

PDFs from H1 at HERA

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Kinematic Reach at HERA and the LHC

NC and CC at HERA I and HERA II

NLO QCD fits

Gluon and strong coupling α_s

Charm & beauty & jets

F_L

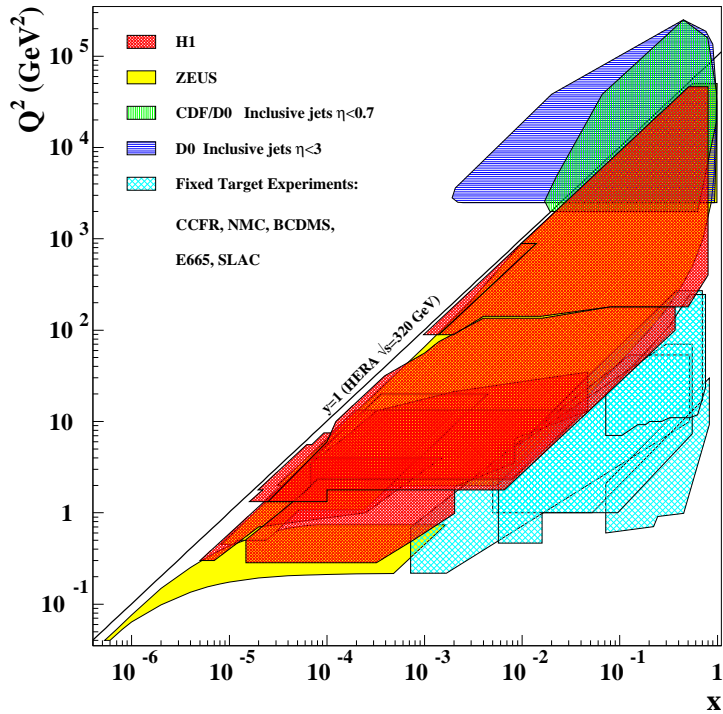
PDFs, extrapolation to the LHC

Prospects for large x

If eD : $x(\bar{d} - \bar{u})$, d_v/u_v

Conclusion

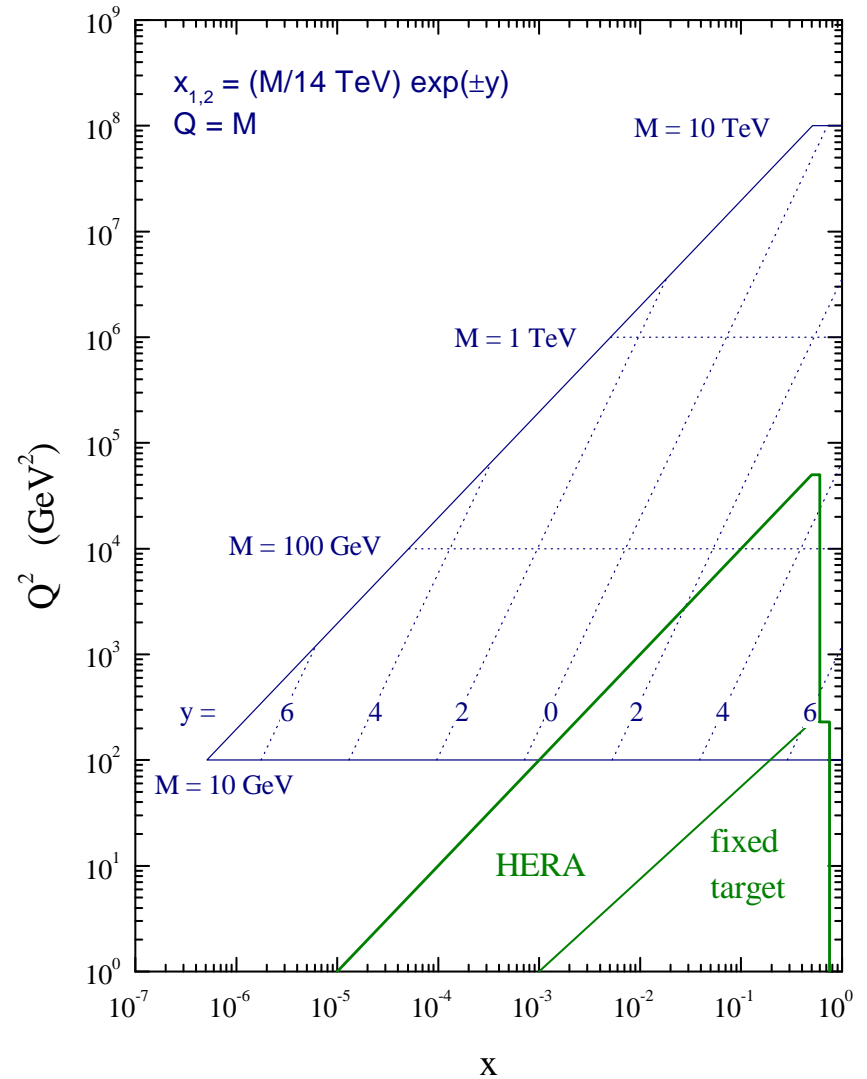
Kinematic Reach at HERA and the LHC



$Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ QCD evolution
 $x \rightarrow 0$ saturation (?)
 $y \rightarrow 1$ sensitivity to F_L

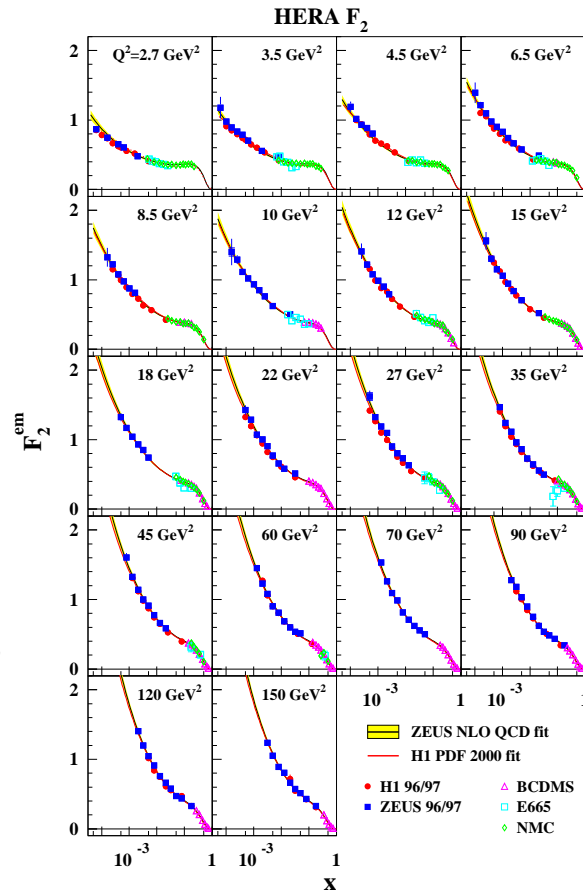
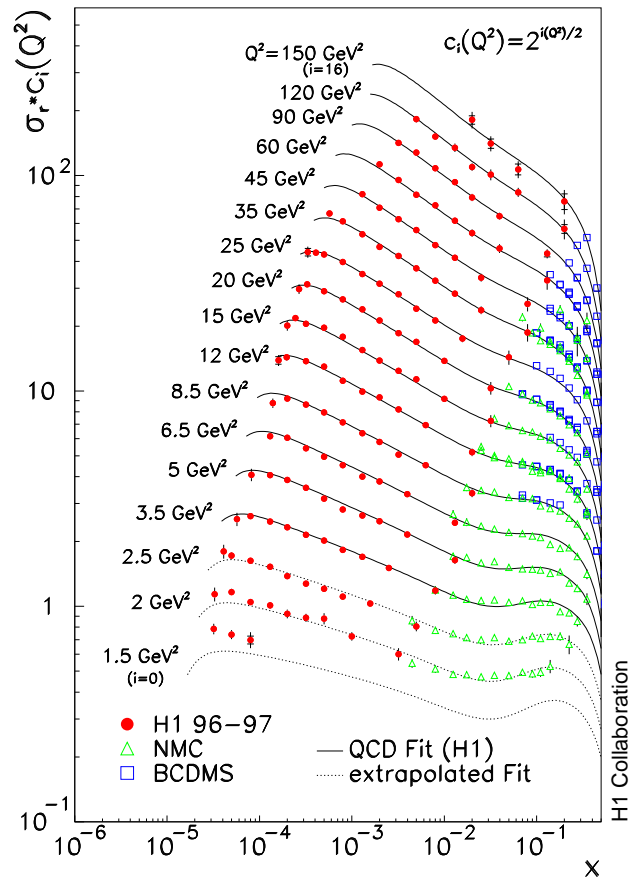
 $Q^2 \rightarrow s$ electroweak physics
 $x \rightarrow 1$ probe valence quarks

LHC parton kinematics

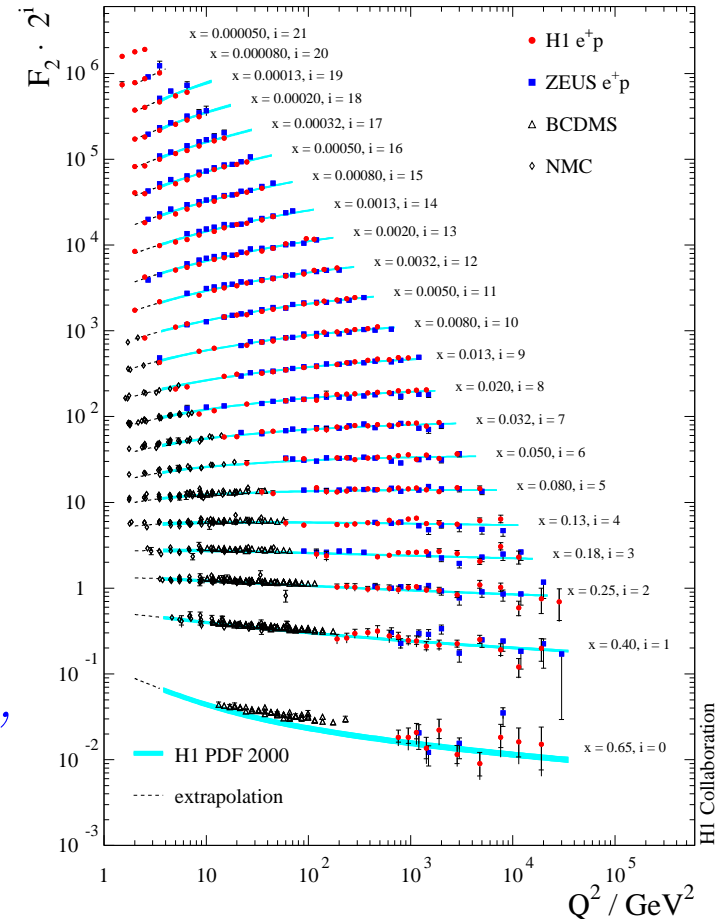


full HERA x range needed for LHC

Inclusive DIS Measurements at HERA I



precision data $\pm 2-3\%$
 5 decades in x
 5 decades in Q^2



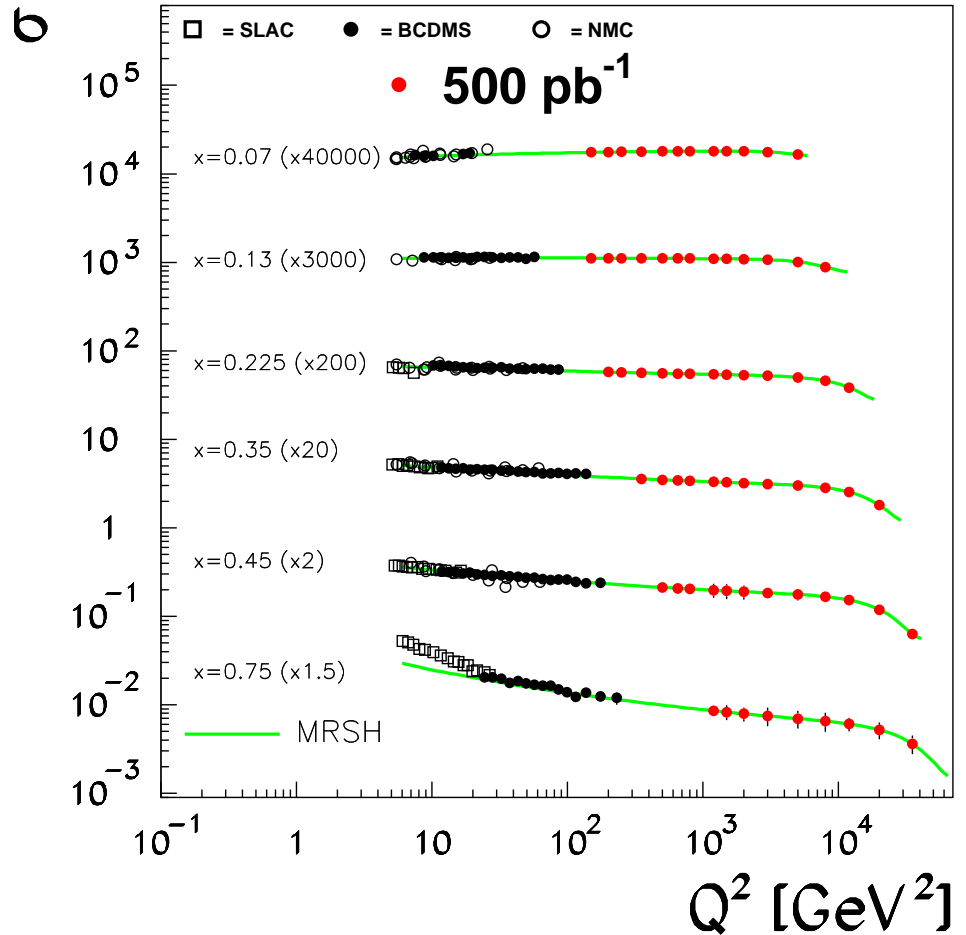
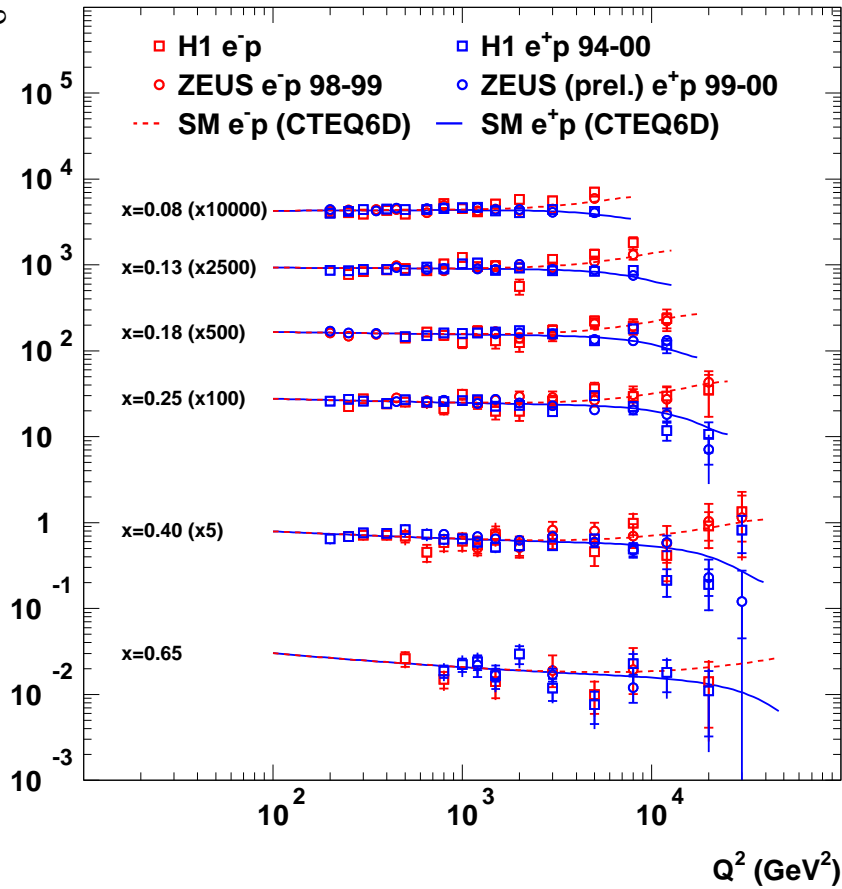
rich possibilities to test QCD, to determine pdfs,
 search for saturation effects, ...

