

# Determination of Electroweak couplings at HERA

G. LI for H1 Collaboration



LAL, Orsay

## Outline

- Introduction
- Fit method
- Results
- Summary & outlook

The logo for the Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire (LAL). It consists of three stylized, overlapping shapes in purple and teal, resembling the letters 'LAL'. Below the logo, the text 'LABORATOIRE DE L'ACCÉLÉRATEUR LINÉAIRE' is written in a purple, sans-serif font.

LABORATOIRE  
DE L'ACCÉLÉRATEUR  
LINÉAIRE

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# Introduction

In DIS Exp. Like HERA: cross sections

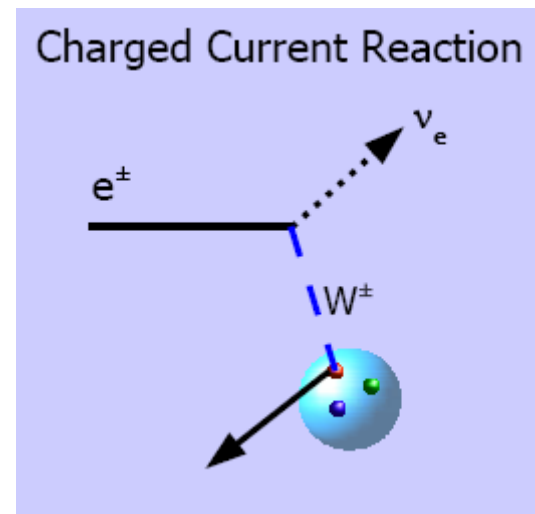
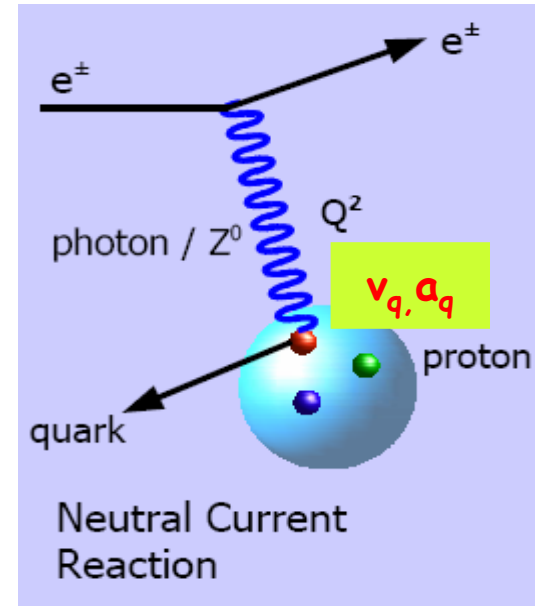
$$\frac{d^2\sigma(ep)}{dx dQ^2} \propto \sigma(eq) \otimes PDF$$

constrain  
5 sets of PDFs:

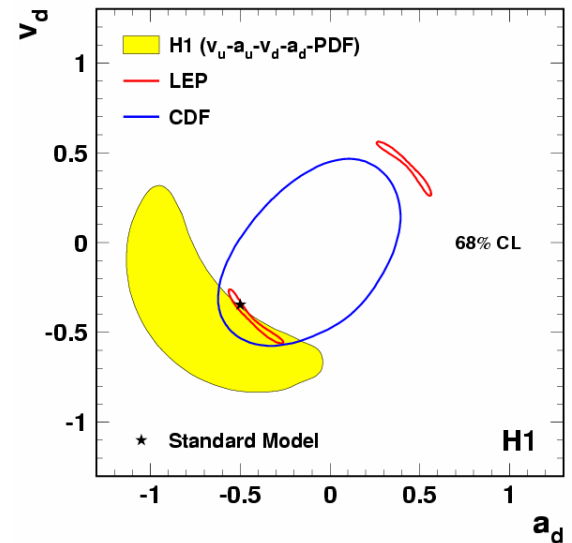
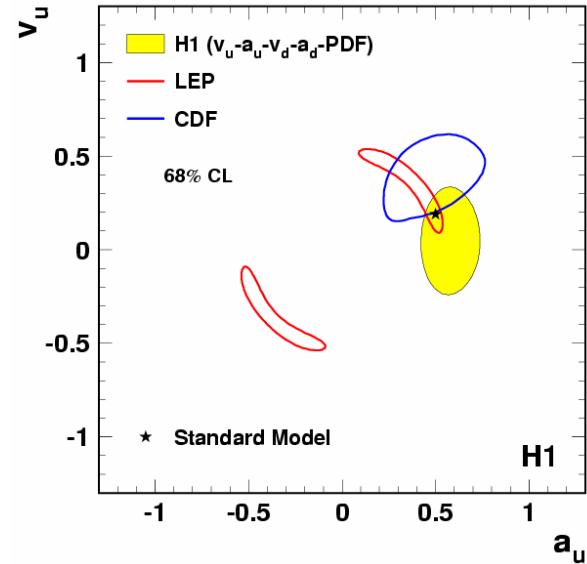
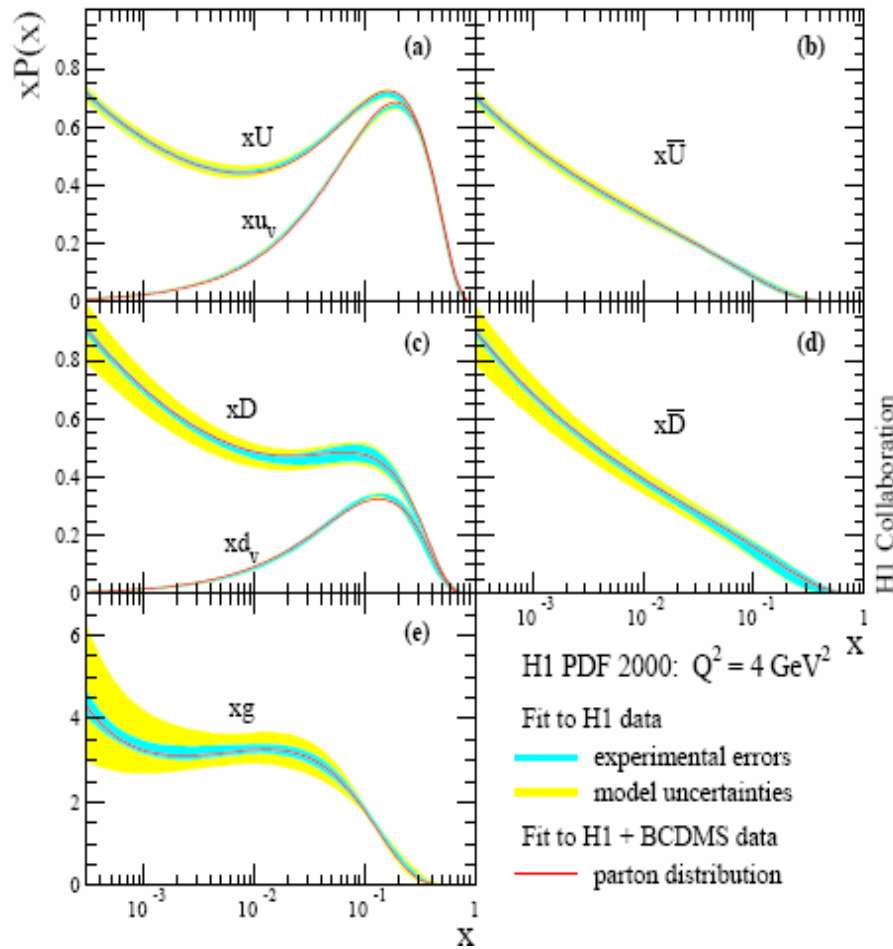
gluon, up-type quark, down-type quark & their anti-quarks

