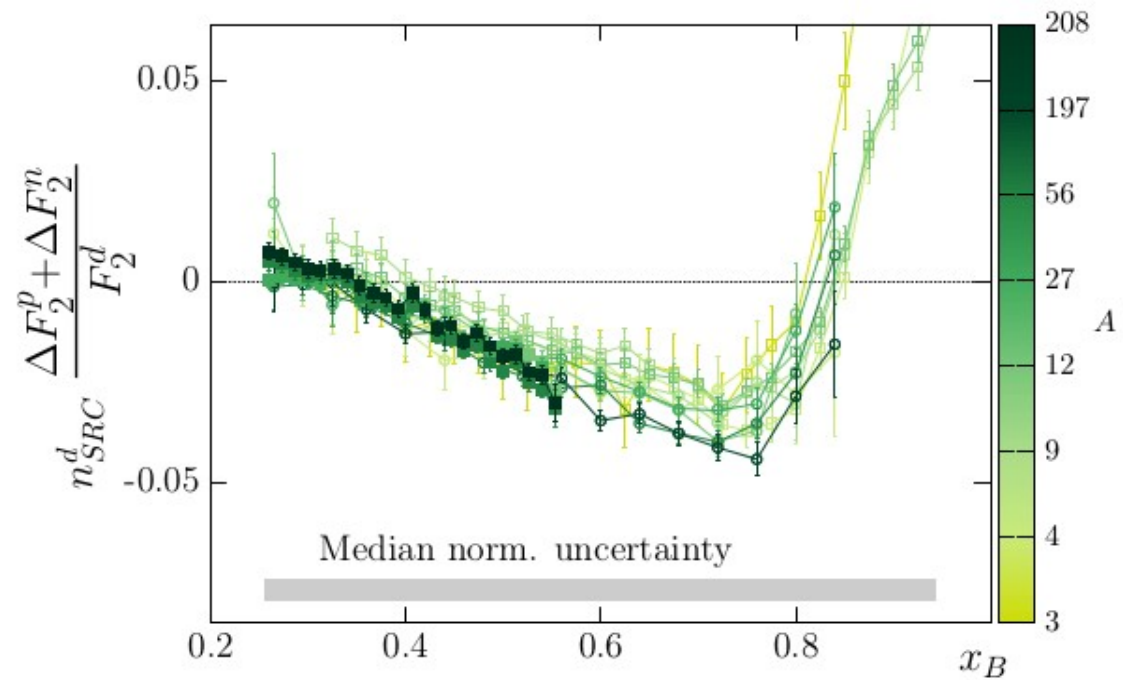
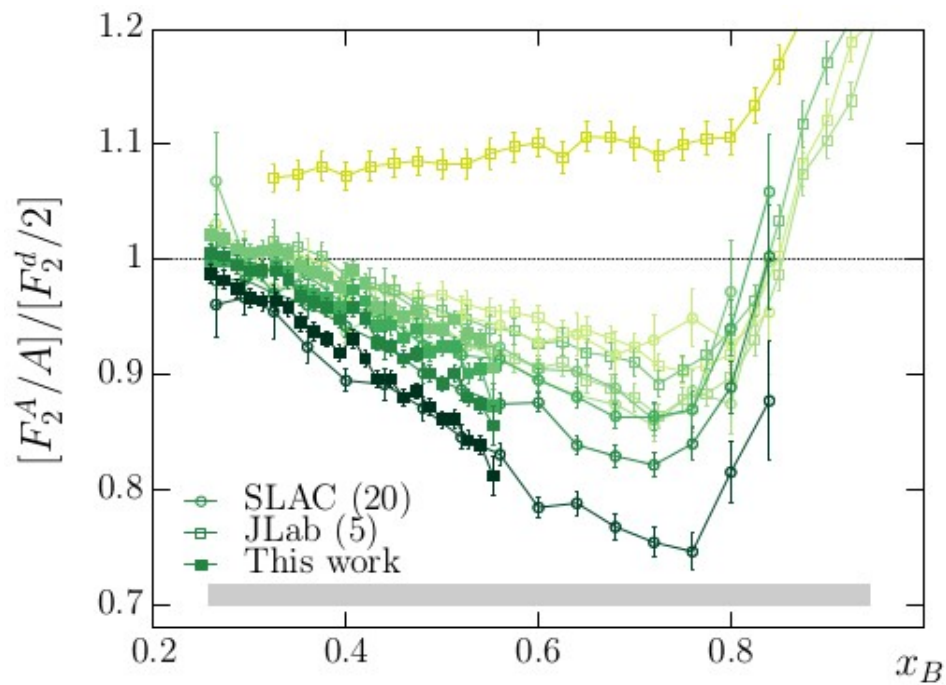
Universal???