still to come: bulk, svx, mb 1999/2000 ($Q^2 < 150 \text{ GeV}^2$)

Neutral Currents at Hera I and HERA II

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{NC}^{e^\pm p}(x, Q^2) \equiv \frac{1}{Y_+} \frac{Q^4 x}{2\pi\alpha^2} \frac{d^2\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}}{dx dQ^2} = \tilde{F}_2(x, Q^2) \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} x \tilde{F}_3(x, Q^2) - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} \tilde{F}_L(x, Q^2)$$

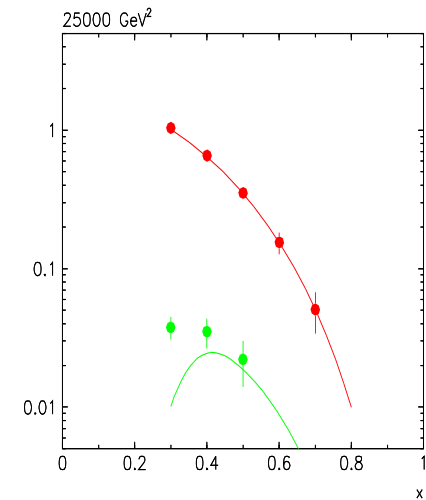
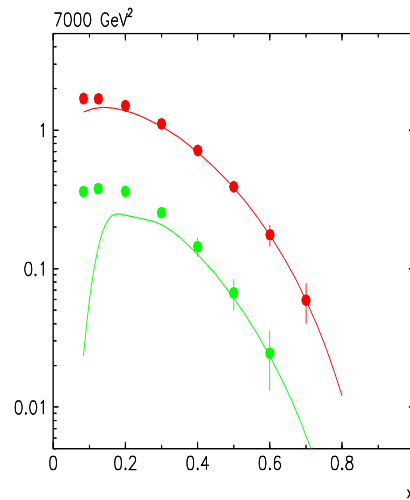
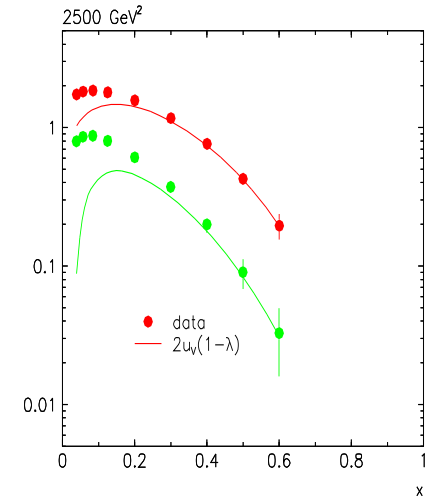
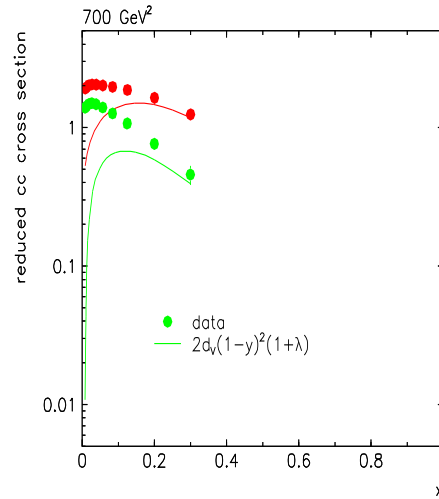
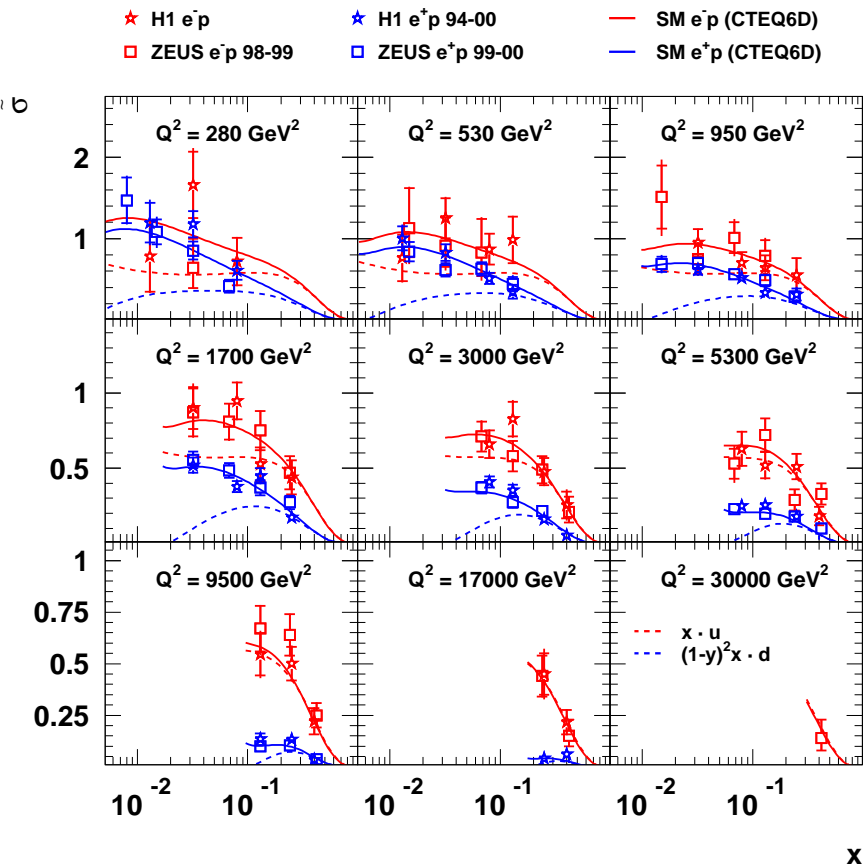
HERA Neutral Current at high x



Charged Currents at Hera I and HERA II

in leading order (LO): $\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}(e^+p) = x [(\bar{u} + \bar{c}) + (1-y)^2(d + s)] \simeq (1-y)^2 x d_v$ for $x \rightarrow 1$
 $\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}(e^-p) = x [(u + c) + (1-y)^2(\bar{d} + \bar{s})] \simeq x u_v$

HERA Charged Current



e^+ 250pb^{-1} , $\lambda = 0.2$ e^- 250pb^{-1} , $\lambda = -0.5$

The HERA NLO DGLAP QCD Fits

$xg & \alpha_s$ Fit of H1

$\overline{\text{MS}}$, massive, $F_2 = F_2^{n_f=3} + F_2^{c\bar{c}}$ (NLO BGF)

only ep H1 and μp BCDMS ($y_\mu > 0.3$)

$xg, V \approx \frac{9}{4}u_v - \frac{3}{2}d_v, A \approx \bar{u} - \frac{1}{4}(u_v - 2d_v)$

$xP = a_p x^{b_p} (1-x)^{c_p} [1 + d_p \sqrt{x} + e_p x]$

$Q_o^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2, 3.5 \leq Q^2 \leq 3000 \text{ GeV}^2$

momentum sum rule, $\int_0^1 V dx \approx 3$

H1 PDF 2000

$\overline{\text{MS}}$, massless, H1 data only (NC/CC), $xu_v = x(U - \bar{U}), xd_v = x(D - \bar{D})$

$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} [1 + D_g x], x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}}, x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}$

$xU(x) = A_U x^{B_U} (1-x)^{C_U} [1 + D_U x + F_U x^3], xD(x) = A_D x^{B_D} (1-x)^{C_D} [1 + D_D x]$

$B_U = B_D = B_{\bar{U}} = B_{\bar{D}}, A_{\bar{U}} = A_{\bar{D}}(1 - f_s)/(1 - f_c)$ i.e. $\bar{d}/\bar{u} \rightarrow 1$ as $x \rightarrow 0$

$Q_o^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2, Q^2 \geq 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2, \text{ mom. sum rule, } \int_0^1 (u_v + d_v) dx = 3$

ZEUS Global Fit

$\overline{\text{MS}}$, VFNS (Thorne, Roberts)

ZEUS, NMC, E665, BCDMS, CCFR

$xg, xu_v, xd_v, xS, x\Delta$ (norm)

$xP = a_p x^{b_p} (1-x)^{c_p} [1 + e_p x]$

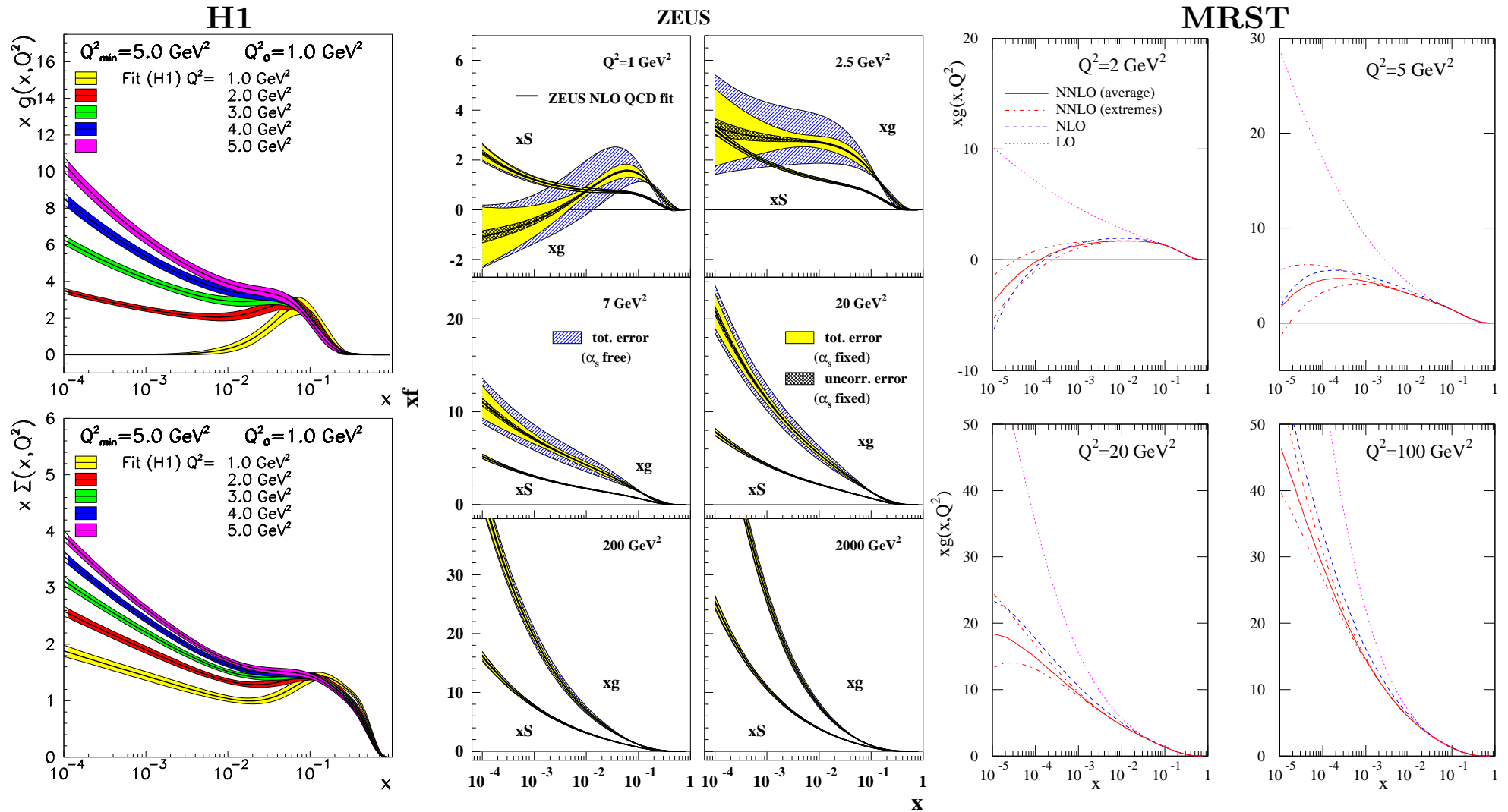
$Q_o^2 = 7 \text{ GeV}^2, 2.5 \leq Q^2 \leq 30000 \text{ GeV}^2$

