

RC Model Comparison

March 7, 2019

Nuclei structure function:

- Get F_{2d} , F_{2p} from models;
- Get EMC ratio $\frac{F_2(^3\text{He})}{F_{2d}}$, $\frac{F_2(^3\text{H})}{F_{2d}}$ or $\frac{F_2(A=3)}{F_{2d}}$ from model;
- For $\frac{F_2(A=3)}{F_{2d}}$, need to remove the isoscalar correction, which need F_{2n}/F_{2p} input:

$$\frac{F_2(A)_{iso}}{F_{2d}} = \frac{F_2(A)}{F_{2d}} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 + F_2^n/F_2^p)}{\frac{1}{A}(Z + (A - Z)F_2^n/F_2^p)} \quad (1)$$

- $F_2(^3\text{He}) = F_{2d} \times \frac{F_2(^3\text{He})}{F_{2d}}$, $F_2(^3\text{H}) = F_{2d} \times \frac{F_2(^3\text{H})}{F_{2d}}$

- F_{2d} :
 - ① Bodek;
 - ② NMC 1995 (Phys. Lett. B364 107-115,1995)
- EMC ratio $\frac{F_2(A=3)}{F_{2d}}$
 - ① K&P (no isoscalar correction);
 - ② SLAC EMC (isoscalar nuclei)
- F_{2n}/F_{2p}
 - ① linear: $F_{2n}/F_{2p} = 1 - 0.8 * x$
 - ② CJ15;
 - ③ NMC 1992 (Nucl. Physics. B 371(1992) 3-31)

model111: Bodek + K&P;

model211: NMC + K&P;

model121: Bodek + SLAC EMC + linear F_{2n}/F_{2p} ;

model122: Bodek + SLAC EMC + CJ15;

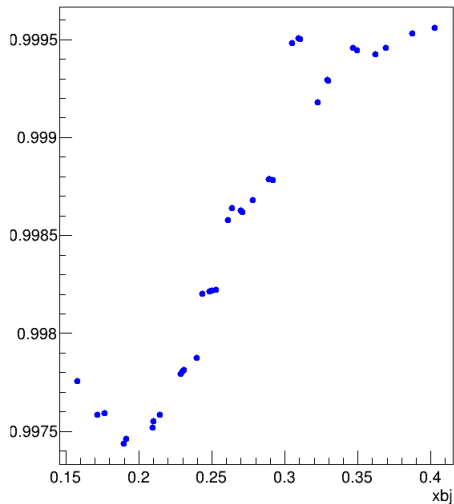
model123: Bodek + SLAC EMC + NMC1992;

$$\frac{\sigma(^3H)}{\sigma(^3He)} = \frac{Yield(^3H) * RC(^3H)}{Yield(^3He) * RC(^3He)} \quad (2)$$

$\frac{RC(^3H)}{RC(^3He)}$ would affect the measured ratio.

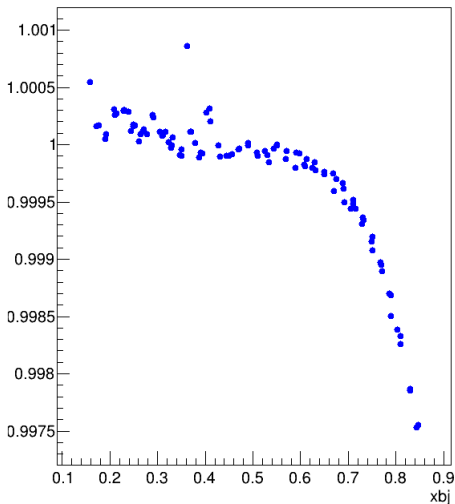
Following shows the $\frac{RC(^3H)}{RC(^3He)}$ model dependence.