Nucleus-Dependent

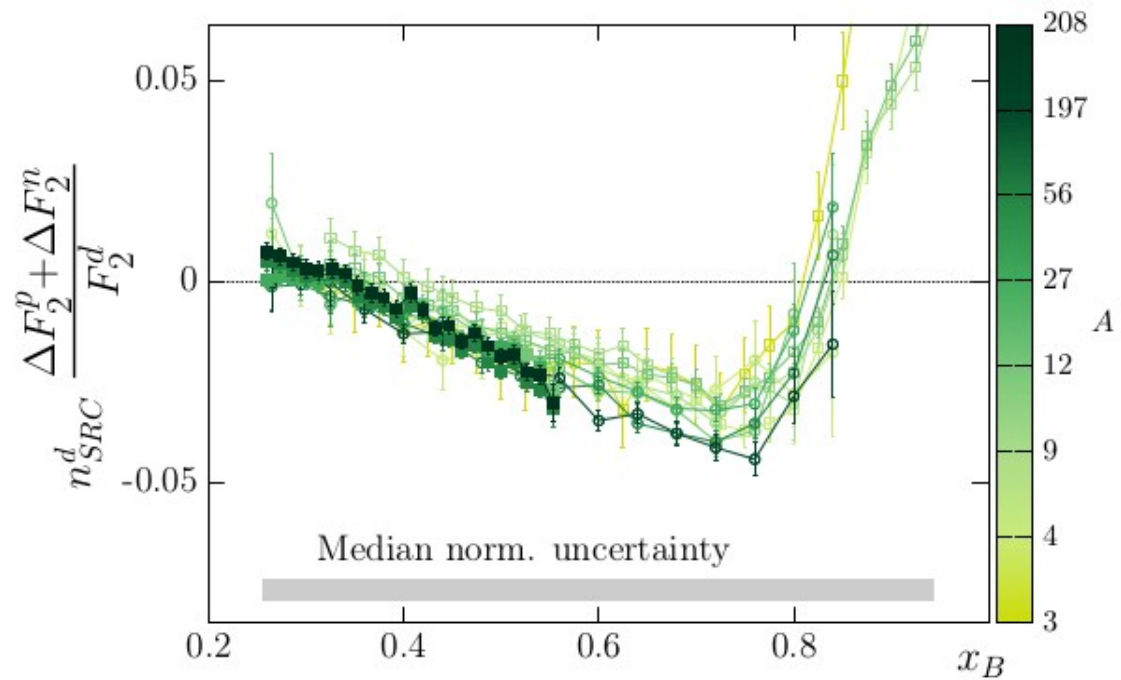
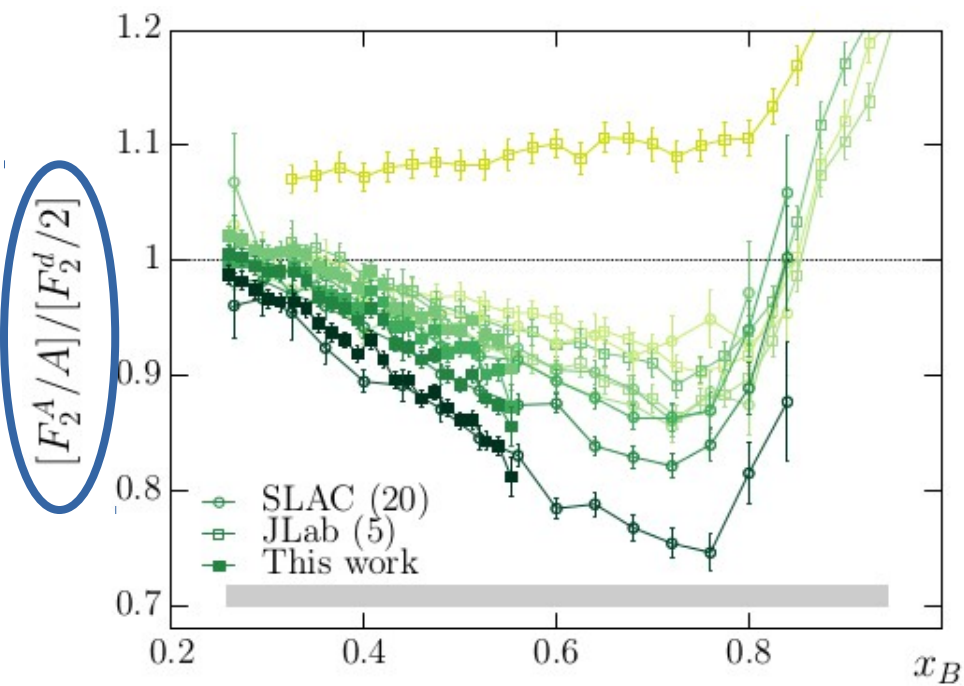
$$n_d^{SRC} \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d} = \frac{\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} - (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} - N}{\frac{A}{2} a_2 - N}$$

