

Heavy Flavour Production at HERA

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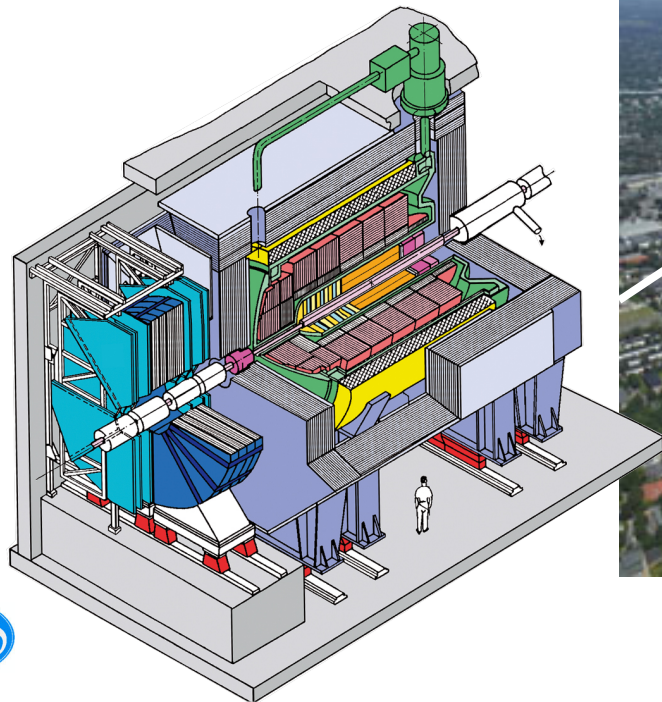
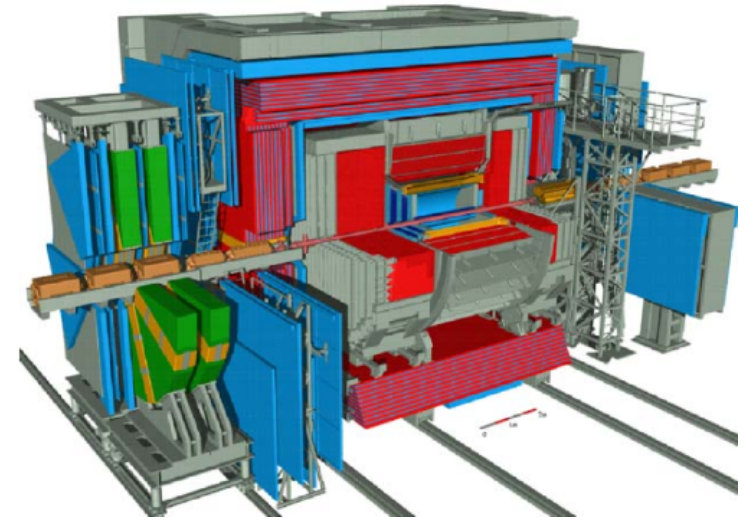
Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
for the H1 and ZEUS Collaborations

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The HERA ep collider (1992 – 2007) at DESY in Hamburg

- ep collider:
- e^\pm energy: 27.6 GeV
- p energy: 920 GeV
- Center of mass energy: 319 GeV
- 2 collider experiments: H1 and ZEUS
- Integrated luminosity: $\sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (per experiment)



Motivation to measure heavy flavour production

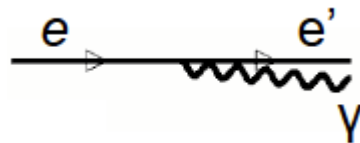
- Charm and Beauty quarks at HERA are mainly produced in Boson-Gluon-Fusion.

- Event kinematics:

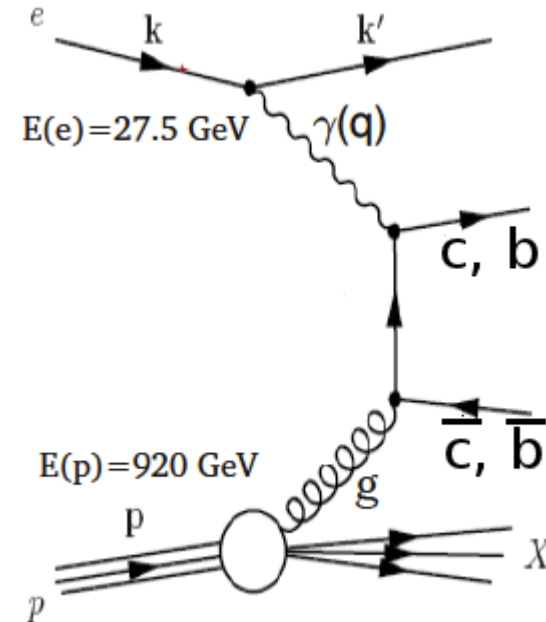
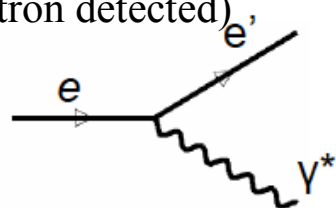
- Photon virtuality: $Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2$
- Inelasticity: $y = (q \cdot p) / (k \cdot p)$
- Bjorken x: $x = Q^2 / (2 p \cdot q)$

- Two kinematic regimes:

- Photoproduction: $Q^2 \approx 0 \text{ GeV}^2$



- Deep Inelastic Scattering: $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
(scattered electron detected)



