

Scaling violation

Public transportation in a proton

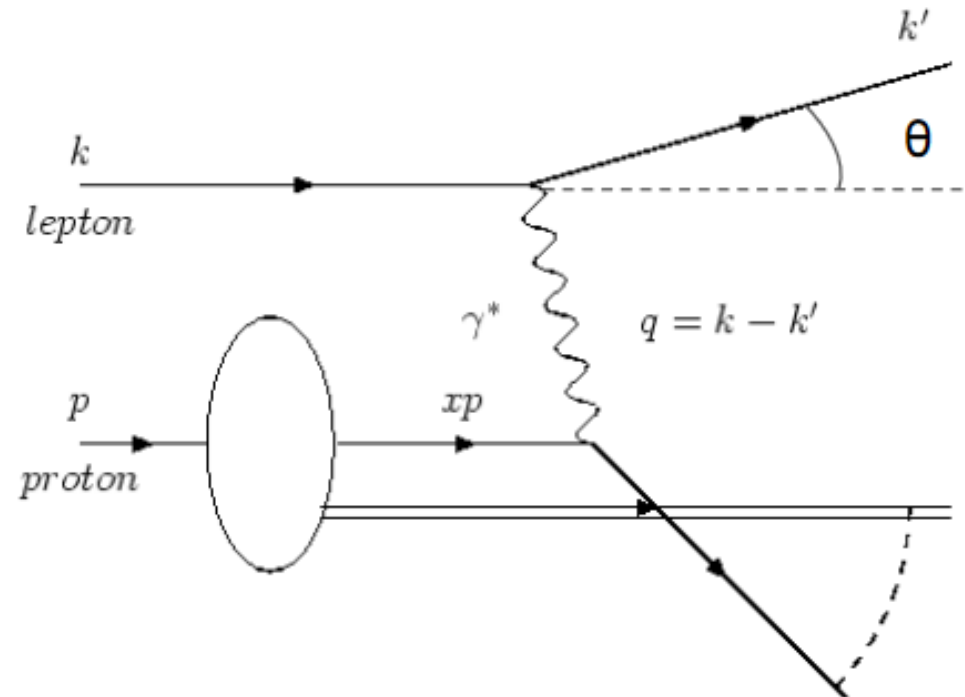
Deep inelastic scattering

In order to evaluate the proton structure one scatters leptons at protons.

Def.:

$Q \rightarrow$ Momentum of
exchange photon

$x \rightarrow$ Momentum fraction $Q^2/(2mk)$



Theoretical background

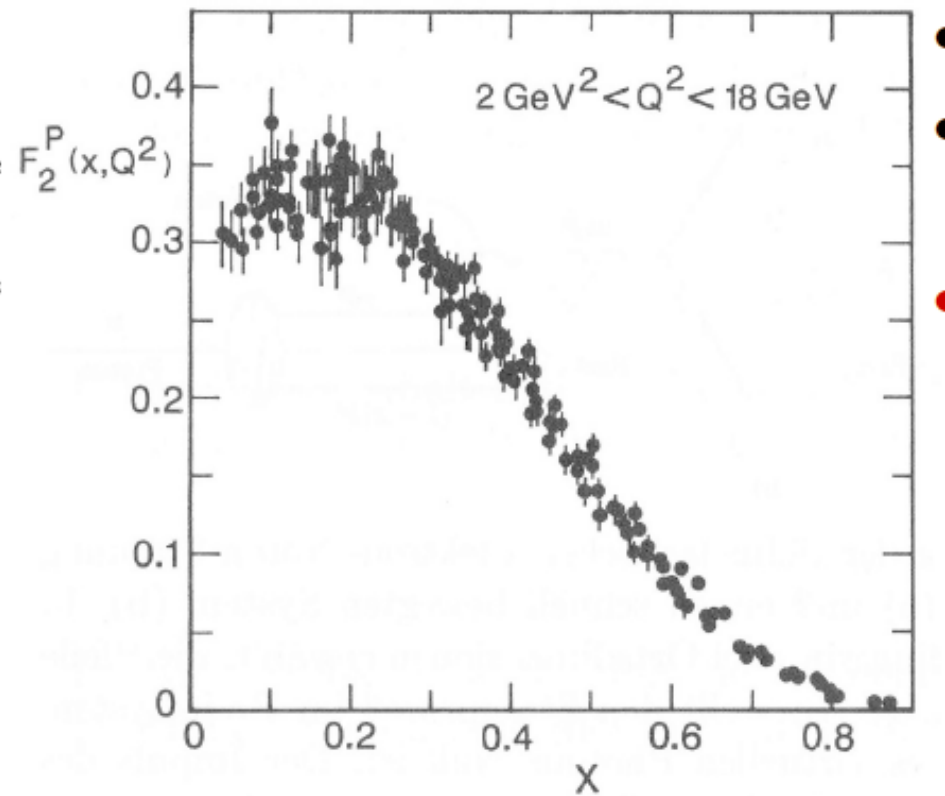
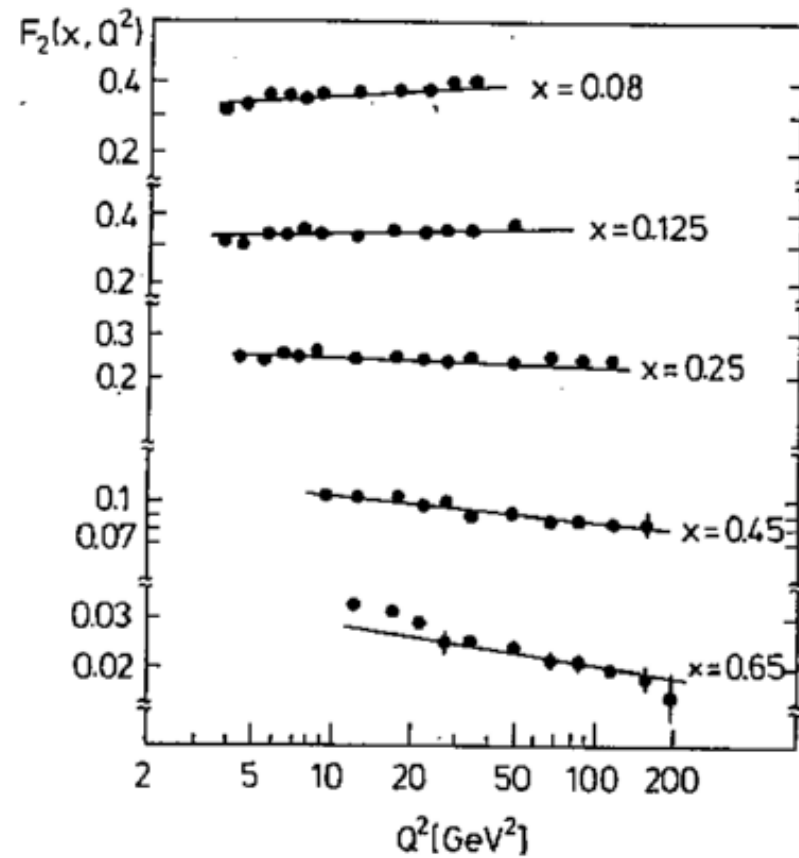
- For inelastic scattering one awaits structure functions depending on two kinematic variables, e.g.:

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{Q^4} \frac{1}{x} \frac{E'}{E} \left[F_2(x, Q^2) \cos^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} + \frac{Q^2}{2x^2 M_p^2} 2x F_1(x, Q^2) \sin^2 \frac{\Theta}{2} \right]$$

Electric field of the parton
Magnetic field of the parton

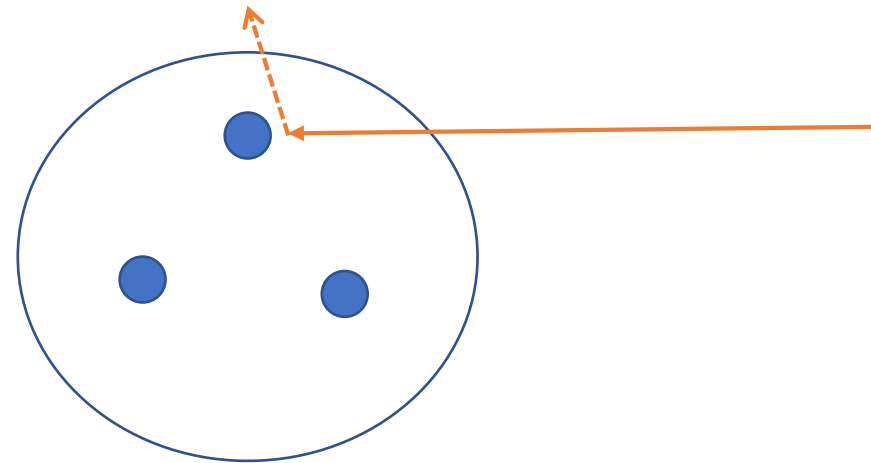
- 1968 at the SLAC: For high energies no dependence of the structure functions on $Q^2 \rightarrow$ Scaling
- Sign for elastic scattering

