

# TIEFINELASTISCHE STREUUNG, STRUKTURFKT. & QCD

JB:  
87/88

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# DIS - HISTORY

## (i) VORGESCHICHTE:

1903	PH. LENARD	$eA \rightarrow e'A$
1911	E. RUTHERFORD	$\alpha A \rightarrow \alpha'A$
≤ 1960	R. HOFSTADTER	$Q^2 \sim O(1 \dots 1(GeV^2))$

## (ii) GESCHICHTE

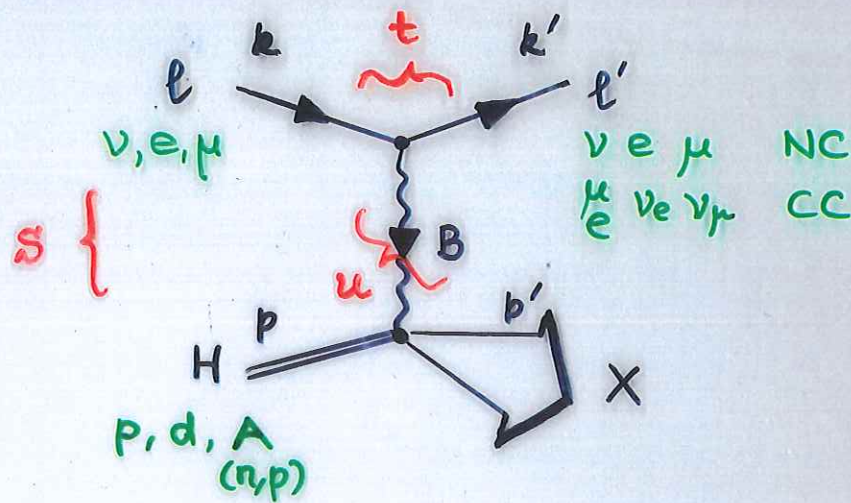
1969	J.D. BJORKEN	SCALING HYPOTHESE
1969	R. P. FEYNMAN	PARTONEN
1972/76	GELL-MANN, FRITZSCH, LEUTWYLER, WILCZEK, GROSS, POLITEER, GEORGI... <span style="color: green;">T'HOOF</span>	ASYMPT. FREIHEIT & QCD SCALING VIOLATIONS
1973	D. NACHTMANN, ....	TARGET-MASSEN EFFEKTE
≤ 1975	DOKSHITZER, ALTARELLI, PARISI ...	EVOLUTIONS-GLEICHUNGEN
1975/86	CDHS, CHARM, BEBC, SLAC, CCFR, EMC, BCDS, .....	$\Lambda_{exp}^2, F_1, F_L, F_2, F_2^{(D)}, xF_3^{(D)}$ $xG_3, R, xG, xq, x\bar{q}, \dots$

## (iii)

HERA, UNK, ....

?

# 1. KINEMATIK VON LEPTON-HADRON-REAKTIONEN (DIS)



## MANDELSTAM VARIABLEN

$$s = (p+k)^2 = (p'+k')^2$$

$$t = (k-k')^2 = (p-p')^2$$

$$u = (k-p')^2 = (p-k')^2$$

$$\underline{s+t+u} = m_e^2 + m_{e'}^2 + m_H^2 + \underline{m_X^2}$$

$$\downarrow -Q^2$$

$$M^2 + 2M\nu - Q^2$$

LAB:  $s = 2M_H E_{(k)}$

$$\nu = y E_{(k)}$$

$$x := Q^2 / 2y$$

3 VARIABLEN:  $x, y, S$   
 $x, Q^2, S$   
 $\vdots$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad Q^2 \leq S = Q^2/xy$$

STREUWINKEL:

LAB:  $e'$ :  $\sin^2(\theta'/2) = (M^2 x / S) \frac{y}{1-y}$   
 $x$ :  $\sin \theta_j = \frac{1}{y} \left[ \frac{(1-1/y)^2 - Mx^2/E^2}{1 + 2Mx/Ey} \right]^{1/2}$

COLLIDER:

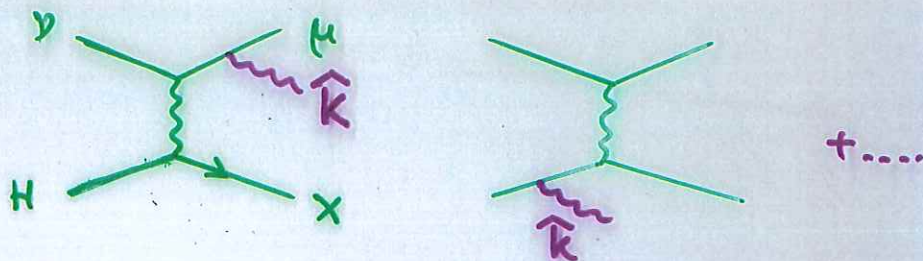
DESY HERA  
 83/08  
 (Lohmann, Hess)

$e'$ :  $Q^2 = 4E_e \lambda \sin^2(\theta_e/2), \quad x = \frac{\lambda \sin^2 \theta_e/2}{E_p (1 - \lambda/E_e \omega^2 \theta_e/2)}$  (e)

$x$ :  $Q^2 = \frac{E_j^2 \sin^2 \theta_H}{1-y}, \quad x = \frac{E_e \sin^2 \theta_H/2}{E_p \left[ \frac{E_e}{E_j} - \omega^2 \theta_H/2 \right]}$  (j)

$$\lambda = E_e(1-y) + E_p x y \quad ; \quad E_j = E_e y / \omega^2 \theta_H/2$$

KINEMATIK : PHOTON-BREMSSTR.