mom. sum rule, $\int_0^1 (u_v + d_v) dx = 3$

shape of $x\Delta = x(\bar{d} - \bar{u})$ from MRST

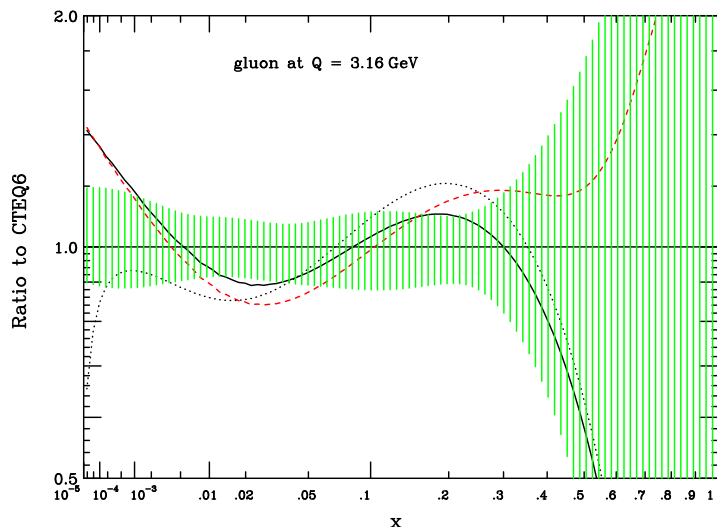
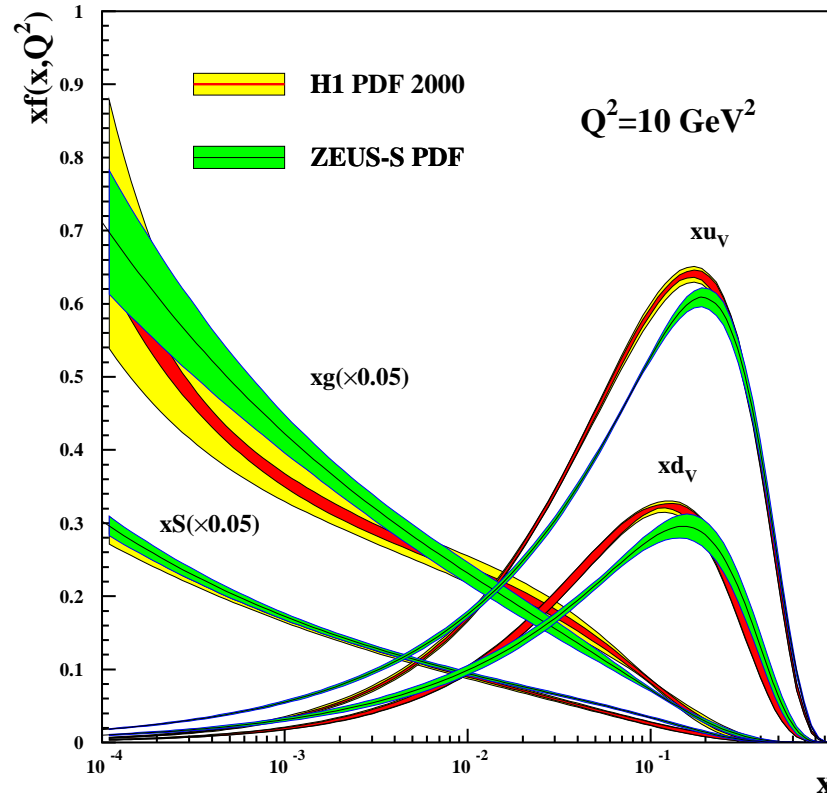
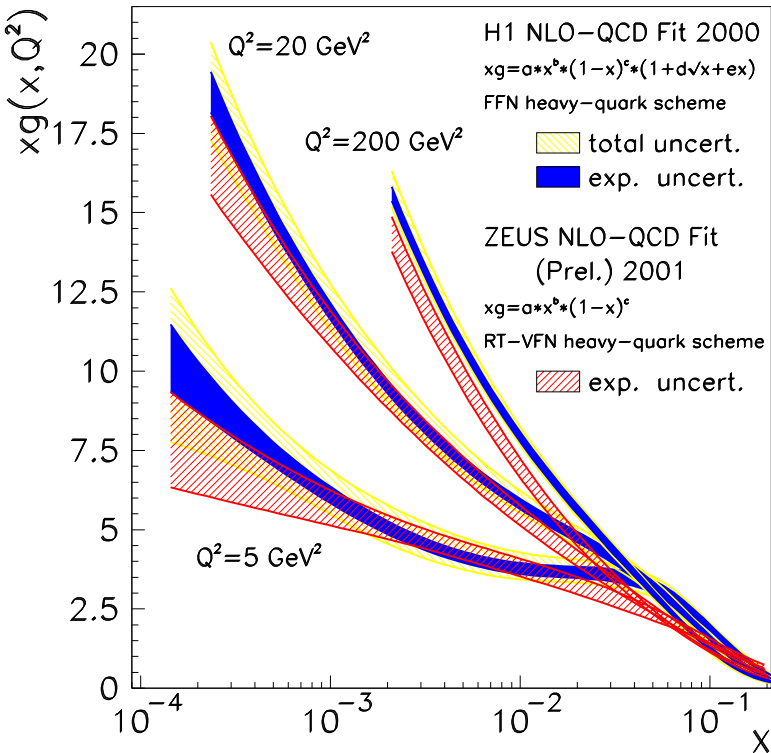
$b_{u_v} = b_{d_v} = 0.5$

Gluon and Sea



- rise of the sea (driven by gluon) towards low x
- rise of gluon towards low x for $Q^2 > 2 - 3 \text{ GeV}^2$ - similar to F_2 , $(\partial F_2 / \partial \ln Q^2)_x$
- flat or even negative gluon at smallest Q^2

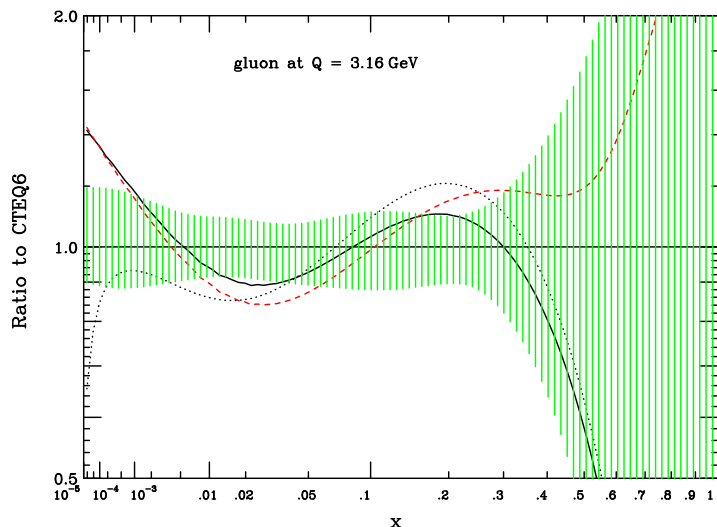
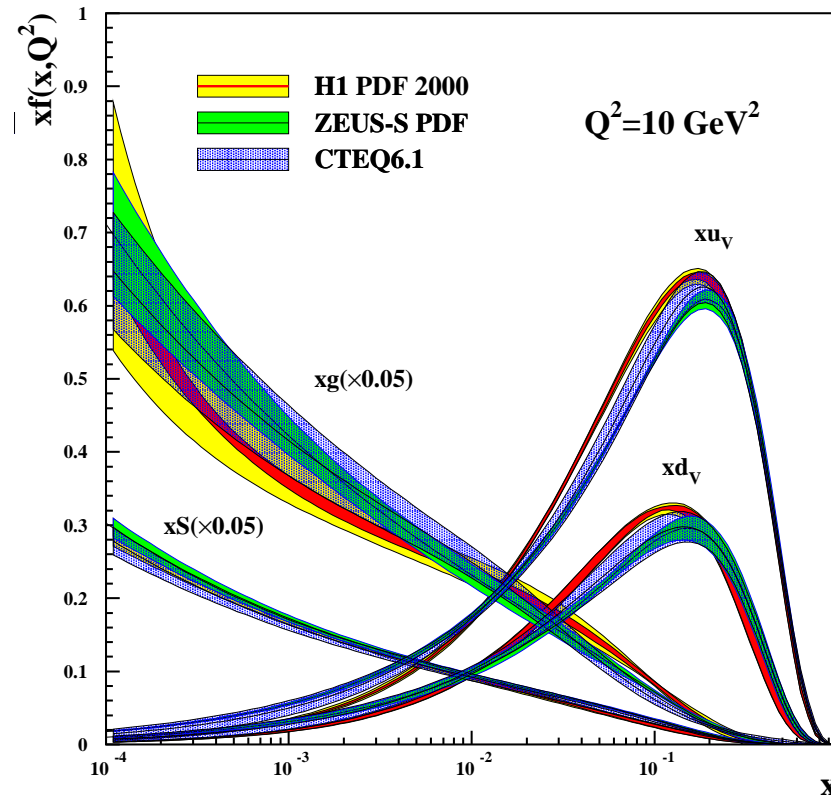
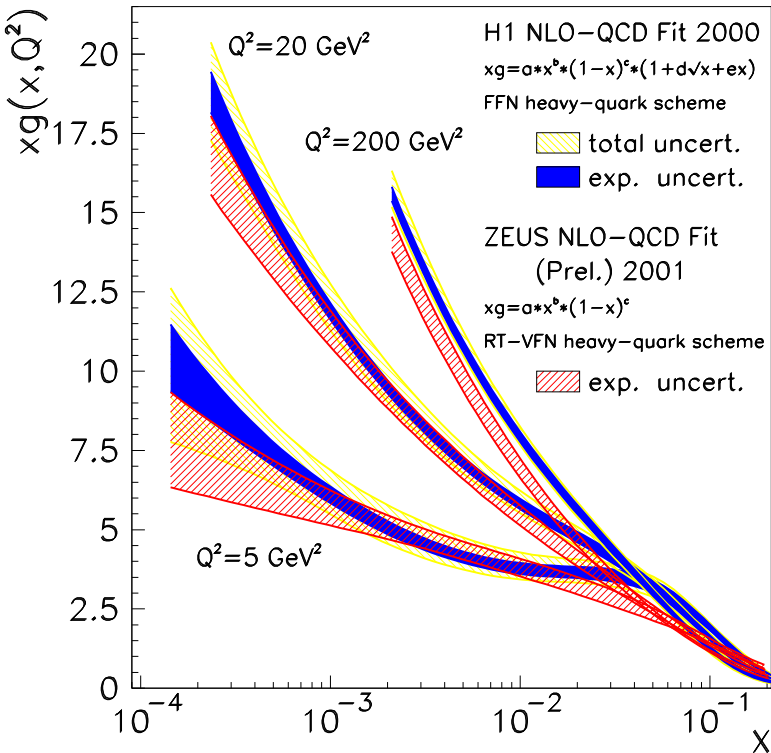
Gluon



Remaining uncertainties of PDFs:

- *different assumptions*
- *parametric forms of PDFs*
- *missing pieces in theory*
- *consistency of data sets*

Gluon

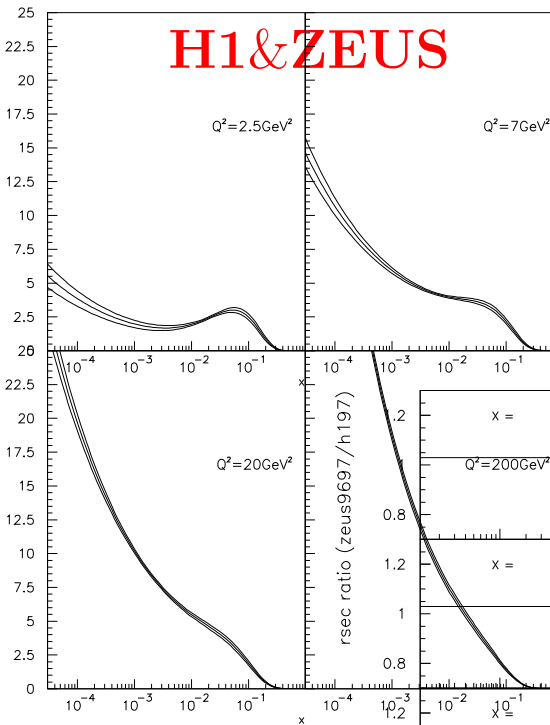
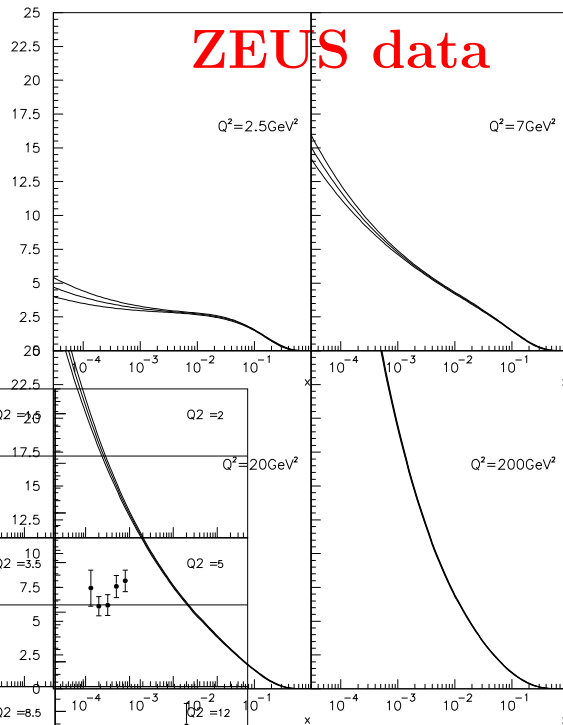


Remaining uncertainties of PDFs:

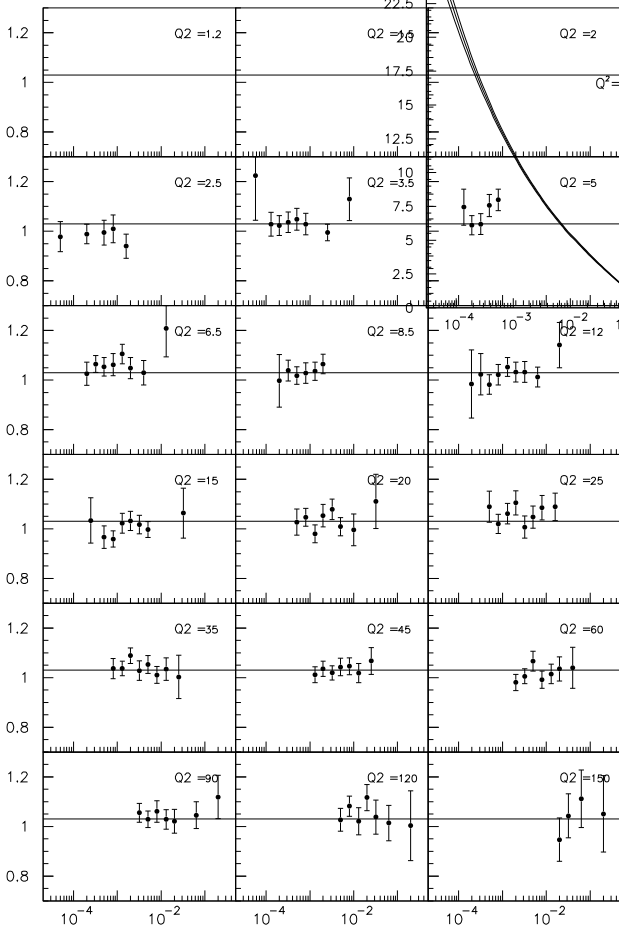
- *different assumptions*
- *parametric forms of PDFs*
- *missing pieces in theory*
- *consistency of data sets*

More about H1&ZEUS Data and Gluon

$xg(x) \rightarrow$

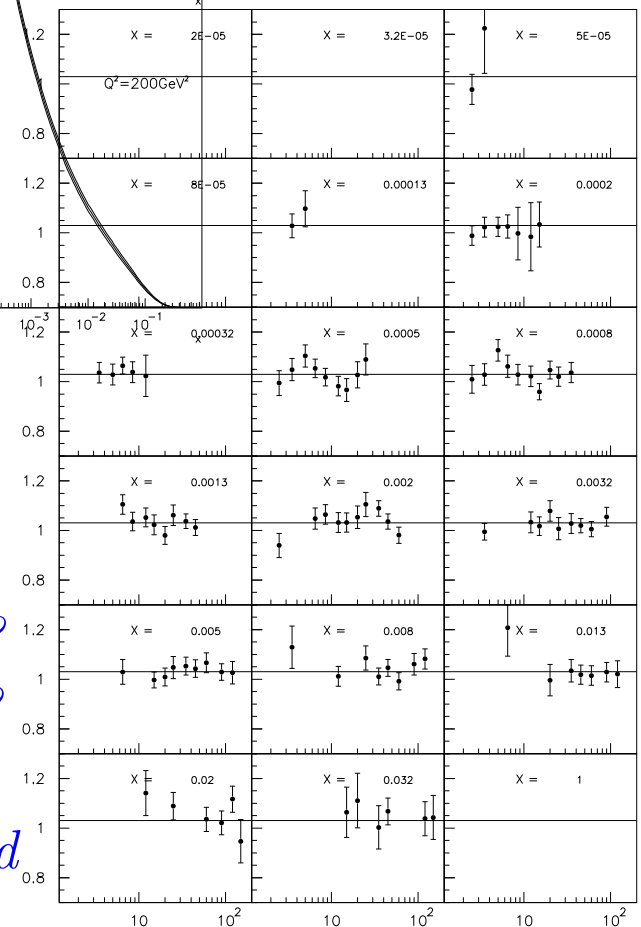


the same QCD fit procedure applied to H1, ZEUS data (A.Cooper-Sarkar)

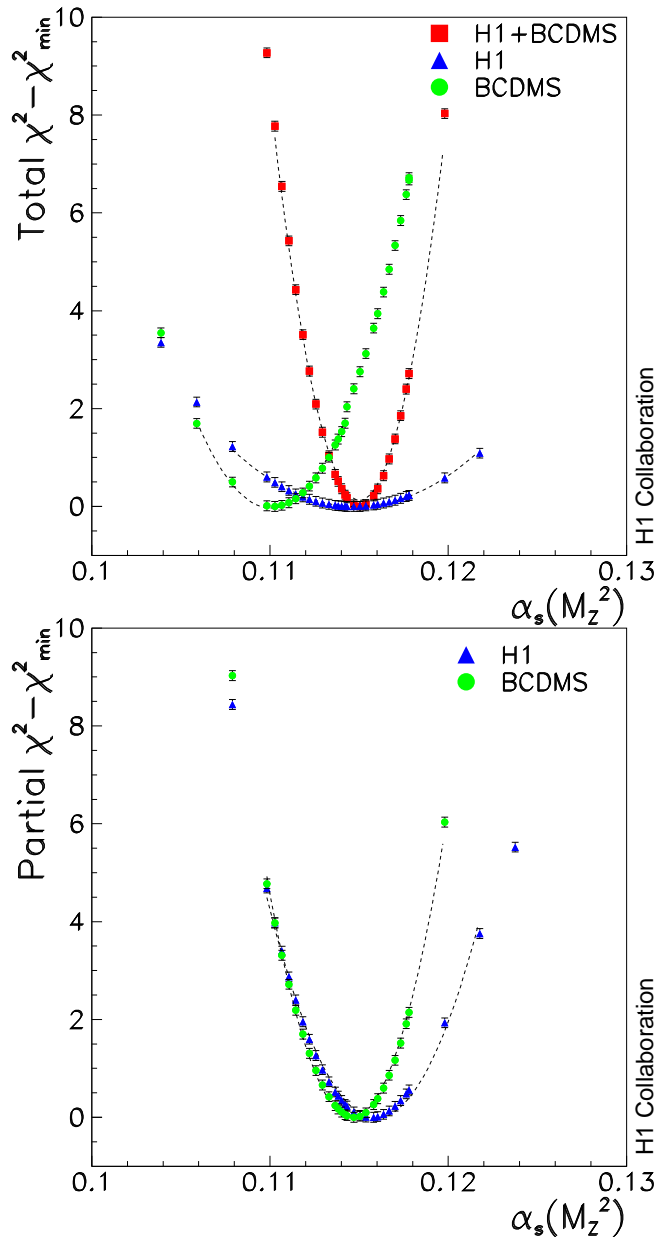


$\leftarrow F_2(\text{ZEUS}/\text{H1}) \rightarrow$

- data look very consistent
- gluon shows difference, why?
- sensitive to small features ?
- even more precision ?
- further investigations needed

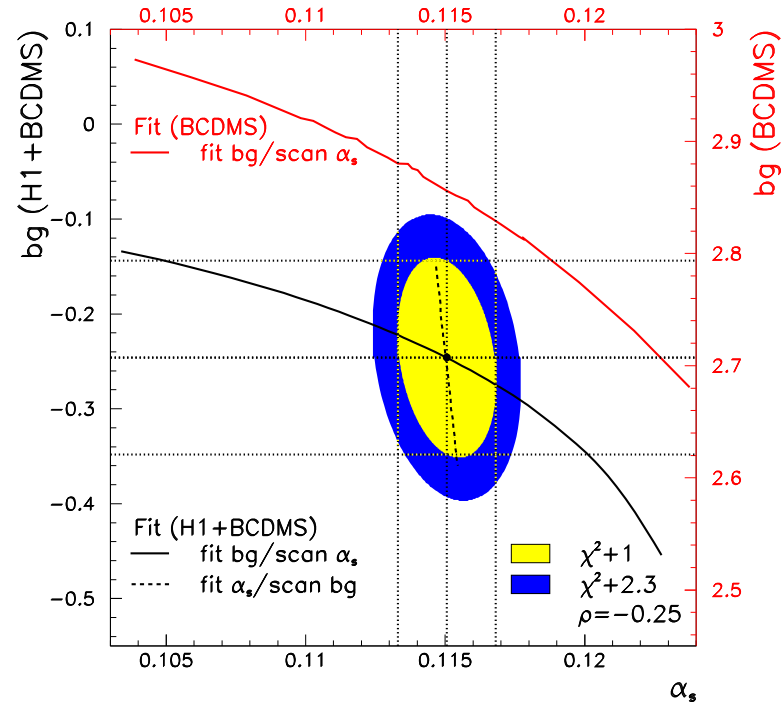


Two Remarks about xg & α_s Fit of H1



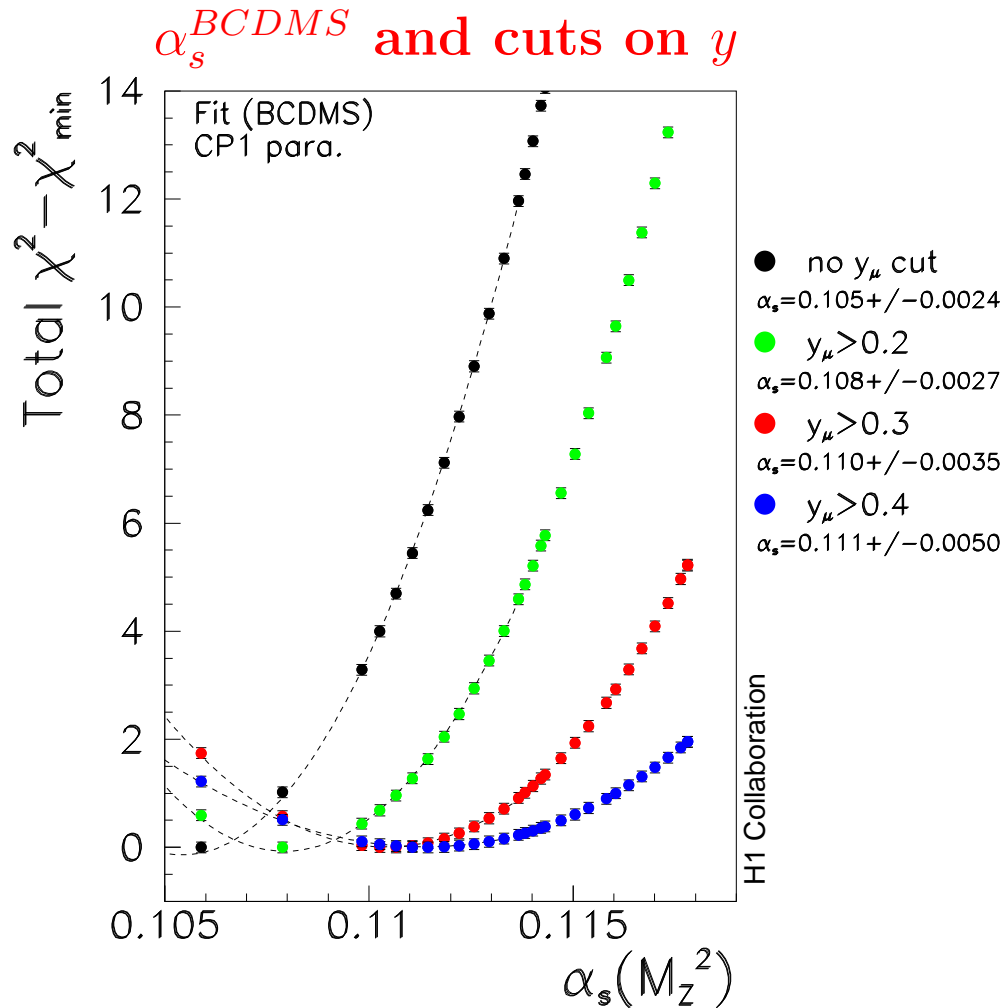
H1, BCDMS, H1+BCDMS fits

- $H1$ pins down gluon at low x , $xg(x) \propto x^{b_g}$ and shifts $\alpha_s(BCDMS) = 0.110 \rightarrow 0.115$

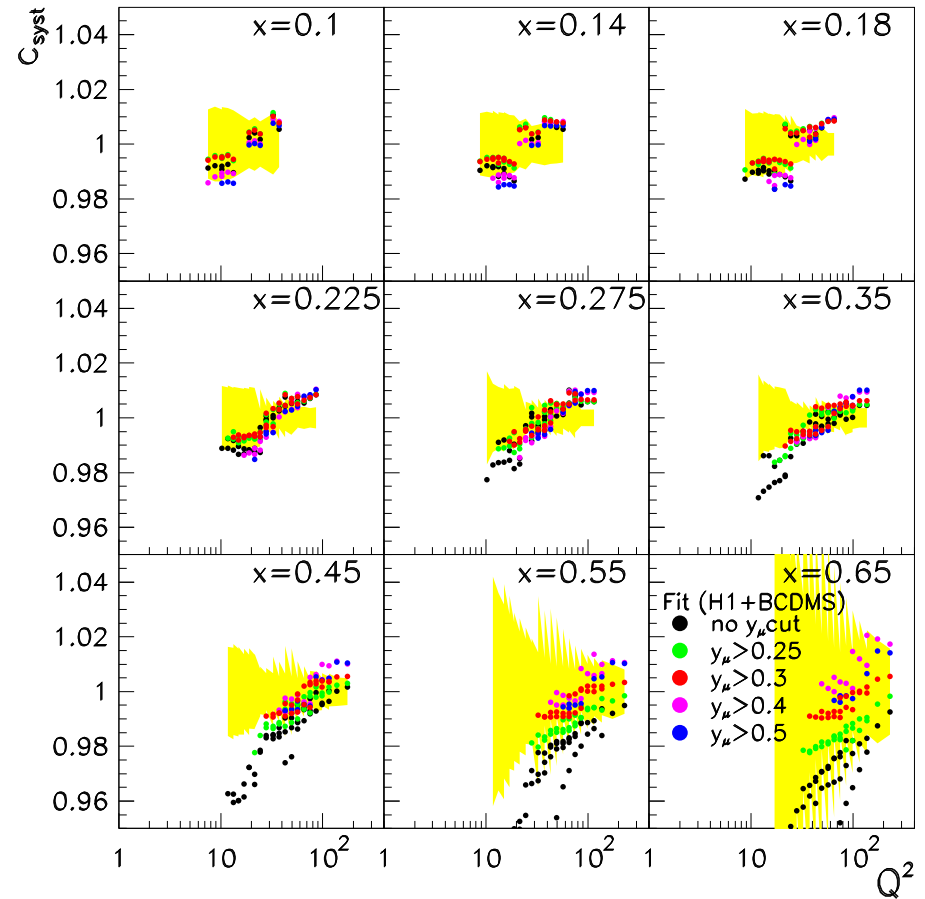


- $H1$ and $BCDMS$ data are fully consistent after cut $y_{BCDMS} > 0.3$ (see next slide \rightarrow)

Treatment of the BCDMS Data



Shifts imposed by QCD fits



- α_s^{BCDMS} strongly y dependent
- large systematics at low y (large x)
- shifts are larger than systematics at lowest y \rightarrow apply cut $y > 0.3$

