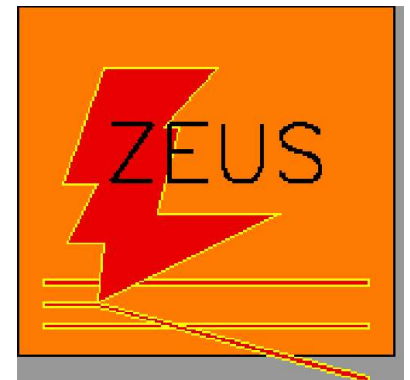


# Quarkonium Results and Prospects from H1 and ZEUS



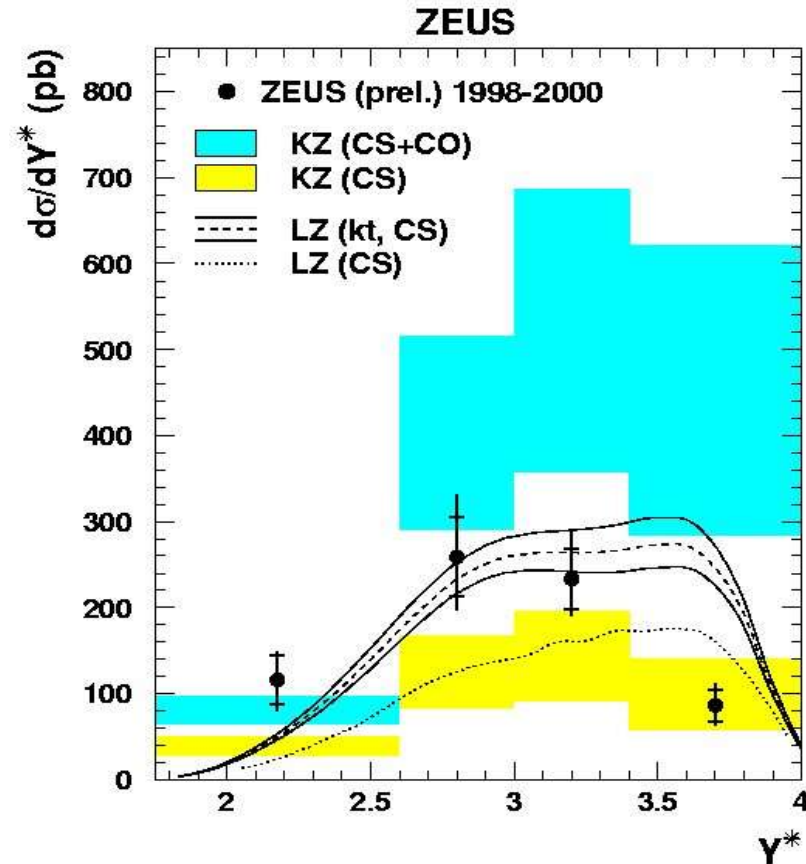
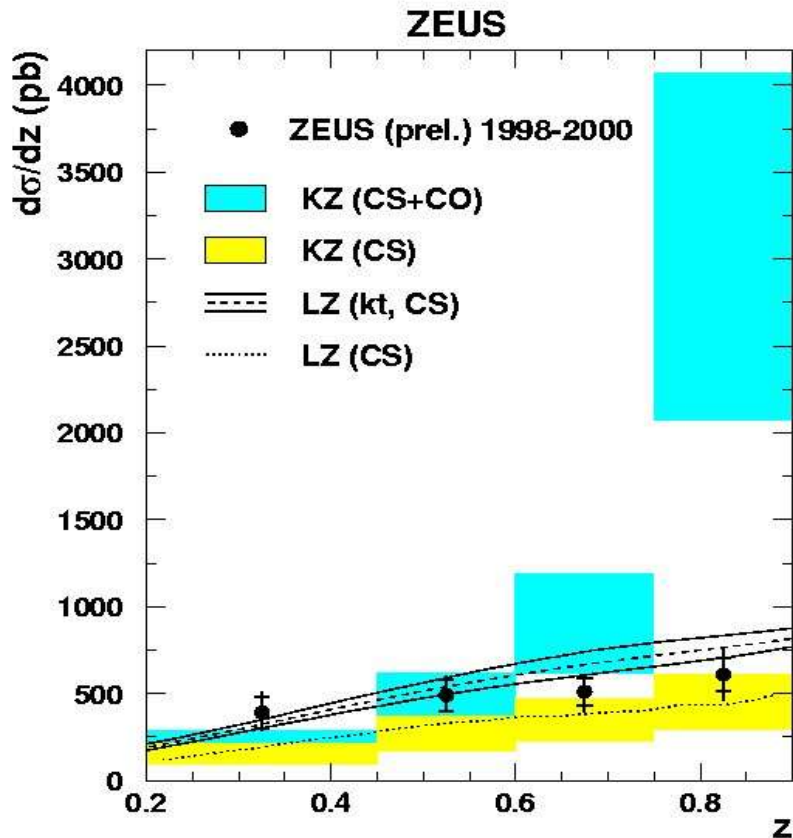
**Riccardo Brugnera**  
Padova University and INFN  
on behalf of the  
H1 and ZEUS Collaborations



- **Last ZEUS results**
- **The upgraded H1 and ZEUS detectors**
- **HERA-II status**
- **Physics perspectives**
- **Summary**

# Inelastic $J/\psi$ in DIS: ZEUS results

Contributed paper EPS03-565

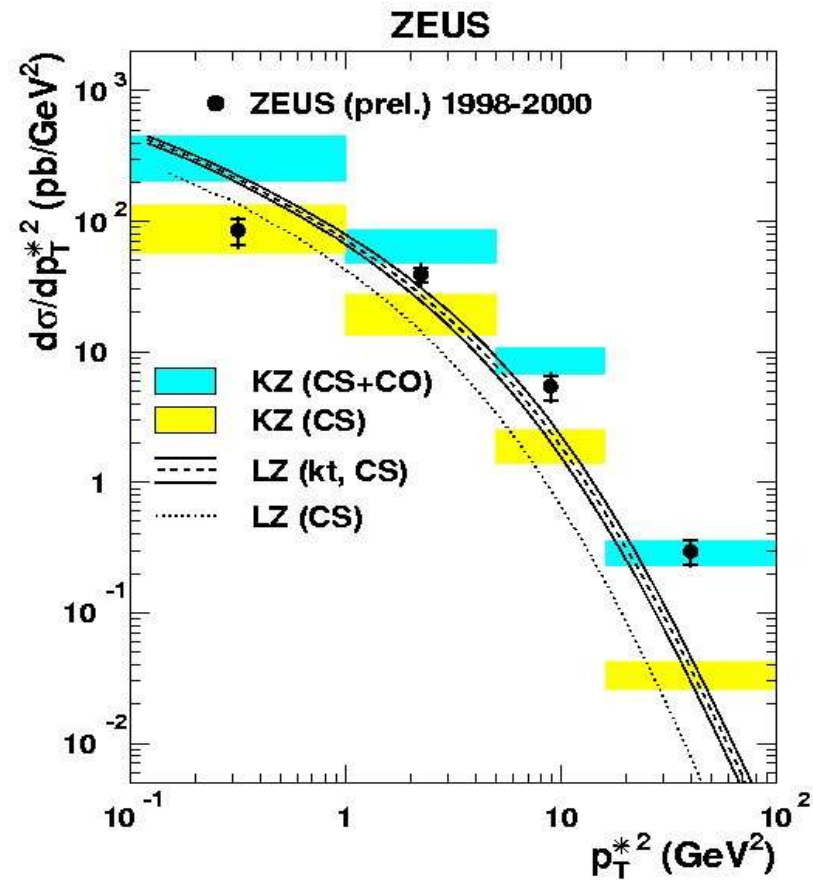
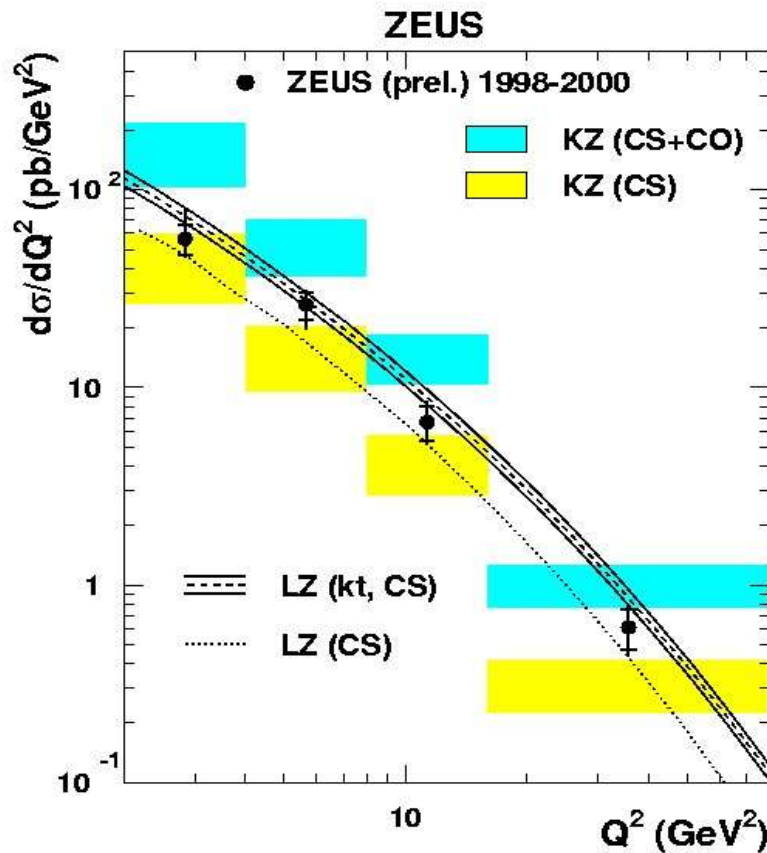


♣  $z$ : missing resummation of soft terms for CS+CO; CS in good shape with data

♣ CS below data but shape consistent; CS+CO above data

# Inelastic $J/\psi$ in DIS: ZEUS results

Contributed paper EPS03-565



❁ CS too low both in  $Q^2$  and in  $p_T^{*2}$   
 CS too steep in  $p_T^{*2}$  missing of higher orders?