ÄNDERUNG DER SCALING VARIABLEN.

$\hat{k}$  - NEUER FREIHEITSGRAD :  $2 \rightarrow 3$

LEPTON-LEG RADIATION (FINAL STATE)

$$\hat{E}_\mu = E_\mu / z \quad : \quad z \geq \frac{E_\mu}{E_\nu} \left[ 1 + \frac{E_\nu}{M} (1 - \cos\theta_\mu) \right]$$

$$z \rightarrow 1 \quad : \quad \text{IR-LIMIT} \quad E_\gamma = -E_\mu + \hat{E}_\mu$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{x y}{z + y - 1}$$

$$\hat{y} = \frac{z + y - 1}{z}$$

## 2. STREUQUERSCHNITTE (TREE)

REAKTIONEN:

$$\bar{\nu}_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- X$$

$$\bar{\nu}_\mu N \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu X$$

$$e^\pm N \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu X$$

$$e^\pm N \rightarrow e^\pm X$$

*i. allg.  $\lambda \neq 0$ ,*

STREU-BOSON(EN):

$W^\pm$

$\neq \pm \dots$

$Z^0$

$\neq 0 \dots$

$W^\pm$

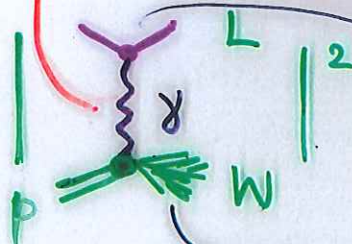
$\neq \pm \dots$

$\gamma, Z^0$

$\neq 0 \dots$



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} = \frac{\alpha^2}{Q^4} \frac{E'}{E} |A|^2 \equiv \frac{\alpha^2}{Q^4} \frac{E'}{E} L_{\mu\nu}^{(e)} W^{\mu\nu}$$



$$L_{\mu\nu}^e = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s'} \bar{u}(k's') \gamma_\mu u(k_s) u(k_s) \gamma_\nu \bar{u}(k's')$$

$$W_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \langle p | J_\mu^+ | n \rangle \langle n | J_\nu | p \rangle (2\pi)^3 \delta(p+q-p_n)$$

UNPOLARIS. PROTON:

$$W^{\mu\nu} = W_1 g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{W_2}{M^2} p^\mu p^\nu + \frac{W_4}{M^2} q^\mu q^\nu + \frac{W_5}{M^2} (p^\mu q^\nu + q^\mu p^\nu)$$

↑

$$|A^2| = L_{\mu\nu}^e (W^{\mu\nu}_{\text{symm}} + \cancel{W^{\mu\nu}_{\text{asy}}})$$

$$\begin{aligned} W^{\mu\nu} &= W_1 (v, q^2) \left[ -g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{q^\mu q^\nu}{q^2} \right] \\ &+ \frac{W_2 (v, q^2)}{M^2} \left[ \left( p^\mu - \frac{pq}{q^2} q^\mu \right) \left( p^\nu - \frac{pq}{q^2} q^\nu \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE'd\Omega} = \frac{4\alpha^2 E'^2}{Q^4} \left[ \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} W_2 + 2W_1 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$



BZORKEN:  $MW_1(v, Q^2) \rightarrow F_1(x = Q^2/2Mv)$   
 $vW_2(v, Q^2) \rightarrow F_2(x = Q^2/2Mv)$

QUERSCHNITT IN MANDELSTAM-VARIABLEN:

$$(E', Q) \rightarrow (E', \vartheta) \rightarrow (t, u)$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt du} = 2M \frac{u}{s} \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{t^2} \left\{ \cos^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2} \cdot W_2 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2} W_1 \right\}$$

$$s+t+u = M^2 + W^2$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\vartheta}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{4EE'} = - \frac{tM^2}{su}$$

$$v = \frac{s+u}{2M}, \quad x = - \frac{t}{s+u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dt du} &= \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{t^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{s^2(s+u)} [2x F_1(s+u)^2 - 2us F_2] \\ &\stackrel{\text{CG}}{=} \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^2+u^2}{s^2(s+u)} F_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(t, u) \rightarrow (x, Q^2)$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} Y + F_2$$

ANALOG:  $\sigma_{nc,cc}^{\pm}(ep)$   
 $\sigma_{nc,cc}^{\pm}(vp)$

i. allg. komplizierteren Tensorstr.  
für den lept. Tensor etc.

PARTON - INTERPRETATION VON  $F_2$  etc.

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt du} (e\mu \rightarrow e\mu) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{t^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^2+u^2}{s^2} \delta(s+t+u)$$

$$P_{had} = \frac{1}{x} P_{parton}$$

$$s = (k+p)^2 \approx 2kp \Rightarrow xs$$

$$x \rightarrow ux$$

Vergleichen

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dt du} |_{e\nu \rightarrow e\nu} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{t^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{s^2+u^2}{s^2} \int dx \sum_i e_i^2 \times f_i(x) \frac{1}{s+u} \delta(x - \frac{1}{\omega})$$

$$\omega = (s+u)/(-t)$$

$$F_2^{ep} = \sum_i e_i^2 \times (q_i + \bar{q}_i)$$

## STREUQUERSCHNITTE:

$\vec{v}_p(d)$ :

