

Determination of electroweak parameters at HERA with the H1 experiment

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On behalf of the H1 Collaboration

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Outline

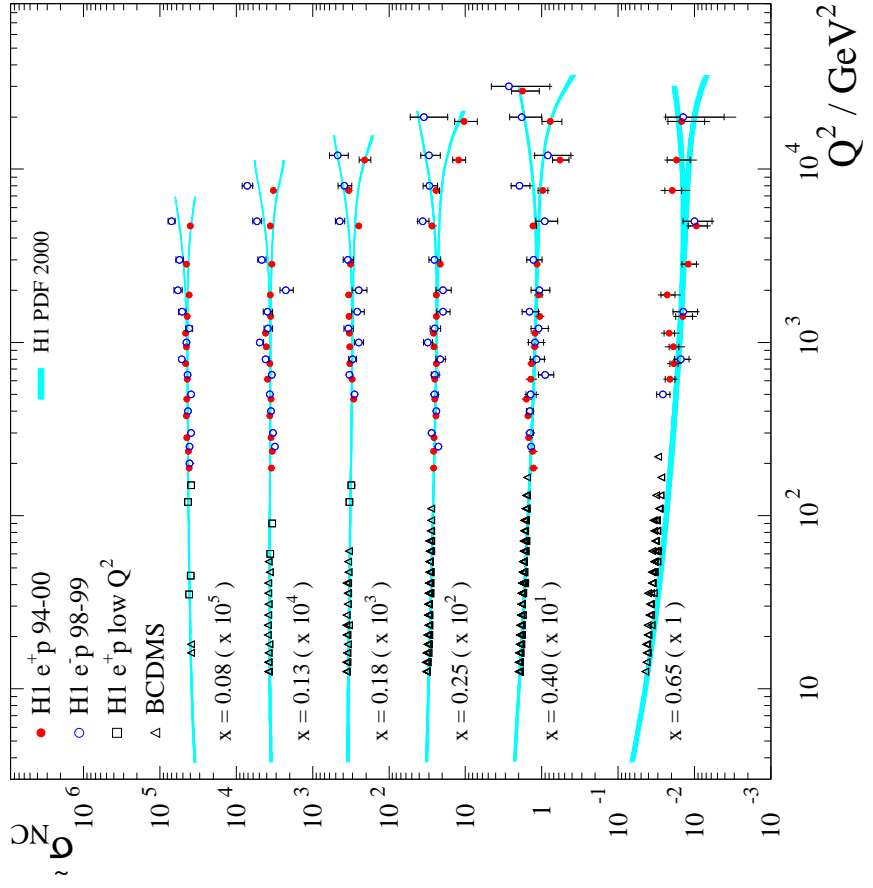
Aim is to determine electroweak parameters with
a combined QCD-electroweak analysis
using H1 data from HERA I

- Fitting schemes
- Propagator Mass analysis
- On Mass Shell (OMS) fit analysis
 - Quarks couplings to the Z
 - Conclusions and outlook

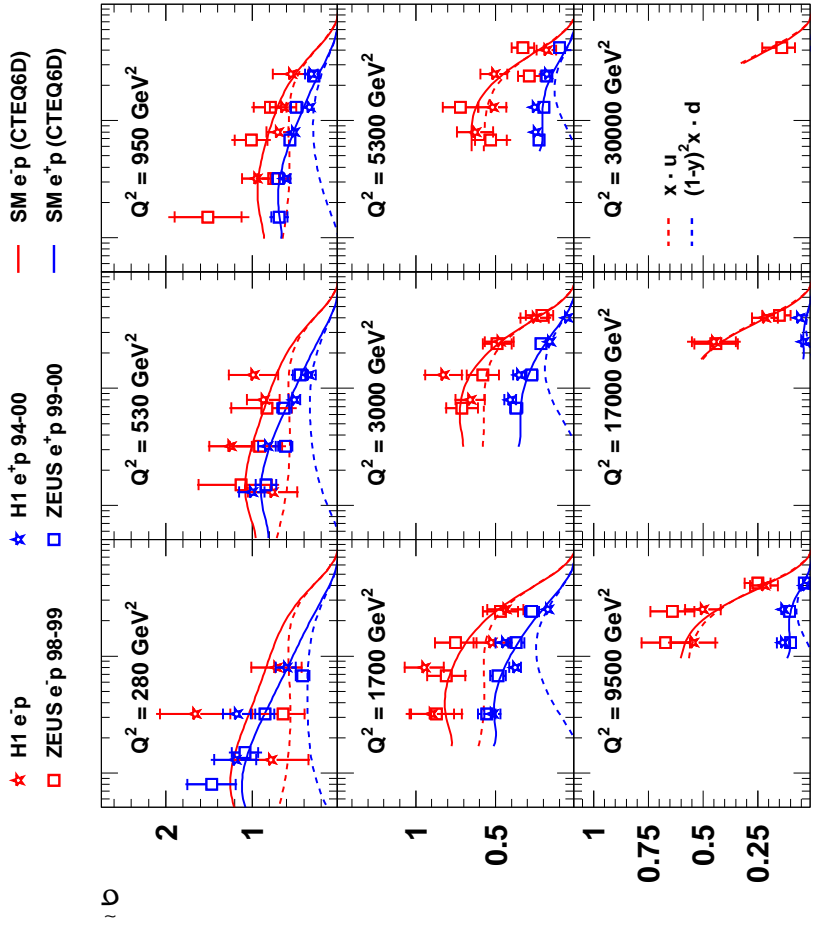
HERA I data



Exploit the potentials for
electroweak physics with the
HERA I NC and CC data



HERA Charged Current



CC cross section and M_W

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{CC}^{\pm}}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{G^2}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{M_W^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2} \right)^2 \cdot \Phi^{\pm}(pdfs)$$

