HERA Structure Function Measurements

QCD 2002
Kanpur

November 18th – 22nd

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HERA Structure Function Measurements

Status of the HERA Upgrade Project

H1 and ZEUS Detectors

Neutral and Current Processes

Measurements of Proton Structure Functions

Charged Current Measurements

QCD Phenomenology

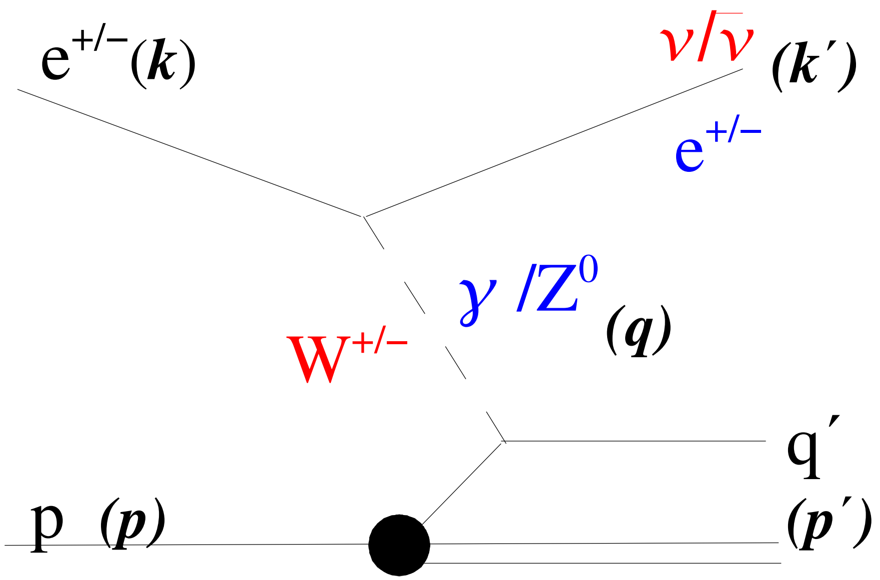
Summary

Other HERA Measurements

This Talk is only the tip of the iceberg of HERA physics.
There are many more results including:

- Charm and bottom structure functions
- QCD measurements from jets
- Diffractive structure functions
- Vector mesons
- Searches for new particles
- W and Z production
- Energy flows
- Particle spectra
- + lots more !

HERA Kinematics



Kinematic Variables

Resolving power

Negative of the four–momentum transfer between lepton and proton

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2$$

"Momentum fraction of proton carried by the struck quark"

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2\,p\cdot q}$$

Inelasticity

Momentum fraction of the lepton carried by the exchange

$$y = \frac{p.q}{p.k}$$

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

$$Q^2 = s.x.y$$

$$W^2 = (p+q)^2$$

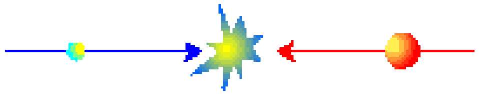
HERA Operation 1994 – 2000

HERA

e^+p and e^-p

1998–2000

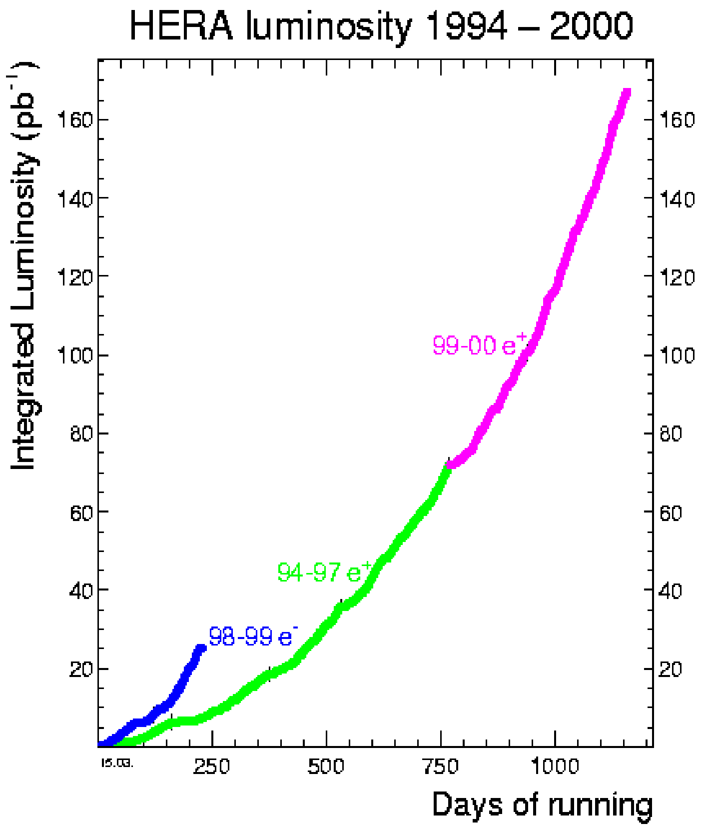
Electron 27.5 GeV — Proton 920 GeV



1994–1997

Positron 27.5 GeV — Proton 820 GeV

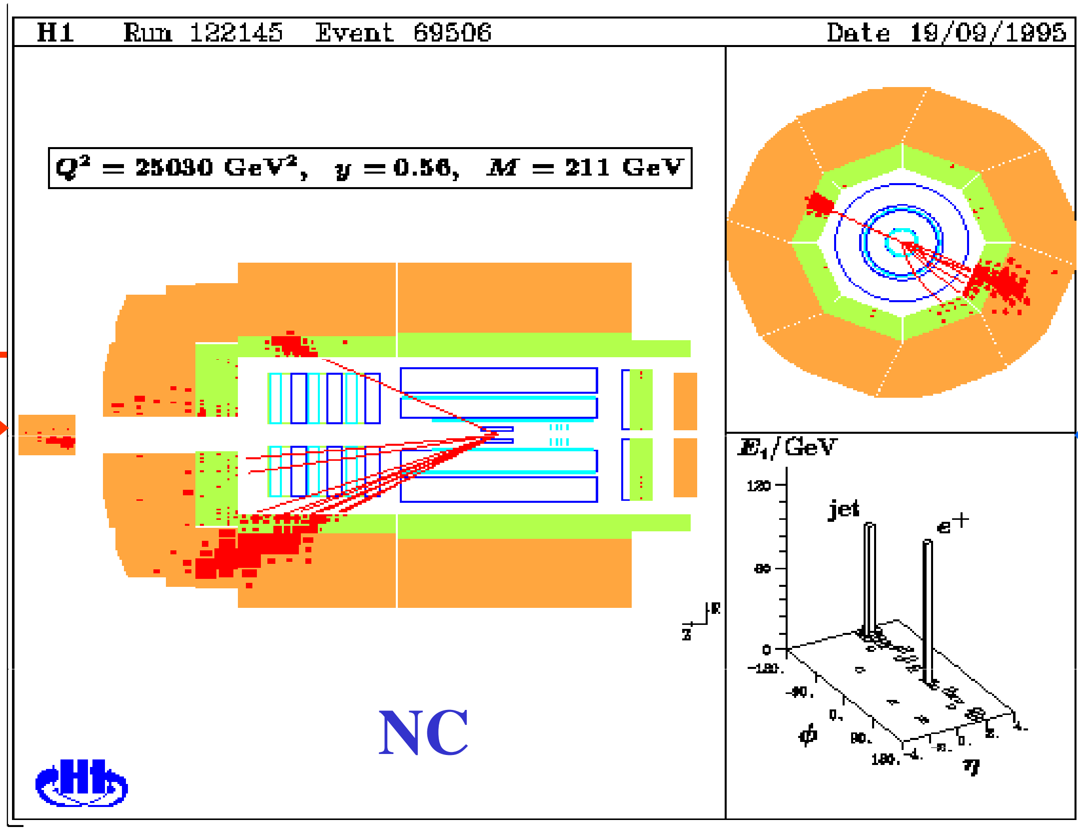
Luminosity Delivered



	Luminosity (pb^{-1})	
	H1	ZEUS
e^-p	~16	~16
e^+p	~100	~110

The H1 Detector

e+/–



p

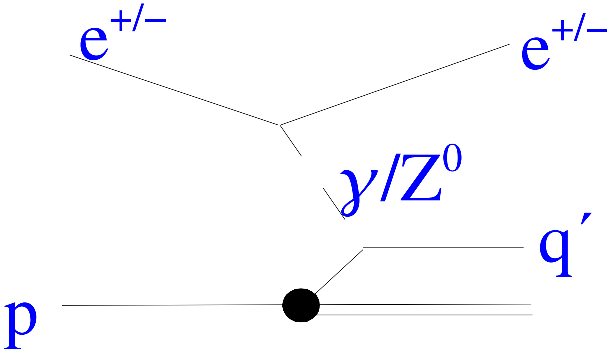
Fine Grained Liquid Argon Calorimeter (45 000 channels)

EM section $\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{12\ \%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\ \%$

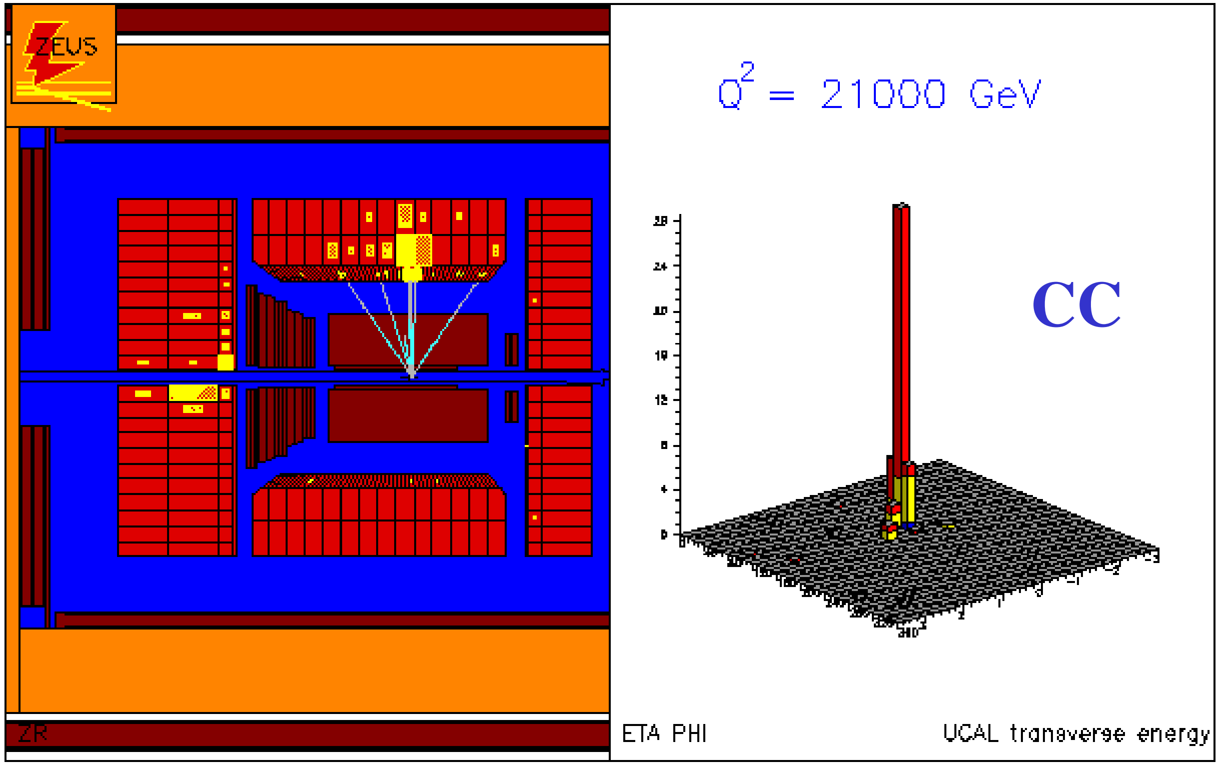
HAD section $\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{50\ \%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\ \%$

Tracking Chambers

$\sigma_p / p \approx 0.003\ p$



The ZEUS Detector



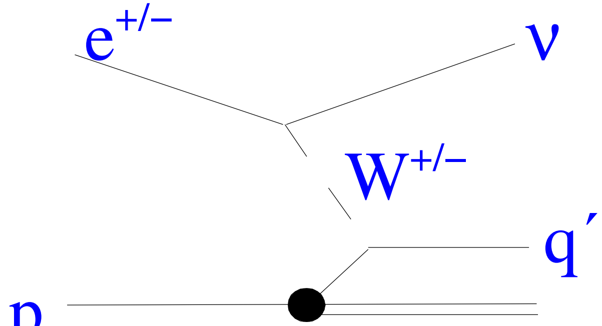
Compensating Uranium–Scintillator Calorimeter

EM section $\dfrac{\delta E}{E} = \dfrac{18\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

HAD section $\dfrac{\delta E}{E} = \dfrac{35\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

Tracking Chambers

$$\delta p_T / p_T = 0.0058\, p_T \oplus 0.0065 \oplus 0.0014 / p_T$$



Neutral Current Cross Sections

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\pm}_{NC}}{dxdQ^2} = \frac{2\alpha\pi^2}{Q^4 x}\left[Y_+ \tilde{F}_2 \mp Y_- x\tilde{F}_3 - y^2 F_L\right]$$

$$\tilde{F}_2 \equiv F_2 - v_e \frac{\kappa_w Q^2}{Q^2+M_Z^2} F_2^{\gamma Z} + (v_e^2 + a_e^2)\left[\frac{\kappa_w Q^2}{Q^2+M_Z^2}\right]^2 F_2^Z$$

$$x\tilde{F}_3 \equiv \quad -a_e \frac{\kappa_w Q^2}{Q^2+M_Z^2} xF_3^{\gamma Z} + (2v_e a_e)\left[\frac{\kappa_w Q^2}{Q^2+M_Z^2}\right]^2 xF_3^Z$$