$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ in the HERA NLO QCD Fits

$xg \& \alpha_s$ fit of H1

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1150 \pm 0.0017(\text{exp})_{-0.0005}^{+0.0009}(\text{model}) \pm 0.005(\text{theory})$$

ZEUS fit

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1166 \pm 0.0008(\text{uncor}) \pm 0.0032(\text{cor}) \pm 0.0036(\text{norm}) \pm 0.0018(\text{model}) \pm 0.004(\text{theory})$$

variation of m_r^2, m_f^2 by factor of 2

	$m_r^2 = 0.25$	$m_r^2 = 1$	$m_r^2 = 4$
$m_f^2 = 0.25$	-0.0038	-0.0001	+0.0043
$m_f^2 = 1$	-0.0055	--	+0.0047
$m_f^2 = 4$	--	+0.0005	+0.0063

- *Experimental error (H1) is excellent (about 2%)*
- *Theory error (NLO) is by far dominating*

*Variation factors (4 or 2) are arbitrary
Large χ^2 variations if ren. scale is varied (+20 units)*

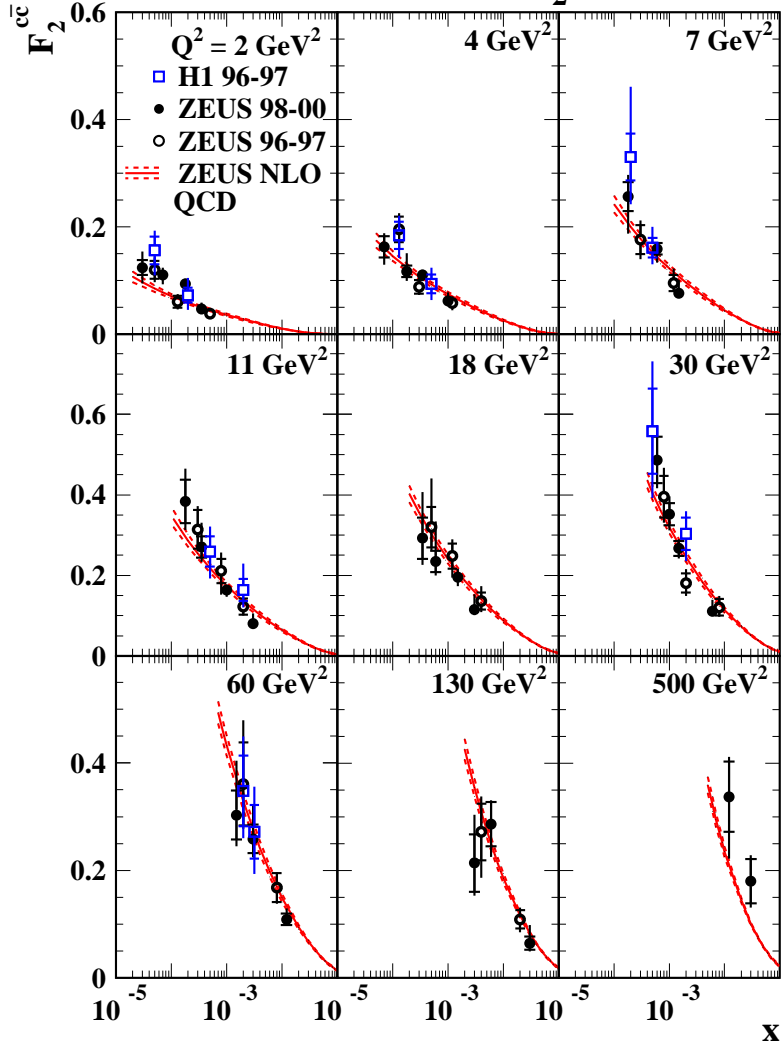
→ reduction of the theory error in NNLO by a factor of ≈ 3 :

Alekhin NLO $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1171 \pm 0.0015(\text{exp}) \pm 0.0033(\text{theory})$

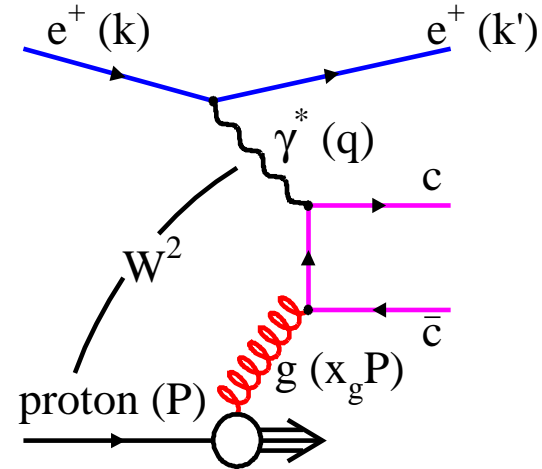
Alekhin NNLO $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1143 \pm 0.0014(\text{exp}) \pm 0.0013(\text{theory})$

Gluon and Open Charm Production

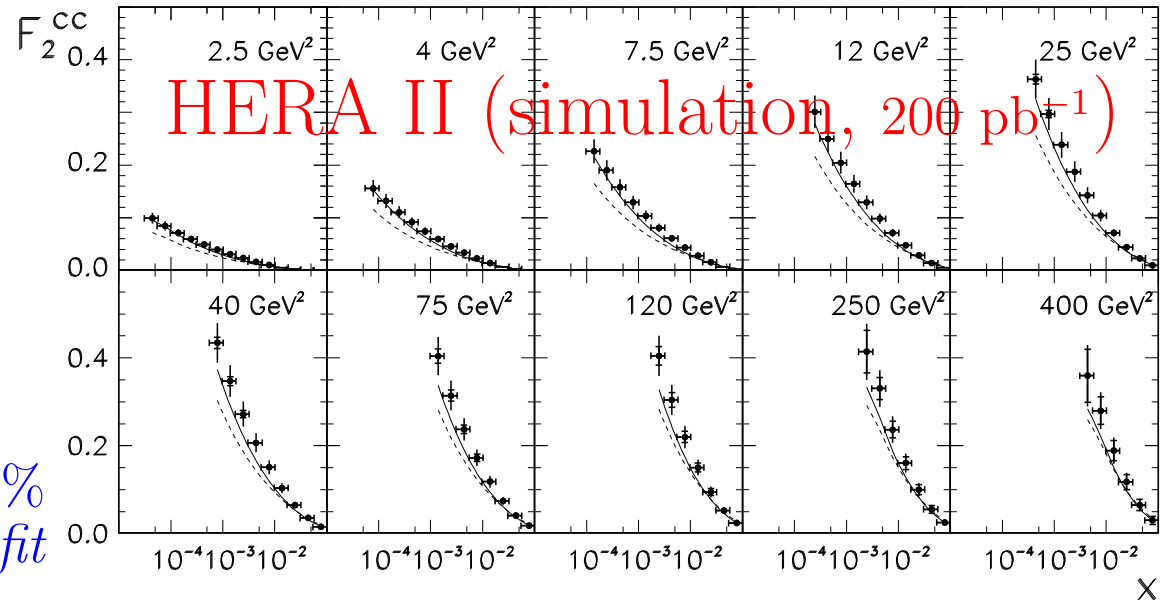
HERA $F_2^{c\bar{c}}$



Boson Gluon Fusion (BGF)

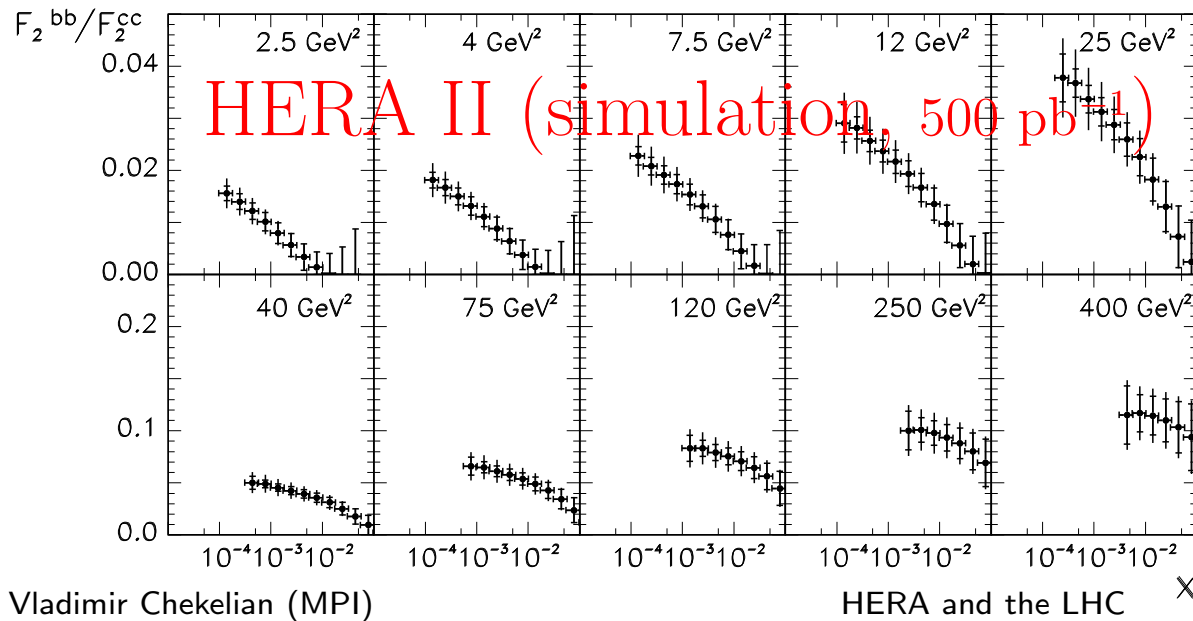
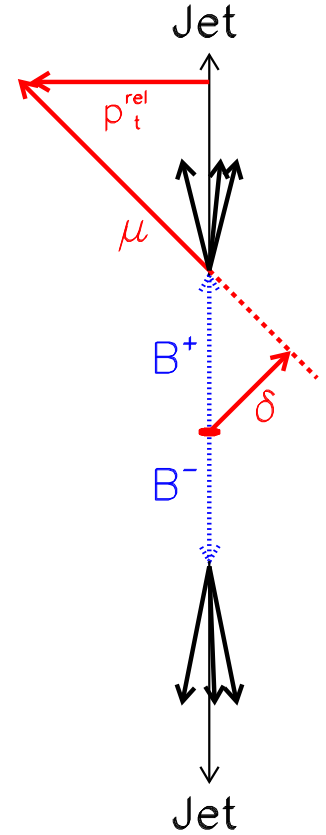
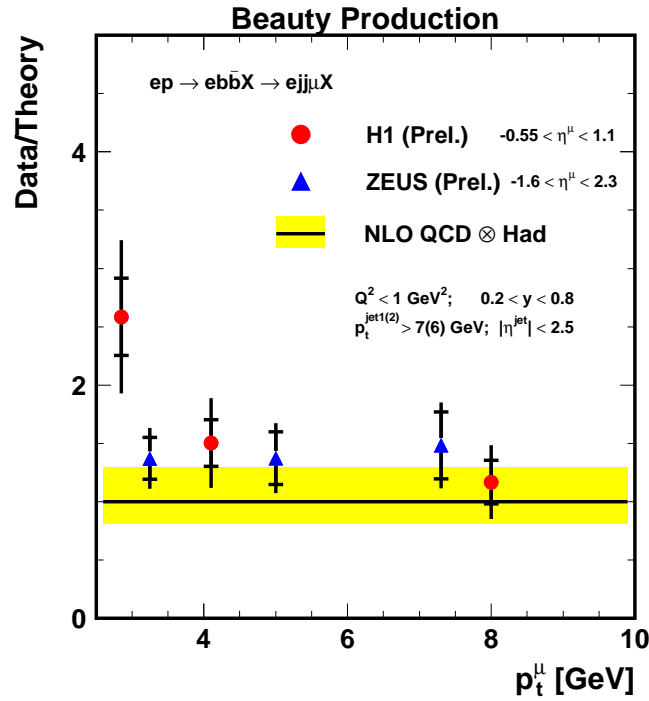
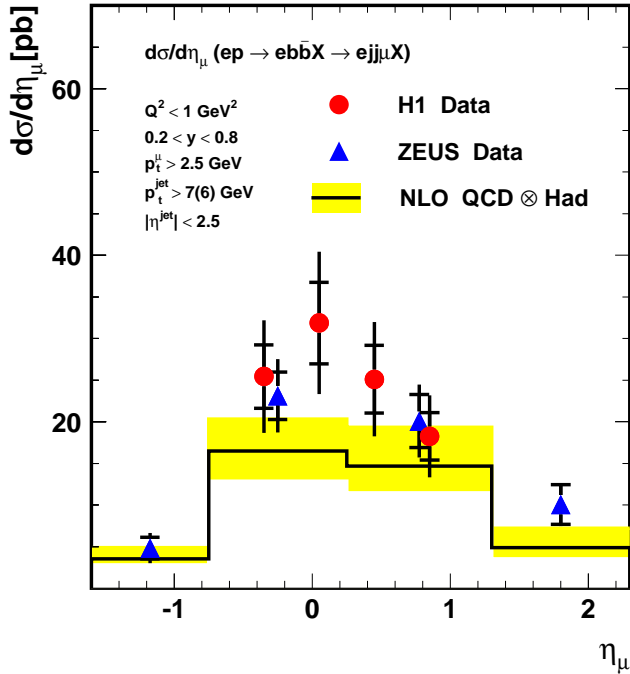