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^{v_i \bar{v}_i}}{dx dy} = \frac{G_F^2 S P}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[ Y_+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \hat{W}_2^{v_i \bar{v}_i} \\ F_2^{v_i \bar{v}_i} \end{array} \right\} + Y_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \times \hat{W}_3^{v_i \bar{v}_i} \\ \times F_3^{v_i \bar{v}_i} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

$$\left( \frac{k_W^2}{M_W^2 + Q^2} \right)^2 \leftrightarrow (k_W \leftrightarrow k_3)$$

CC UC

$e^{\pm} p(d)$ :

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^{\pm}}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2Q^2}{x Q^4} \left\{ Y_+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} k_W^2 \left( \frac{1 \pm \lambda}{2} \right) W_2^{\pm} \\ F_2 \end{array} \right\} + Y_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mp k_W^2 \left( \frac{1 \pm \lambda}{2} \right) \times W_3^{\pm} \\ \times F_3 \end{array} \right\} \right\}$$

$$P = \left[ M_W^2 / (M_W^2 + Q^2) \right]^2$$

$$k_W = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2} \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta_W}$$

$$F_2 = F_2 + k_2 (-v \mp \lambda q) G_2 + k_2^2 (v^2 + q^2 \pm 2vq\lambda) H_2$$

$$\times F_3 = k_2 (\pm q + \lambda v) \times G_3 + k_2^2 (\mp 2vq - \lambda (v^2 + q^2)) \times H_3$$

### 3. KLASSIFIKATION VON STRUKTURFUNKTIONEN

ANNAHME: •  $\sigma_{CC}$  UNABH. VON  $U_{ij}^{KM}$

•  $2 \times F_1 = F_2$  (CALLEN & GROSS)

KLASSIFIKATION NACH:

TREE !

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CURRENT: CC</li> <li>● BOSON EXCH.: <math> N ^2</math></li> <li>● INIT. PART. <math>\hat{W}_i</math>  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"><math>\hat{W}_i</math></div> </li> <li>● PARITY - EVEN: <math>i=2</math>              - ODD: <math>i=3</math></li> <li>● TARGET: <math>\begin{matrix} \diagup P \\ \diagdown h \end{matrix}</math></li> </ul>		<p style="text-align: center;">NC</p> <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"><math> x ^2</math></td> <td style="width: 33%;"><math> xz </math></td> <td style="width: 33%;"><math> z ^2</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="color: red;"><math>F_i</math></td> <td style="color: red;"><math>G_i</math></td> <td style="color: red;"><math>H_i</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="color: red;"><math>\hat{F}_i</math></td> </tr> </table>	$ x ^2$	$ xz $	$ z ^2$	$F_i$	$G_i$	$H_i$			$\hat{F}_i$
$ x ^2$	$ xz $	$ z ^2$									
$F_i$	$G_i$	$H_i$									
		$\hat{F}_i$									

$$Y_{\pm} = 1 \pm (1-y)^2$$

## KOMBINATIONEN VON PARTONVERTEILUNGEN

$$U(x, Q^2) = x \sum_i u_i(x, Q^2) := x(u_v + u_s + c + t)$$

$$\bar{U}(x, Q^2) = x \sum_i \bar{u}_i(x, Q^2) := x(\bar{u}_s + \bar{c} + \bar{t})$$

$$D(x, Q^2) = x \sum_i d_i(x, Q^2) := x(d_v + d_s + s + b)$$

$$\bar{D}(x, Q^2) = x \sum_i \bar{d}_i(x, Q^2) := x(\bar{d}_s + \bar{s} + \bar{b})$$

## CHARGED CURRENT

$$\sim |W|^2$$

$$\nu p: \quad \widehat{W}_2 = 2(D + \bar{U}) \quad \times \widehat{W}_3 = 2(D - \bar{U})$$

$$\bar{\nu} p: \quad \widehat{W}_2 = 2(U + \bar{D}) \quad \times \widehat{W}_3 = 2(U - \bar{D})$$

$$e^- p: \quad W_2 = 2(U + \bar{D}) \quad \times W_3 = 2(U - \bar{D})$$

$$e^+ p: \quad W_2 = 2(D + \bar{U}) \quad \times W_3 = 2(D - \bar{U})$$

## d-TARGET:

$$\vec{u} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{u} + \vec{d}}{2} \quad \vec{d} \rightarrow \frac{\vec{u} + \vec{d}}{2}$$

## NEUTRAL CURRENT

$$\sim |\gamma|^2$$

$$e^{\pm p}: F_2 = Q_u^2(U+\bar{U}) + Q_d^2(D+\bar{D}) \quad \times F_3 \equiv 0$$

$$\sim |\gamma Z|^2$$

$$ep: G_2 = 2Q_u v_u (U+\bar{U}) + 2Q_d v_d (D+\bar{D})$$
$$\times G_3 = 2Q_u a_u (U-\bar{U}) + 2Q_d a_d (D-\bar{D})$$