Motivation to measure heavy flavour production

- Heavy Flavour cross sections can be calculated via the factorization ansatz:

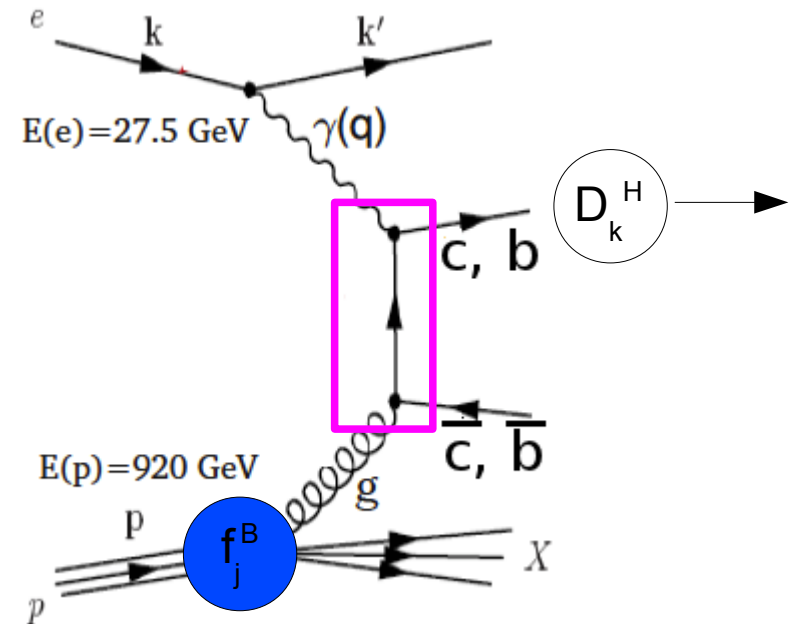
$$d\sigma = \sum_{ijk} f_j^B(x, \mu_f) \otimes d\sigma_{ij \rightarrow kX} \otimes D_k^H(\mu_f)$$

$f_j^B(x, \mu_f)$
Parton density function (from global fits)

$d\sigma_{ij \rightarrow kX}$
pQCD matrix element

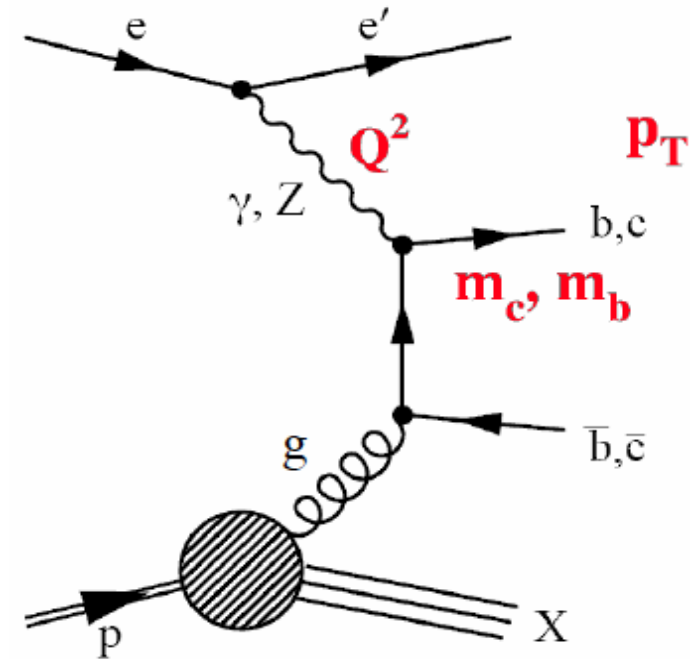
$D_k^H(\mu_f)$
Fragmentation function (from ee data)

- Interpretation of Heavy Flavour measurements:
 - Use the pQCD calculations and **constrain the gluon density of the proton.**
 - Take the gluon density from elsewhere and **test the consistency of the pQCD calculation.**



Motivation to measure heavy flavour production

- Hard scales for perturbative QCD:
 - $m_{c,b}^2, p_T^2, Q^2$
 - multi-scale problem.
- Massive– Fixed flavour number scheme (FFNS):
 - c and b quarks generated dynamically via boson-gluon-fusion.
 - c and b quarks treated massive.
 - Expected to be valid for **small scales** $\mu^2 \approx m_{b,c}^2$
- Massless– Zero mass variable flavour number scheme (ZM-VFNS)
 - c and b quarks treated as massless partons in the proton and photon.
 - Expected to be valid for **large scales** $\mu^2 \gg m_{b,c}^2$
- Variable Flavour Number Scheme (GM-VFNS)
 - Interpolation between massive and massless model.
 - Massive at low scales.
 - Massless at high scales.



- QCD LO + Parton Shower MC:
 - Collinear factorization, DGLAP evolution (PYTHIA for photoproduction and RAPGAP for DIS).
 - k_T factorization, CCFM evolution (CASCADE).
 - Used for data corrections and model comparisons.
- QCD NLO
 - Massive scheme, $\text{NLO}(\alpha_s^2)$:
 - FMNR, MC@NLO: Photoproduction.
 - HVQDIS: DIS.
 - Massless scheme, $\text{NLO}(\alpha_s^2)$:
 - ZM-VFNS
 - Used for comparisons and extrapolations to full heavy quark cross sections.

