

Combination of H1 and ZEUS DIS $e^\pm p$ inclusive cross sections

On behalf of H1 and ZEUS Collaborations

HERA Structure Functions Working Group

Outlook

- Objectives
- Data sets
- Method of Combination
- Results

Objectives

- Combined reduced cross sections and SFs including full error correlations (this talk)
- Joint QCD analysis to get precise HERA PDFs (AM Cooper-Sarkar, next talk)

Based on published data sets (as in summer 2007)

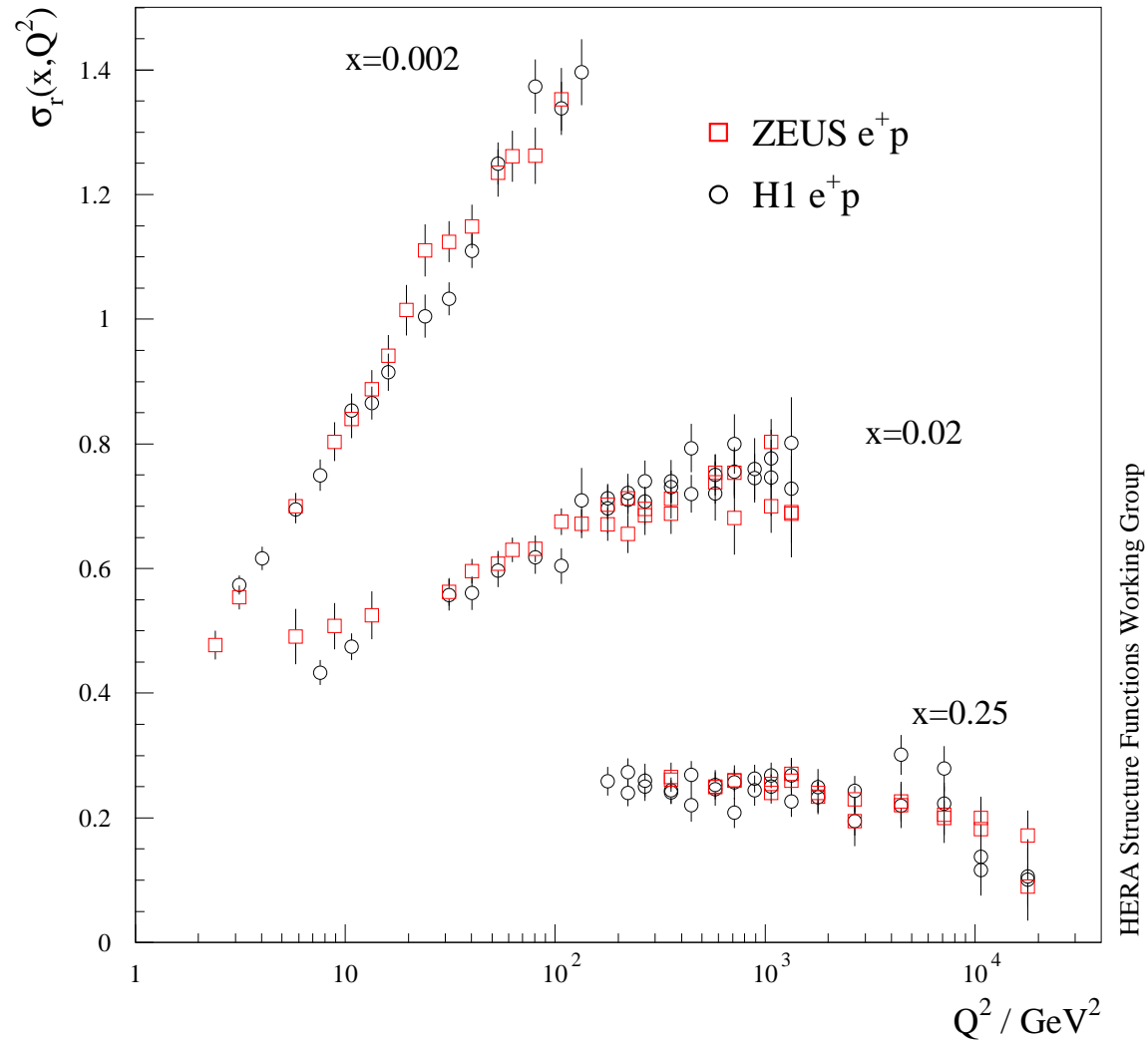
Input data sets : Published HERA I cross sections

data set		x range		Q^2 range (GeV ²)		\mathcal{L} pb^{-1}	comment
H1 NC min. bias	97	0.00008	0.02	1.5	12	1.8	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
H1 NC low Q^2	96 – 97	0.000161	0.20	12	150	17.9	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
H1 NC	94 – 97	0.0032	0.65	150	30 000	35.6	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
H1 CC	94 – 97	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	35.6	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
H1 NC	98 – 99	0.0032	0.65	150	30 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
H1 CC	98 – 99	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
H1 NC	99 – 00	0.00131	0.65	100	30 000	65.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
H1 CC	99 – 00	0.013	0.40	300	15 000	65.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
ZEUS NC	96 – 97	0.00006	0.65	2.7	30 000	30.0	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
ZEUS CC	94 – 97	0.015	0.42	280	17 000	47.7	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 301$ GeV
ZEUS NC	98 – 99	0.005	0.65	200	30 000	15.9	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
ZEUS CC	98 – 99	0.015	0.42	280	30 000	16.4	$e^-p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
ZEUS NC	99 – 00	0.005	0.65	200	30 000	63.2	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
ZEUS CC	99 – 00	0.008	0.42	280	17 000	60.9	$e^+p \sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV

With H1 NC min. bias ($Q^2 < 12$ GeV²) moved up by 3.4 % after reanalysis of luminosity

Example of data set to be averaged

HERA I e^+p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



Method of combination

- **Move all data points to a common x - Q^2 grid**
- **Move 820 GeV data to 920 GeV beam energy**
- **Calculate the average values and the errors**
- **Evaluate the uncertainties related to the combination method**

Move all data points to x-Q² common grid

- Grid : H1 x binning and ZEUS Q² binning basically
- Straightforward interpolation :

$$\sigma_{ep}^{meas}(x_{grid}, Q_{grid}^2) = \frac{\sigma_{ep}^{th}(x_{grid}, Q_{grid}^2)}{\sigma_{ep}^{th}(x, Q^2)} \sigma_{ep}^{meas}(x, Q^2)$$

- H1PDF2k and ZEUS-Jets fits have been used. Correction factors agree within a **few permille** and to **better than to 2% for CC**.

Move data to 920 GeV beam energy

Beam energy correction for CC data

$$\sigma_{CC}^{e^\pm p}_{920}(x, Q^2) = \sigma_{CC}^{e^\pm p}_{820}(x, Q^2) \frac{\sigma_{CC}^{th, e^\pm p}_{920}(x, Q^2)}{\sigma_{CC}^{th, e^\pm p}_{820}(x, Q^2)}$$

Beam energy correction performed additively for NC data

$$\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}_{920}(x, Q^2) = \sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}_{820}(x, Q^2) + \Delta\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}(x, Q^2, y_{920}, y_{820}).$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}(x, Q^2, y_{920}, y_{820}) = F_L(x, Q^2) \left[\frac{y_{820}^2}{Y_{820}^+} - \frac{y_{920}^2}{Y_{920}^+} \right] + xF_3(x, Q^2) \left[\pm \frac{Y_{820}^-}{Y_{820}^+} \mp \frac{Y_{920}^-}{Y_{920}^+} \right]$$

Systematic error estimated by comparing $F_L = 0$ and $F_L = F_L(\text{H1PDF2k})$:
at present up to 5 % at high y .

Averaging method

- A model independent combination, prior to performing QCD analysis, and which includes full error correlations. (A. Glazov – DIS 05 & HERA-LHC WS, code available for other WG)
- The key assumption is that H1 and ZEUS experiments are measuring the same cross sections at the same kinematical points.
- It minimises the following probability distribution →

χ^2 definition

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 (M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j) = \sum_i \frac{\left[M^{i,\text{true}} - \left(M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

M^i measured central values

σ_i statistical and uncorrelated systematic uncertainties

σ_{α_j} correlated uncertainty

$\frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j}$ sensitivity of the data to the systematic source j

$M^{i,\text{true}}$ fitted H1-ZEUS combined H1-value

$\frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j$ fitted shift of the i data due to the j sys error source

It's a cross calibration of the correlated systematics between different data sets. If $\Delta\alpha_j = 0$, it coincides with a standard average

χ^2 definition (cont'd)

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 (M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j) = \sum_i \frac{\left[M^{i,\text{true}} - \left(M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\sigma_i^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

Caution : Most errors are provided as a relative error but a smaller value of the cross section has a smaller absolute error σ_i .

Bias toward smaller averages ! (checked with a toy model)

Can be avoided by modifying χ^2 definition



New χ^2 definition

$$\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 \left(M^{i,\text{true}}, \Delta\alpha_j \right) = \sum_i \frac{\left[M^{i,\text{true}} - \left(M^i + \sum_j \frac{\partial M^i}{\partial \alpha_j} \frac{M^{i,\text{true}}}{M^i} \Delta\alpha_j \right) \right]^2}{\left(\sigma_i \frac{M^{i,\text{true}}}{M^i} \right)^2} + \sum_j \frac{\Delta\alpha_j^2}{\sigma_{\alpha_j}^2}$$

Normalisation is clearly relative (multiplicative).

Are the other systematics errors additive or multiplicative ? Debatable !

Impact is mostly negligible, except at very large Q^2 and x where statistical errors and fluctuations are the largest.

At that stage : an additional uncertainty has been added.

Correlation of systematics between H1 & ZEUS and between data sets of the same experiment ?

Similar methods for detector calibration, MC simulations of HFS DIS and photoproduction background. Some correlations should exist. Have identified 12 possible uncertainties of common origin.

Compare 2^{12} averages taking all pairs as corr & uncorr in turn. Determine average deviations from central values.