Everything is Known

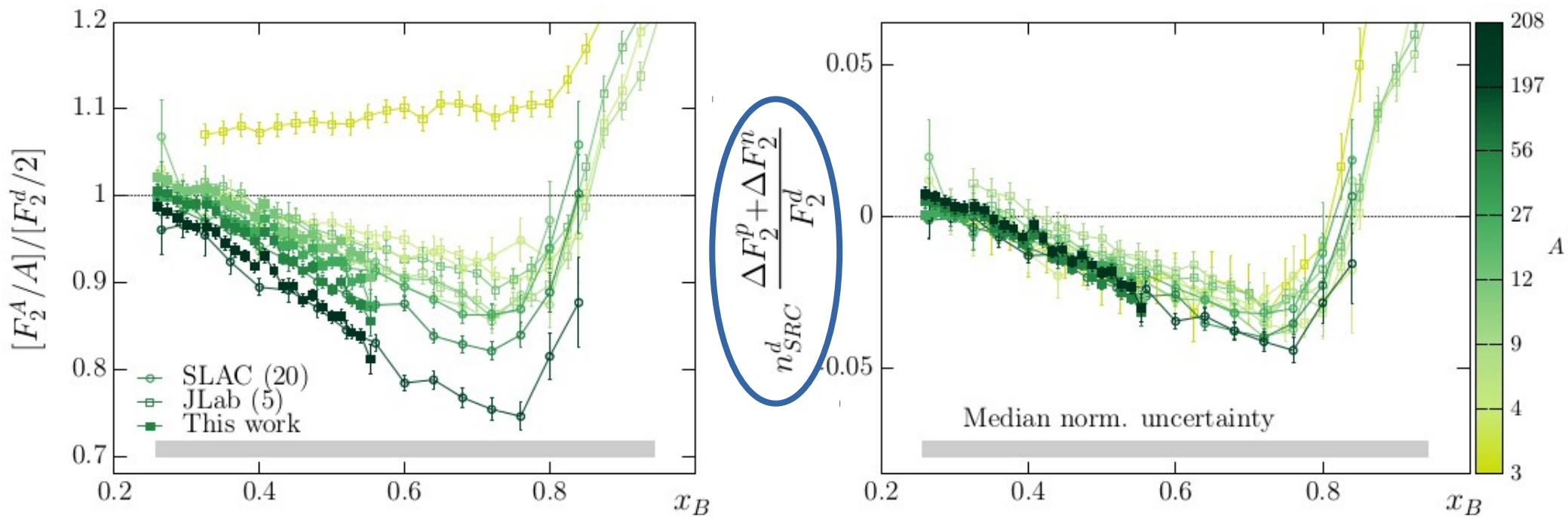
Universal EMC Modification Function



Universal EMC Modification Function



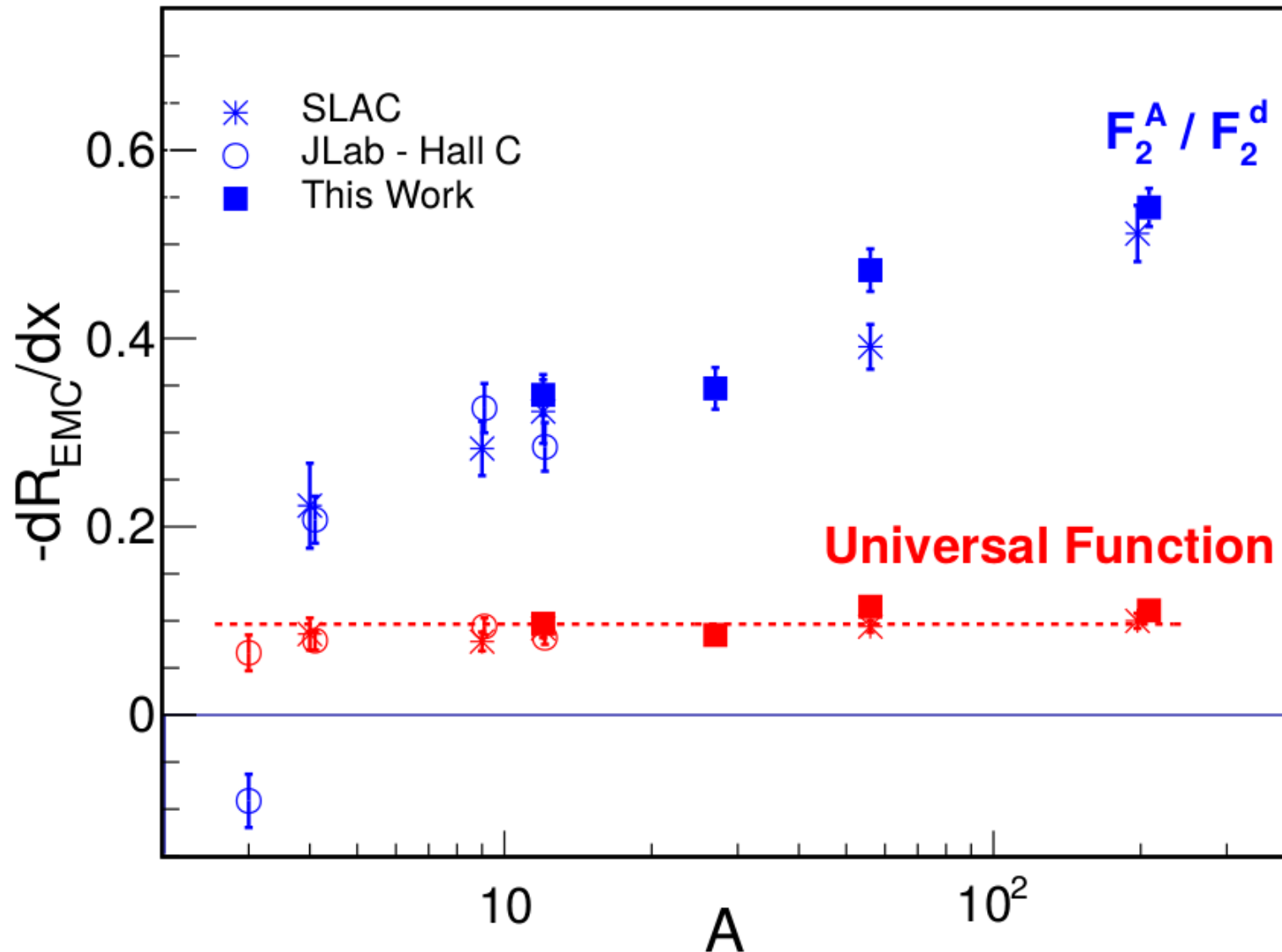
Universal EMC Modification Function



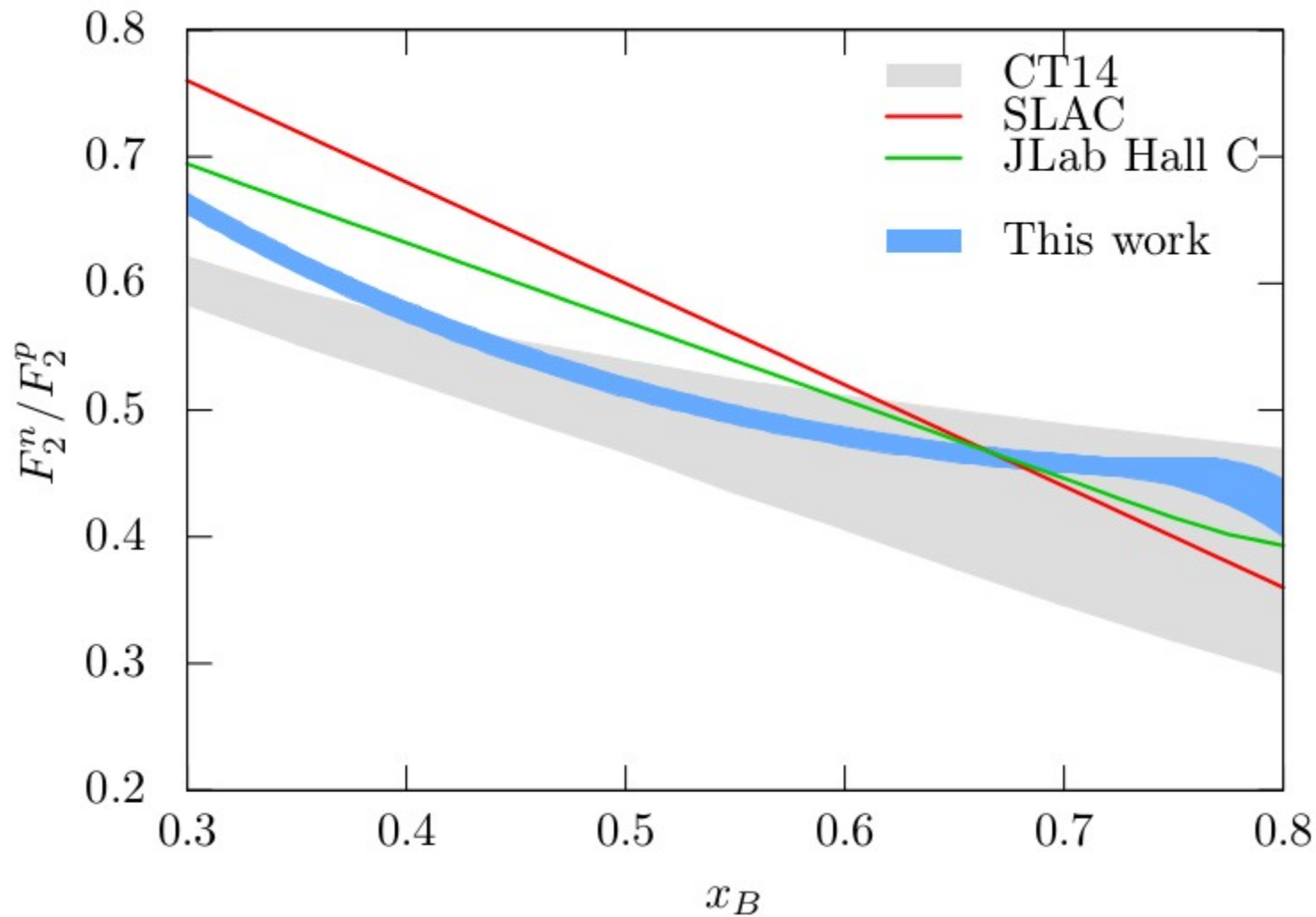
$$n_d^{SRC} \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d} = \frac{\frac{F_2^A}{F_2^d} - (Z - N) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} - N}{\frac{A}{2} a_2 - N}$$

Universal!!!

Universal EMC Modification Function

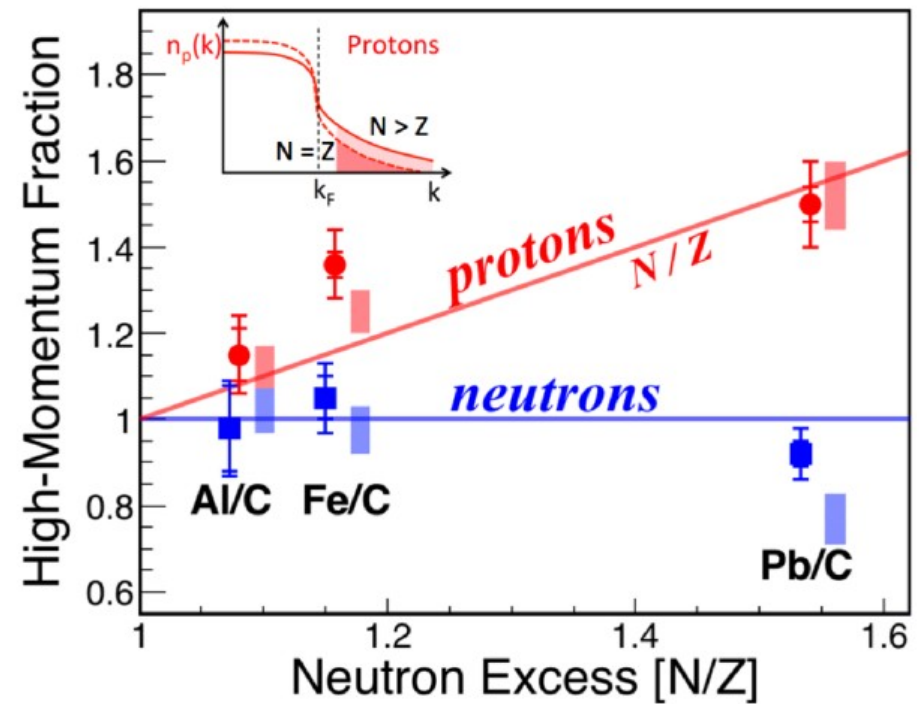


Interlude: Free Neutron Extraction



$$F_2^d = F_2^p + F_2^n + n_d^{SRC} (\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n)$$