Results

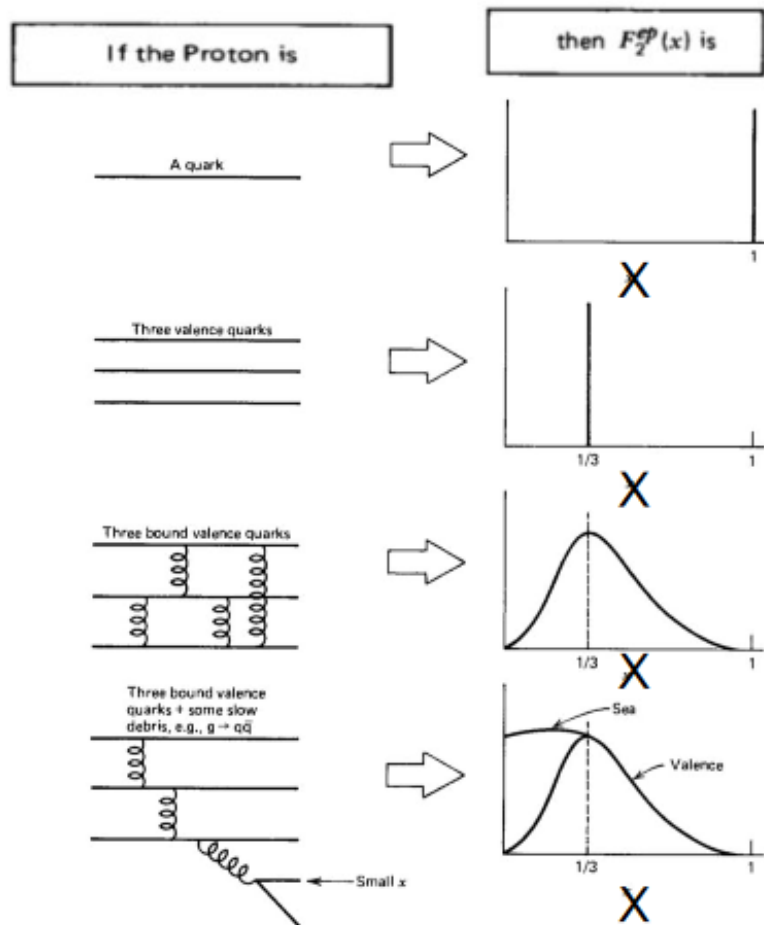


Quark Parton Model

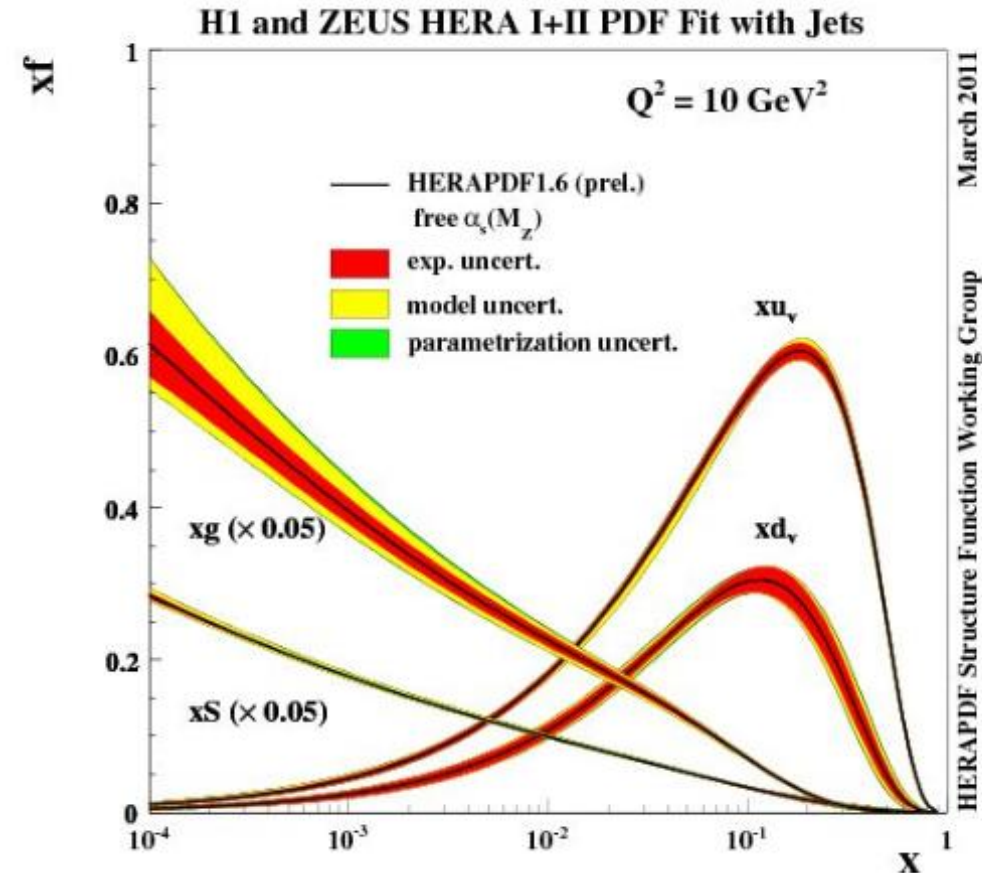
- Developed by Richard Feynman 1969
- Proton consists of pointlike subparticles
- Scattering happens elastically at these subparticles
- Parton distribution functions (PDFs) give information about the constituents



