

# Combination of H1 and ZEUS DIS $e^\pm p$ inclusive cross sections

On behalf of H1 and ZEUS Collaborations

HERA Structure Functions Working Group

# Outlook

- Objectives
- Data sets
- Method of Combination
- Results

# Objectives

- Combined reduced cross sections and SFs including full error correlations (this talk)
- Joint QCD analysis to get precise HERA PDFs (AM Cooper-Sarkar, next talk)

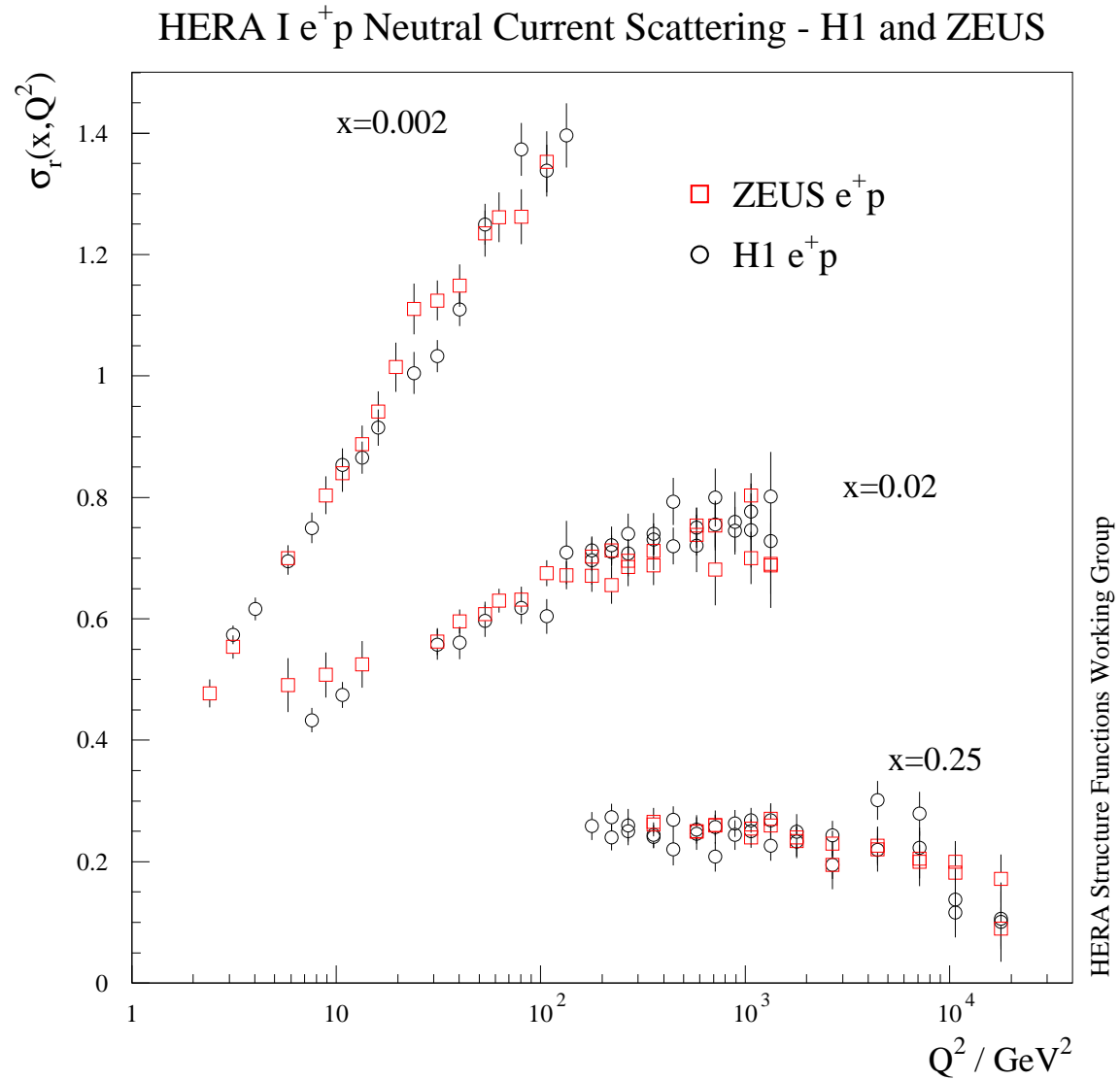
# Based on published data sets (as in summer 2007)

Input data sets : Published HERA I cross sections

data set		$x$ range		$Q^2$ range (GeV <sup>2</sup> )		$\mathcal{L}$ $pb^{-1}$	comment
H1 NC min. bias	97	0.00008	0.02	1.5	12	1.8	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
H1 NC low $Q^2$	96 – 97	0.000161	0.20	12	150	17.9	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
H1 NC	94 – 97	0.0032	0.65	150	30 000	35.6	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
H1 CC	94 – 97	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	35.6	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
H1 NC	98 – 99	0.0032	0.65	150	30 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
H1 CC	98 – 99	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
H1 NC	99 – 00	0.00131	0.65	100	30 000	65.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
H1 CC	99 – 00	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	65.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS NC	96 – 97	0.00006	0.65	2.7	30 000	30.0	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS CC	94 – 97	0.015	0.42	280	17 000	47.7	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS NC	98 – 99	0.005	0.65	200	30 000	15.9	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS CC	98 – 99	0.015	0.42	280	30 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS NC	99 – 00	0.005	0.65	200	30 000	63.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$
ZEUS CC	99 – 00	0.008	0.42	280	17 000	60.9	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319 \text{ GeV}$