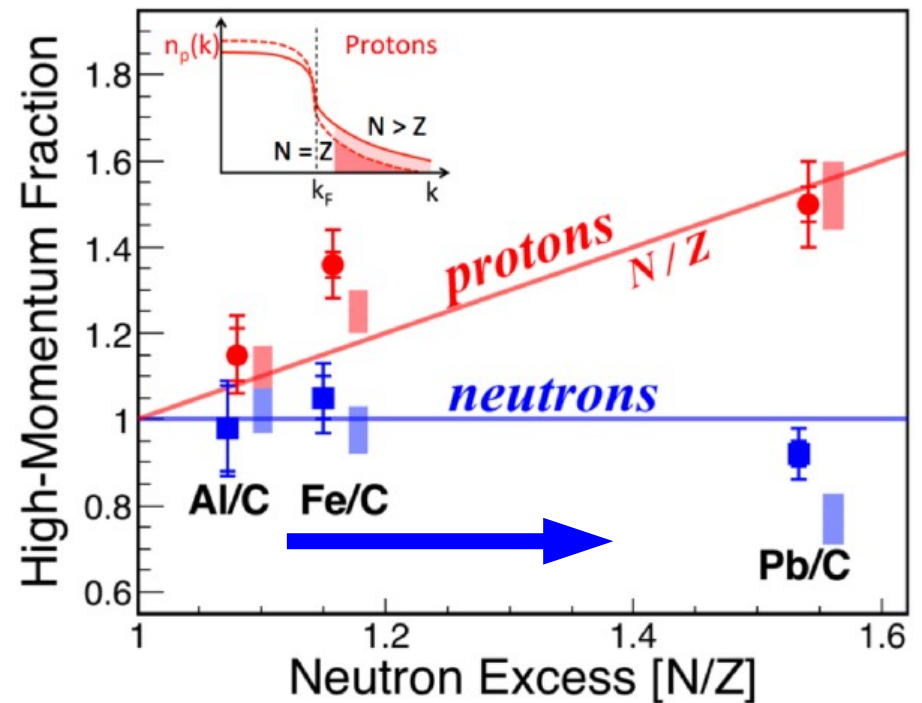
Focus on Neutron-Rich Nuclei



M. Duer et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Nature, In-Print (2018)

Focus on Neutron-Rich Nuclei

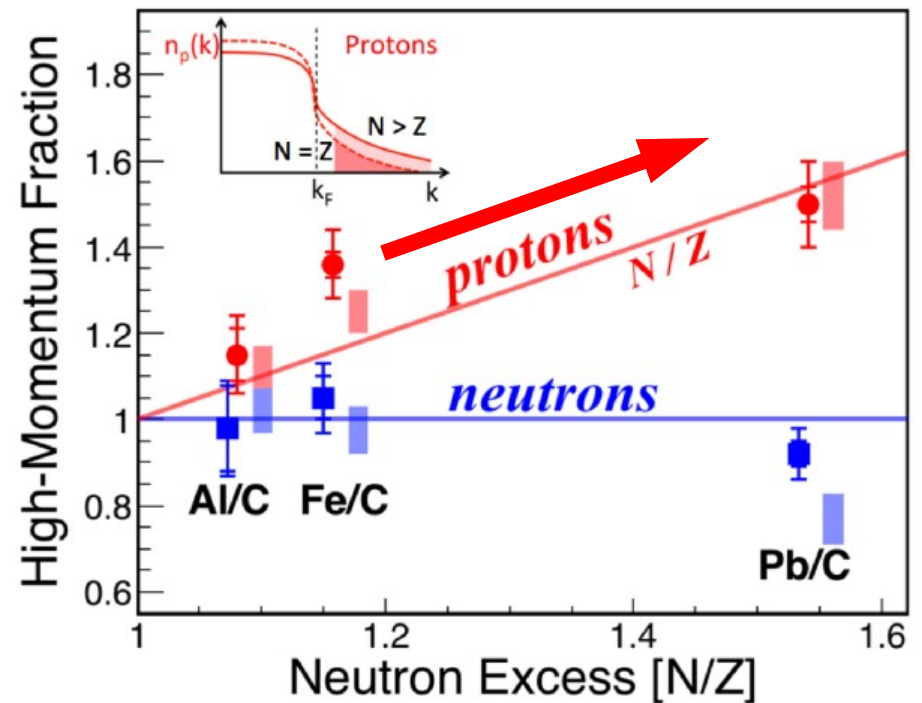
Prediction: EMC effect will show no growth for neutrons ...



M. Duer et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Nature, In-Print (2018)

Focus on Neutron-Rich Nuclei

Prediction: EMC effect will show no growth for neutrons and grow for protons



M. Duer et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Nature, In-Print (2018)

Form New Per-Neutron (Proton) Quantities

Per-Neutron Quantities:

$$\frac{\sigma_A/N}{\sigma_D/1}$$

Per-Proton Quantities:

$$\frac{\sigma_A/Z}{\sigma_D/1}$$

Form New Per-Neutron (Proton) Quantities

Per-Neutron Quantities: $\boxed{\frac{\sigma_A/N}{\sigma_D/1}}$

$$dR_{EMC}^n/dx = \left(\frac{A}{2 \cdot N} \right) \times dR_{EMC}/dx$$

$$a_2^n = \left(\frac{A}{2 \cdot N} \right) \times a_2$$

Per-Proton Quantities: $\boxed{\frac{\sigma_A/Z}{\sigma_D/1}}$

$$dR_{EMC}^p/dx = \left(\frac{A}{2 \cdot Z} \right) \times dR_{EMC}/dx$$

$$a_2^p = \left(\frac{A}{2 \cdot Z} \right) \times a_2$$

Per-Neutron (Proton) Ratios: What Does Our Model Predict?

$$\frac{F_2^A/N}{F_2^d/1} = \left(a_2^n - 1\right) \cdot \left[n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d} \right] + \left(\frac{Z}{N} - 1 \right) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + 1$$

