

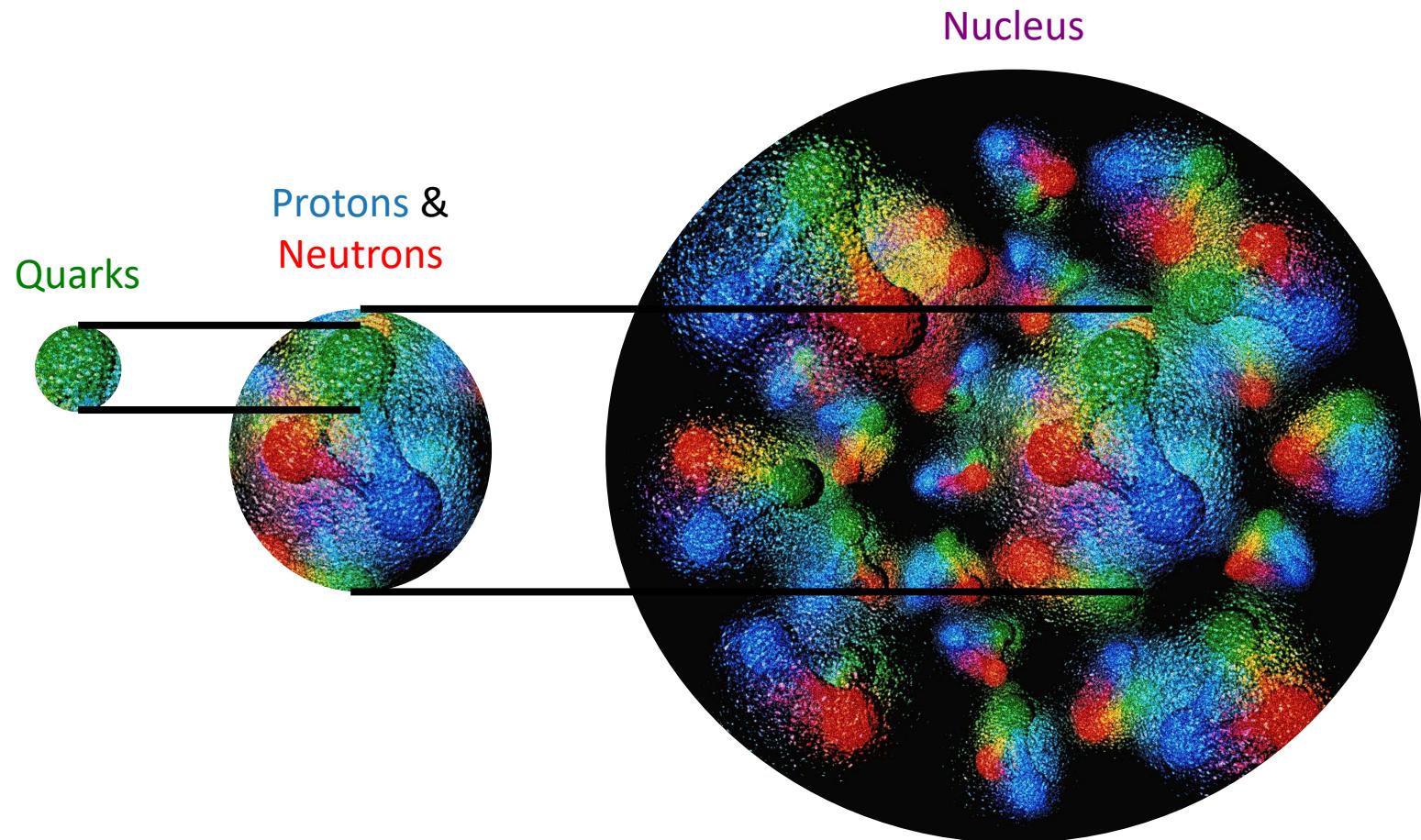
# Modification of Quark-Gluon Distributions in Nuclei by Correlated Nucleons Pairs

Andrew Denniston (MIT)

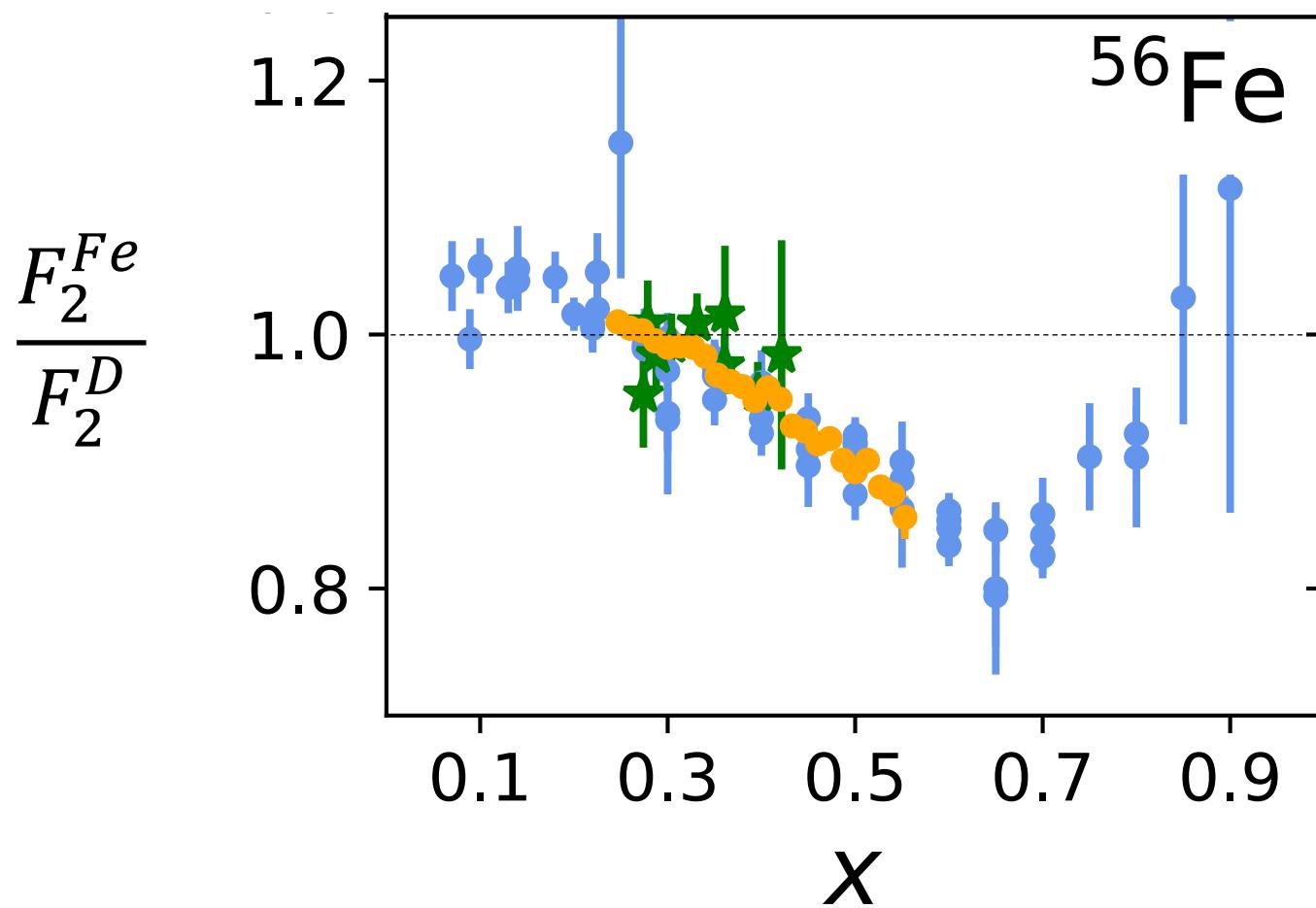
In Collaboration with: Tomas Jezo,  
Aleksander Kusina, Fred Olness, Or Hen  
and nCTEQ Collaboration

June 21<sup>st</sup> , 2023

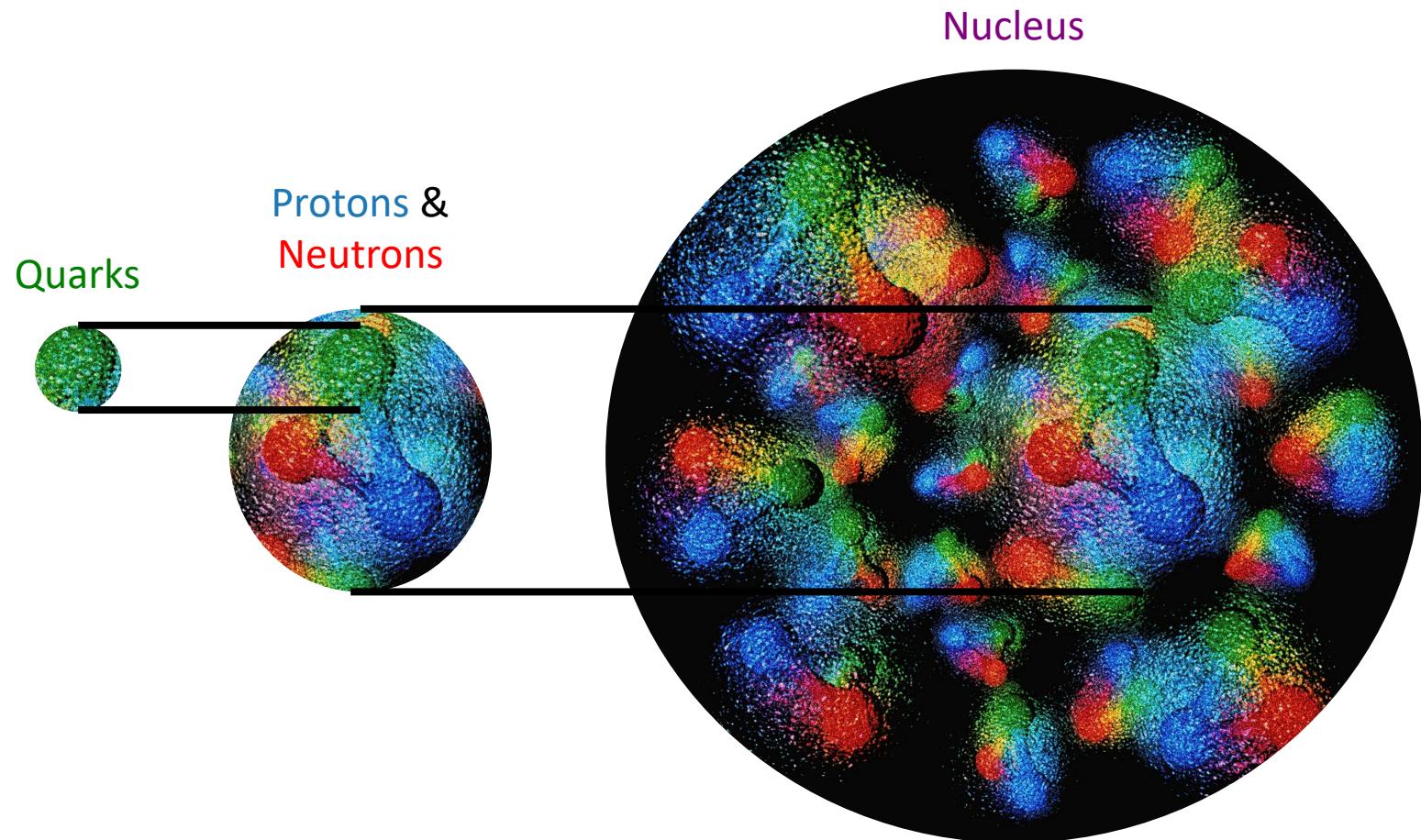
# Quarks in the Nucleus



# The EMC Effect



# Quarks in the Nucleus



# Cause of the EMC Effect?



Traditional Nuclear  
Effects



Medium  
Modification

## Cause of the EMC Effect?

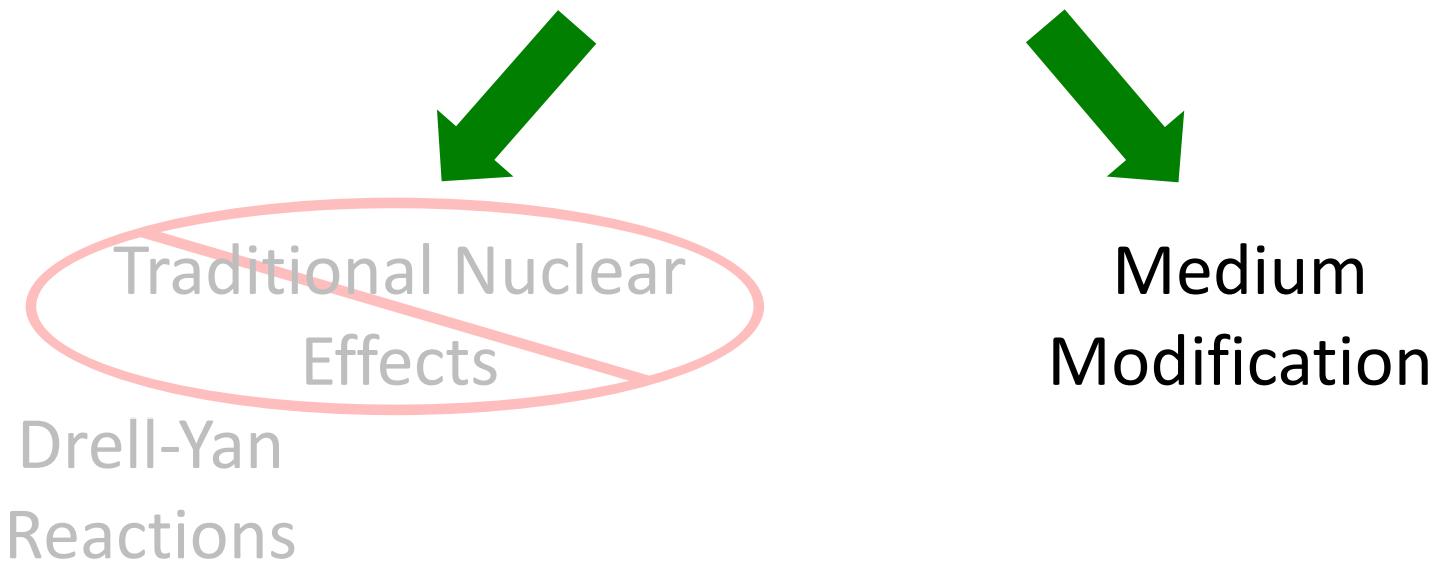
~~Traditional Nuclear Effects~~

Drell-Yan  
Reactions

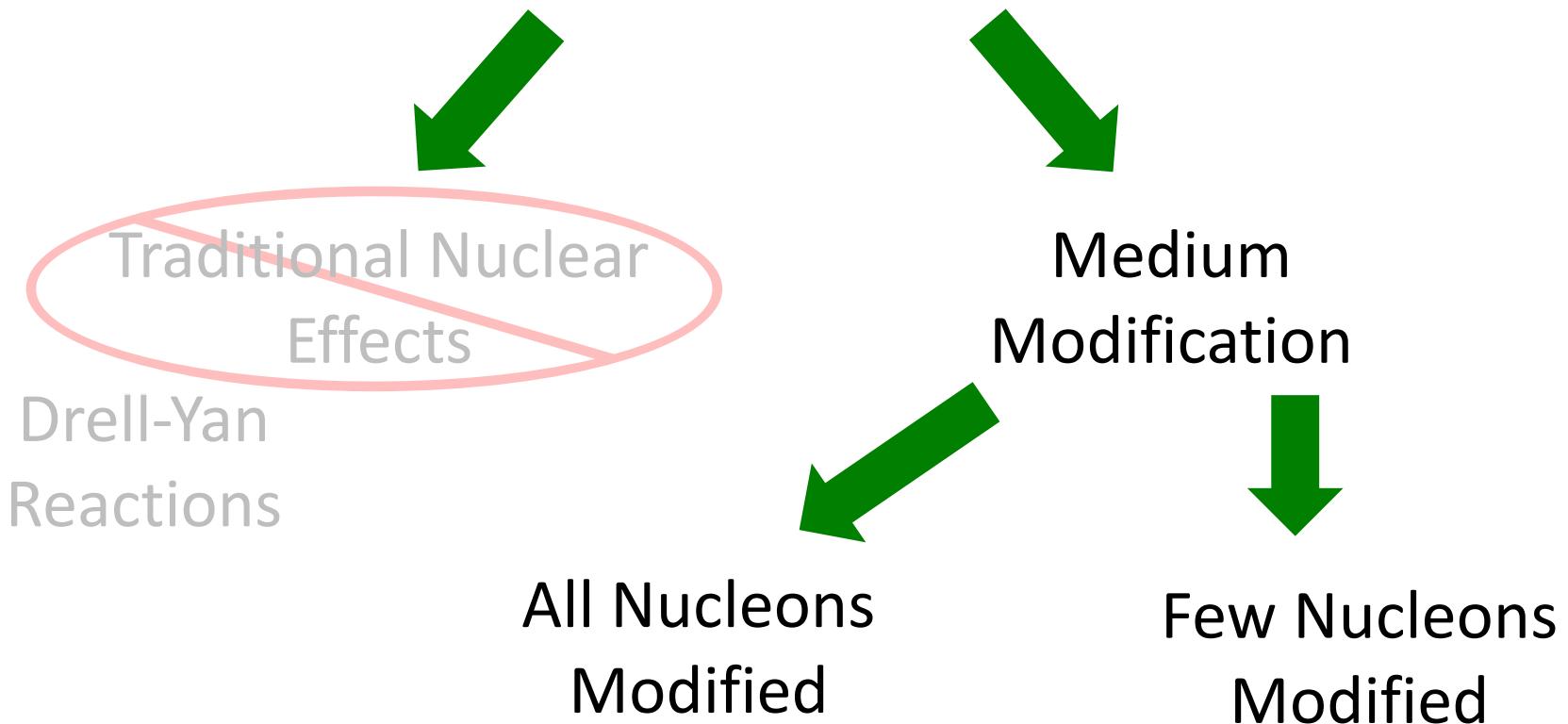


Medium  
Modification

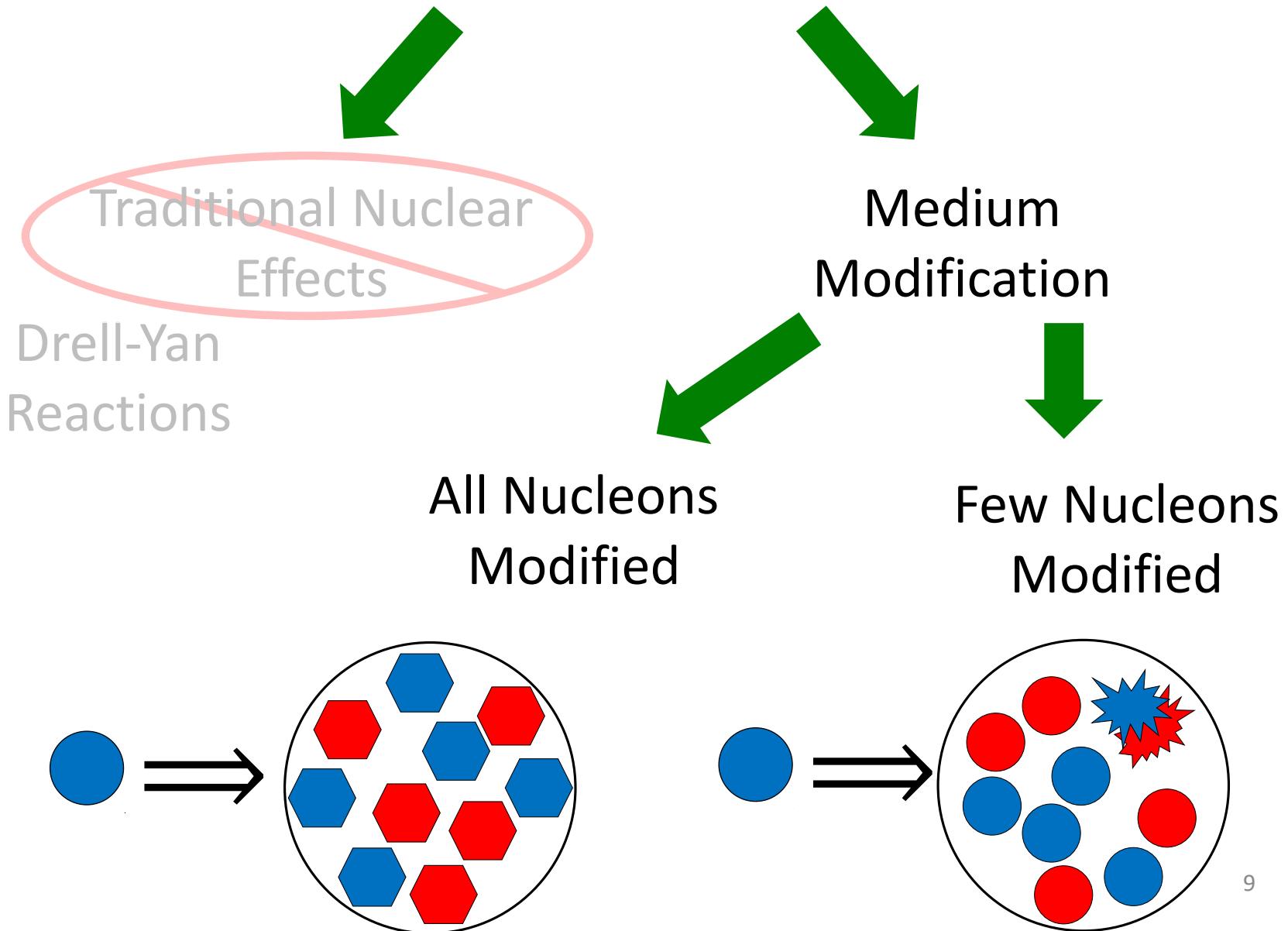
# Cause of the EMC Effect?