→ Mostly negligible except for photoproduction and hadronic energy scale

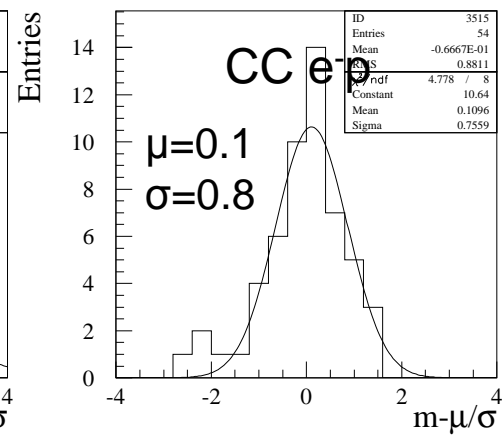
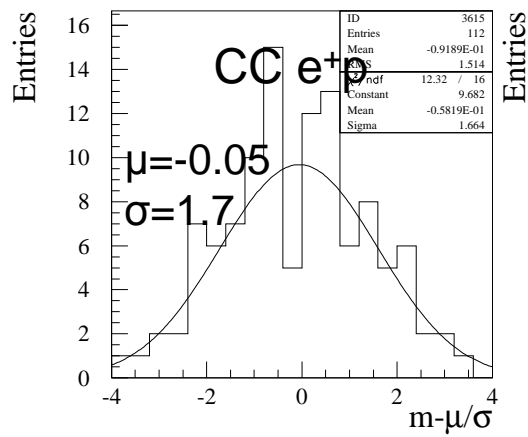
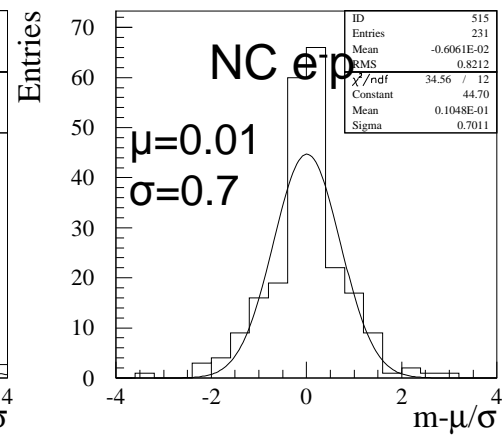
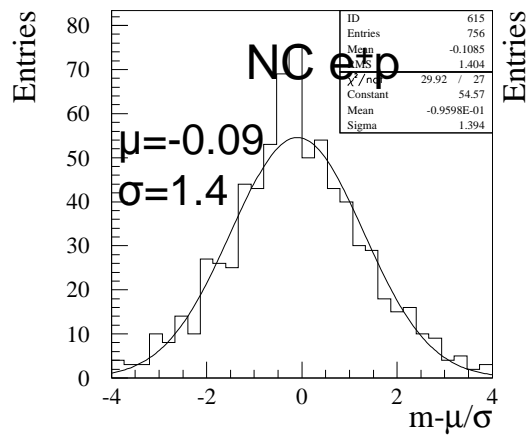
The sources of procedural errors related to the averaging procedure :

- Center of Mass Energy correction (at the per mille level but up to 5 % at large y , $Q^2 \sim 10 \text{ GeV}^2$)
- Multiplicative vs additive systematic errors ($< 1 \%$ except at large x , large Q^2)
- Correlations between experiments :
 - Subtraction of photoproduction background assumed to be correlated in H1-ZEUS (1 - 2% at large y)
 - Hadronic energy scale (1% at low y)

are added to the averaged data points. They are at the few permille level across most of kinematic plane with few exceptions.