In Leading Order:

$$\tilde{F}_2 \propto \sum_{quarks} (xq + x\bar{q})$$

$$\kappa_w = \frac{1}{4sin^2(\vartheta_w)\cos^2(\vartheta_w)}$$

$$x\tilde{F}_3 \propto \sum_{quarks} (xq - x\bar{q})$$

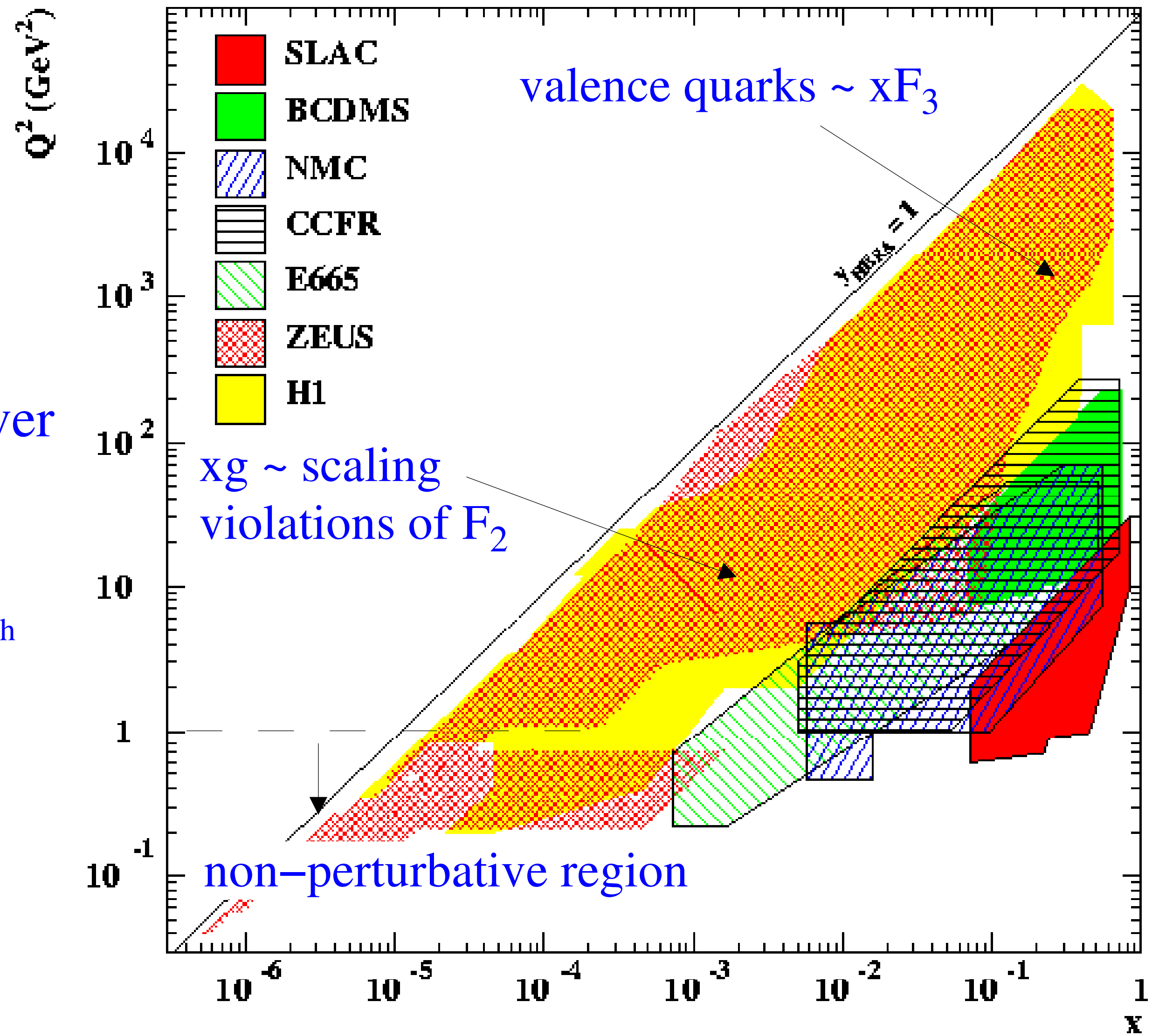
Reduced cross section

$$\tilde{\sigma}^{\pm}_{NC} \equiv \tilde{F}_2 \quad when \quad F_L \equiv x\tilde{F}_3 \equiv 0$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^{\pm}_{NC} = \frac{Q^4 x}{2\alpha\pi^2}\frac{1}{Y_+}\frac{d^2\sigma}{dxdQ^2} = \left[\tilde{F}_2 \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} x\tilde{F}_3 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L\right]$$

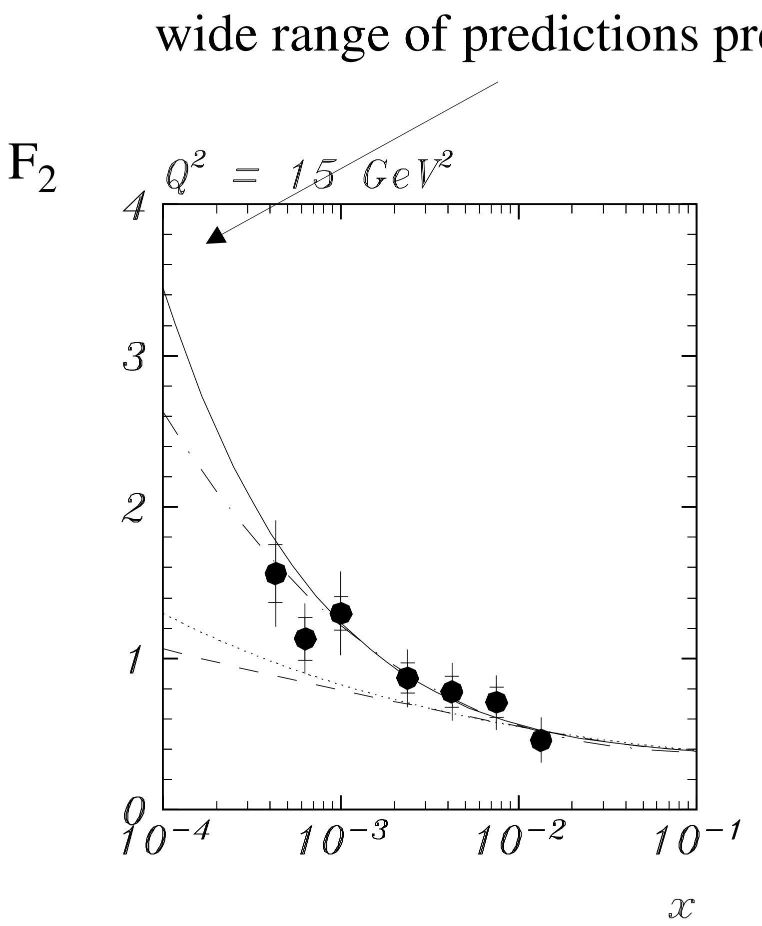
Kinematic Range of HERA Data

- Accessible kinematic plane now almost covered
- Measurements extend to cover high y, high x, and high Q^2
- Probe distances to ~1/1000th of proton size