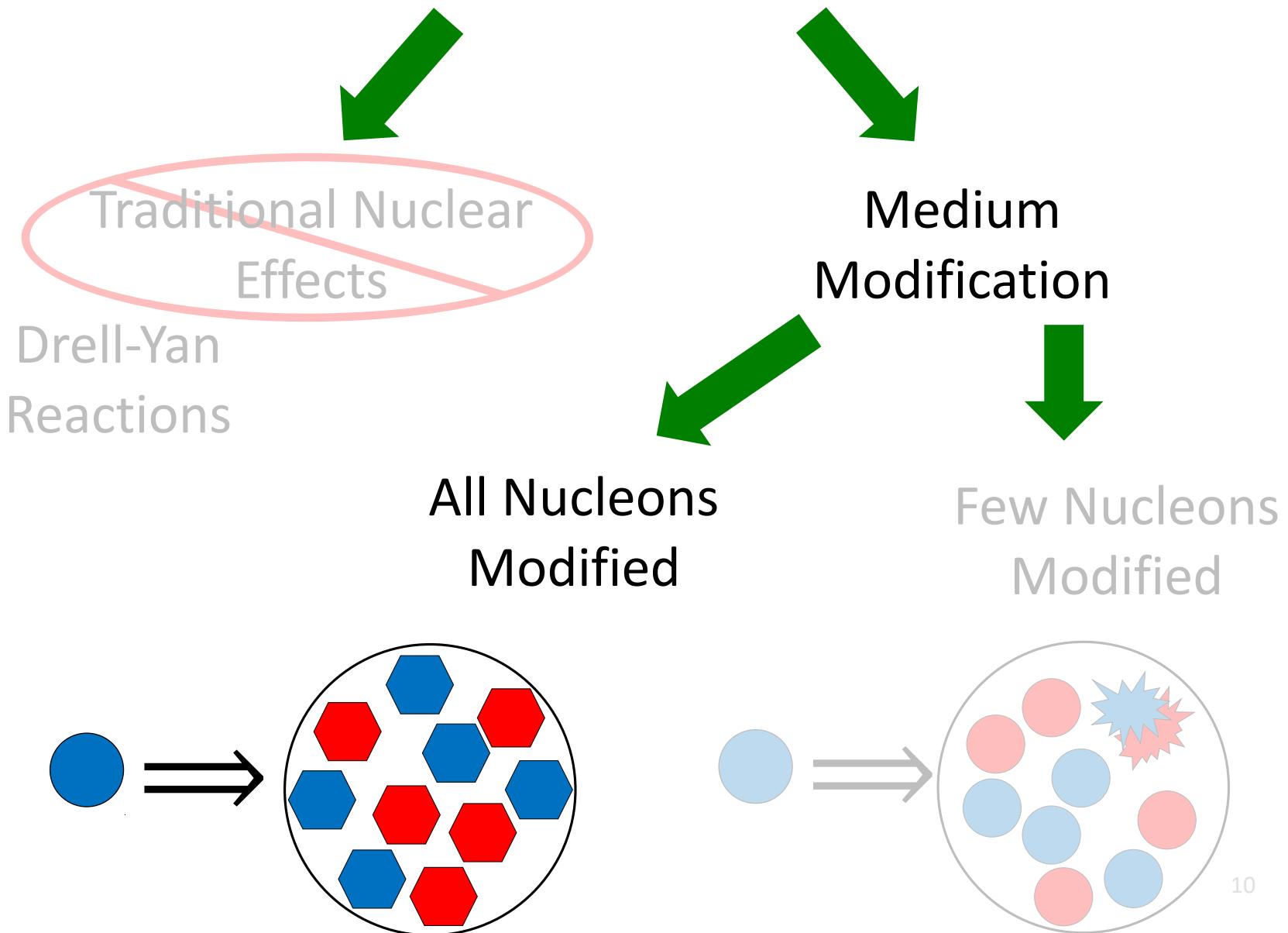
## Cause of the EMC Effect?



# Cause of the EMC Effect?

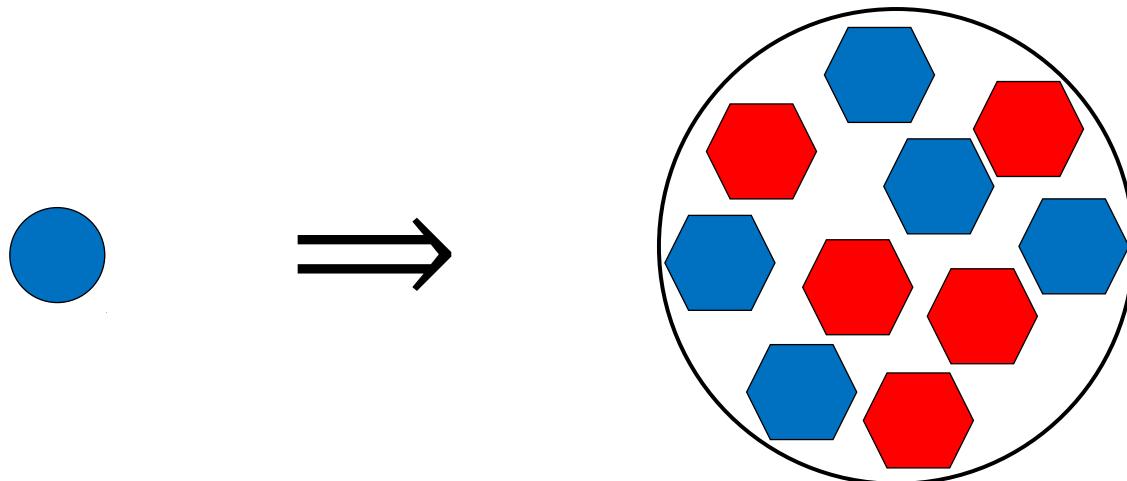


# Cause of the EMC Effect?



# All Nucleons Modified Approach

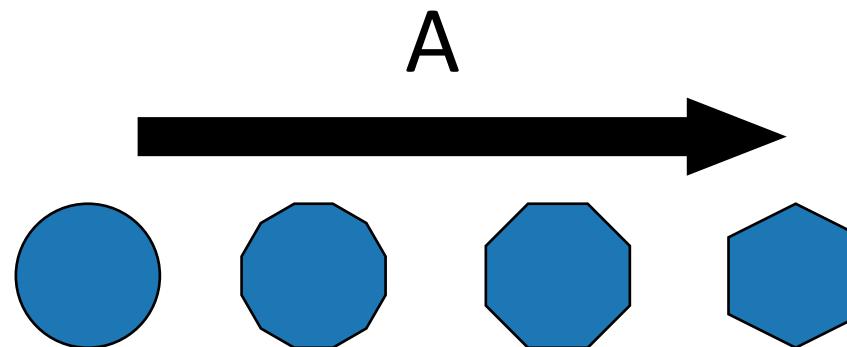
$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} f_i^{p(A)}(x) + \frac{A - Z}{A} f_i^{n(A)}(x)$$



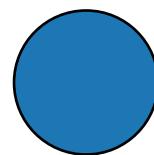
# All Nucleons Modified Approach

Depend on A

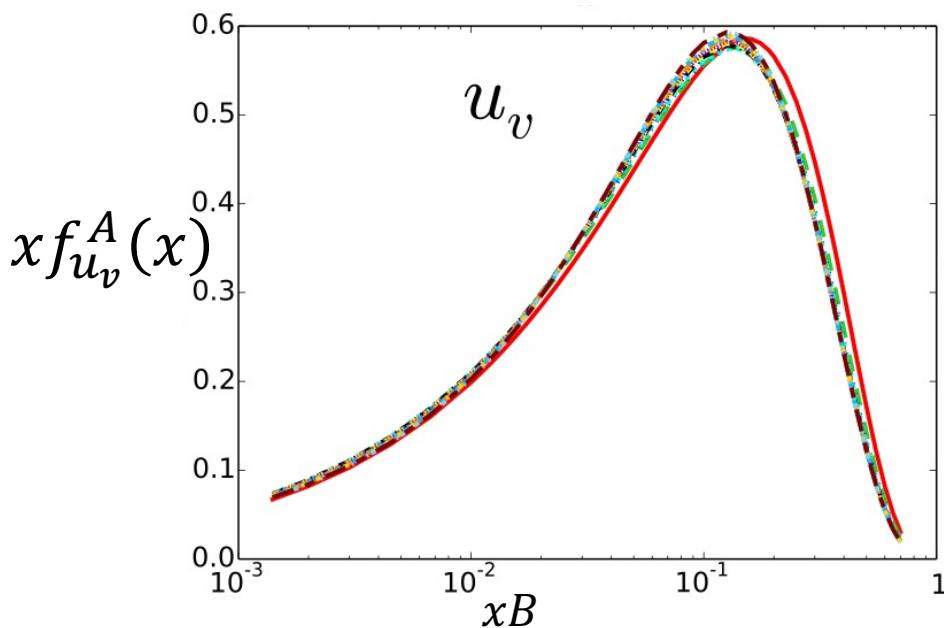
$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} f_i^{p(A)}(x) + \frac{A - Z}{A} f_i^{n(A)}(x)$$



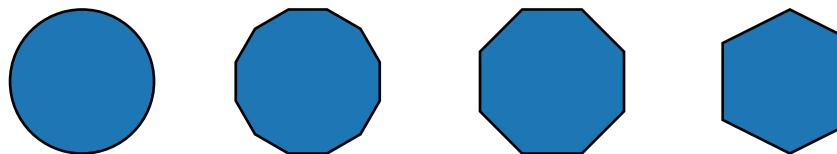
# All Nucleons Modified Approach



$$x f_i^{p(A)}(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1+e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

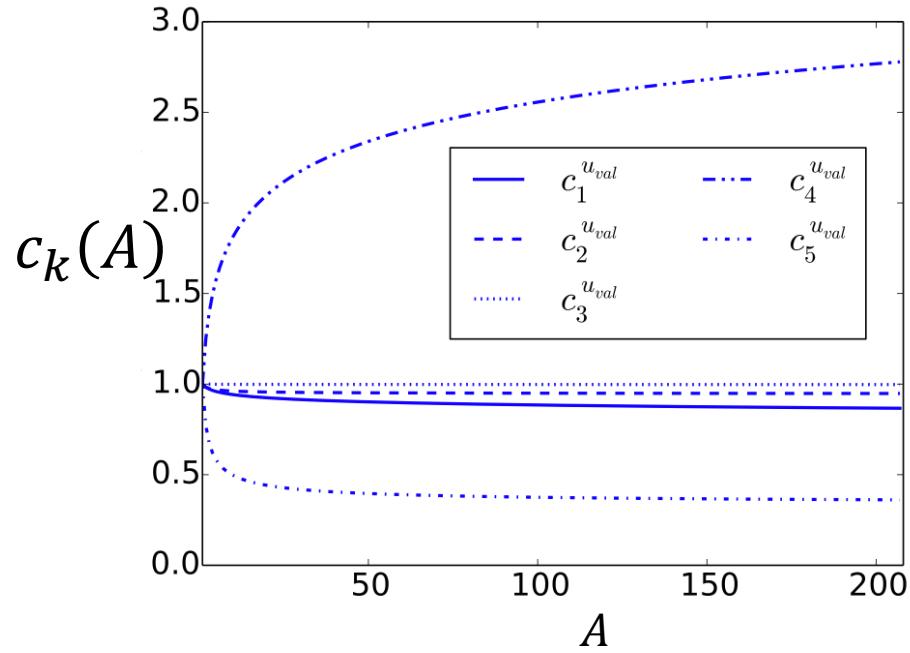
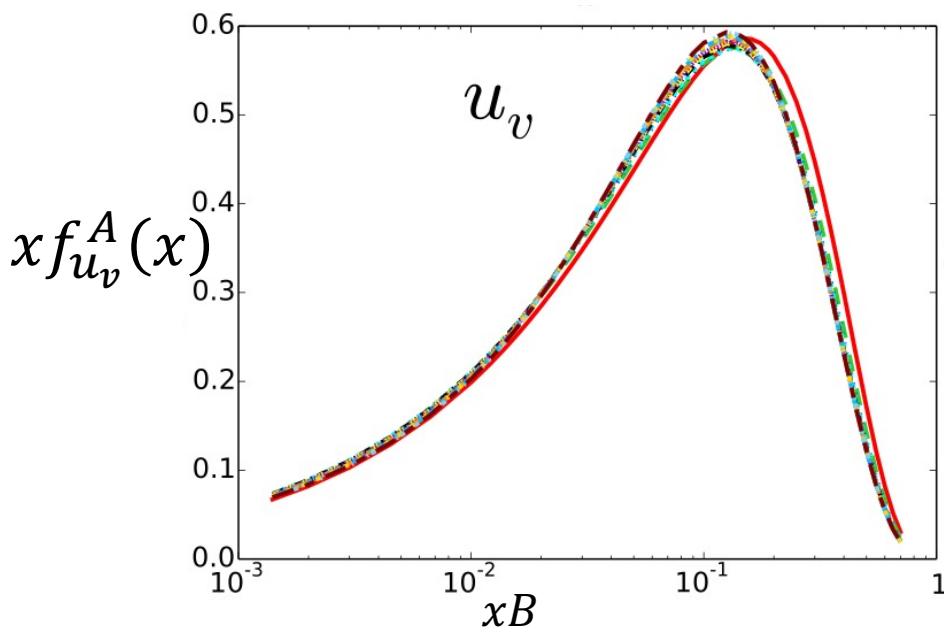


# All Nucleons Modified Approach

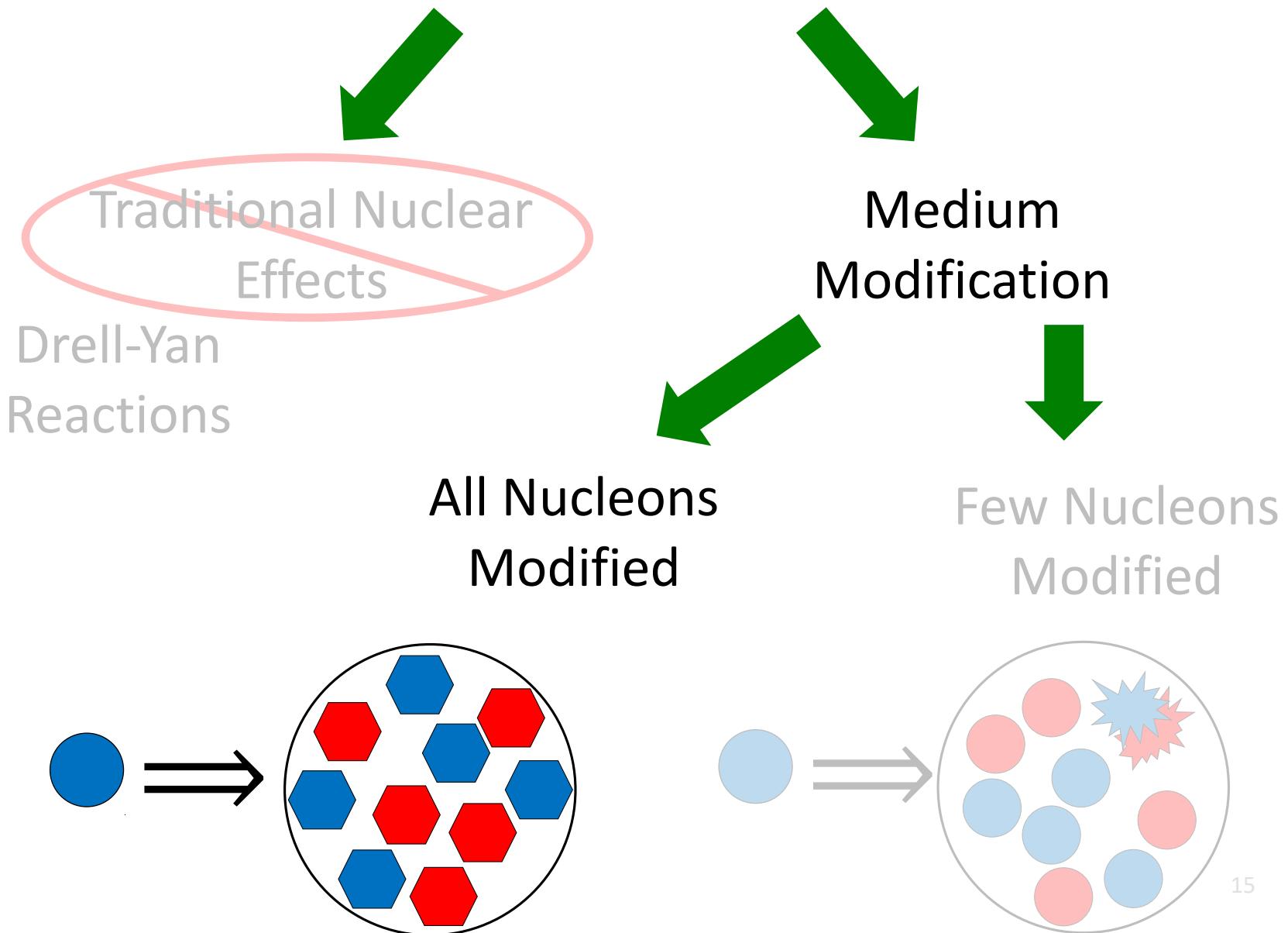


$$x f_i^{p(A)}(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

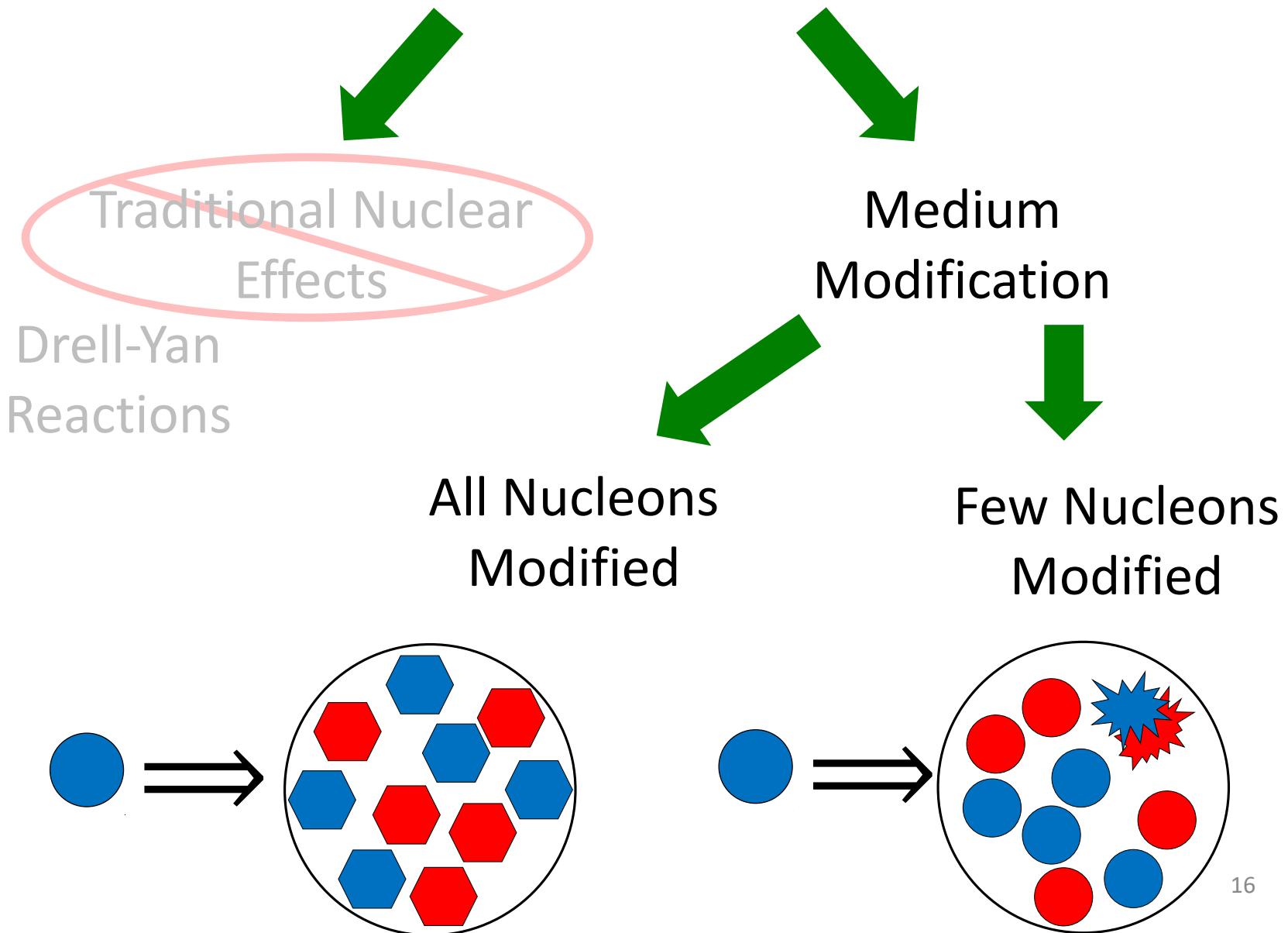
$$c_k(A) = c_{k,0} + c_{k,1}(1 - A^{-c_{k,2}})$$