**H1PDF2000**: Eur. Phys. J. C30(2003)1

- NC data at high  $Q^2$  also sensitive to quark couplings to the Z boson
- High  $Q^2$  CC data sensitive to  $G$ ,  $W$  propagator mass, or  $M_W$ ,  $m_t$



H1PDF2000



## What's new at HERA-II?

## Polarization of $e^+$ and $e^-$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{NC}^\pm}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} \phi_{NC}^\pm$$

$$\phi_{NC}^\pm = Y_+ \tilde{F}_2 \mp Y_- x \tilde{F}_3 - y^2 \tilde{F}_L$$

← For Neutral Current channel

$$\tilde{F}_2^\pm = F_2^\gamma - (v_e \pm P_e a_e) \chi_Z F_2^{\gamma Z} + \cancel{(v_e^2 + a_e^2 \pm P_e 2v_e a_e) \chi_Z^2 F_2^Z}$$

$$x\tilde{F}_3^\pm = -(a_e \pm P_e v_e) \chi_Z x F_3^{\gamma Z} + \cancel{(2v_e a_e \pm P_e (v_e^2 + a_e^2)) \chi_Z^2 x F_3^Z}$$

$\chi_Z \sim Z^0$  propagator

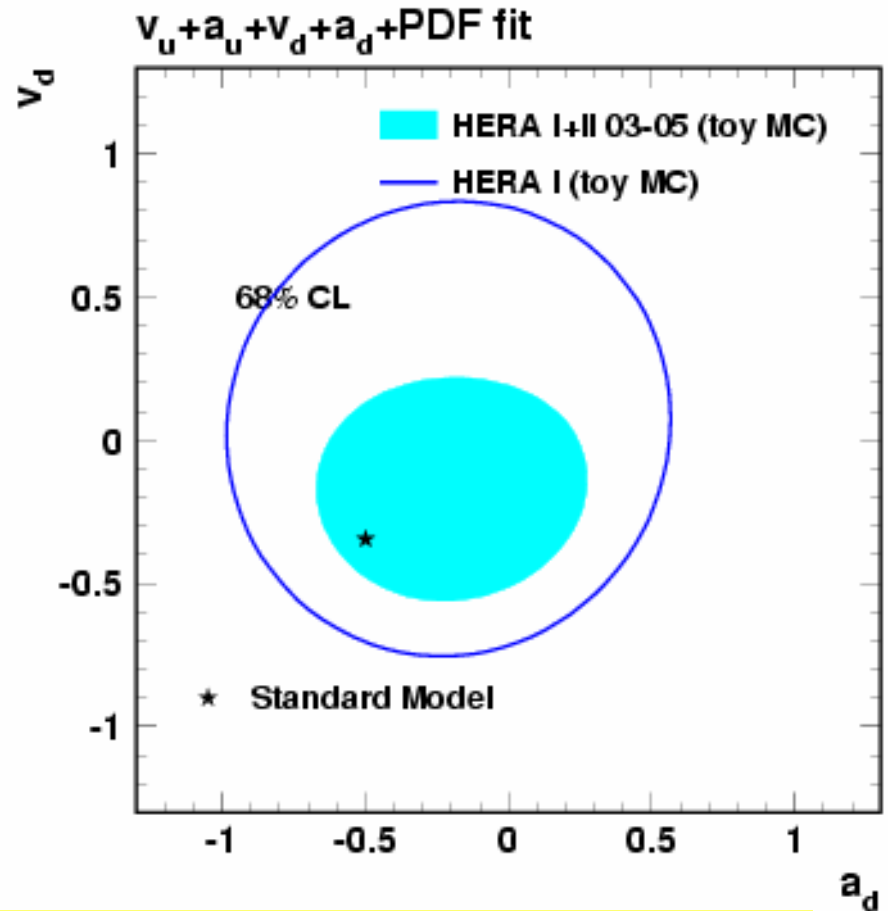
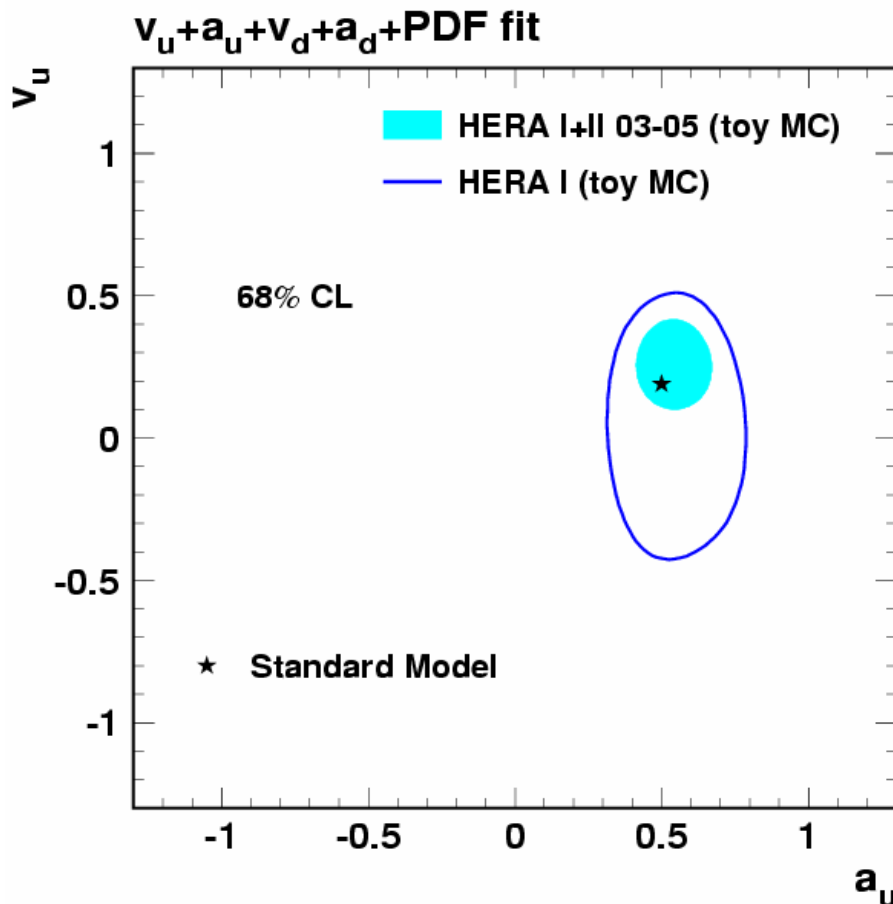
Since  $\chi_z \gg \chi_z^2$  and  $v_e \simeq 0.05$ , we can neglect the pure  $Z^0$  terms