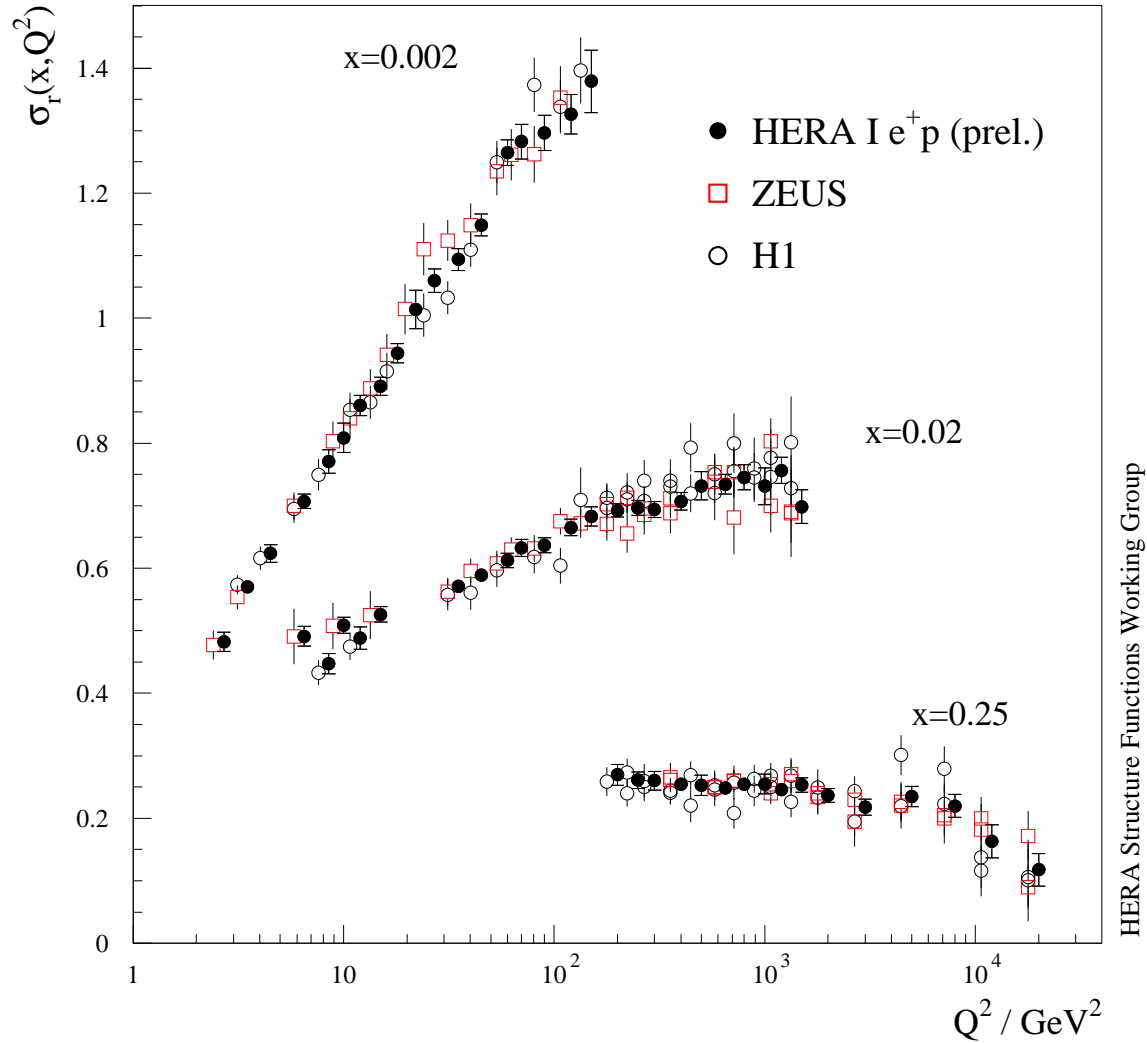
Fit results: χ^2 and pulls

$$\chi^2 / ndf = 510 / 599$$

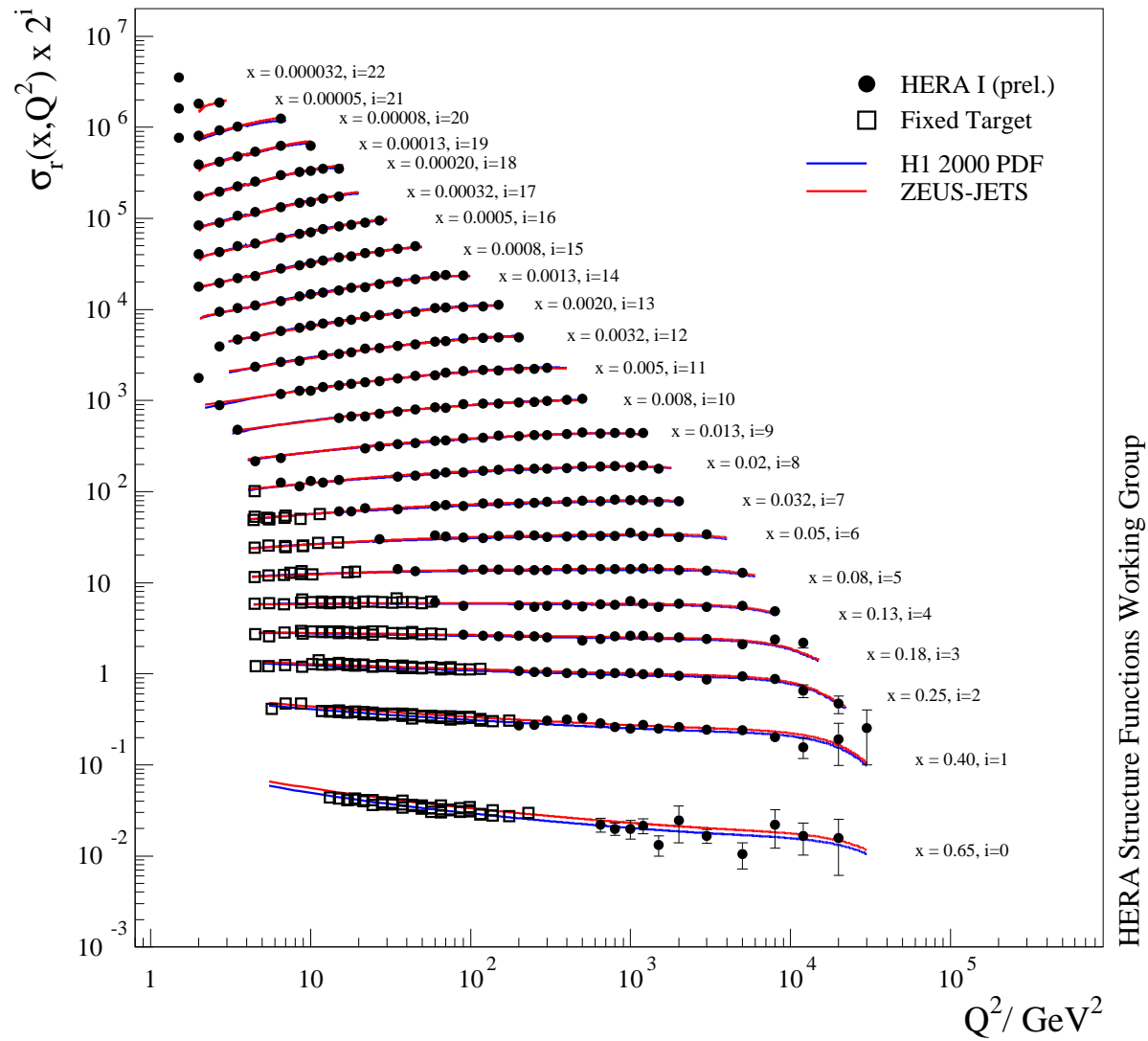


NC e^+p