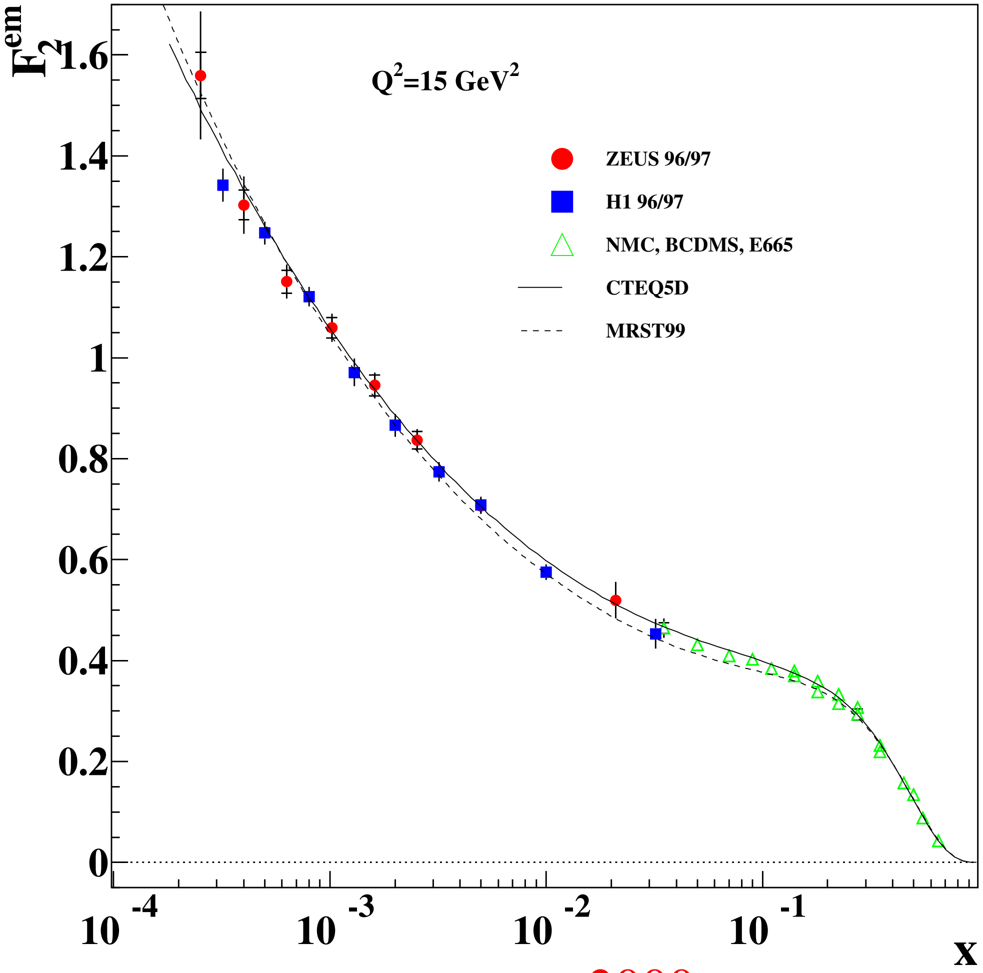


The Structure Function F_2

Impressive progress since startup of HERA

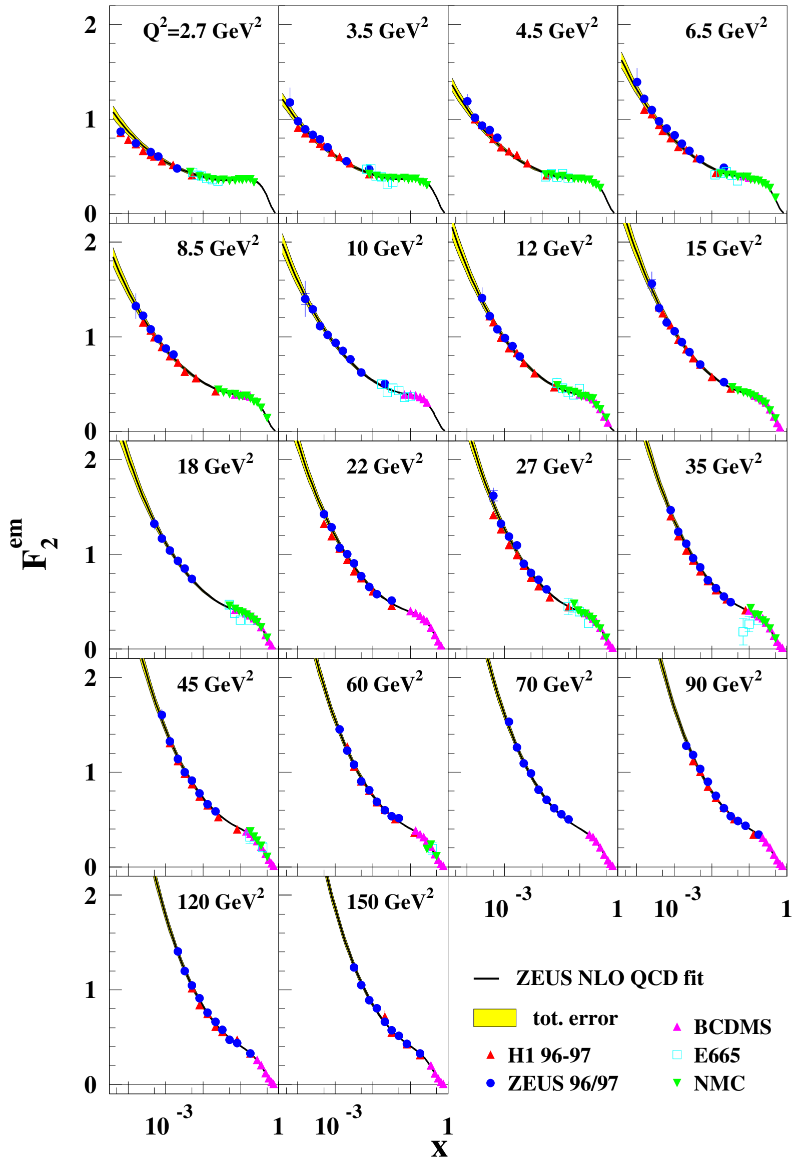


1993



2000

F_2



$$\tilde{F}_2 \propto \sum_{quarks} e_{q,i}^{\ 2}(xq_i + x\bar{q}_i)$$

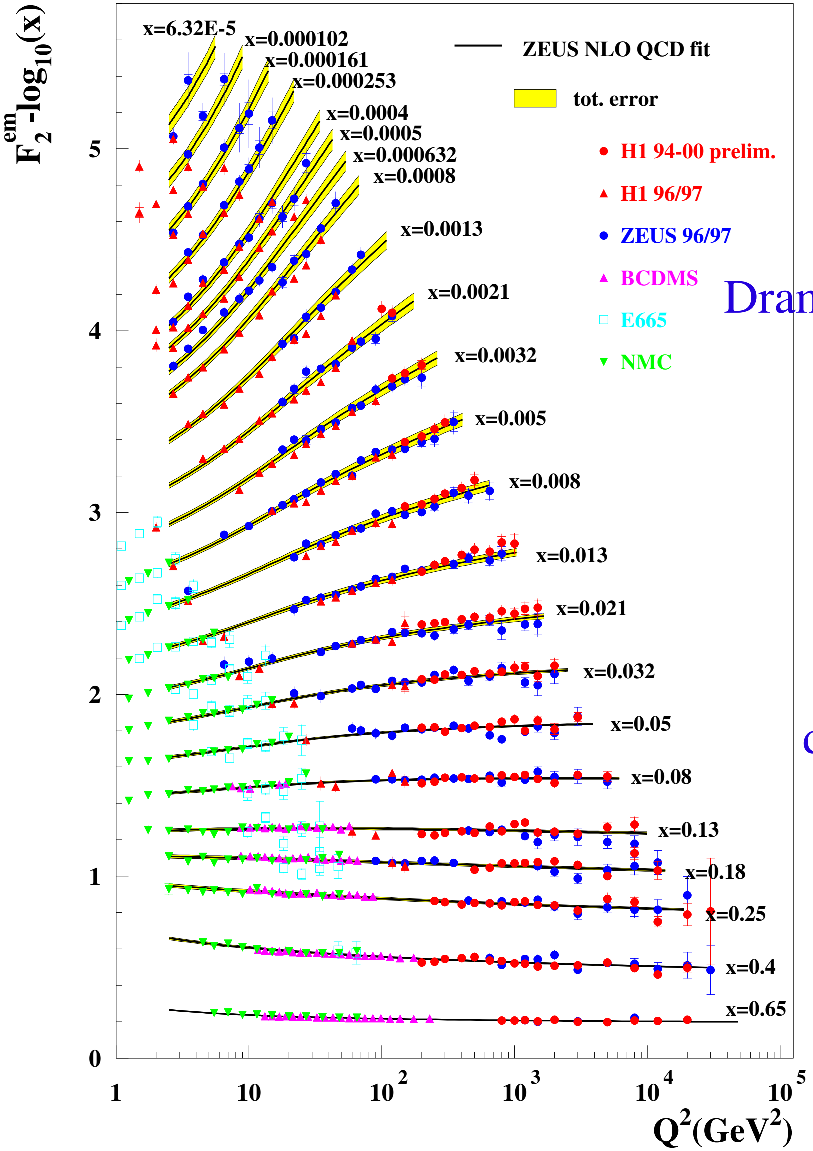
F_2 dominates cross–section

Measured with ~2–3% precision

Directly sensitive to sum of all quarks and anti–quarks

Indirectly sensitive to gluons via QCD radiation – scaling violations

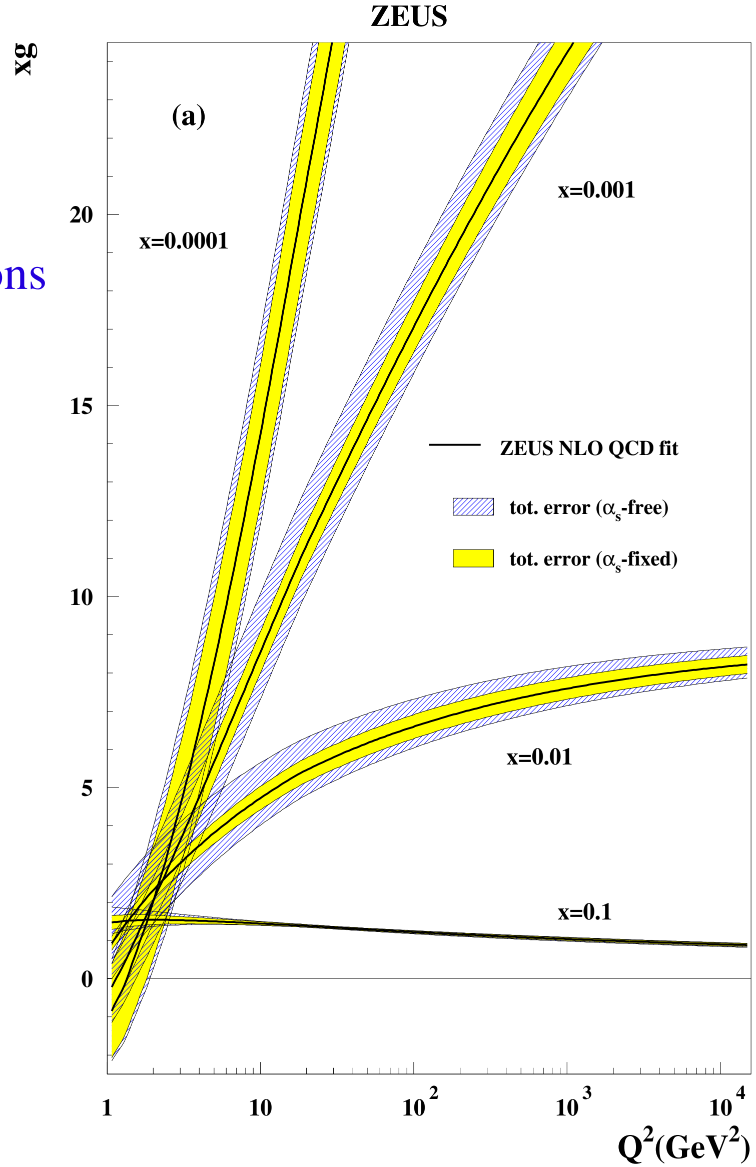
Scaling Violations of F_2



Dramatic scaling violatons at low x

driven by gluon

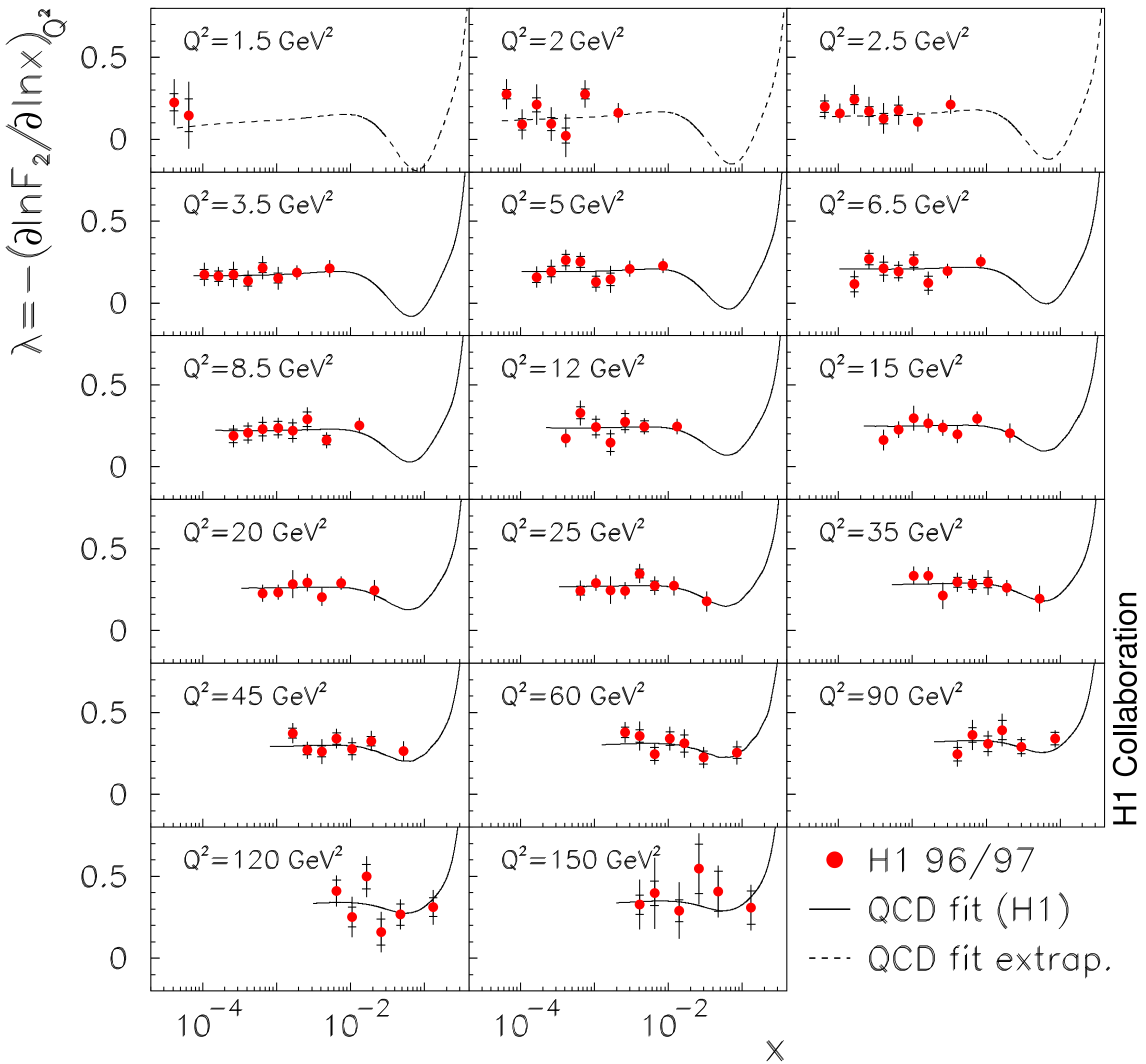
described by QCD



The Rise of F_2 at Low x

- Very rapid increase in F_2 at low x
- Is this tamed?
- Does F_2 saturate ?
- Cross section must obey unitarity
- At some point gluon density is so large that gluon fusion must occur
- Do we see this at HERA?

The Rise of F_2 at Low x



- Current F_2 precision allows study of the rise of F_2 at low x
- Use data from $Q^2 = 0.5 - 150$

$$\lambda = -\left[\frac{\partial \ln(F_2)}{\partial \ln(x)}\right]_{Q^2}$$

λ constant at fixed Q^2 and x<0.01

$$F_2 \approx x^{-\lambda(Q^2)}$$

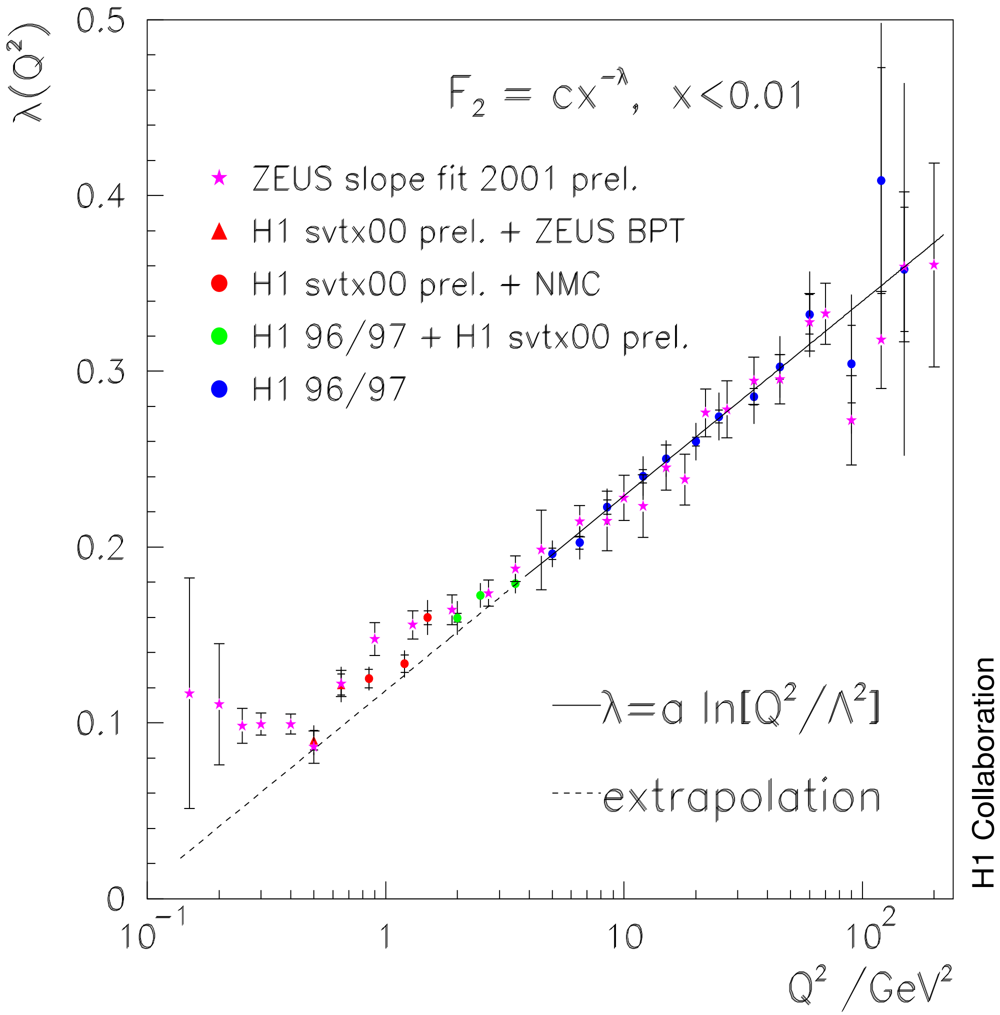
Rise of F_2 at Low x

Use H1 / ZEUS / NMC data to fit Q^2 dependence for $x<0.01$:

$$F_2(x,Q^2) = C(Q^2)\, x^{-\lambda(Q^2)}$$

This works phenomenologically – different behaviour at low Q^2 ?

Cannot use QCD at $Q^2<1$ GeV^2



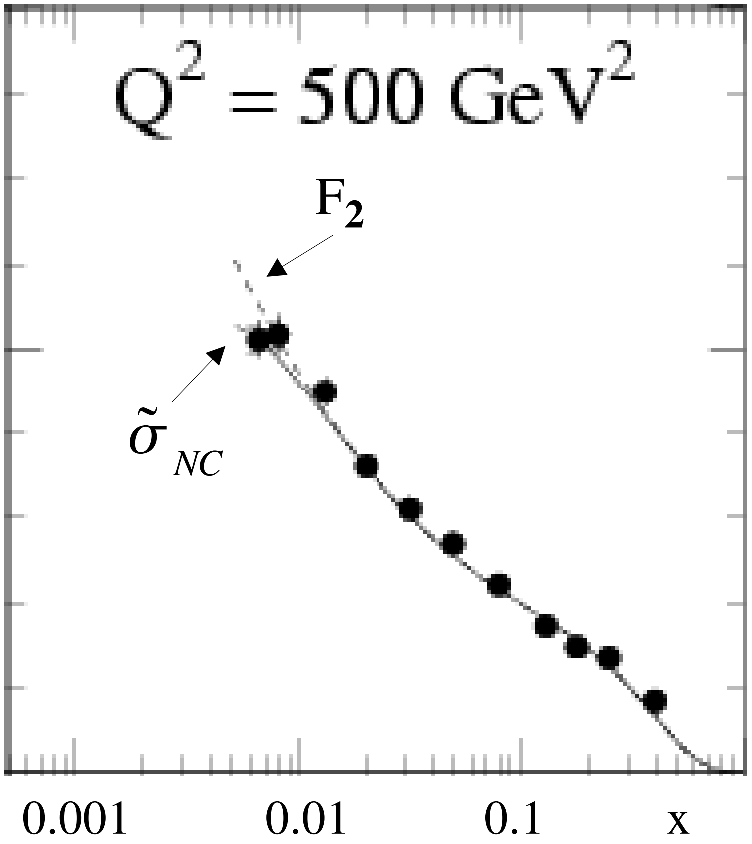
The Longitudinal Structure Function F_L

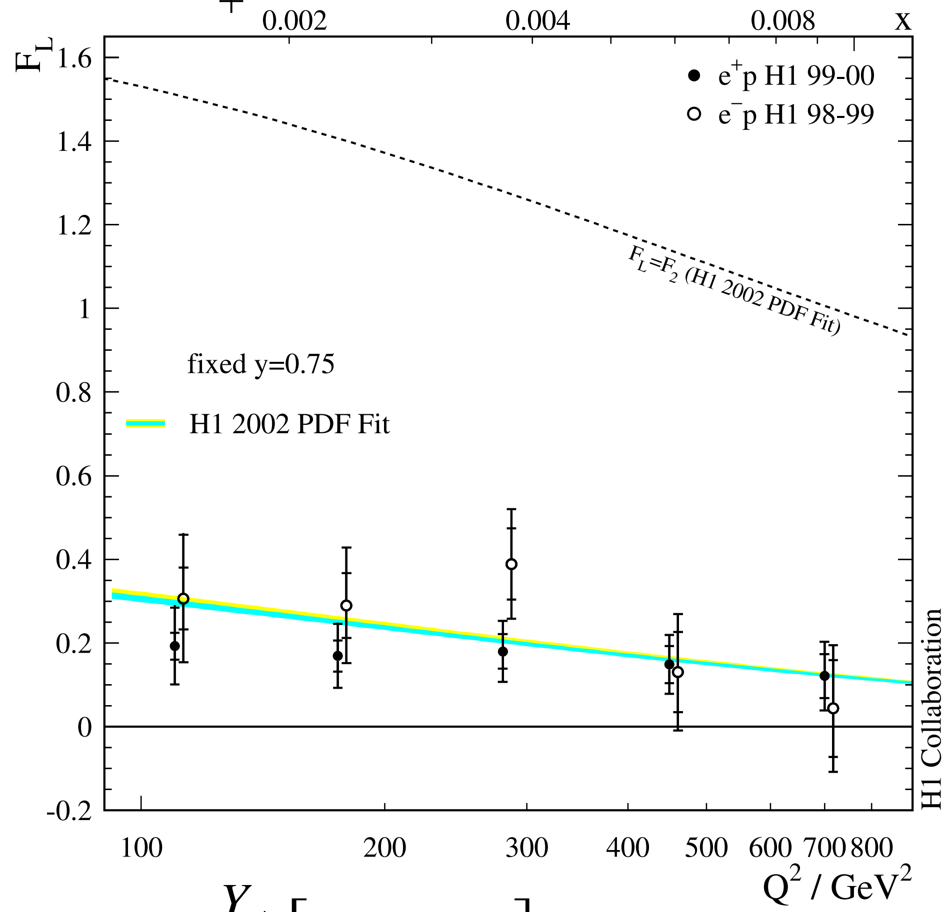
- In leading order QCD F_L is zero
- Only appears in NLO QCD
- Directly proportional to gluon distribution
- Important test of QCD