M_W is propagator mass (enters in Q2 dependency)
Fermi constant G includes most of the radiative corrections

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{CC}^{\pm}}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{4M_W^4} \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{|1 - \Delta r|^2} \cdot \left(\frac{M_W^2}{Q^2 + M_W^2} \right)^2 \cdot \Phi^{\pm}(pdfs)$$

OMS scheme : M_W also enters in normalization
Radiative correction Δr computed in SM framework

Interpretations of M_W in both schemes

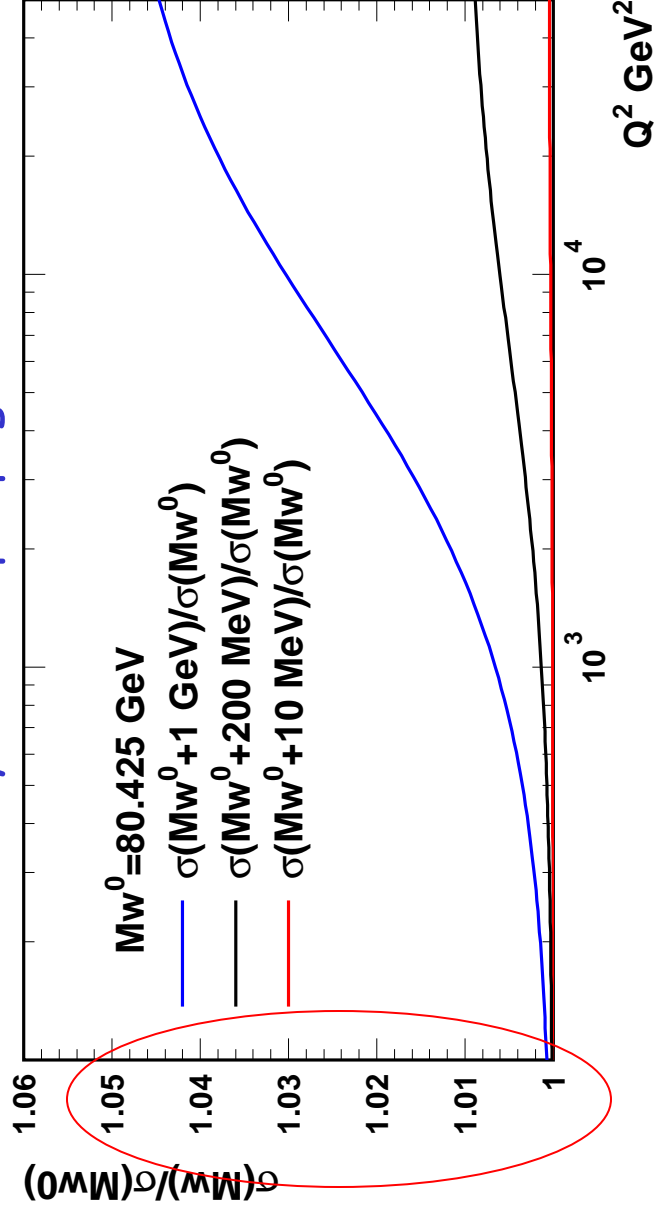
➔ The propagator mass measurement is a model independent **measurement** of M_W
Unique using HERA t-channel exchange

➔ The determination of M_W in OMS scheme is a Standard Model-dependent determination of the M_W parameter
dependency upon M_{top} and M_{Higgs}

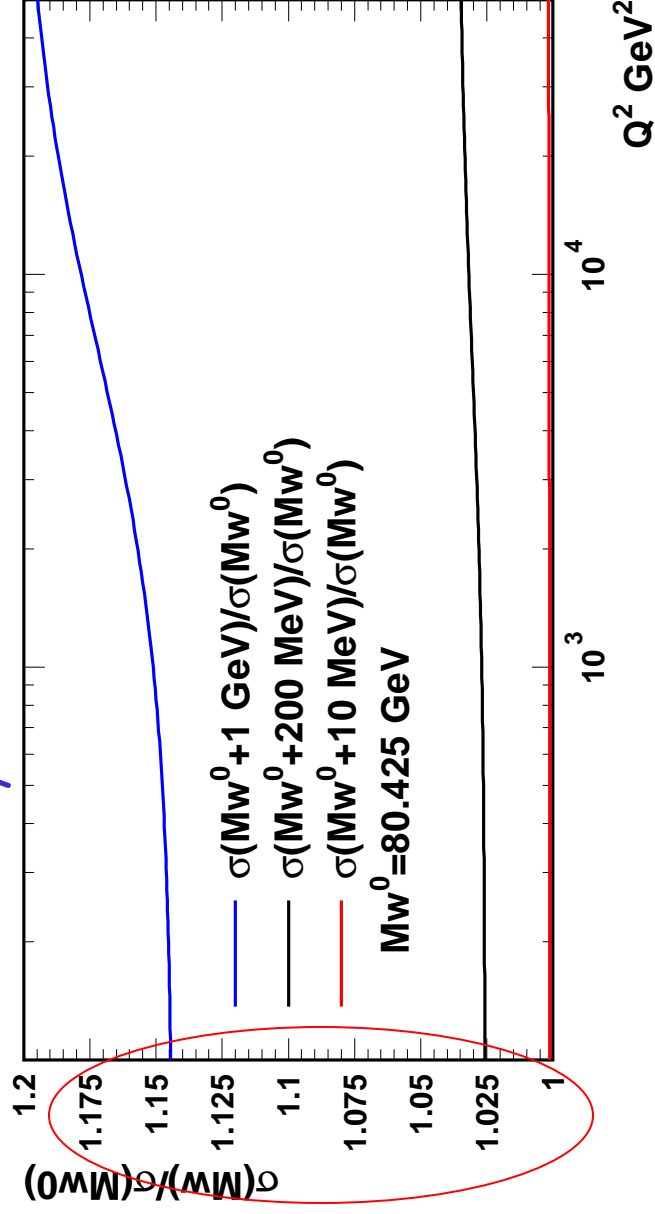
➔ **Use both strategies**

Major progress is to perform a EW-QCD combined fit to consistently include uncertainty from proton structure : use the **H1PDF2000 QCD analysis**