$$\tilde{F}_2^{\gamma Z} = \sum 2e_i \underline{v_i} (xq_i + x\bar{q}_i)$$

$$x\tilde{F}_3^{\gamma Z} = \sum 2e_i \underline{a_i} (xq_i - x\bar{q}_i)$$

**Additional sensitivity** to axial and vector couplings of quarks to  $Z^0$ , in particular for vector coupling.

Expected sensitivity of polarization: Fit  $a_u - v_u - a_d - v_d$ -PDF  
(Toy MC Results)



Significant improvement mainly from polarized  $e^\pm$  beam

## This talk

HERA-I		HERA-II		
Data set	Process	Data set	Process	Pol.
H1 minimum bias 97	e+p NC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 03-04	e+p NC	+40%
H1 low Q <sup>2</sup> 96-97	e+p NC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 03-04	e+p NC	-34%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 94-97	e+p NC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 05	e-p NC	+37%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 94-97	e+p CC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 05	e-p NC	-27%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 98-99	e-p NC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 03-04	e+p CC	+40%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 98-99	e-p CC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 03-04	e+p CC	-34%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 99-00	e+p NC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 05	e-p CC	+37%
H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 99-00	e+p CC	H1 high Q <sup>2</sup> 05	e-p CC	-27%

## The publications

# Analysis Strategies

- Following the published H1PDF2000 fit procedure:
  - Use **all H1 NC & CC data (e<sup>+</sup>p & e<sup>-</sup>p)** for  $Q^2_{\min}=3.5\text{GeV}^2$
  - Parameterize 5 PDF sets: with a functional form:

$$xg(x) = A_g \times x^{B_g} \times (1-x)^{C_g} \times (1+a_g x)$$

$$xU(x) = A_U \times x^{B_U} \times (1-x)^{C_U} \times (1+a_U x + c_U x^3)$$

$$xD(x) = A_D \times x^{B_D} \times (1-x)^{C_D} \times (1+a_D x)$$

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} \times x^{B_{\bar{U}}} \times (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}}$$

$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} \times x^{B_{\bar{D}}} \times (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}$$

↑ ↑ ↑  
 small-x high-x behavior medium-x

at  $Q^2_0=4\text{GeV}^2$ , with **10 free PDF parameters** after applying momentum sum rule and u, d quark flavor counting rule

## Analysis Strategies (cont'd)

- massless scheme used for heavy quarks
- Resolve the DGLAP equations numerically to NLO
- Construct the  $\chi^2$  and minimize it

Corr'ed syst. errors

$$\chi^2(\sigma^{\text{DT}}, \alpha) = \sum_{\text{exp,data}} \frac{\left[ \sigma^{\text{DT}} \left( 1 - \sum_l \alpha_l \delta_l \right) - \sigma^{\text{TH}} \right]^2}{\delta_{\text{stat}}^2 + \delta_{\text{uncor}}^2} + \sum_{\text{exp},l} \alpha_l^2$$

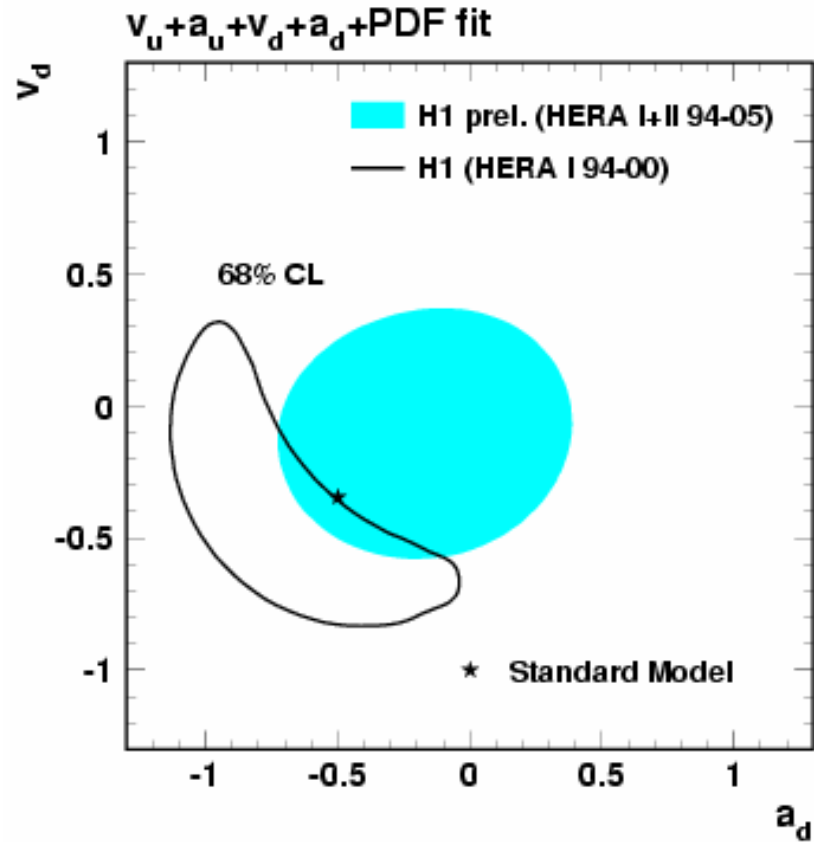
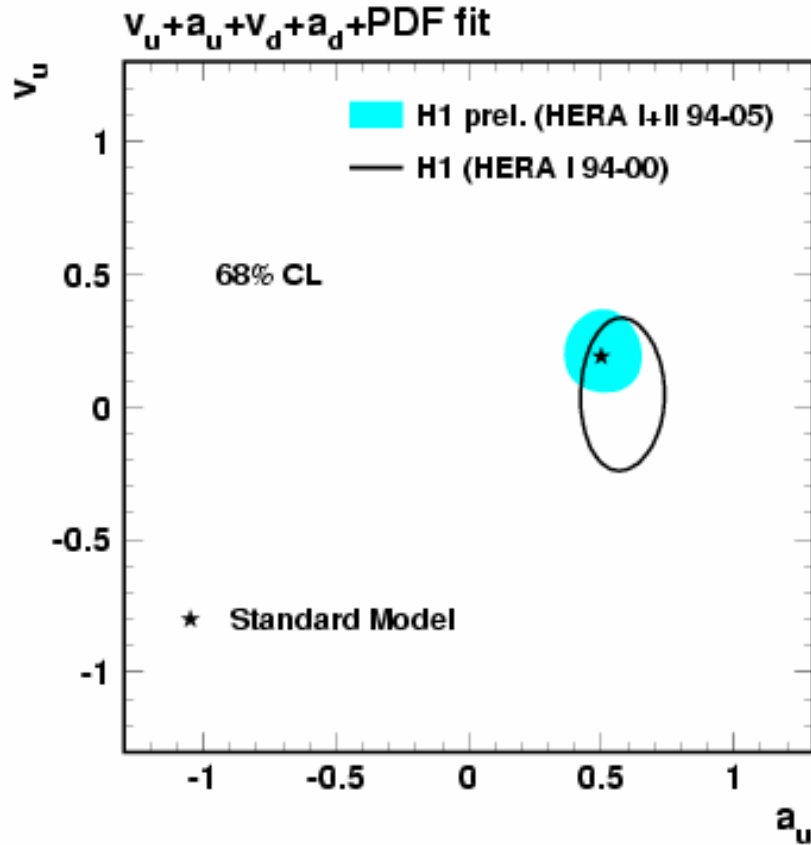
- All these done with **QCDFIT**, developed by C. Pascaud and F. Zomer, which is used in several H1 publications.