Determination of F_L – Extrapolation Method

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{NC} \approx F_2 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L$$

high y contribution

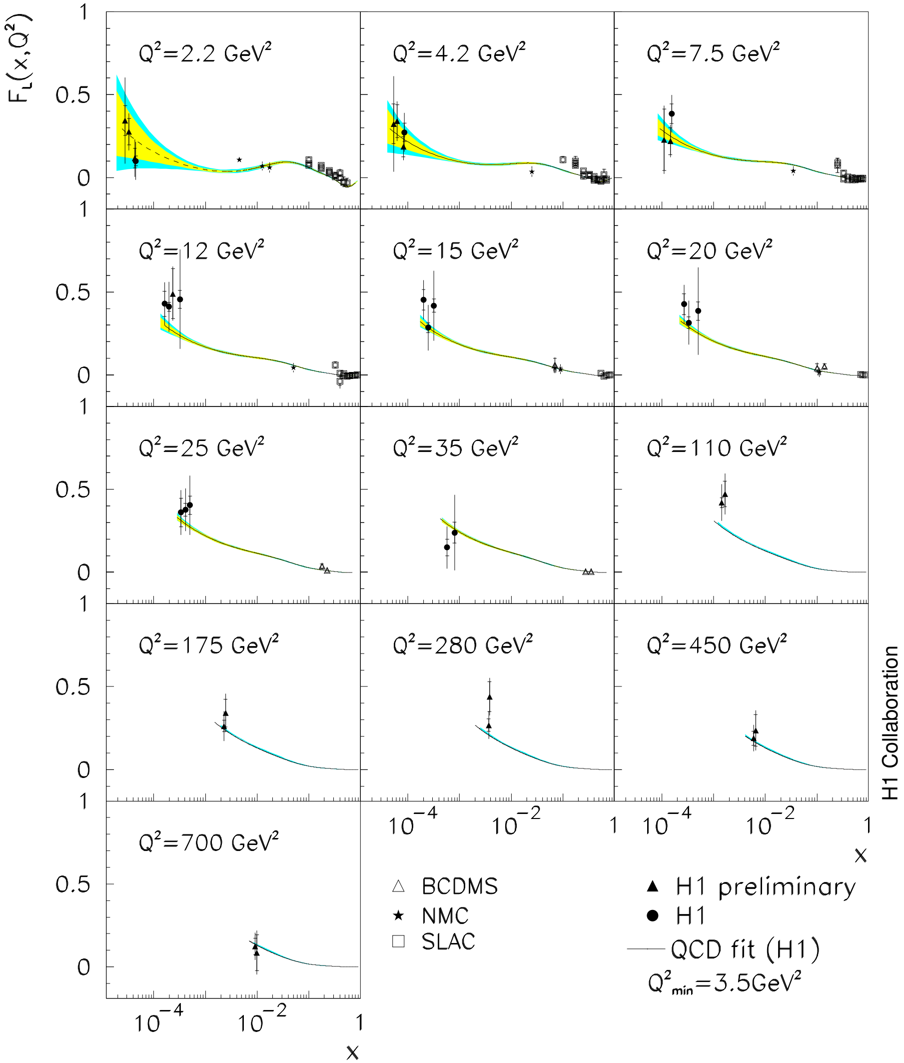




F_L extracted from cross section by extrapolating F_2 from QCD fit to y<0.35:

$$F_L = \frac{Y_+}{y^2}\left[F_2 - \sigma_{NC}\right]$$

F_L Extraction



F_L extracted over large range in Q^2 from 2.2 to 700 GeV^2 for the first time

QCD able to describe the data – consistency check

gluons derived from F_2 ARE the same gluons giving rise to F_L

Need change of beam energy for measurement of F_L

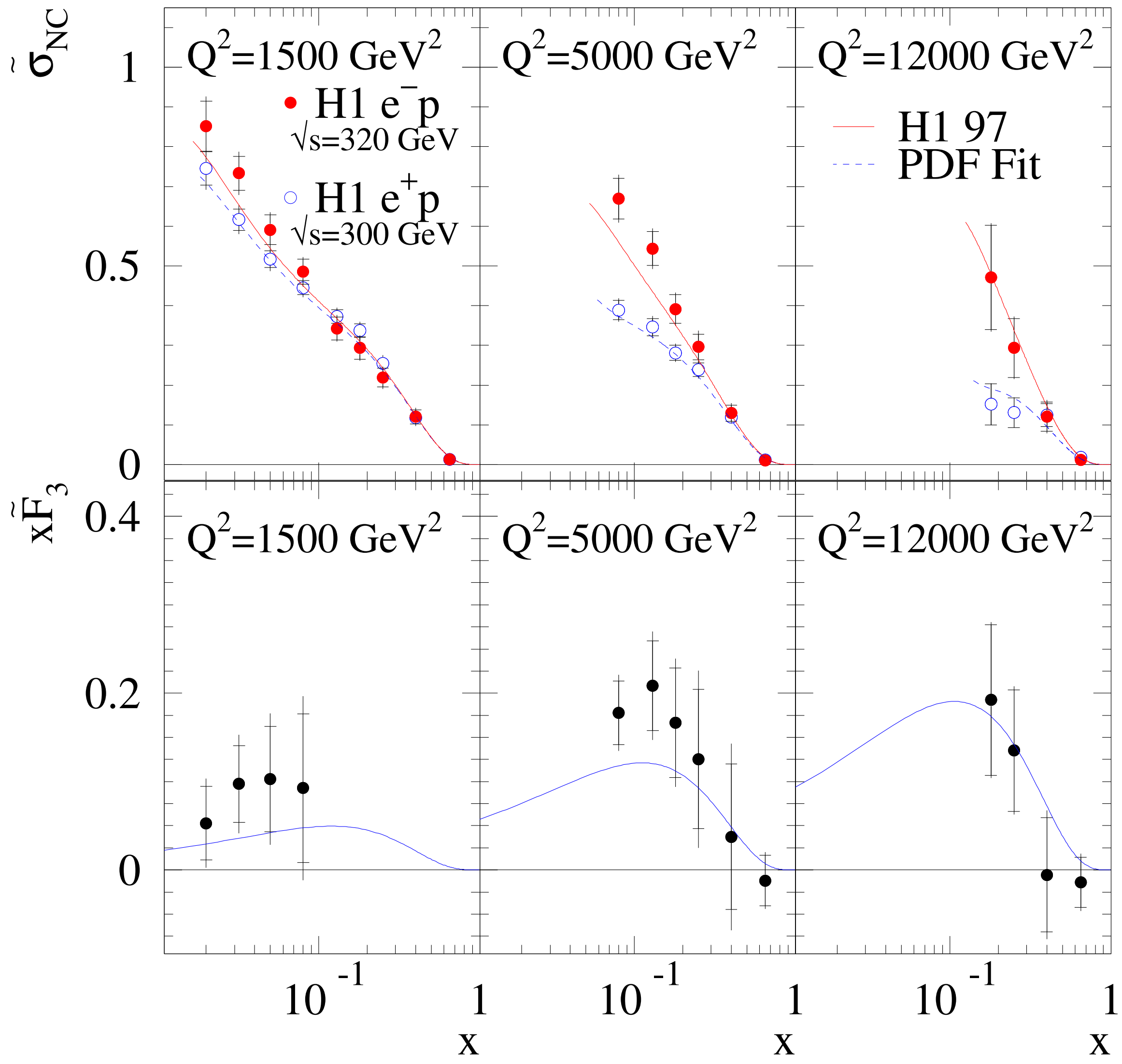
Valence Quarks and xF_3

- Current knowledge comes from fixed target data
- Problematic: data precise – but subject to theoretical uncertainty
  - deuteron scattering – how to treat nuclear binding effects
  - non–perturbative effects also at low Q^2

- HERA data are free of these uncertainties
- Data at high Q^2 / large x constrain the valence quarks
- Problem is statistics (low cross section...)
- Also sensitive to EW effects – xF_3 arises because of Z exchange

First Measurment of xF_3 at HERA

H1 Neutral Current



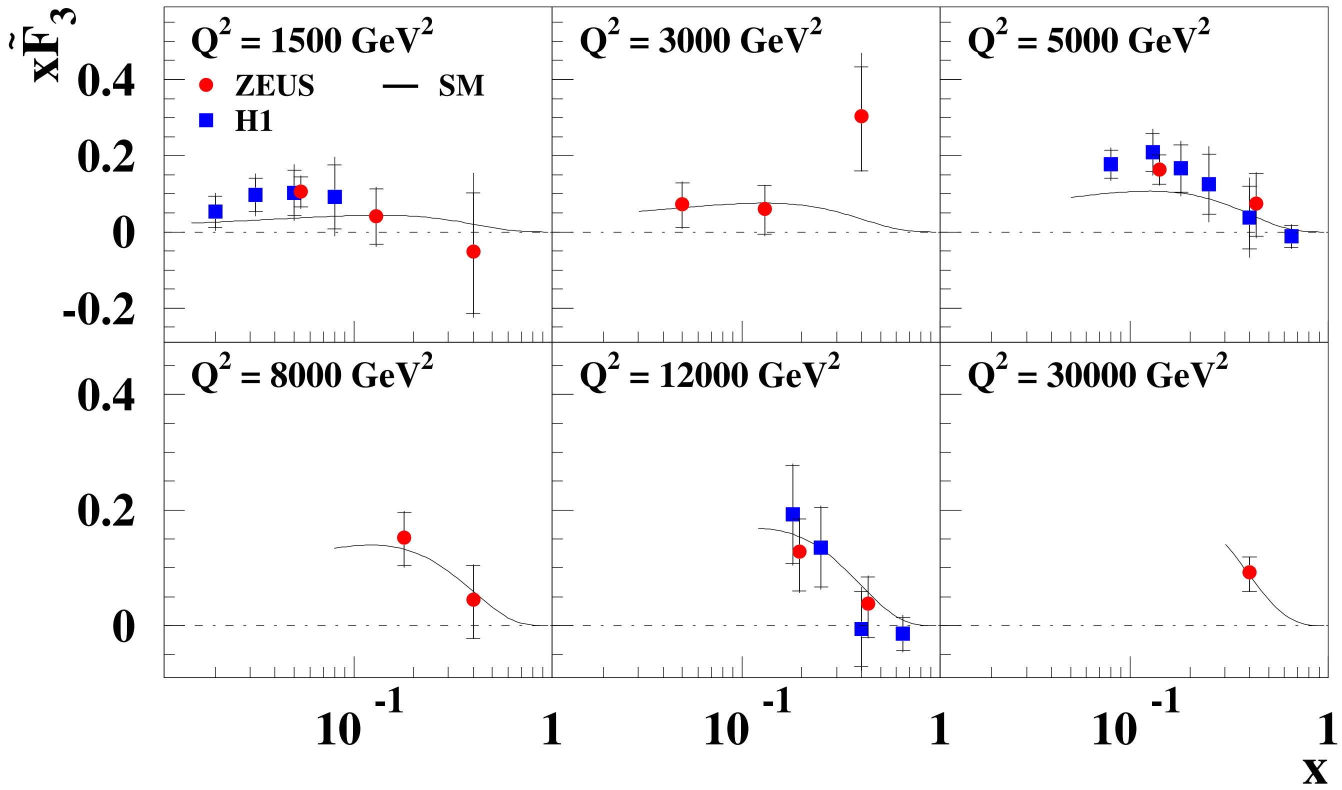
For $Q^2 > 1000$ GeV^2 F_L influence is small

Become sensitive to xF_3 and high x valence quarks

$$x\tilde{F}_3 \propto \sum_{quarks} (xq - x\bar{q})$$

Subtract e^+ from e^- NC cross sections

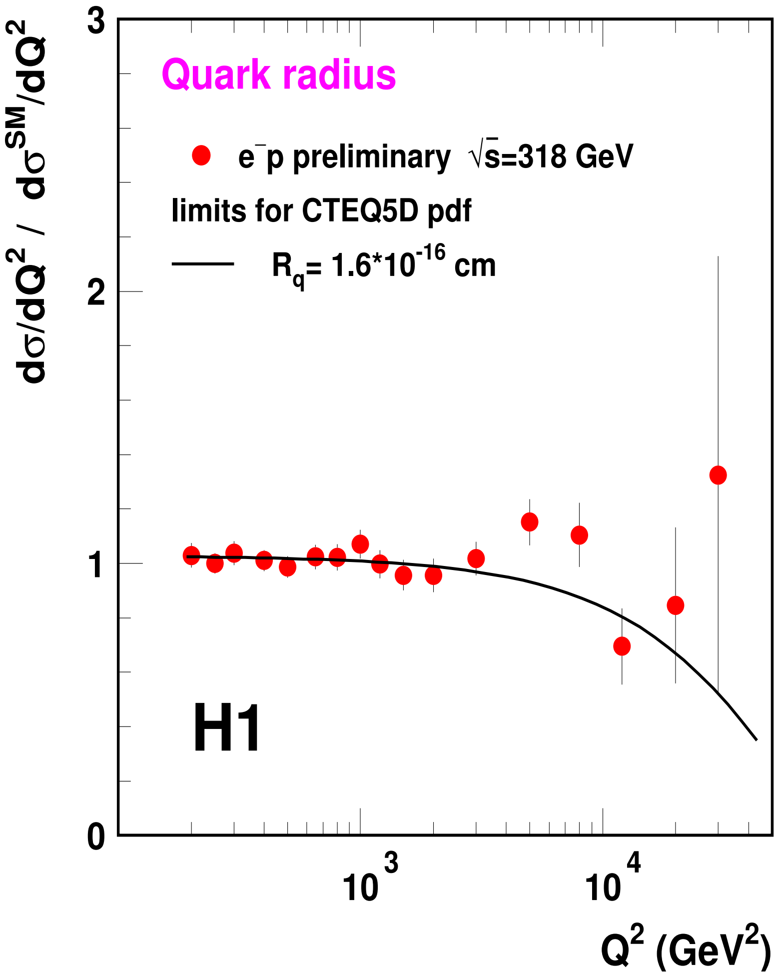
First Measurement of xF_3 at HERA



- HERA confirm valence quark structure
- Errors dominated by stat. error of e– sample

Clear need for high luminosity

Quark Substructure?