# Cause of the EMC Effect?



# Cause of the EMC Effect?



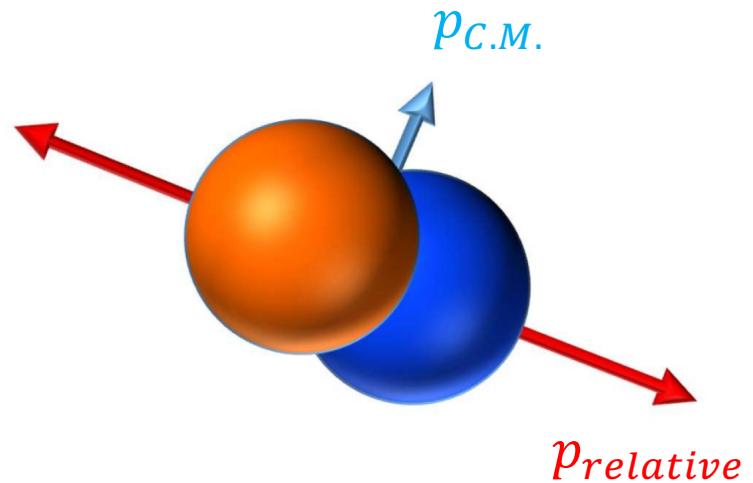
# Nuclear Short-Range Correlations

- Pairs with small separation



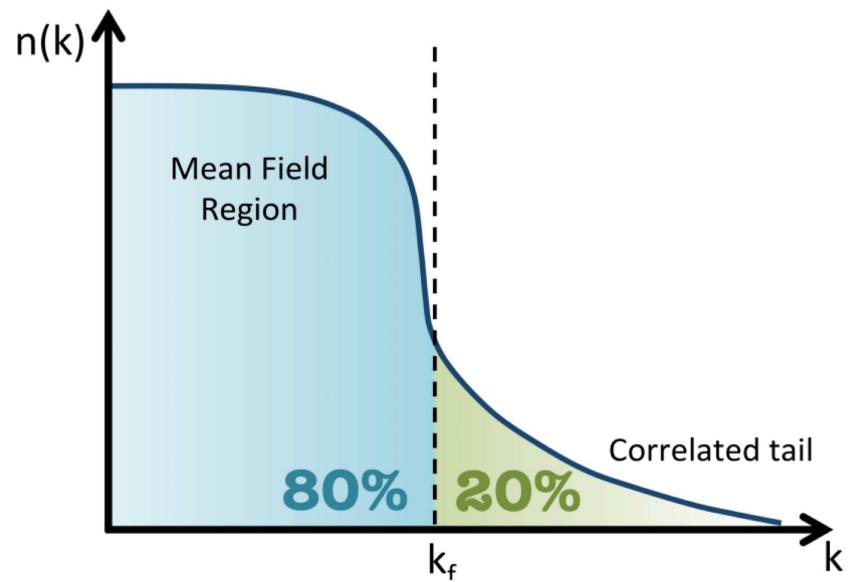
# Nuclear Short-Range Correlations

- Pairs with small separation
- High relative momentum compared to  $k_F$



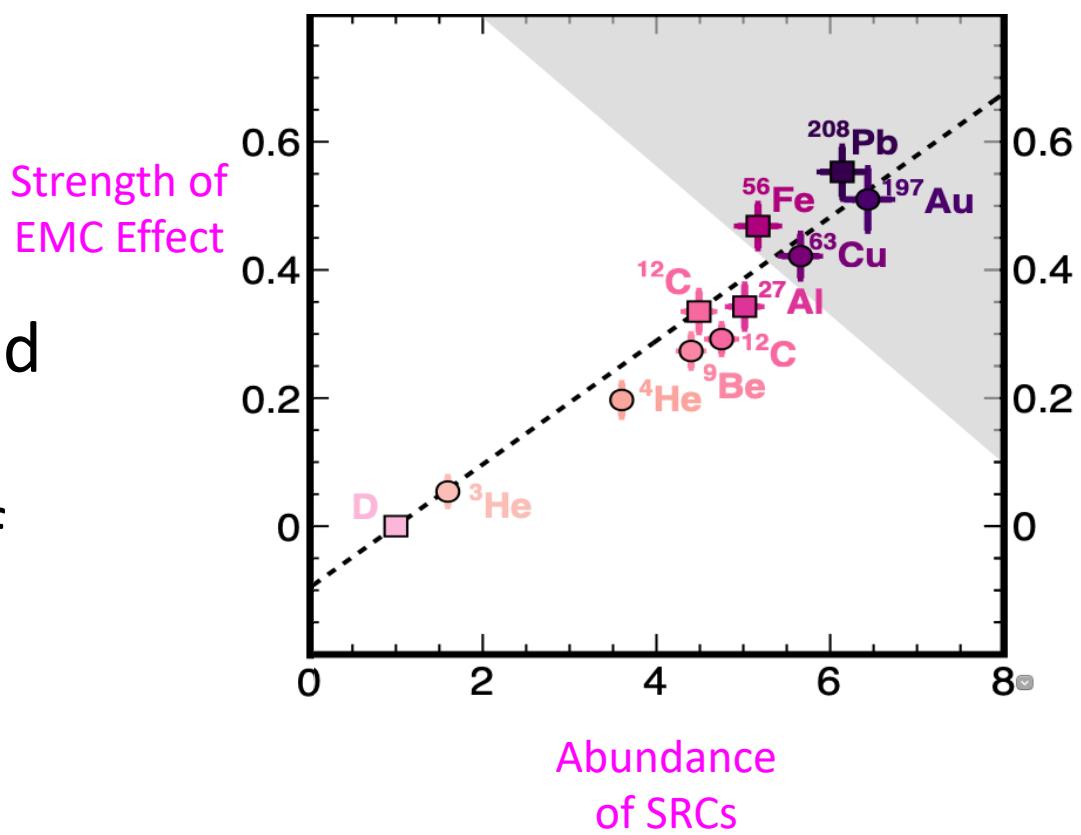
# Nuclear Short-Range Correlations

- Pairs with small separation
- High relative momentum compared to  $k_F$
- Significant fraction of the nuclear spectral function

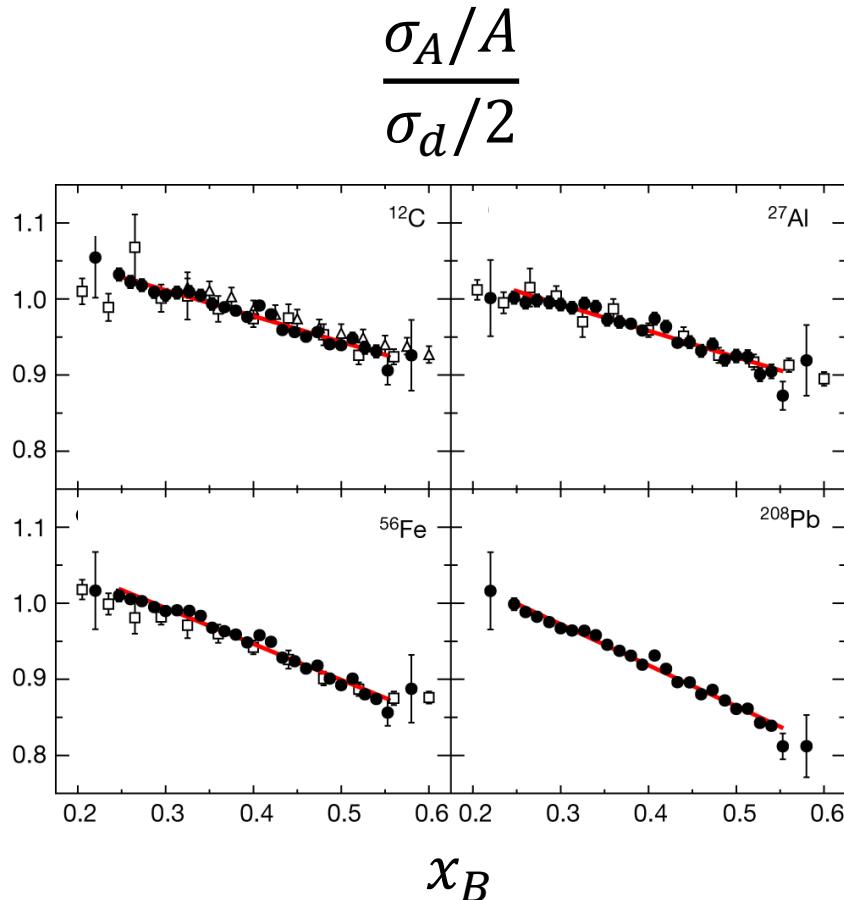


# Nuclear Short-Range Correlations

- Pairs with small separation
- High relative momentum compared to  $k_F$
- Significant fraction of the nuclear spectral function
- Correlated with the EMC Effect



