Charm and beauty structure functions and running quark masses at HERA

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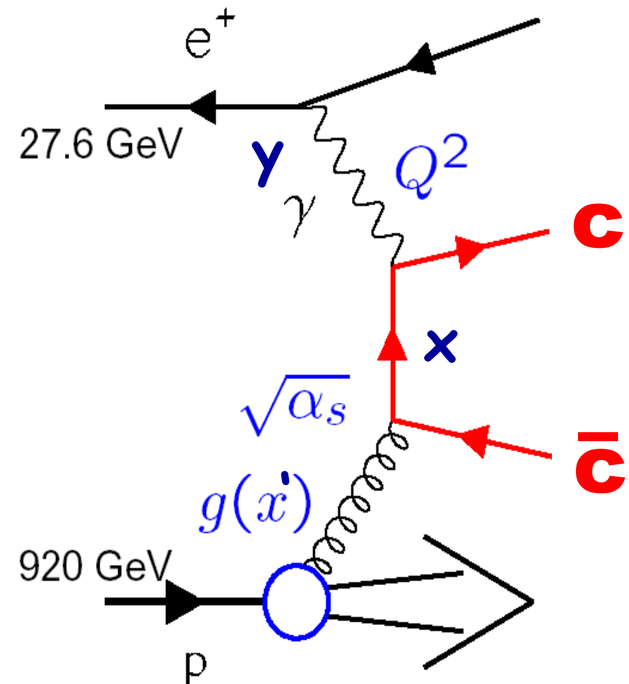
for the

H1 and ZEUS

collaborations + S. Moch



QCD@LHC workshop, Suzdal,Russia,26.8.2014

up to 30% of cross section

charm data combination, PDF fits, m_c

DESY-12-172, EPJ C73 (2013) 2311

m_c running H1-prelim-14-071, ZEUS-prel-14-006, +S. Moch

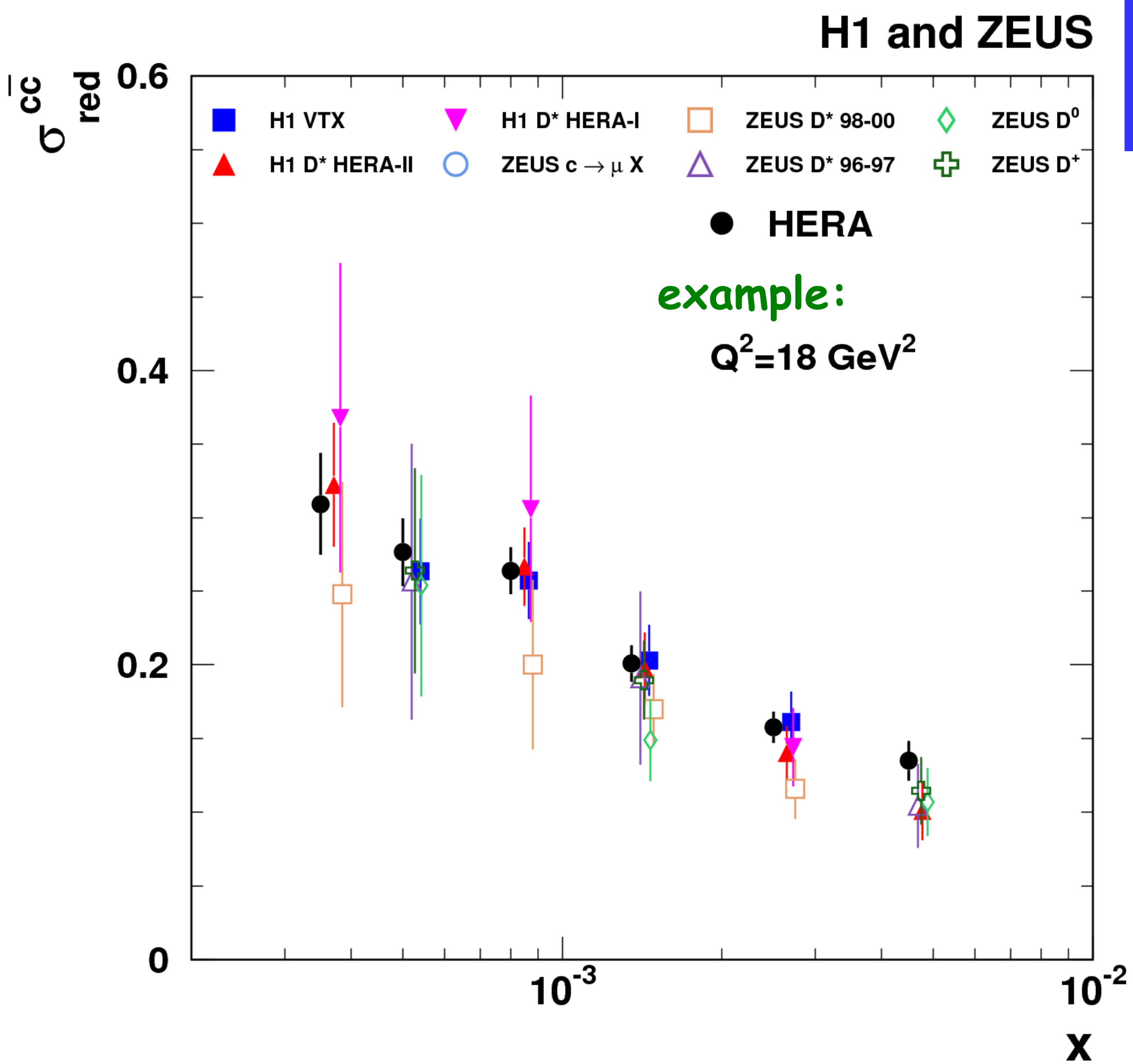
beauty struct. func., m_b DESY-14-083, arXiv:1405.6915

see also related talks S. Moch, O. Zenaiev

HERA charm data combination

Measure cross section

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx\,dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^4 x}\left\{\left[1+(1-y)^2\right]\sigma_{red}^{c\bar{c}}\right.$$



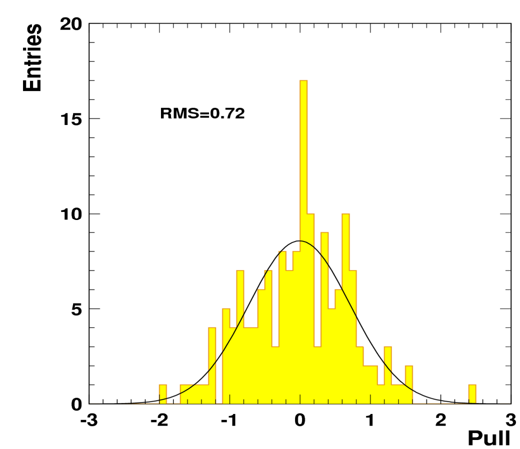
9 data sets
(HERA I, HERA II)

5 charm tagging methods

155 -> 52 data points

48 correlated systematic uncertainties

very good consistency of data:



Combination result

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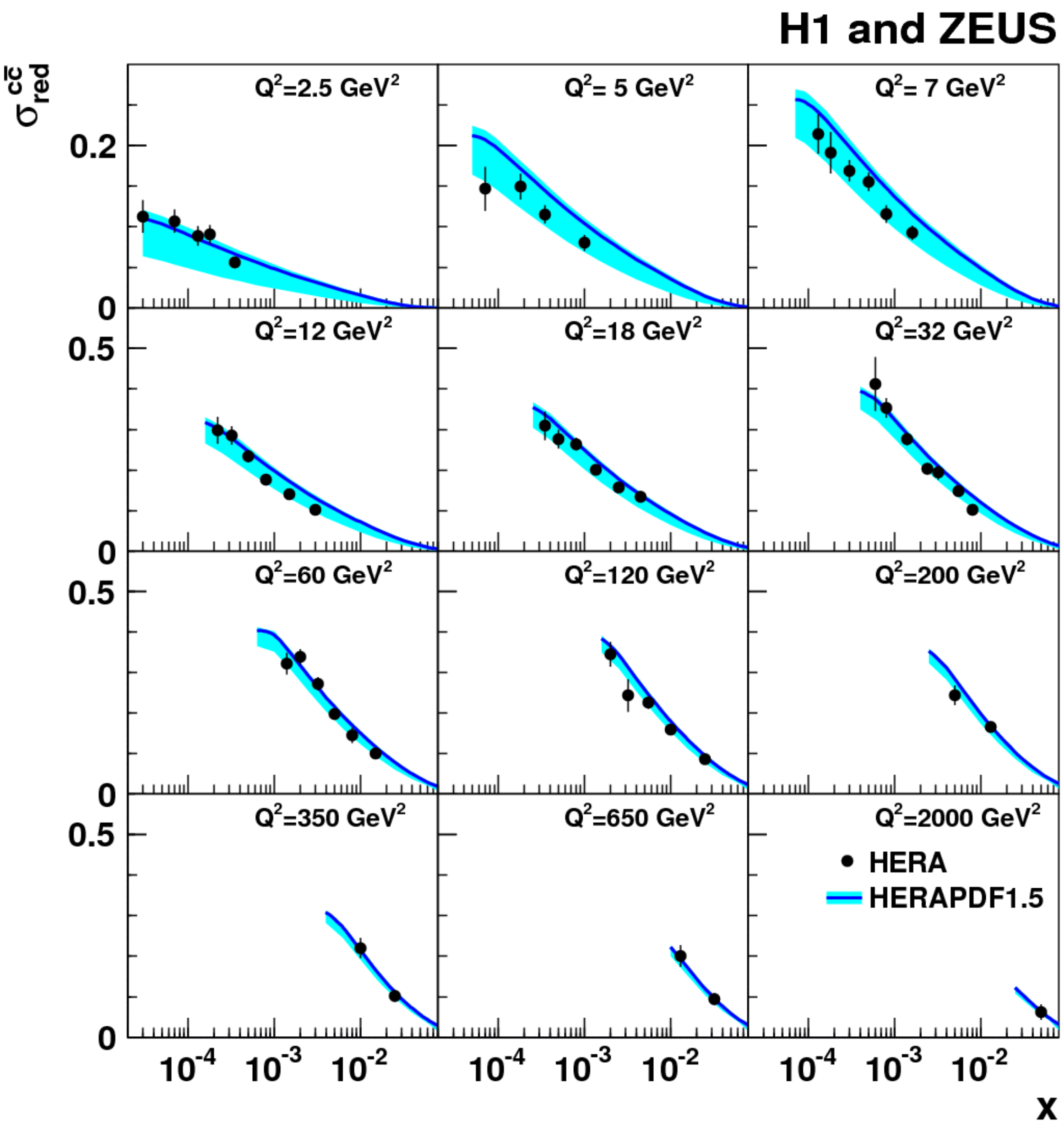