Sensitivity to the propagator mass



Sensitivity to Mw in OMS scheme



The H1 QCD pdfs analysis (Eur Phys J C30, 2003)

Idea is to take the H1PDF2000 fit as a **basis**

NLO QCD massless scheme
Pascaud Zomer χ^2 definition

H1 Data Sets:

Minimum Bias 97

low Q2 96-97

high Q2 94-97 e⁺p NC and CC

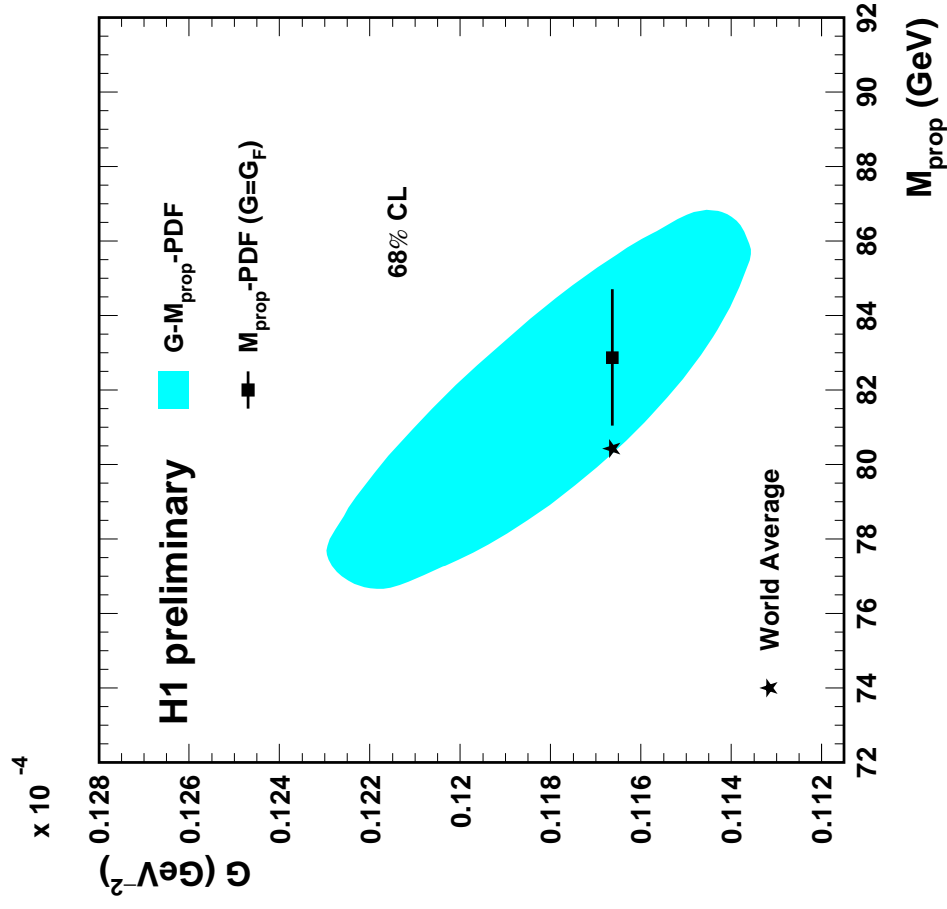
high Q2 98-99 e⁻p NC and CC

high Q2 99-00 e⁺p NC and CC

Result is a 10-parameter fit of parton densities

Propagator mass analysis

G-propagator mass fits



G-M_{prop}-QCD fit

↑ fix G_F to the SM value and fit propagator mass with pdfs

Propagator mass fit

➔ Parton densities are determined using some M_W
It is not coherent to use fixed pdfs to fit M_W

Pdfs fixed to H1PDF2000 fit
 $M_W = 82.370 \pm 1.572 \text{ GeV}$

Fit of pdfs + M_W (as the propagator mass)