$$D^* \rightarrow D^0 \pi_{slow} \rightarrow K \pi \pi_{slow}$$



- charm contribution up to 25 – 30%
- consistent with gluon from QCD fit

Gluon and Beauty production

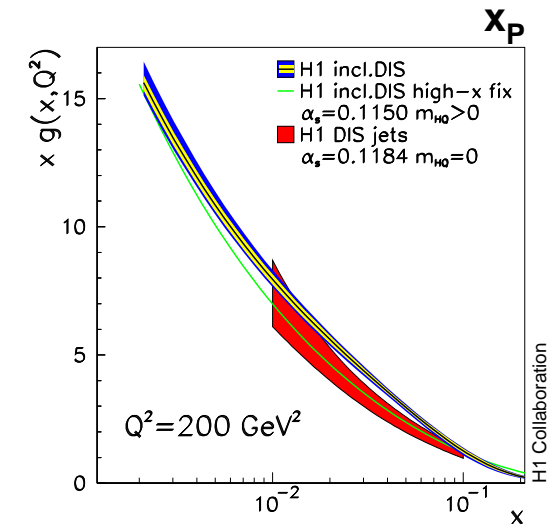
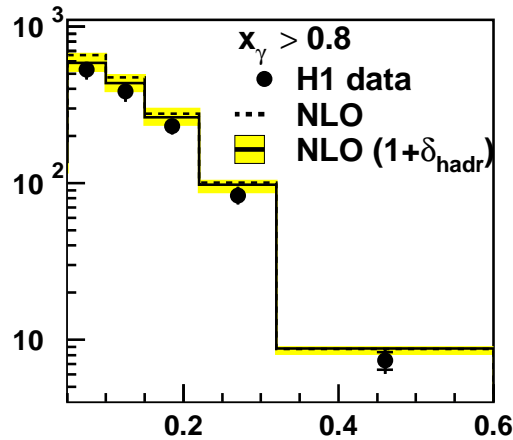
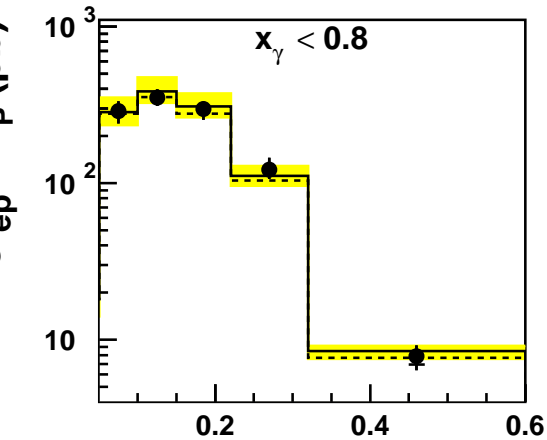
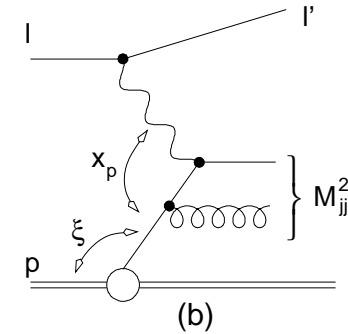
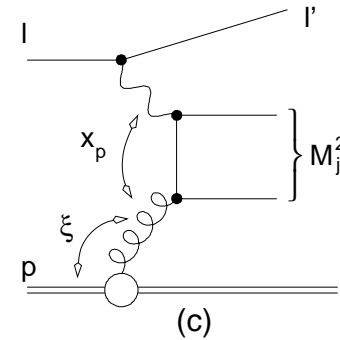


- *life time tags*
- *high statistics*
- *include into QCD fit ?*

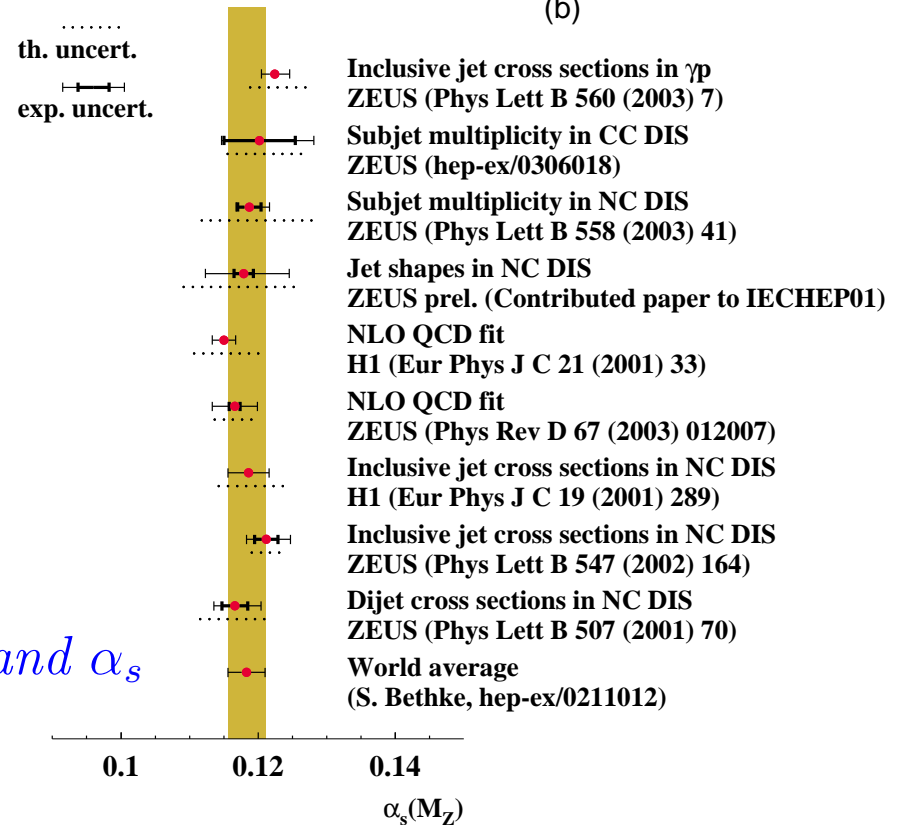
$xg&\alpha_s$ and Jets

BGF: similar to $c\bar{c}$

with $M_{jj} \gg M_{c\bar{c}}$



- directly related to gluon and α_s
- sensitivity to larger x
- include c, b , jets into common QCD fit with F_2



..... th. uncert.
 ——— exp. uncert.

Inclusive jet cross sections in γp
 ZEUS (Phys Lett B 560 (2003) 7)

Subject multiplicity in CC DIS
 ZEUS (hep-ex/0306018)

Subject multiplicity in NC DIS
 ZEUS (Phys Lett B 558 (2003) 41)

Jet shapes in NC DIS
 ZEUS prel. (Contributed paper to IECHEP01)

NLO QCD fit
 H1 (Eur Phys J C 21 (2001) 33)

NLO QCD fit
 ZEUS (Phys Rev D 67 (2003) 012007)

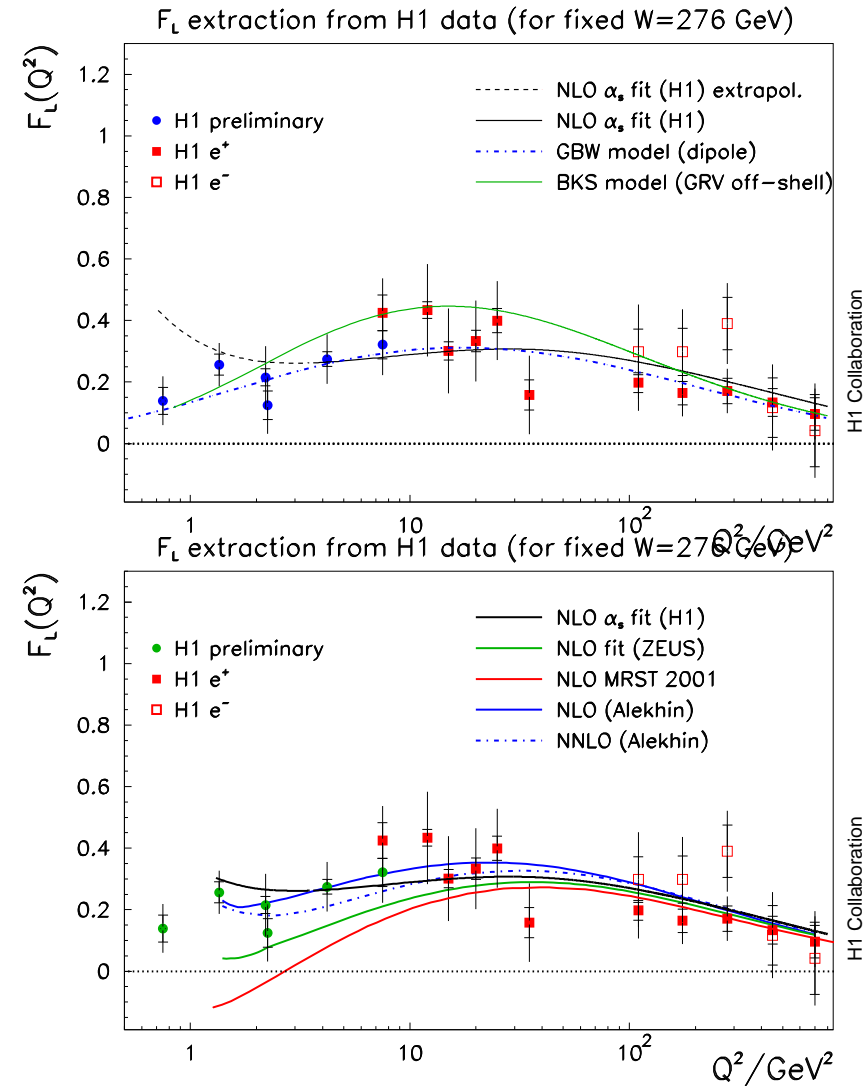
Inclusive jet cross sections in NC DIS
 H1 (Eur Phys J C 19 (2001) 289)

Inclusive jet cross sections in NC DIS
 ZEUS (Phys Lett B 547 (2002) 164)

Dijet cross sections in NC DIS
 ZEUS (Phys Lett B 507 (2001) 70)

World average
 (S. Bethke, hep-ex/0211012)