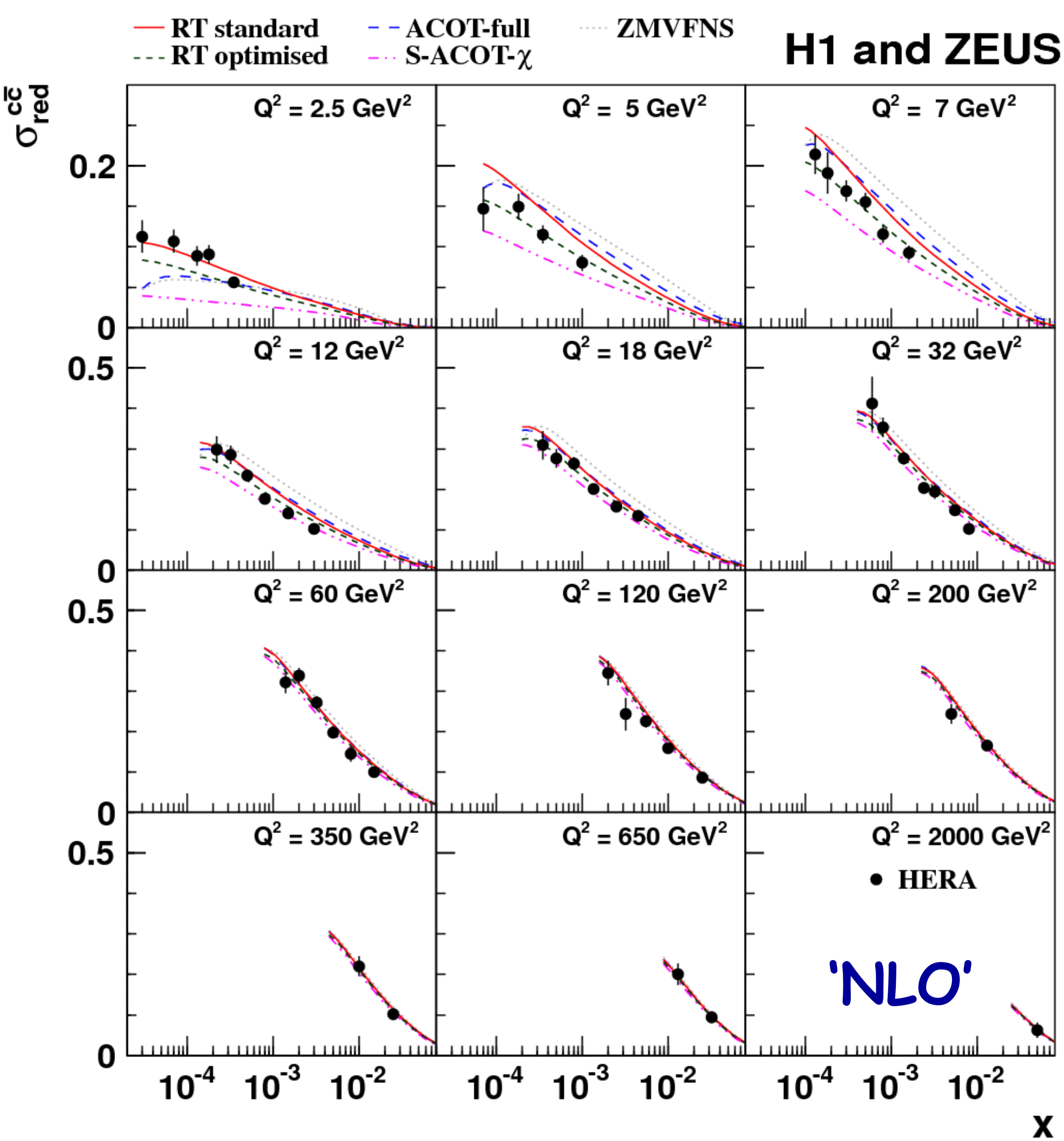
well described using HERAPDF1.5
(fitted from inclusive DIS only)

strong charm mass dependence
(blue band: 1.35->1.6 GeV)

constrains PDFs
-> add to PDF fits
of inclusive HERA data

comparison to various VFNS

more comparisons see paper



as implemented in HERAFitter (talk R. Placakyte)

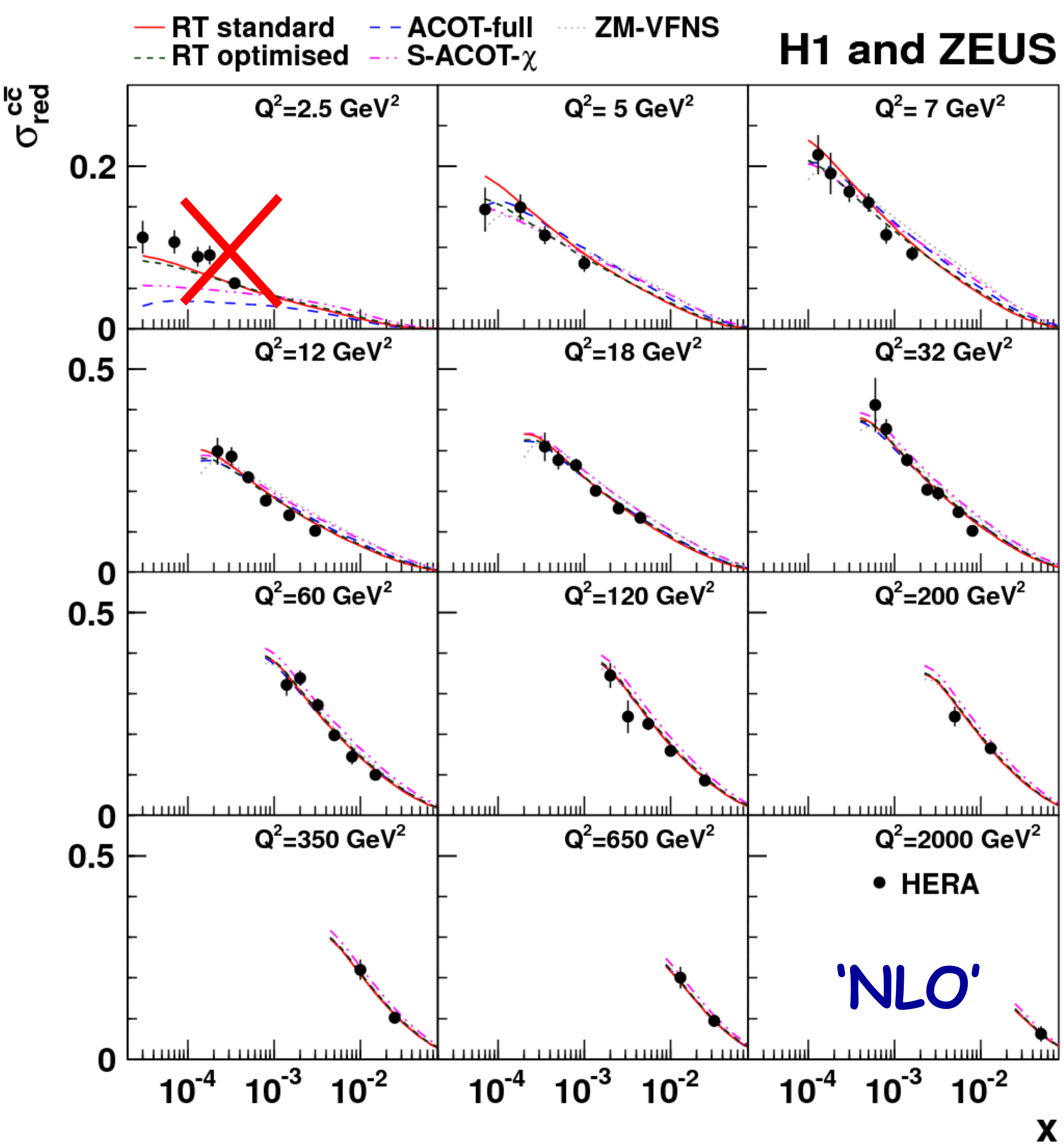
m_c (pole) fixed to 1.4 GeV

differences mainly due to different matching schemes of massive and massless parts

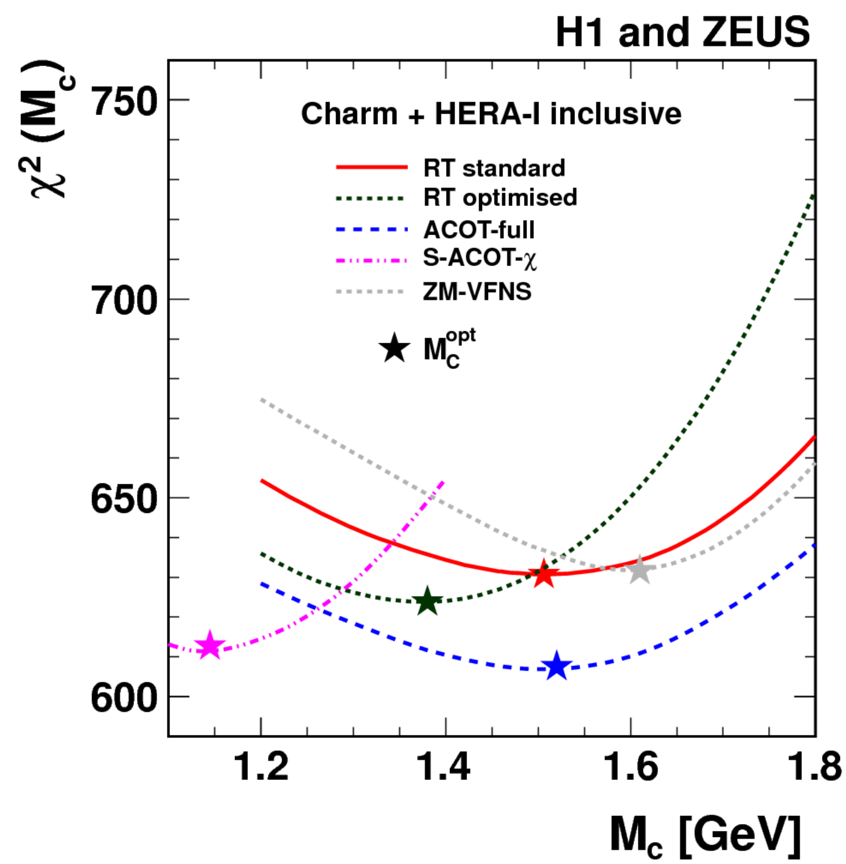
+ corresponding additional parameters in interpolation terms