❁ CS+CO too high at low  $Q^2$  and  $p_T^{*2}$  ; CS+CO better at high  $Q^2$  and  $p_T^{*2}$

# Polarization measurements

- Polarization of  $J/\psi$  provides information on production mechanism independent of normalization uncertainties.
- Polarization is measured in decay angular distributions in  $J/\psi$  rest frame:  
 $\theta^*$  : angle  $\mu^+$  to  $z'$  axis, direction opposite to that of the proton;  
 $\phi^*$ : angle  $\mu^+$  to plane determined by incoming photon and proton.

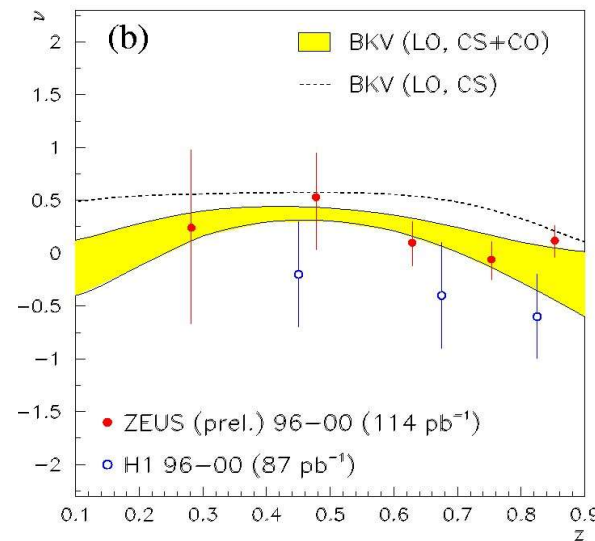
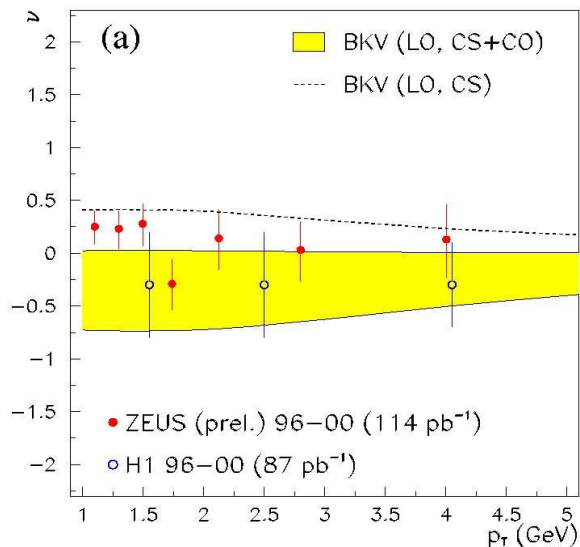
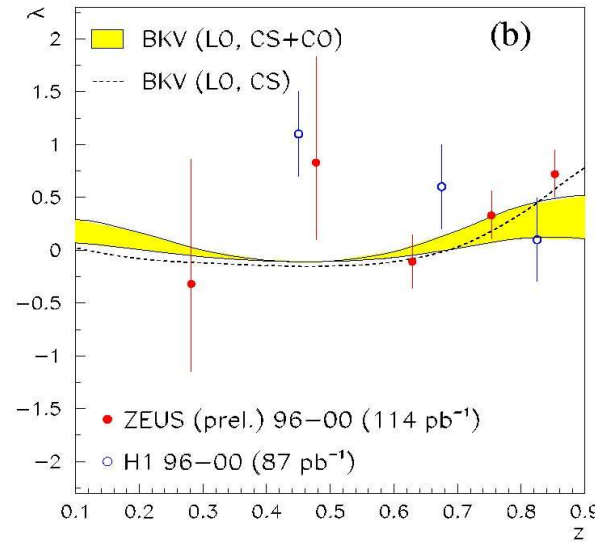
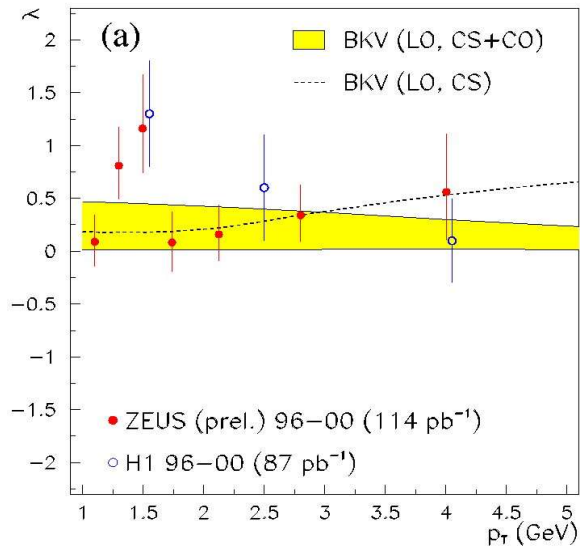
$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta^*} \propto 1 + \lambda \cos^2\theta^*$$

$\lambda = +1$  : transverse polarization  
 $\lambda = -1$  : longitudinal polarization

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{d\phi^*} \propto 1 + \frac{\lambda}{3} + \frac{\nu}{3} \cos 2\phi^*$$

# Polarization measurements

Contributed paper EPS03-569



♠  $\nu$  more promising variable in order to disentangle the problem

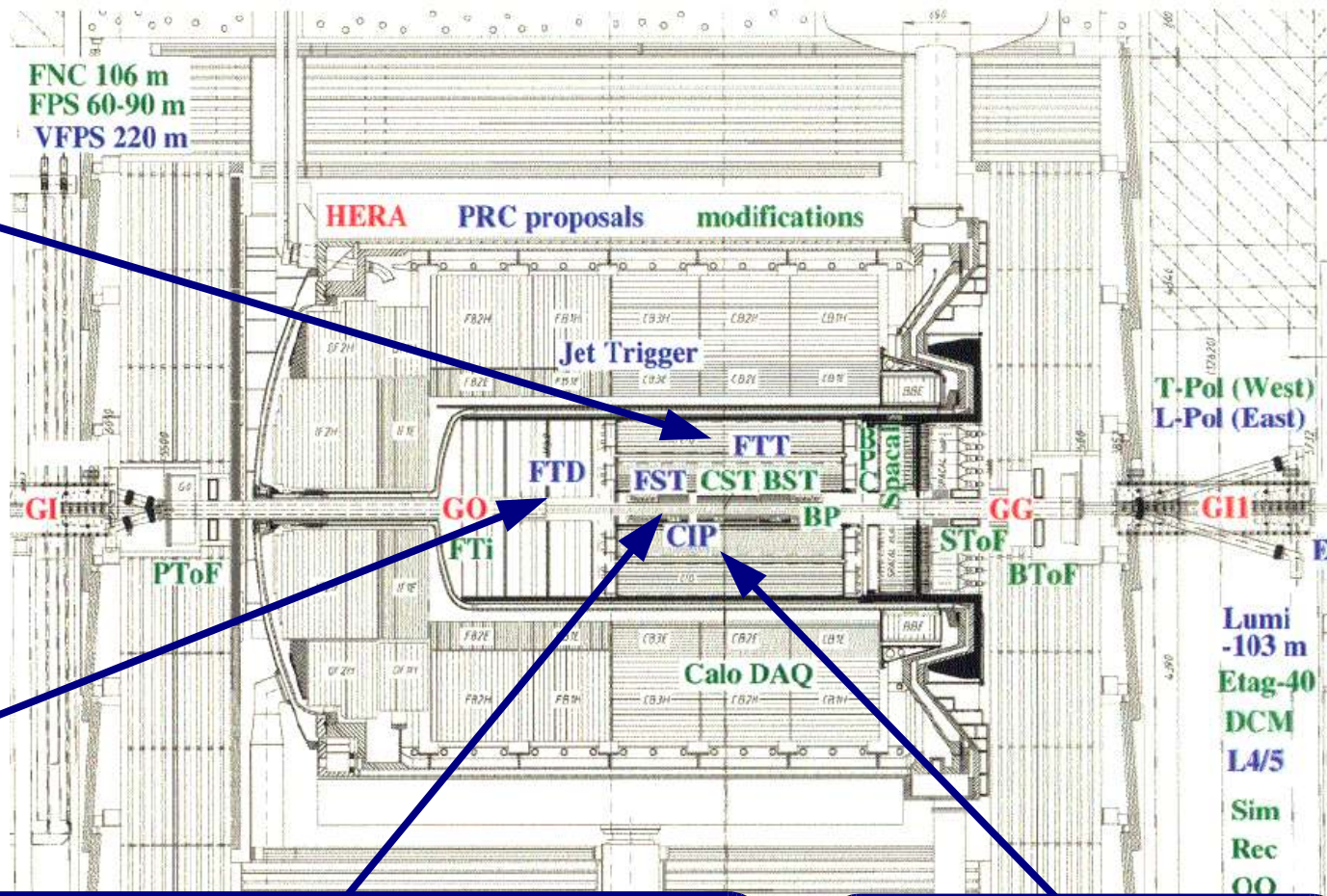
♠ more data needed for decision on production mechanism