Tagging methods for heavy flavour physics at HERA

- Rates at HERA behaved like $\sigma(b) : \sigma(c) : \sigma(uds) \approx 1 : 50 : 2000$
- Charm and beauty enrichment is possible with:

1) Full reconstruction

- Only possible for charm at HERA, eg. $D^* \rightarrow K\pi\pi$. No suitable beauty decay channels with high statistics.

2) Lepton tagging

- Use semileptonic b/c decay channels:
 - look for μ or e , high $BR(c,b \rightarrow \text{lepton} + \text{anything})$

3) p_T^{rel} tagging

- b/c quark have large masses:
 - look for decay leptons with a high transverse momentum w.r.t the b quark flight direction.

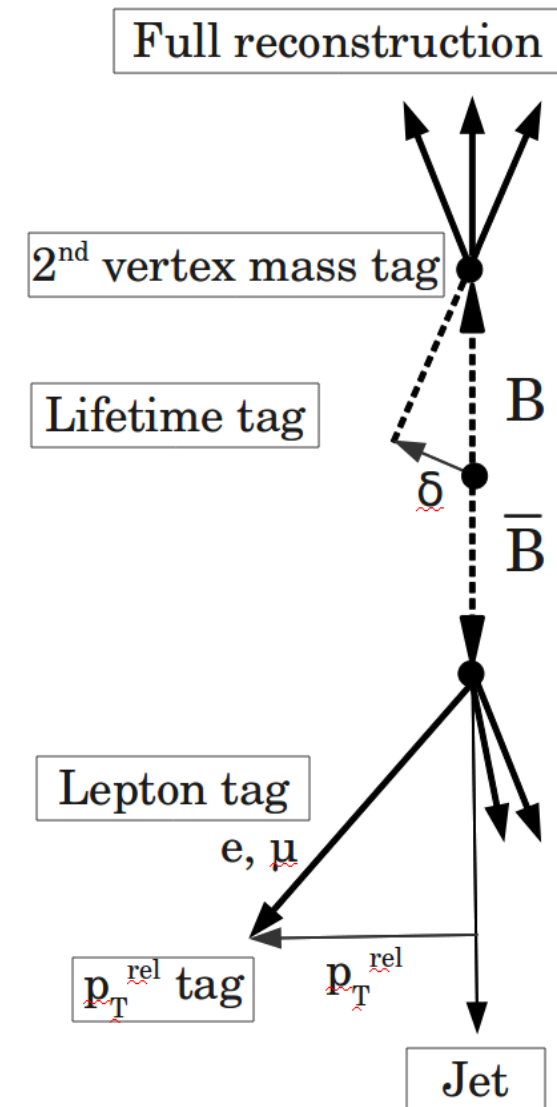
4) Lifetime tagging

- b/c quark have long lifetimes:
 - look for displaced vertices.
 - look for tracks with large impact parameters δ .

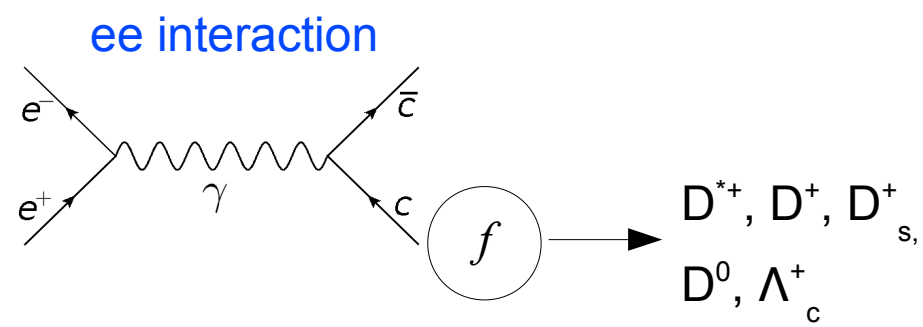
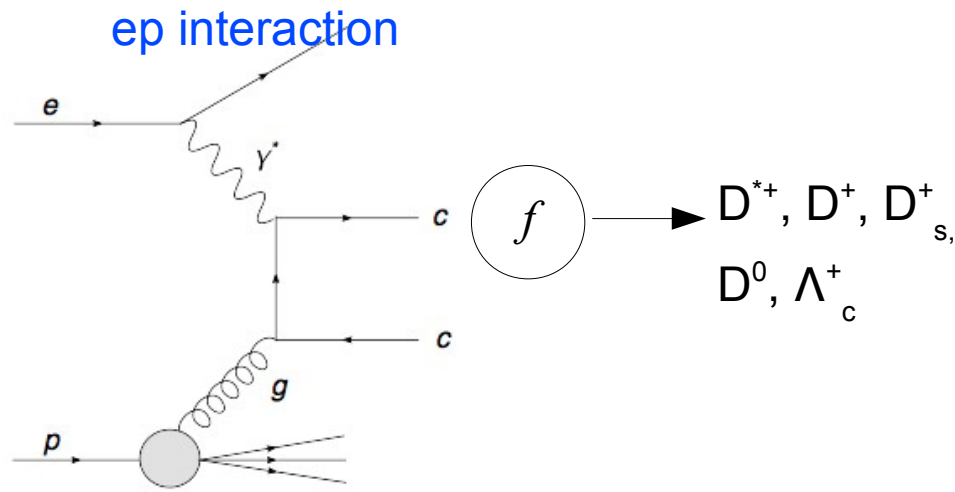
5) Secondary vertex mass tagging

- Use high b quark mass and long lifetimes:
 - look for high secondary vertex masses.