HERA I e^+p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS

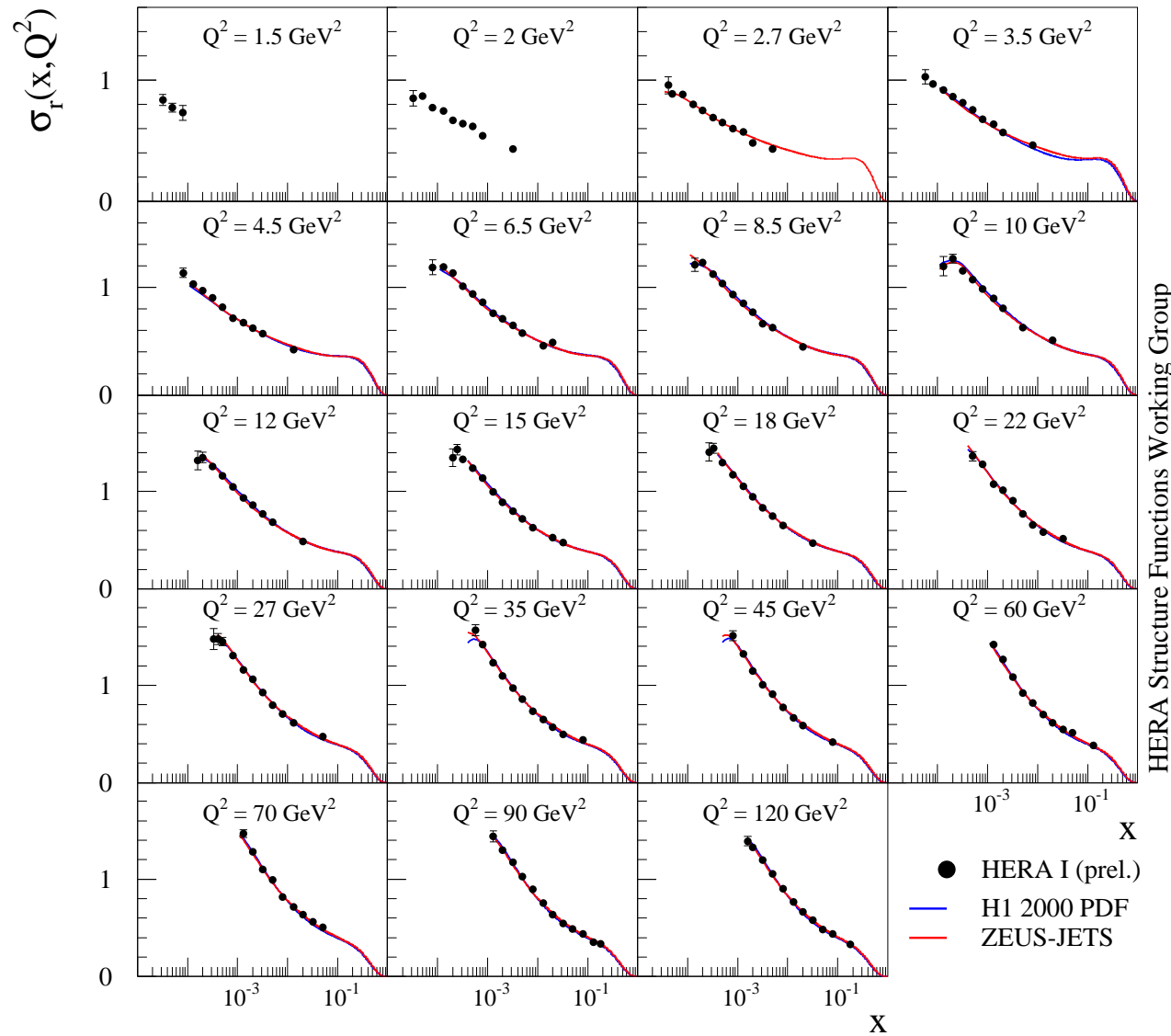


HERA I e^+p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS

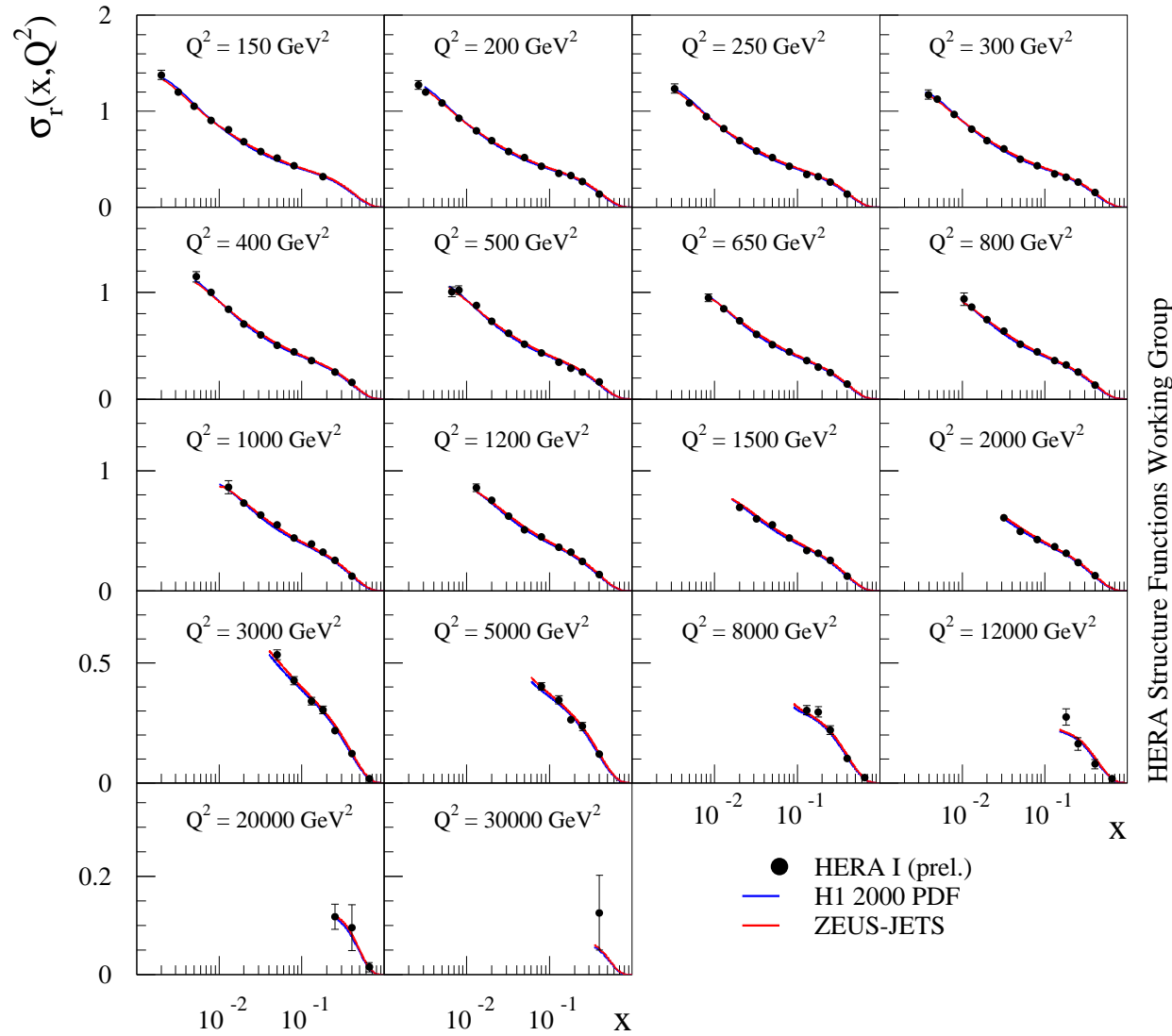


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HERA I e^+p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS

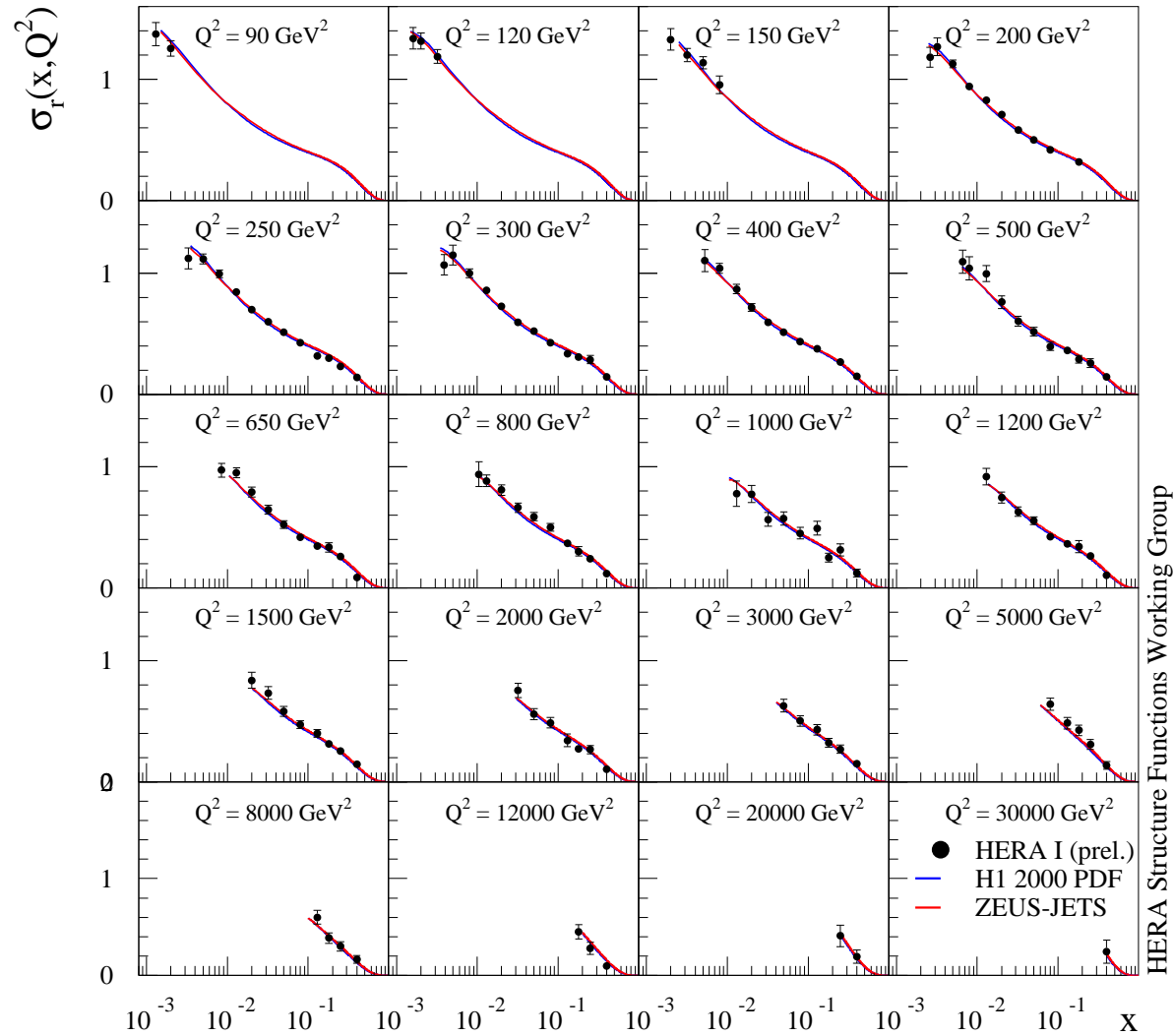


HERA I e^+p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



NC e-p

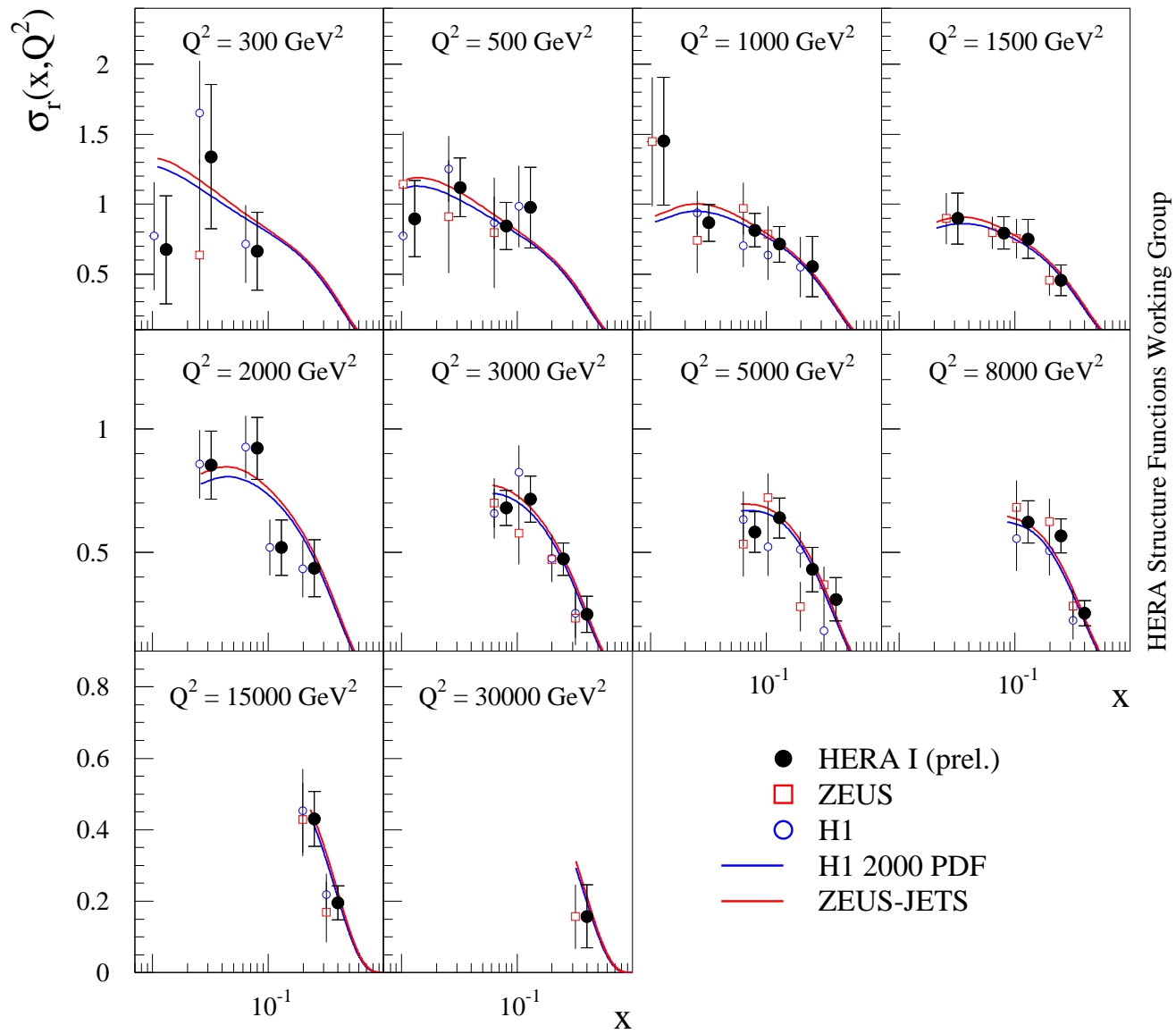
HERA I e-p Neutral Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