D/p RC ratio model111/model211



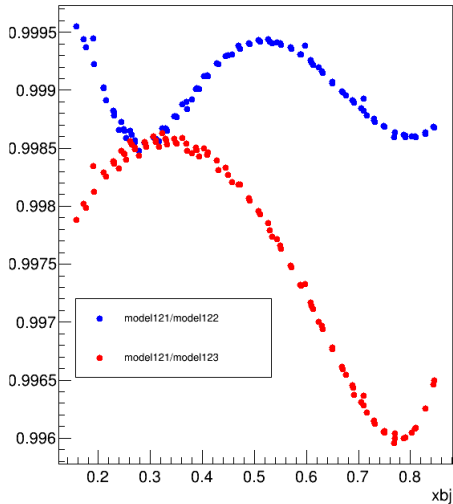
The difference between model111 and model211 is within 0.26%

He3/D model111/model211 ratio



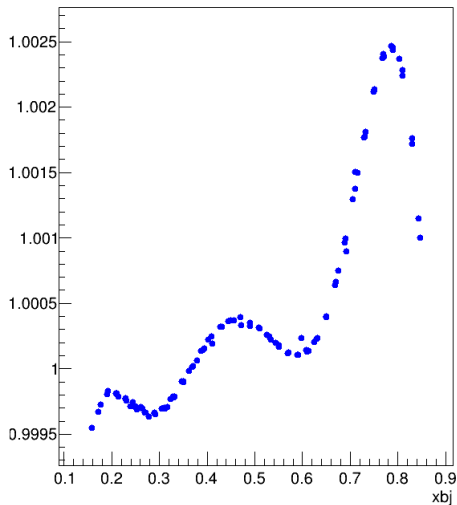
The difference due to using different F_2^d models is within 0.25%.

He3/D RC ratio between models



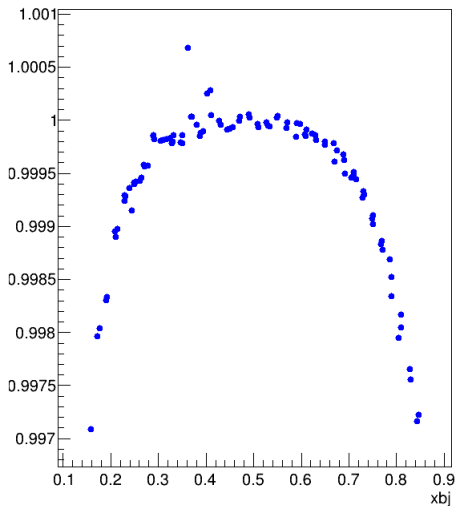
The difference due to using different F_2^n/F_2^p models is within 0.42%.

He3/D model111/model122 ratio



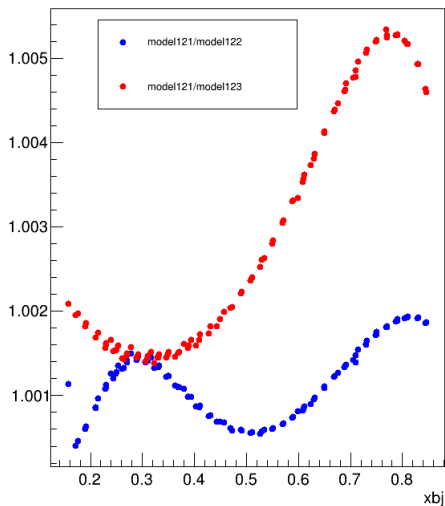
The difference due to using different EMC model is within 0.25%

H3D model111/model211 ratio



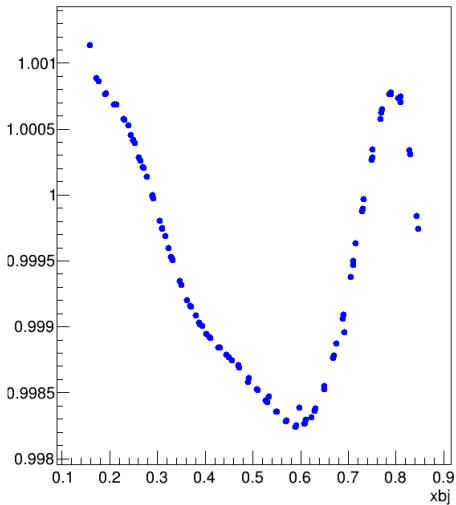
The difference due to using different F_2^d models is within 0.3%.

H3/D RC ratio between models



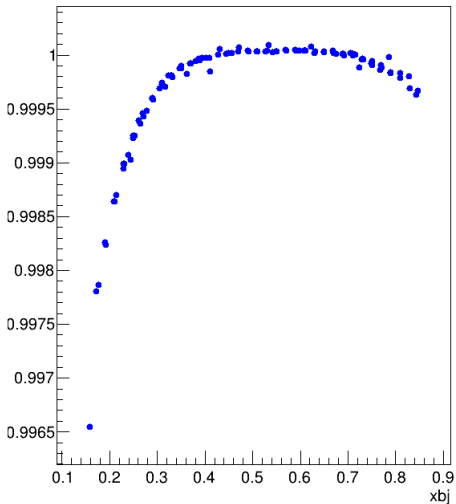
The difference due to using different F_2^n/F_2^p models is within 0.54%.