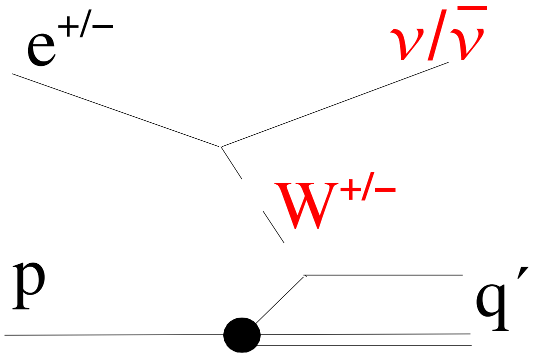


At high Q^2 photons resolve scales down to 10^{-16} cm

Expect deviation of NC cross section if quarks have substructure

No deviation seen => HERA data rule out quark radius > 1.6×10^{-16} cm

Charged Current Cross Sections



L.O. CROSS SECTIONS

- $e^+p \to \bar{\nu}X$

Probe d valence

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dxdQ^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{2\pi}\left[\frac{M_W^2}{Q^2+M_W^2}\right]^2\left[\bar{u}+\bar{c}+(1-y^2)(d+s)\right]$$

- $e^-p \to \nu X$

Probe u valence

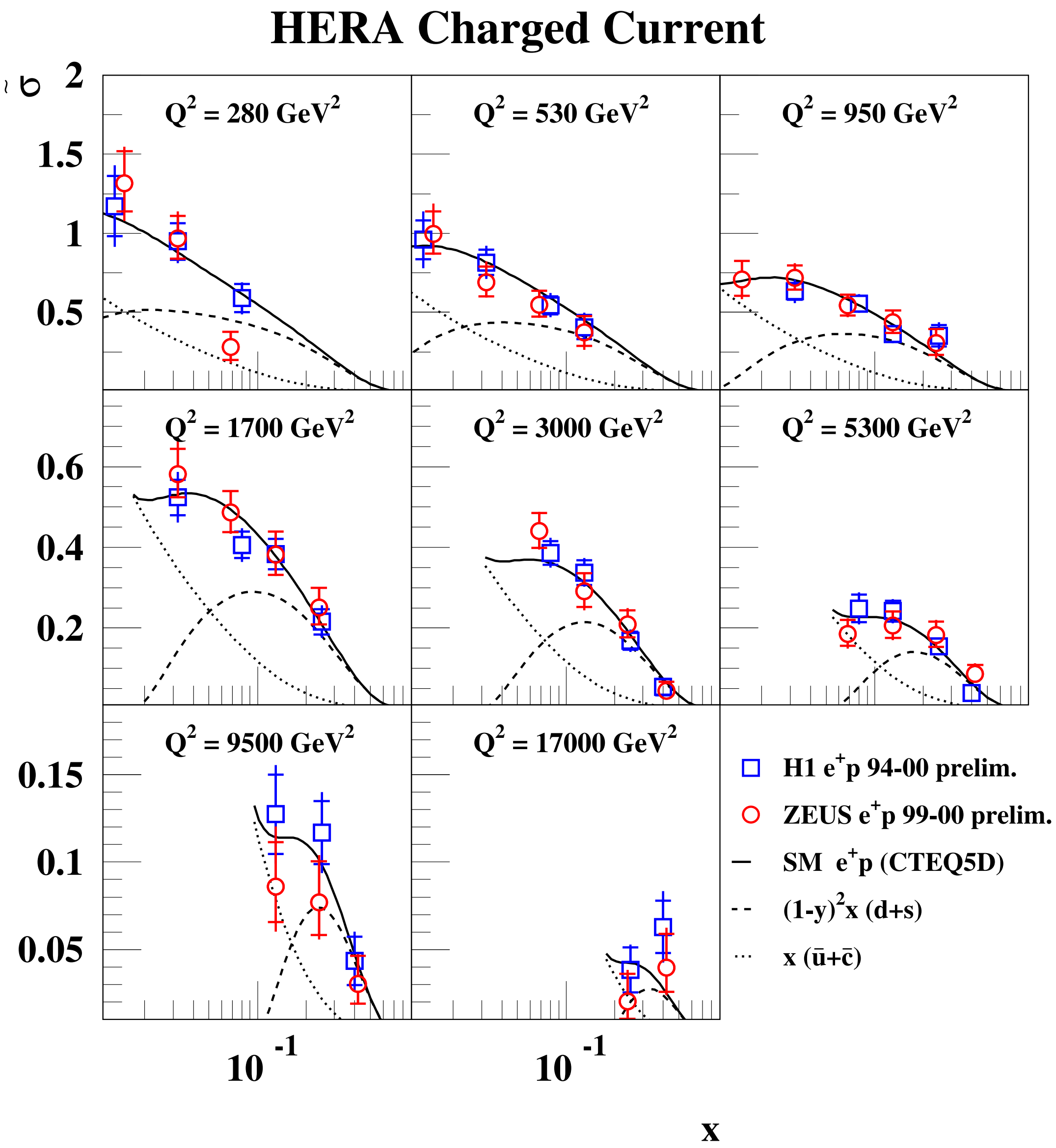
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dxdQ^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{2\pi}\left[\frac{M_W^2}{Q^2+M_W^2}\right]^2\left[u+c+(1-y^2)(\bar{d}+\bar{s})\right]$$

- **Sensitivity to separate parton densities**
- **Effect of W mass – from propagator**

Reduced Cross Section

$$\boxed{\tilde{\sigma}_{CC} = \frac{2\pi x}{G_F^2}\left[\frac{Q^2+M_W^2}{M_W^2}\right]\frac{d^2\sigma}{dxdQ^2}}$$

Charged Current e^+p Cross Sections

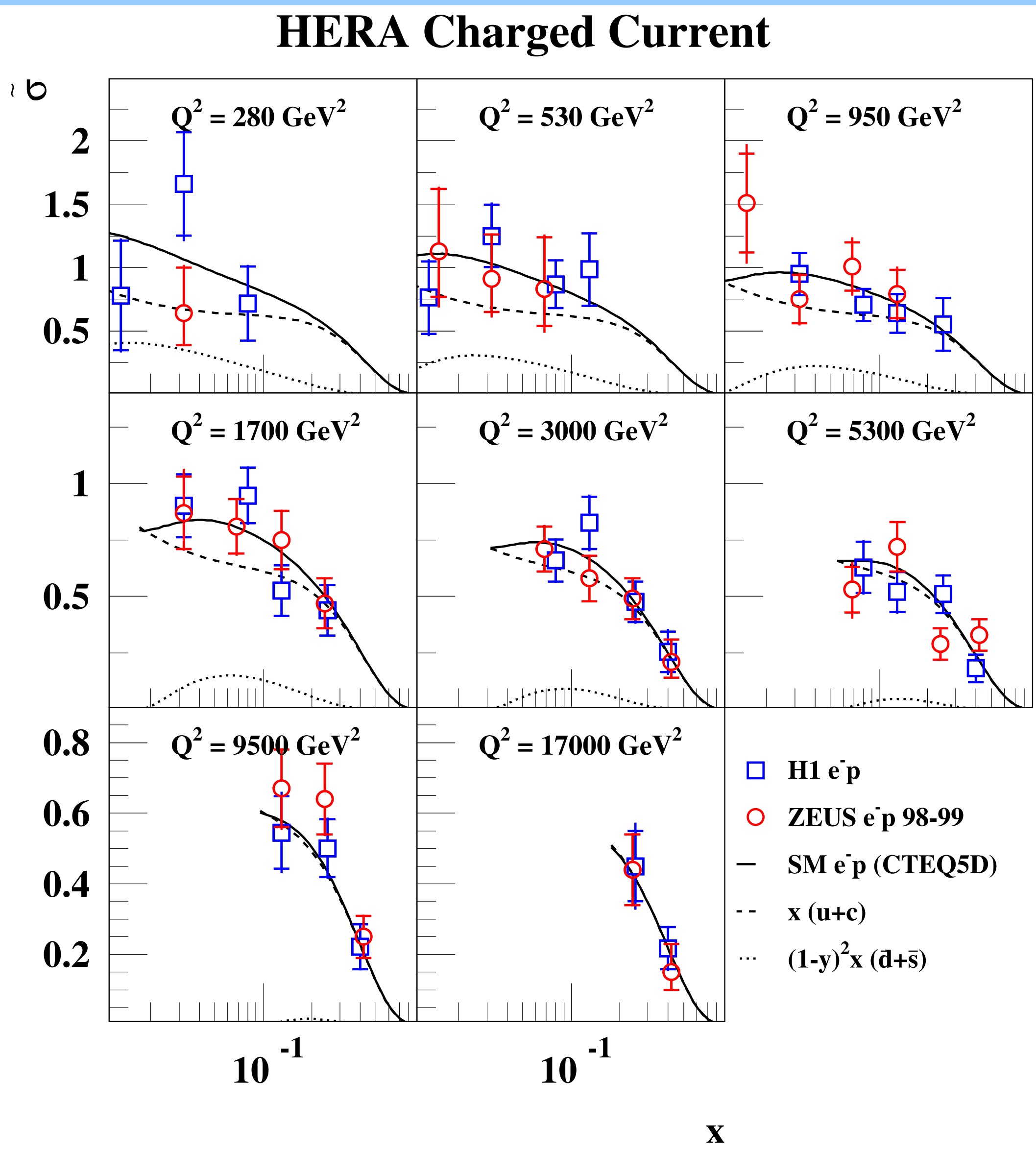


Current measurements limited by statistics

In agreement with global PDFs

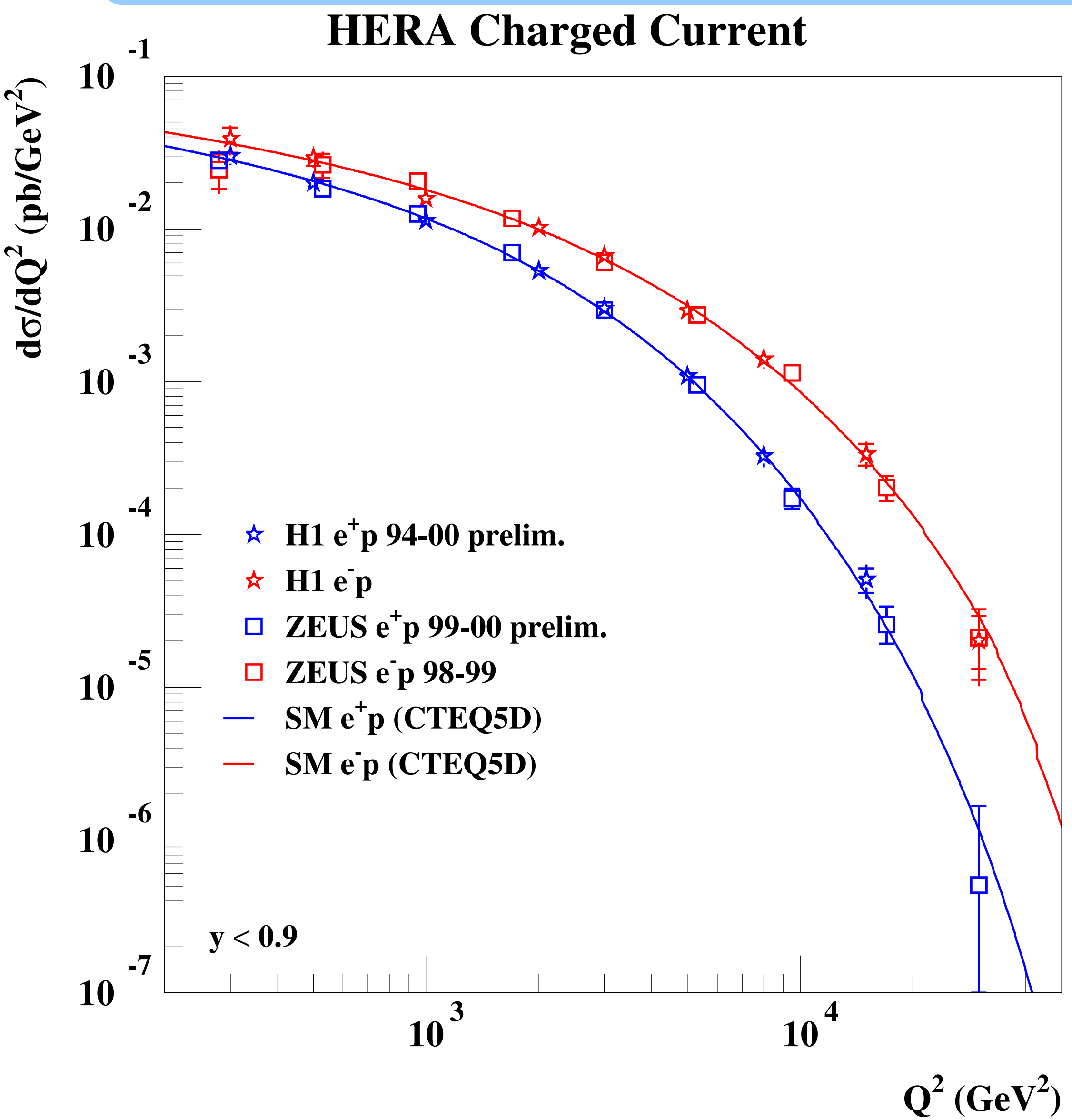
At high x direct sensitivity to xd_v

Charged Current e⁻p Cross Section



At high x direct sensitivity to xu_v

Charged Current Measurements



- CC Q^2 dependence shows sharp drop at highest Q^2
- Different for e^+p and e^-p due to different quark contributions and helicity structure of EW interaction

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} \sim \left[\frac{M_W^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2}\right]^2$$

HERA Structure Function Measurements

- Use the Q^2 dependence to determine Mw in space–like region
- Independent check of SM consistency
- Fit the mass entering the CC propagator

			stat.	syst.	theo.	
ZEUS	e^+	$M_W = 81.4$	$\pm\ 2.7$	$\pm\ 2.0$	$\pm\ 3.3$	GeV
ZEUS	e^-	$M_W = 80.3$	$\pm\ 2.1$	$\pm\ 1.2$	$\pm\ 1.0$	GeV
H1	e^+	$M_W = 80.9$	$\pm\ 3.3$	$\pm\ 1.7$	$\pm\ 3.7$	GeV
H1	e^-	$M_W = 79.9$	$\pm\ 2.2$	$\pm\ 0.9$	$\pm\ 2.1$	GeV