Precise measurements of the structure function



Source: Halzen and Martin, Quarks and Leptons

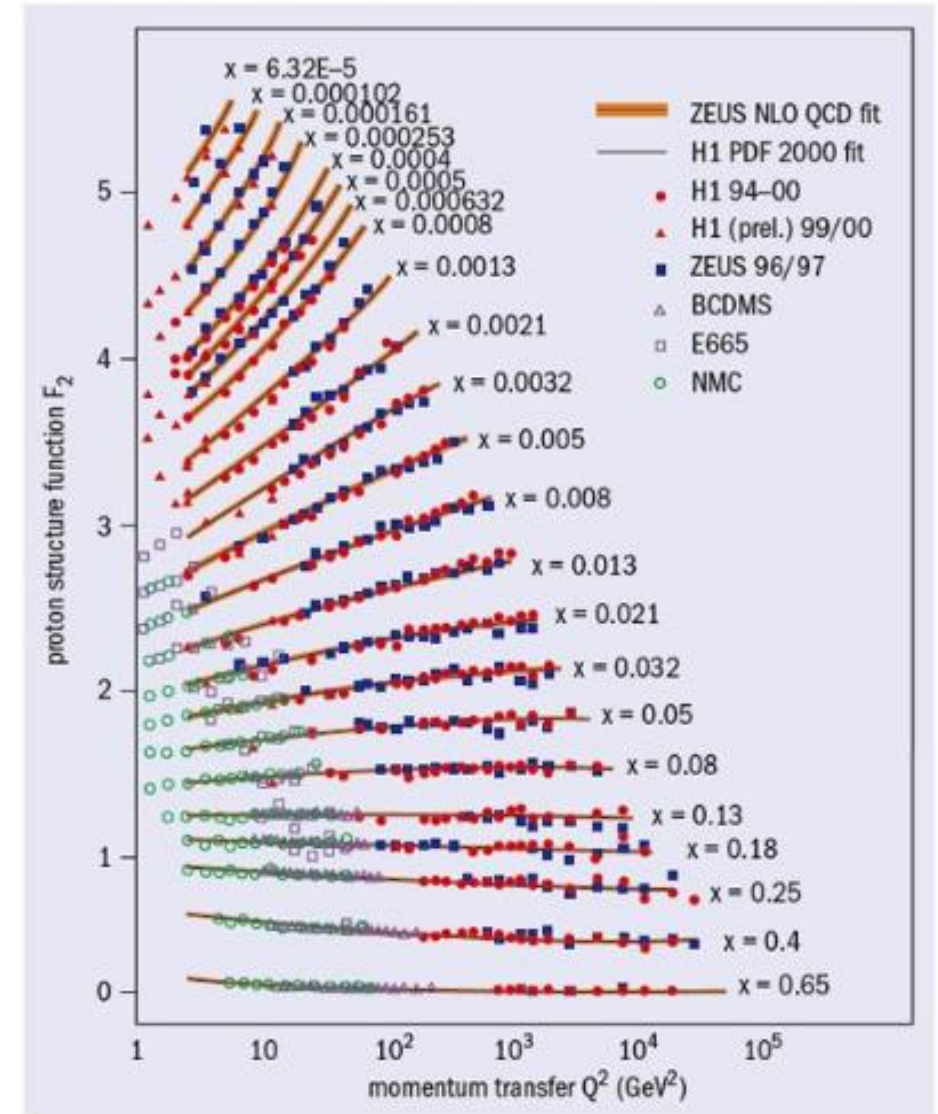


Scaling violation

Small values of x : Sea quarks and gluons dominate.