# Detectors Upgrades

- **HERA-II is 3 times more luminous**
- **With present, revised schedule we expect about 500 pb<sup>-1</sup> till 2007 (i.e. a factor 5 w.r.t. HERA I)**
- **To fully exploit the potential, H1 and ZEUS have made important upgrades.**



# H1 upgrades



**Fast Track Trigger (FTT)**

**Forward Tracking Detector (FTD)**

**Forward Silicon Tracker (FST)  
Central Silicon Tracker (CST)  
Backward Silicon Tracker (BST)**

**Central Inner Propor. Chamber (CIP)**

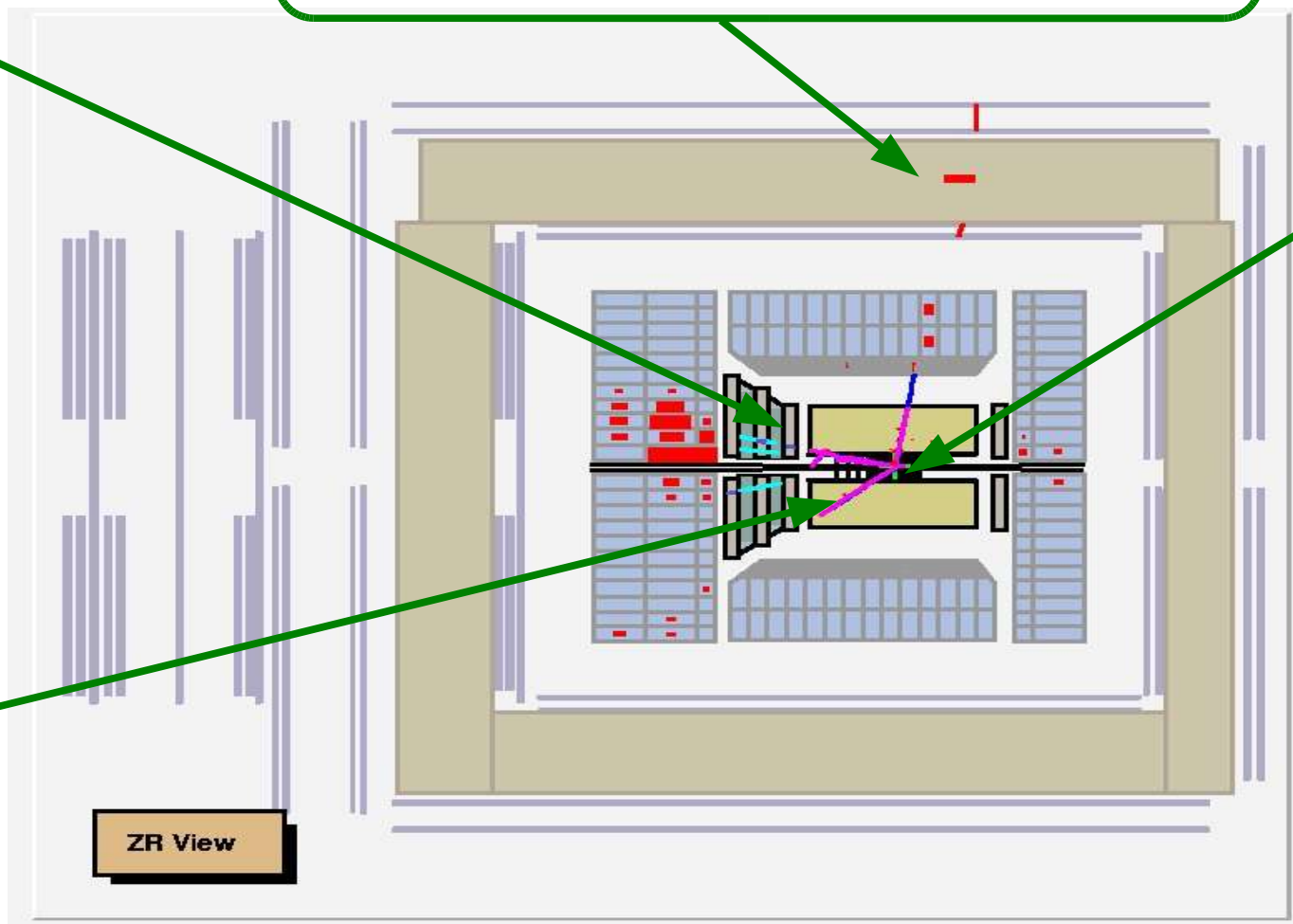
# ZEUS upgrades

Straw Tube Tracker (STT)

additional muon trigger based on BACKing calorimeter

silicon Micro-Vertex-Detector (MVD)

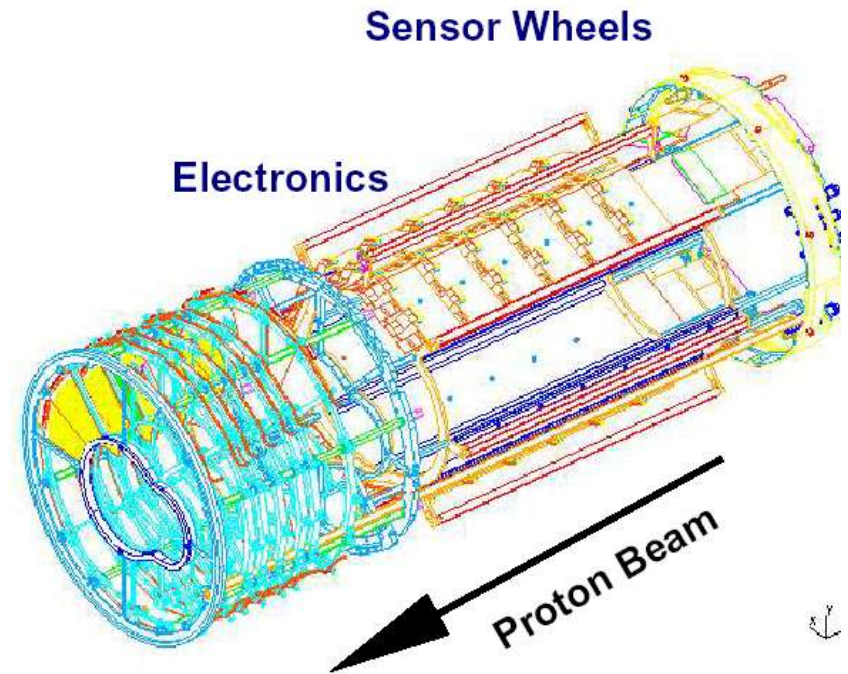
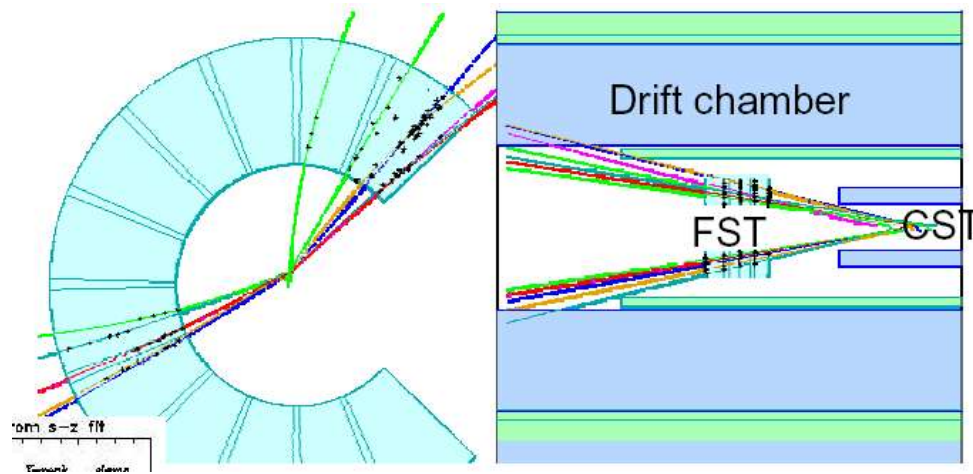
Global Tracking Trigger (GTT)



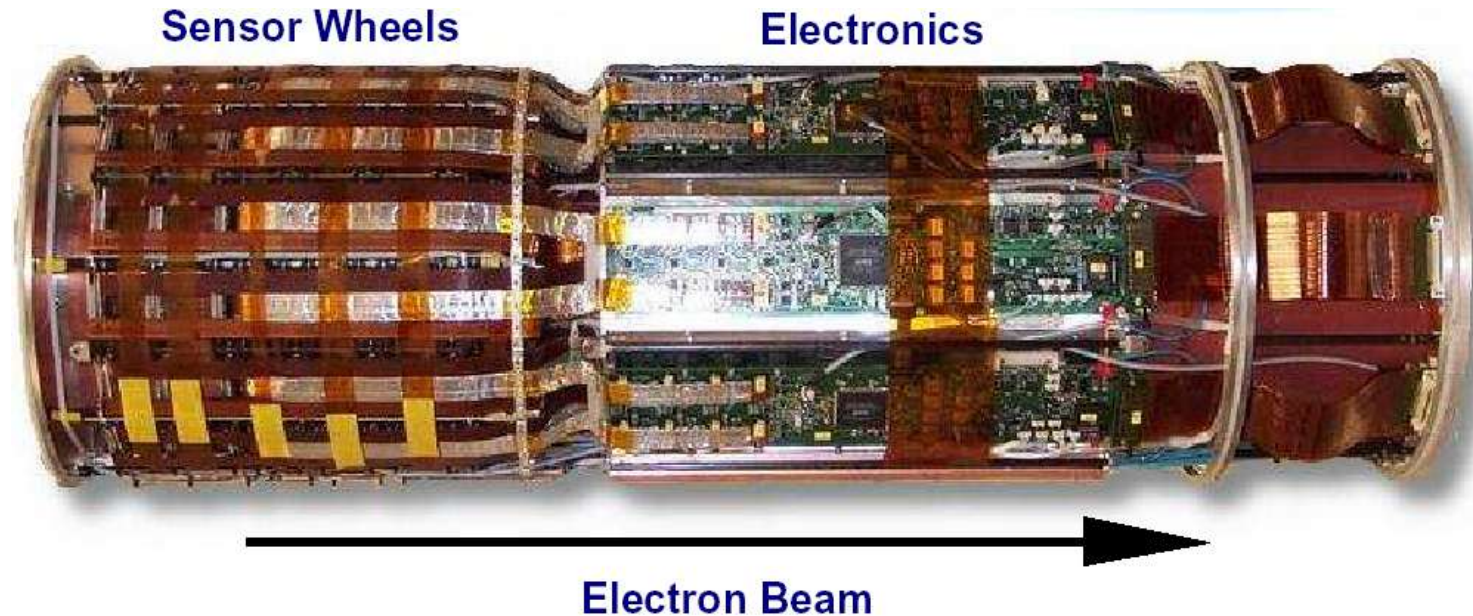


# H1: Forward Silicon Tracker

- 7 disks, 5 u/v + 2 r, 92k channels
- After alignment: Resolution  $12 \mu\text{m}$