-> we treat mass in VFNS as effective parameter

comparison to various VFNS

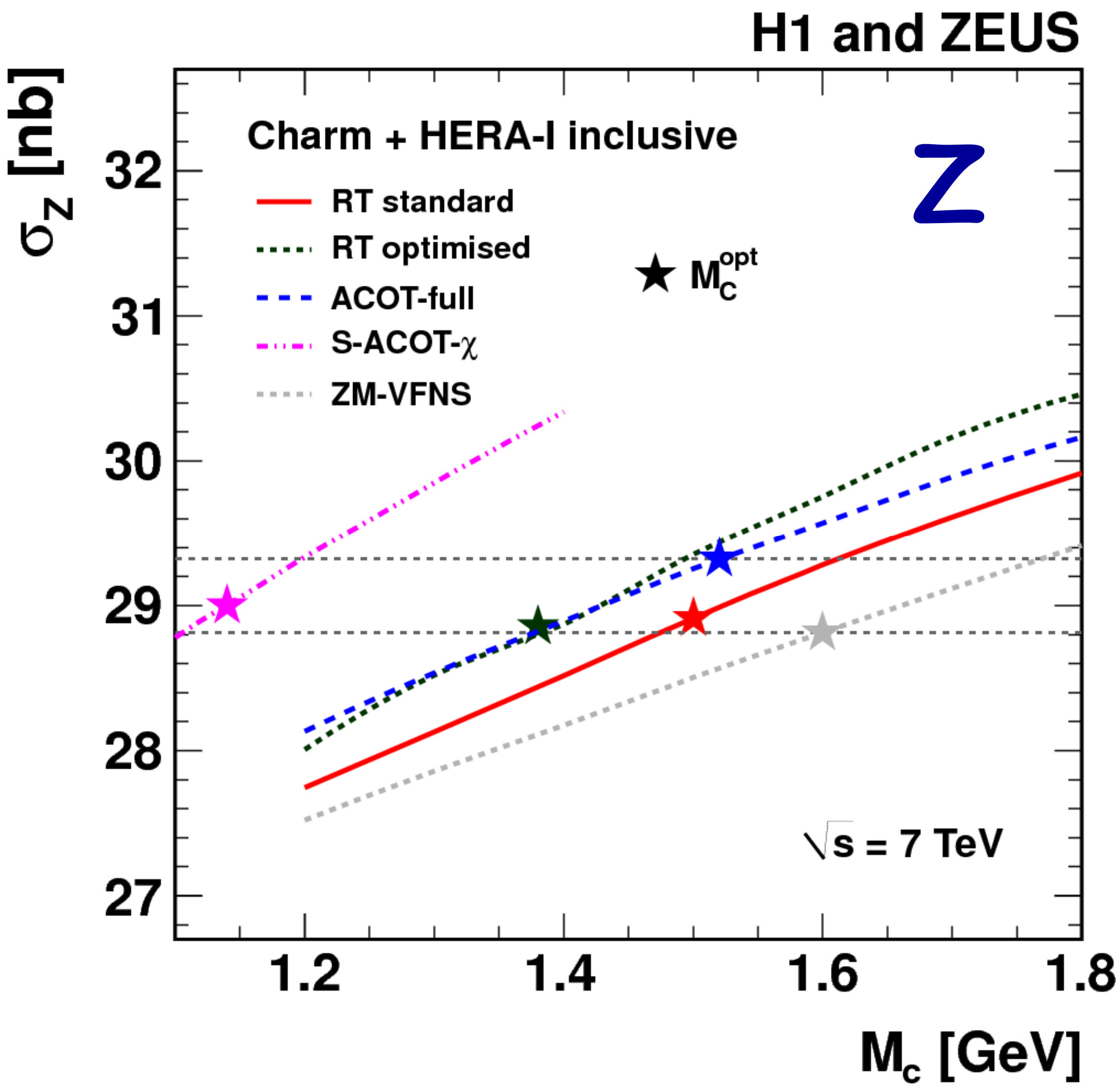


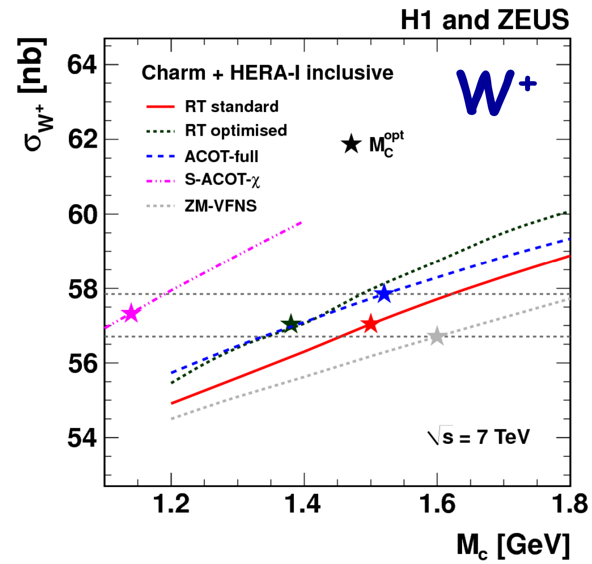
fit optimal mass for each scheme ($Q^2 > 3.5$ GeV^2)

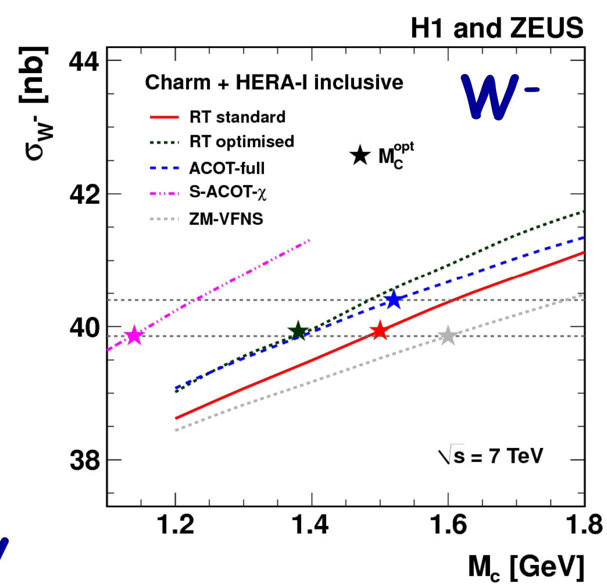


spread indicates theoretical uncertainty of VFNS approach

Z, W cross section predictions for LHC



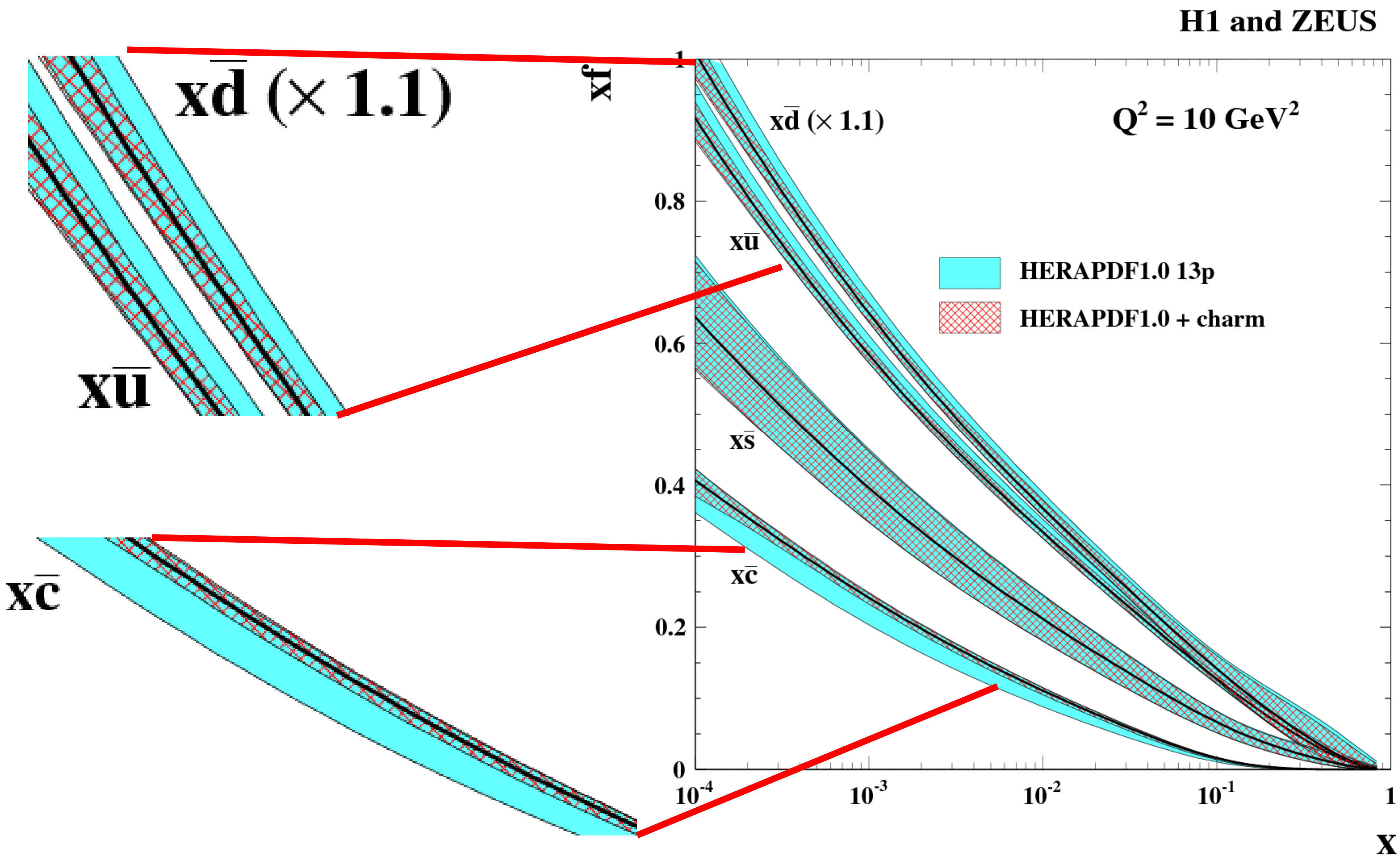




optimal M_c significantly reduces uncertainty

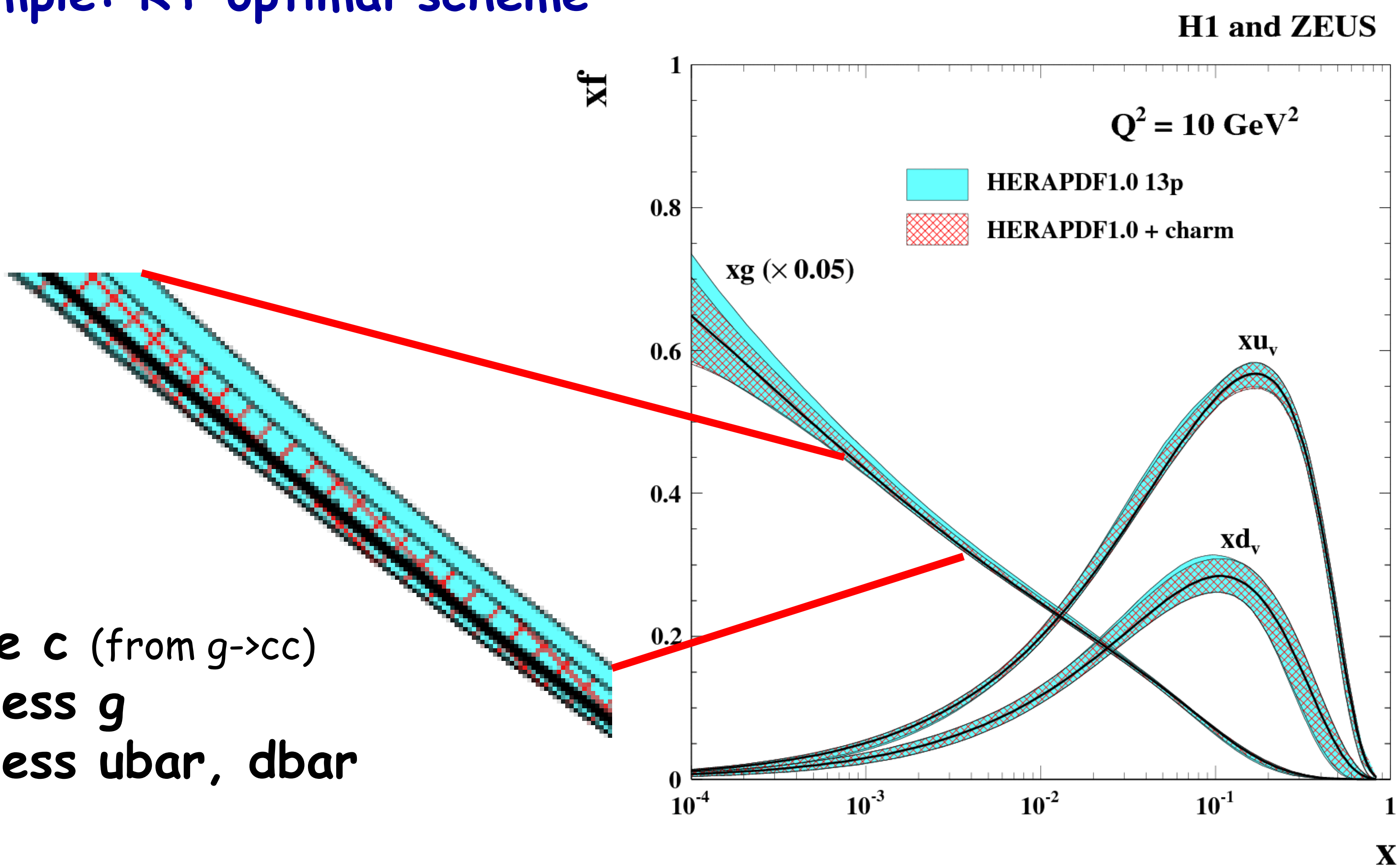
Charm data stabilize sea flavour composition