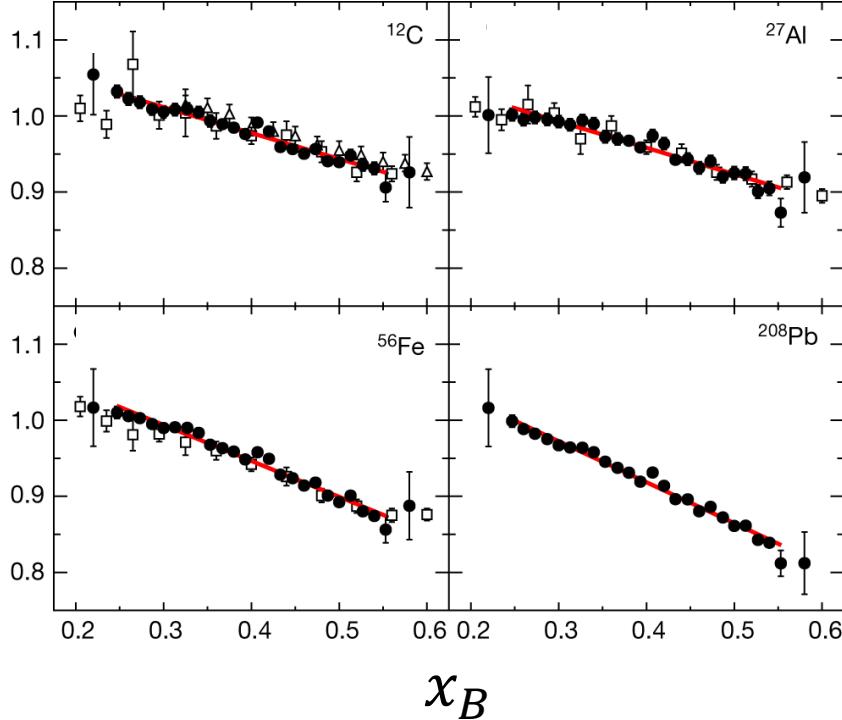
# Comparing SRCs with the EMC Effect



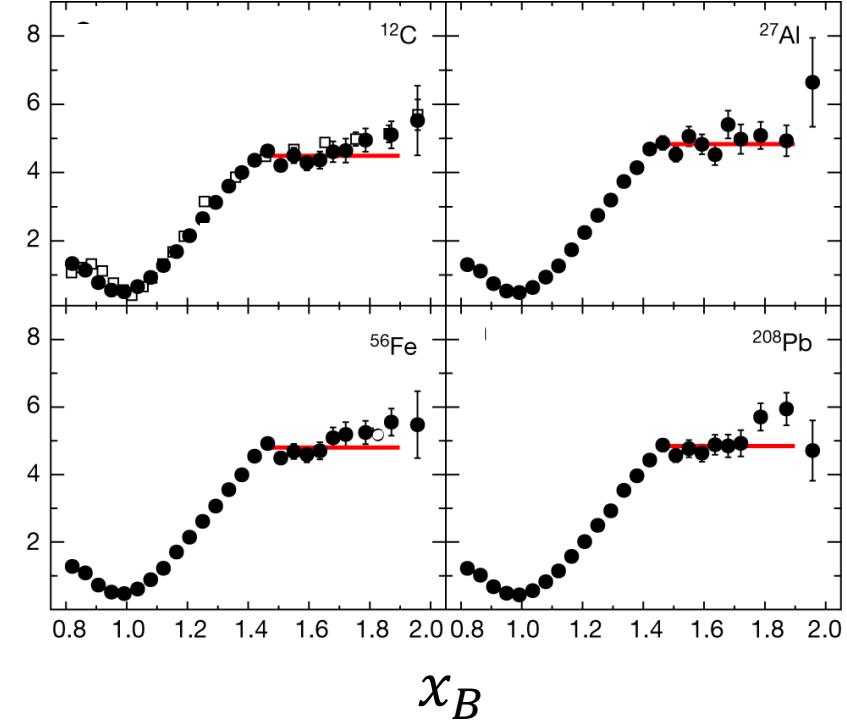
Deep Inelastic

# Comparing SRCs with the EMC Effect

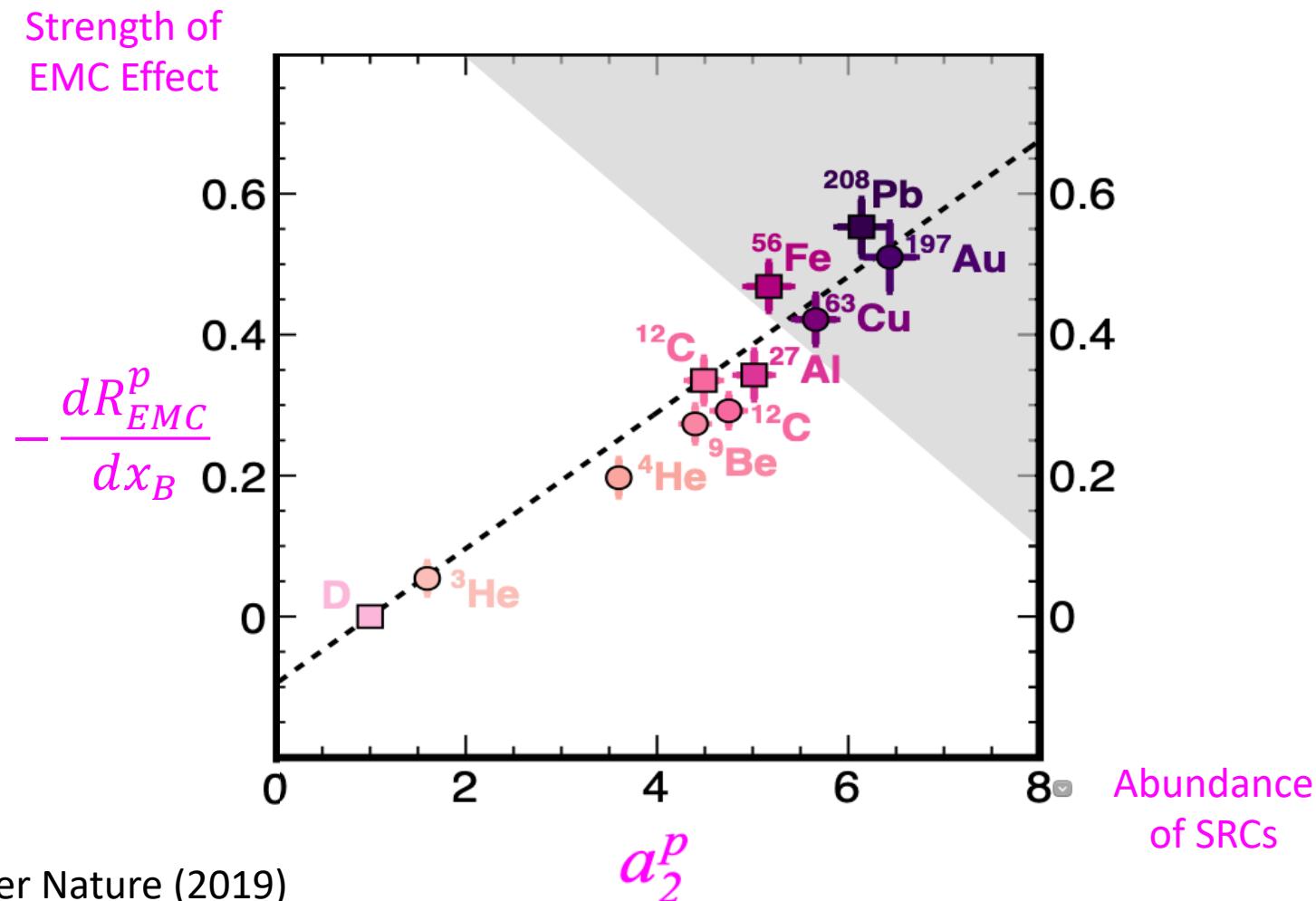
$$\frac{\sigma_A/A}{\sigma_d/2}$$



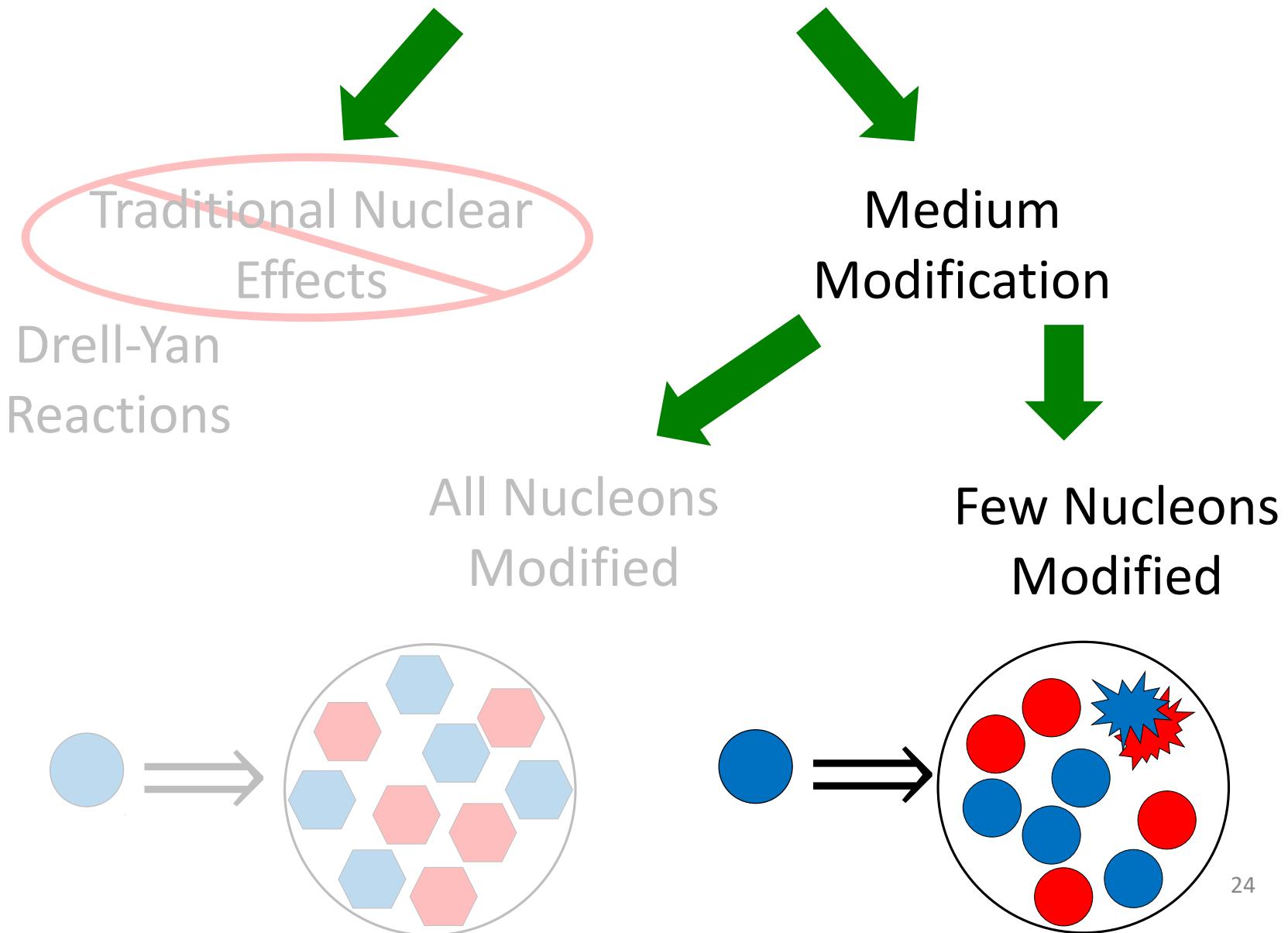
$$\frac{\sigma_A/A}{\sigma_d/2}$$



# Comparing SRCs with the EMC Effect

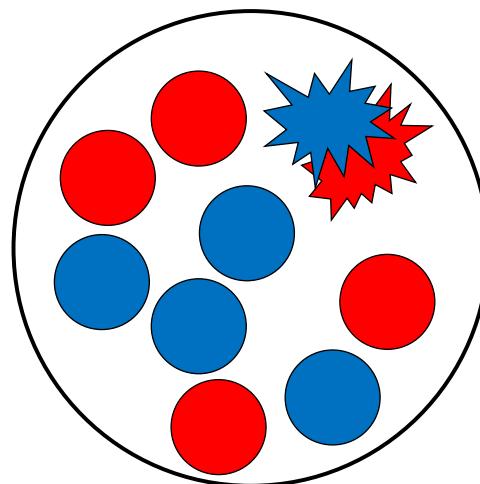


# Cause of the EMC Effect?



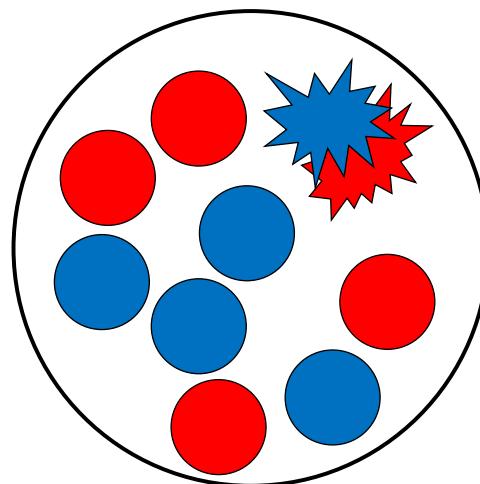
# Incorporating SRCs

$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} [(1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)] +$$
$$\frac{A - Z}{A} [(1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)]$$



# Incorporating SRCs

$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} [(1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)] + \frac{A - Z}{A} [(1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)]$$

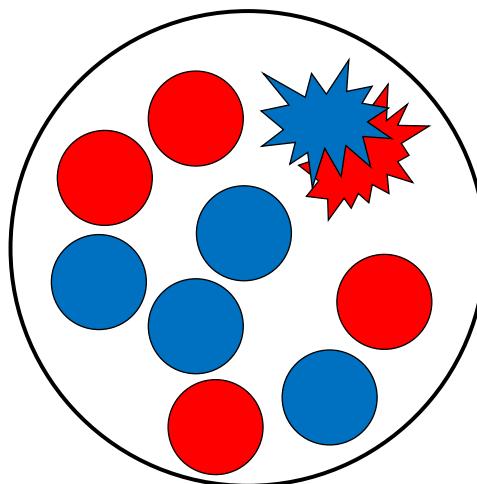


# Incorporating SRCs

Free Nucleons	SRC Nucleons
$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} [(1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)] +$	
	$\frac{A - Z}{A} [(1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)]$

Independent of A

$f_i^p(x)$	$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$
$f_i^n(x)$	$f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$



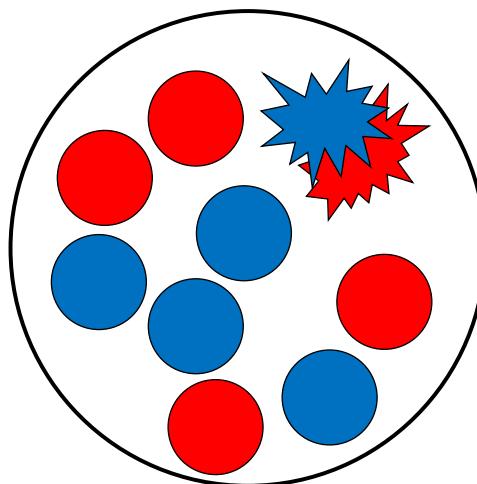
# Incorporating SRCs

Free Nucleons                            SRC Nucleons

$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} [(1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)] +$$
$$\frac{A - Z}{A} [(1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)]$$

Independent of A

$$f_i^p(x)$$
$$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$$
$$f_i^n(x)$$
$$f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$$



# Incorporating SRCs

Free Nucleons

$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} [(1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)] +$$

SRC Nucleons

$$\frac{A - Z}{A} [(1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)]$$

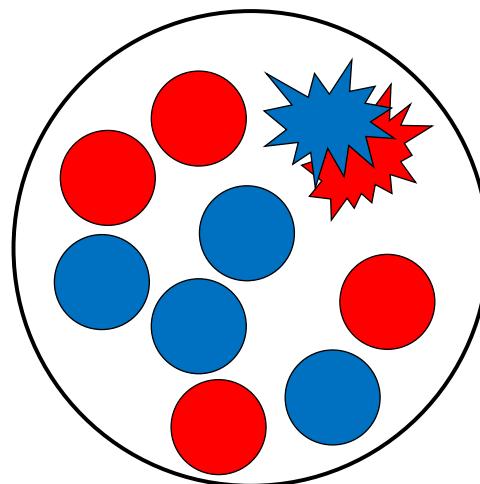
Independent of A

$$f_i^p(x)$$

$$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$$

$$f_i^n(x)$$

$$f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$$



Depend on A

SRC Abundancies

$$C_p^A, C_n^A$$

# Incorporating SRCs

$$f_i^A(x) = \frac{Z}{A} \left[ (1 - C_p^A) f_i^p(x) + C_p^A f_i^{SRC\ p}(x) \right] + \frac{A - Z}{A} \left[ (1 - C_n^A) f_i^n(x) + C_n^A f_i^{SRC\ n}(x) \right]$$

Free Nucleons      SRC Nucleons

# Inputs of SRC Fit

$$f_i^p(x)$$

$$f_i^n(x)$$

: **Fixed from Free Proton PDF**

# Inputs of SRC Fit

$f_i^p(x)$   $f_i^n(x)$ : **Fixed from Free Proton PDF**

$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$   $f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$ : **Fitted Independent of A**

$$xf_i^p(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

# Inputs of SRC Fit

$f_i^p(x)$   $f_i^n(x)$ : **Fixed from Free Proton PDF**

$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$   $f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$ : **Fitted Independent of A**

$$xf_i^p(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

$C_p^A$   $C_n^A$ : **Fitted Dependent on A**

# Details of Fit:

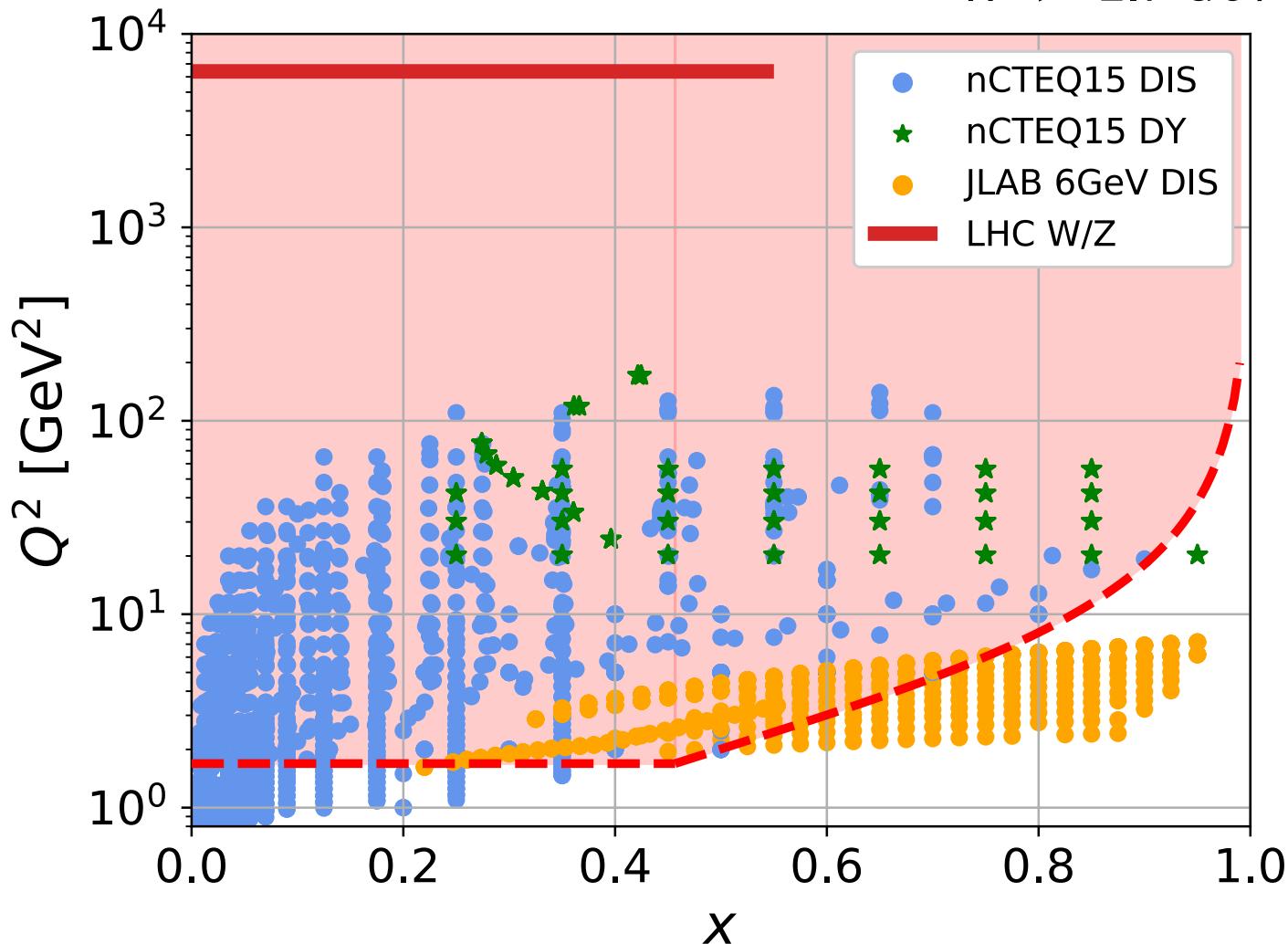
1. Minimize  $\chi^2$
2. Cut out non-DIS kinematics
3. Satisfy Sum Rules
4. Full Theoretical Calculations
5. DGLAP Evolve PDFs
6. All PDFs are defined for  $x \in (0,1)$

$$\int_0^1 dx x f_i^A(x, Q) = 1 \quad \int_0^1 dx f_{u_\nu}^A(x, Q) = \frac{A + Z}{A} \quad \int_0^1 dx f_{d_\nu}^A(x, Q) = \frac{A + N}{A}$$

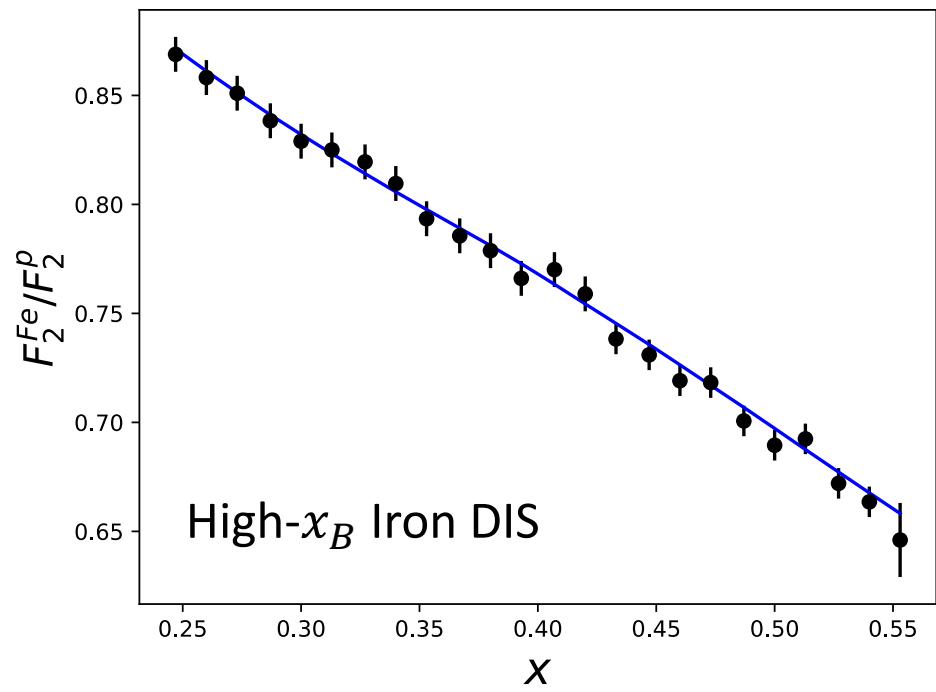
$$F_2^{A,Z}(x, Q) = \sum_i C_i(x, Q) \otimes f_i^{A,Z}(x, Q)$$

# World Data to Fit:

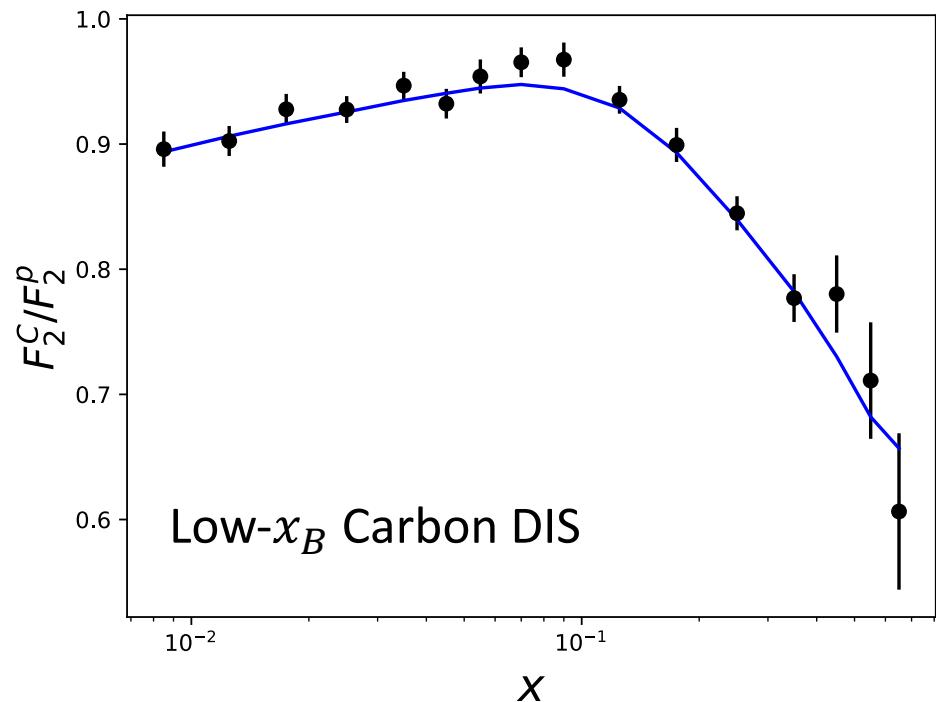
$Q > 1.3 \text{ GeV}$   
 $W > 1.7 \text{ GeV}$



# Fit Over Wide $x_B$ Range

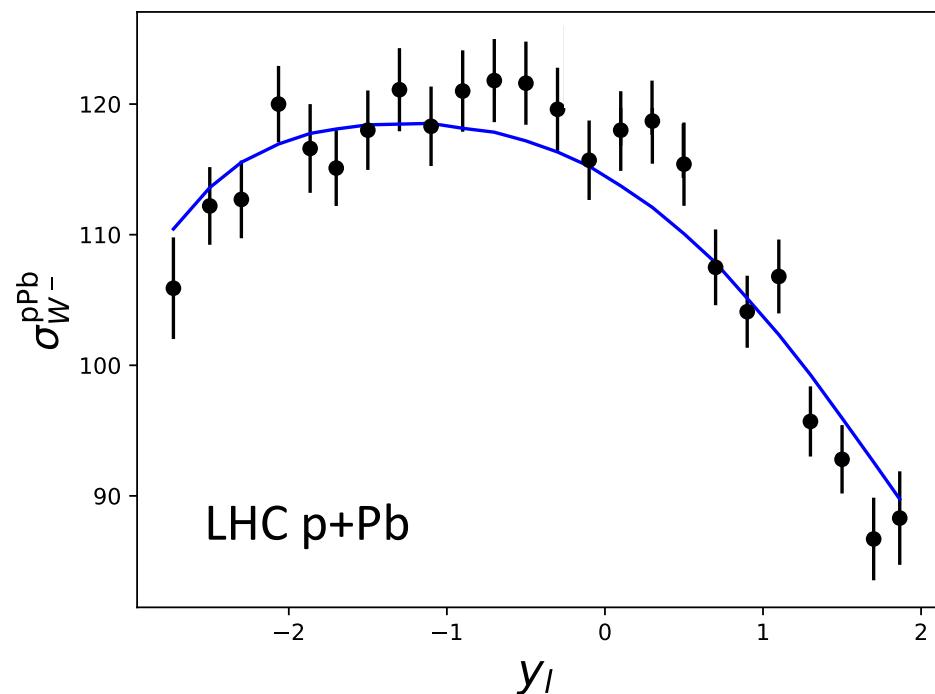
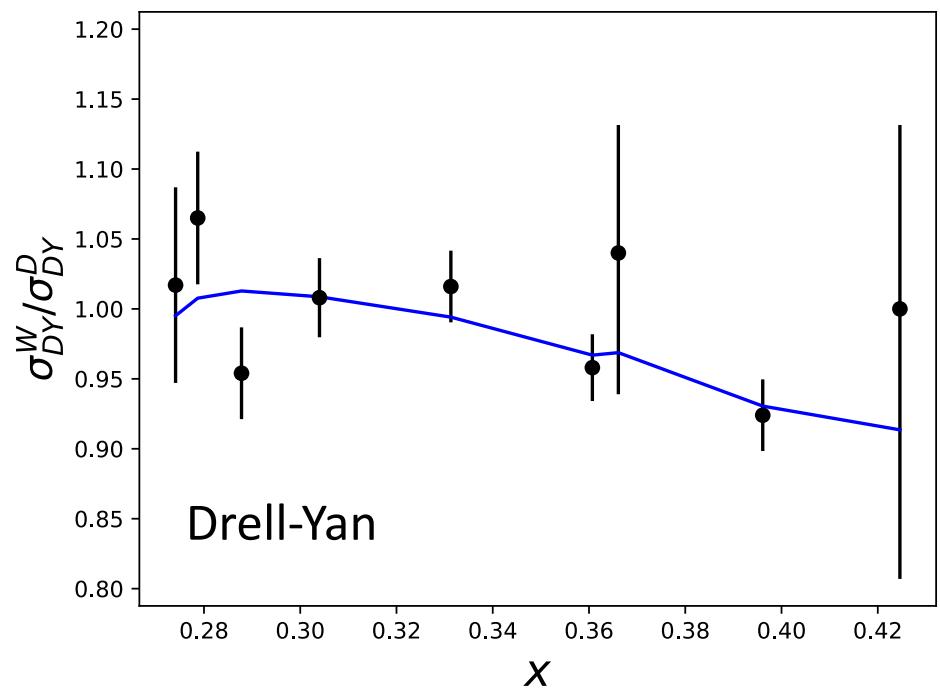