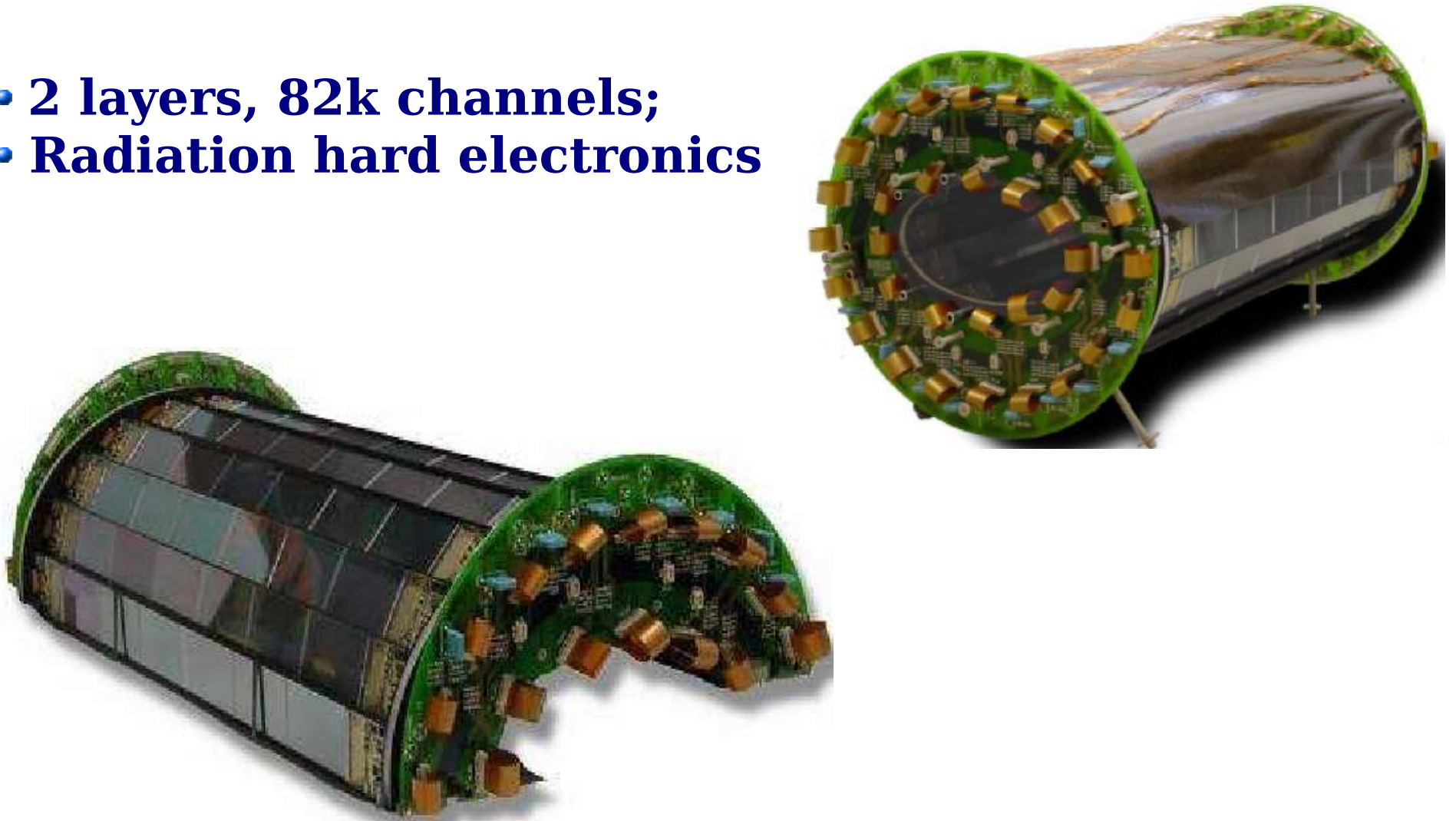
# H1: Backward Silicon Tracker



- **6 wheels (u/v) for tracking**
- **84k channels**
- **Plus 4 trigger wheels with pads**

# H1: new CST

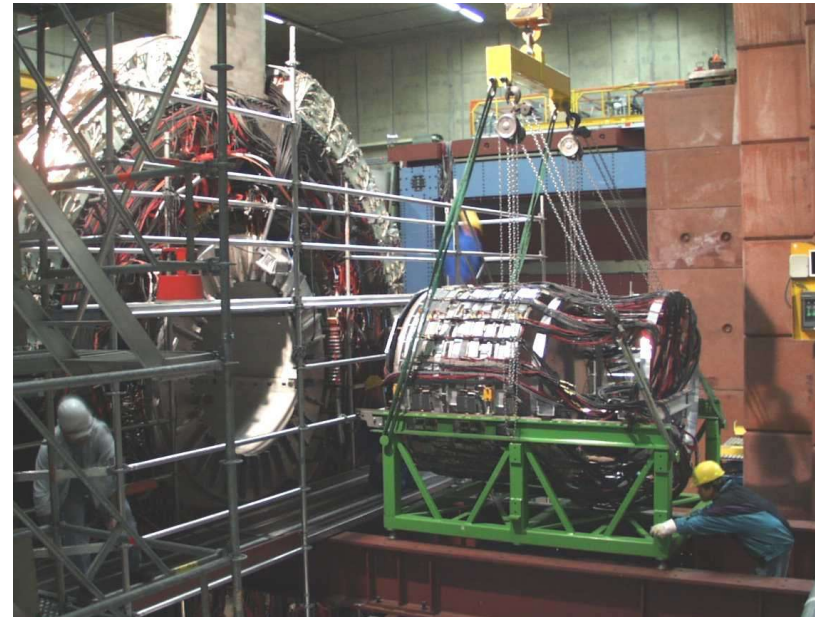
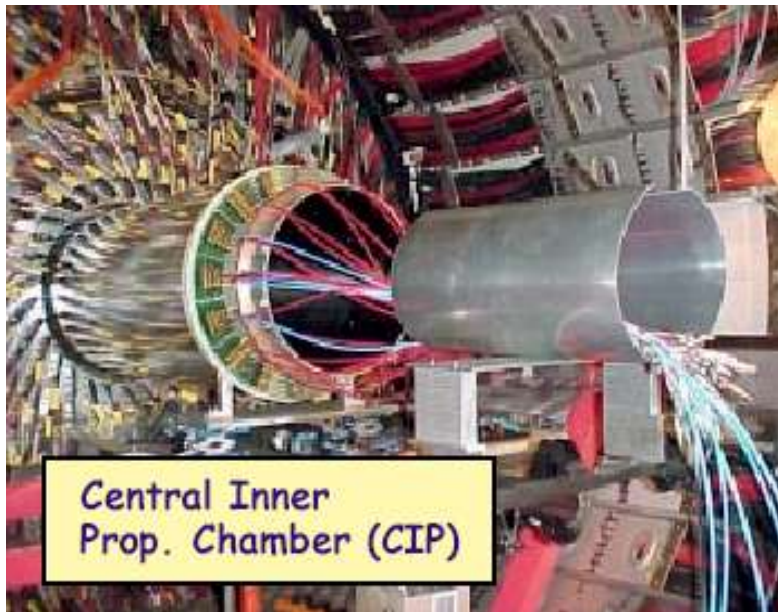
- 2 layers, 82k channels;
- Radiation hard electronics





# H1: Forward and Central Tracking Upgrades

**Forward tracking:**   
Additional planar chamber layers to add redundancy for pattern recognition

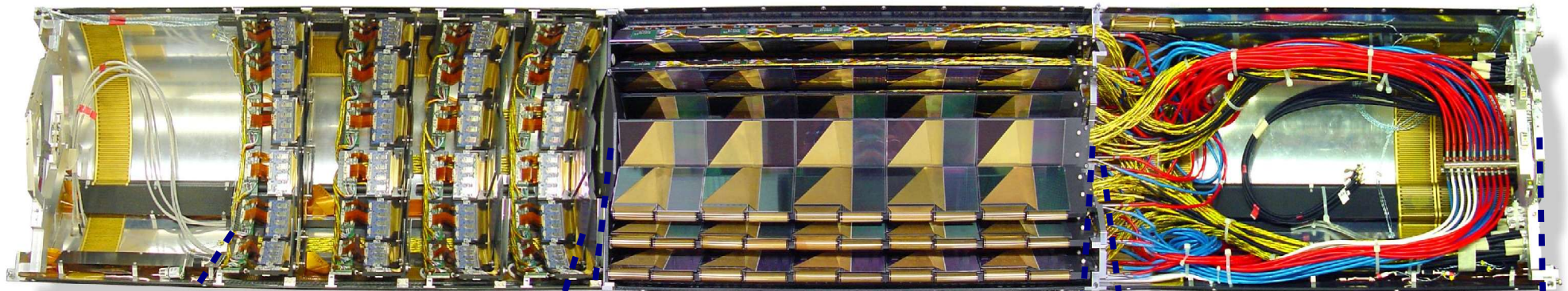


**Central Inner Prop. Chamber**  
projective geometry, 10k ch'ls  
z-vertex at trigger level

# ZEUS: Micro Vertex Detector

forward

rear



The **forward** section:

- 4 wheels;
- each one composed by 2 layers of 14 Si detectors
- Total of 112 hybrids, >50k channels

The **barrel** section:

- 30 ladders;
- each one composed of 5 modules of 4 Si detectors
- Total of 300 hybrids, >150k channels

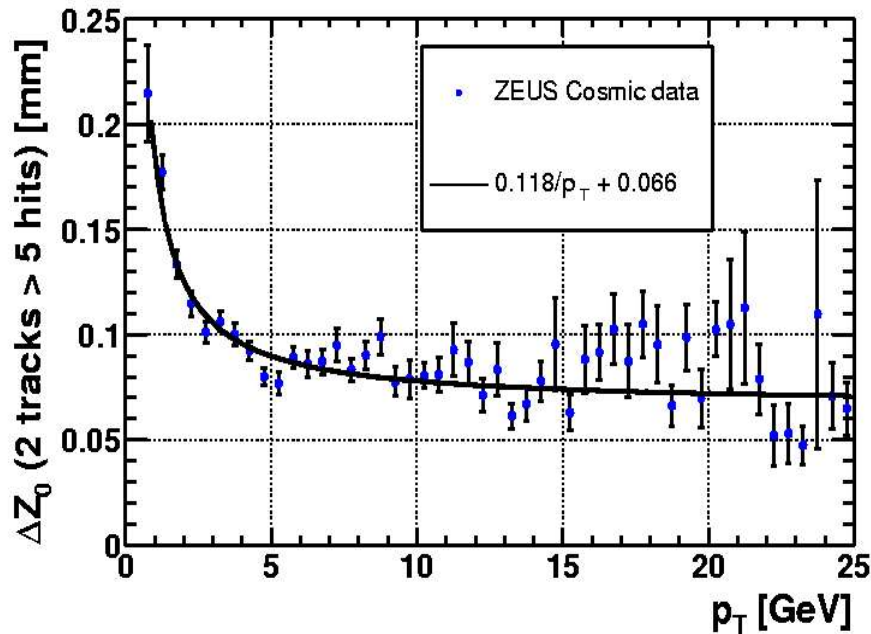
The **rear** section:

- Cooling pipes and manifolds;
- Distribution of FE, slow control and alignment cables

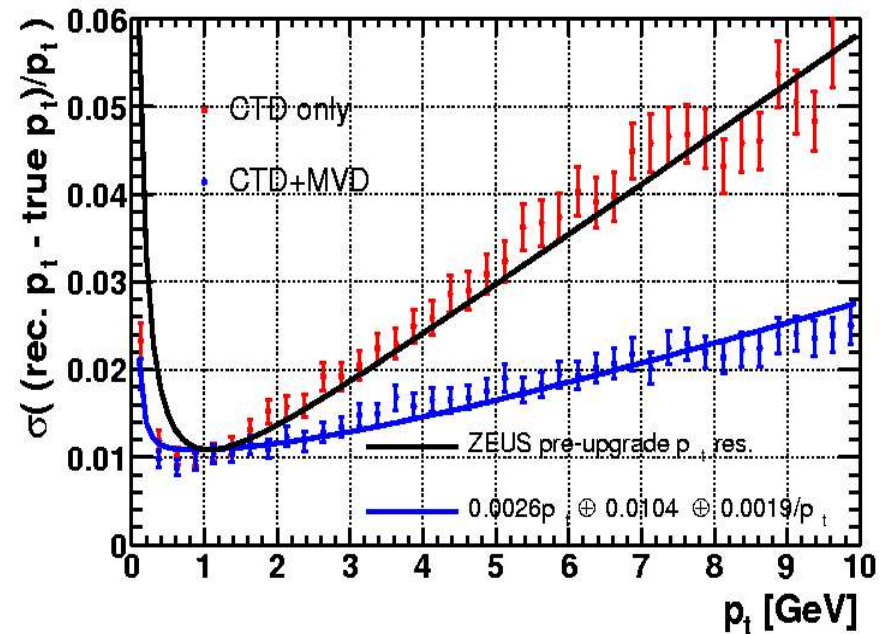


# ZEUS: Micro Vertex Detector

## Impact parameter resolution

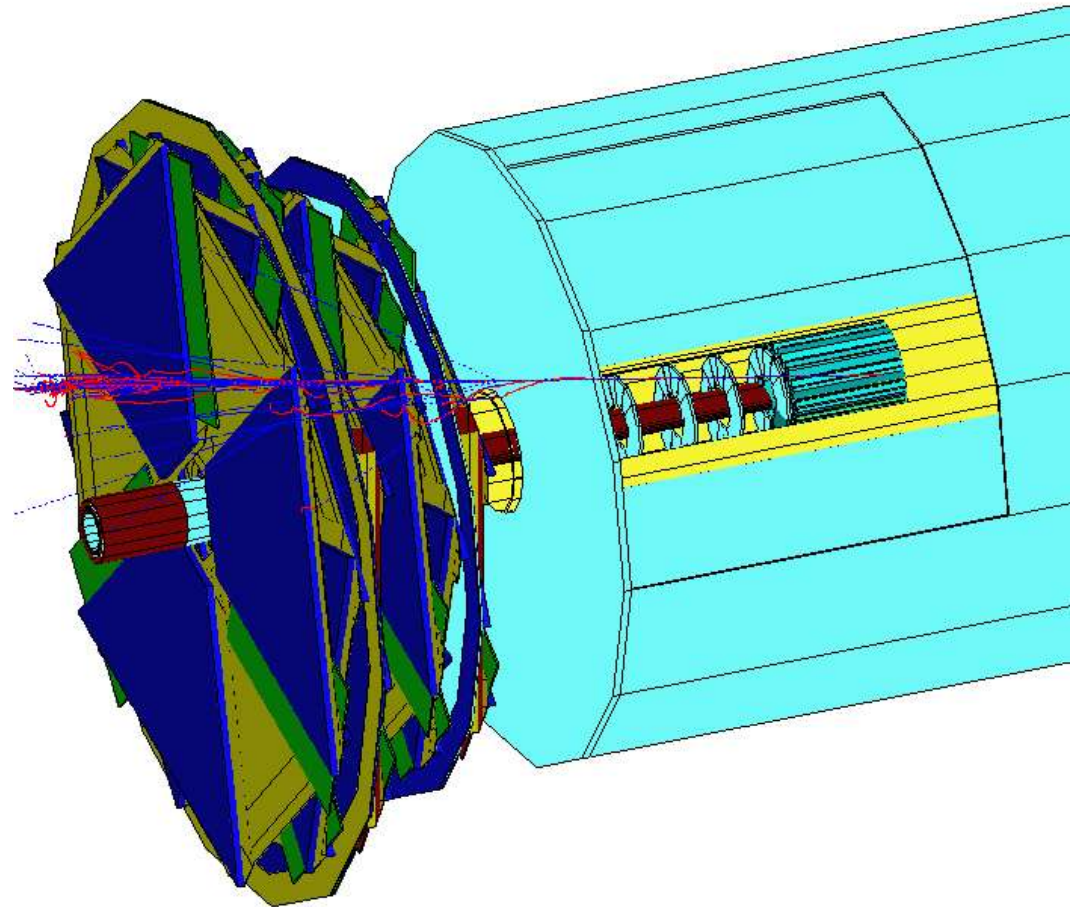
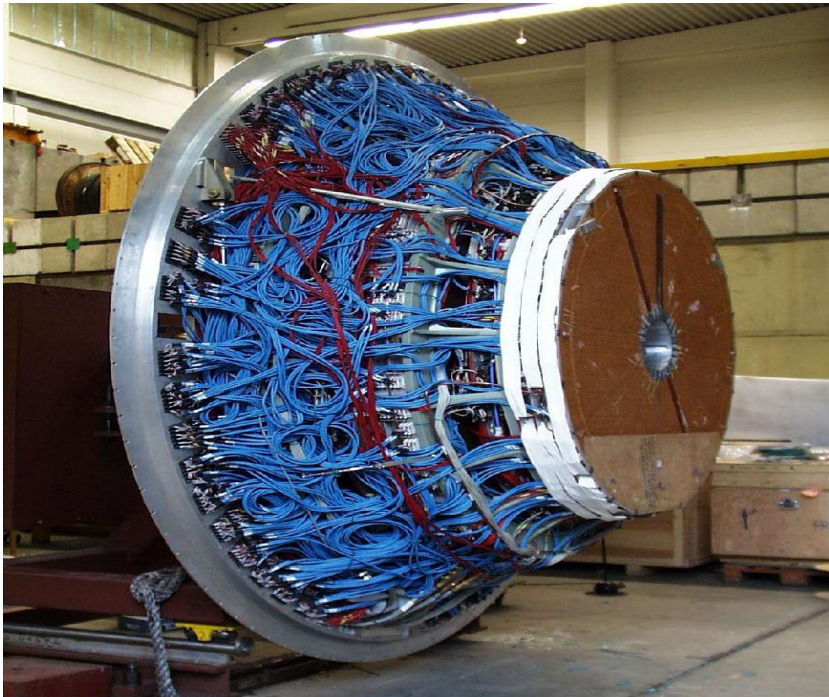