With H1 NC min. bias ( $Q^2 < 12 \text{ GeV}^2$ ) moved up by 3.4 % after reanalysis of luminosity

# Example of data set to be averaged



# Method of combination

- **Move all data points to a common  $x$ - $Q^2$  grid**
- **Move 820 GeV data to 920 GeV beam energy**
- **Calculate the average values and the errors**
- **Evaluate the uncertainties related to the combination method**

## Move all data points to x-Q<sup>2</sup> common grid

- Grid : H1 x binning and ZEUS Q<sup>2</sup> binning basically
- Straightforward interpolation :

$$\sigma_{ep}^{meas}(x_{grid}, Q_{grid}^2) = \frac{\sigma_{ep}^{th}(x_{grid}, Q_{grid}^2)}{\sigma_{ep}^{th}(x, Q^2)} \sigma_{ep}^{meas}(x, Q^2)$$

- H1PDF2k and ZEUS-Jets fits have been used.  
Correction factors agree within a **few permille** and to **better than to 2% for CC.**

# Move data to 920 GeV beam energy

## Beam energy correction for CC data

$$\sigma_{CC}^{e^\pm p}{}_{920}(x, Q^2) = \sigma_{CC}^{e^\pm p}{}_{820}(x, Q^2) \frac{\sigma_{CC}^{th, e^\pm p}{}_{920}(x, Q^2)}{\sigma_{CC}^{th, e^\pm p}{}_{820}(x, Q^2)}$$

## Beam energy correction performed additively for NC data

$$\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}{}_{920}(x, Q^2) = \sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}{}_{820}(x, Q^2) + \Delta\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}(x, Q^2, y_{920}, y_{820}).$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}(x, Q^2, y_{920}, y_{820}) = F_L(x, Q^2) \left[ \frac{y_{820}^2}{Y_{820}^+} - \frac{y_{920}^2}{Y_{920}^+} \right] + x F_3(x, Q^2) \left[ \pm \frac{Y_{820}^-}{Y_{820}^+} \mp \frac{Y_{920}^-}{Y_{920}^+} \right]$$

Systematic error estimated by comparing  $F_L = 0$  and  $F_L = F_L(\text{H1PDF2k})$  :  
at present up to 5 % at high  $y$ .

# Averaging method

- A model independent combination, prior to performing QCD analysis, and which includes full error correlations. (A. Glazov – DIS 05 & HERA-LHC WS, code available for other WG)
- The key assumption is that H1 and ZEUS experiments are measuring the same cross sections at the same kinematical points.
- It minimises the following probability distribution →

# $\chi^2$ definition

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 \left( M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j \right) = \sum_i \frac{\left[ M^{i,\text{true}} - \left( M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

$M^i$  measured central values

$\sigma_i$  statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties

$\sigma_{\alpha_j}$  correlated uncertainty

$\frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j}$  sensitivity of the data to the systematic source j

$M^{i,\text{true}}$  fitted H1-ZEUS combined H1-value

$\frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j$  fitted shift of the i data due to the j sys error source

It's a cross calibration of the correlated systematics between different data sets. If  $\Delta\alpha_j = 0$ , it coincides with a standard average

## $\chi^2$ definition (cont'd)

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 \left( M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j \right) = \sum_i \frac{\left[ M^{i,\text{true}} - \left( M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

Caution : Most errors are provided as a relative error but a smaller value of the cross section has a smaller absolute error  $\sigma_i$ .

Bias toward smaller averages ! (checked with a toy model)

Can be avoided by modifying  $\chi^2$  definition



# New $\chi^2$ definition

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 \left( M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j \right) = \sum_i \frac{\left[ M^{i,\text{true}} - \left( M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \frac{M^{i,\text{true}}}{M^i} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\left( \sigma_i \frac{M^{i,\text{true}}}{M^i} \right)^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

Normalisation is clearly relative (multiplicative).

Are the other systematics errors additive or multiplicative ? Debatable !

Impact is mostly negligible, except at very large  $Q^2$  and  $x$  where statistical errors and fluctuations are the largest.

At that stage : an additional uncertainty has been added.

# Correlation of systematics between H1 & ZEUS and between data sets of the same experiment ?

Similar methods for detector calibration, MC simulations of HFS DIS and photoproduction background. Some correlations should exist. Have identified 12 possible uncertainties of common origin.

Compare  $2^{12}$  averages taking all pairs as corr & uncorr in turn. Determine average deviations from central values.