example: RT optimal scheme



and reduce gluon uncertainty

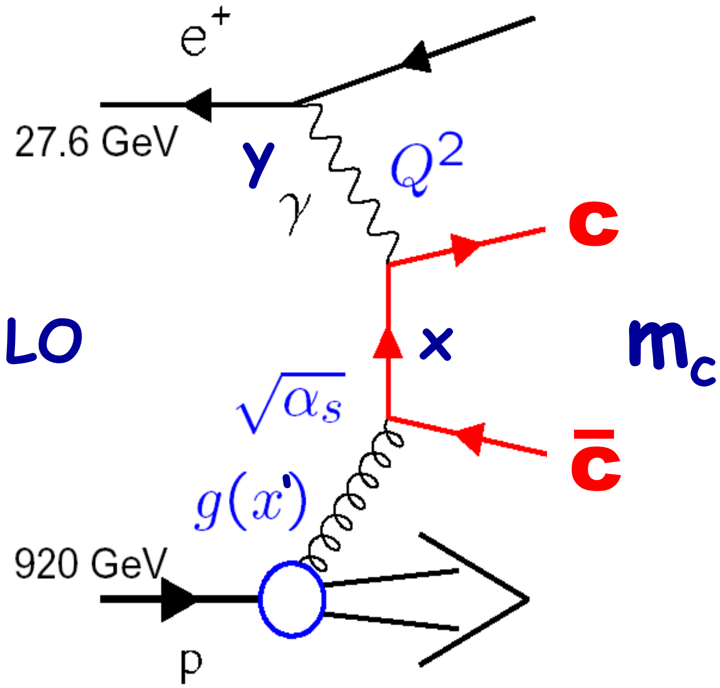
example: RT optimal scheme



more c (from g->cc)
-> less g
-> less ubar, dbar

-> reduces uncertainty also for Higgs at LHC

fixed flavour number scheme (FFNS)



+ NLO (+partial NNLO) corrections,

"natural" scale: $Q^2 + 4m_c^2$

- no charm in proton
- full kinematical treatment of charm mass (multi-scale problem: Q^2, p_T, m_c -> logs of ratios)
- no resummation of logs

comparison to ABM FFNS

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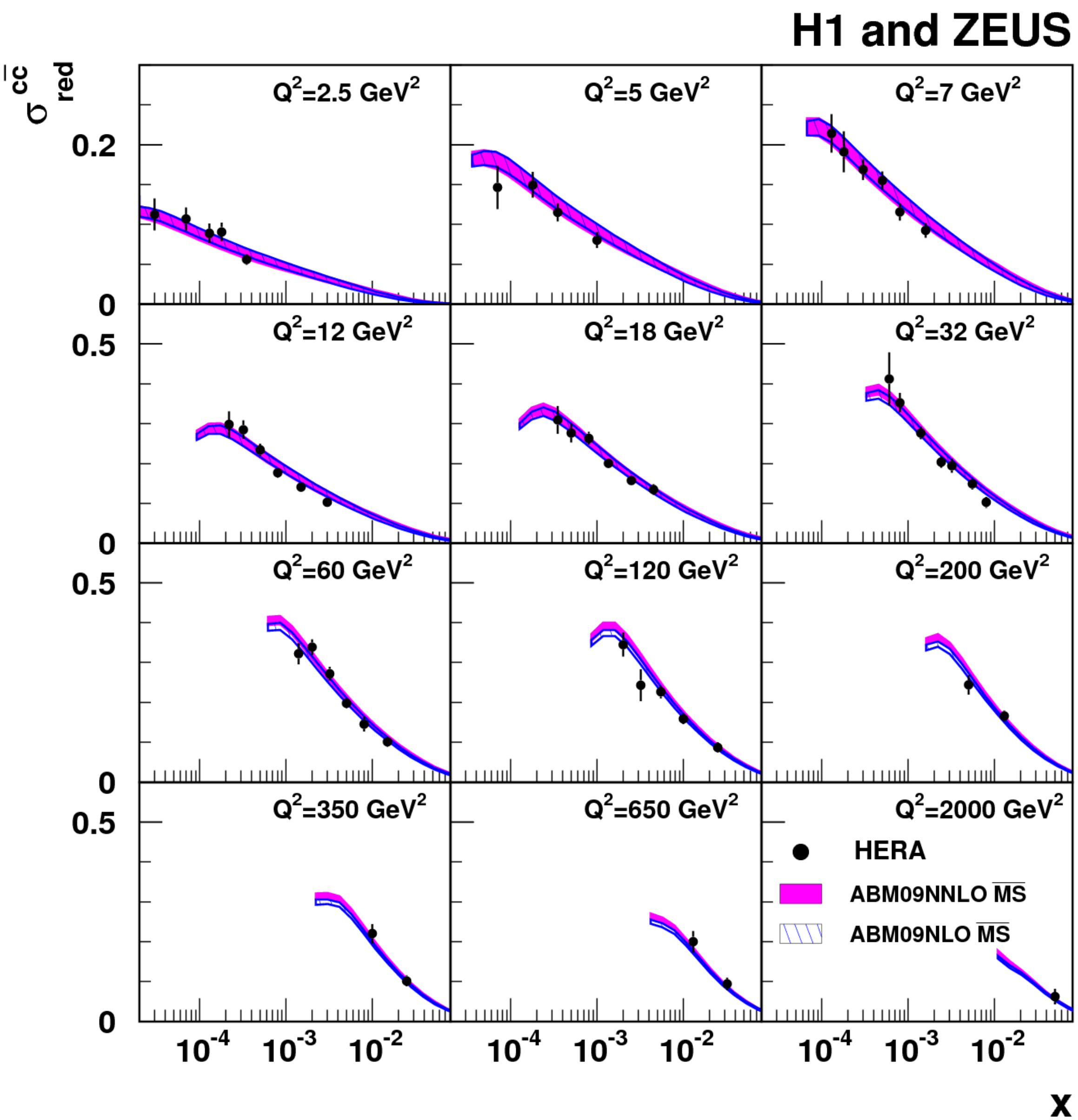

very good description of data in full kinematic range

unambigous treatment of m_c in all terms of calculation

here: $\overline{MS}$ running mass

(similar predictions for pole mass)

measurement of $\overline{\text{MS}}$ charm mass

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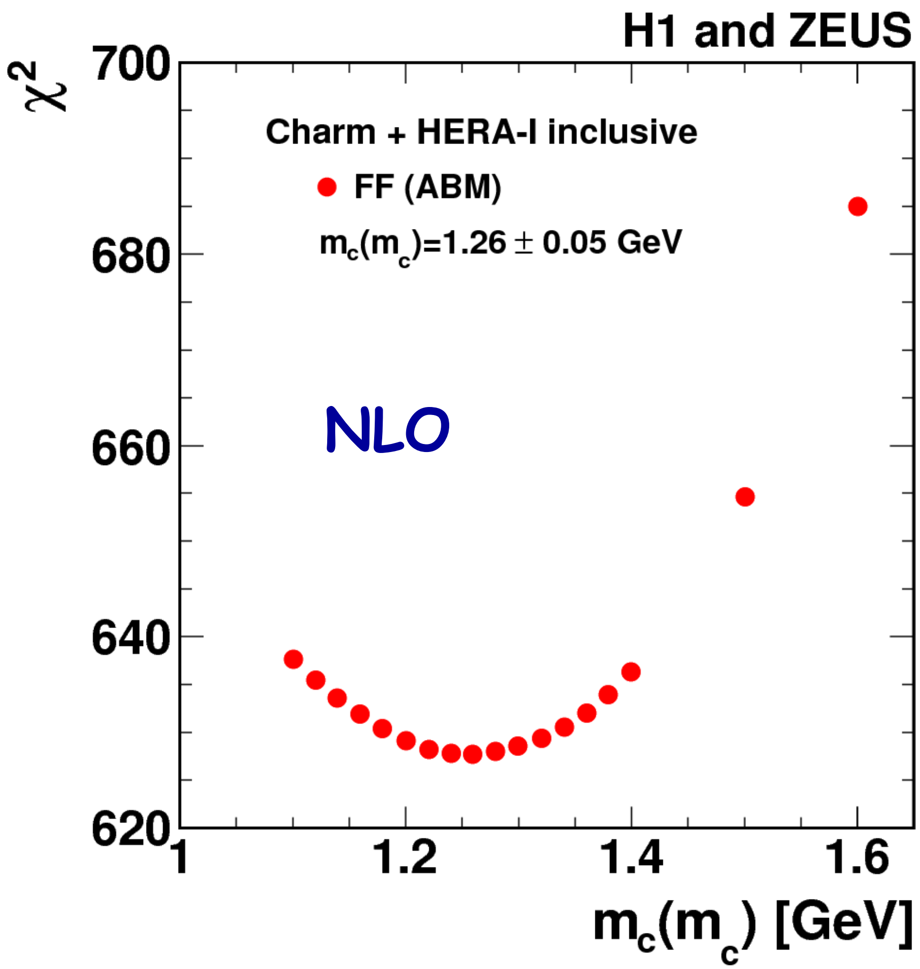


simultaneous QCD fit of combined charm data and inclusive HERA I DIS data

similar results by ABM et al., 2012, 2013

$m_c(m_c)$ = 1.26 $\pm 0.05_{exp}$ $\pm 0.03_{mod}$ $\pm 0.02_{\alpha s}$ GeV

PDG: 1.275 ±0.025 GeV (lattice QCD + time-like processes)

running of α_s and quark masses

- **α_s running depends on number of coulours N_C and number of quark flavours N_F**

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(Q_0^2)}{1 + \alpha_s \times (11N_C - 2N_F)/12\pi \ \ln(Q^2/Q_0^2)}$$