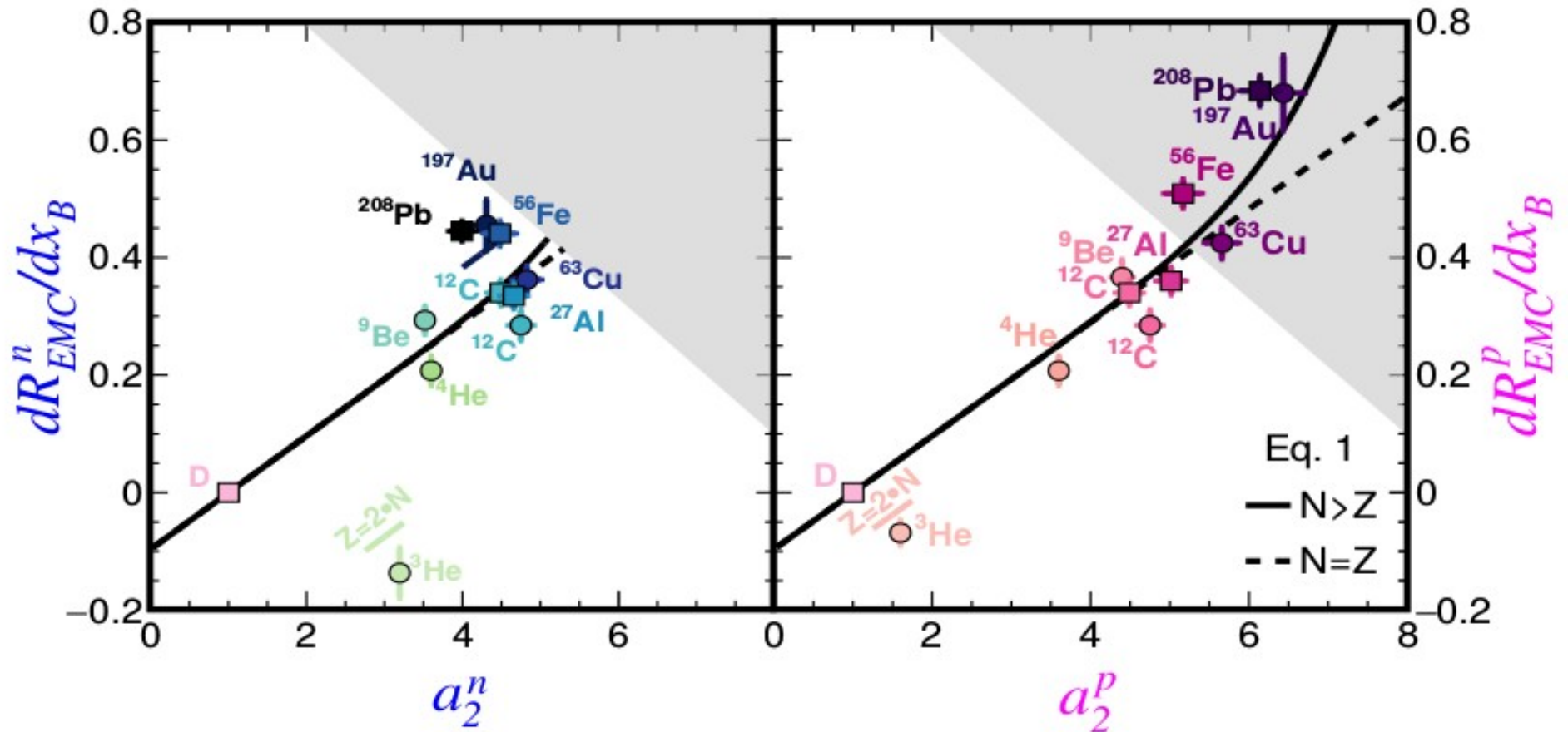
$$a_2^n = \frac{n_{SRC}^A/N}{n_{SRC}^d/1}$$

Per-Neutron (Proton) Ratios: What Does Our Model Predict?