→ Mostly negligible except for photoproduction and hadronic energy scale

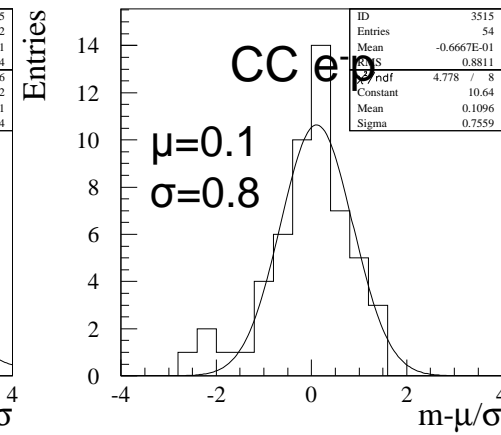
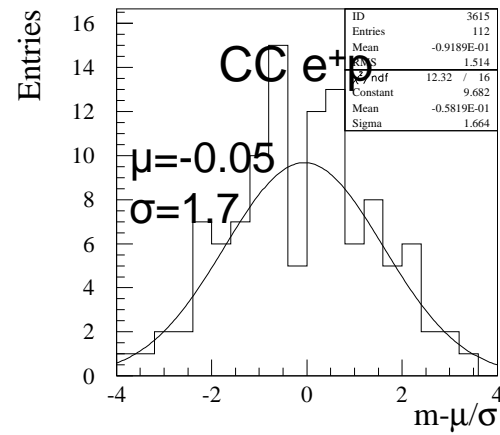
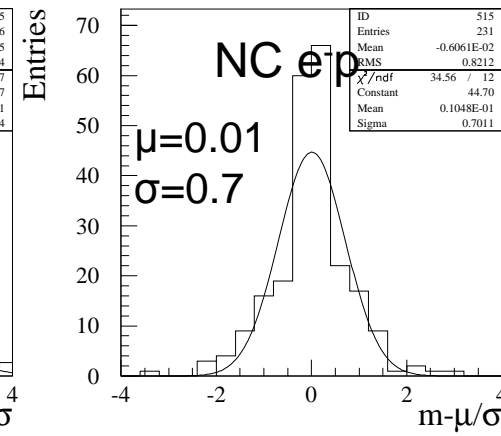
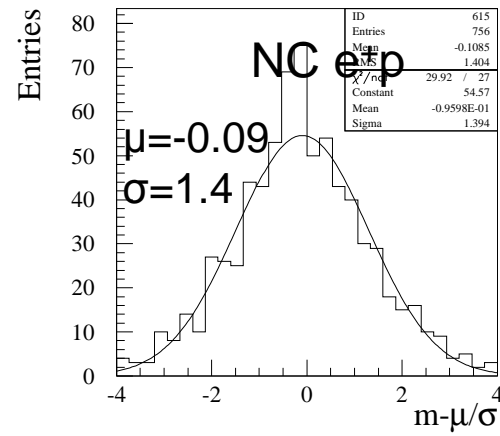
The sources of procedural errors related to the averaging procedure :

- Center of Mass Energy correction (at the per mille level but up to 5 % at large  $y$ ,  $Q^2 \sim 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ )
- Multiplicative vs additive systematic errors (  $< 1 \%$  except at large  $x$ , large  $Q^2$ )
- Correlations between experiments :
  - Subtraction of photoproduction background assumed to be correlated in H1-ZEUS (1 - 2% at large  $y$ )
  - Hadronic energy scale (1% at low  $y$ )

are added to the averaged data points. They are at the few permille level across most of kinematic plane with few exceptions.