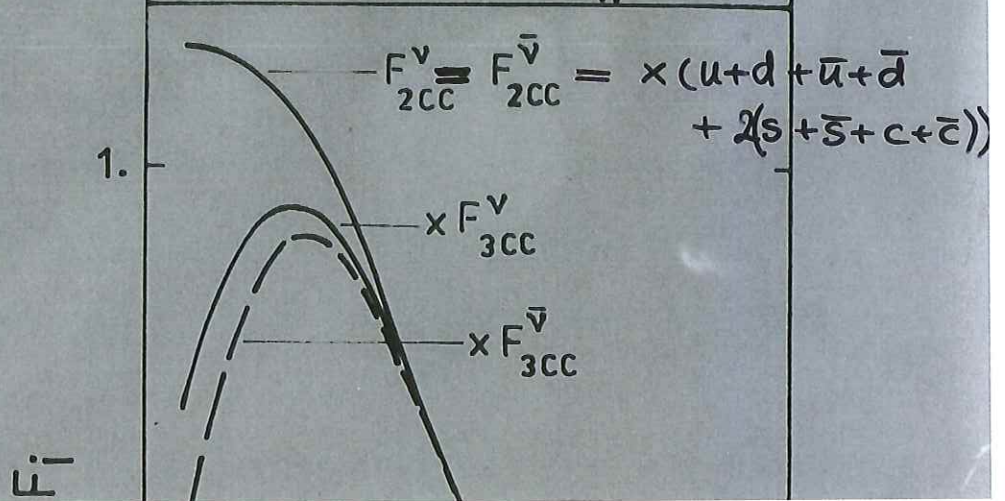
$$\sim |Z|^2$$

$$ep: H_2 = (v_u^2 + a_u^2)(U+\bar{U}) + (v_d^2 + a_d^2)(D+\bar{D})$$
$$\times H_3 = 2v_u a_u (U-\bar{U}) + 2v_d a_d (D-\bar{D})$$

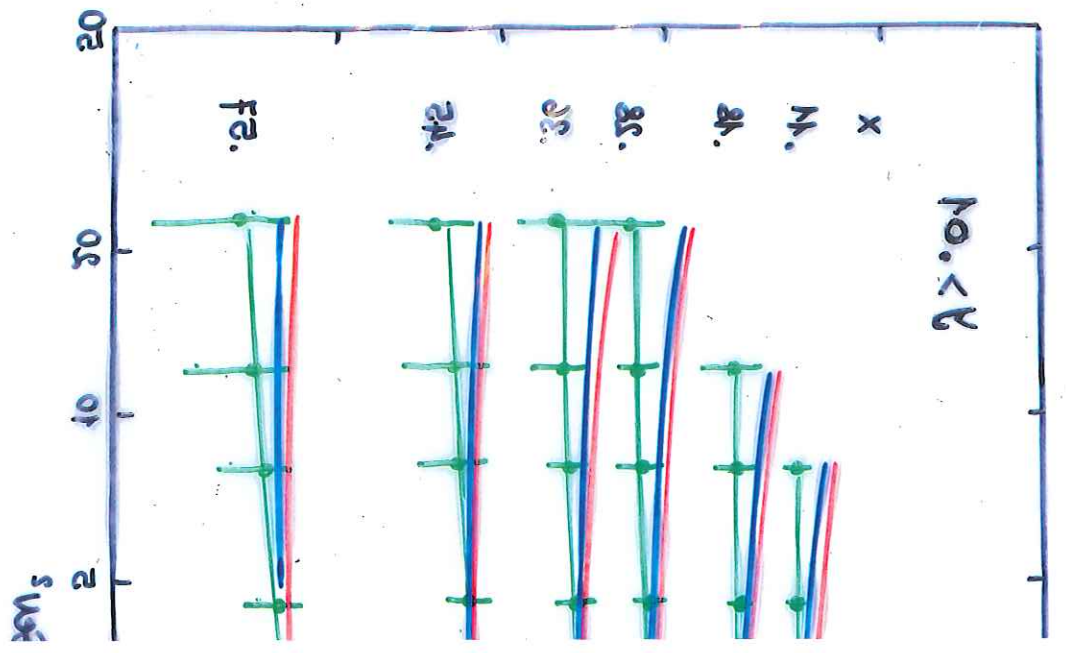
$$up: F_2 = (v_u^2 + a_u^2)(U+\bar{U}) + (v_d^2 + a_d^2)(D+\bar{D})$$
$$\times F_3 = 2v_u a_u (U-\bar{U}) + 2v_d a_d (D-\bar{D})$$

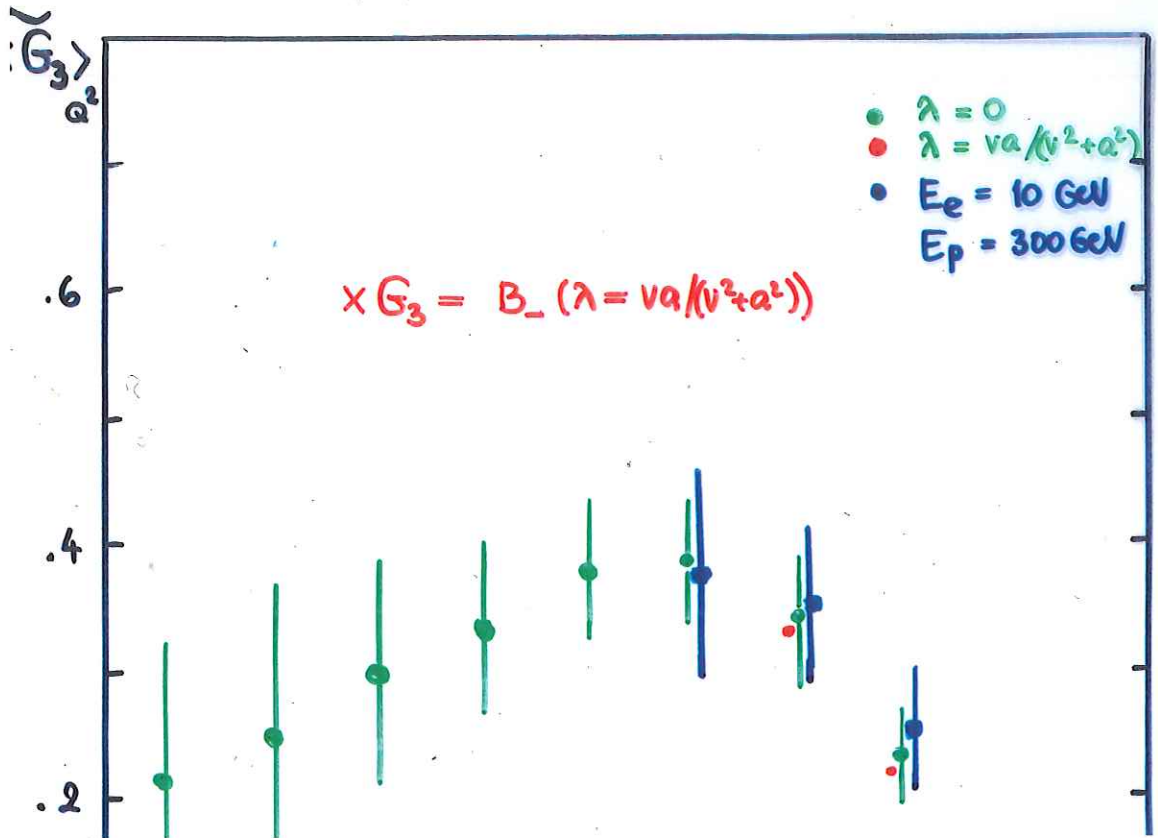
$$Q_{u,d} = \pm 1/2, \quad v_{u,d} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \mp 2Q_i s_\theta^2$$