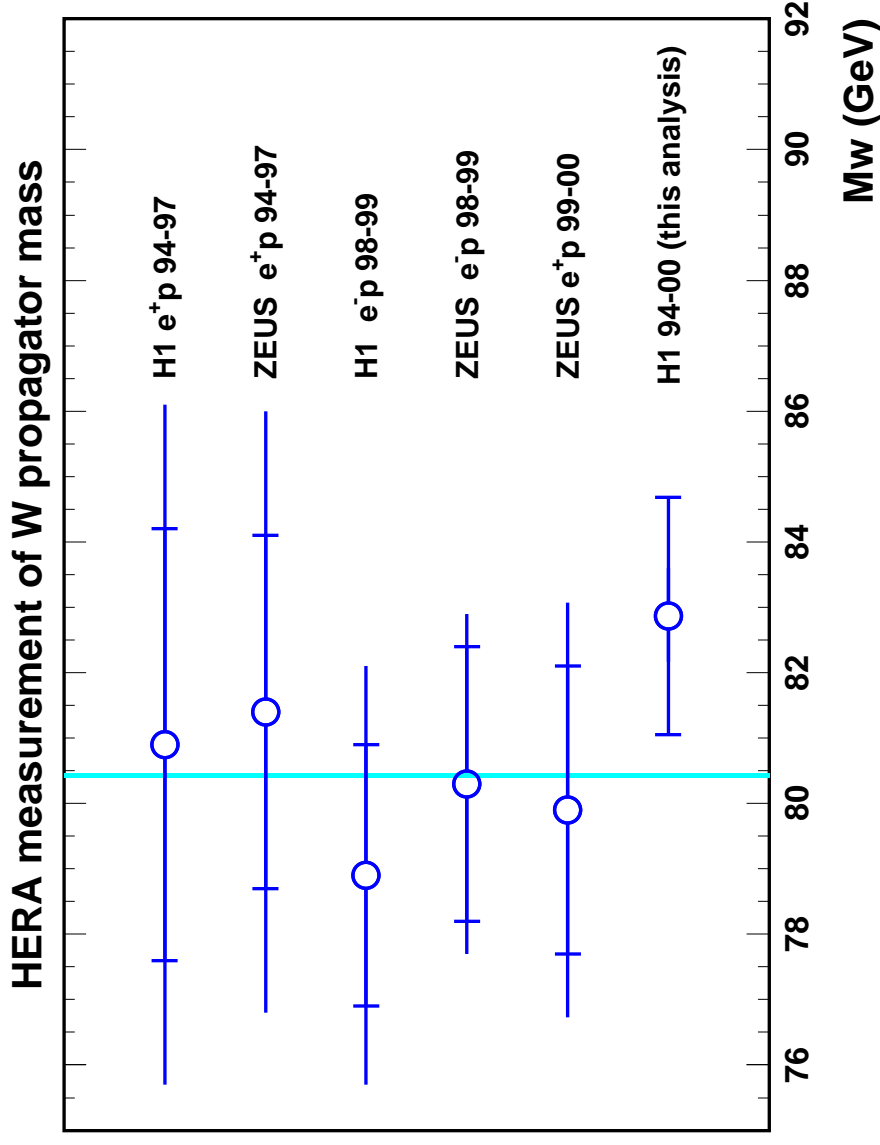
$$M_W = 82.87 \pm 1.83 (\text{exp})^{+0.30}_{-0.16} (\text{mod}) \text{ GeV}$$

Model uncertainties (α_s, Q_0^2, \dots)

M_W is correlated with all the other fit parameters

- First coherent determination of propagator mass in ep collisions

Summary of Propagator Mass results



H1 94-00 result : $M_W = 82.87 \pm 1.83$ (exp) $^{+0.30}_{-0.16}$ (mod) GeV

"On Mass Shell" analysis

OMS scheme M_W fit

- Need to compute the radiative correction Δr
Function of $\alpha, M_Z, M_W, M_{\text{top}}, M_{\text{Higgs}}$,
(and other fermion masses)
computed with H. Spiesberger EPRC program
- ↑ EPRC compute Δr including
 $O(\alpha) + O(\alpha\alpha_s)$ + leading $O(\alpha^2)$ terms
(introduce theoretical uncertainty)
- ↑ This method is **not** a measurement of M_W but
a parameter determination in SM framework

W propagator self energy

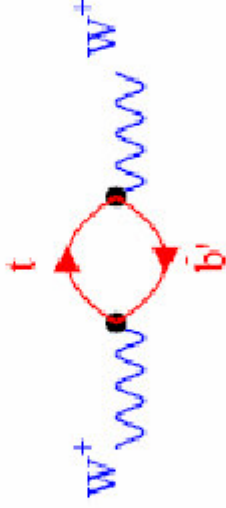
$$\Delta r = \Delta\alpha - \frac{C_W^2}{S_W^2} \Delta\rho + \Delta r_{rem}$$