## Track resolution

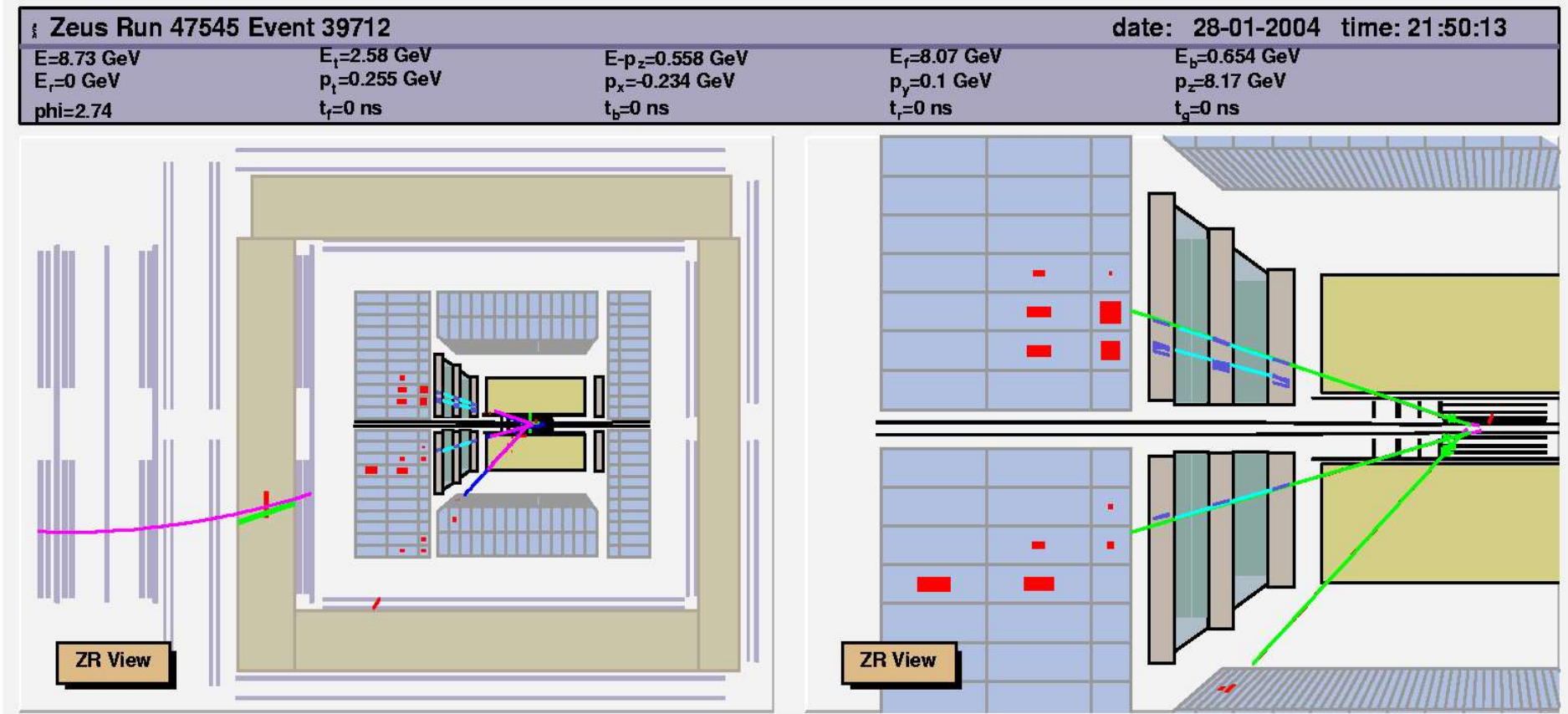


# ZEUS: Forward Tracking Detector

**Straw Tube Tracker  
(STT)**  
angular acceptance:  
 $5^\circ < \theta < 25^\circ$

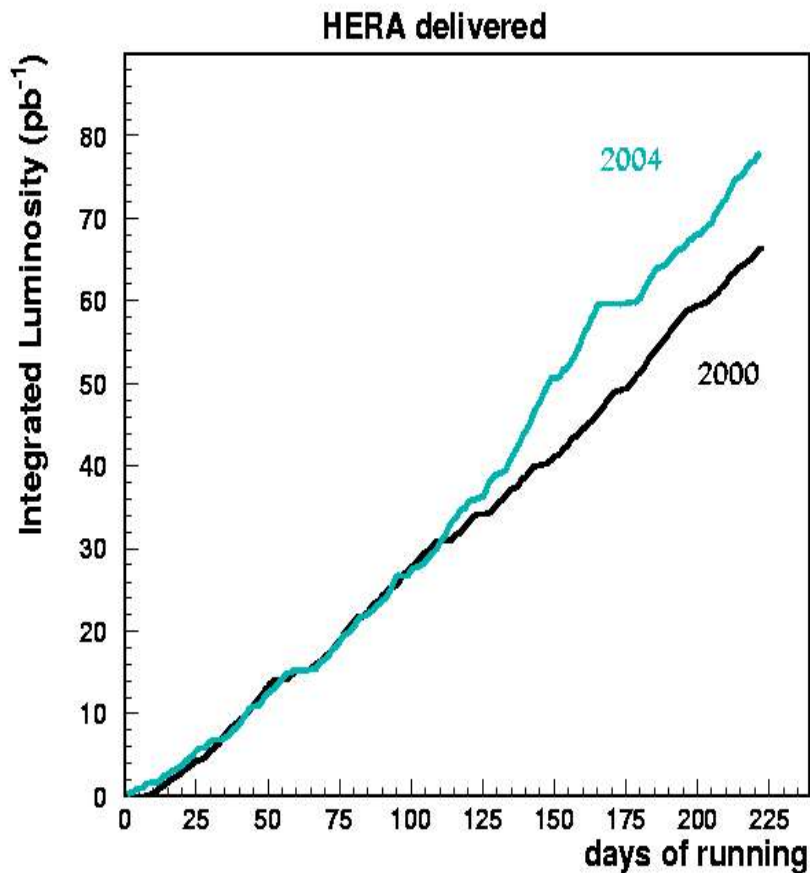


# ZEUS: Forward Tracking Detector



**Tracks followed in MVD, STT and FMUON  
 Reconstruction of the forward tracks, essential for the  
 quarkonia physics at low z ( $7^\circ < \theta < 22^\circ$ )**

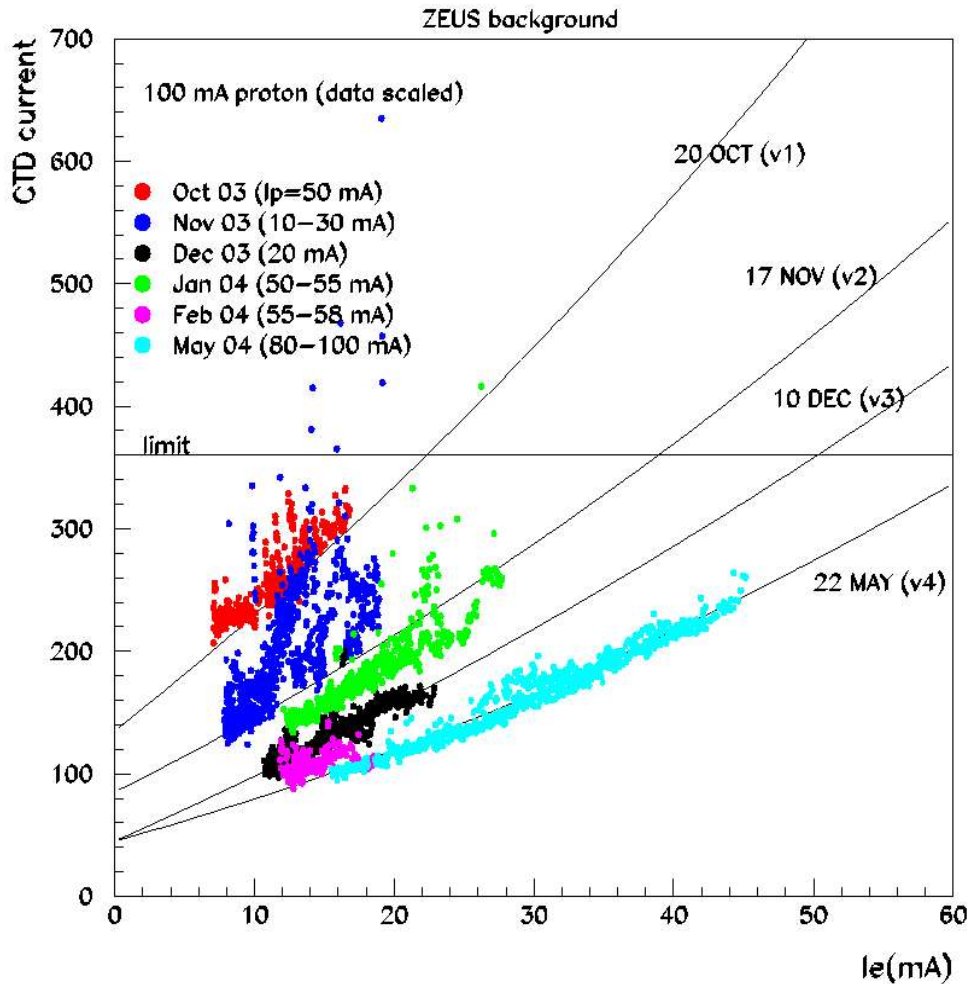
# News from HERA



- **Luminosity record:  $3.8 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  (2×pre-upgrade)**
- **Target :  $5 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**
- **Luminosity delivered from HERA per week:  $5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$**
- **Target:  $7 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  per week**