Measure total CC cross section:

$$Q^2 > 1000\ GeV^2 \qquad y < 0.9$$

H1: $\sigma_{CC}^{tot}(e^-) = 43.08 \pm 1.84(stat.) \pm 1.74(syst.)\ pb$

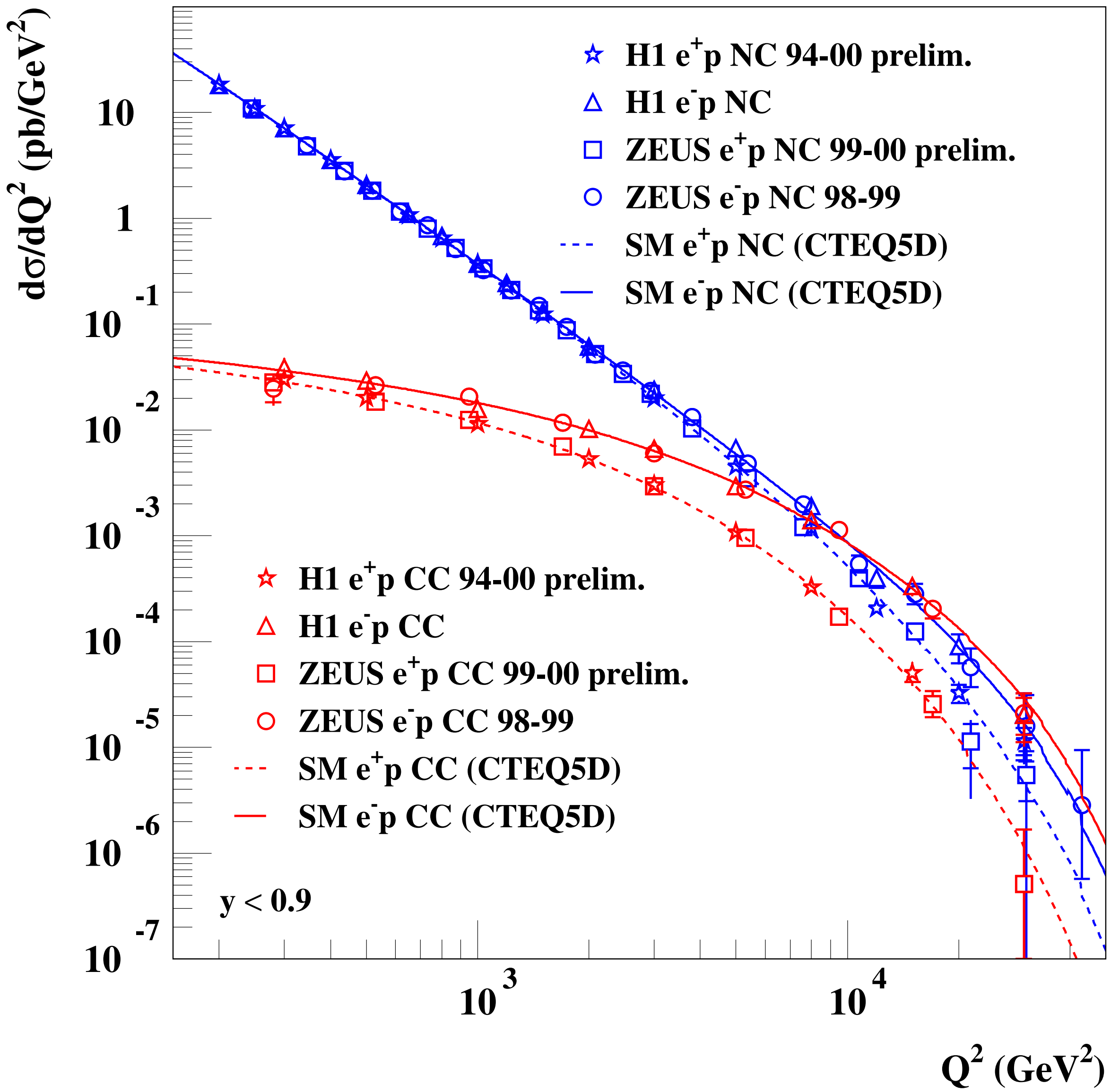
Standard Model: $\sigma_{CC}^{tot}(e^-) = 42.70 \pm 1.65\ pb$

$$Q^2 > 200\ GeV^2$$

ZEUS: $\sigma_{CC}^{tot}(e^+) = 32.10 \pm 1.97(stat.)\ ^{+0.78}_{-0.79}(syst.)\ pb$

Standard Model: $\sigma_{CC}^{tot}(e^+) = 32.50$

HERA Structure Function Measurements

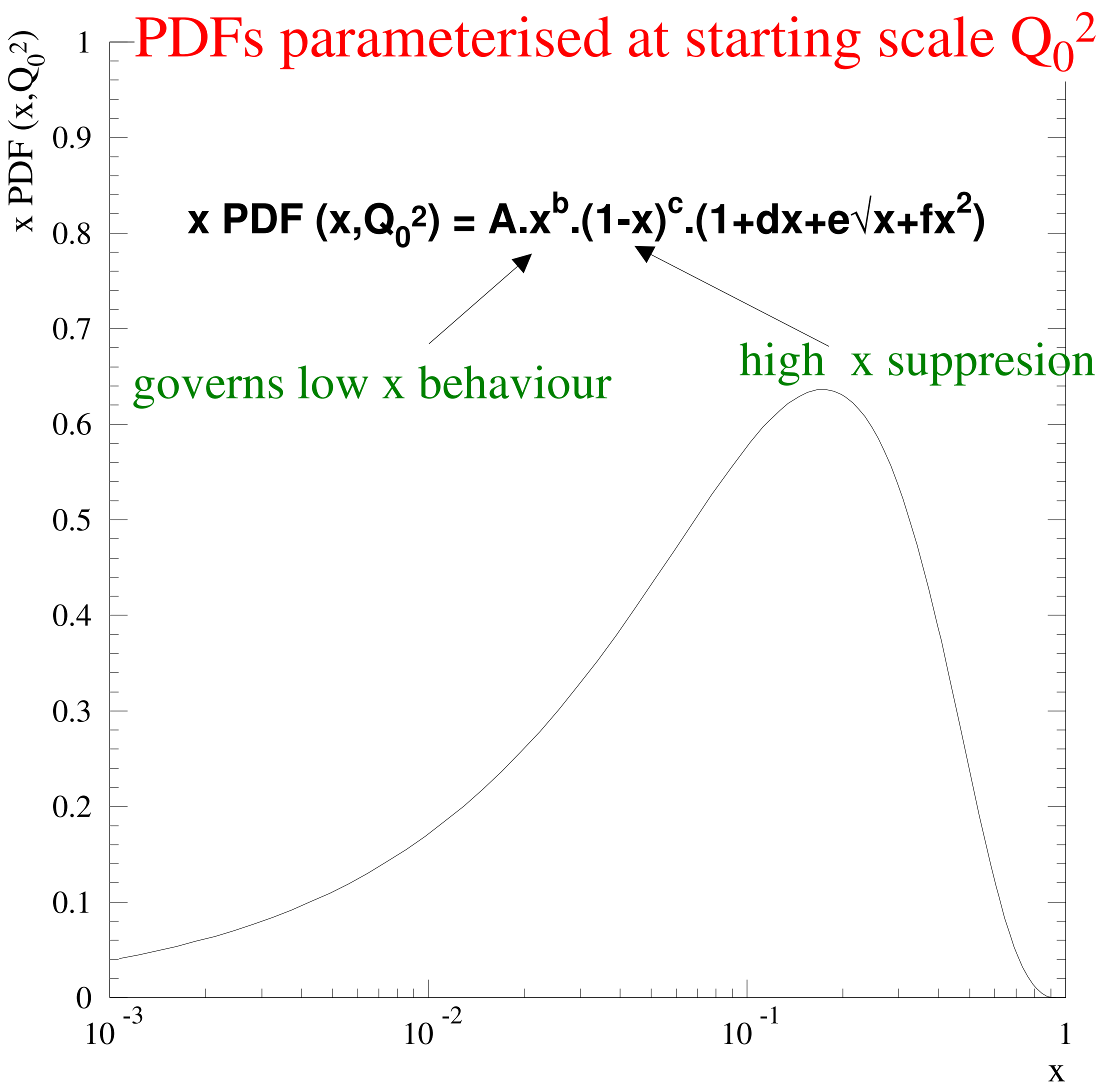


Measurement of Q^2 dependence of NC and CC cross–sections for e^+ and e^- scattering

Described by Standard Model over large Q^2 range

At Electroweak Unification is observed at $Q^2 \sim M_z^2 \sim M_w^2$

Parton Distribution Functions and α_s



- DGLAP does not predict x dependence of PDFs
- Must be extracted from data
- Accurate determinations of PDFs allow accurate SM predictions (for LHC etc)

parameters A,b,c,d,e,f optimised in fit for each PDF

some are constrained by sum rules (e.g. momentum sum=1)

Parton Distribution Functions and α_s

QCD analyses require many choices to be made

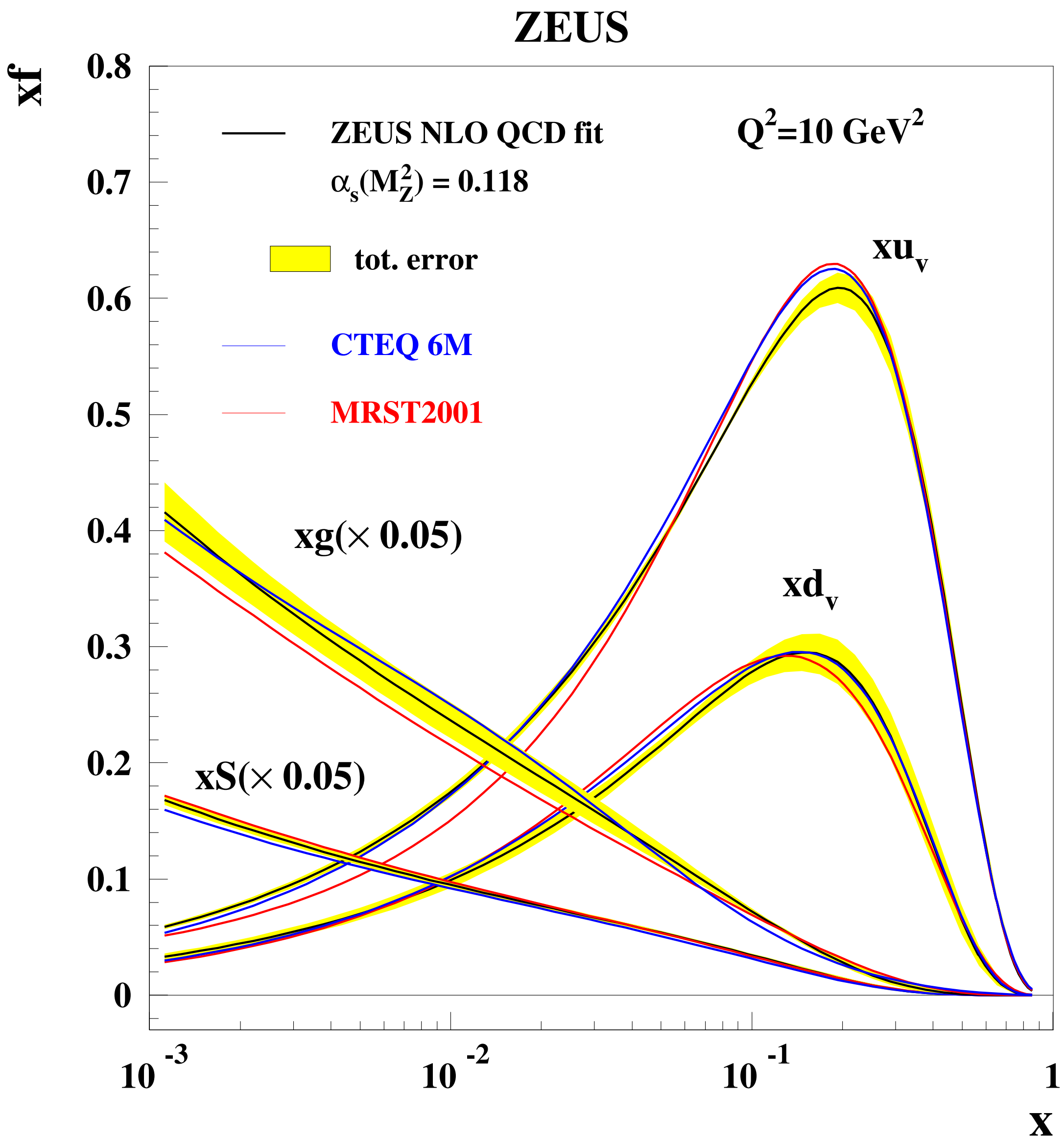
Should be reflected in PDF uncertainty:

- Q_0^2 starting scale
- Q^2_{min} of data included in fit
- Choice of data sets used
- Cuts to limit analysis to perturbative phase space
- Choice of densities to parameterise
- Treatment of heavy quarks
- Allowed functional form of PDF parameterisation
- Treatment of experimental systematic uncertainties
- Renormalisation / factorisation scales
- etc...

ZEUS QCD Analysis

- ZEUS perform a new global analysis – use world structure function data
  - ZEUS 96/97 NC e^+ reduced cross sections
  - F_2 NMC p &D and ratio F_2 D/p
  - F_2 E665 p & D
  - F_2 BCDMS p only
  - xF_3 CCFR ($0.1 < x < 0.65$)
- Standard xg, xu_v, xd_v, Sea, $x(\bar{d}-\bar{u})$ decomposition of p^+
- $Q^2_0 = 7\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ / $Q^2_{min} = 2.5\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$
- Impose conventional sum–rules (momentum & quark counting)
- Additional constraints on valence quark parameters ($b_{uv}=b_{dv}=0.5$)
- Use funtional form = $A\ .\ x^b \cdot (1-x)^c \cdot\ (1 + dx + e\sqrt{x})$
- Use Thorne/Roberts variable flavour number scheme.
- $x(\bar{d}-\bar{u})$ params taken from MRST – only normalisation free in fit.