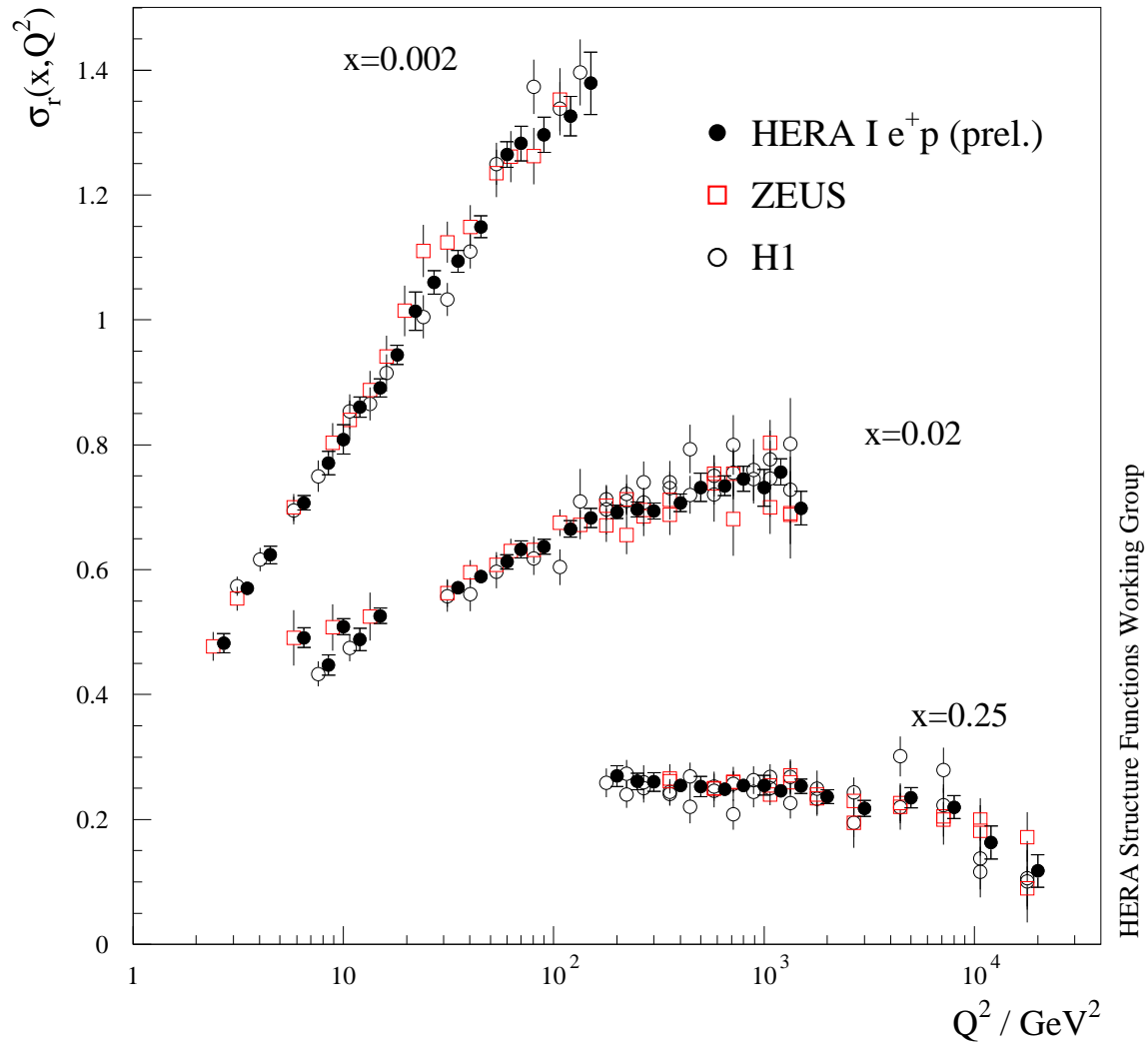
# Fit results: $\chi^2$ and pulls

$$\chi^2 / ndf = 510 / 599$$



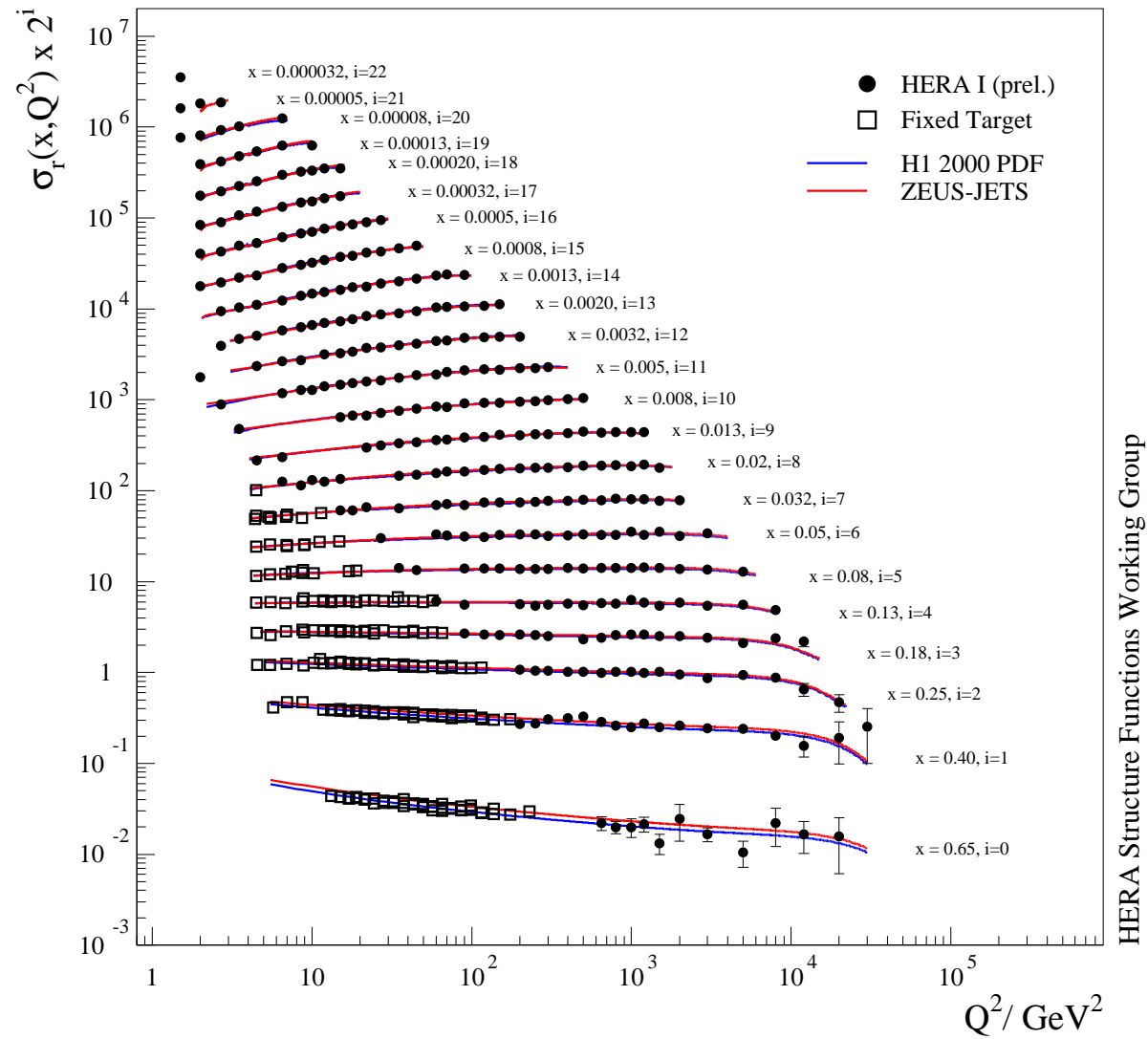