# Data taking 2003-2004

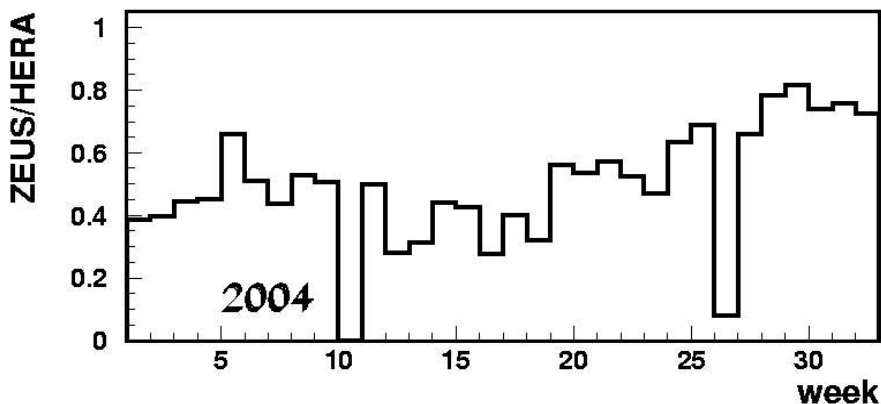
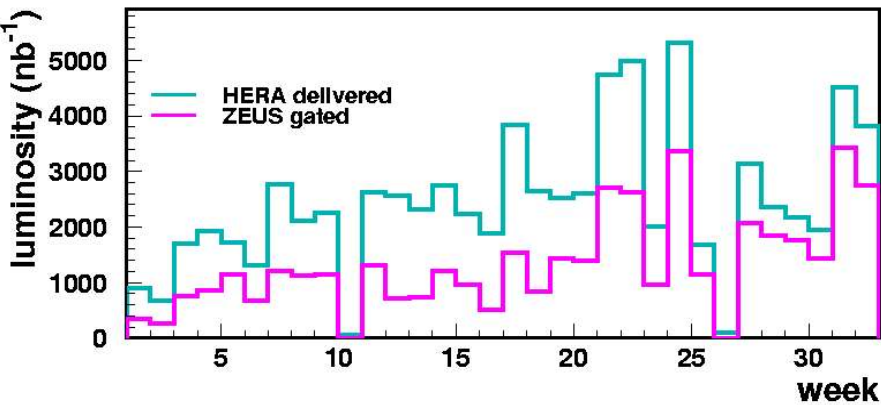


❄ **Problem of the high background finally solved !**

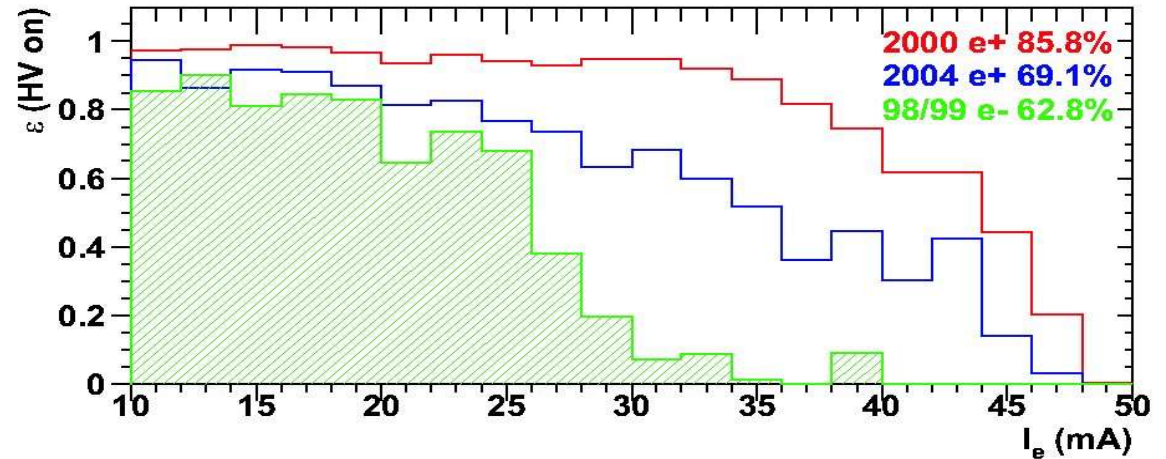
example from ZEUS



# Data taking 2003-2004

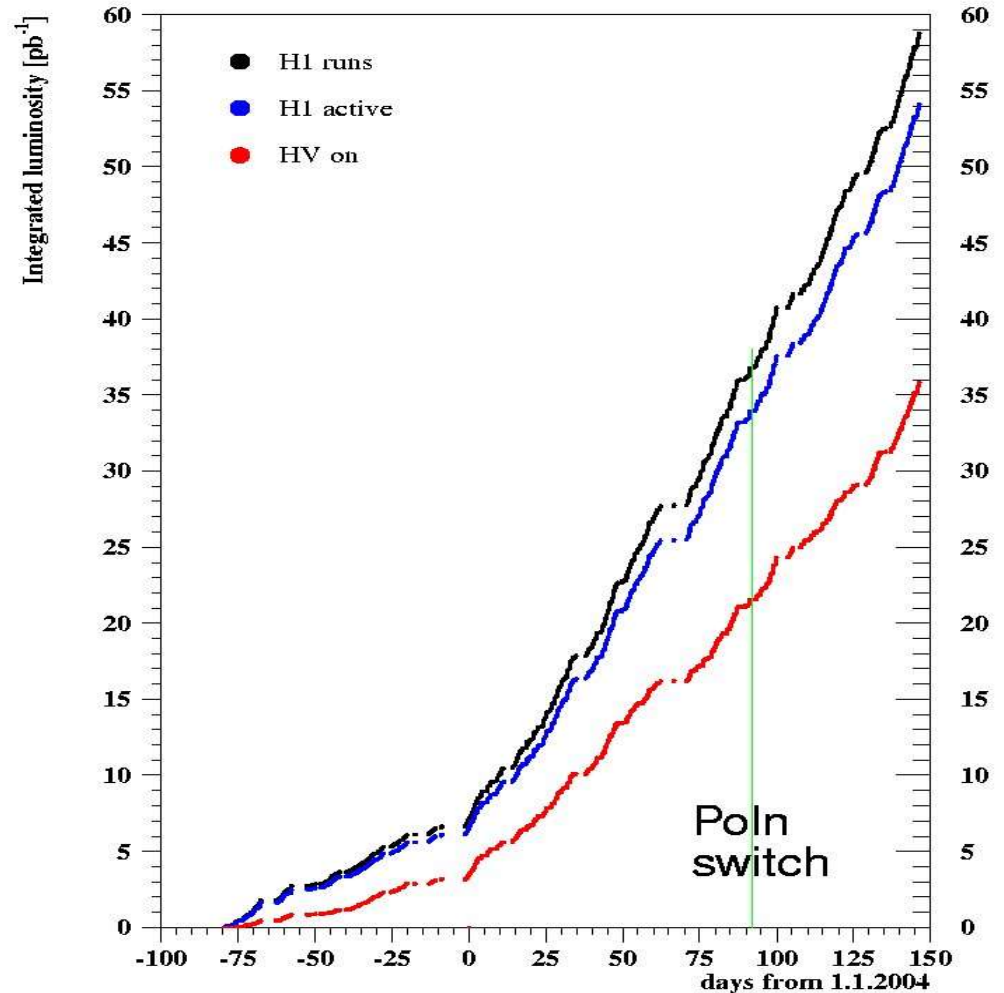
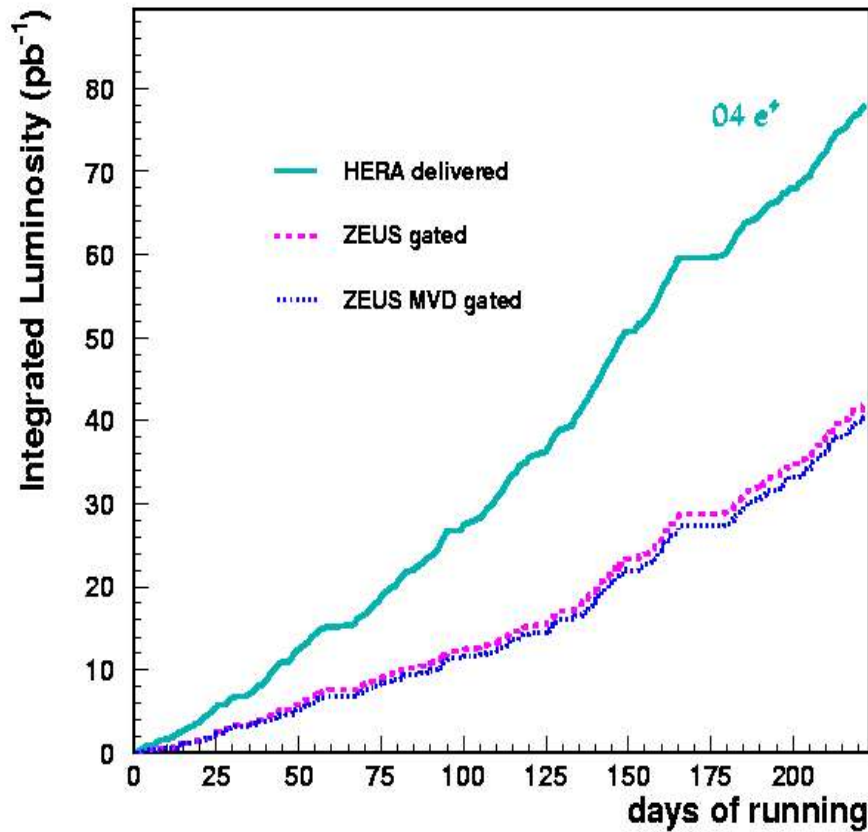