ZEUS PDFs



ZEUS global analysis in agreement with CTEQ/MRST

$\Delta xg \sim 10\%$ for $Q^2 > 20$ GeV^2

xg/F_L negative for $Q^2 \sim 1$ GeV^2

Can set α_s free in fit:

$$\alpha_s(M_z) = 0.1166 \underset{\text{stat}}{\pm 0.0008} \underset{\text{sys}}{\pm 0.0048} \underset{\text{model}}{\pm 0.0018}$$

scale uncertainty +/– 0.004

H1 QCD Analysis

Different approach: Minimise theory uncertainty – minimise data sets

- Perform dedicated QCD analysis for simultaneous α_s and xg fit at low x / Q^2.
- Use precise H1 and BCDMS–p F_2 data to constrain valence region.
- Check consistency of data sets.
- Tune fitted PDFs to measured cross sections.

no nuclear corrction required

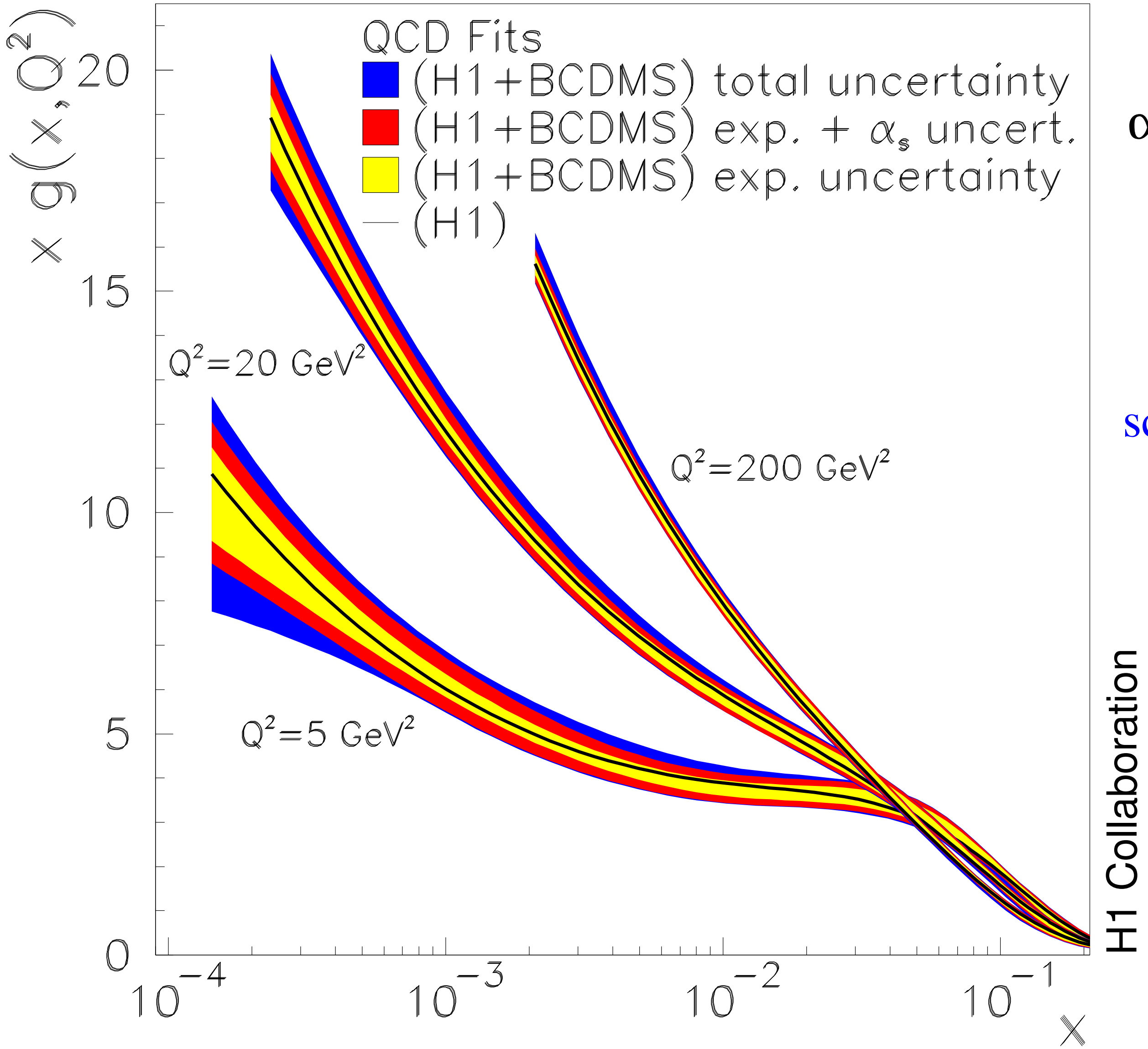
- xg
- $xV = \frac{9}{4}u_v + \frac{3}{2}d_v$
- $xA = \bar{u} + \frac{1}{4}(u_v - 2d_v)$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{3}xV + \frac{11}{9}xA$$

used for systematic checks

- Use parametric form of: $A.x^b \cdot (1-x)^c \cdot (1 + dx + e\sqrt{x} + fx^2)$
- Use 3–flavour number scheme – optimal choice in region of precision H1 data
- Experimental systematics are fitted → PDF error bands
- Apply sum / counting rules

H1 Gluon and $\alpha_s(M_Z)$



α_s fixed get $\Delta xg \sim 3\%$ $Q^2 \sim 20$ GeV^2

exp. model

$\alpha_s(M_z) = 0.1150 \pm 0.0017^{+0.0009}_{-0.0005}$

scale uncertainty +/–0.005

PDFs from HERA data alone

H1 and ZEUS have analysed complete HERA data set:

NC & CC e+ data $\sqrt{s}=300$ (94–97) 35 pb^{-1}

NC & CC e− data $\sqrt{s}=320$ (94–97) 16 pb^{-1}

NC & CC e+ data $\sqrt{s}=320$ (94–97) 65 pb^{-1}

NC data at low $Q^2 < 100$ (96–97)

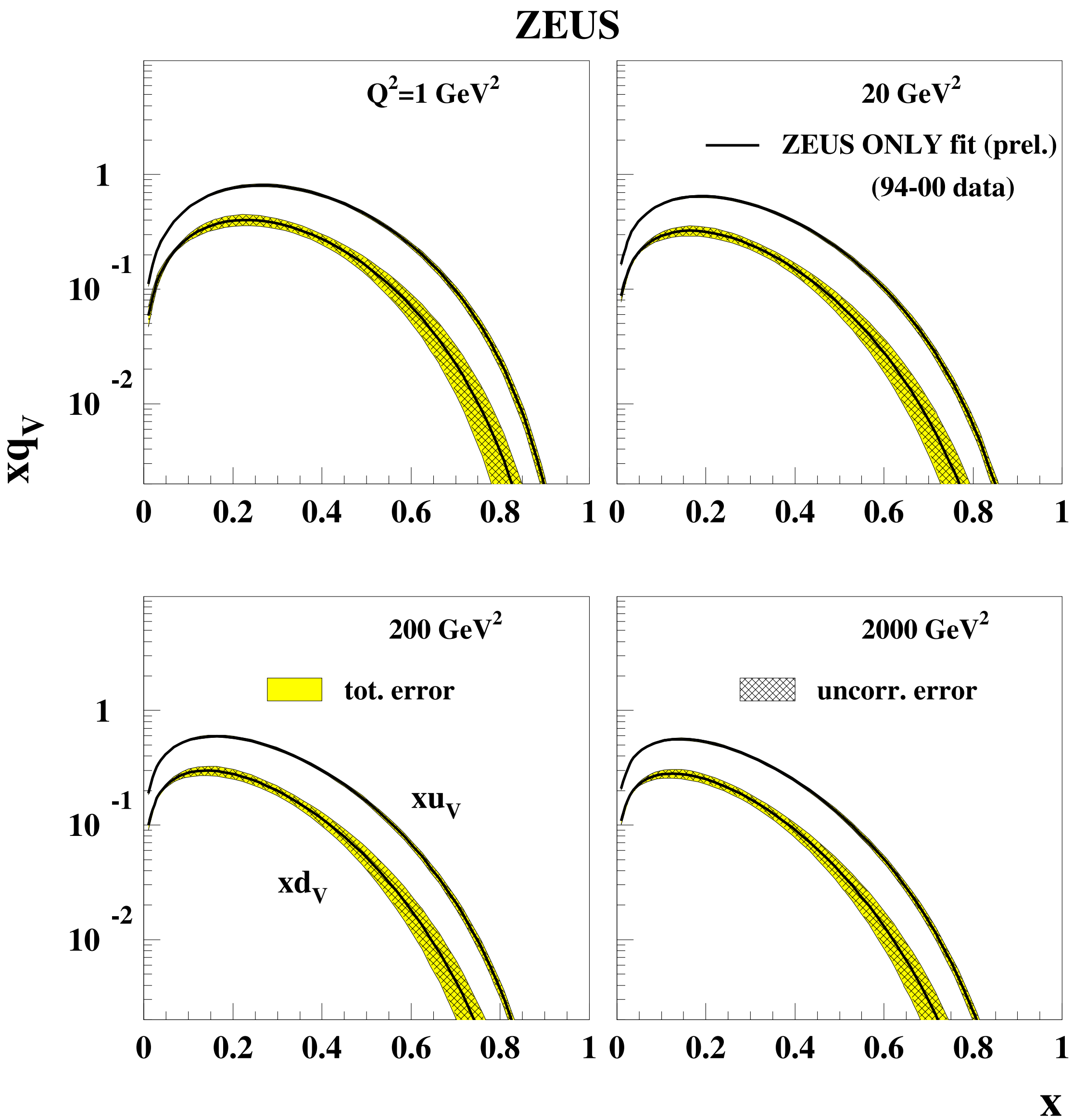
NC & CC data with different lepton charges provides quark flavour sensitivity

xg and Sea distributions determined by low x / Q^2 HERA F_2 data

xu_v determined from high x NC data

xd_v determined from high x CC e+ data

PDFs from HERA data alone

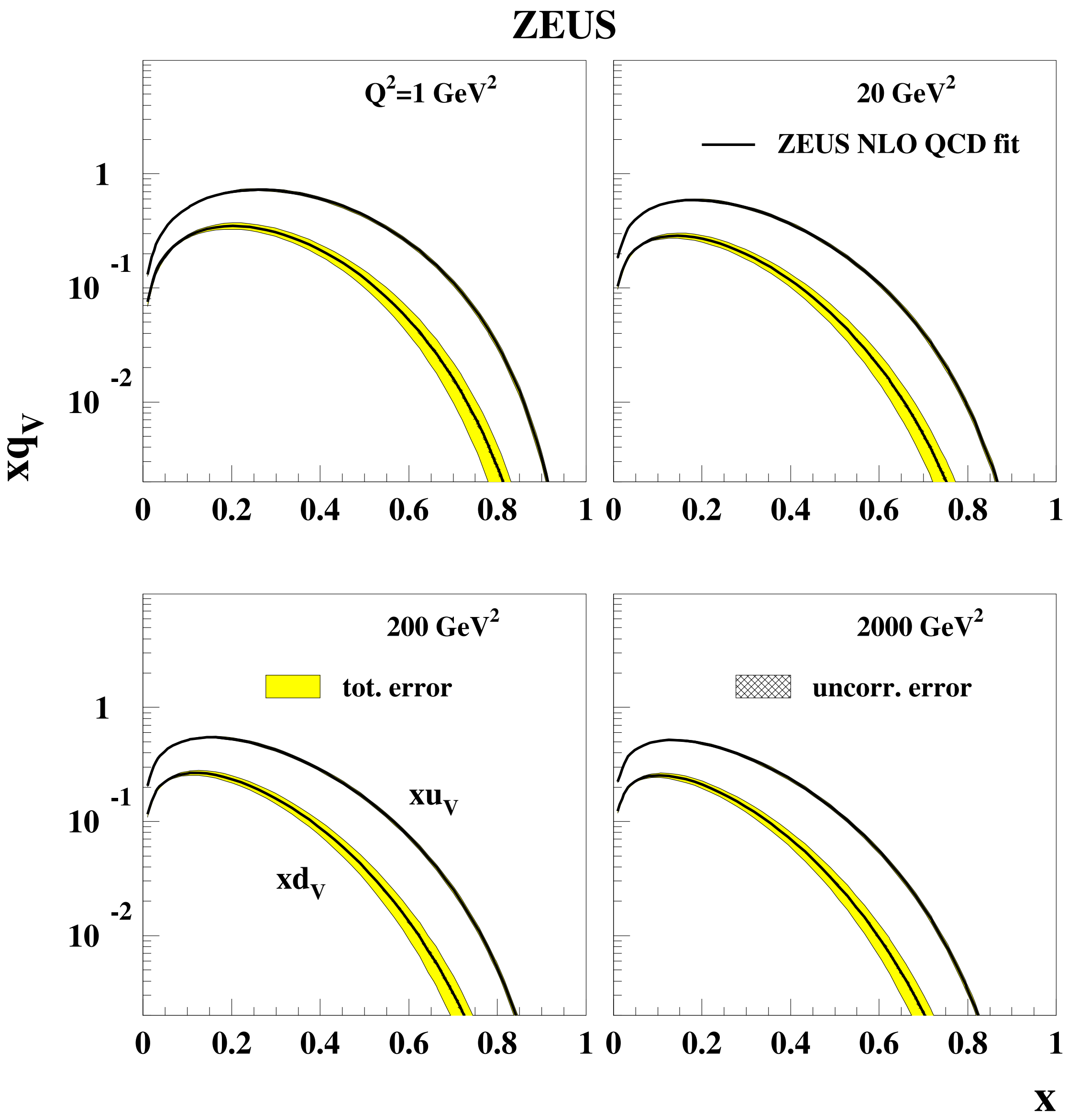


Fit to ZEUS data only: HERA data provide valence constraint

xd_v found to be larger but in agreement

low x parameters fixed in PDF fit

PDFs from HERA data alone



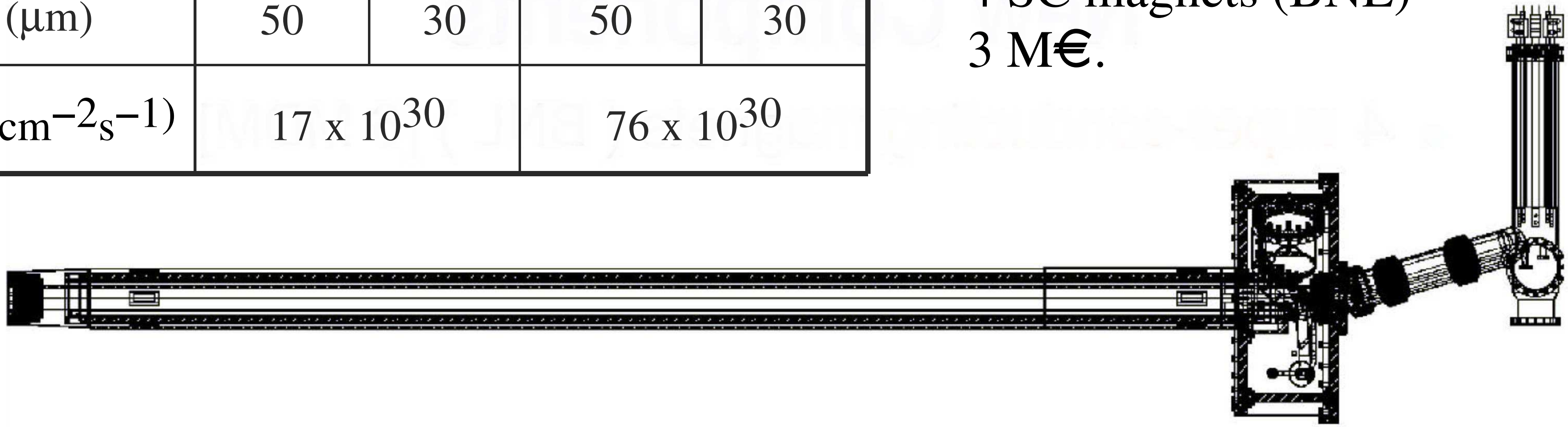
Fit to ZEUS data + global DIS data - smaller uncertainty ~ factor 2

HERA Upgrade

- Increased luminosity through…

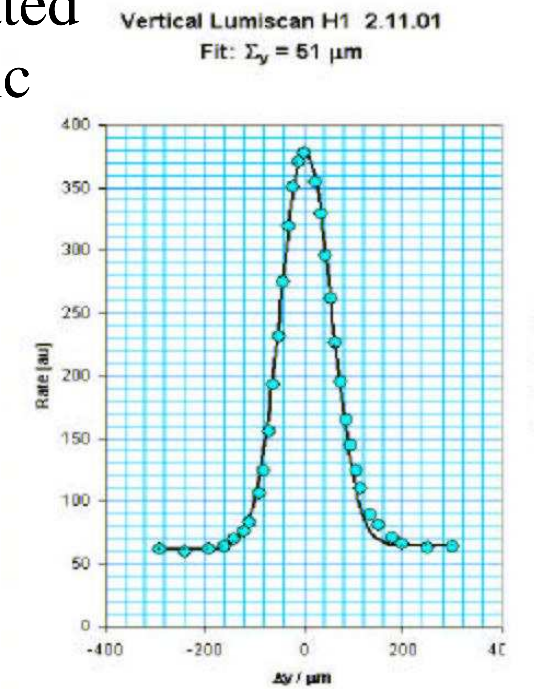
Ring	Electron		Proton	
Date	2000	2002	2000	2002
I (mA)	50	58	100	140
σ_x (μm)	192	112	189	112
σ_y (μm)	50	30	50	30
L ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	17×10^{30}		76×10^{30}	

- Upgrade required addition of:
  - 448 m UHV system 3 M€.
  - Absorbers, instrumentation, control systems… 3 M€.
  - 56 NC magnets (Eframov Inst.) 3 M€.
  - 4 SC magnets (BNL) 3 M€.