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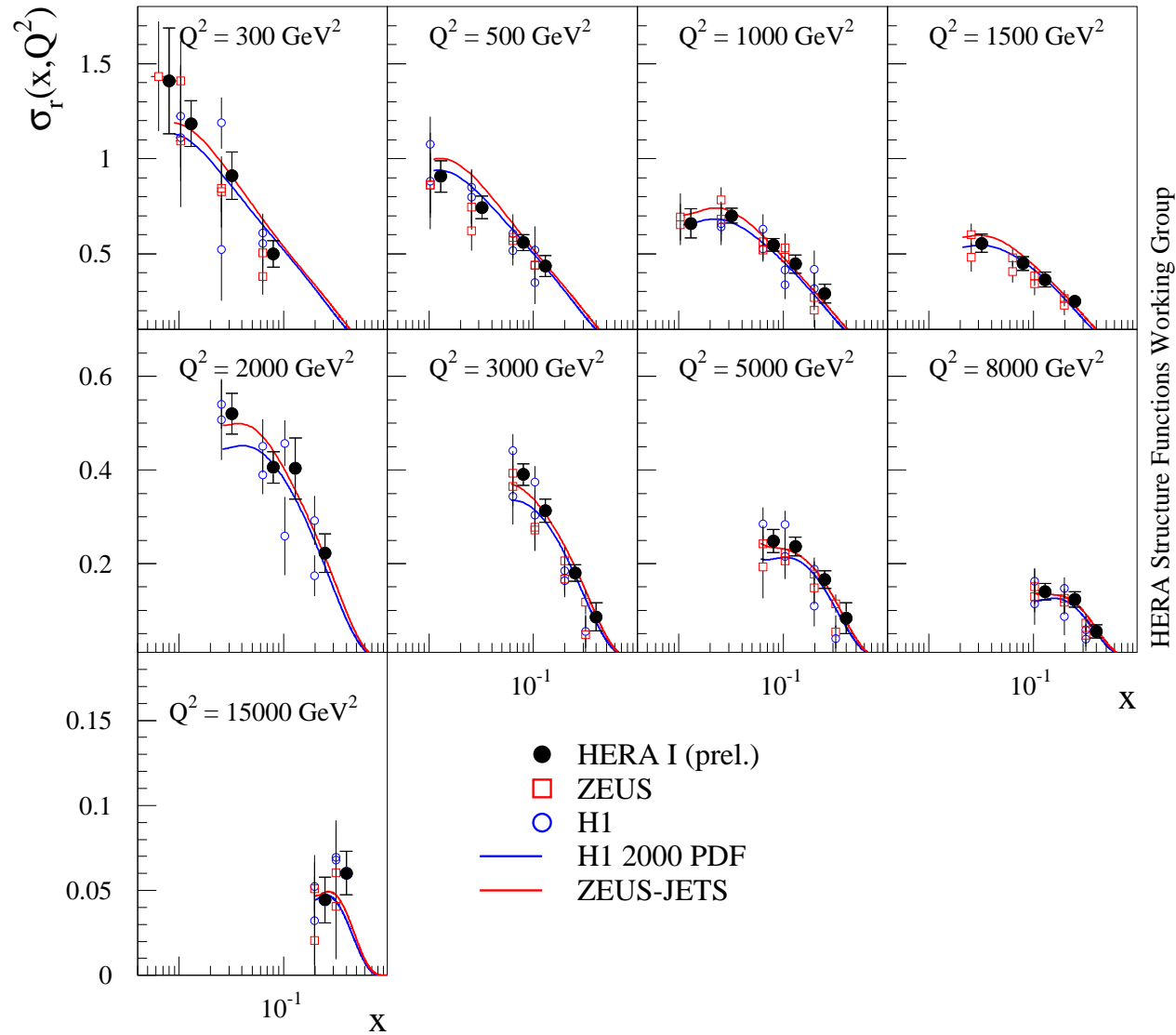
CC e-p

HERA I e-p Charged Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



CC e^+p

HERA I e^+p Charged Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



Summary

- Averaging H1 and ZEUS data provides a model independent tool to study consistency of the data and to reduce systematics.
- Experiments cross calibrate each other.
- Combined data set should be published this year
- Combined HERA data allow better estimation of PDF → next talk.