$F_2(x), xF_3(x)$  isosc.TARGET  
 $Q^2 = 4(\text{GeV}/c)^2, \sin^2\theta_W = .217$









## 4. STREUQUERSCHNITTE IM PARTON-BILD

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$\bar{\nu}_p$ :

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\nu,\bar{\nu}}}{dx dy} = \frac{G_F^2 SP}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left[ Y_+ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \hat{W}_2^{\nu,\bar{\nu}} \\ F_2^{\nu,\bar{\nu}} \end{array} \right\} \pm Y_- \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \hat{W}_3^{\nu,\bar{\nu}} \\ \hat{F}_3^{\nu,\bar{\nu}} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

$$:= \frac{G_F^2 SP}{4\pi} \hat{\sigma}^{\nu,\bar{\nu}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\sigma}_\nu^{cc} \\ \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{\nu}}^{cc} \\ \hat{\sigma}_\nu^{nc} \\ \hat{\sigma}_{\bar{\nu}}^{nc} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & Y_+ + Y_- & Y_+ - Y_- & 0 \\ Y_+ + Y_- & 0 & 0 & 2(1-y)^2 \\ C_u^+ & C_u^- & C_d^+ & C_d^- \\ C_u^- & C_u^+ & C_d^- & C_d^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \bar{u} \\ D \\ \bar{D} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_q^\pm = Y_+ (v_q^2 + a_q^2) \pm 2Y_- v_q a_q$$

e<sup>±p</sup>:

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^\pm}{dx d\Omega^2} = \frac{2\pi \alpha^2}{x Q^4} \left\{ Y_+ \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} k_W^2 \frac{1 \pm \lambda}{2} W_2^\pm \\ F_2 + k_E (-v \mp \lambda q) G_2 + k_E^2 (v^2 + q^2 \pm 2vq\lambda) H_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$+ Y_- \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_W^2 \frac{1 \pm \lambda}{2} \times W_3 \\ \pm k_E (\pm q + \lambda v) \times G_3 \pm k_E^2 (\mp 2vq - \lambda(q^2 + v^2)) \times H_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\rightarrow}^{cc} \\ \sigma_{+}^{cc} \\ \sigma_{-}^{uc} \\ \sigma_{+}^{xc} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_+ + Y_- & 0 & 0 & Y_+ - Y_- \\ 0 & Y_+ + Y_- & Y_+ - Y_- & 0 \\ \hat{C}_u^+ & \hat{C}_u^- & \hat{C}_d^+ & \hat{C}_d^- \\ \hat{C}_u^- & \hat{C}_u^+ & \hat{C}_d^- & \hat{C}_d^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \bar{u} \\ d \\ \bar{d} \end{pmatrix}$$

## SUMMENREGELN UND ÄQUIVALENZEN

CALLEN-GROSS:

$$R = 0$$
$$2 \times F_1 = F_2$$

PRL 22  
(1969) 156

LLEWELLYN-SMITH:

$$F_2^{en} - F_2^{ep} = [x \hat{W}_3^{pp} - x \hat{W}_3^{pn}] \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

NP B17  
(1970) 277

ADLER:

$$\int_0^1 dx (u_v - d_v) = 1$$

PR 143 (1965)  
1144

GROSS-LLEWELLYN-SMITH:

$$\int_0^1 dx (x u_v + d_v) / x = 3$$

NP B14  
(1969) 337

IMPULSBILANZ:

$$\int_0^1 dx [\Sigma(x) + xG] = 1$$

PR D4 (1971)  
2392

## 5. PARAMETRISIERUNG VON QUARKVERTEILUNGSFUNKTIONEN

- • DIS:  $e, \mu, \nu : \binom{n}{p} p$
- DIMUON-DATEN
  - $J/\psi$   $x_F$ -DISTRIB.
  - $P_T$ -DATEN
  - DRELL-YAN DATEN
  - $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 X$   
 $\gamma X$   
 $J/\psi X$