High- $x_B$  Iron DIS



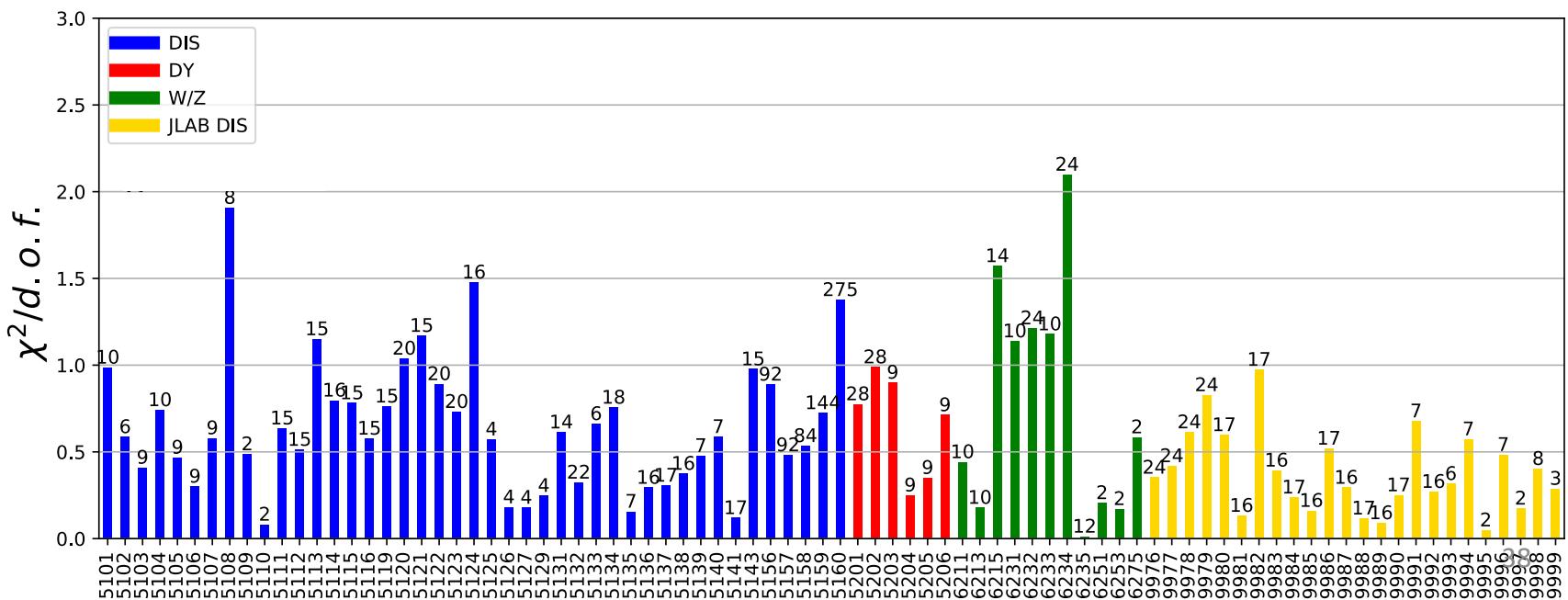
Low- $x_B$  Carbon DIS

# Drell-Yan and W Production are Well Described



# Fit Result:

$\chi^2/N_{\text{data}}$	$\frac{\chi^2_{\text{tot}}}{N_{\text{DOF}}}$
Traditional	0.85
SRC	0.80



# Inputs of SRC Fit

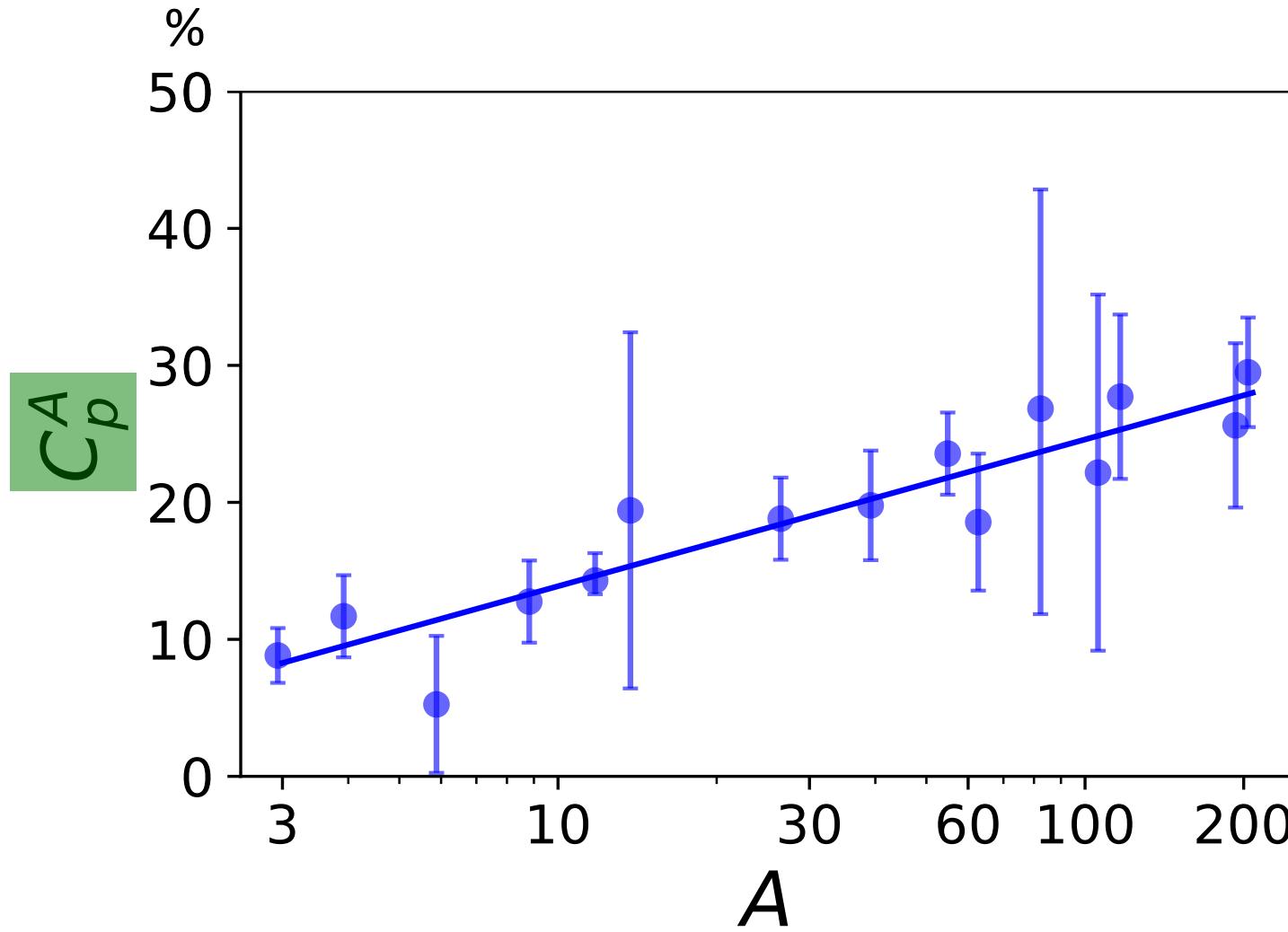
$f_i^p(x)$   $f_i^n(x)$ : **Fixed from Free Proton PDF**

$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$   $f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$ : **Fitted Independent of A**

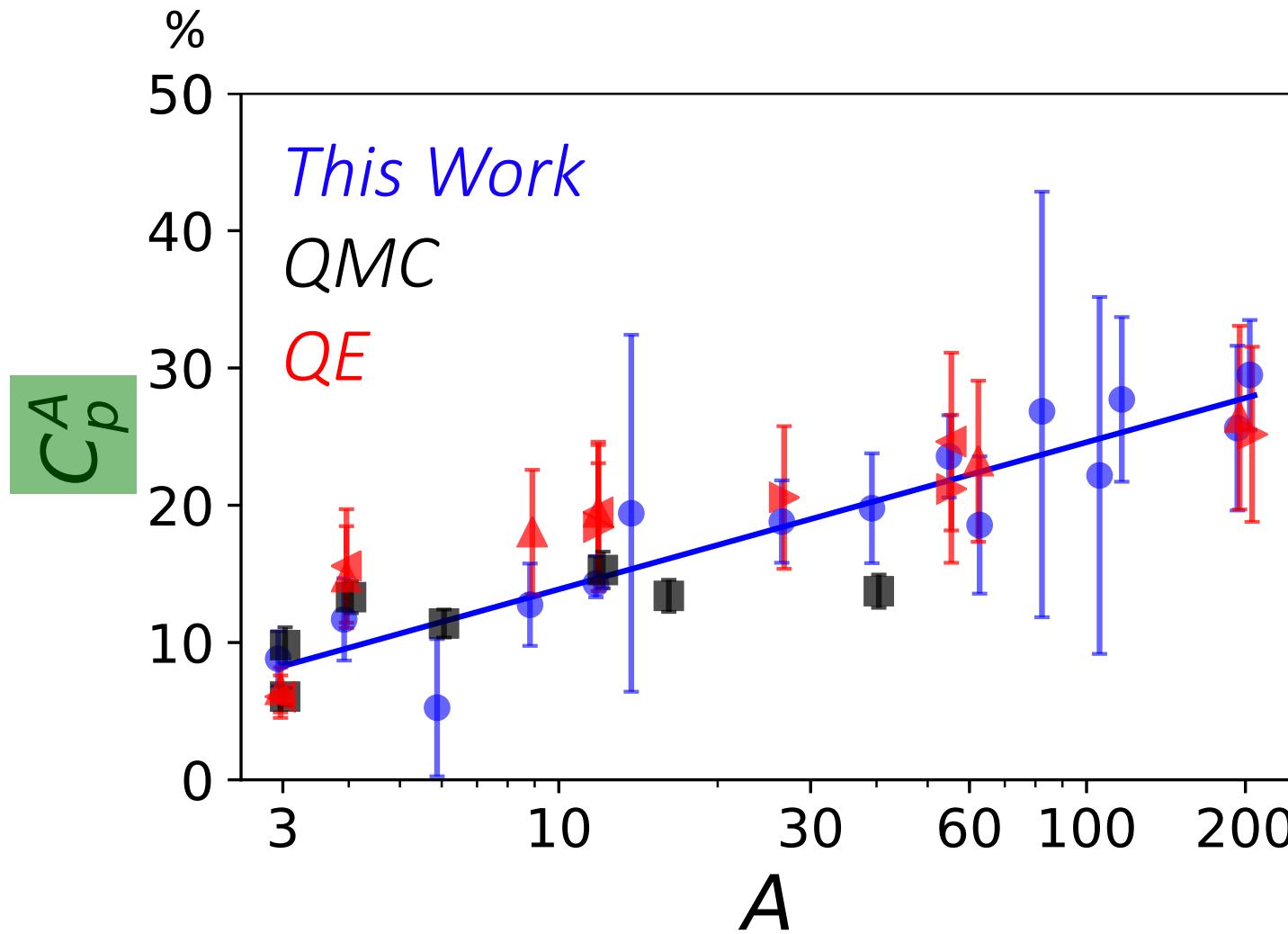
$$xf_i^p(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

$C_p^A$   $C_n^A$ : **Fitted Dependent on A**

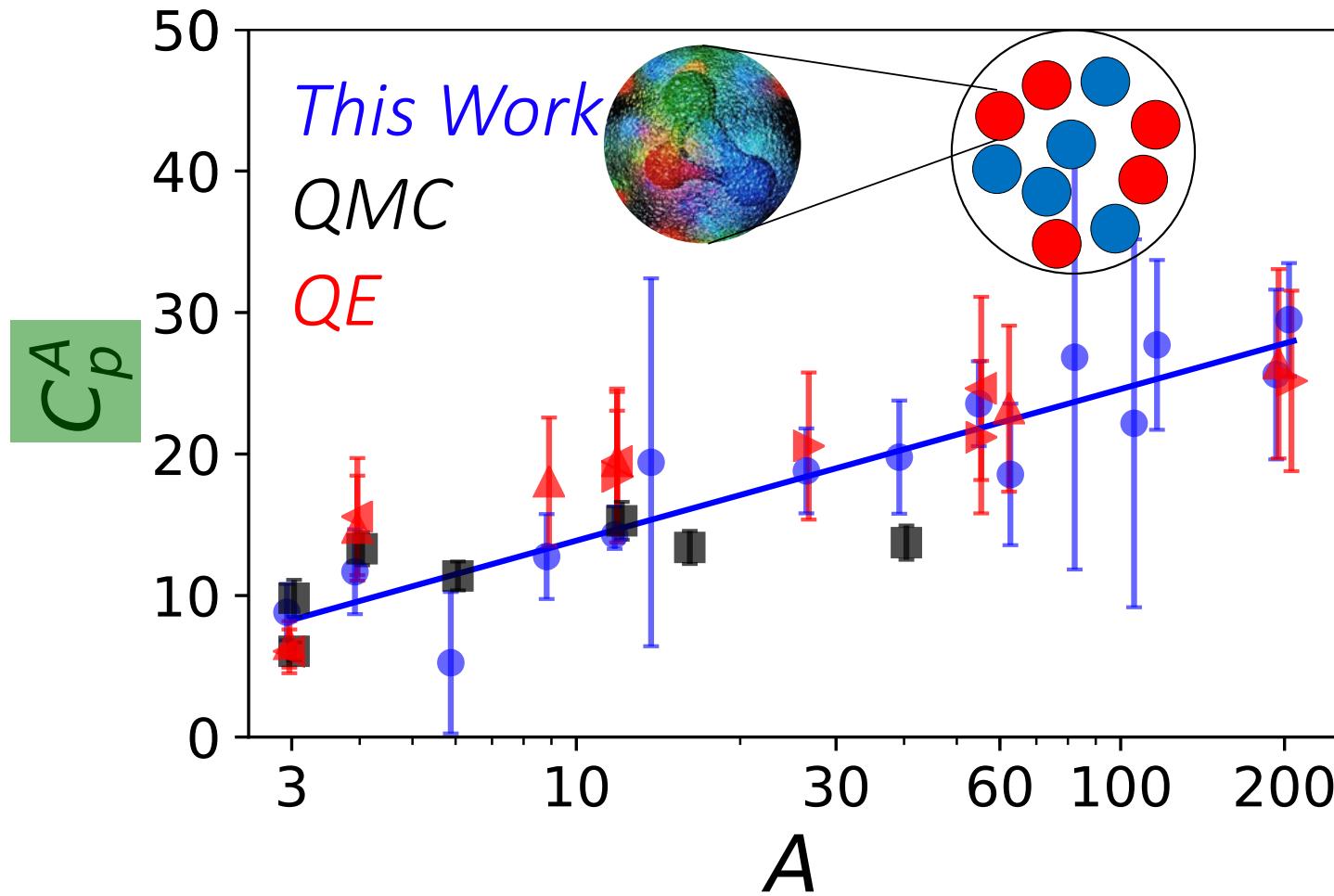
# How Many SRCs do we expect?



# How Many SRCs do we expect?

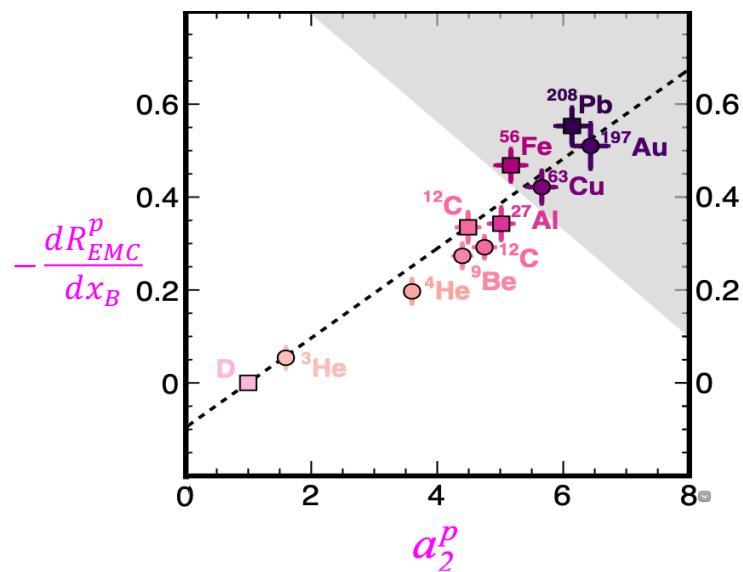


# Nuclear Physics Extracted from Parton Measurements



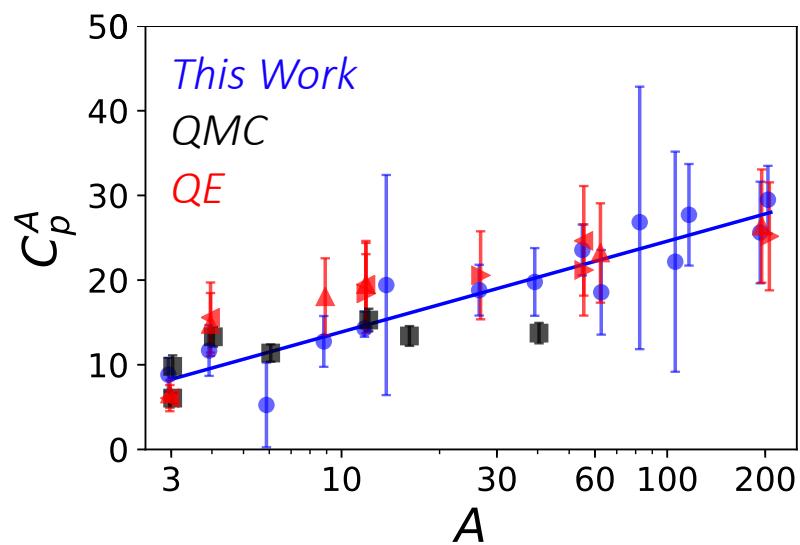
# Beyond the SRC-EMC Relation

SRC  $\Leftrightarrow$  EMC



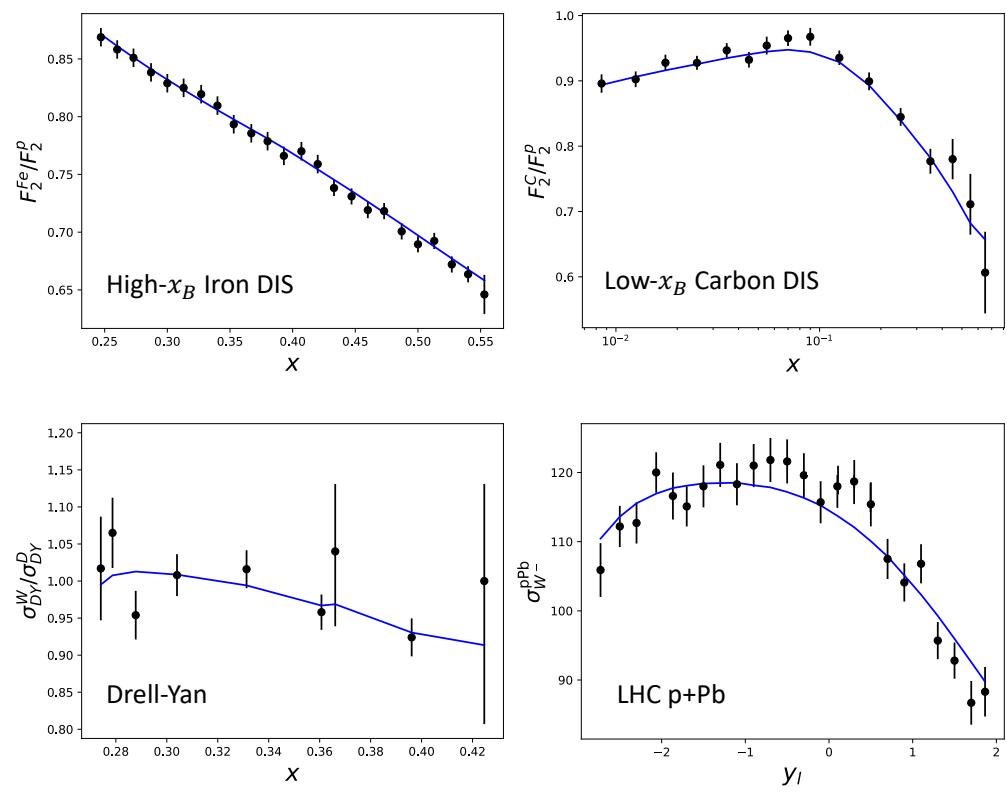
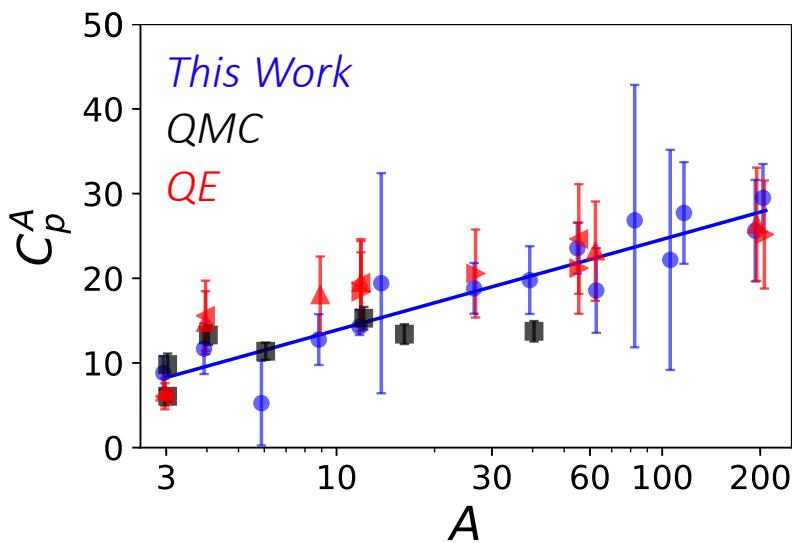
# Beyond the SRC-EMC Relation