# NC $e^+p$

HERA I  $e^+p$  Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS

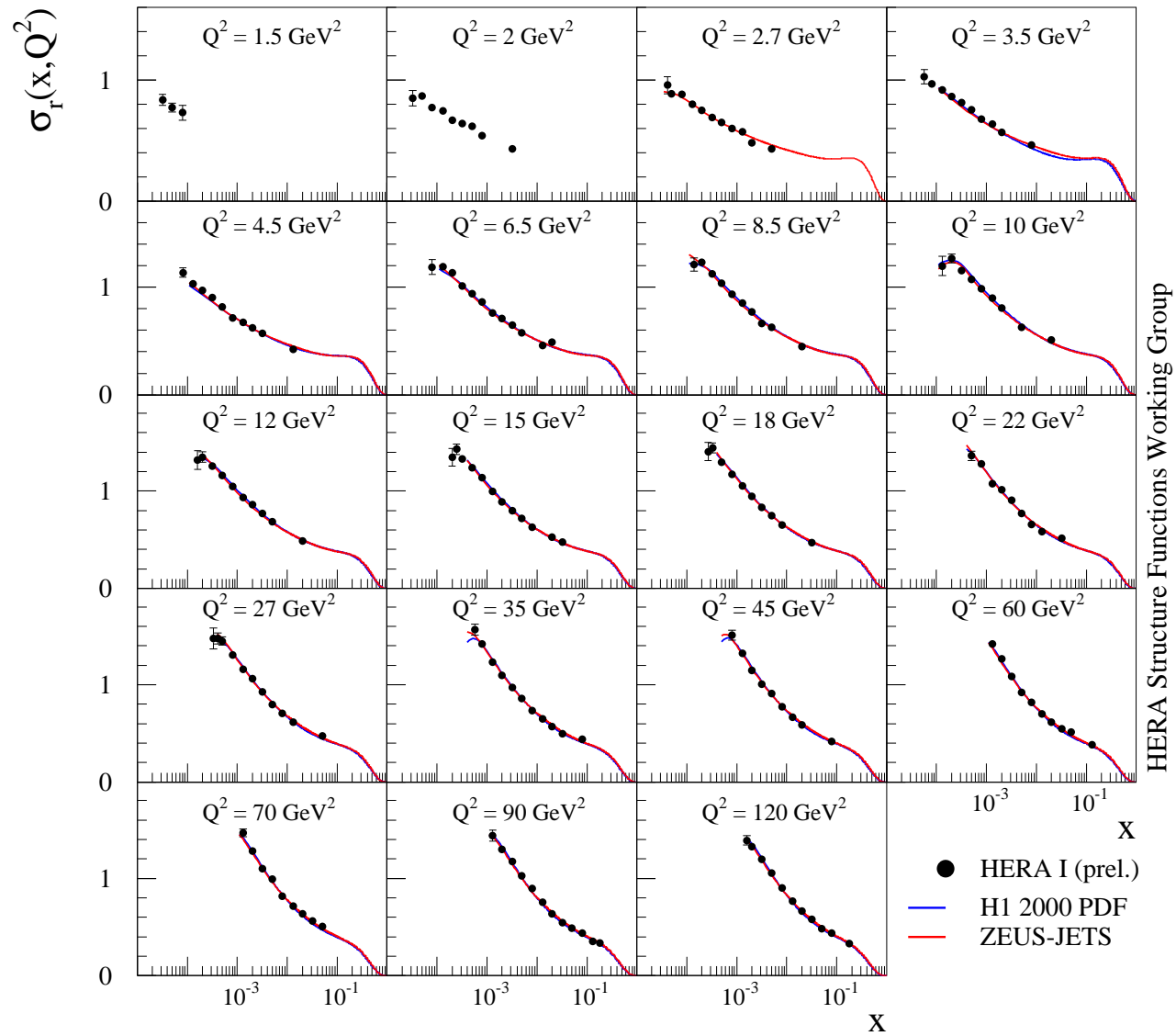