- Combination of different tagging methods.



- Is the charm fragmentation fraction f universal?



$f \rightarrow$ Probability of c-quark to hadronize into particular charm meson:

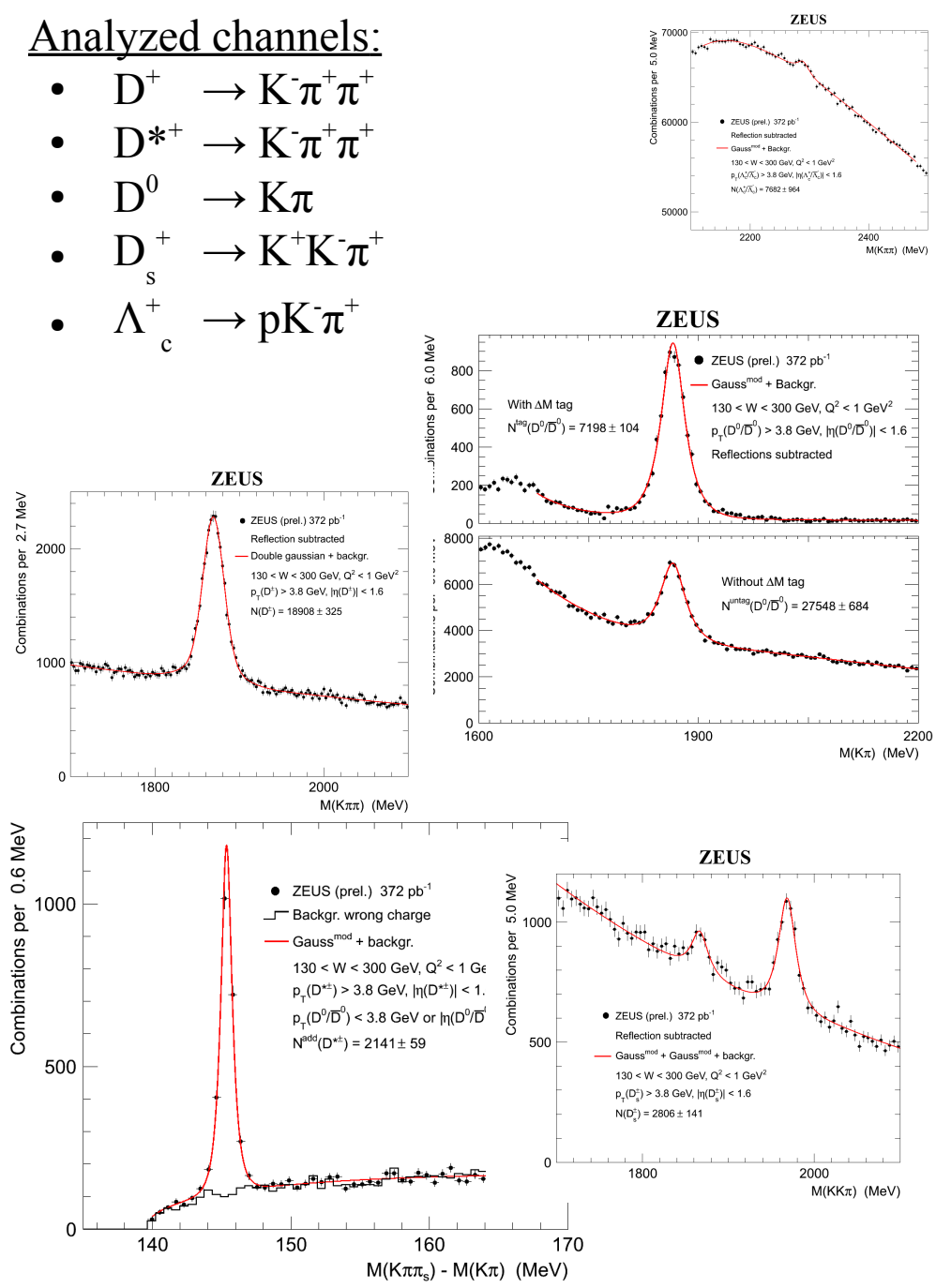
$$f(c \rightarrow D, \dots, \Lambda_c) = \frac{\sigma_{D, \Lambda_c}}{\sigma_{cc}}$$