- **quark mass running depends on α_s , e.g.**

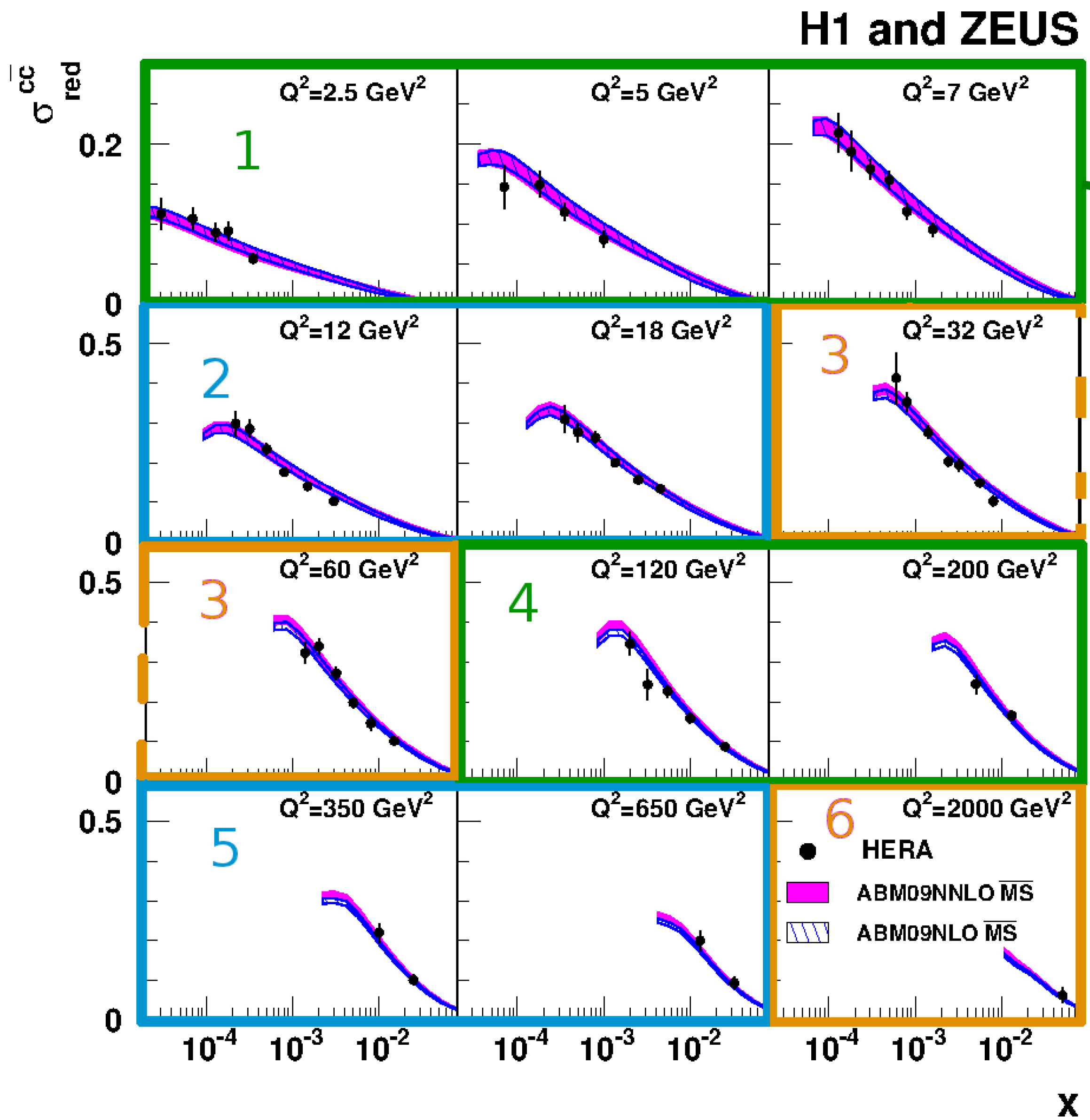
$$m_c(\text{pole}) = m_c(m_c)\,(1 + 4/3\ \alpha_s/\pi\,)$$
$$= m_c(Q)\,(1 + \alpha_s/\pi\,(4/3 + \ln(Q^2/m_c^2))$$

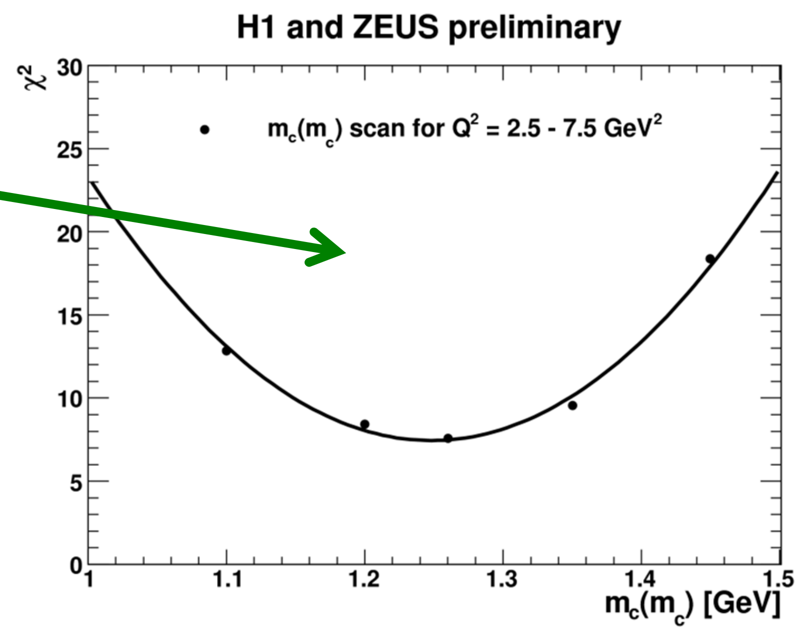
leading order QCD formulae

- part of gluon field around quark not 'visible' any more when 'looking' at smaller distances/larger energy scales -> **effective mass decreases**

measurement of m_c running

H1-prelim-14-071, ZEUS-prel-14-006, + S. Moch





Step 1:
extract $m_c(m_c)$ separately for 6 different kinematic ranges in $\mu^2 = Q^2+4m_c^2$

(take log average for central scale)

m_c fit and uncertainties

H1-prelim-14-071, ZEUS-prel-14-006, + S. Moch

use appropriate PDF set for each mass (from inclusive DIS data only), fit charm data

Fit uncertainty

- Was estimated by taking $\triangle\chi^2 = 1$ (dominant uncertainty)

Parametrisation

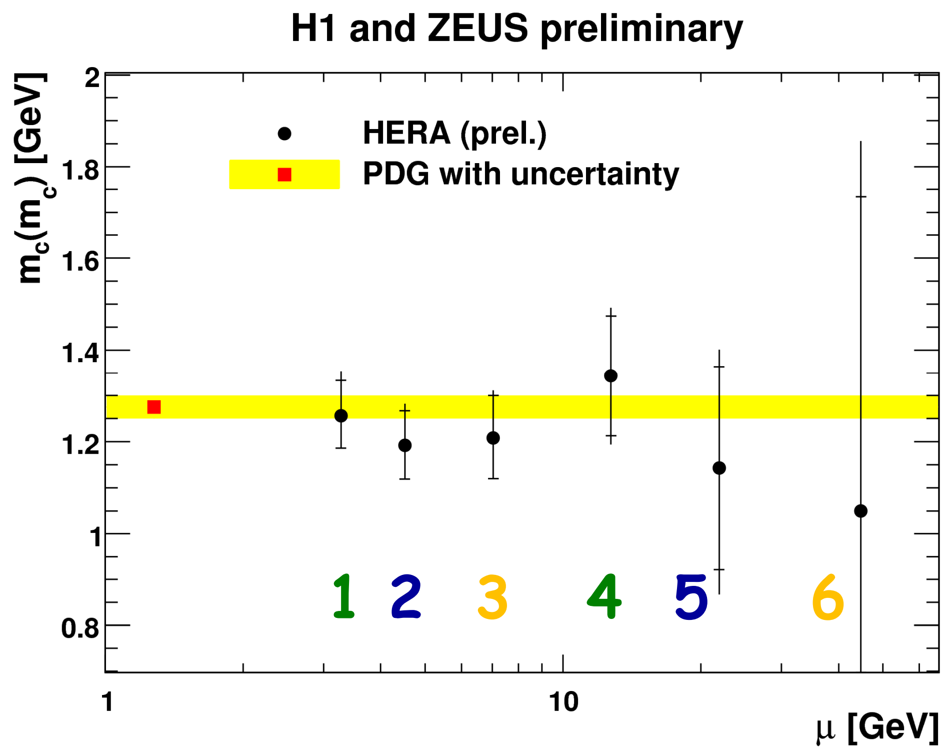
- Adding extra parameter in the PDF parametrisation

Model uncertainty

- Variation of the strangeness supression factor
- Lower cut on Q^2 for inclusive data
- The evolution starting scale
- The b-quark mass

Theory

- Variation of α_s
- Variation of the factorisation and renormalization scales of heavy quarks by factor 2



-> outer error bar

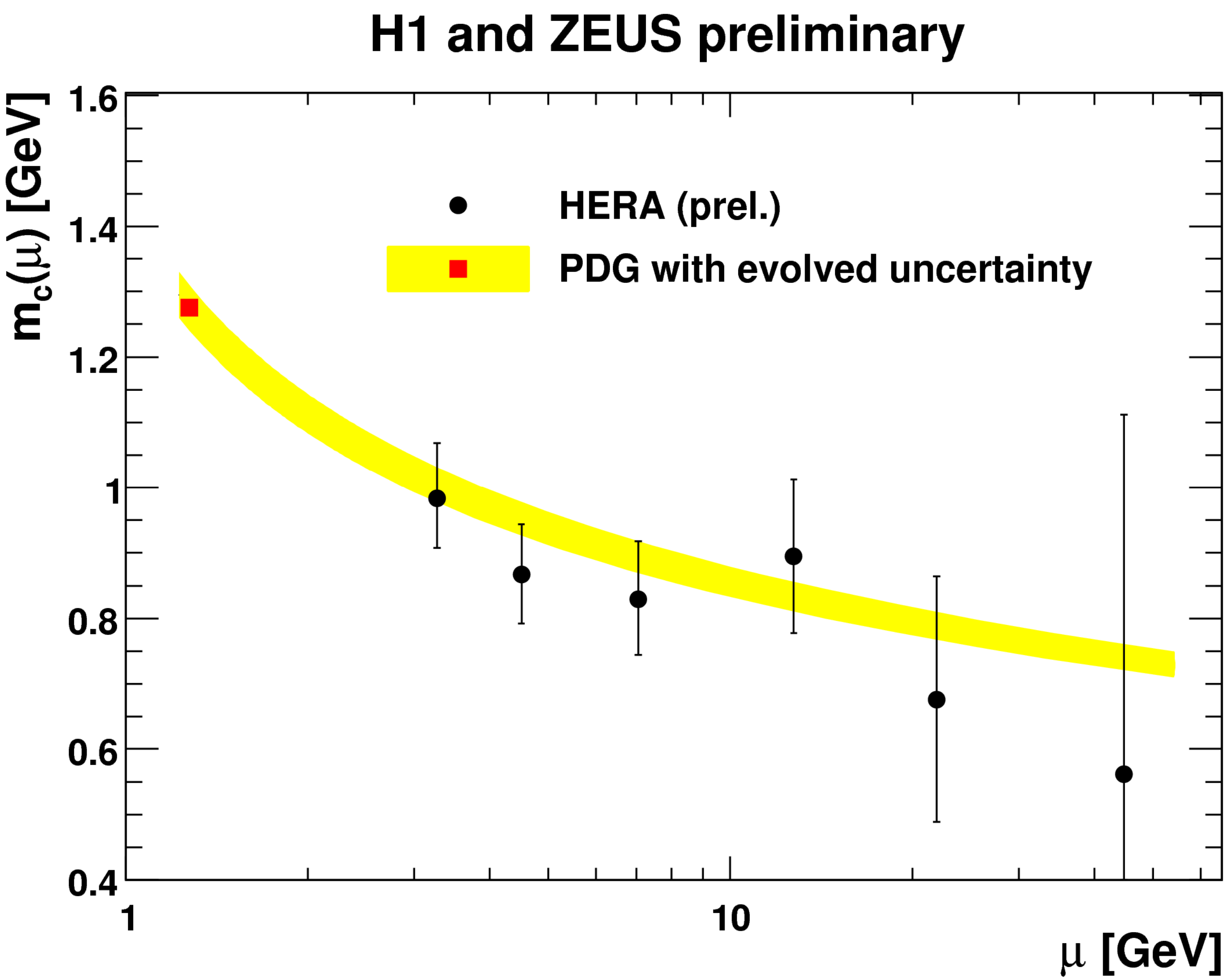
sensitivity to $m_c(m_c)$ decreases with increasing scale $\mu^2 = Q^2+4m_c^2$