SRC  $\Leftrightarrow$  EMC



# Beyond the SRC-EMC Relation

EMC  
 Shadowing  
 SRC  $\leftrightarrow$  Anti-shadowing  
 Drell-Yan  
 W/Z



# Inputs of SRC Fit

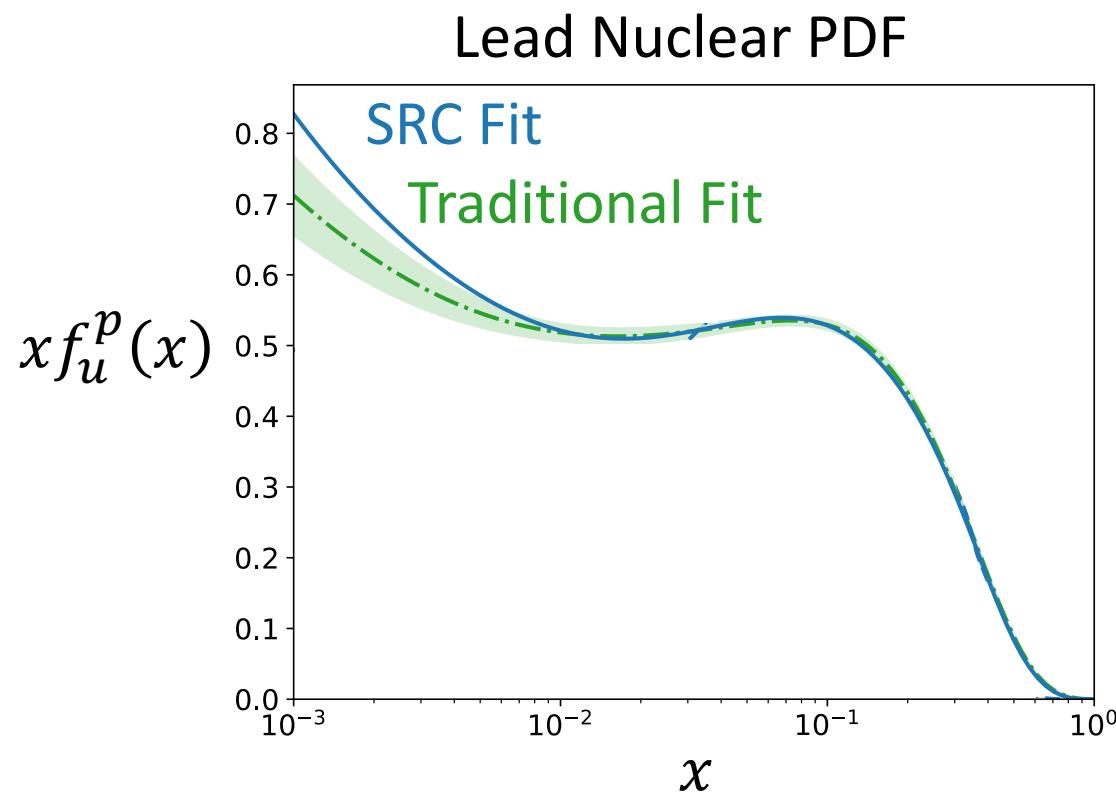
$f_i^p(x)$   $f_i^n(x)$ : **Fixed from Free Proton PDF**

$f_i^{SRC\ p}(x)$   $f_i^{SRC\ n}(x)$ : **Fitted Independent of A**

$$xf_i^p(x) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

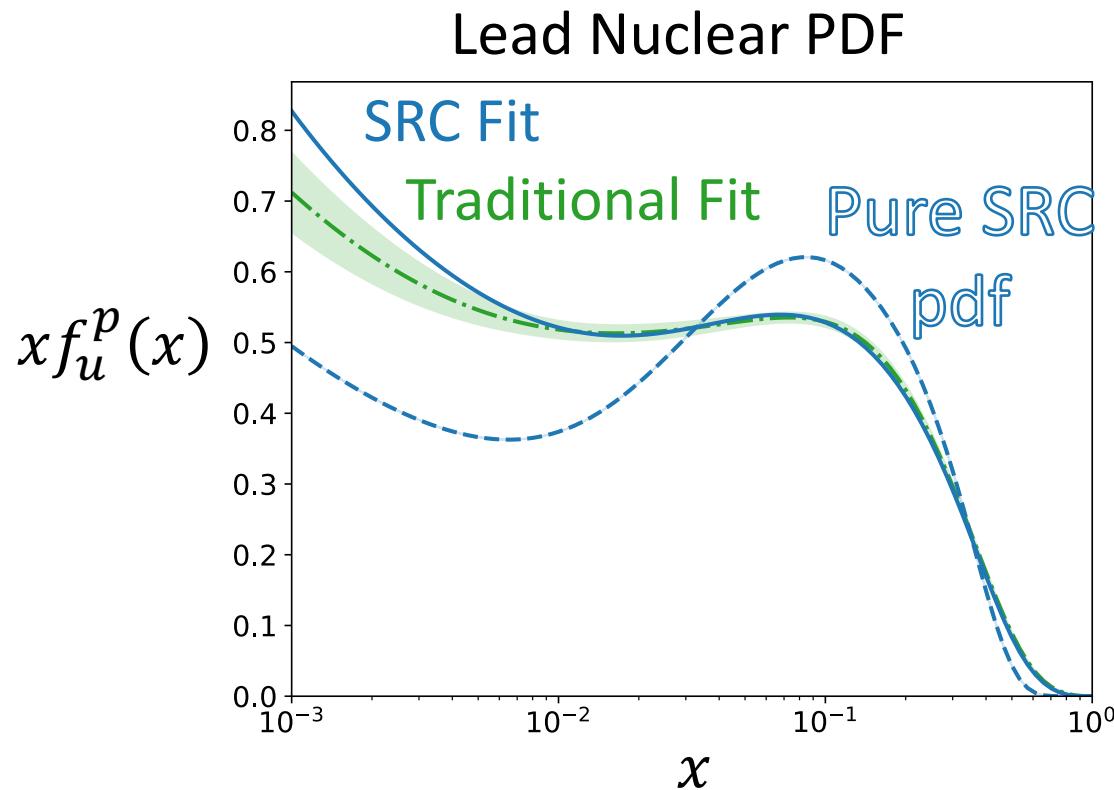
$C_p^A$   $C_n^A$ : **Fitted Dependent on A**

# Nuclear PDF



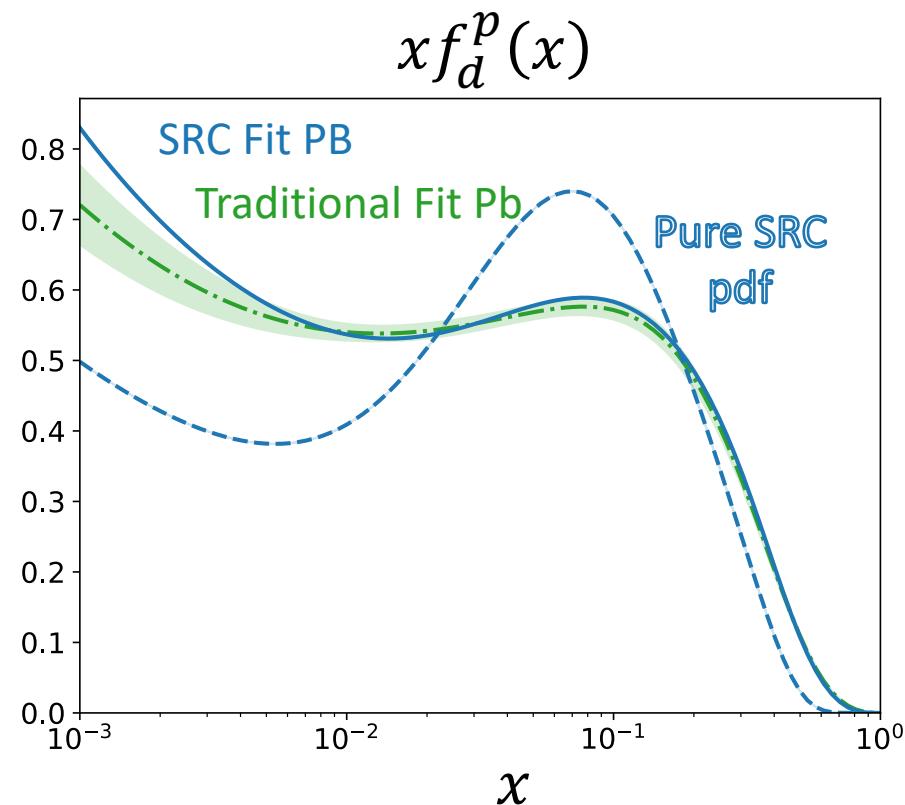
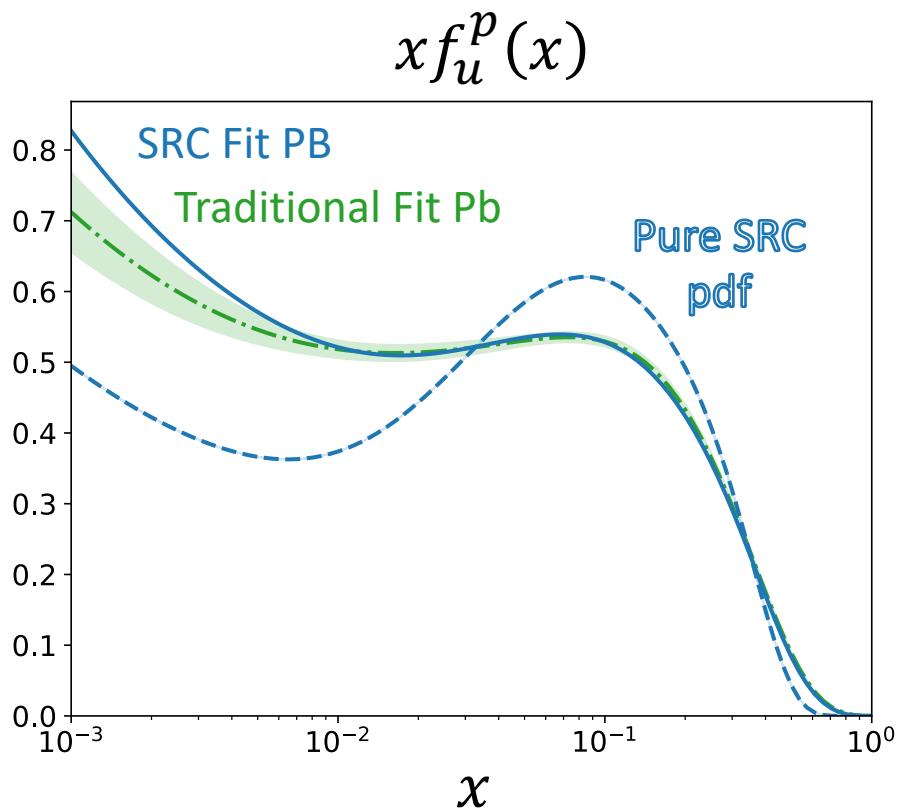
$$Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$$

# Nuclear PDF and SRC PDF



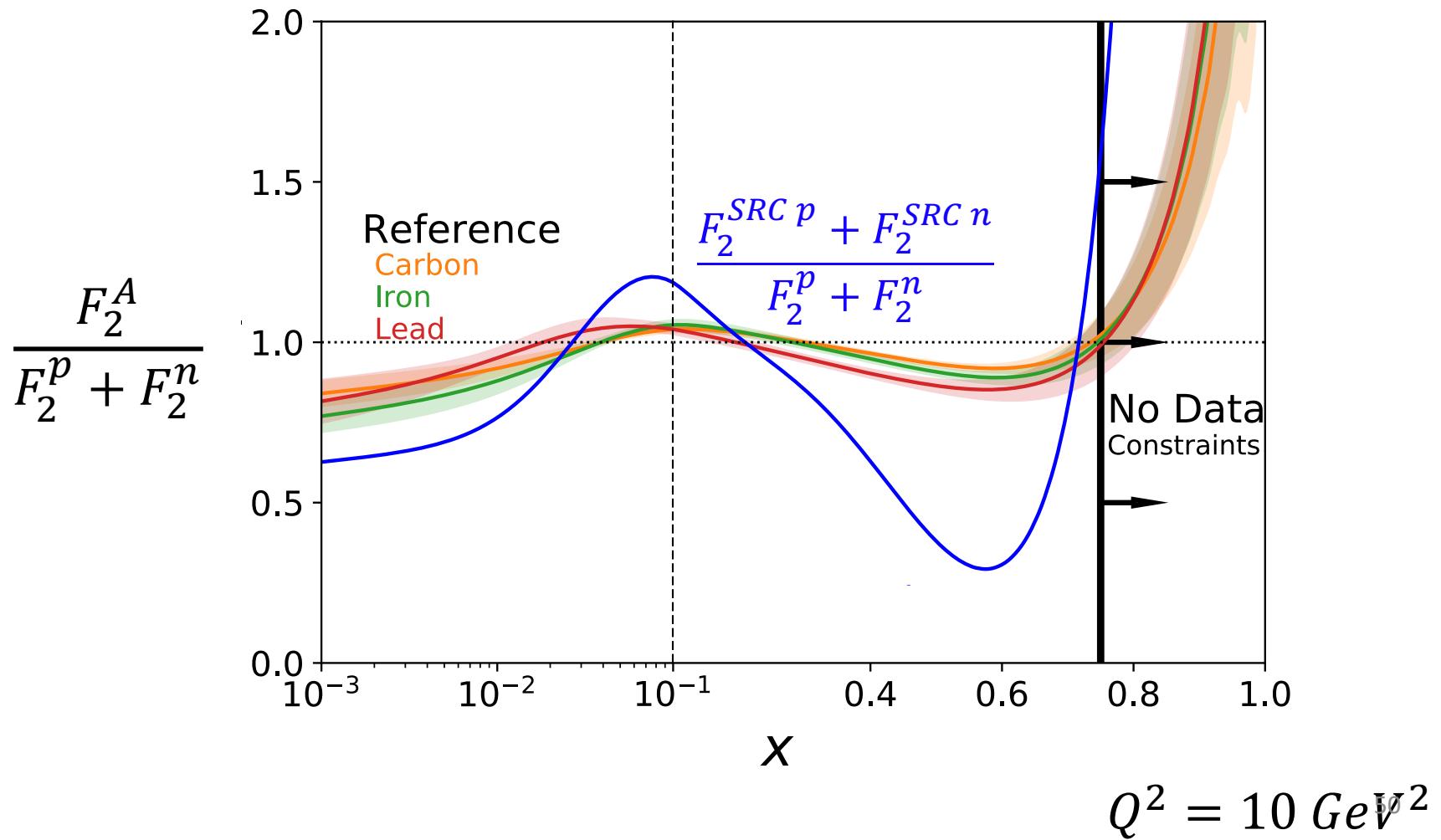
$$Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$$

# Nuclear PDF and SRC PDF

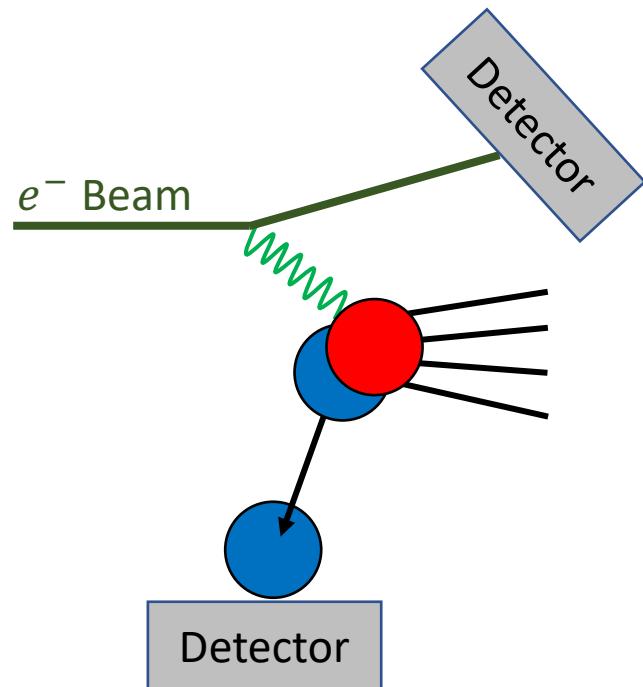
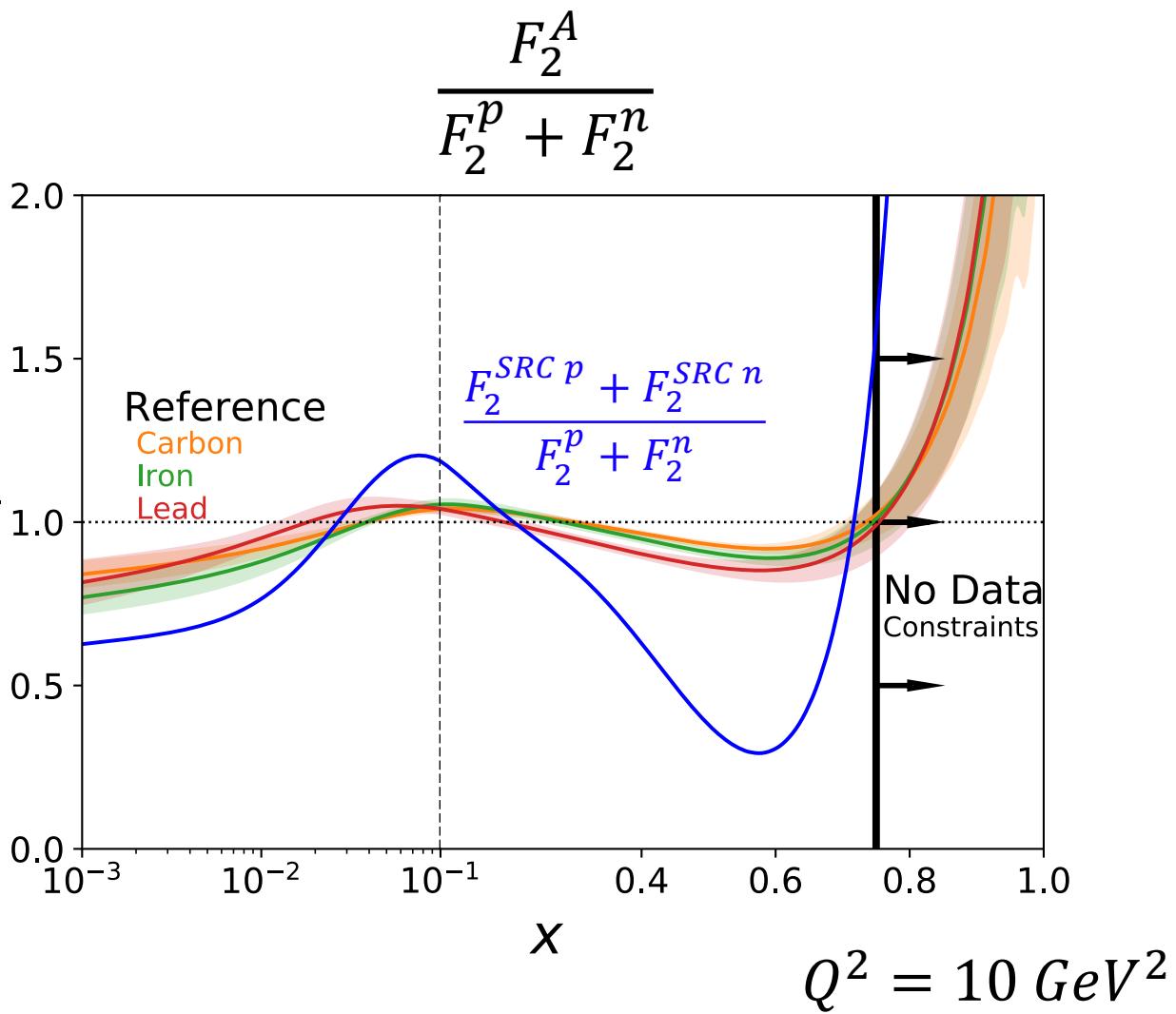