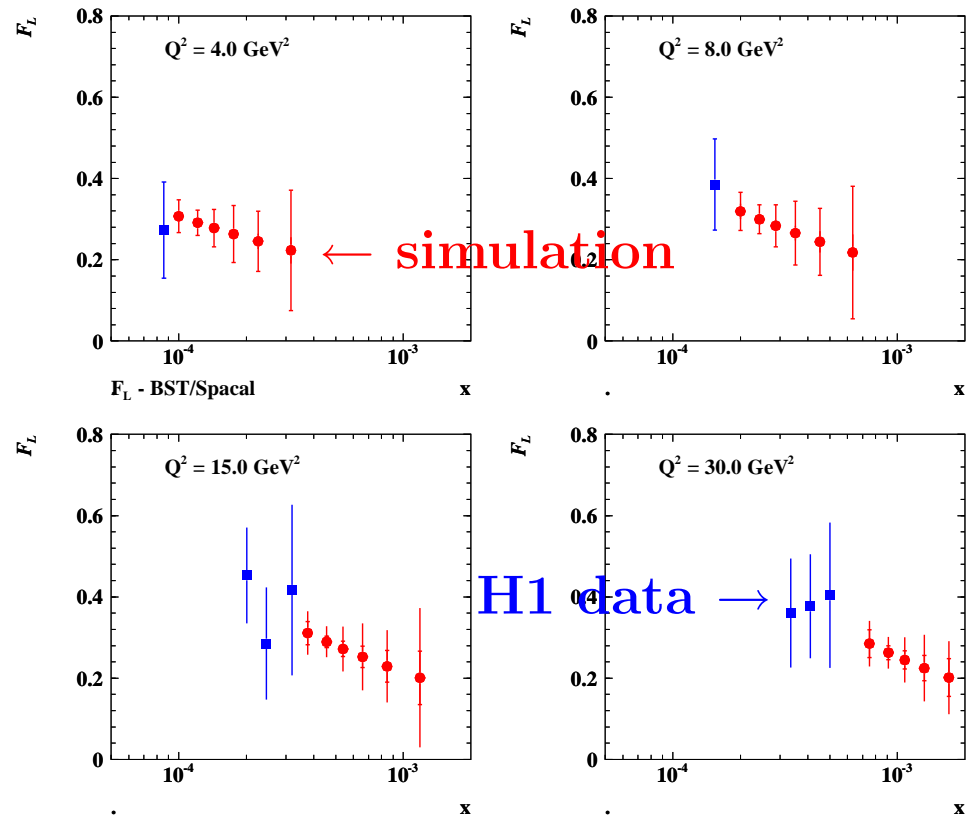
Summary for $F_L(x, Q^2)$ from H1



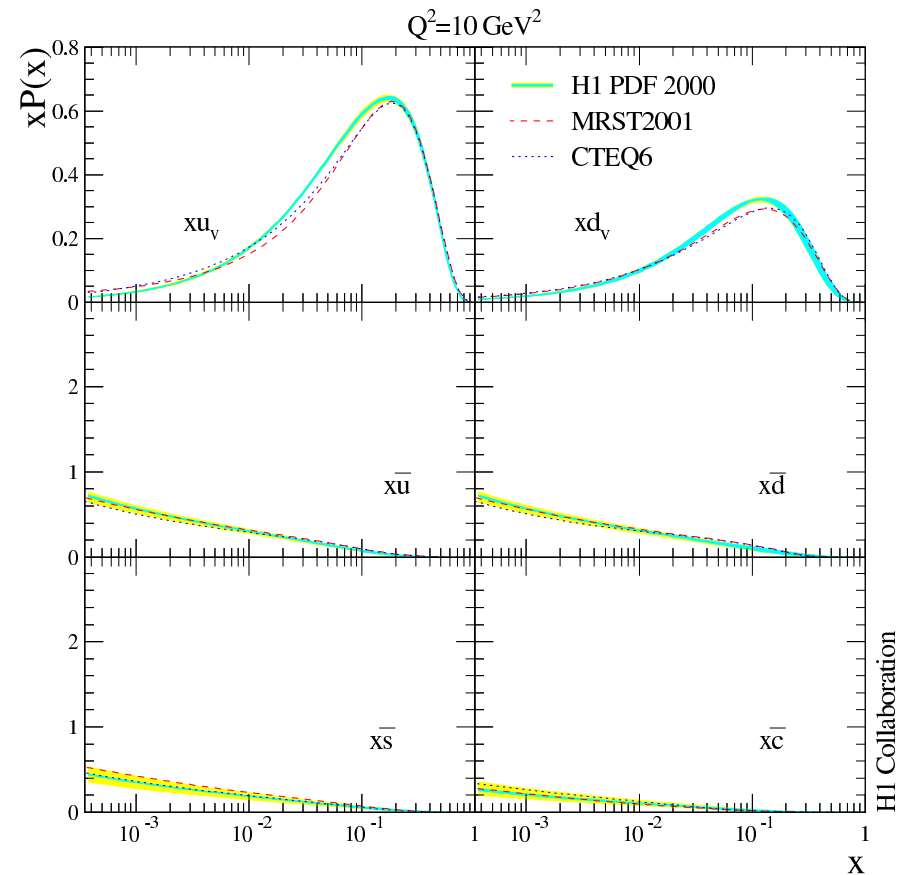
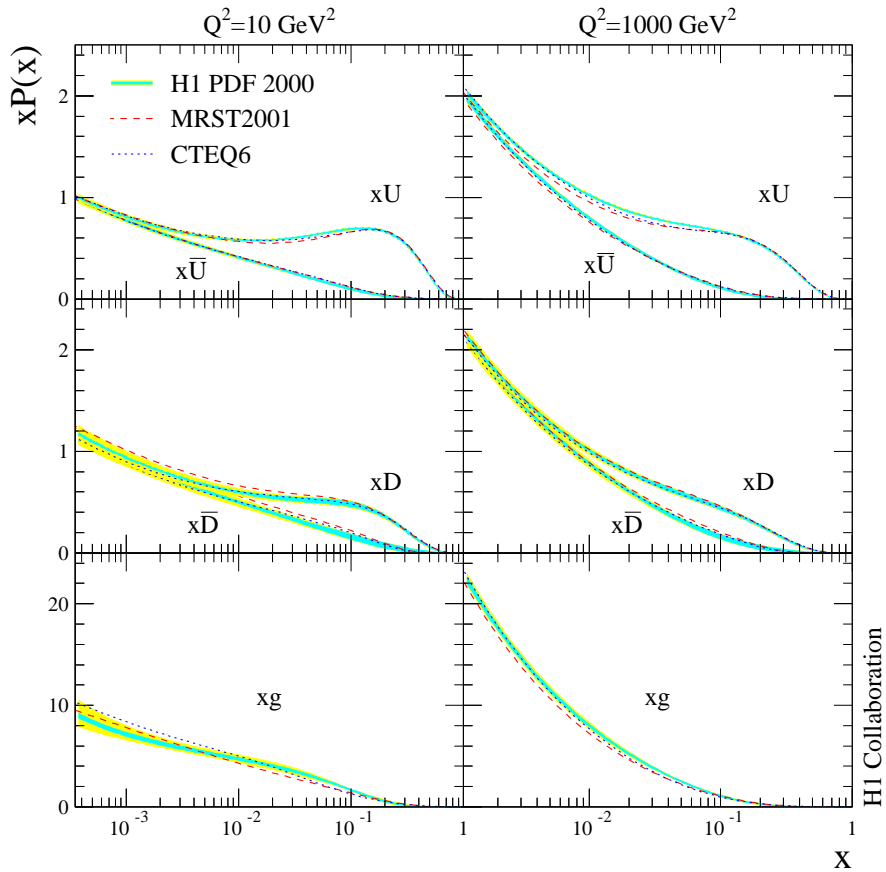
→ F_L “determinations” start to discriminate QCD predictions

F_L expected at HERA II
from low proton energy running

$$E_p = 460, 575, 920 \text{ GeV} \\ (20, 10, 200 \text{ pb}^{-1})$$



PDFs



Exp. unc. of PDFs

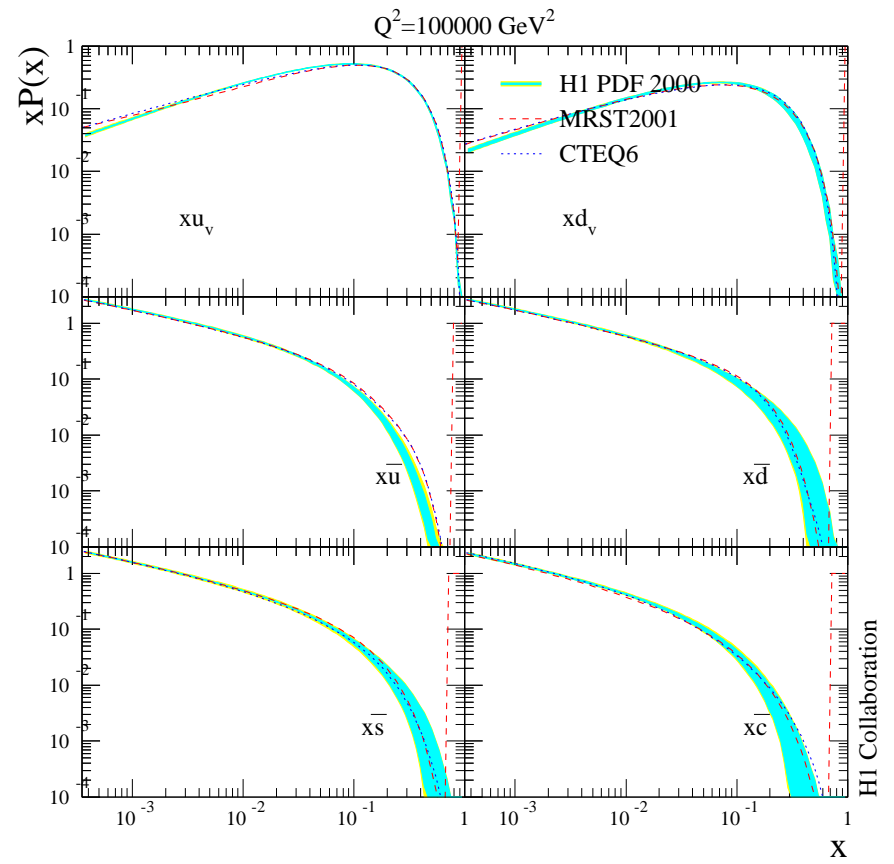
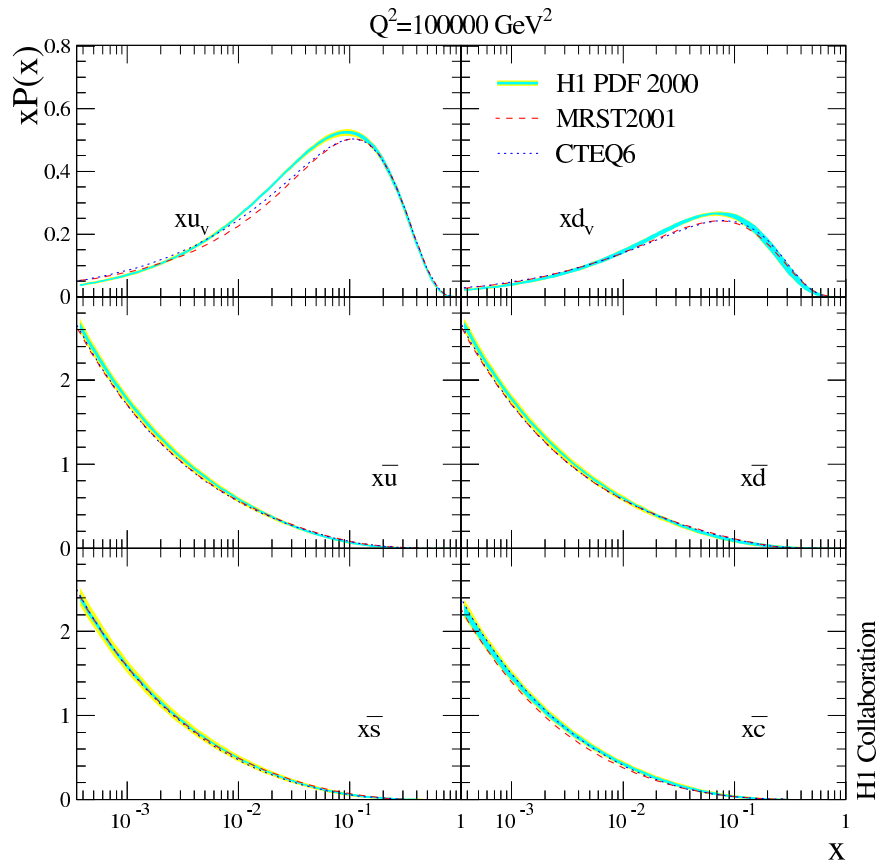
x	0.01	0.4	0.65
xU	1%	3%	7%
xD	2%	10%	30%

Assumptions:

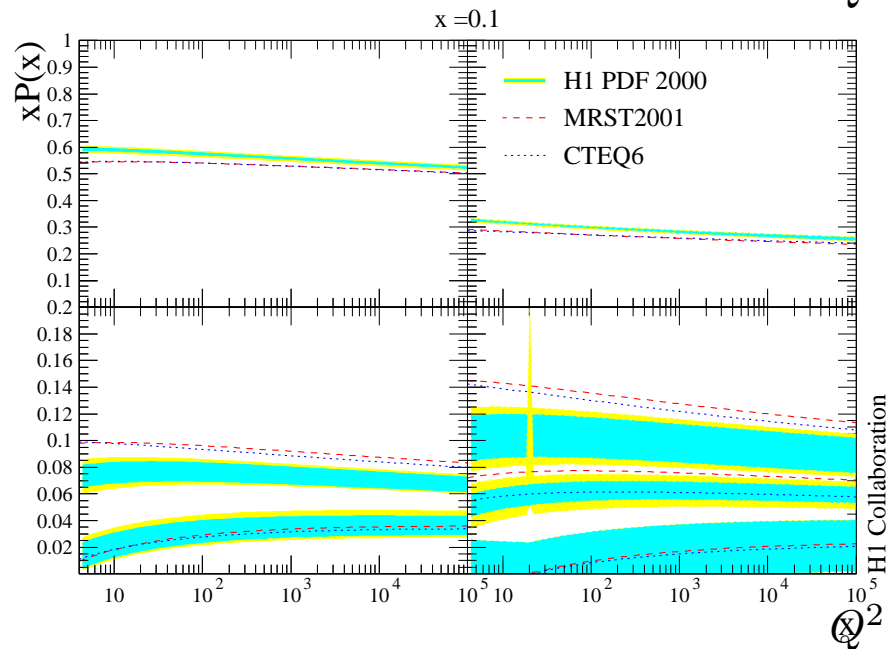
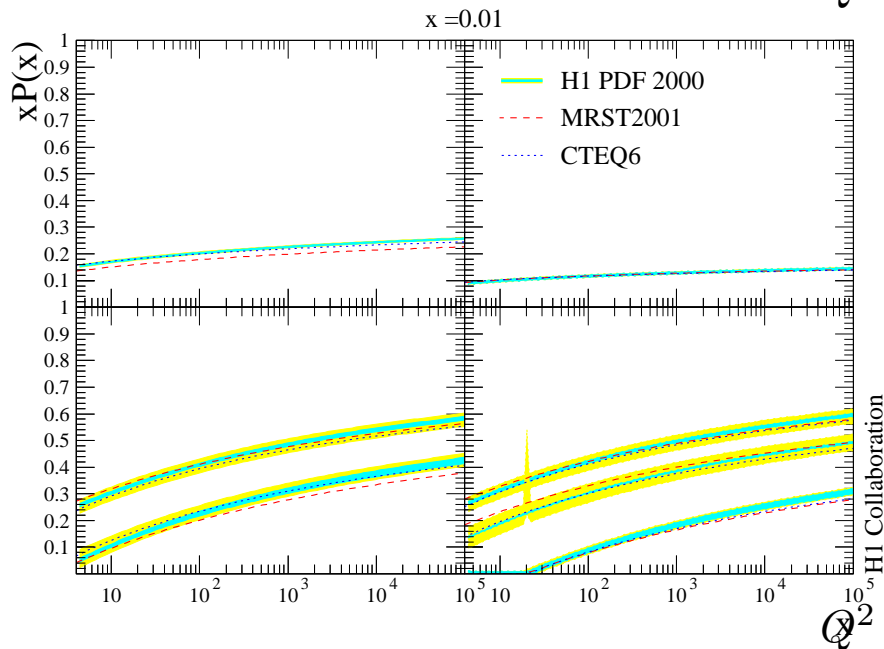
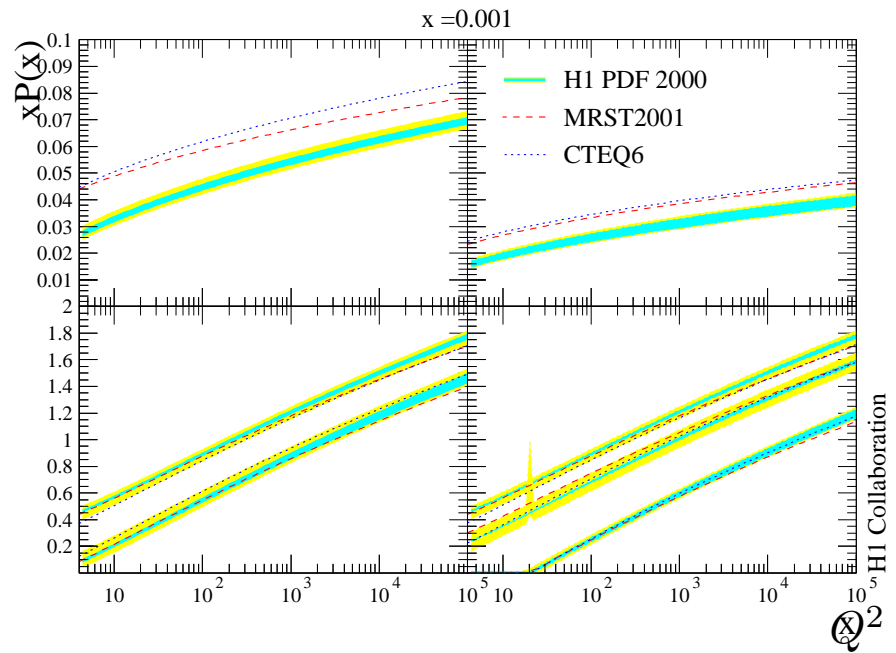
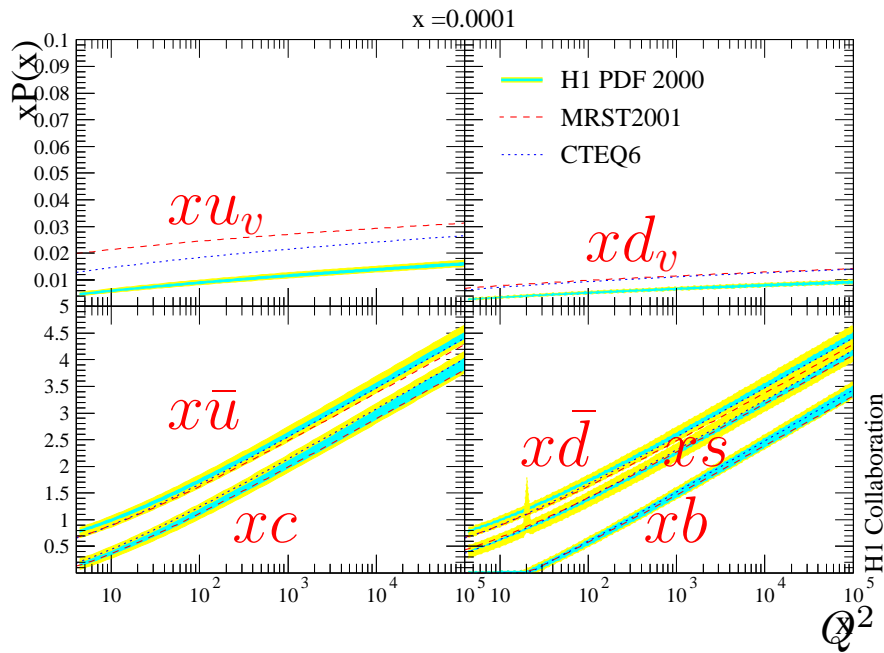
- $\bar{c} = f_c \bar{U}$ (F_2^c)
- $\bar{s} = f_s \bar{D}$ ($s \rightarrow c$ in CC)
- $\bar{s} = s, \bar{c} = c$ (?)
- $(\bar{d} - \bar{u}) x \rightarrow 0$ (eD)
- b (F_2^b)