$\Delta\alpha_{lept}$
Computable

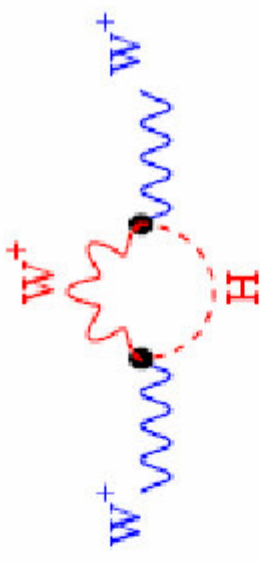
$\Delta\alpha_{quarks}$

Hadronic photon
Vacuum polarization
Not computable
Parameterized with
e+e- data

$$\Delta\rho^{top} \propto M_{top}^2$$



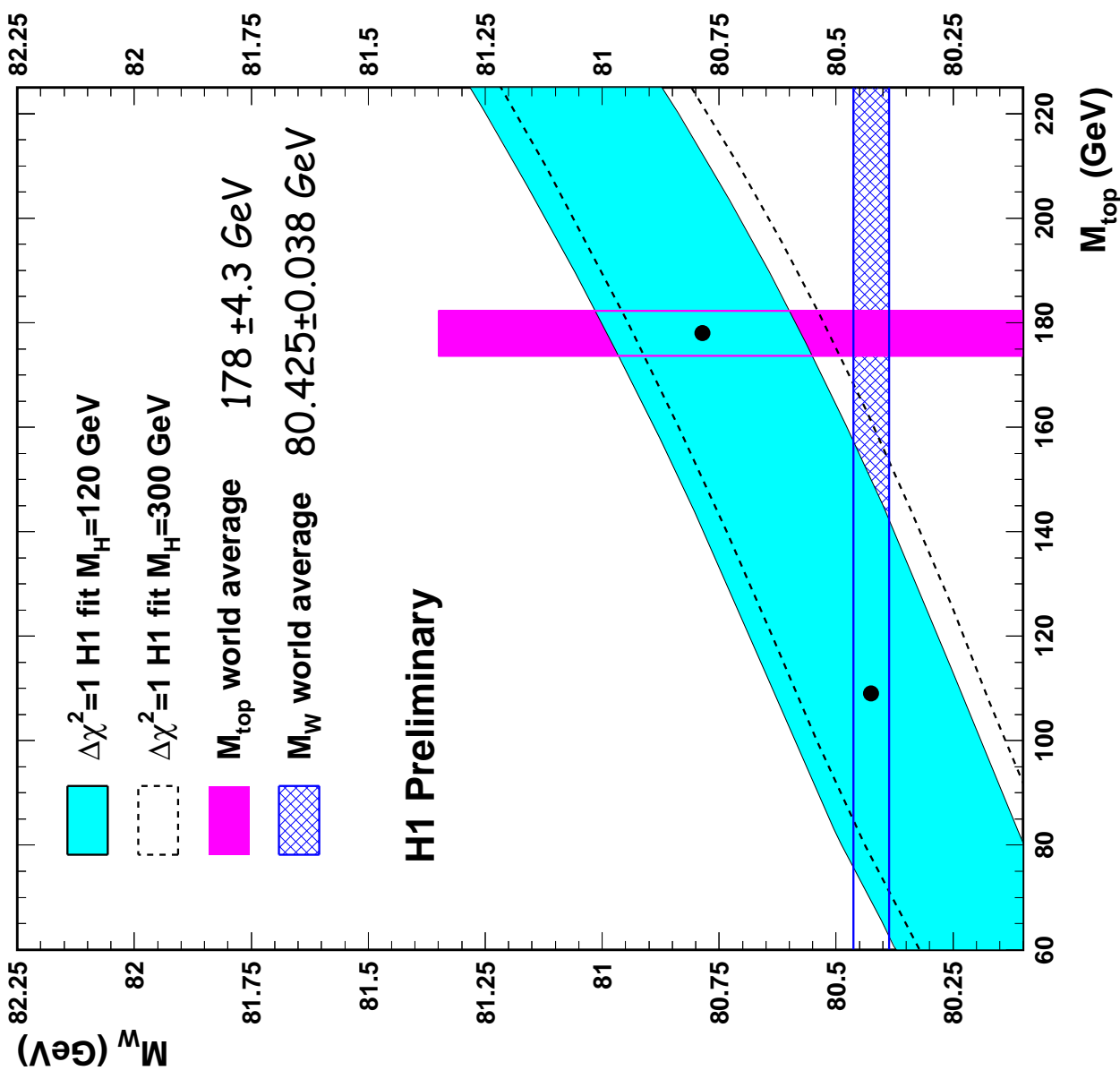
$$\Delta r_{rem}^{Higgs} \propto \ln M_{Higgs}$$



$M_W - M_{top}$ - QCD fit

Tevatron direct
 M_{top} measurement
 → allows to
 constrain M_W
 with H1 data

Higher Higgs mass
 shift the allowed
 region



QCD+M_W fit results

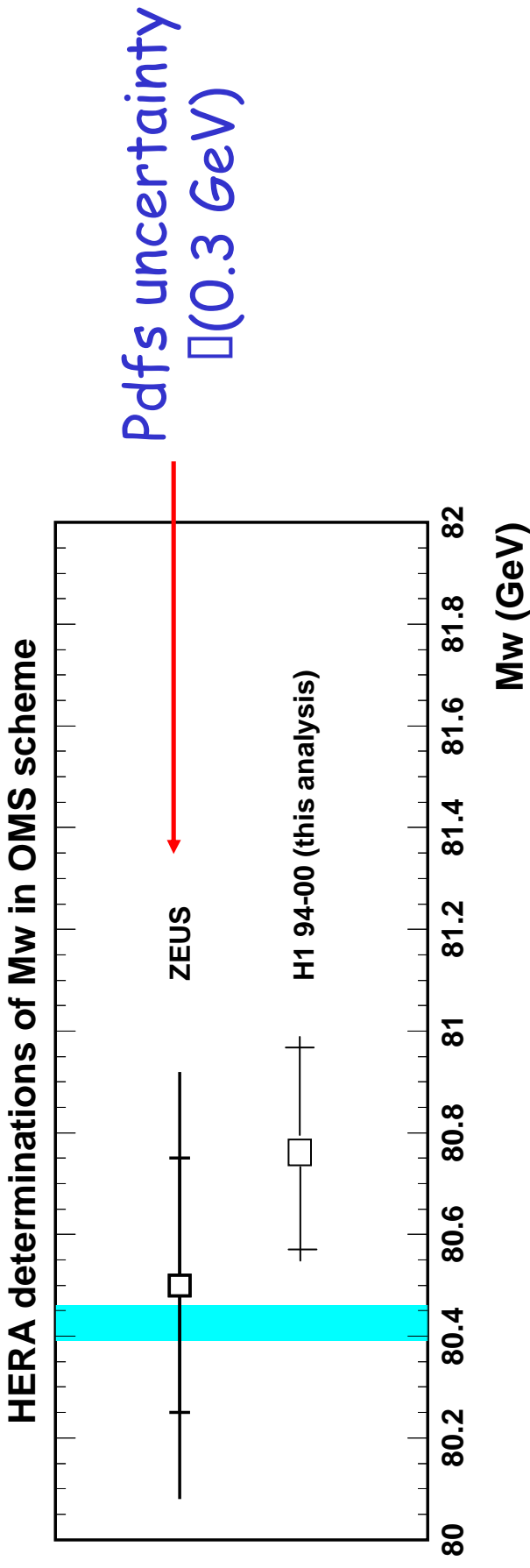
Using $M_{\text{top}}=178 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{\text{Higgs}}=120 \text{ GeV}$