# NC $e^+p$

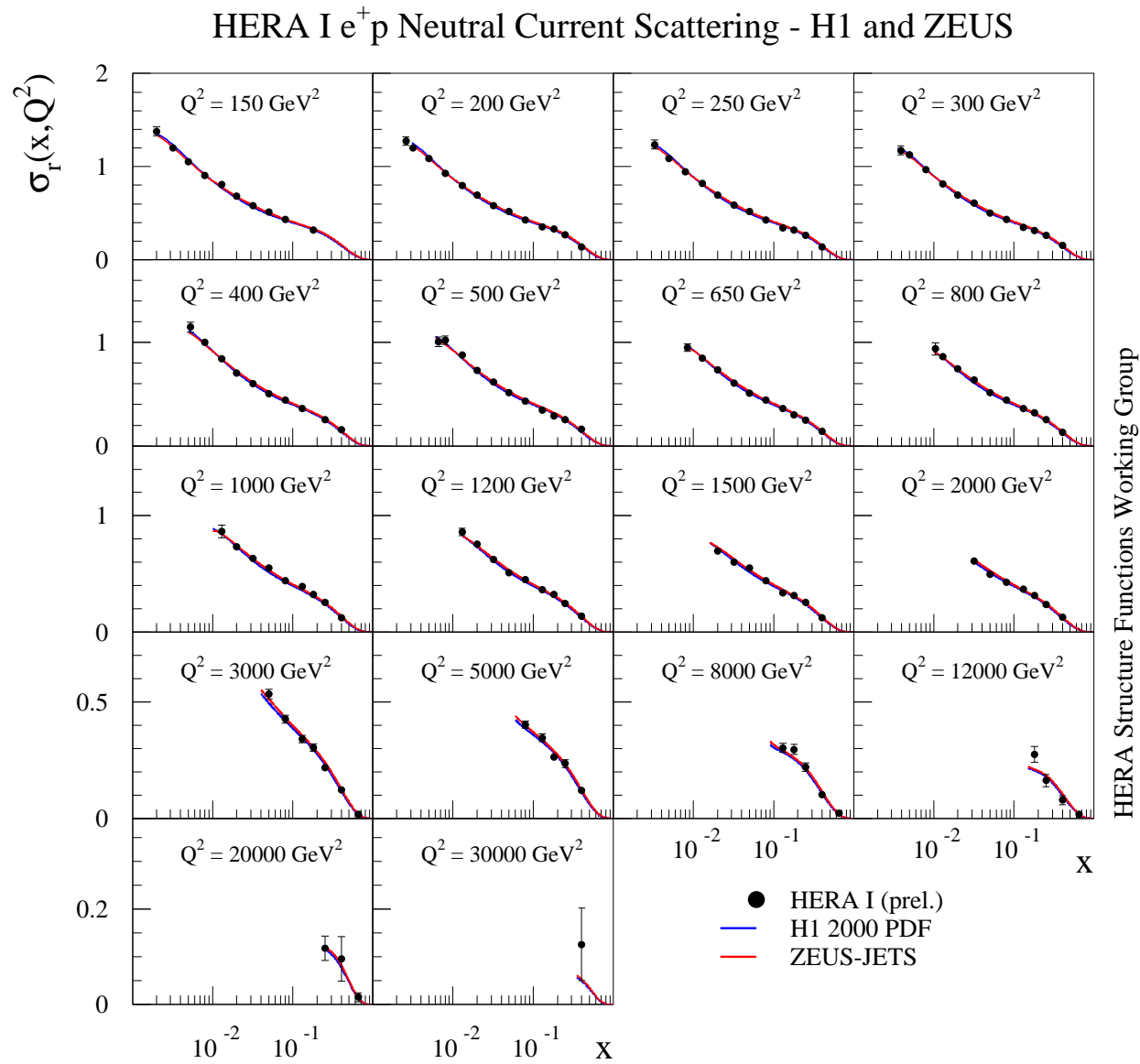
## HERA I $e^+p$ Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