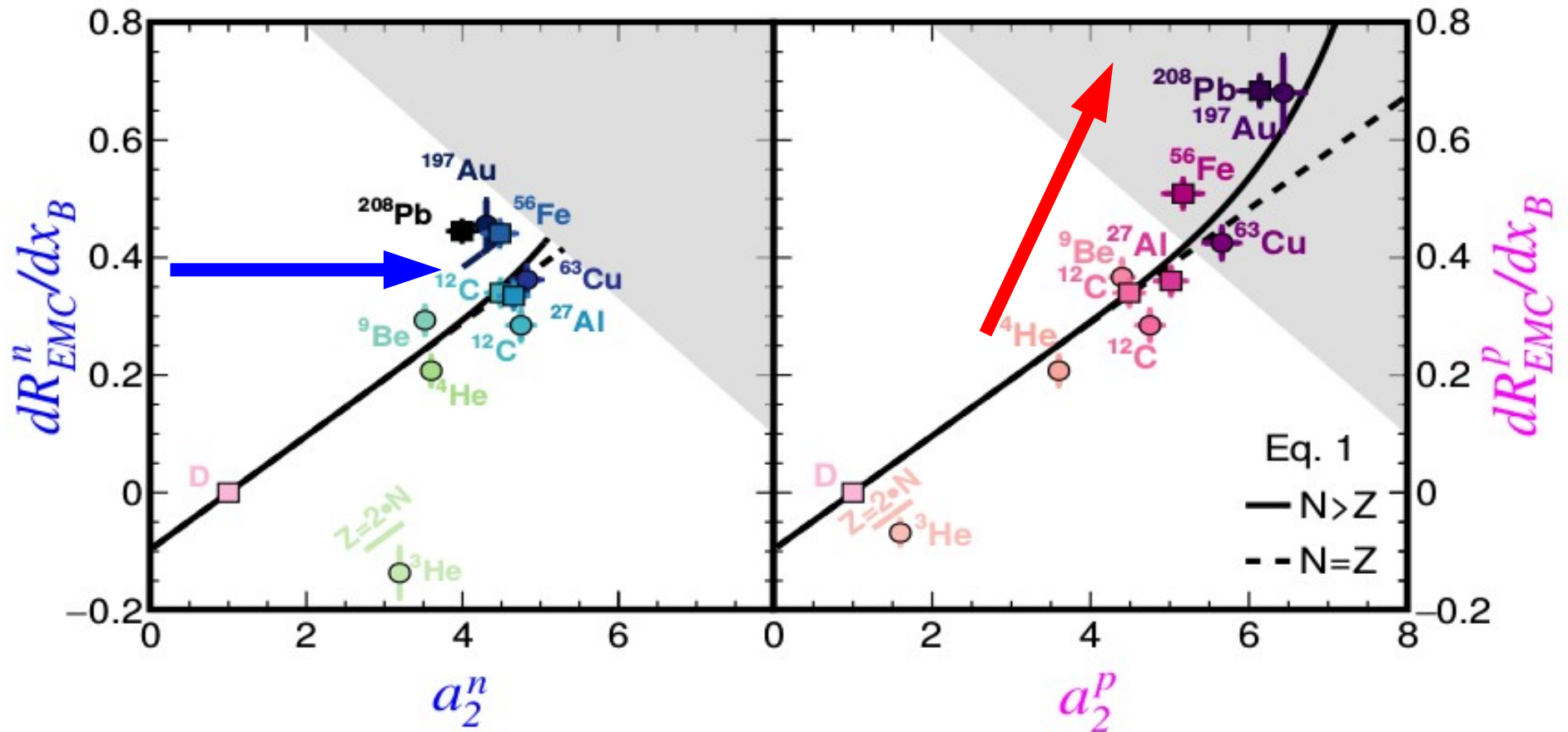
$$\frac{F_2^A/N}{F_2^d/1} = (a_2^n - 1) \cdot \left[n_{SRC}^d \frac{\Delta F_2^p + \Delta F_2^n}{F_2^d} \right] + \left(\frac{Z}{N} - 1 \right) \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^d} + 1$$

Extract Per-Neutron (Proton) Slope

New EMC-SRC Correlation



New EMC-SRC Correlation



Thank You !!!

Additional Slides

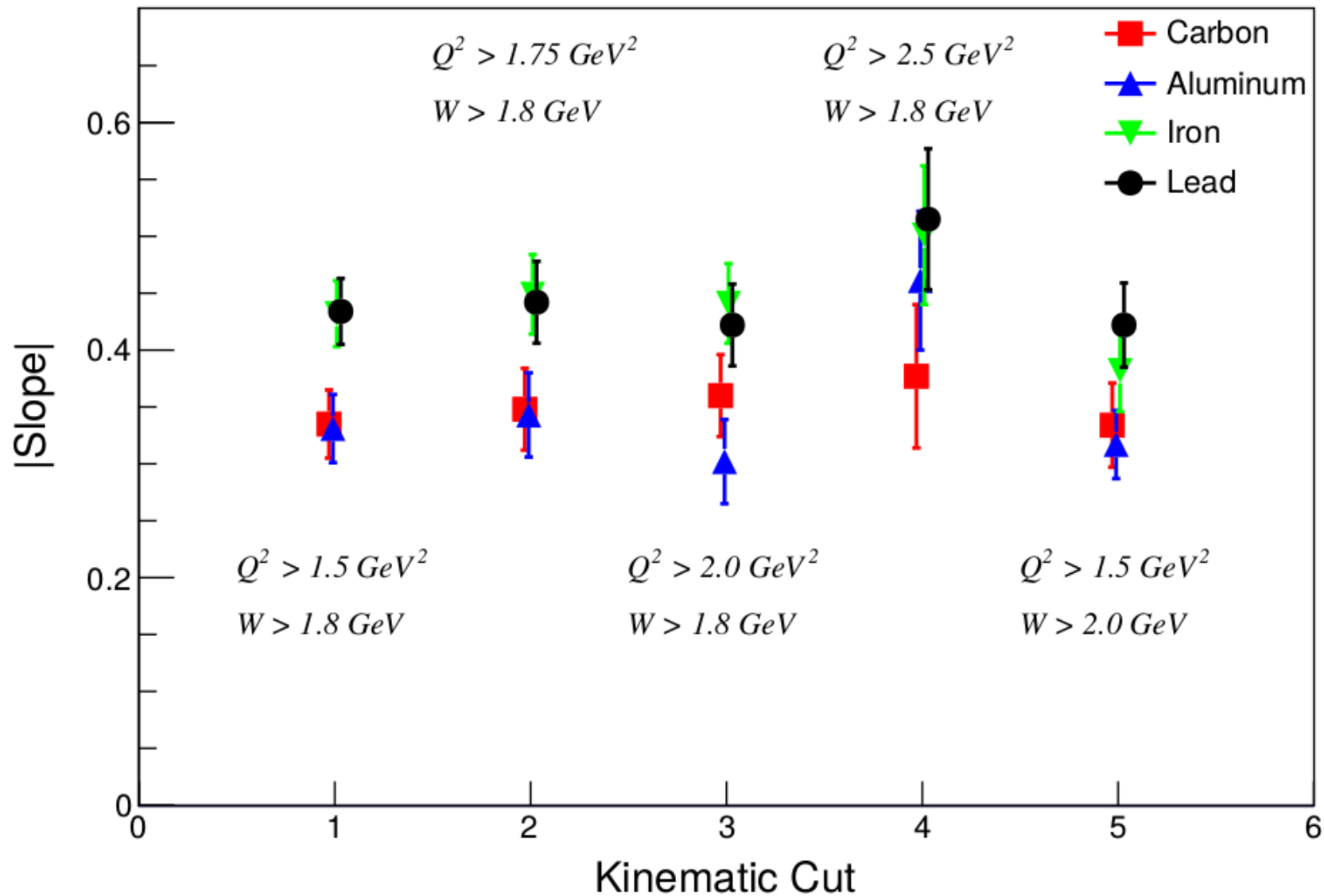
Uncertainties on DIS Cross-Section Ratios