HERA Upgrade

- Shutdown started Sept. 2000.
- HERA upgrade installation completed end July 2001.
- First collisions August 2001.
- Demonstrated that specific luminosity goals met (necessary focussing achieved).



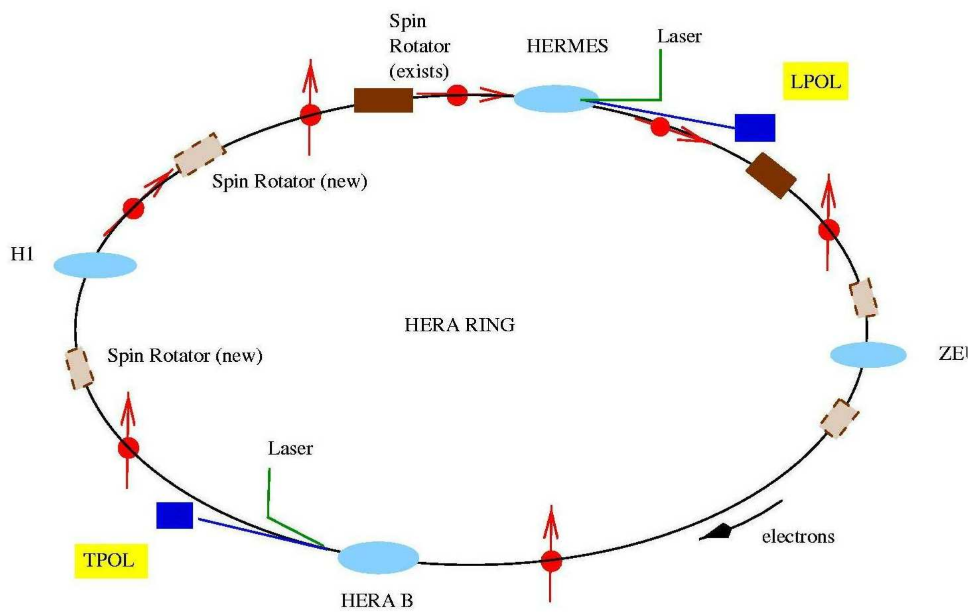
Transverse beam profile

- First luminosity runs November 2001
- Background in experiments larger than expected => Run with lower currents
- Daily luminosity 100 nb^{-1} (nearly as good as 2000)
- Run with gradually increasing currents

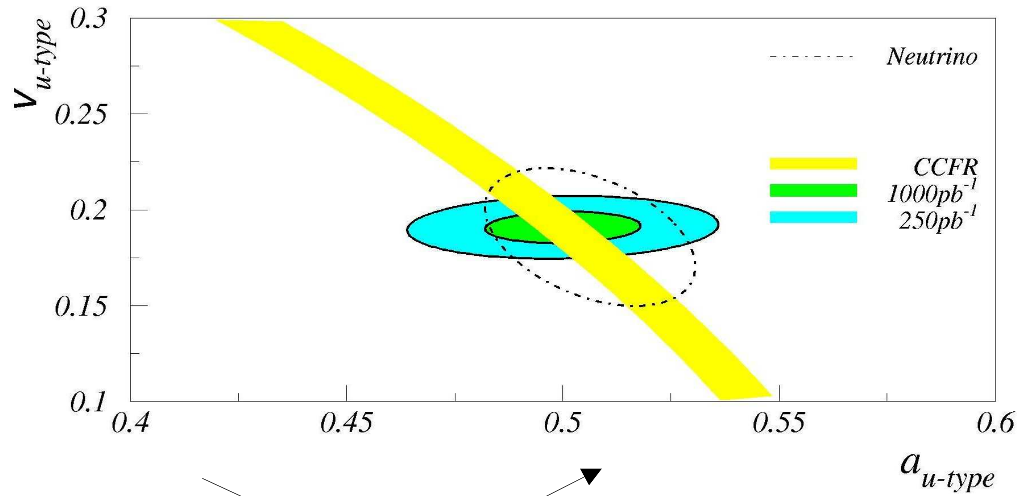
Aim for 1000 pb^{-1} per expermiment

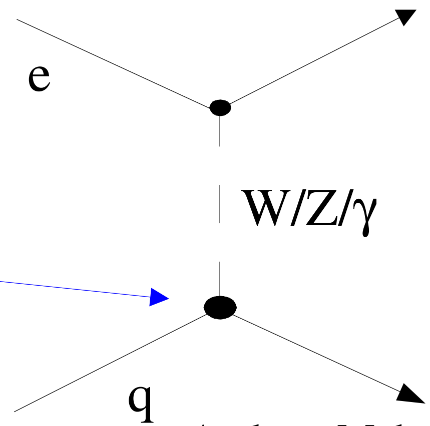
New Possibilities at HERA II

- Addition of spin rotators gives new dimension to HERA physics.



- E.g. measure vector and axial couplings of light quarks to Z^0.





Extract quark couplings

Summary

- First phase of HERA has yielded many interesting results
- Analysis of all structure function data is (almost) complete
- Precision of ~2–3 % achieved for F_2
- HERA data provide consistent picture of the proton from NC / CC/ xF_3 / F_L / F_2
- α_s extracted from DIS data – competetive with world average
- Measurements cover 5 orders of magnitude in Q^2 and x – probe structre of matter at scale of 10^{-18} m
- QCD able to describe data to Q^2=1 GeV
- Fits allow HERA data to constrain PDFs
- HERA upgrade now in full swing – awaiting 1 fb^{-1}

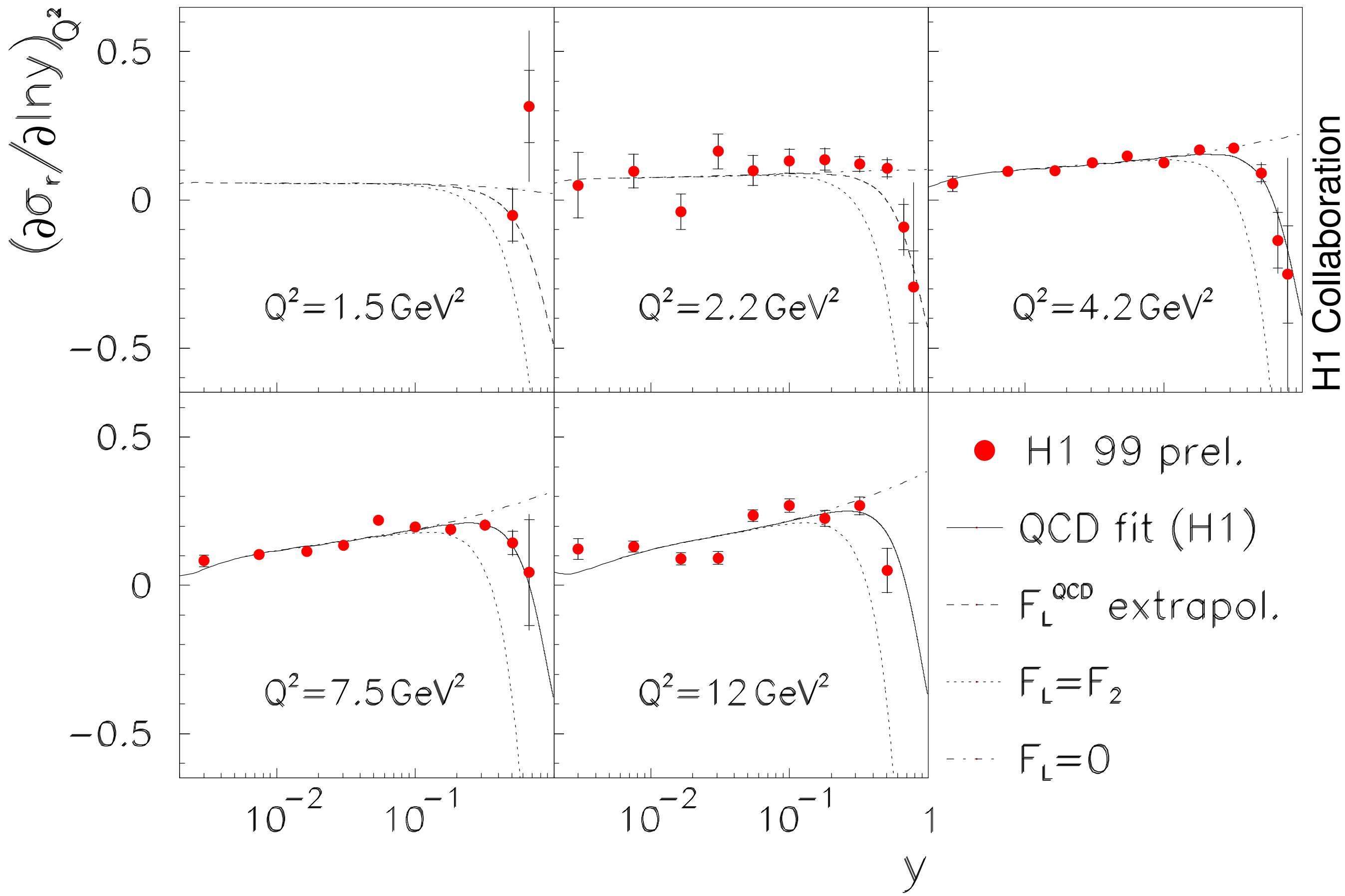
Determination of F_L – Derivative Method

At low Q^2 a QCD description of F_2 is difficult – use new method to extract F_L

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial \ln y} \approx \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \ln y} - 2F_L$$

as $y \to 1$ for fixed Q^2

dominated by F_L term



HERA PDFs

H1 perform a dedicated fit: tune fitted PDFs to NC/CC cross section sensitivity:

$$\begin{aligned} xU &= xu + xc \\ xD &= xd + xs \\ x\bar{U} &= x\bar{u} + x\bar{c} \\ x\bar{D} &= x\bar{d} + x\bar{s} \\ &xg \end{aligned}$$

$$u_v = U - \bar{U}$$

$$d_v = D - \bar{D}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{4}{9}(xU + x\bar{U}) + \frac{1}{9}(xD + x\bar{D})$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{+'} = x\bar{U} + (1-y)^2 xD$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{-'} = xU + (1-y)^2 x\bar{D}$$

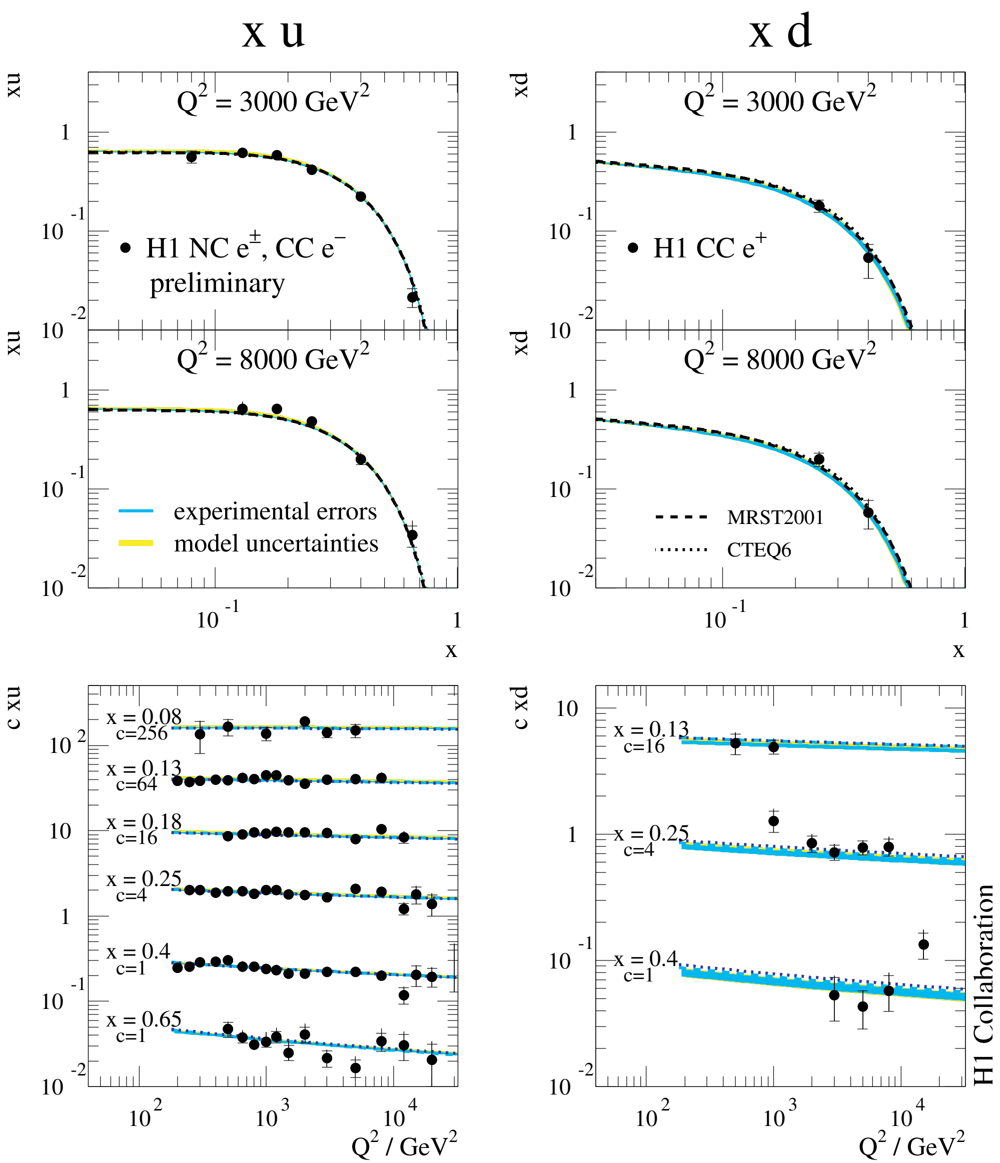
F_2^N requires additional small assumption on fraction of charm and strange

Perform fit in massless scheme – appropriate for high Q^2

Careful choice of parameterisations $(1 + Ex + D\sqrt{x} + Fx^2)$

Include BCDMS p and D data

HERA PDFs



Fit provides tight constraint on xu and xd at high x

xd ~ 9%

xu ~ 1% at x=0.4

Can compare fit result with local extraction method:

Use cross section measurements at high x dominated (>70%) by xu or xd

Insensitive to QCD evolution effects

Complementary to QCD fit