(for more details please see:

<http://h1.web.lal.in2p3.fr/divers/psfiles/notice.ps>)

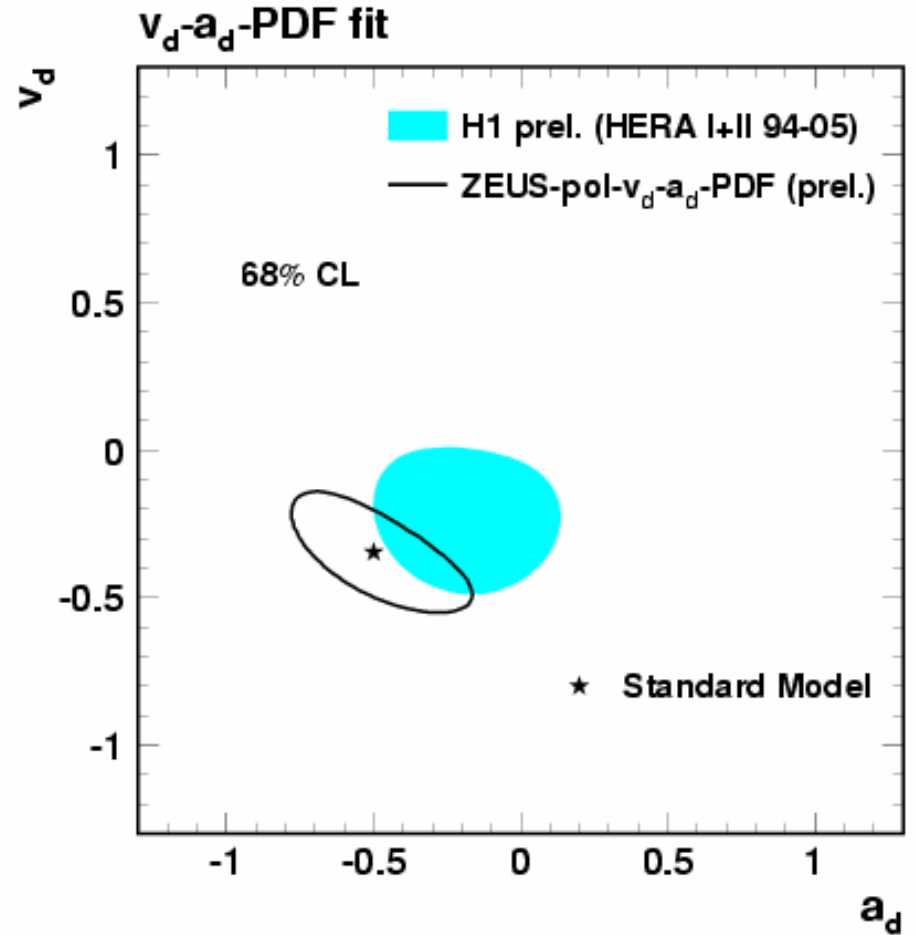
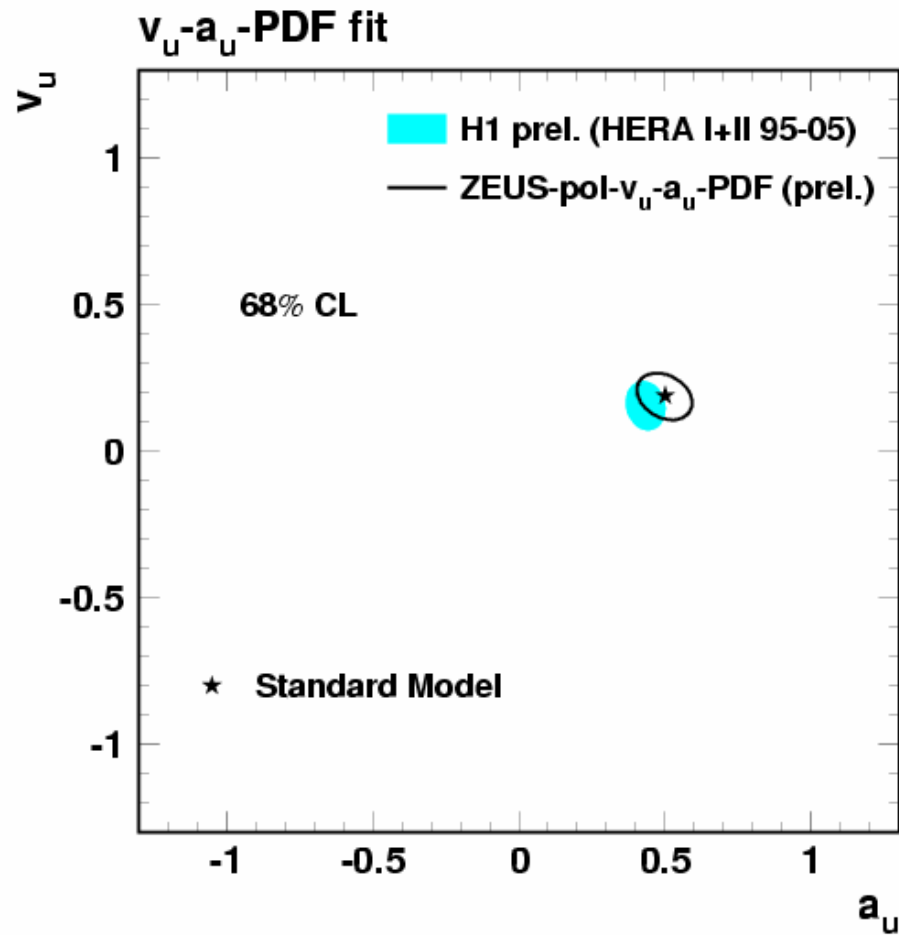


