

Unpolarised Quark Distributions

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Idea (DvH)

$N_p^{K^{*-}}$ = number of K^{*-} produced on a proton target

In QPM:

$$\begin{aligned} N_p^{K^{*-}} &= 4u D_u^{K^{*-}} + 4\bar{u} D_{\bar{u}}^{K^{*-}} \\ &= d D_d^{K^{*-}} + \bar{d} D_{\bar{d}}^{K^{*-}} \\ &= s D_s^{K^{*-}} + \bar{s} D_{\bar{s}}^{K^{*-}} \end{aligned}$$

It turns out:

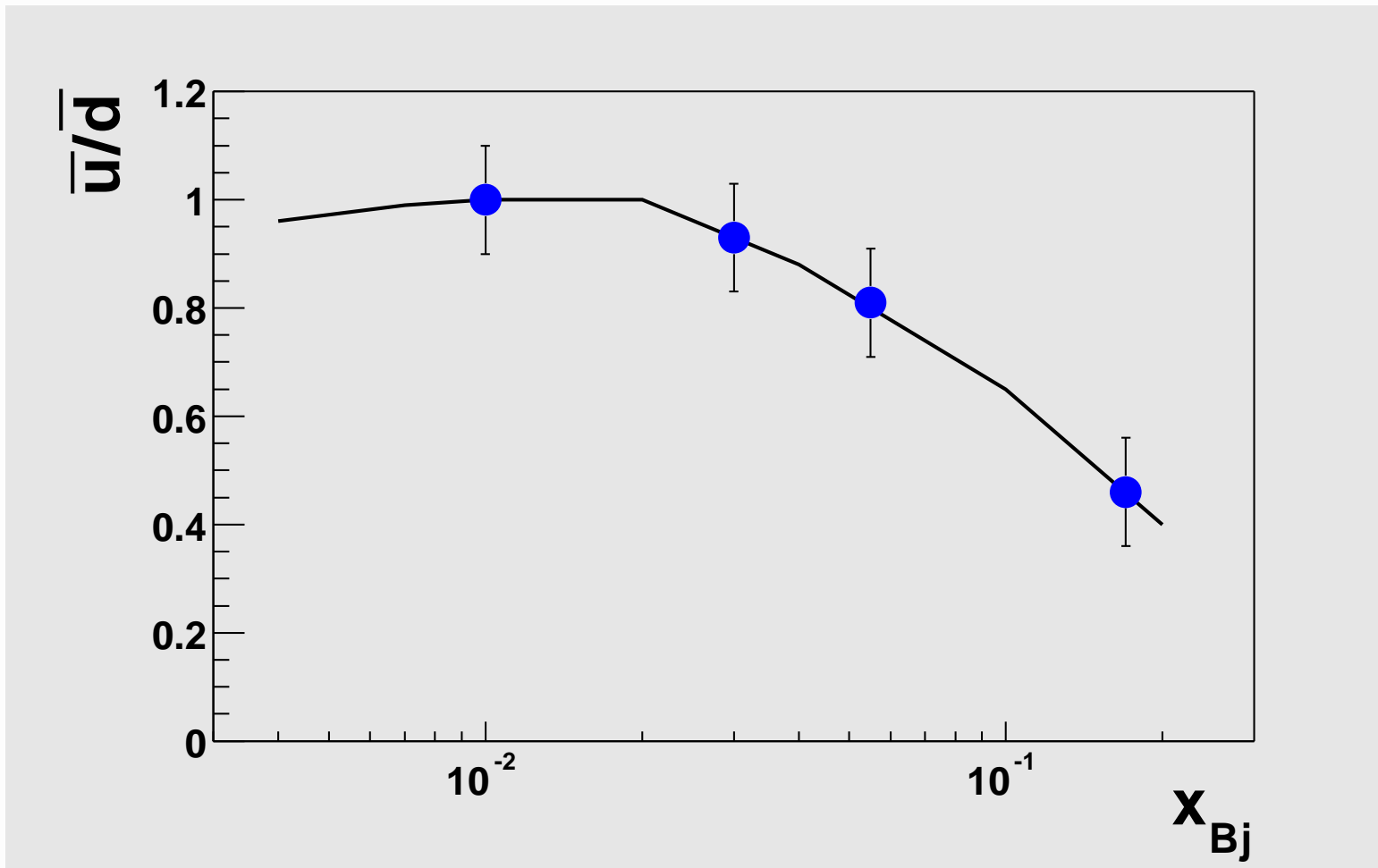
$$\frac{N_D^{K^{*-}} - N_D^{K^{*0}}}{N_p^{\bar{K}^{*-}} - N_p^{\bar{K}^{*0}}} = \frac{3 + 3\bar{u}/\bar{d}}{4\bar{u}/\bar{d} - 1}$$

No FF needed!



Estimated stat. accuracy

For one year running at COMPASS intensity:



Fragmentation Function

Assumption

$$\begin{array}{l}
 D_1 \quad := \quad D_u^{K^{*+}=u\bar{s}} \quad \stackrel{cc}{=} \quad D_{\bar{u}}^{K^{*-}=\bar{u}s} \quad \stackrel{IS}{=} \quad D_{\bar{d}}^{\bar{K}^{*0}=\bar{d}s} \quad \stackrel{cc}{=} \quad D_d^{K^{*0}=d\bar{s}} \\
 D_2 \quad := \quad D_{\bar{u}}^{K^{*+}=u\bar{s}} \quad \stackrel{IS}{=} \quad D_{\bar{d}}^{K^{*-}=\bar{u}s} \quad \stackrel{cc}{=} \quad D_d^{K^{*+}=u\bar{s}} \quad \stackrel{??}{=} \quad D_{\bar{u}}^{K^{*+}=u\bar{s}} = \dots
 \end{array}$$

Is isospin a good symmetry?

A lot of K^* come from D s (and D s come from D^* s):

$$\begin{array}{l}
 D^{*+}=c\bar{d} \quad \rightarrow \quad D^{0}=c\bar{u} + \pi^{+}=u\bar{d} \quad \text{BR} = 2/3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \quad D^{+}=c\bar{d} + \pi^0 \quad \text{BR} = 1/3
 \end{array}$$

Isospin predicts

$$\begin{array}{l}
 D^{*0}=c\bar{u} \quad \rightarrow \quad D^{+}=c\bar{d} + \pi^{-}=\bar{u}d \quad \text{BR} = 2/3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \quad D^{0}=c\bar{u} + \pi^0 \quad \text{BR} = 1/3
 \end{array}$$



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but $M(D^+) + M(\pi^-) > M(D^{*0})$. Isospin badly broken!!



Conclusions

- At the time (1995), we gave up this project and made a virtue out of necessity (aus der Not eine Tugend machen) deciding to use D^0 s to measure ΔG !