The higher Q the more gluons and sea quarks can be seen.

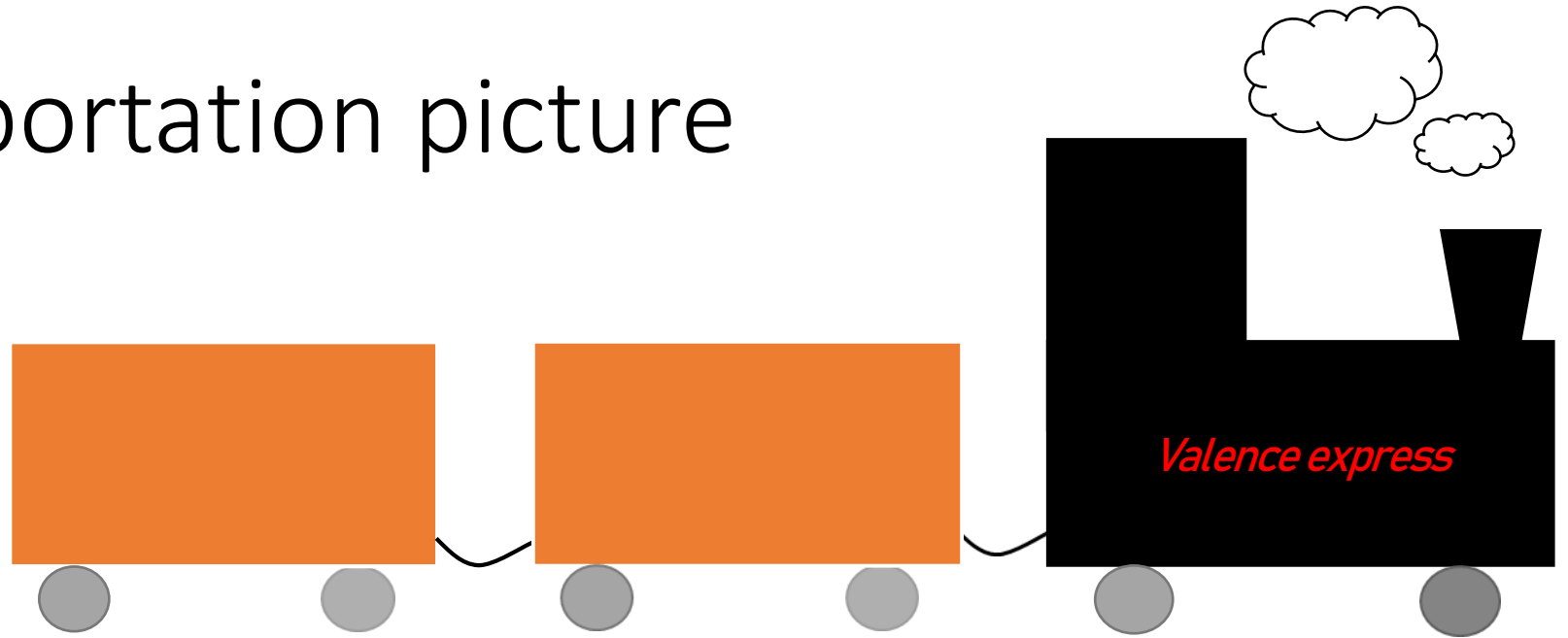
High values of x : Valence quarks dominate. The higher Q the more gluon emission is visible.