# Fit Results : Improvements w.r.t. HERA-I

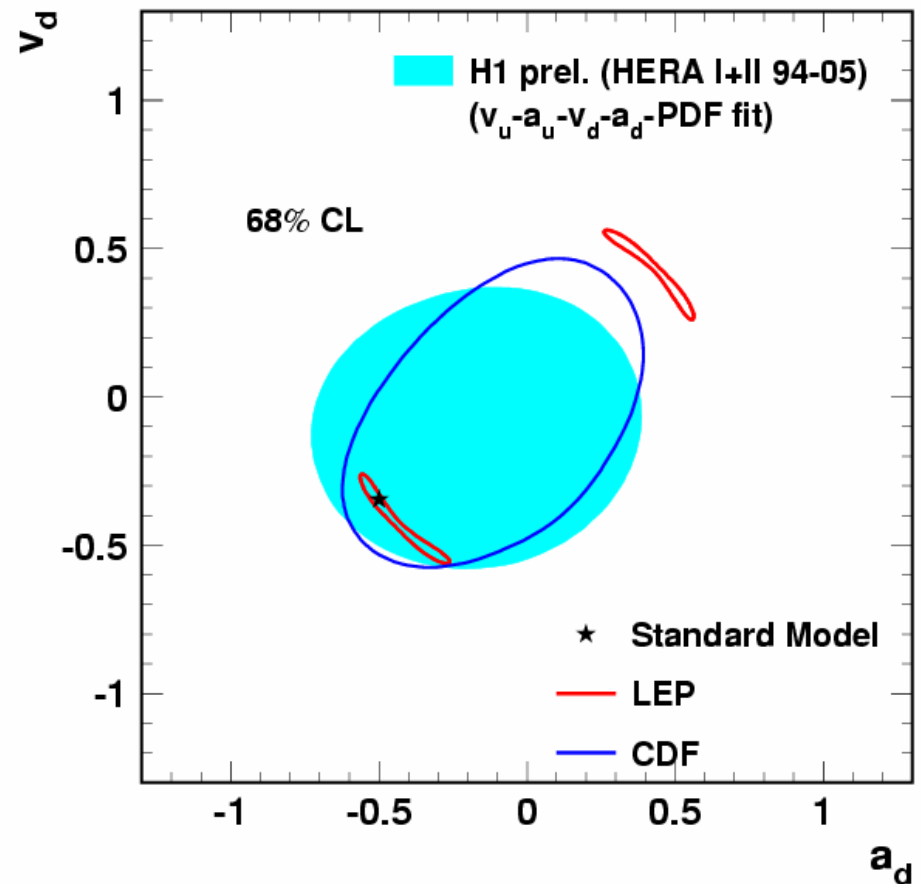
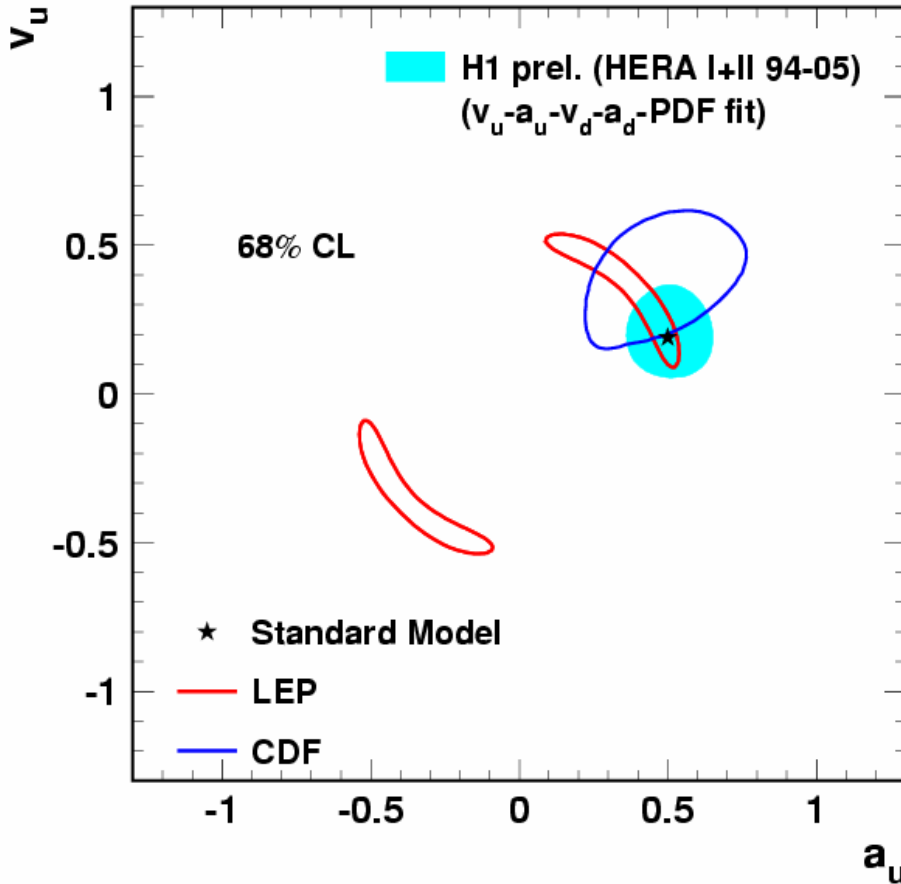


- Improved precision w.r.t. the published HERA-I fit (in particular for  $v_u$ )