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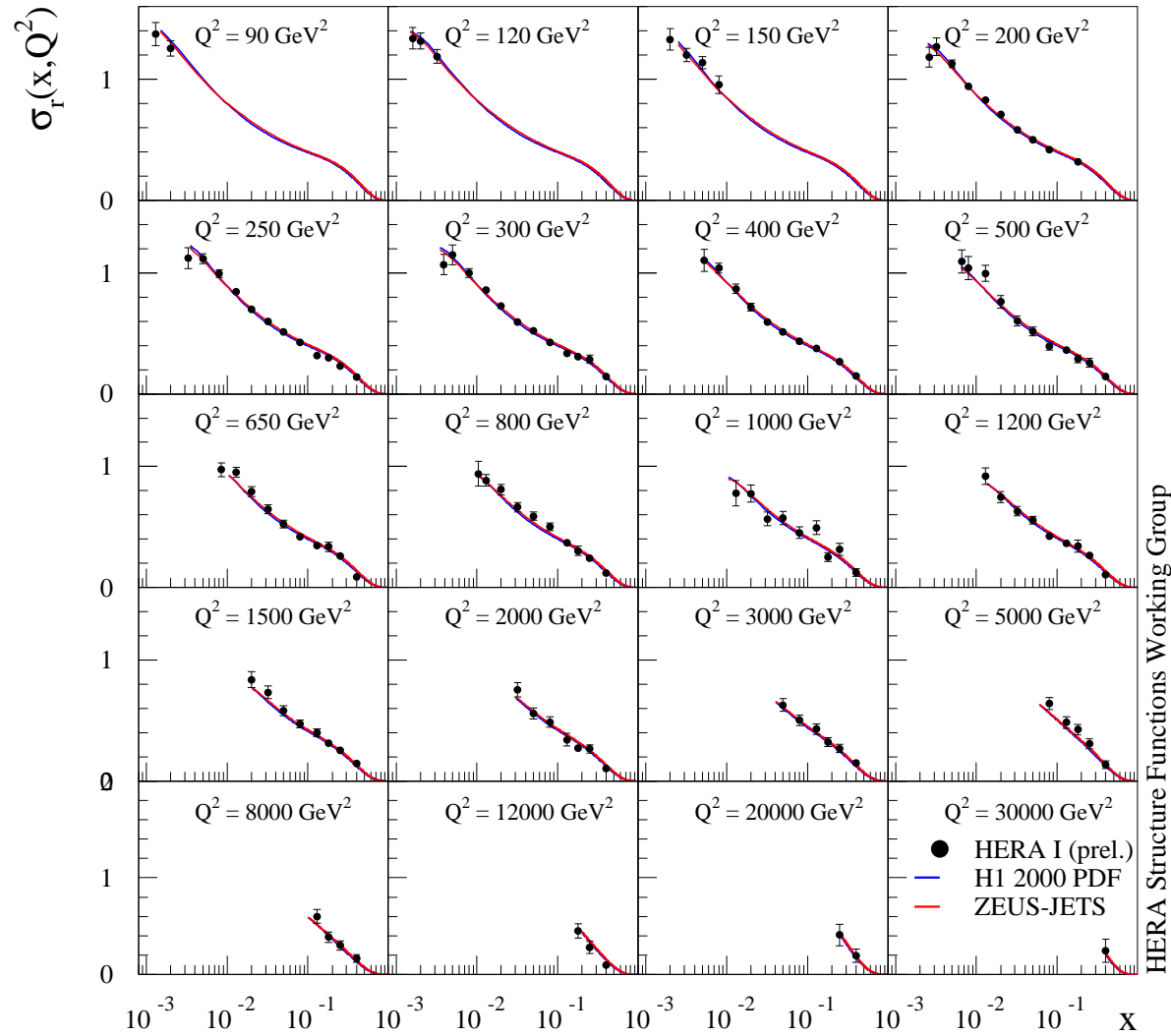