➔ $M_W=80.786 \pm 0.207(\text{exp}) \text{ GeV}$
(1.7 σ from world average 80.425 GeV)

- Uncertainties :
- QCD model uncertainty
 - M_{top} and M_{Higgs} uncertainties
 - Theoretical uncertainties from Δr

$$M_W = 80.786 \pm 0.207(\text{exp})^{+0.048}_{-0.029} \text{ (mod)} \pm 0.025 \text{ (top)} \\ \pm 0.033 \text{ (th)} - 0.084 \text{ (Higgs)} \text{ GeV}$$

(120→300 GeV)



In the OMS scheme $\sin^2 \Theta_W = 1 - M_W^2 / M_Z^2$ can be derived using the M_Z value from world average

➔ $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.2151 \pm 0.0040$ (exp) $^{+0.0019}_{-0.0011}$ (th)

Consistency of HERA data with the Standard Model

$M_{\text{top}} + \text{QCD}$ and $M_{\text{Higgs}} + \text{QCD}$ fits

Fix M_W to the world average and fit other parameters via the radiative correction Δr

Fit $M_{\text{top}} + \text{QCD}$ parameters

$$M_{\text{top}} = 108 \pm 44 \text{ GeV}$$

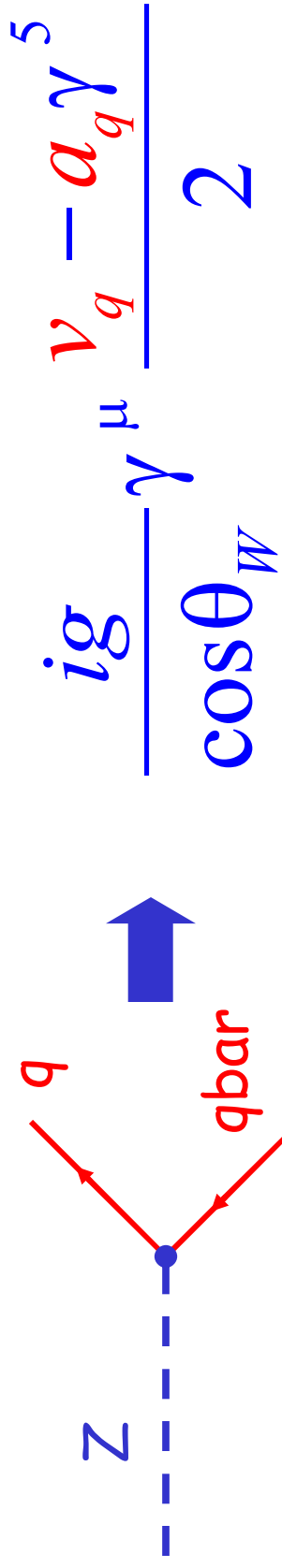
Fit $\log_{10}(M_{\text{Higgs}}) + \text{QCD}$ parameters