# Fit Results: fix d or u

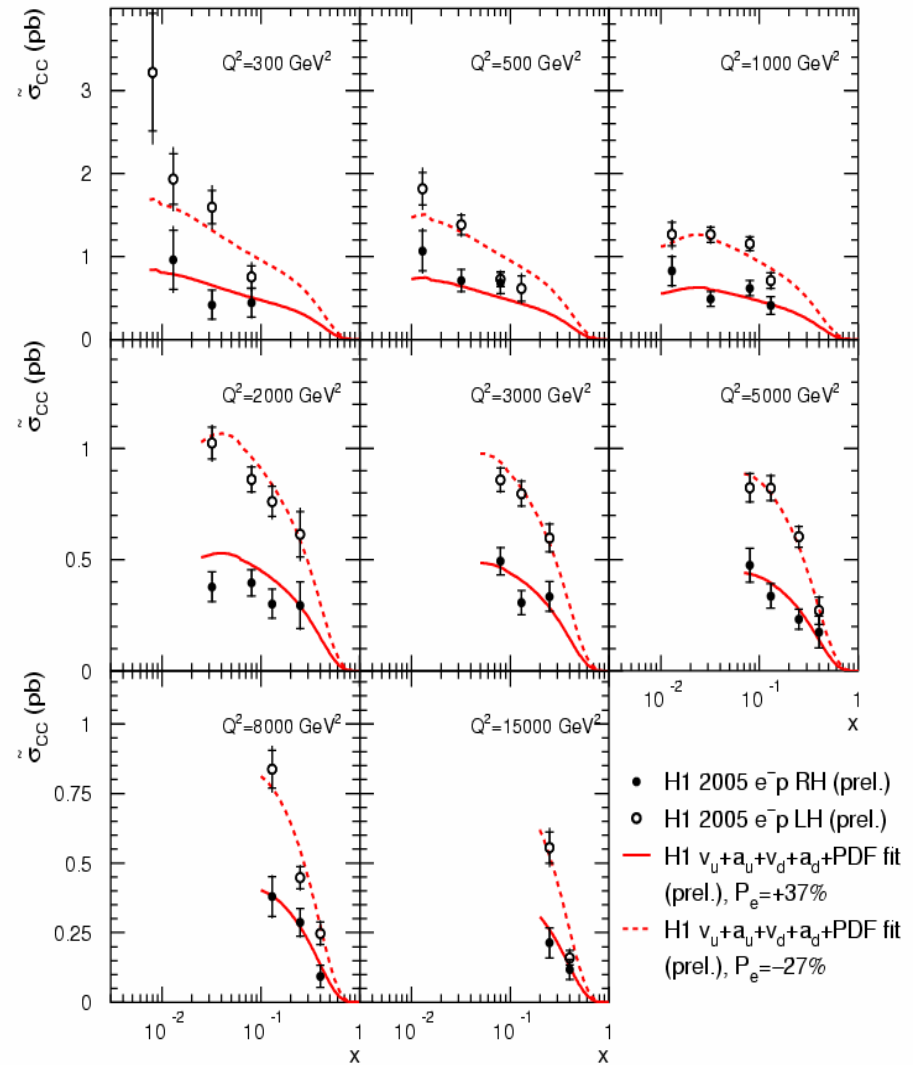
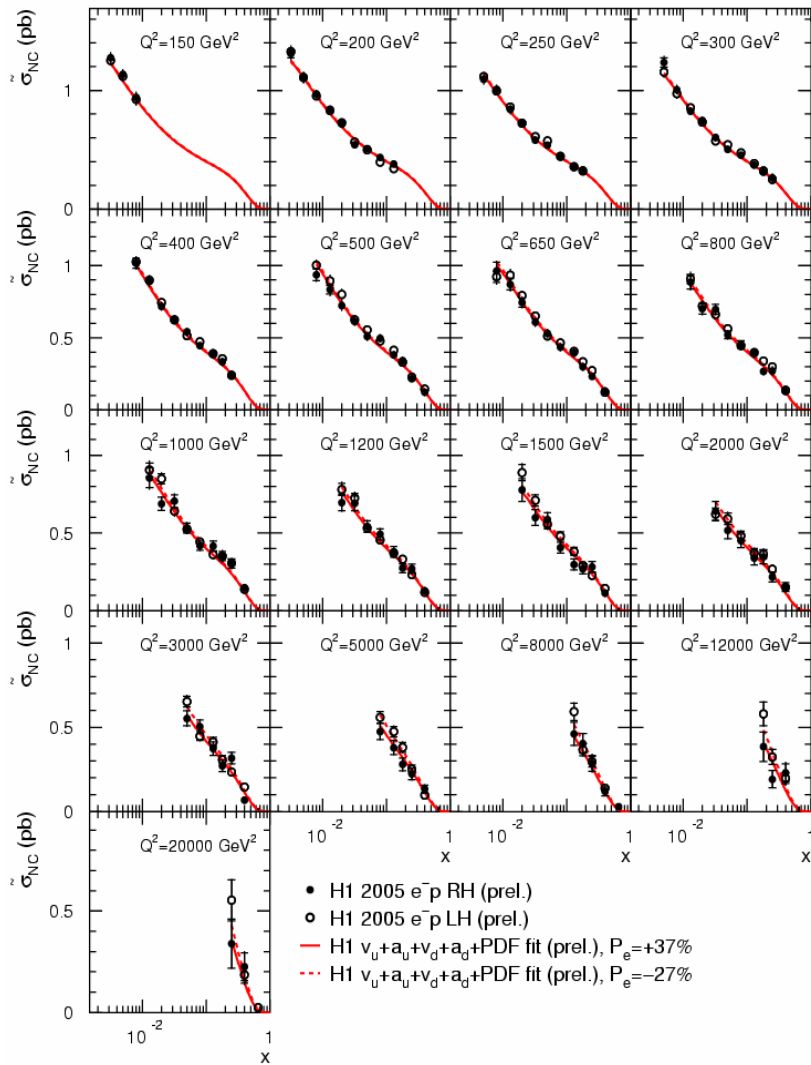


# Fit Results



Better precision than Tevatron(CDF)