H3D model111/model122 ratio



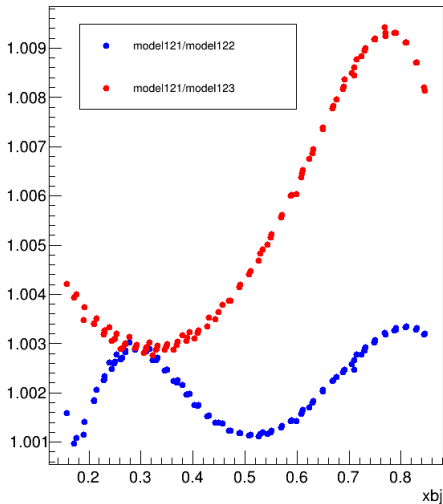
The difference due to using different EMC model is within 0.2%

H3/He3 model111/model211 ratio



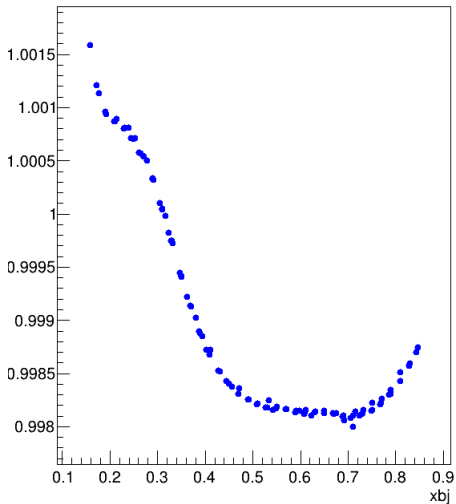
The difference due to using different F_2^d models is within 0.35%.

H3/He3 RC ratio between models



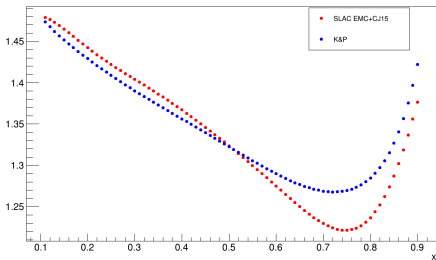
The difference due to using different F_2^n/F_2^p models is within 1%.

H3/He3 model1111/model1222 ratio

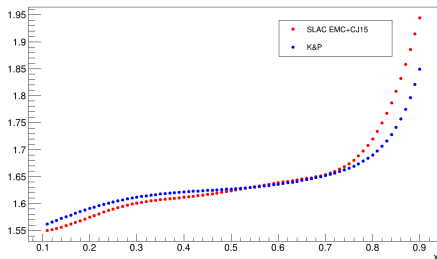
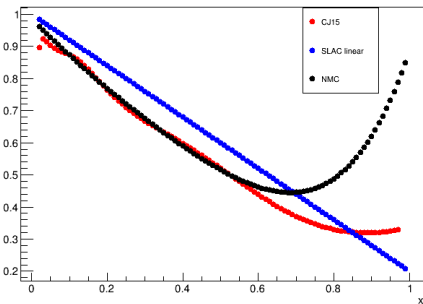


The difference due to using different EMC model is within 0.2%

H3 EMC



He3 EMC

 F_2^n/F_2^p 

The plots show H3 EMC ratio, He3 EMC ratio and F_2^n/F_2^p from models with x from 0.1 to 0.9 with step 0.01 and $Q^2=14*x$

Conclusions

- The maximum difference is 1% on H3/He3 with NMC F_2^n/F_2^p .
- We know that the NMC F_2^n/F_2^p is definitely not correct at high x. After excluding NMC F_2^n/F_2^p , the maximum difference is 0.35%. So the maximum systematic error for radiative correction should be less than 0.5%.
- https://github.com/hanjie1/Radiative-correction/tree/master/T2_externals_clean
In TARG file:

```
Nuc Tail Method      1
Nuc FormFac Mdl     1
DIS_model           111
```

← **change model here**