# NC $e^+p$



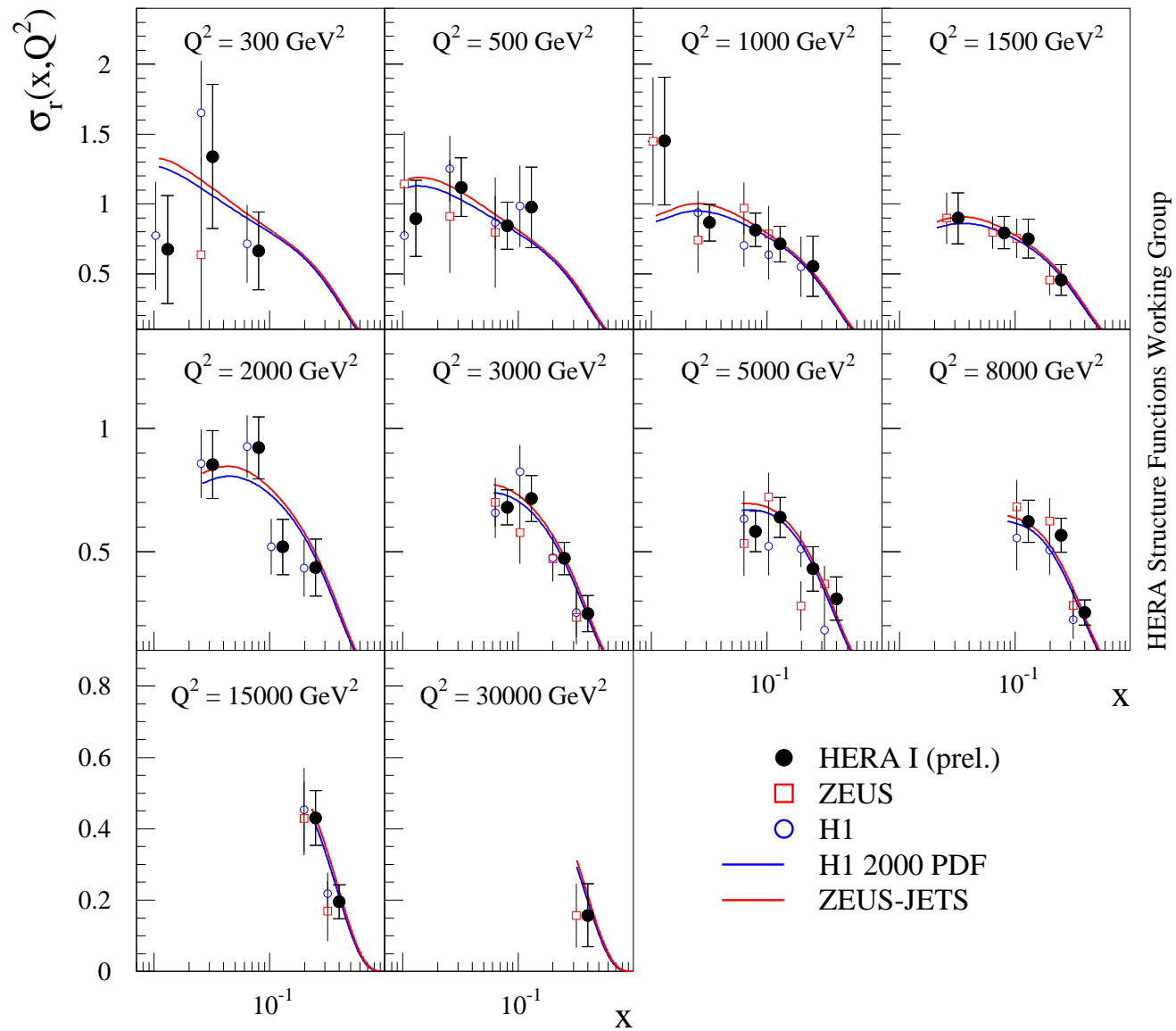
# NC e<sup>-</sup>p

HERA I e<sup>-</sup>p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



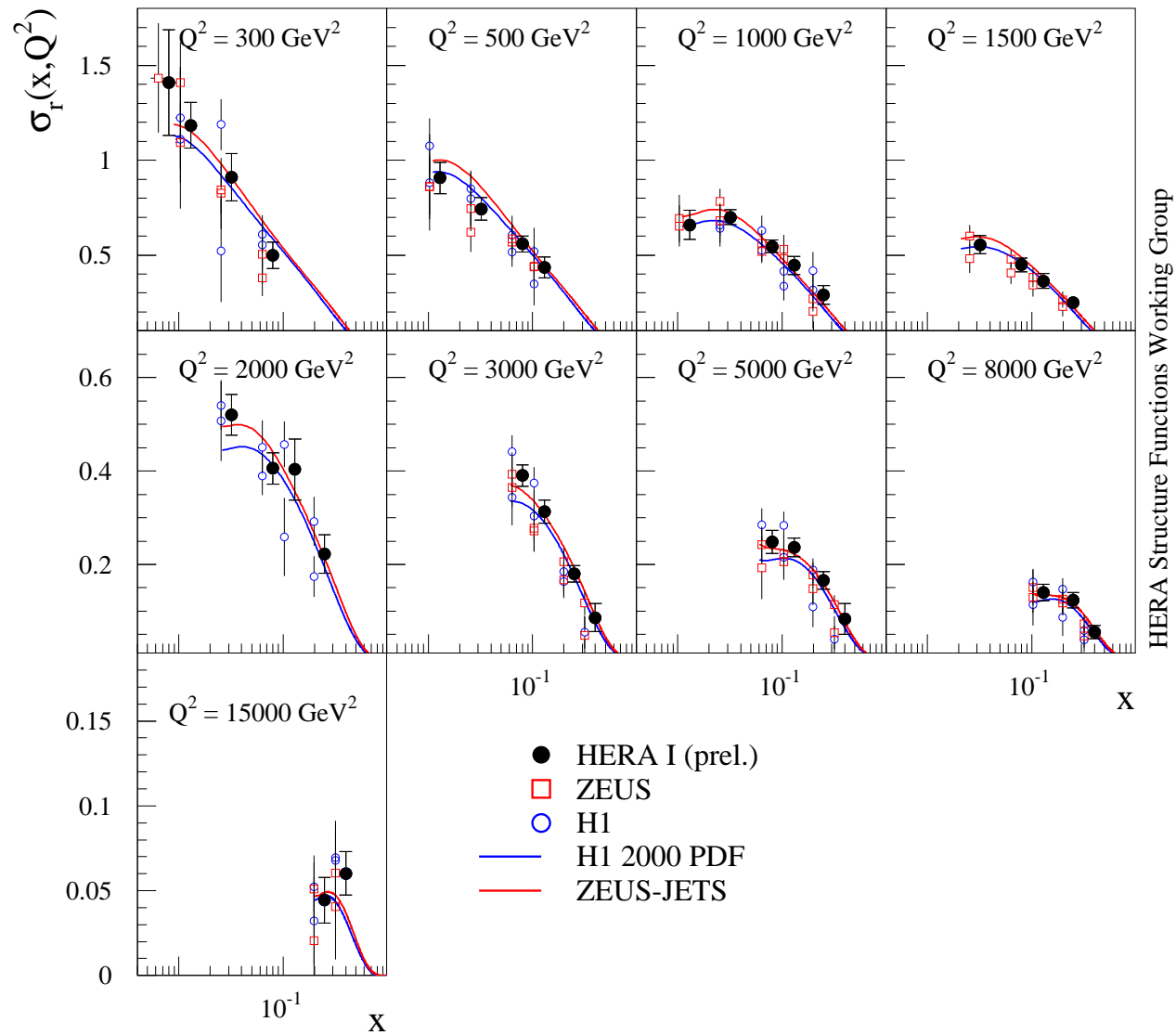
# CC e-p

HERA I e-p Charged Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



# CC $e^+p$

HERA I  $e^+p$  Charged Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



# Summary

- Averaging H1 and ZEUS data provides a model independent tool to study consistency of the data and to reduce systematics.
- Experiments cross calibrate each other.
- Combined data set should be published this year
- Combined HERA data allow better estimation of PDF → next talk.