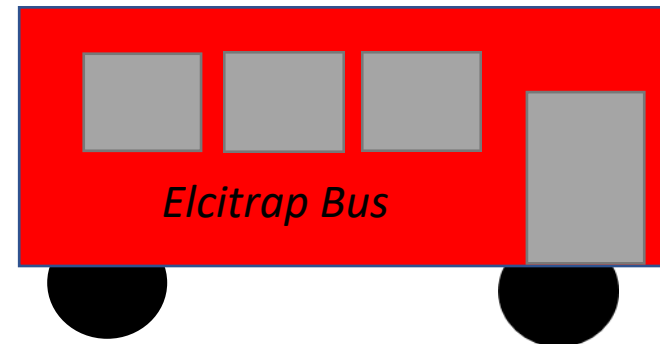
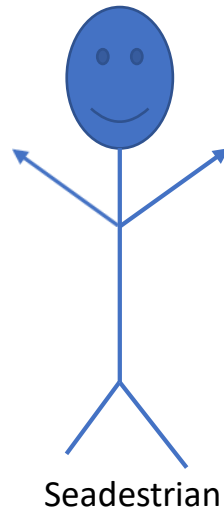
Public transportation picture

People = energy

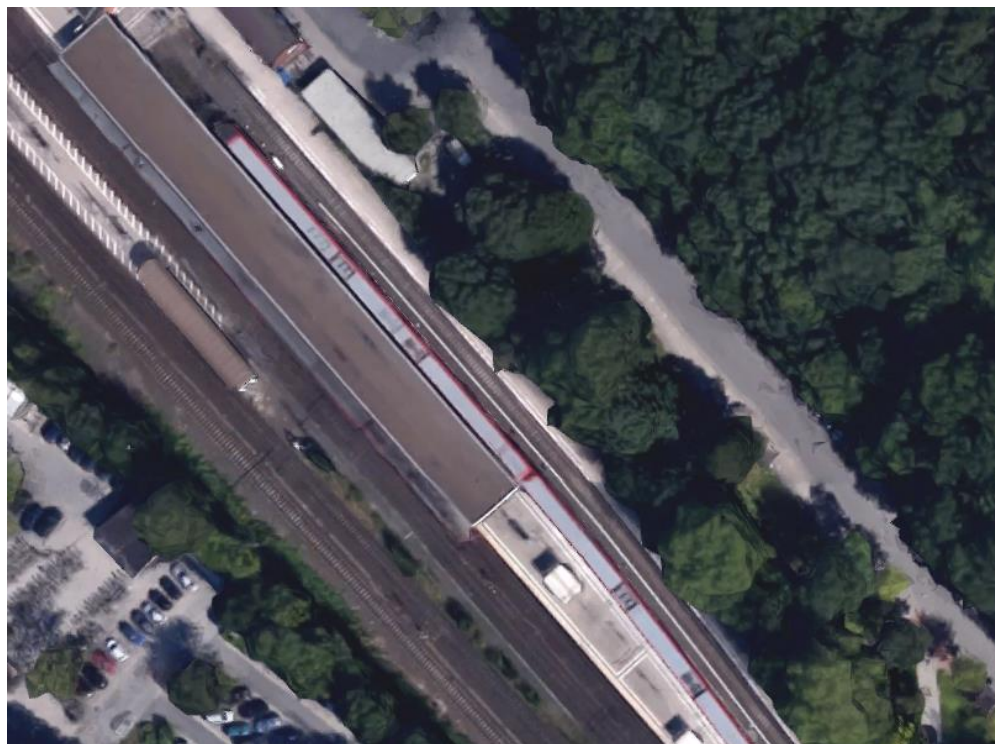
Trains → high energy



Bus, bikes, pedestrians
→ low energy



Different resolutions



Low resolution (small Q)



High resolution (high Q)