'in reality', have measured $m_c(\mu)$ at each scale

the running charm quark mass

H1-prelim-14-071, ZEUS-prel-14-006, + S. Moch

translate back to $m_c(\mu)$ using LO formula consistent with NLO $\overline{MS}$ QCD fit (OpenQCDrad, Alekhin et al.)

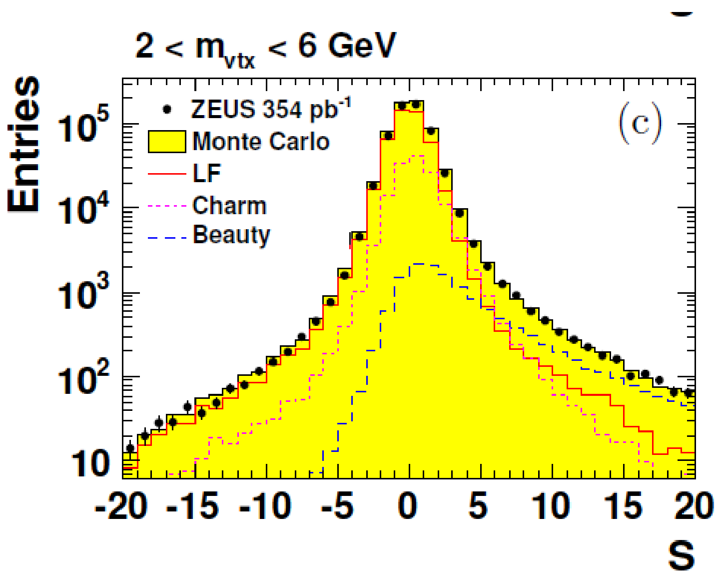


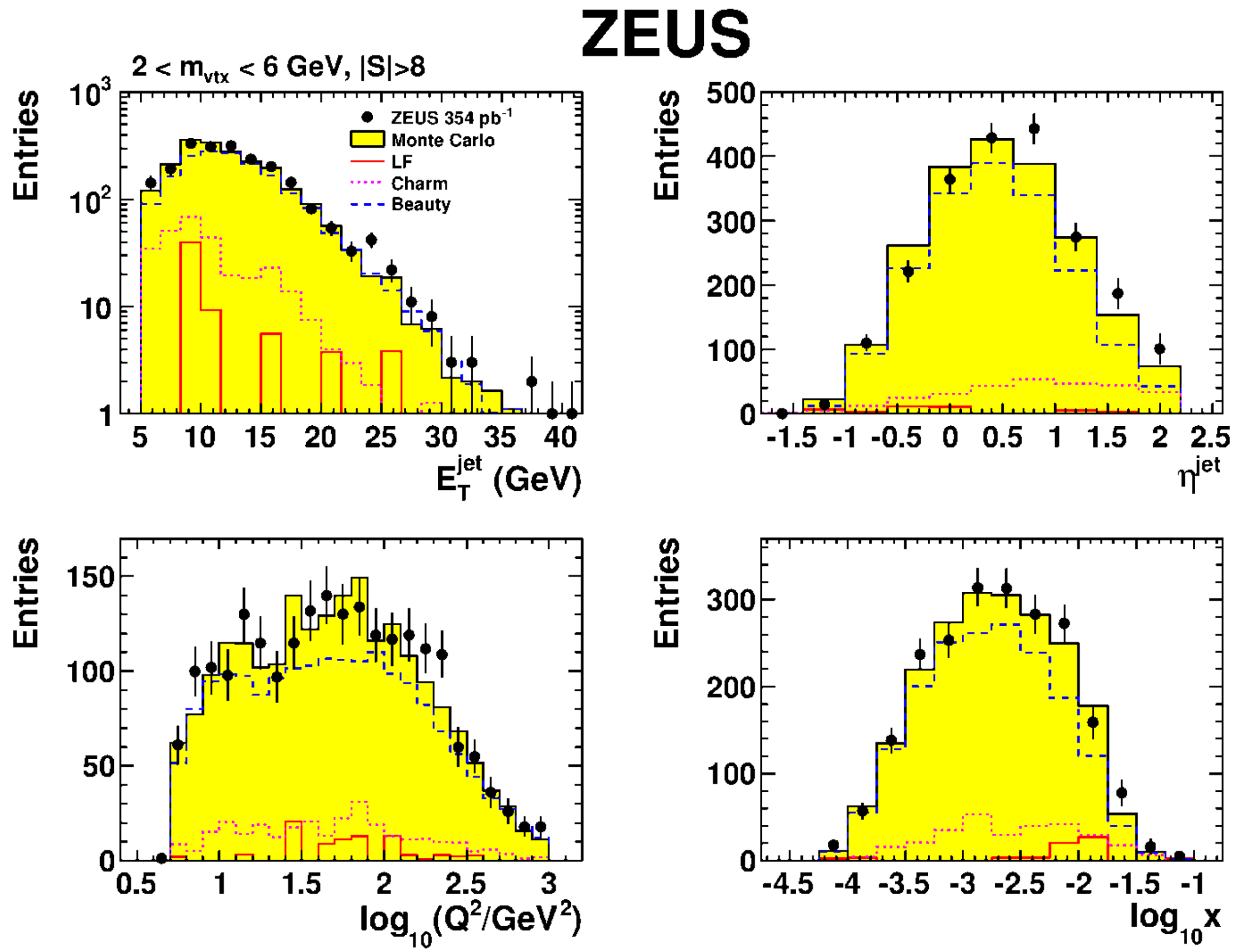
running mass concept in QCD is self-consistent !

beauty in DIS at HERA

DESY-14-083

beauty cross section at HERA much smaller than charm, can use lifetime information (micro-vertex detector)

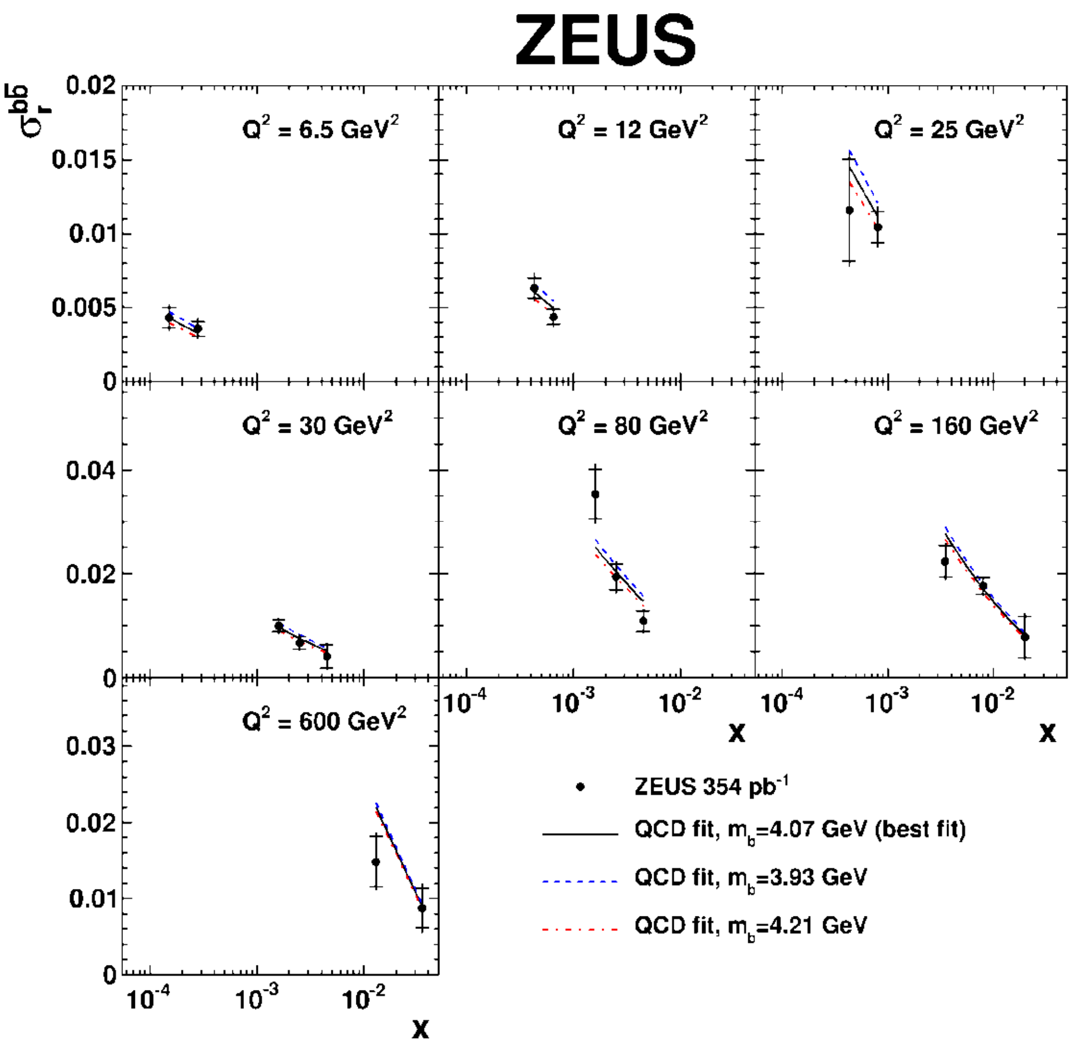


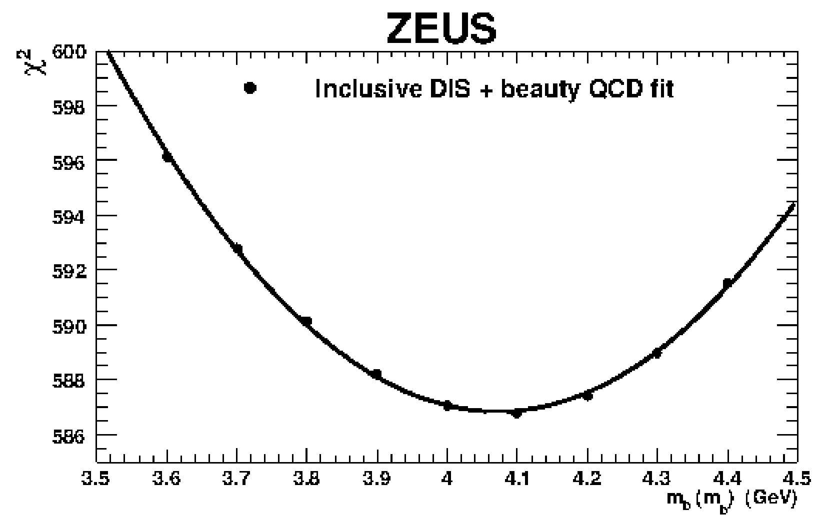


-> beauty-enriched sample

(for charm see talk O. Zenaiev)