$$\log_{10}(M_{\text{Higgs}}) = 3.9 \pm 2.2$$

➔ Top mass consistent with direct measurement
➔ Higgs Mass larger than 50 GeV

Quarks couplings to the Z

Quarks couplings to the Z



$a_q \equiv I_3^L$ Axial coupling, $I_3^3=+1/2$ for u, $-1/2$ for d

$v_q \equiv I_3^L - 2e_q \sin^2 \theta_W$ Vector coupling

Z couplings in DIS

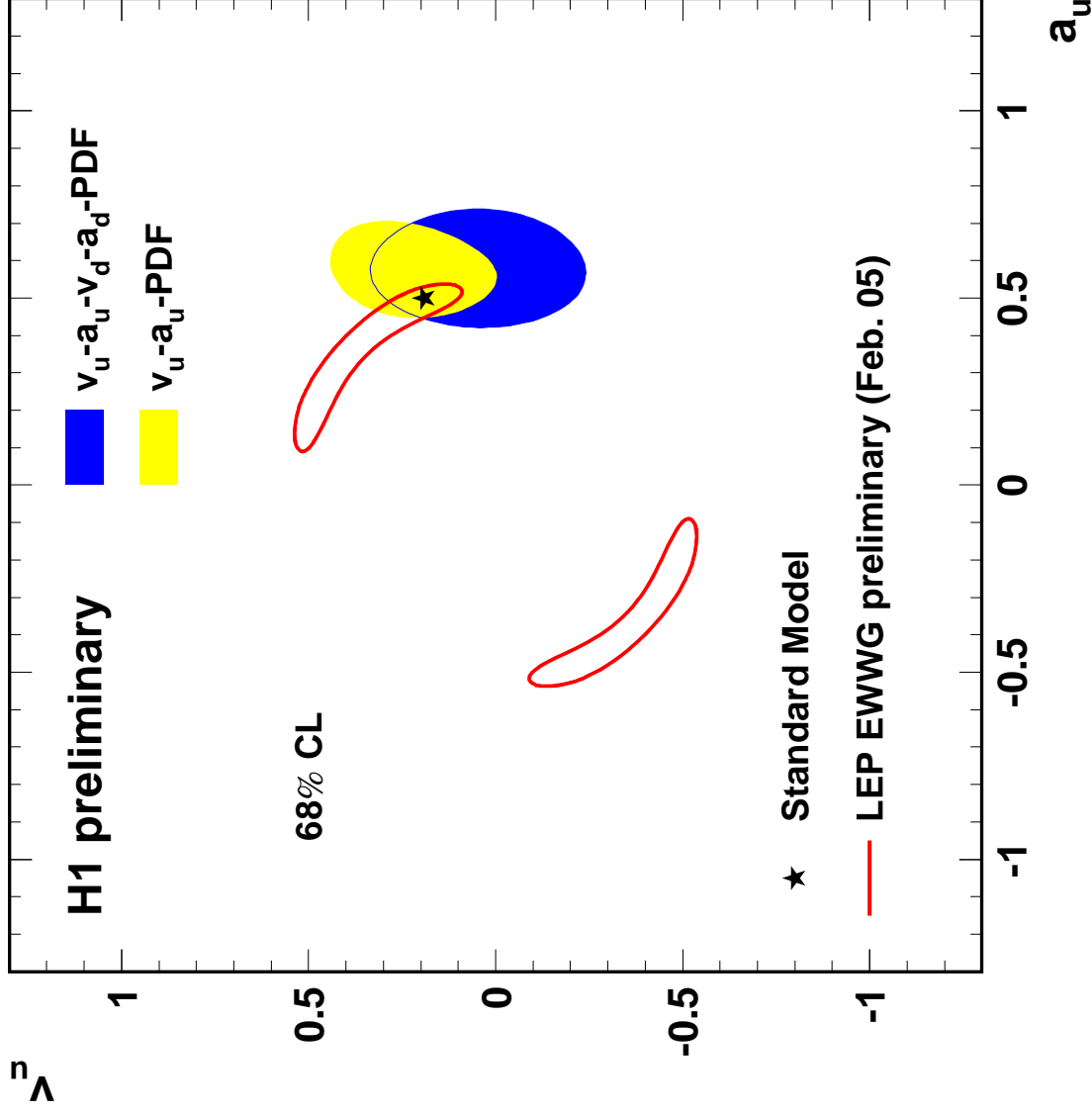
$$F_2 = \sum_q \left[e_q^2 - 2e_q v_q v_e \chi_Z + |v_q^2 + a_q^2| |v_e^2 + a_e^2| \chi_Z^2 \right] x(q + \bar{q})$$

$$xF_3 = \sum_q \left[-2e_q a_q a_e \chi_Z + 4v_q a_q v_e a_e \chi_Z^2 \right] x(q - \bar{q})$$

➡ Determination of the four a_U, v_U, a_D, v_D

➡ More sensitivity to the U coupling than to the D couplings (pdfs sensitivity)