Source	Point-to-point (%)	Normalization (%)
Time-Dependent Instabilities	—	1.0
Target Thickness and Cuts	—	1.42–1.58
Acceptance Corrections	0.6 (2,5)	—
Radiative Corrections	—	0.5
Coulomb Corrections	—	0.1
Bin-Centering Corrections	0.5	—
Total	0.78	1.81–1.94

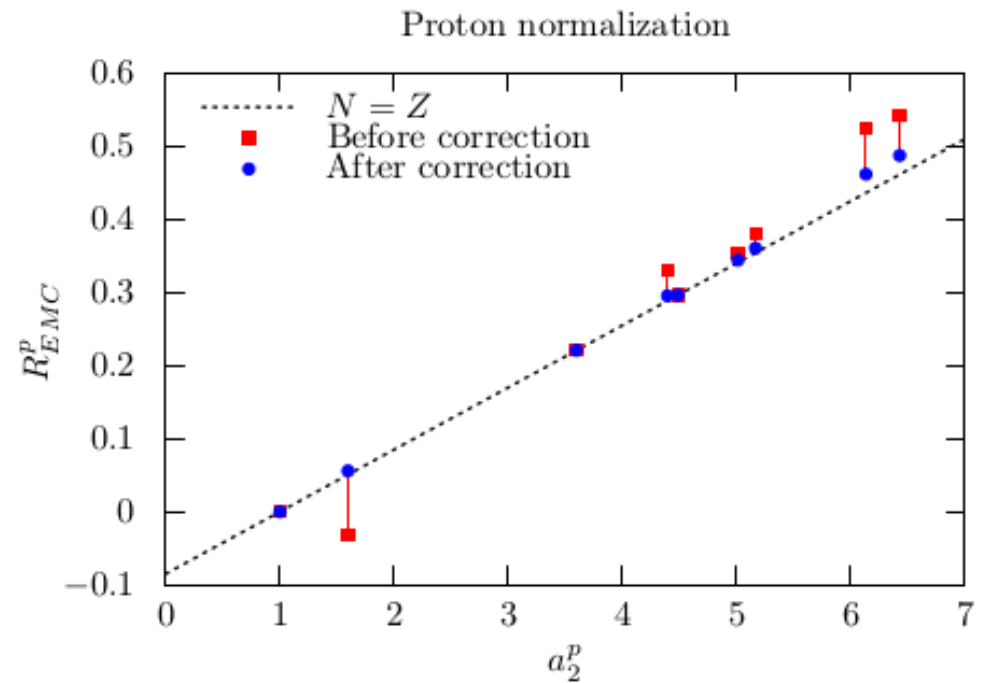
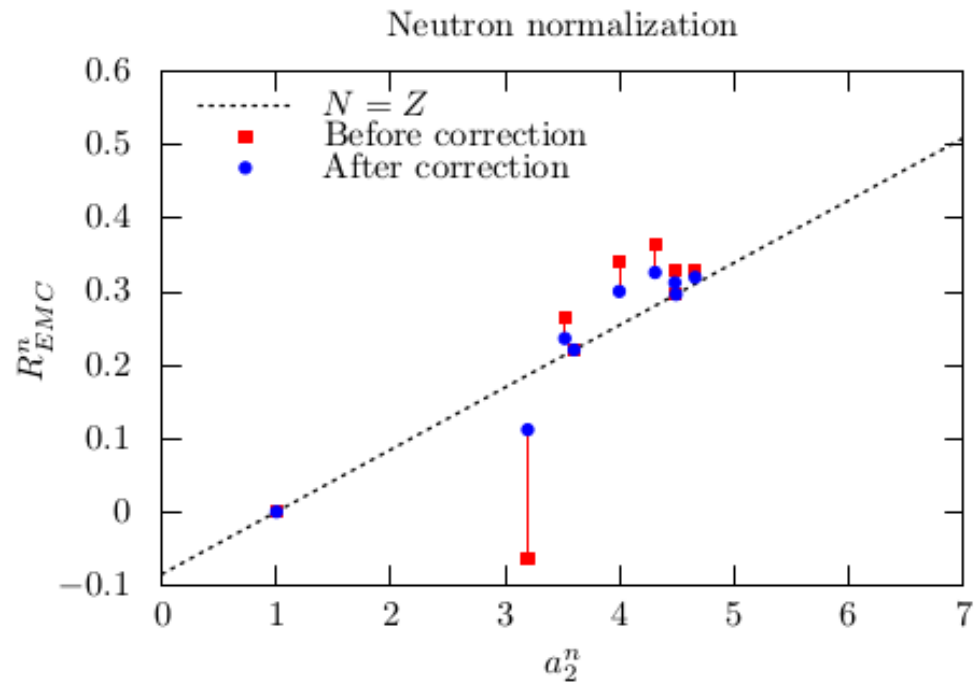
Uncertainties on QE Cross-Section Ratios

Source	Point-to-point (%)	Normalization (%)
Time-Dependent Instabilities	—	1.0
Target Thickness and Cuts	—	1.42–1.58
Acceptance Corrections	1.2 (2.5,10)	—
Radiative Corrections	—	0.5
Coulomb Corrections	—	0.2–1.0
Bin-Centering Corrections	0.5	—
Kinematical Corrections	0.3	—
Total	1.33	1.82–2.18

EMC Slopes are Stable to Kinematic Cut



Effect of our Isoscalar Corrections



EMC-SRC Correlations with Isoscalar Corrections