$u_v, d_v, s, (u_s, d_s), c$   
 $xG$

$\bar{v}d$ :

$$W_2 = \frac{2\pi}{G_F^2 SP} \left[ \frac{d^2\sigma^v}{dx dy} + \frac{d^2\sigma^{\bar{v}}}{dx dy} \right] Y_+^{-1} - 2x(s-c) \frac{Y_-}{Y_+}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma = x \sum_i (\bar{q} + q)$$

$$p = \left( \frac{M_W^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2} \right)^2$$

$$xW_3 = \frac{2\pi}{G_F^2 SP} \left[ \frac{d^2\sigma^v}{dx dy} - \frac{d^2\sigma^{\bar{v}}}{dx dy} \right] Y_-^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = x(u_v + d_v)$$

$$x\bar{q} = \frac{2\pi}{G_F^2 SP} \left[ \frac{d^2\sigma^{\bar{v}}}{dx dy} - (1-y)^2 \frac{d^2\sigma^v}{dx dy} \right] (Y_+ Y_-)^{-1} - x(s-c)/Y_+$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i x\bar{q}_i$$

$\bar{\nu}_p, \bar{\nu}_d$ :

$$\hat{\sigma}_i = 4\pi G_F^{-2} S [(M_W^2 + Q^2)/M_W^2]^2 \frac{d^2 \sigma_i}{dx dy}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{xd} - \hat{\sigma}_{yp} = (Y_+^{\nu} + Y_-^{\nu}) (x u_\nu - x d_\nu) - 2 Y_-^{\nu} (\bar{D} - \bar{U}) \approx (s - c)$$

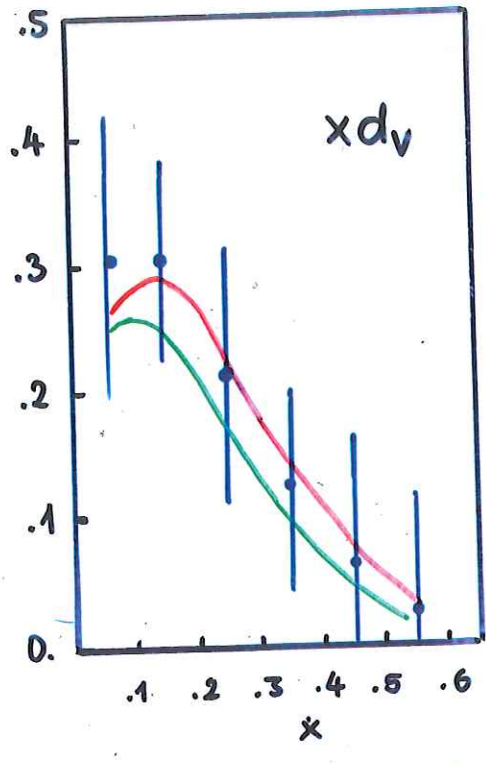
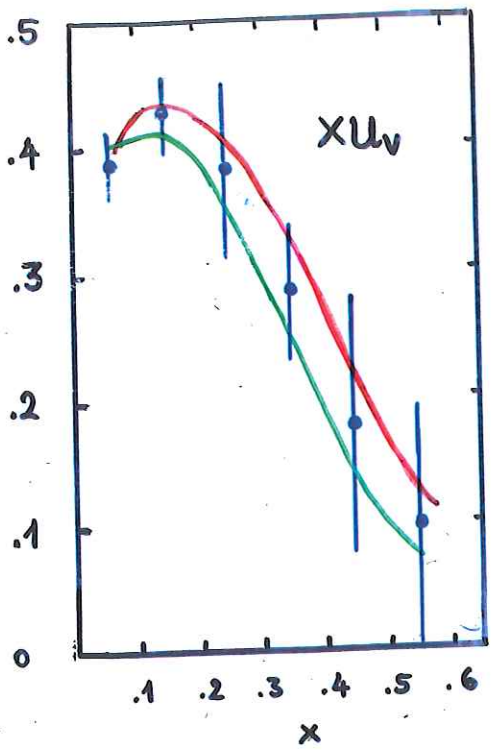
$$\Rightarrow x(u_\nu - d_\nu)$$

$e_p^\pm$ :  $\hat{\sigma}_i = \frac{Q^4 x}{2\pi \alpha^2} \frac{d^2 \sigma_i}{dx dQ^2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{nc}^+ \\ \sigma_{nc}^- \\ \sigma_{cc}^+ \\ \sigma_{cc}^- \end{pmatrix} \propto F_2 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ \bar{u} \\ D \\ \bar{D} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (B_{ij}) \begin{pmatrix} L_1[q_i] \\ L_2[q_i] \\ L_3[q_i] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det_4 \|A_{ij}\| \sim K_Z^2 [(1 - (1-y)^4)] ; K_Z = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_Z^2} \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W}$$





Legend for the first graph showing a red line and a green line.

Legend for the second graph showing a red line and a green line.