$$Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$$

# Structure of SRC Nucleons



# Tagged Experiments Might Measure this Observable



Eg. BAND, LAD

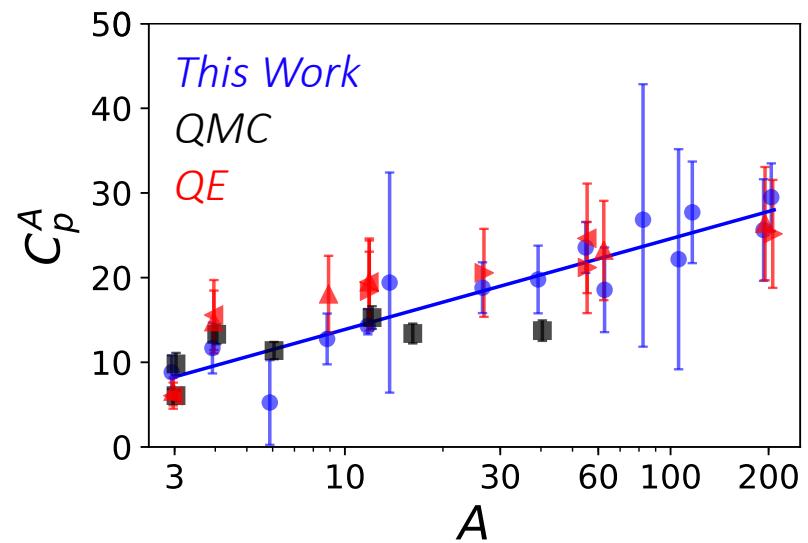
# Summary

- SRC Parameterization produces a good fit.

$\chi^2/N_{\text{data}}$	$\frac{\chi^2_{\text{tot}}}{N_{\text{DOF}}}$
Traditional	0.85
SRC	0.80

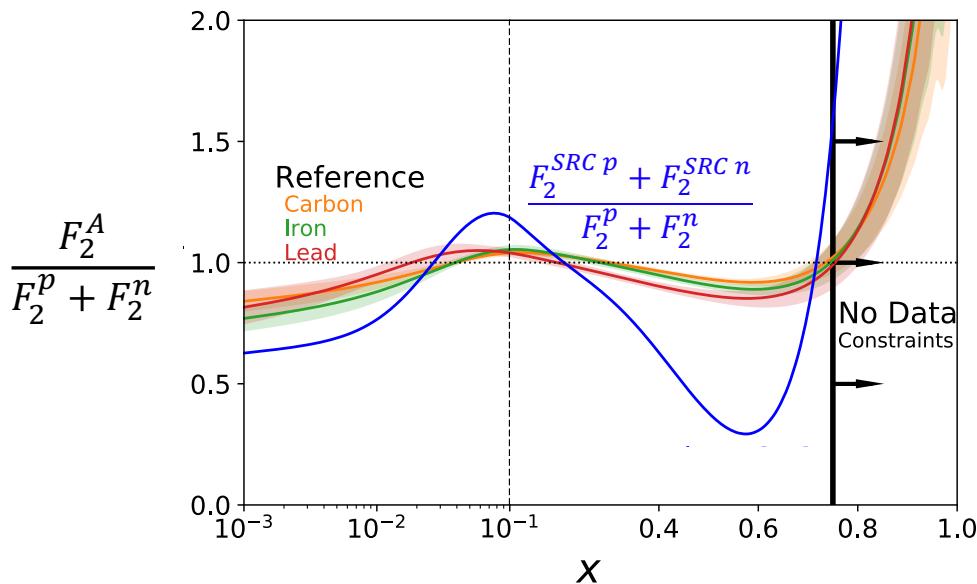
# Summary

- SRC Parameterization produces a good fit.
- Nuclear physics extracted from parton measurements.



# Summary

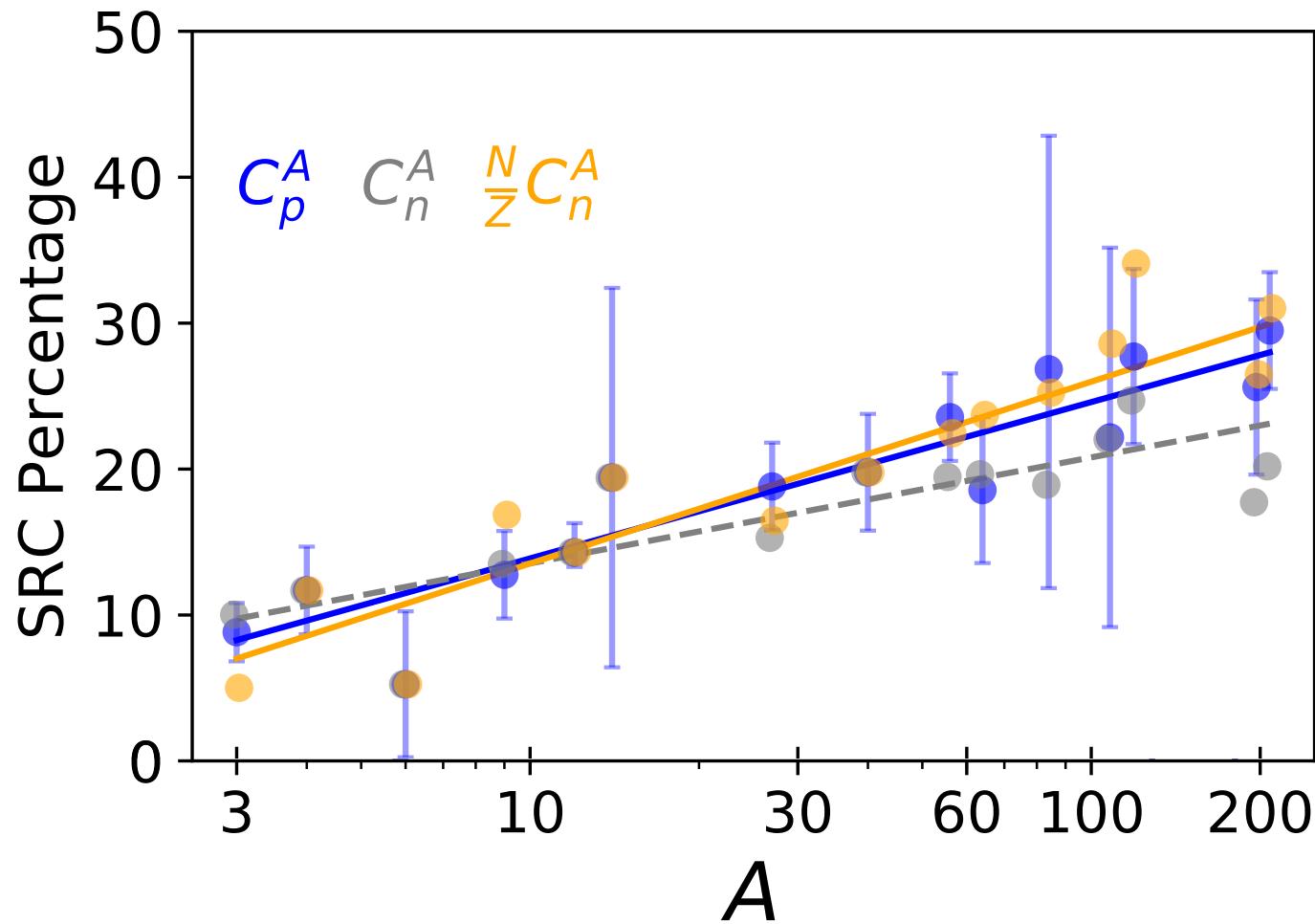
- SRC Parameterization produces a good fit.
- Nuclear physics extracted from parton measurements.
- The SRC Structure is heavily modified.



End

# Extra

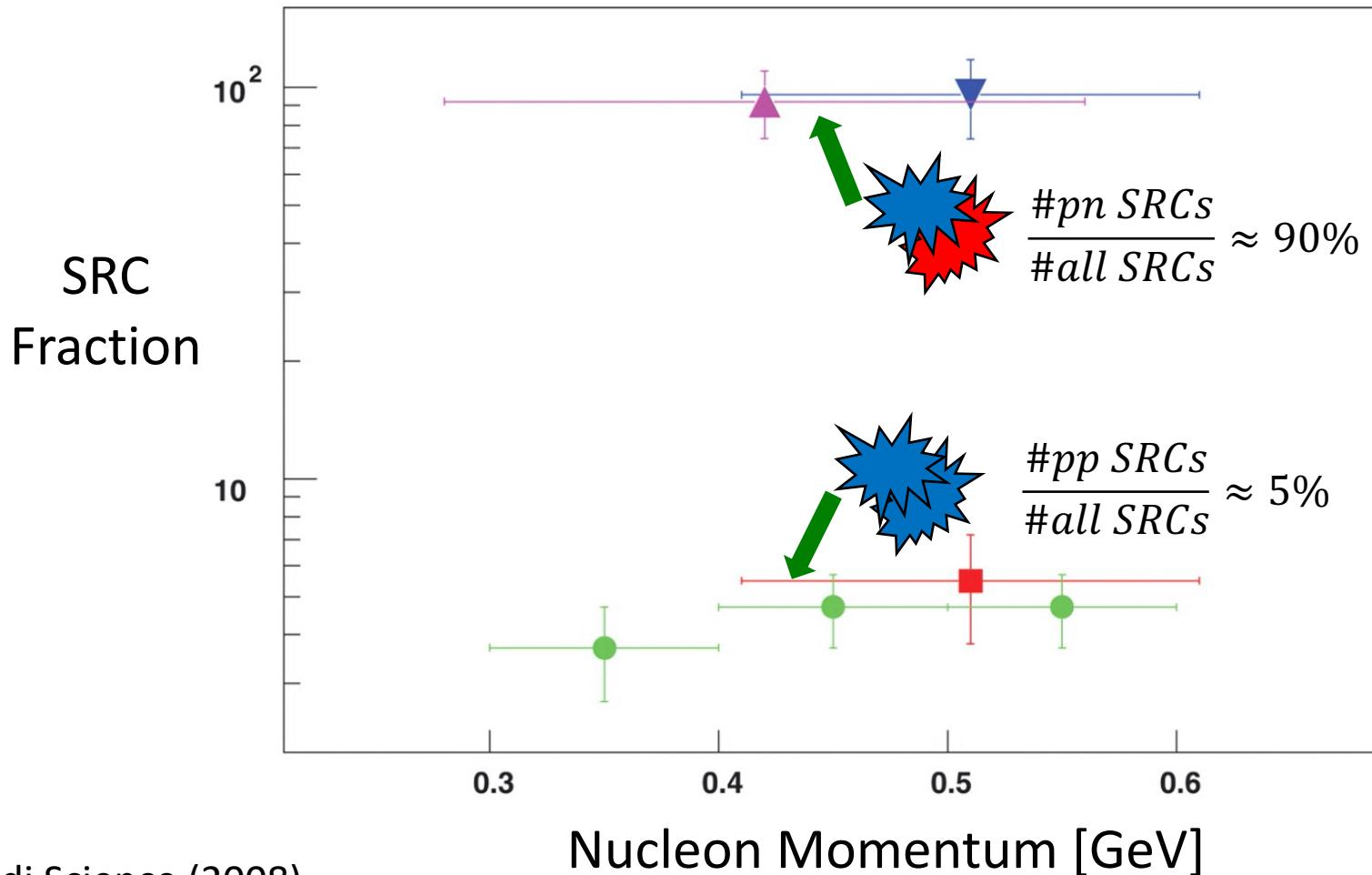
# Neutron Abundance? $C_n^A$



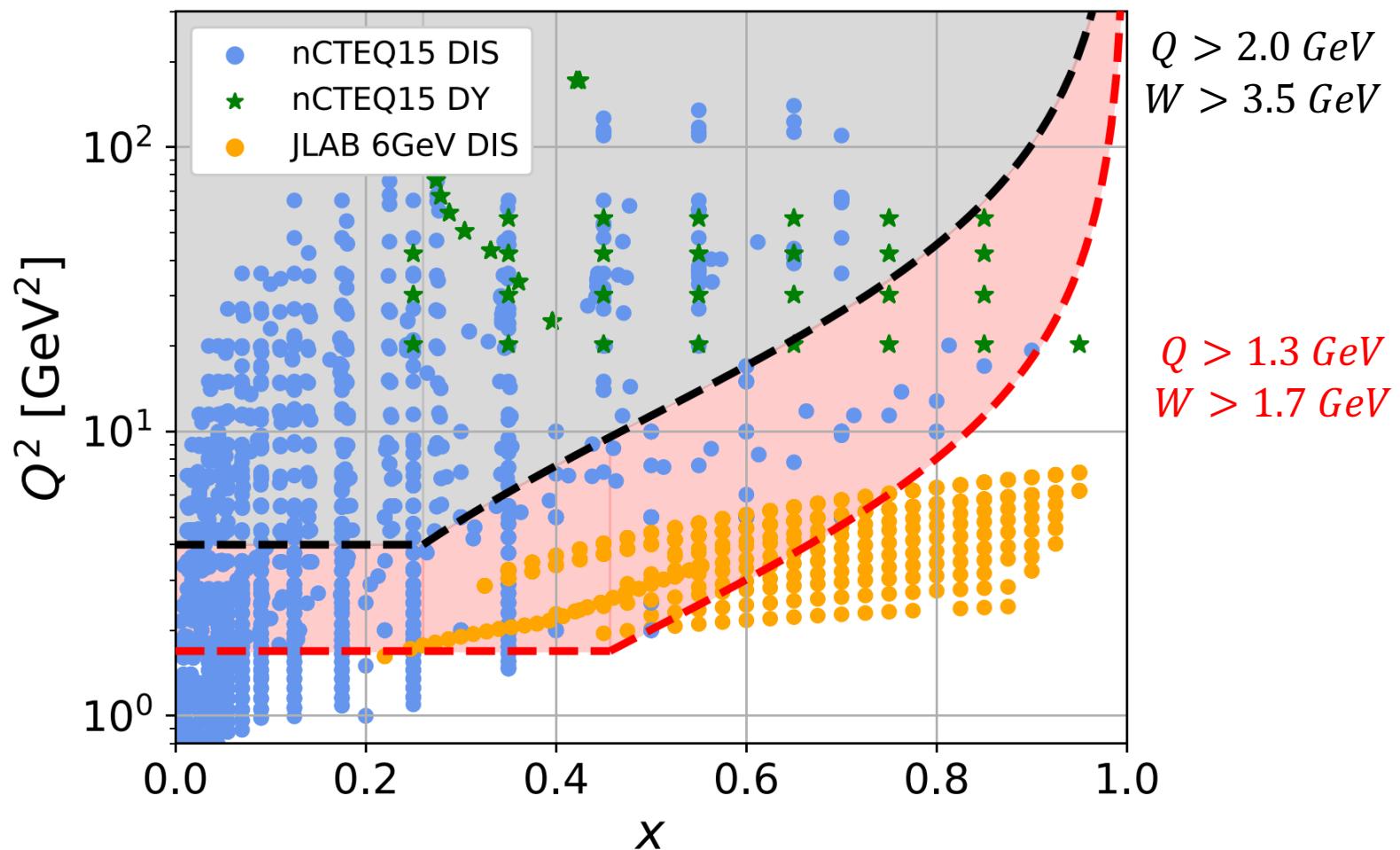
#SRC Protons = #SRC Neutrons

# Proton-Neutron Pairs Dominate

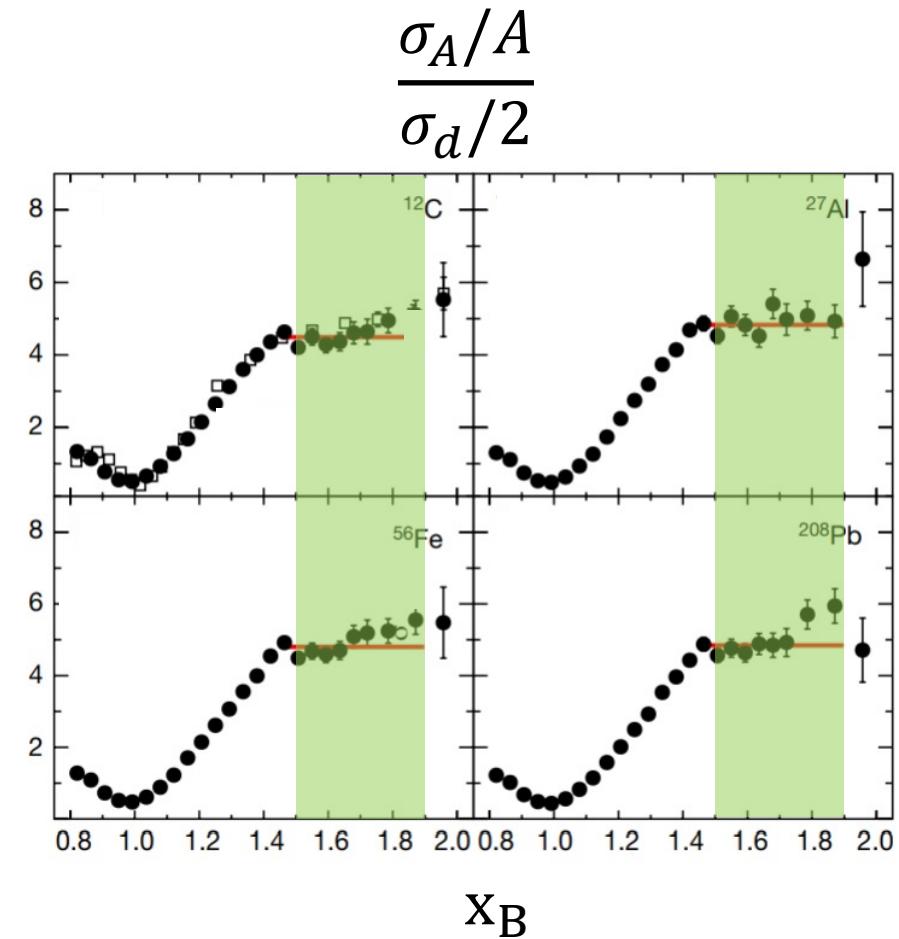
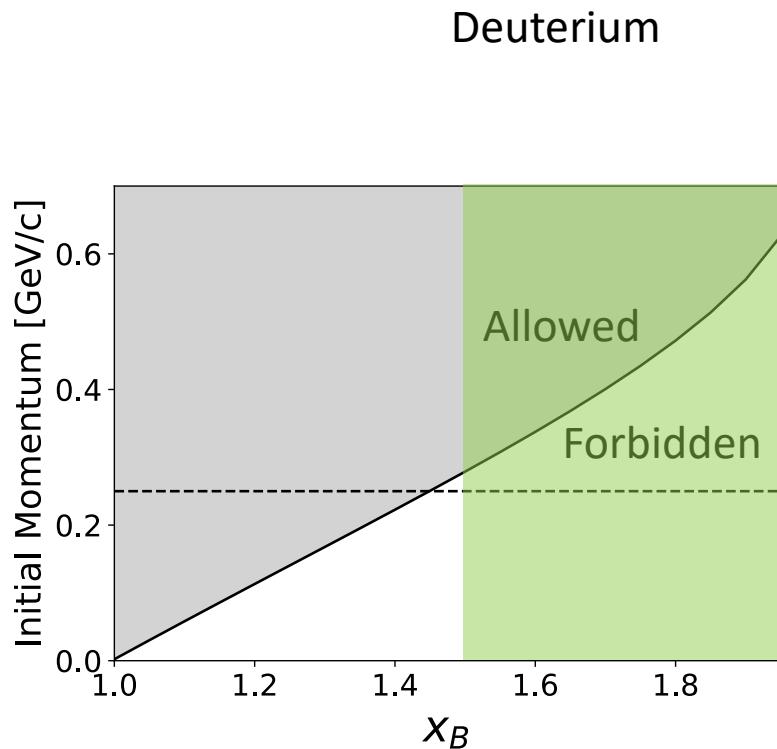
**Equal number of SRC protons and neutrons.**