# Comparison of fit with NC&CC data(e-p)



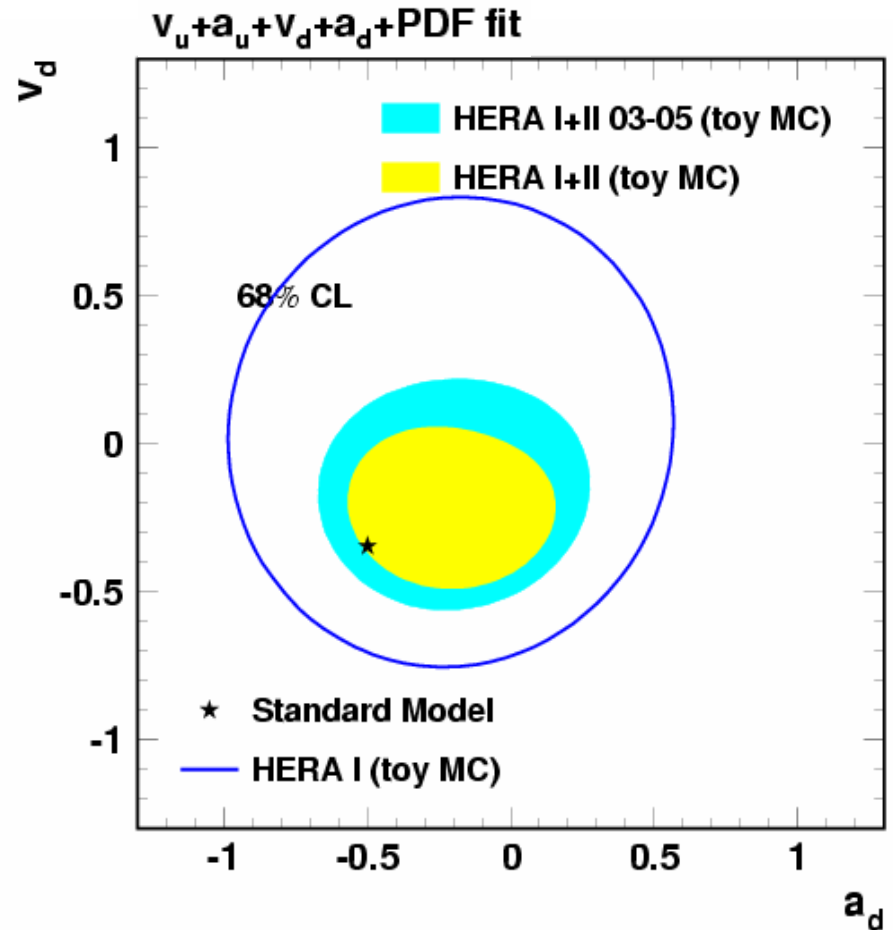
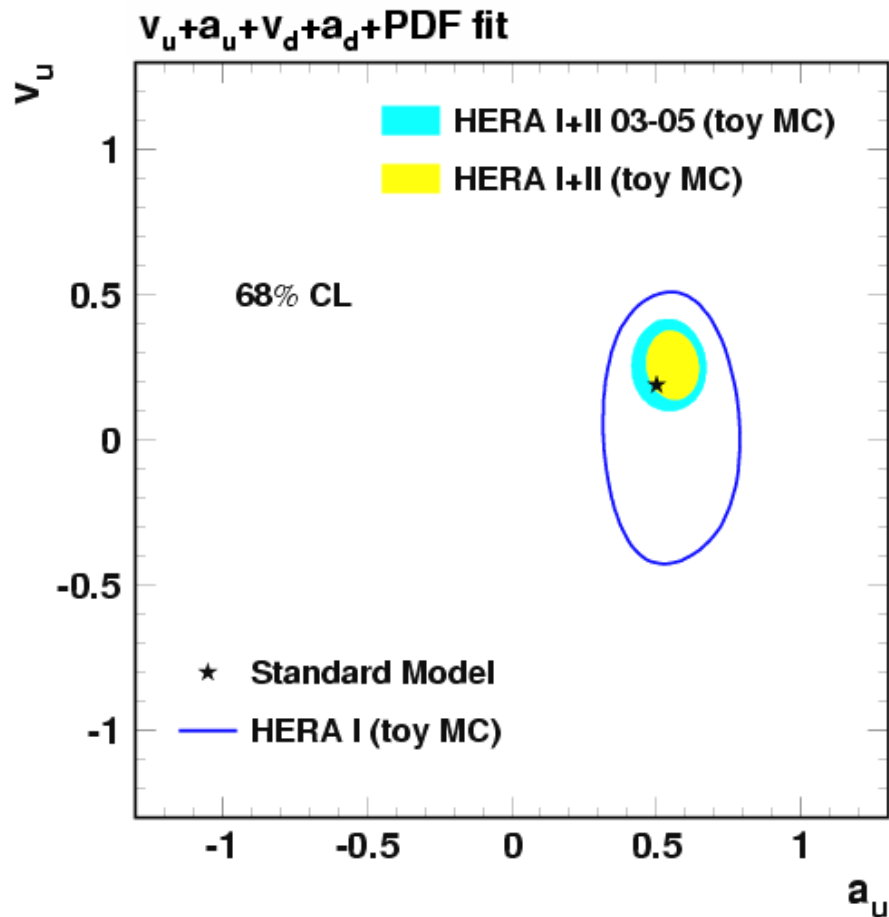
We have similar plot for e<sup>+</sup>p

# Summary & outlook

- Improved precision w.r.t. the published HERA-I fit (in particular for  $v_u$ )
- Better precision than Tevatron(CDF)
- Improved precision expected, both for PDFs and couplings with more low  $Q^2$  precision data and full HERA-II high  $Q^2$  data

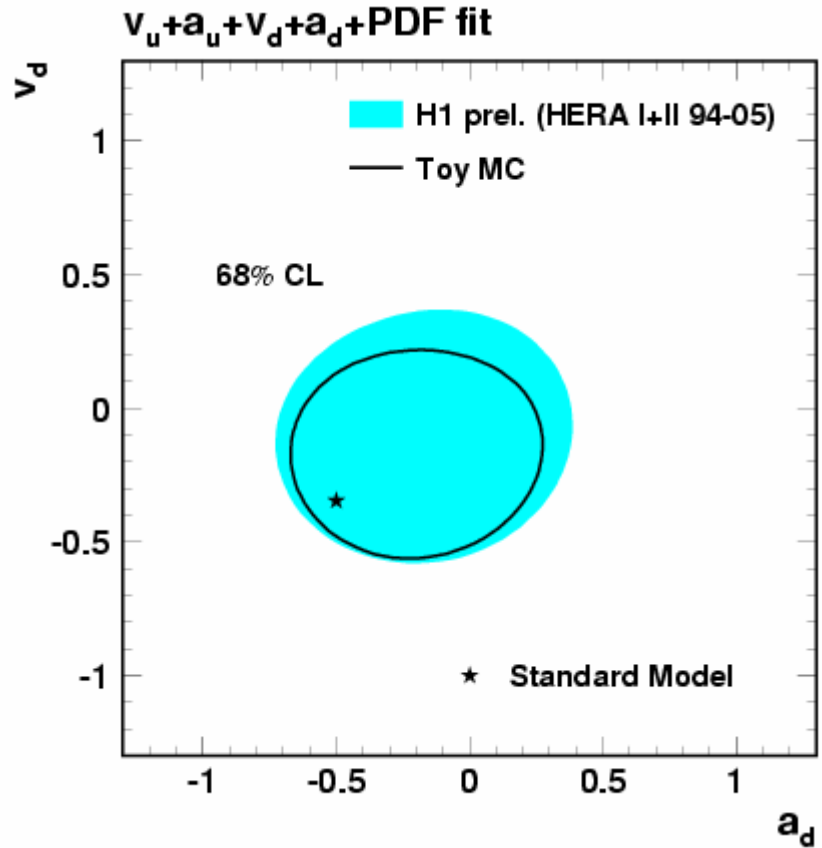
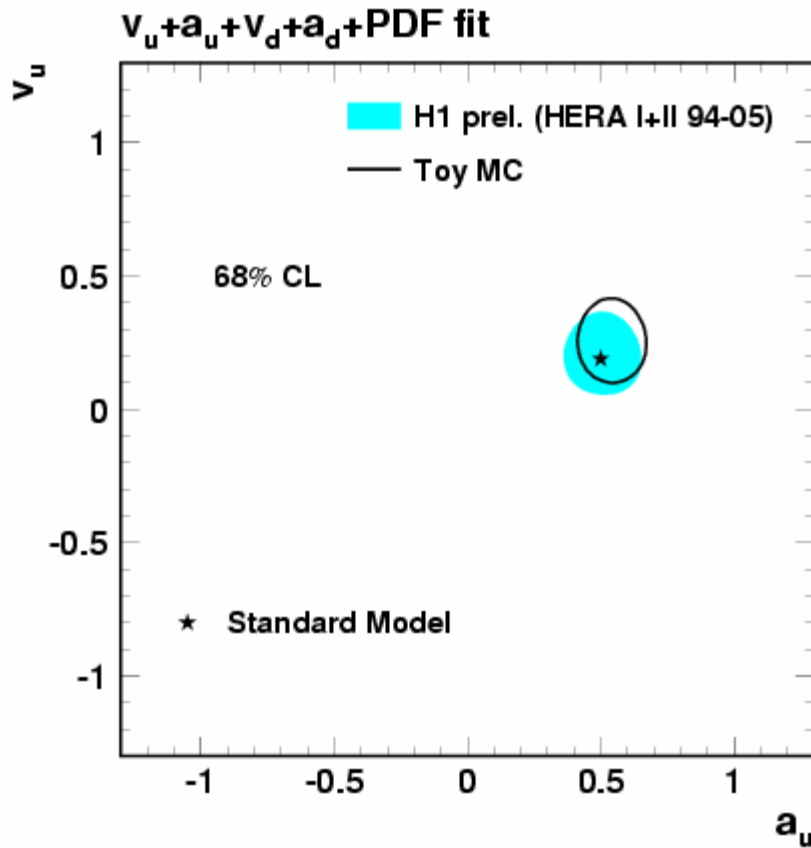
Backup Slides