U quark results

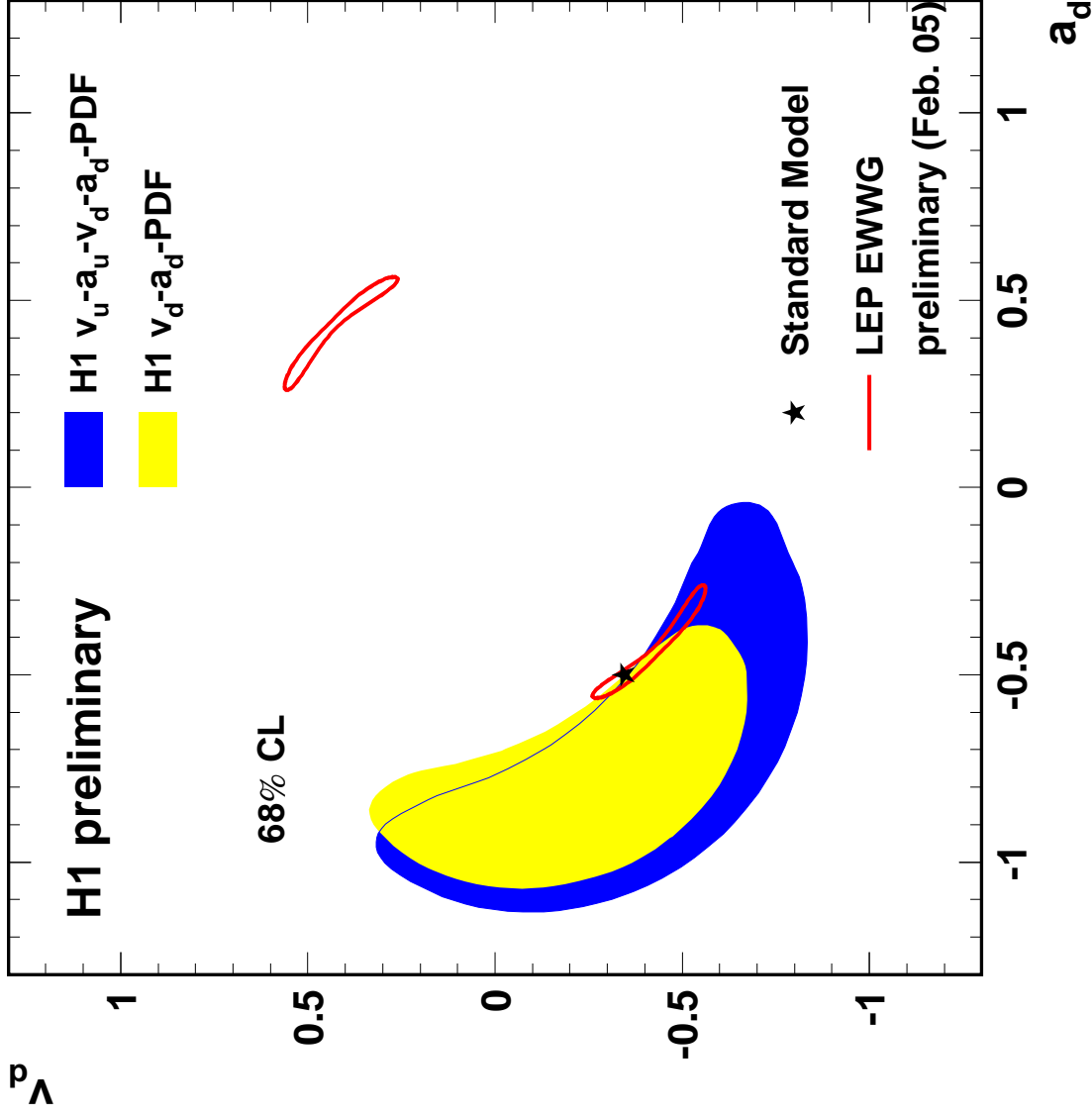


Fit of pdfs
+couplings

H1 result removes
LEP ambiguities

First HERA result
on this topic

D quark results



H1 precision limited for D

Not final word :
HERA II polarized
measurements
will help

Deviation from the Standard Model : Right Handed Isospin

In SM the quarks comes in isospin doublets ($I_3^L = \pm \frac{1}{2}$) for Left components and isospin singlets ($I_3^R = 0$) for the Right components

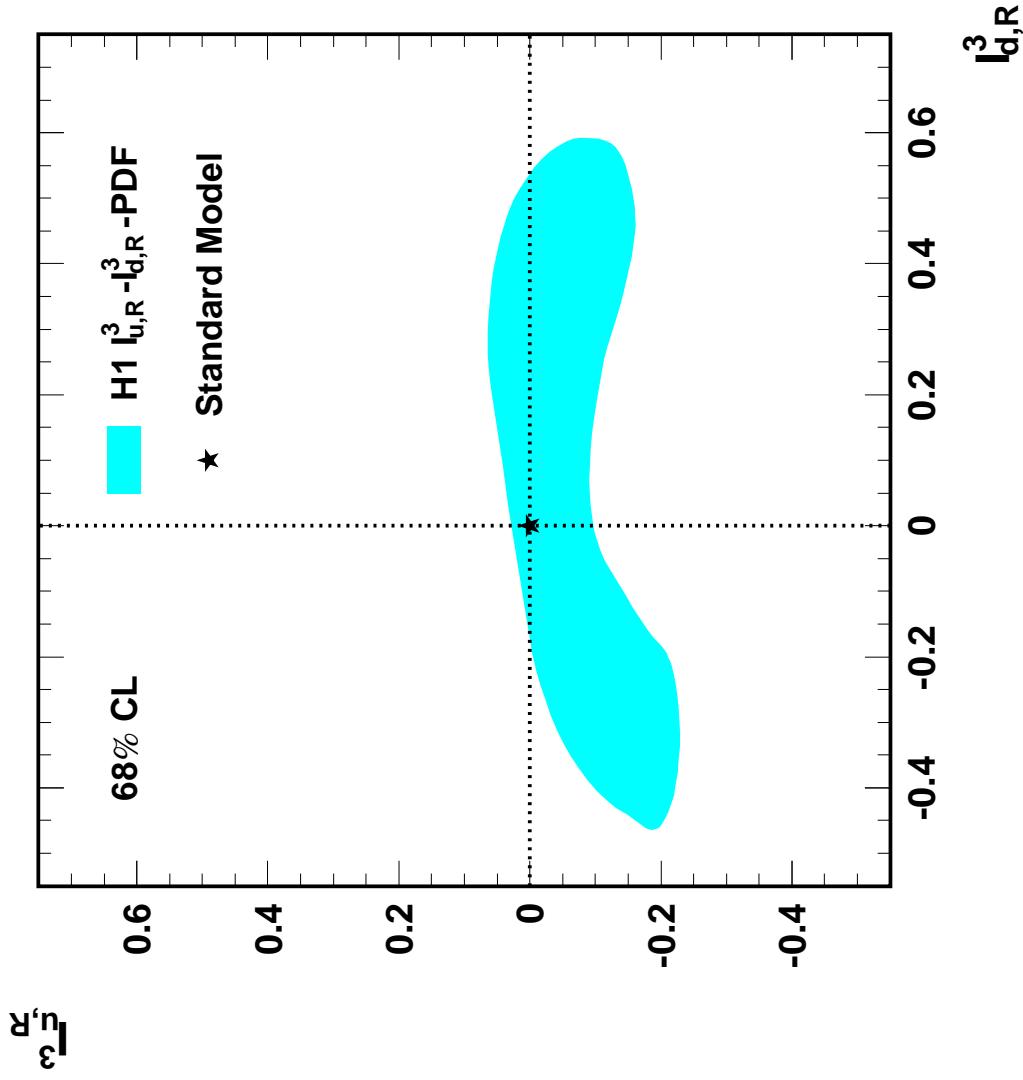
Allow an Isospin for right-handed U and D quarks $I_3^R \neq 0$

$$a_q = I_3^L - I_3^R$$

$$v_q = I_3^L - 2e_q \sin^2 \theta_W + I_3^R$$

➔ Perform a fit of $I_3^R(U)$ and $I_3^R(D)$ (2+10 parameters)

Result of the I3R(U)-I3R(D)-QCD fit



I3R(U) and
I3R(D)
compatible with
zero

Constraint is
stronger for U

Conclusions and outlook

Use of a new combined EW-QCD analysis allows to extract electroweak parameters with the H1 HERA I data

- W mass measurement with the propagator mass
 - M_W fit in the OMS scheme
- First measurement of quarks couplings to the Z in ep collisions
 - Complementary to LEP heavy quarks measurements
 - HERAII polarized data will help