PDFs extrapolated to the LHC

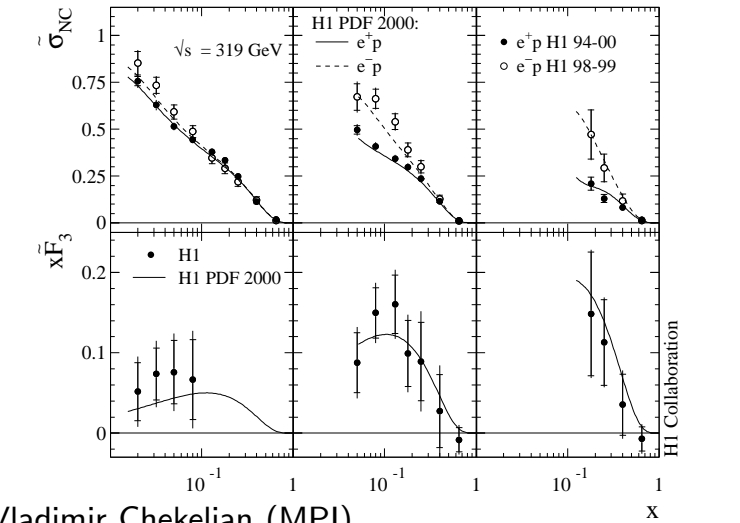
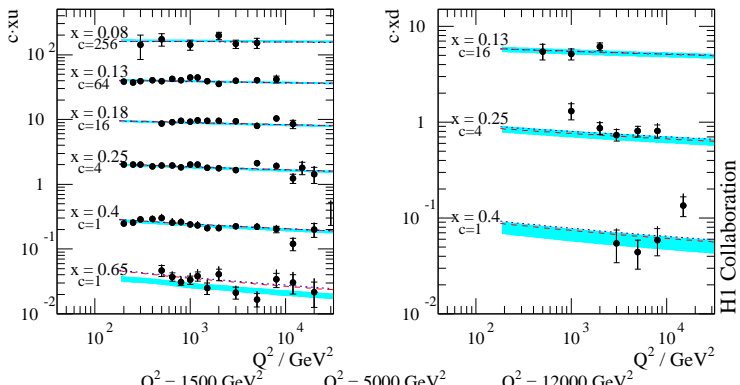
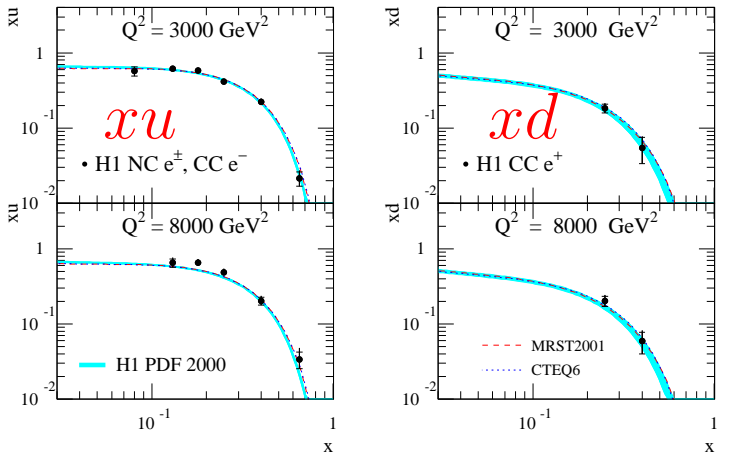
at $Q^2 = 100000 \text{ GeV}^2$



PDFs vs. Q^2 at $x = 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1$



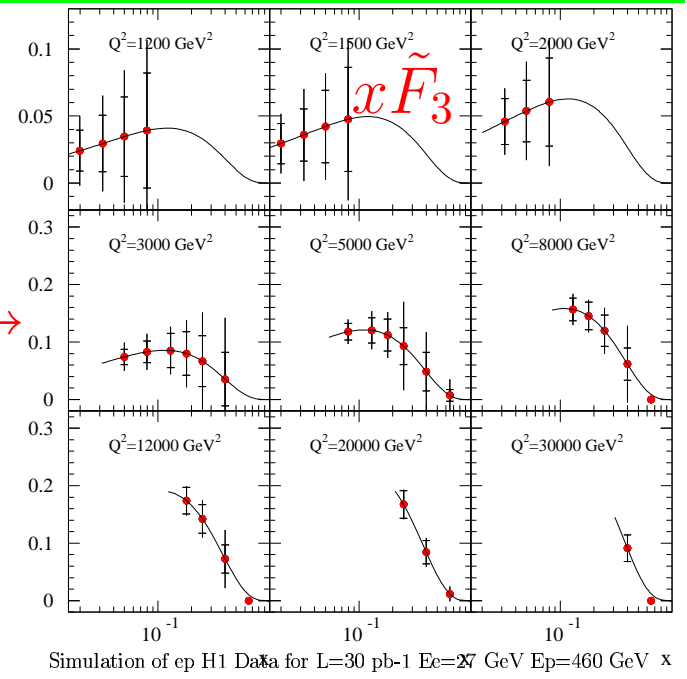
Prospects for large x



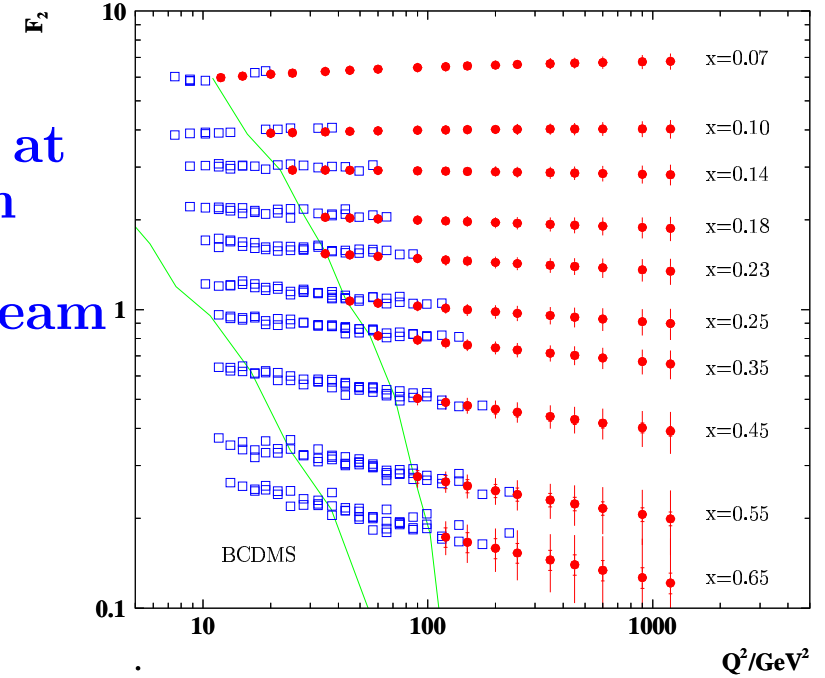
HERA II →

Running at minimum possible proton beam energy

$x\tilde{F}_3$ lumi=250 pb-1 each

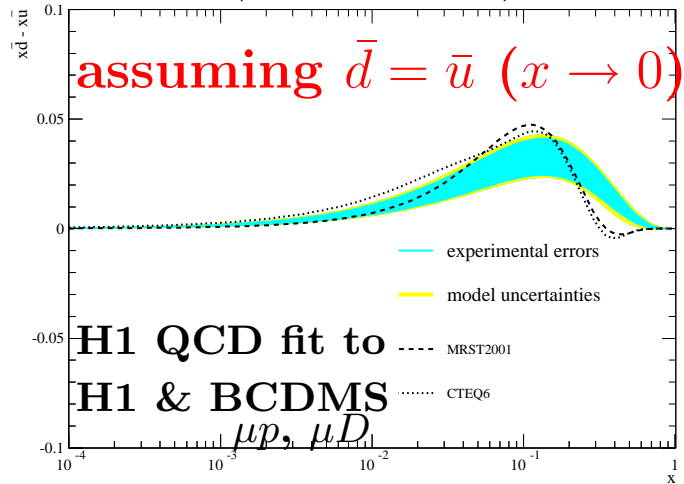


Simulation of ep H1 Data for L=30 pb-1 $E_e=27$ GeV $E_p=460$ GeV x

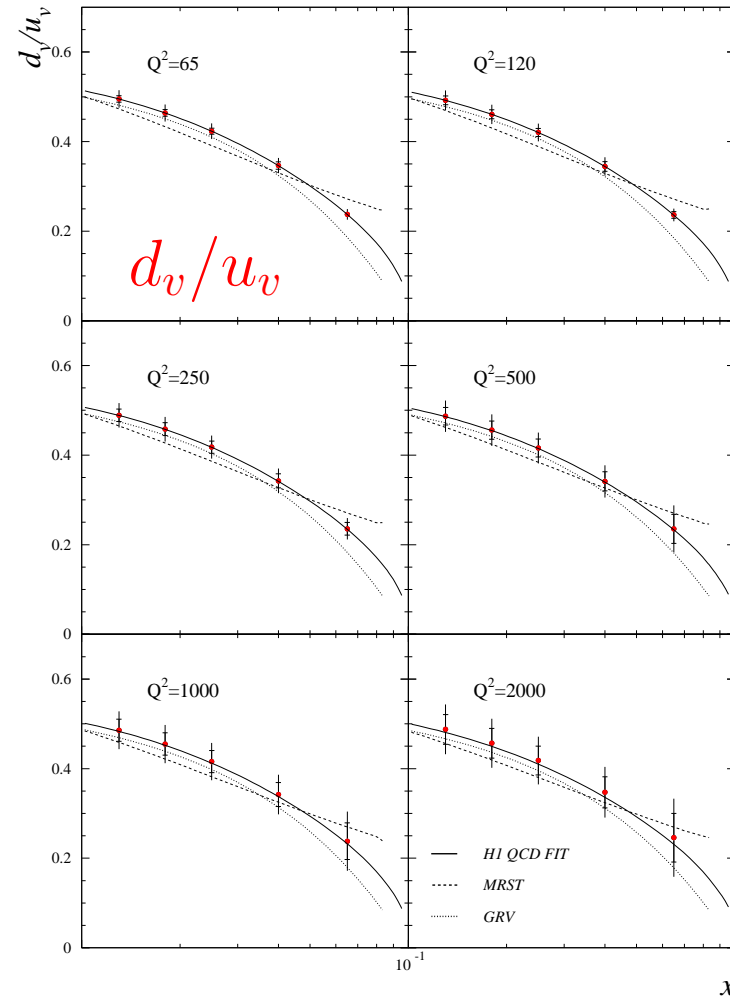


If deuteron data: $(\bar{d} - \bar{u}), d_v/u_v$

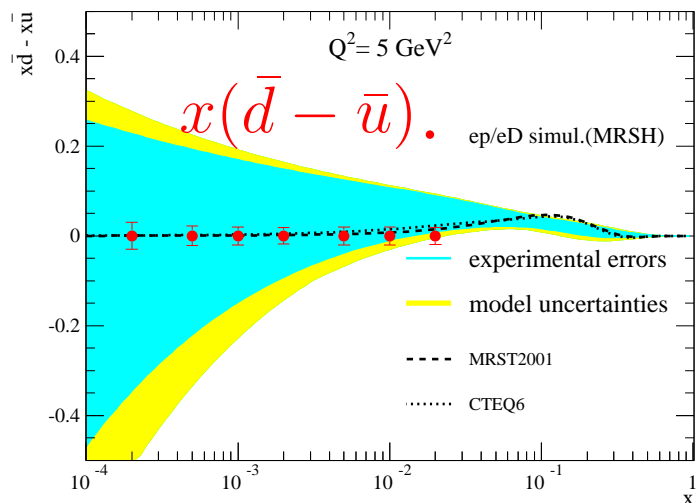
see DESY 03-194 (LoI HERA 3)



eD : tagging of spectator proton
 $(\delta p/p \approx 1\%) \quad (50 \text{ pb}^{-1})$
 ep : $E_p = 0.5 E_D \quad (50 \text{ pb}^{-1})$ 2003/04/03 19.26



$$\frac{1}{2}(F_2^p + F_2^n) - F_2^p \approx \frac{x}{3}(\bar{d} - \bar{u})$$



eD : correct for shadowing
 $(20 \text{ pb}^{-1} eD, 40 \text{ pb}^{-1} ep)$

free from nuclear binding effects

Conclusion

- **HERA I: comprehensive analysis of the data from different directions:**
 - tests of perturbative QCD in NLO
 - *consistent picture / driven by gluon / F_2 , F_L , charm, jets, ...*
 - determination of PDFs, gluon density and α_s (input to LHC)
 - *potentially very high precision of α_s in NNLO*
 - still to come
 - *bulk,svx,mb 1999/2000 ($Q^2 < 150 \text{ GeV}^2$)*
- **HERA II: new detectors, new lumi, new possibilities**
 - including low E_p running for direct F_L measurements
- **Aiming for common (NLO/NNLO) QCD fit to**
 - SF, jets, charm, beauty

subtitle of the workshop:

“A workshop on the implications of HERA for LHC physics”

→ formulate request for HERA program in view of LHC