Expected sensitivity of polarization: Fit  $a_u-v_u-a_d-v_d$ -PDF  
(Toy MC Results)



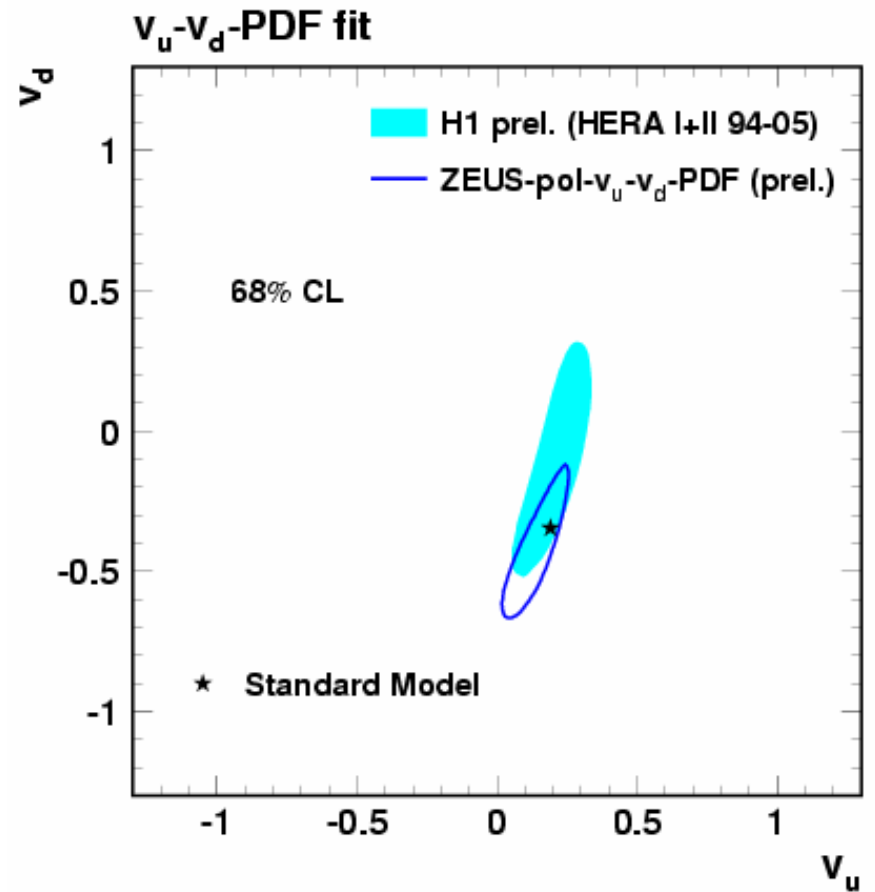
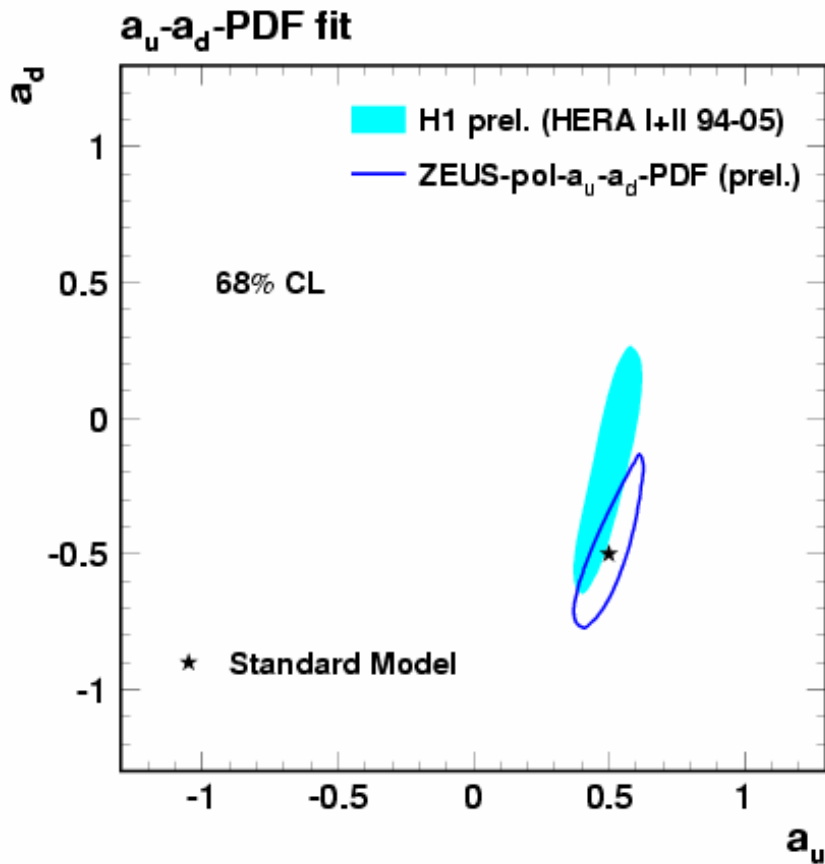
Additional improvements in precision expected with full  
HERA-II luminosity.

## Comparison between Toy MC and HERA-II results





# Fit Results: a or v coupling contours



# Comparison of fit with NC&CC data(e<sup>+</sup>p)