m_b from reduced beauty cross section





ndf = 596

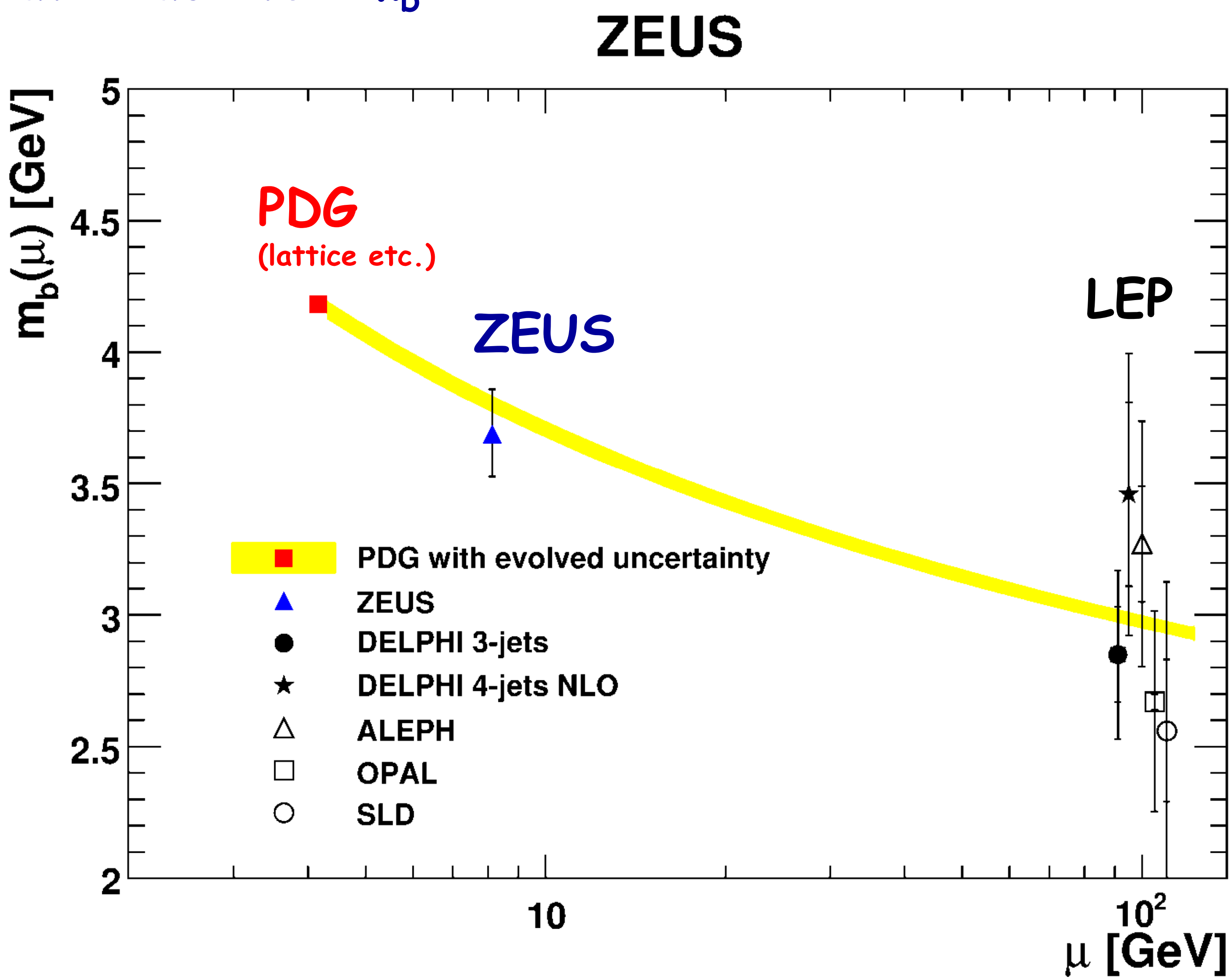
uncertainty evaluation
similar to charm running case

$m_b(m_b)$ = 4.07 $\pm 0.14_{fit}$ $^{+0.01}_{-0.07}$ $_{mod}$ $^{+0.05}_{-0.00}$ $_{par}$ $^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$ $_{th}$ GeV

PDG: 4.18 ± 0.03 GeV (lattice QCD + time-like processes)

the running beauty quark mass

translate back to $2m_b$



Summary and conclusions

- combined HERA DIS charm data are sensitive to charm mass and constrain PDFs

  -> improved predictions for LHC

- well described by NLO QCD in FFNS

  -> measure $\overline{MS}$ charm mass

  $m_c(m_c) = 1.26 \pm 0.05_{exp} \pm 0.03_{mod} \pm 0.02_{\alpha s}$ GeV

- split data into subsets spanning different scales

  -> first measurement of charm mass running (QCD consistency check)

- ZEUS DIS beauty data well described by NLO QCD (not yet combined with H1)

  -> measure $\overline{MS}$ beauty mass

  $m_b(m_b) = 4.07 \pm 0.14_{fit} {}^{+0.01}_{-0.07\,mod} {}^{+0.05}_{-0.00\,par} {}^{+0.08}_{-0.05\,th}$ GeV

- compare to PDG and LEP

  -> beauty mass running consistent with QCD

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- combined HERA DIS charm data are sensitive to charm mass and constrain PDFs

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$m_b/\sqrt{s_{HERA}} \sim m_t/\sqrt{s_{LHC}}$

relate HERA m_c, m_b with LHC m_t measurements ?

- split data into subsets spanning different scales

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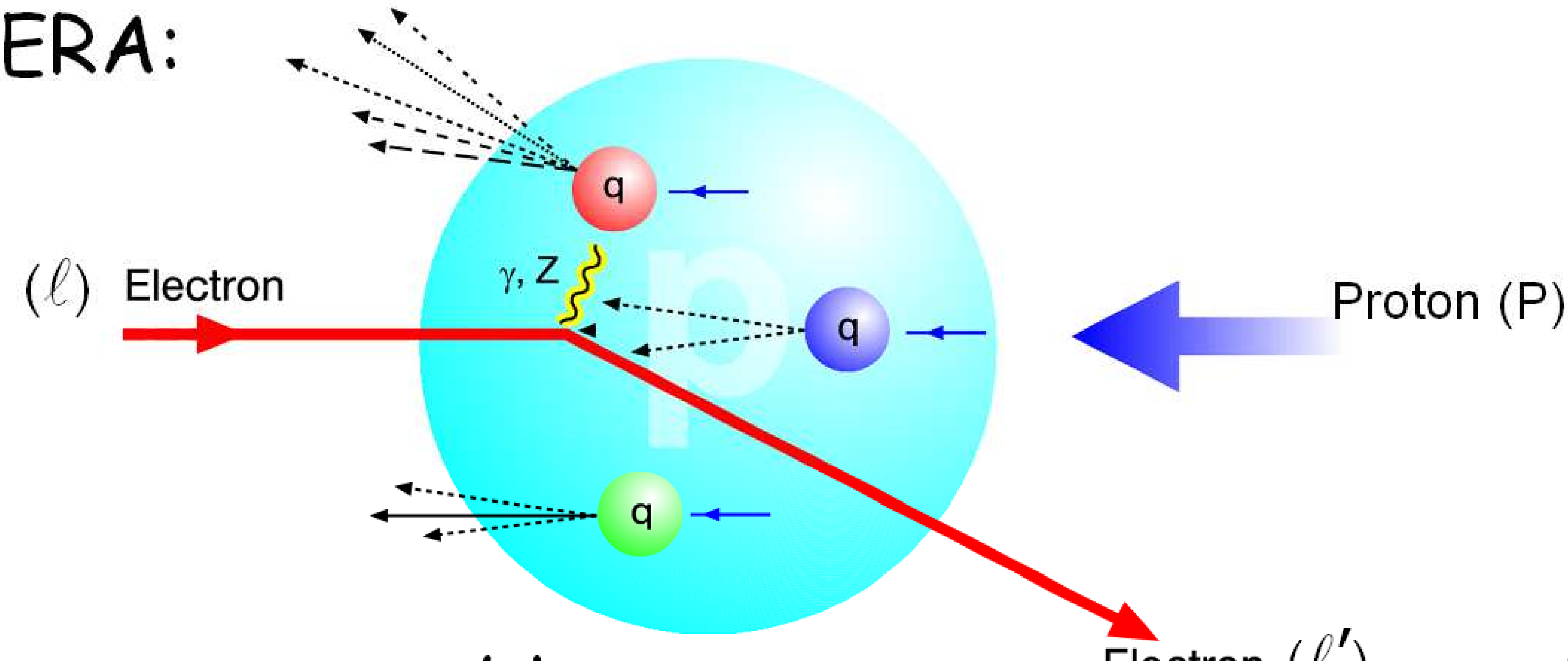
Backup

Deep Inelastic ep Scattering at HERA

HERA:



$q = \ell - \ell'$

kinematic variables:

$Q^2 = -q^2$ photon (or Z) virtuality, squared momentum transfer

$x = \frac{Q^2}{2Pq}$ Bjorken scaling variable,
for $Q^2 \gg (2m_q)^2$: momentum fraction of p constituent

$y = \frac{qP}{\ell P}$ inelasticity,
γ momentum fraction (of e)