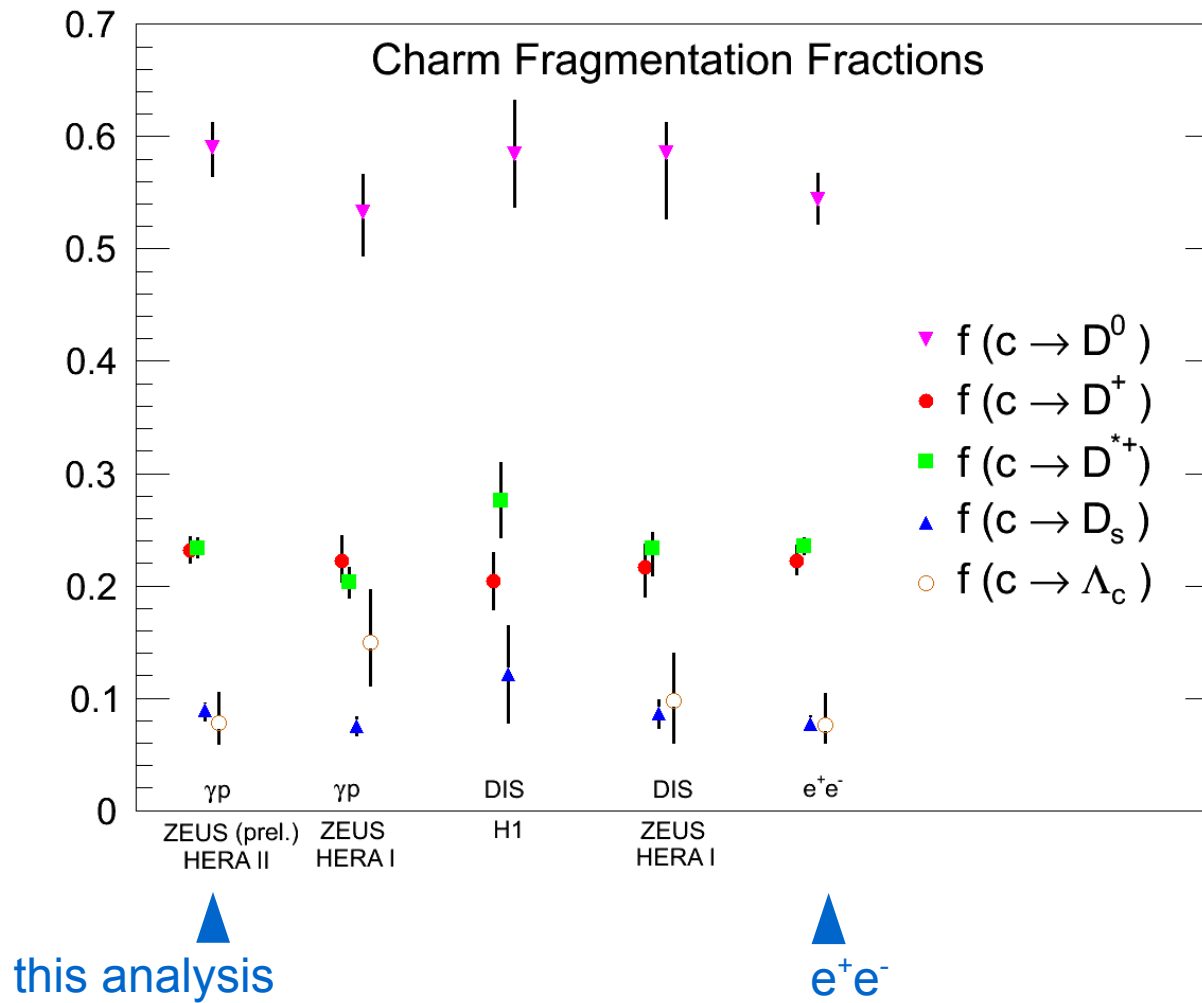
ZEUS-prel-12-003

$$\sigma_{gs} = \sigma^{eq}(D^+) + \sigma^{eq}(D^0) + \sigma(D_s^+) + \sigma(\Lambda_c^+) \cdot 1.14,$$

Analyzed channels:

- $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- $D^{*+} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- $D^0 \rightarrow K \pi$
- $D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$