HV efficiency vs  $I_e$



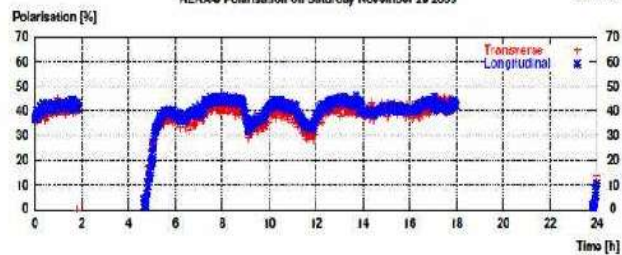
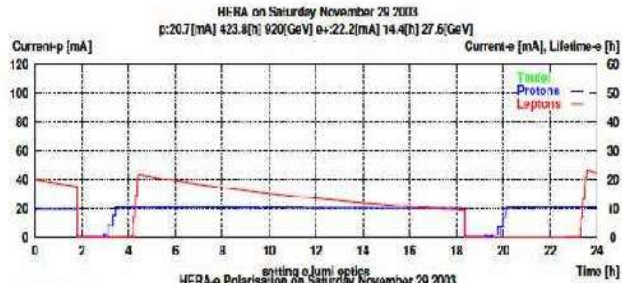
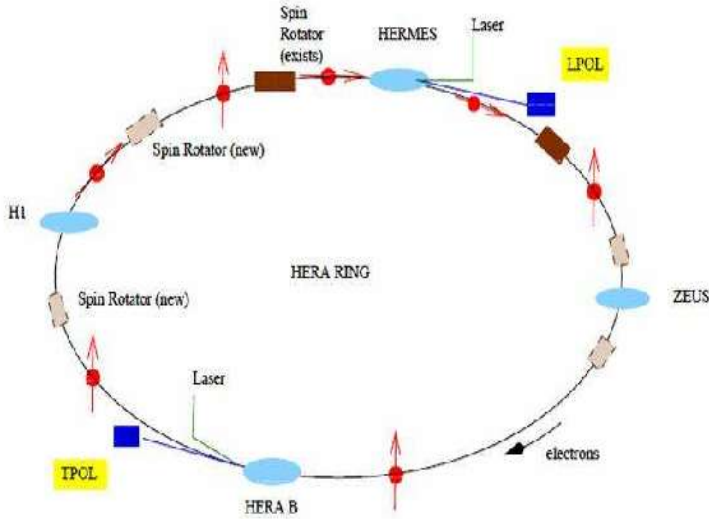
- **ZEUS data-taking efficiency  $\cong 80\%$  in the last period (as in HERA-I)**
- **also H1 data-taking efficiency is now reaching the level of 2000 HV-on efficiency**

# News from HERA

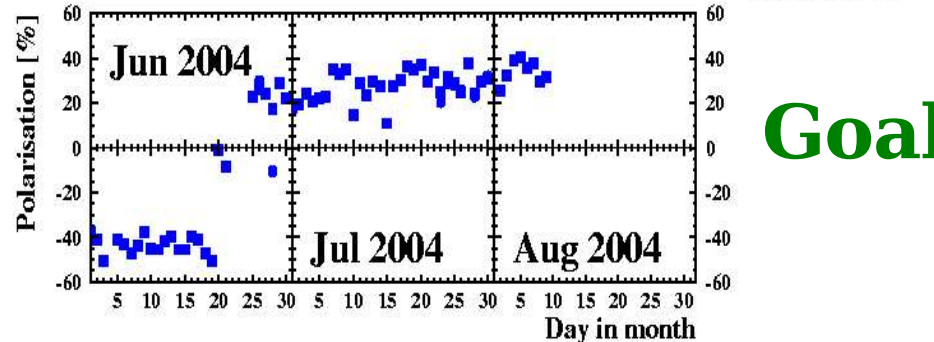
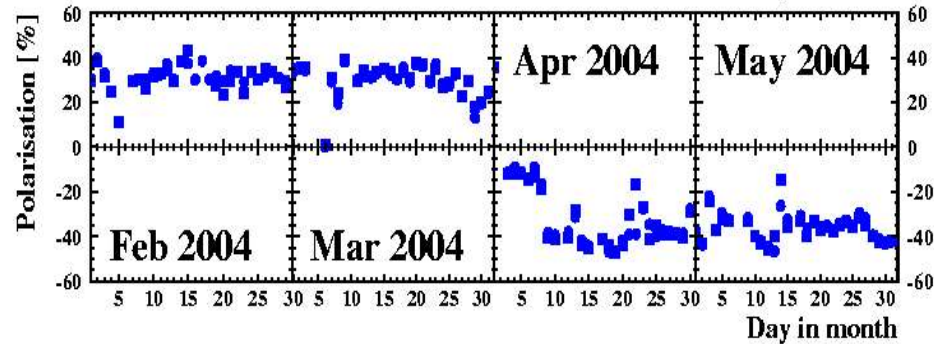
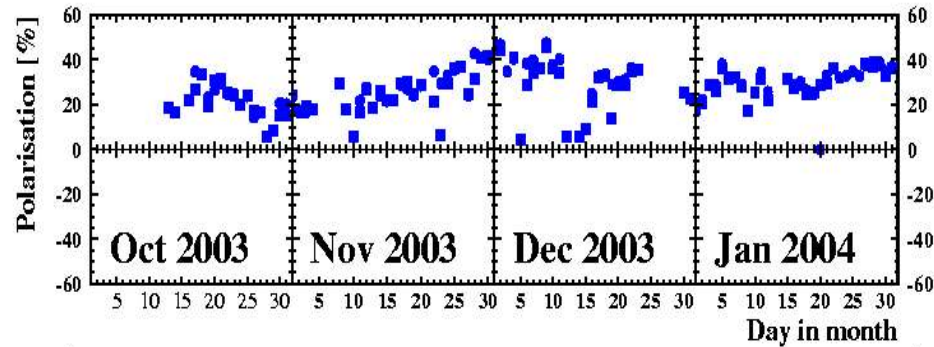


- ZEUS: 45 pb<sup>-1</sup> of integrated Luminosity from October 2003 to August 2004 (97% with MVD)
- H1: similar performances with HV on

# Polarization 2003-2004



Average HERA polarisation



Goal: 50%

# Scenario $\longrightarrow$ 2007

**Possible scenario of HERA delivered luminosity up to the middle of 2007:**

Scen	04	04	05	05	06	06	07	$e^+$	$e^-$	Sum
1	$e^+$ 70	$e^+$ 30	$e^+$ 170	$e^-$ 15	$e^-$ 150	$e^+$ 30	$e^+$ 230	$e^+$ 530	$e^-$ 165	695
2	$e^+$ 70	$e^+$ 30	$e^+$ 170	$e^-$ 15	$e^-$ 150	$e^-$ 45	$e^-$ 160	$e^+$ 270	$e^-$ 370	640
3	$e^+$ 70	$e^-$ 10	$e^-$ 110	$e^-$ 30	$e^-$ 150	$e^+$ 30	$e^+$ 230	$e^+$ 330	$e^-$ 300	630
4	$e^+$ 70	$e^+$ 30	$e^-$ 90	$e^-$ 30	$e^-$ 150	$e^+$ 30	$e^+$ 230	$e^+$ 360	$e^-$ 270	630

- ★ DESY directorate has chosen the scenario n.3
- ★ With equal luminosity for  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  (and divided equally in  $P = RH$  and  $P = LH$ )

# Physics prospects for Hera II

From the Chapter 5 of the Yellow Report:

- $J/\psi$  and  $\psi(2S)$  measurements can be improved and extended into new kinematical regions.
- Search for inelastic  $\chi_c$  photoproduction: powerful tool in order to discriminate between evaporation model and NRQCD. In fact evaporation model predicts a large universal cross section, similar to that at hadron colliders, for which of  $\sigma(\chi_c)/\sigma(J/\psi) \approx 0.5$ ; in NRQCD the ratio is a process dependent strongly suppressed:
 
$$\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow \chi_{cJ} X)/\sigma(\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi X) \approx (2J+1) \times 0.005.$$
- Search of the states  $\eta_c(1S)$ ,  $\eta_c(2S)$ ,  $h_c(1P)$ : important from the theoretical point of view, but difficult to find from the experimental side.



# Physics prospects for Hera II

From the Chapter 5 of the Yellow Report:

- Search for the process:  $\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + \gamma + X$  : for  $z \geq 0.5$  the process proceeds only as colour octet process, at low  $z$  both color octet and color singlet contribute. Very low cross-section and large background from  $\pi^0$ ,  $\eta$  decays.
- Study of the inelastic photoproduction of bottonium states for the first time. Theoretical predictions on a safer ground respect to the  $J/\psi$ ...but bottonium cross section 2 order of magnitude lower than charmonium.

# Summary

- ZEUS is completing two papers about inelastic  $J/\psi$  using HERA-I data (see prel. results at EPS03).
- H1 and ZEUS detectors have improved performances respect to HERA-I period due to new detectors, new trigger tools and offline algorithms.
- The major part of these upgrades are devoted to heavy quark physics.
- HERA-II, after a bad period, seems to have reached a stable beams operation and has started to give luminosity near to the upgrade design ...
- ... so we hope !!!

# Backup slides

# News from the Zeus Detector

- New microvertex detector (MVD): →  
better tracking
- New forward tracking detector (STT): →  
higher angular acceptance (quarkonia at low  $z$ )
- The BAC detector has now the possibility of triggering: →  
higher angular acceptance (quarkonia at low  $z$ ),  
higher muon efficiency
- Improved offline muon finder: →  
higher muon efficiency
- In general, good performances of the old detectors:  
CAL, CTD, Barrel and Rear muon Chambers.