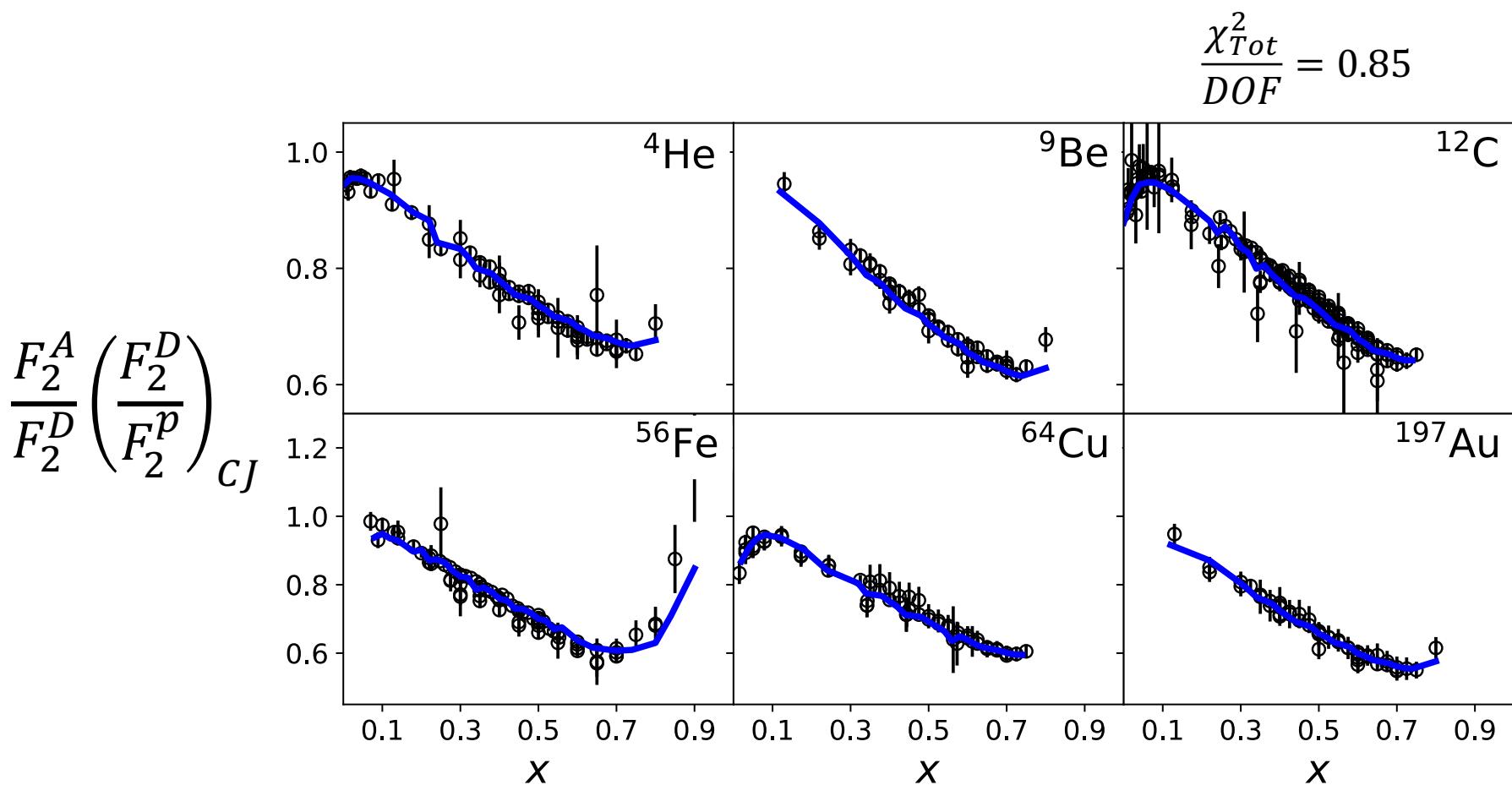
# Cut out data with non-DIS Kinematics



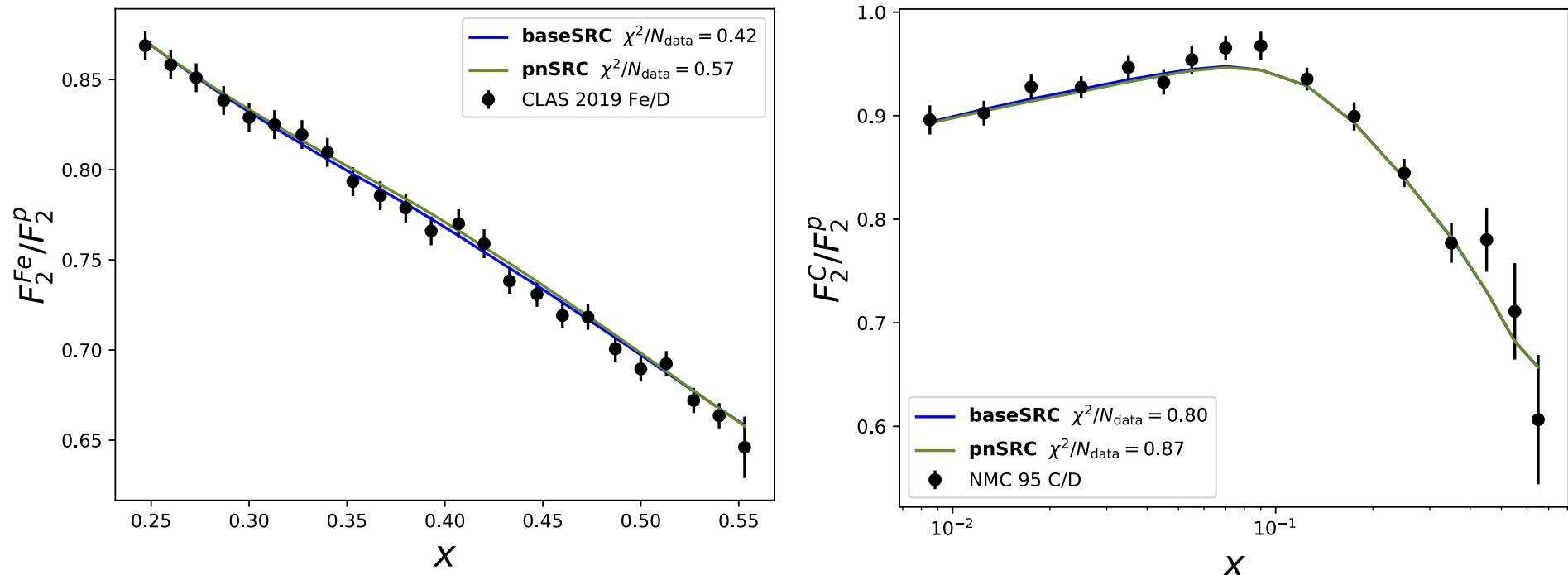
# SRC Measurements



# Fitting to World Data

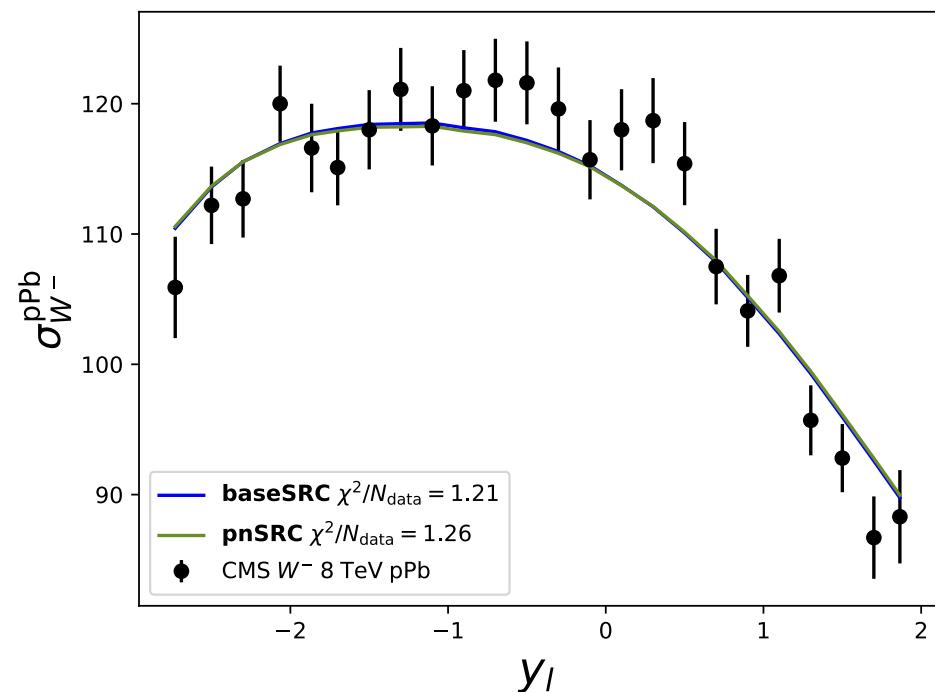
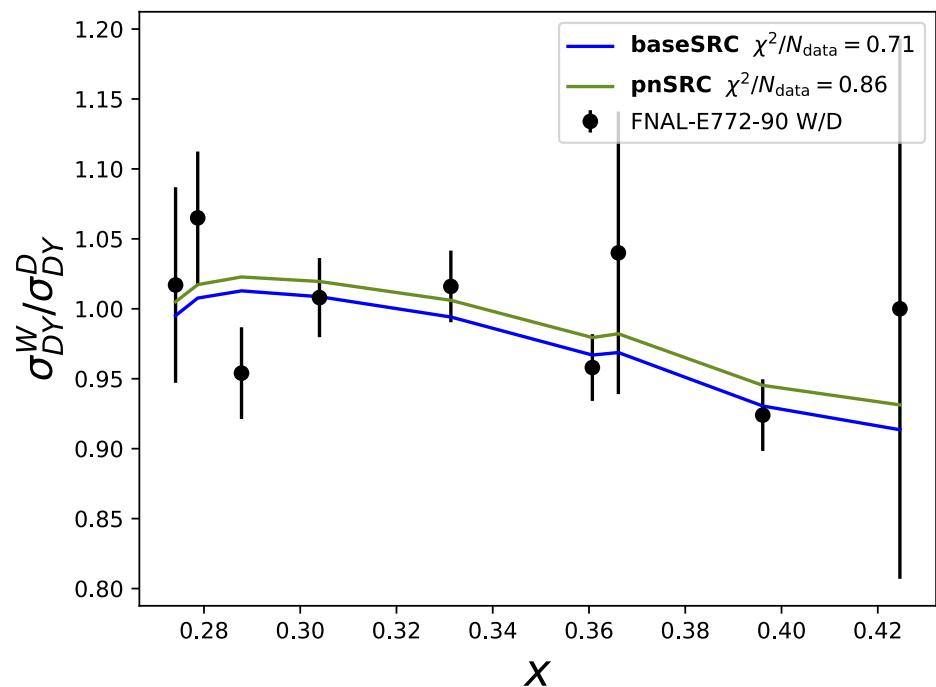


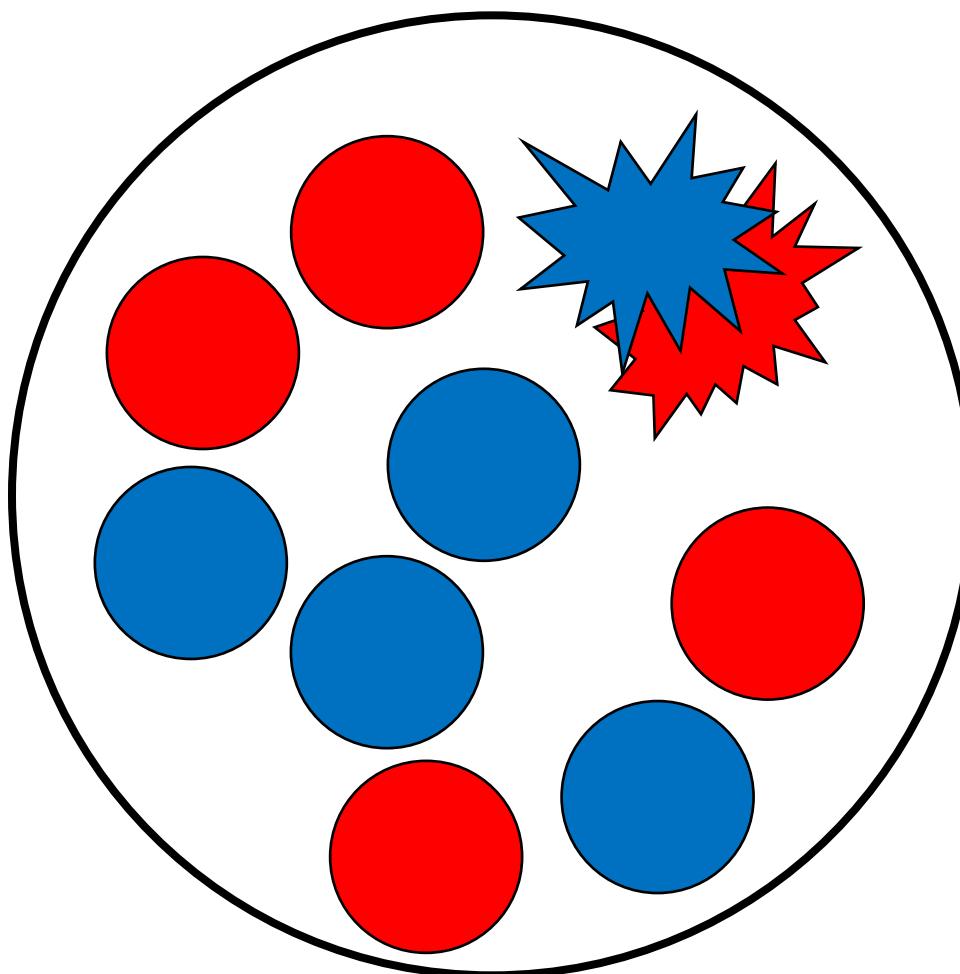
# Enforcing pn-dominance does not affect the results of the fit.

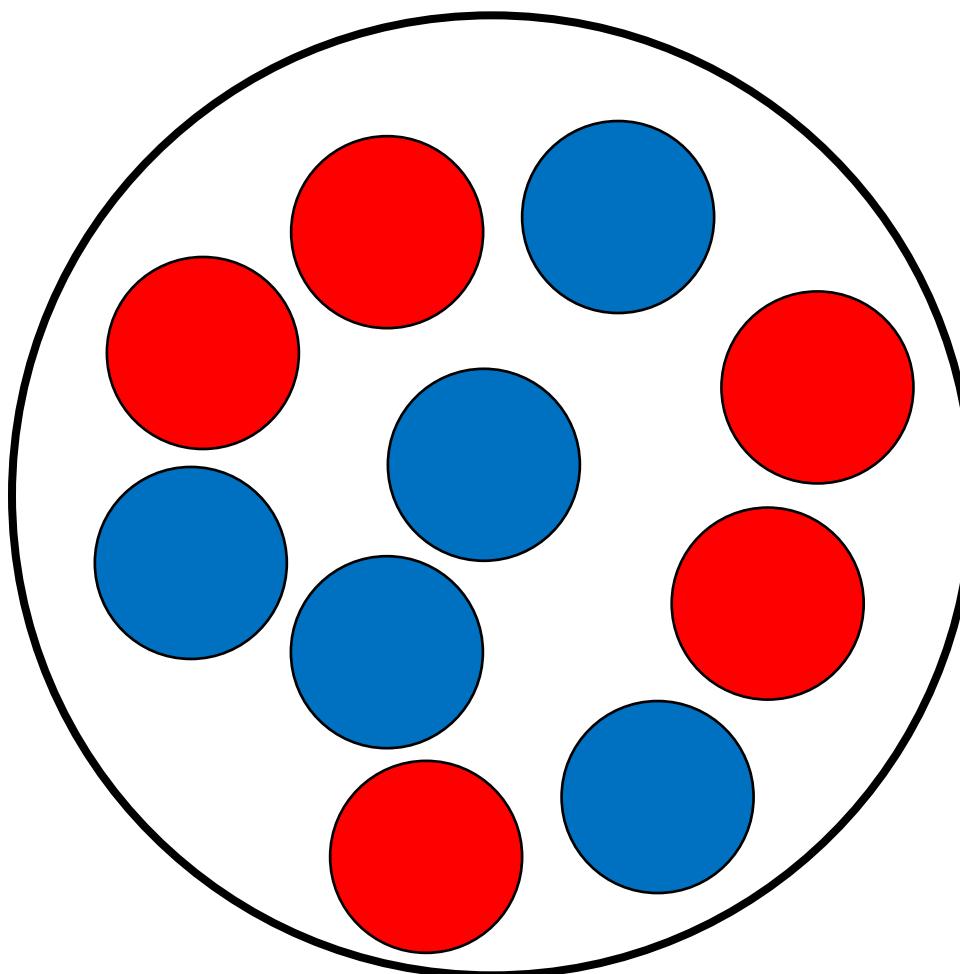


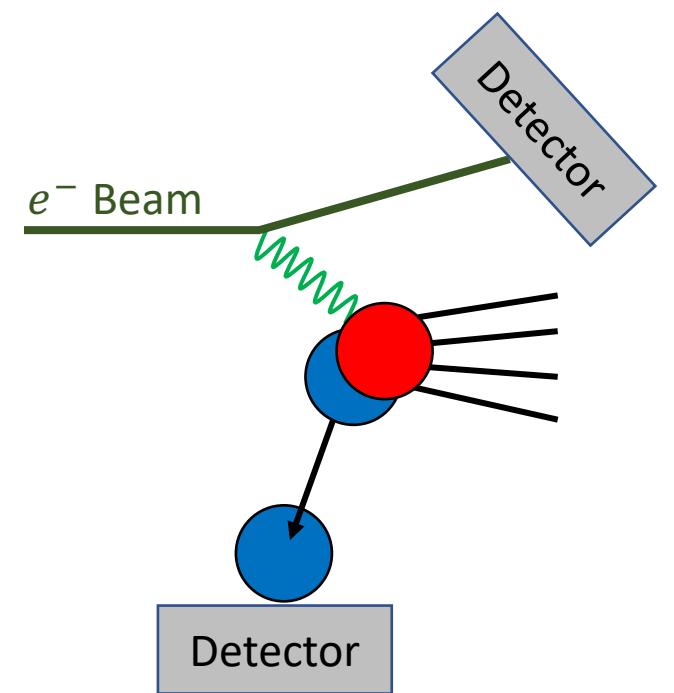
$\chi^2/N_{\text{data}}$	$\frac{\chi^2_{\text{tot}}}{N_{\text{DOF}}}$
reference	0.85
baseSRC	0.80
pnSRC	0.82

# Enforcing pn-dominance does not affect the results of the fit.









# Nuclear Dependance