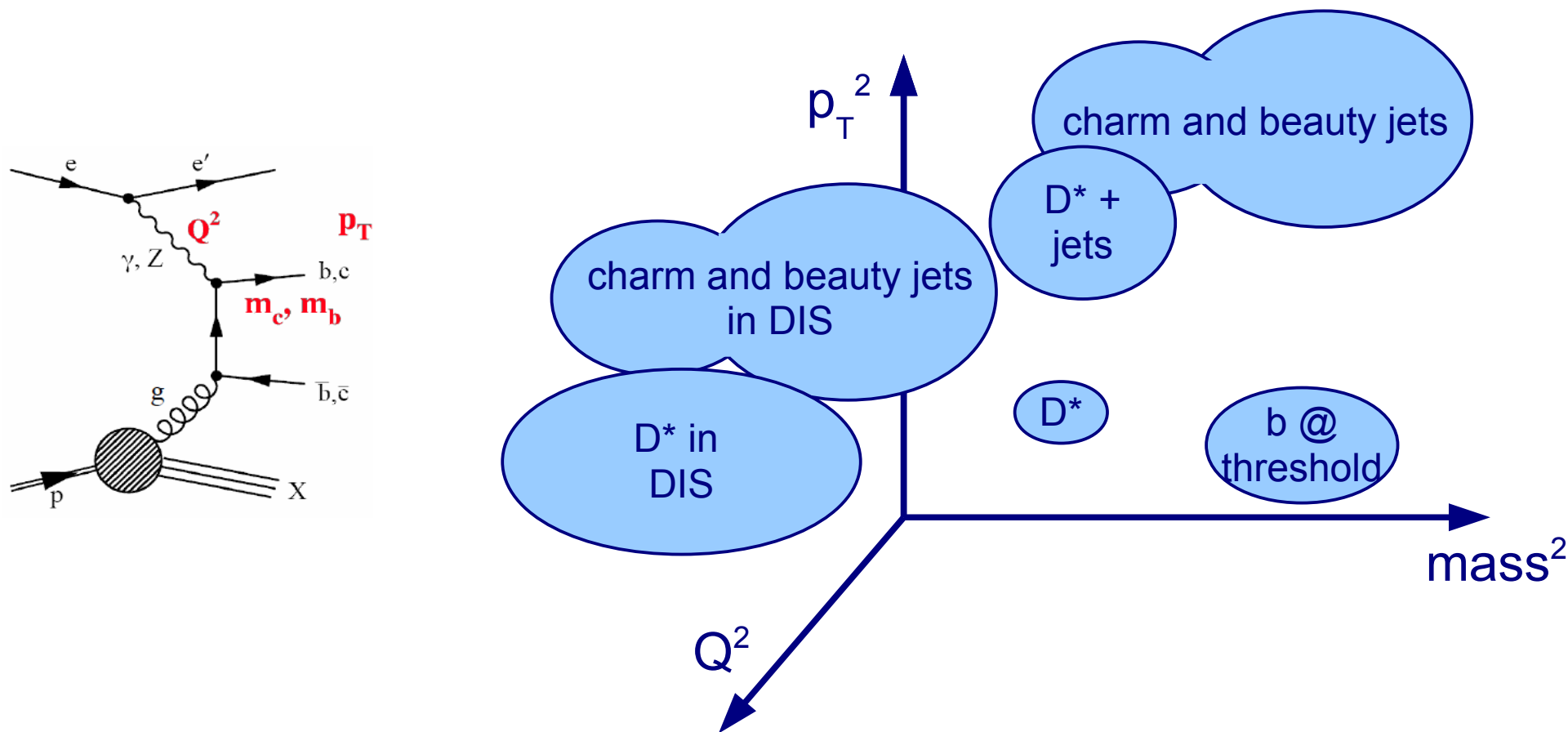


- Charm fragmentation universality confirmed.

Scales of the other measurements discussed in this talk:

7 new measurements test different scales relevant for perturbative QCD.

All references are listed in the backup.





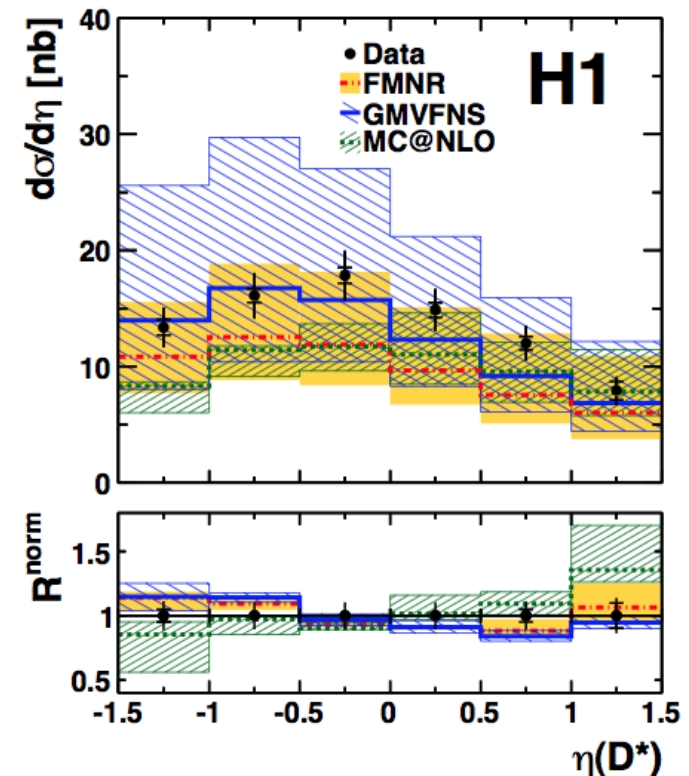
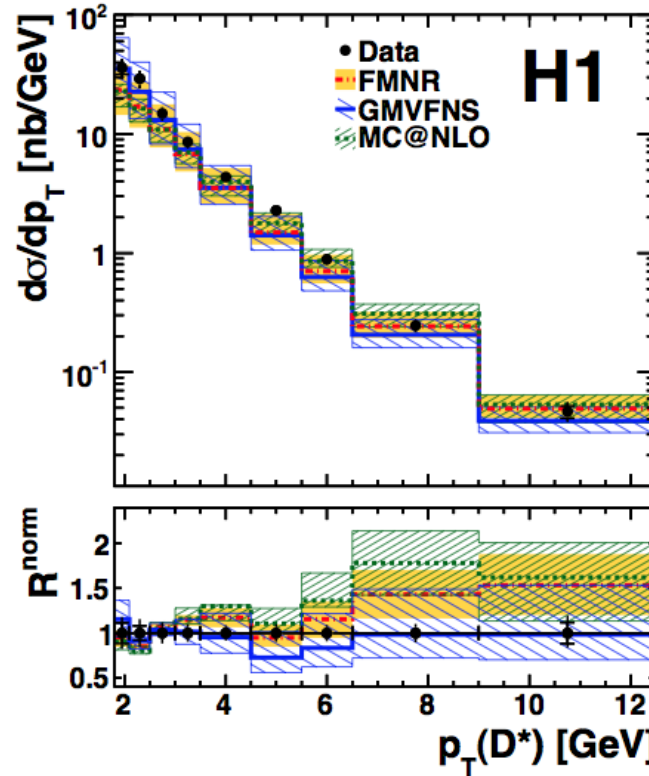
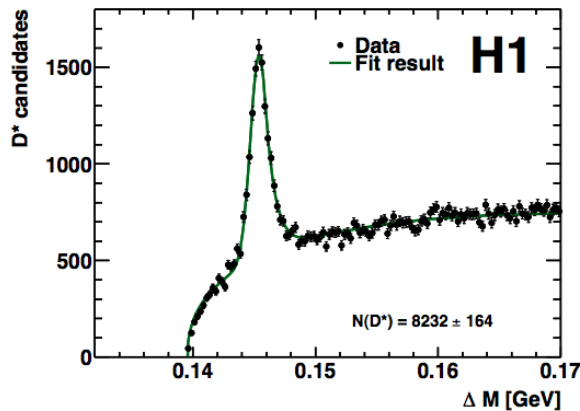
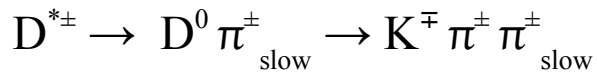
Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=93 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Phase Space