$Q^2 \lesssim 1$ GeV^2: photoproduction

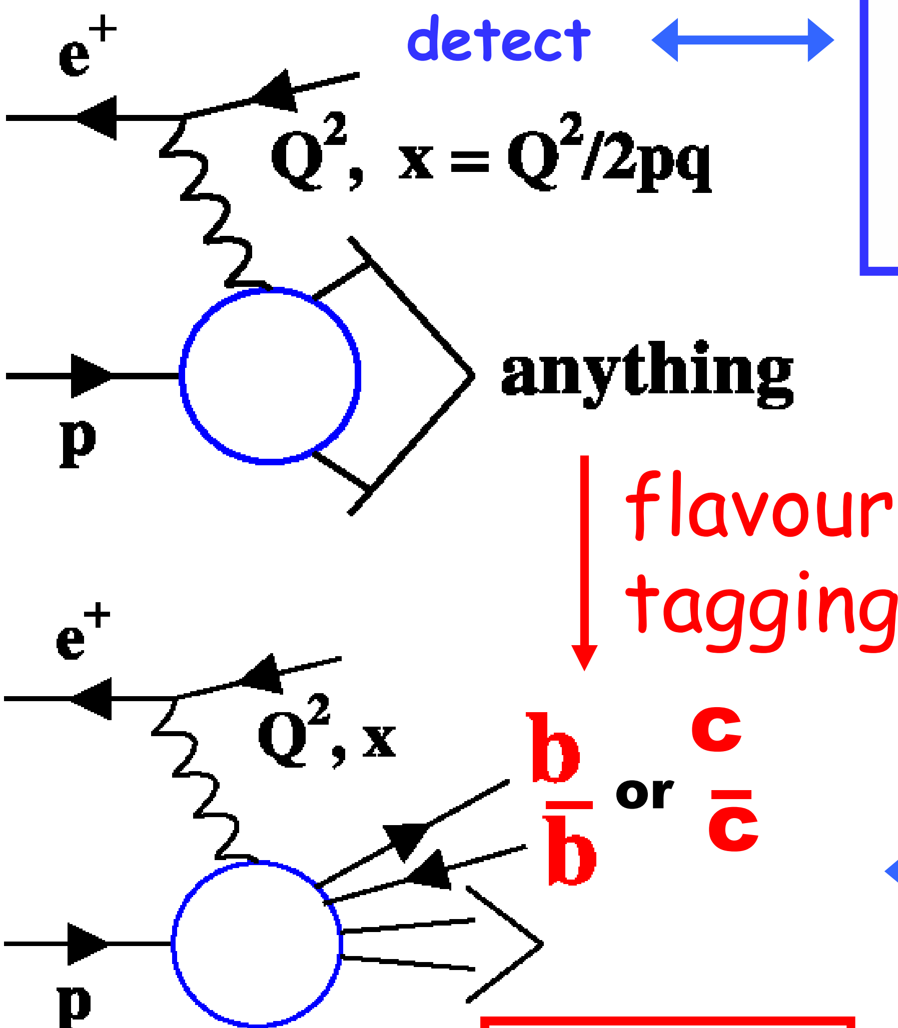
$Q^2 \gtrsim 1$ GeV^2: DIS

Heavy flavour contributions to F_2

detect ⟷

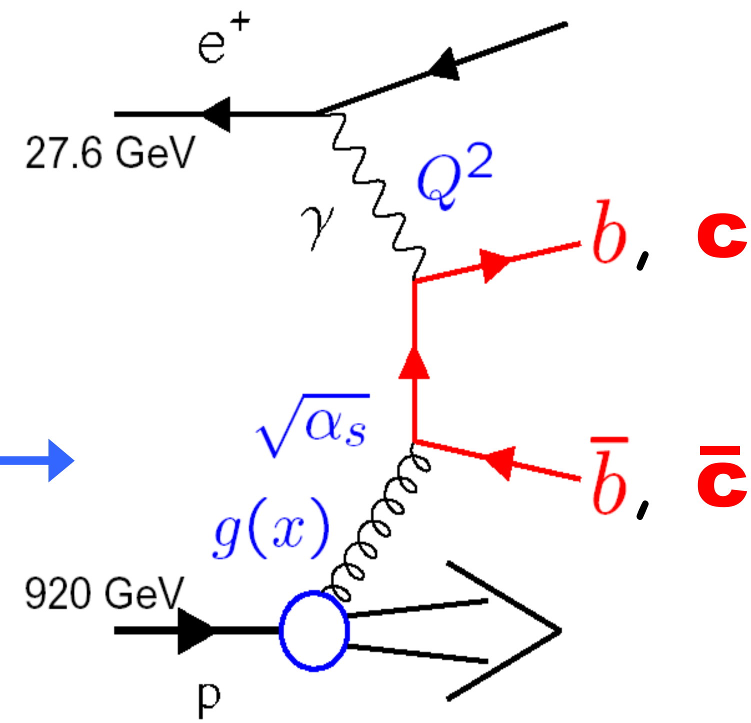
Measure cross section

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx\,dQ^2} \cong \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{Q^4 x}\left\{\left[1+(1-y)^2\right] F_2(x,Q^2) \right)$$



-> $F_2^{b\bar{b}}$, $F_2^{c\bar{c}}$

QCD ⟷



Quark mass definitions

Pole quark mass

- Based on (unphysical) concept of quark being a free parton
- Pole mass is ambiguous up to corrections of $O(\Lambda_{QCD})$

Running quark mass ($\overline{MS}$)

- $\overline{MS}$ (minimal subtraction scheme) mass definition $m(\mu_R)$ realizes running mass (scale dependence)
- renormalization group equation (mass anomalous dimension γ)

$$\left(\mu_R^2 \frac{\delta}{\delta \mu_R^2} + \beta(\alpha_s) \frac{\delta}{\delta \alpha_s}\right) m(\mu_R) = \gamma(\alpha_s) m(\mu_R)$$

Measurement of the charm quark mass running

From $m_c(m_c)$ it was translated back to $m_c(\mu)$ by 1-loop formula :

$$m_c(\mu) = m_c(m_c)\frac{\left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}}{\left(\frac{\alpha_s(m_c)}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}}$$

Where β_0 for N_f=3 is $\frac{9}{4}$
$\mu = \sqrt{Q^2 + 4m_c^2}$,
This formula is the same that is used in the QCD fit (OpenQCDRad).
[arXiv:hep-ph/0004189]
Q^2 was chosen to be log average between Q^2 of used bins

Charm mass measurement

- χ^2 mass scan had been performed by fitting charm data in FFNS ABM($\overline{MS}$) scheme (OPENQCDRAD program) using HeraFitter package with following setup:
- – FFNS ABM (running mass)
- – Evolution starting scale set to Q_0=1.4 GeV^2
- – PDF parametrisation with 13 parameters
- – H12011 χ^2 function definition
- – $\alpha_s(M_z)$=0.105
- – Data below $Q^2 = 3.5\ GeV^2$ removed
- – $m_b(m_b)$ was set to 4.75
- – Renormalization and factorization scale was set to $\sqrt{Q^2 + 4m_q^2}$

the running b quark mass at LEP

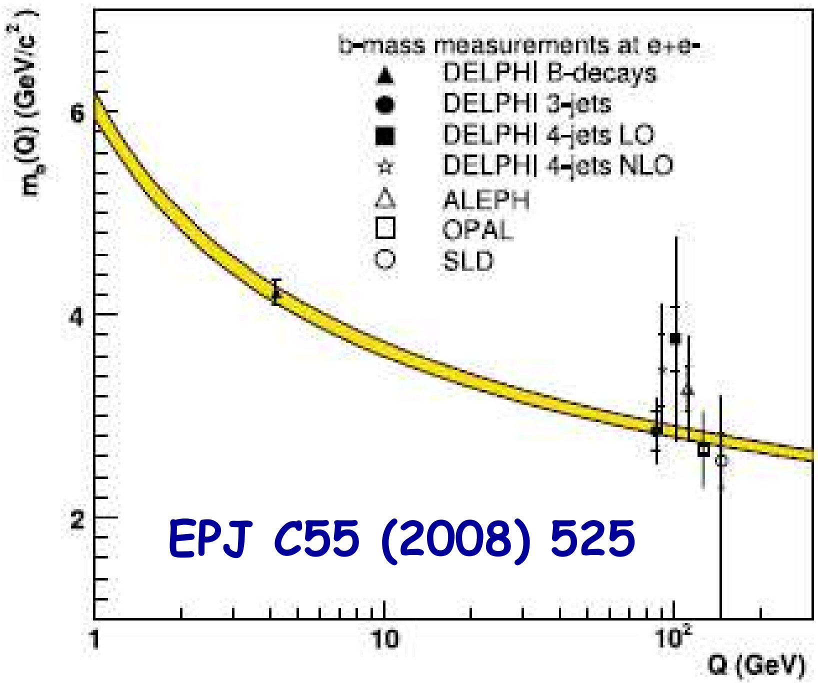


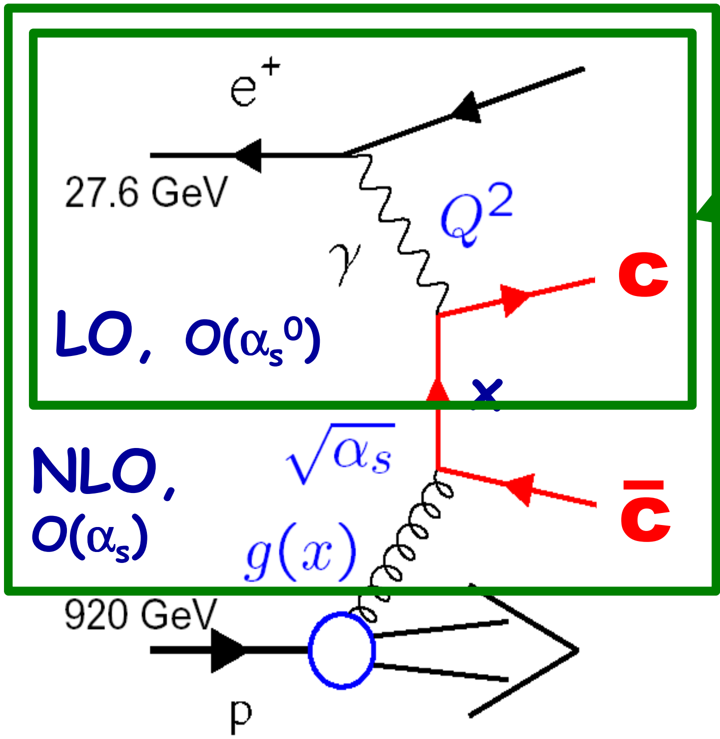
Fig. 6. The energy evolution of the $\overline{MS}$-running b-quark mass $m_b(Q)$ as measured at LEP. DELPHI results from $R_3^{b\ell}$ [7] at the M_Z scale and from semileptonic B-decays [31] at low energy are shown together with results from other experiments (ALEPH [4], OPAL [5] and SLD [6]). The masses extracted from LO and approximate NLO calculations of $R_4^{b\ell}$ are found to be consistent with previous experimental results and with the reference value $m_b(Q)$ (*grey band*) obtained from evolving the average $m_b(m_b) = 4.20 \pm 0.07$ GeV/c^2 from [17] using QCD RGE (with a strong coupling constant value $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1202 \pm 0.0050$ [30])

LEP: Z -> bb + gluons, measurement of phase space/ angular distributions

$$m_{(Q)} = m_{(Q_0)} \left(1 - \alpha_s/\pi \ln(Q^2/Q_0^2)\right)$$

charm mass running not explicitly measured (so far)

Variable Flavour Number Scheme (GM-VFNS)



+ NNLO, $O(\alpha_s^2)$ corrections

very high Q^2:

- massless charm in proton
- resummation of $\log(Q^2/m^2)$ etc.

very low Q^2:

- massive calculation (pole mass)

in between (almost everywhere):

- kinematic interpolation and/or correction terms