VALENZ - REGION:

$$x u_V = \frac{Q^4 x}{2\pi \alpha^2 k_W^2} \frac{2}{1-\lambda} \frac{d^2 \sigma_{cc}^-}{dx dQ^2} / (Y_+ + Y_-)$$

$$x d_V = \frac{Q^4 x}{2\pi \alpha^2 k_W^2} \frac{2}{1+\lambda} \frac{d^2 \sigma_{cc}^+}{dx dQ^2} / (Y_+ + Y_-)$$

$$k_W = \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2} \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \theta_W}$$

$e^{\pm}$ :

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2} (Q_u^2 + Q_d^2) x [u_V + d_V + S + 2c] + x (Q_u^2 - Q_d^2) (c - s)$$

$$x \epsilon_3 = x (Q_u a_u + Q_d a_d) (u_V + d_V)$$

$$W_2 = 2x (u_V + d_V + S + 2c)$$

$$x W_3 = 2x (u_V + d_V)$$

CC:

3 INSTEAD OF 4 STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS  
IN (ep).

$$W_2^{+N} \equiv W_2^{-N} = x \sum_i (q_i + \bar{q}_i) \cdot 2$$

$$x W_3^{+/-N} \equiv 2 \cdot [(x u_v + x d_v) \pm 2x(s-c)]$$

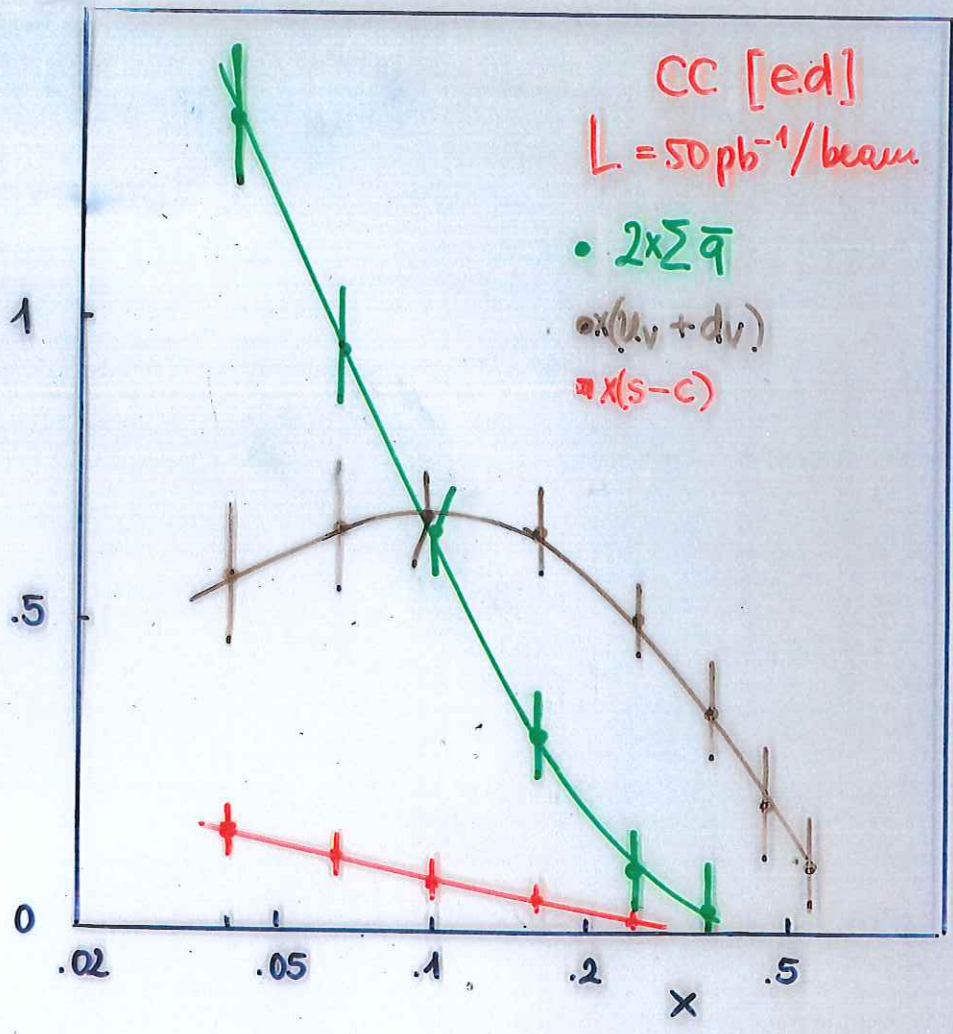
$$\begin{aligned} \text{DF.: } x W_3^N &= \frac{1}{2} (x W_3^+ + x W_3^-) \equiv 2 x (u_v + d_v) \\ &\equiv 2 x v(x, Q^2) \end{aligned} \quad \text{FIG}$$

MEASUREMENTS

:  $F_2^N, W_2^N$ 

FIG.

DO 1



## PARAMETRISIERUNGEN

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GHR  
DO  
EHLG

GHR: VALENZ:

(58  
PARAMETER)

$$x_U = N \frac{C}{B(D+1, A/C)} x^A (1-x^C)^D \quad \Big| \quad x_U, x_D$$

$x_S, x_{U_S}, x_{D_S}$ :

$$x_W = A(1+Bx+Cx^2)(1-x)^D + Ee^{-Fx}$$

$$A_i = a + b \bar{s}^x, \quad \bar{s} = \ln \left[ \frac{\ln(Q^2/\Lambda^2)}{\ln(Q_0^2/\Lambda^2)} \right]$$

$\Lambda = 400 \text{ MeV}$

② DO:

(61  
PARAMETER)

$$x u_v = x v - x d_v$$

$$x v = N_{ud} x^{\eta_1} (1-x)^{\eta_2} (1 + \gamma_{ud} x)$$

$$x d_v = N_d x^{\eta_3} (1-x)^{\eta_4} (1 + \gamma_d x)$$

$$x \bar{u} = x \bar{s} = x \bar{d} = x s / 6, \quad \underline{x c}$$

$$\propto A (1 + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3) x^a (1-x)^b$$

(ENTSPR.  $x \in$ )

$$A_i = a + b \bar{s} + c \bar{s}^2$$

$\Lambda =$

200 keV : DO:

400 keV : DO:

③ EHLQ:

(577+8  
PARAMETER)

$$x q, x \bar{q}, x G: \quad q: u \rightarrow \underline{t}!$$

$$=: (1-x)^2 \sum_{i,j=0}^5 T_i(x') T_j(t') C_{ij}$$

$$x' = \frac{2x - 1.1}{.9}$$

ODER

$$x' = \frac{2 \ln x + 11.51293}{6.90776}$$

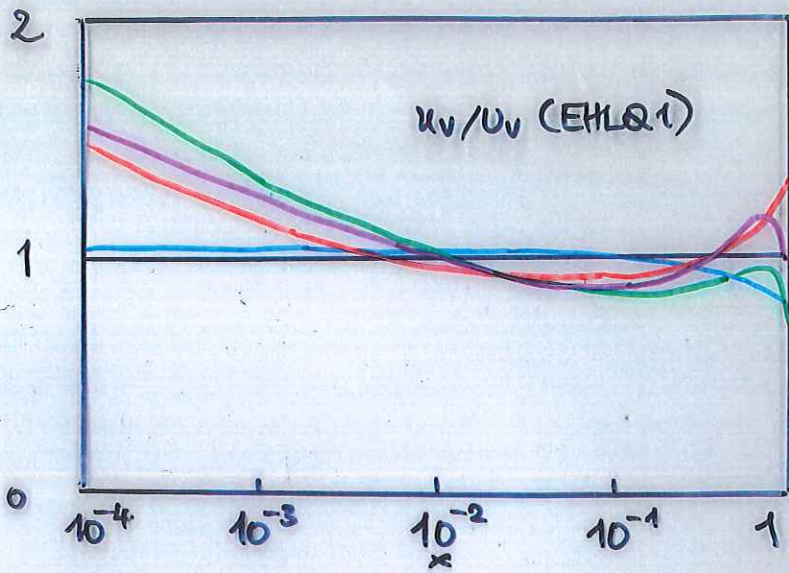
$$.1 < x < 1$$

$$10^{-4} < x < 10^{-1}$$

$$t' = \frac{2t - (t_{max} + t_{min})}{t_{max} - t_{min}}$$

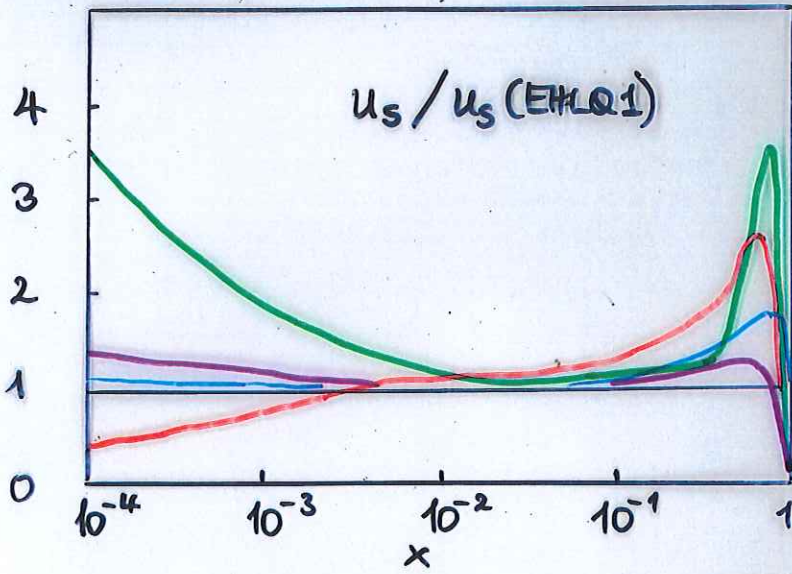
$$t = \ln(Q^2/\Lambda^2)$$

$$\Lambda = 200 \text{ keV EHLQ.1 ; } \Lambda = 290 \text{ keV EHLQ.2}$$

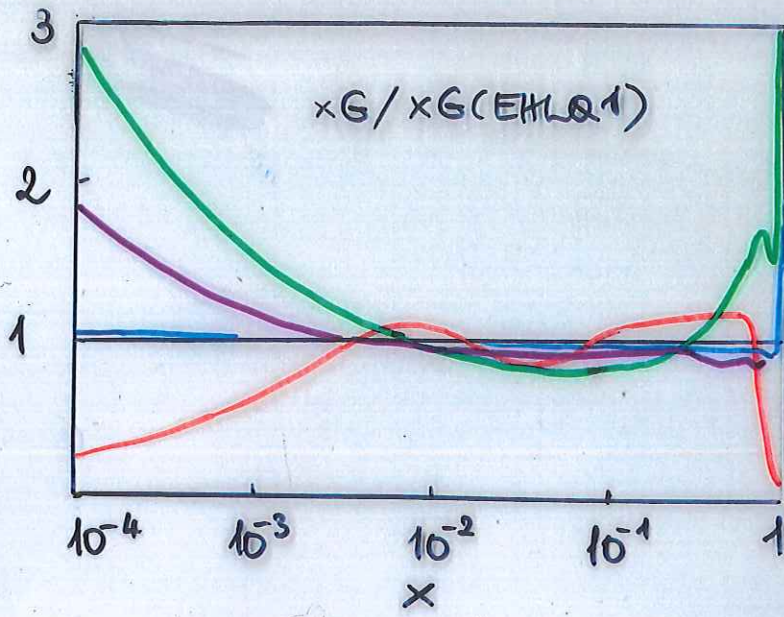


$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$

- EHLQ2
- DO 1
- DO 2
- GHR



G. INGELMAN



$$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$$