$$Q^2 < 2 \text{ GeV}^2, p_T^{D^*} > 1.8 \text{ GeV}$$

Charm tagging

D^* meson reconstruction via:



- Very high precision of the data, compared to the uncertainties of the NLO predictions.
- NLO predicted shapes less sensitive to theoretical uncertainties, generally show a reasonable agreement with the data.

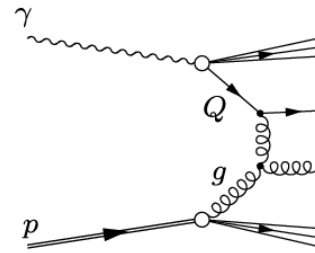


Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=93 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

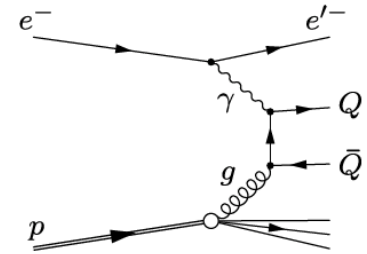
Phase Space

$$Q^2 < 2\text{GeV}^2, \quad p_T^{D^*} > 2.1\text{GeV}$$

$$2 \text{ jets with: } p_T^{\text{jet } 1} > 3.5 \text{ GeV}$$

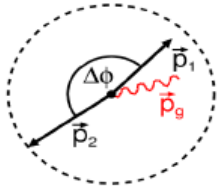


resolved enhanced



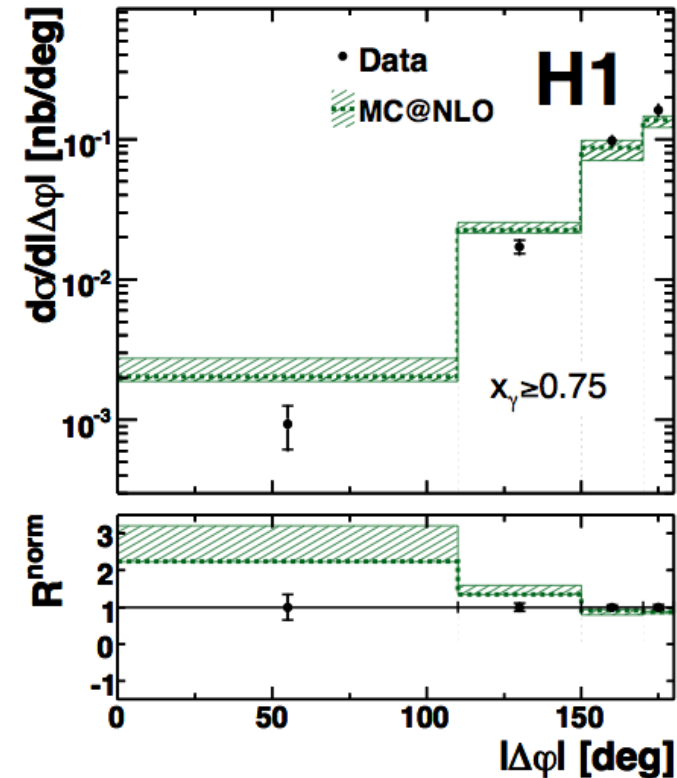
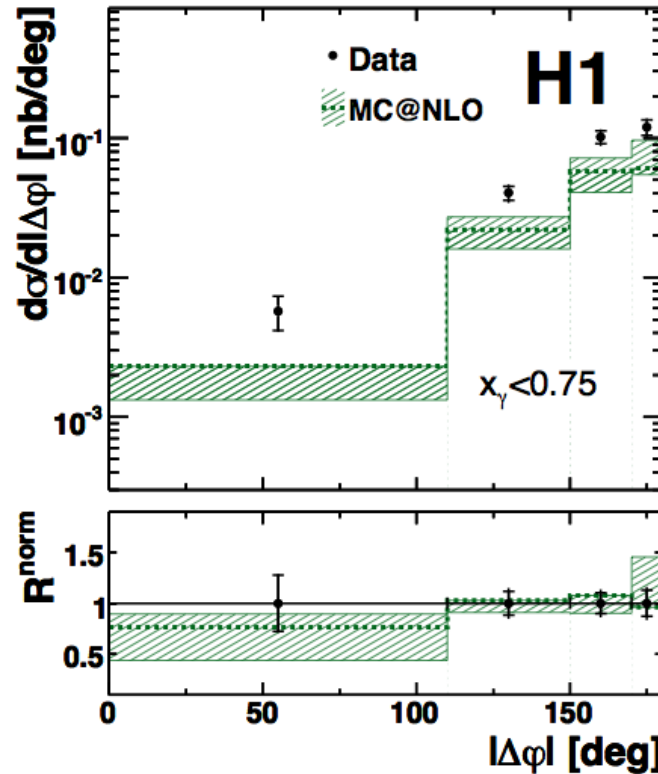
direct enhanced

- Azimuthal correlation between the two jets, $\Delta\Phi$:



- Fraction of the photon energy entering the hard interaction (direct vs resolved), x_γ^{obs} :

$$x_\gamma^{\text{obs}} = \frac{\sum_{\text{Jet}1}(E - p_z) + \sum_{\text{Jet}2}(E - p_z)}{\sum_h(E - p_z)}$$



- MC@NLO predictions below the data for resolved photons, direct contribution reasonably well-described in normalization, shape not well described.

Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=130 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Phase Space

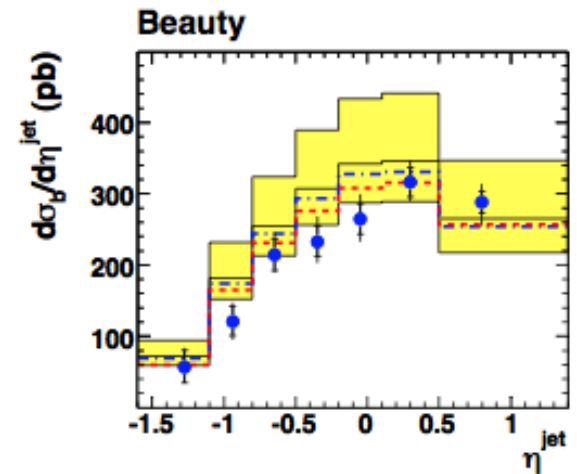
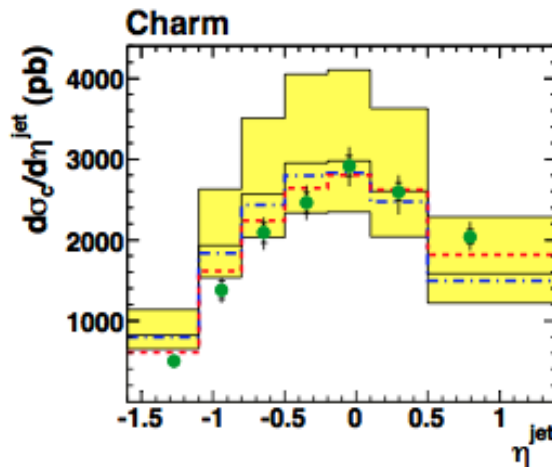
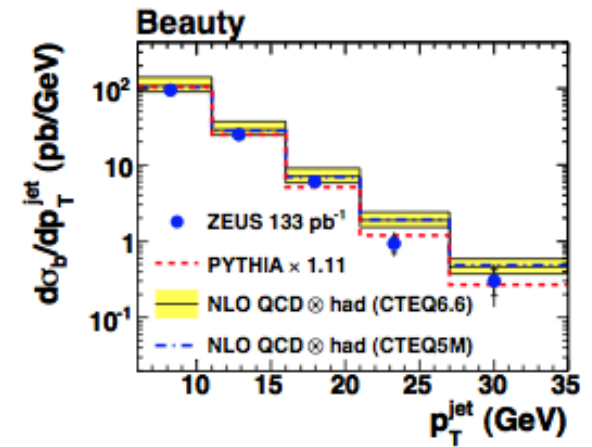
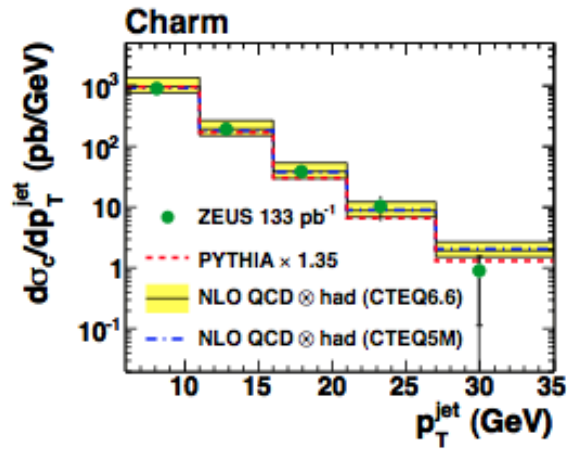
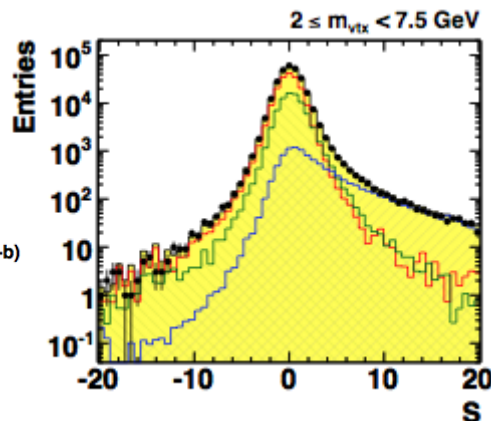
Events with 2 jets with:

$$p_T^{\text{jet } 1(2)} > 7 \text{ (6) GeV}$$

Heavy Quark tagging

Reconstruction of secondary vertices:

- Decay length significance
 $S = DL / \sigma(DL)$
- Mass of tracks associated with the secondary vertex, m_{vtx}
- 2d template fit



- Simultaneous measurement of c- and b-jets .
- Good agreement with LO MC (Pythia, scaled) and NLO QCD calculation (FMNR).



Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=179 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

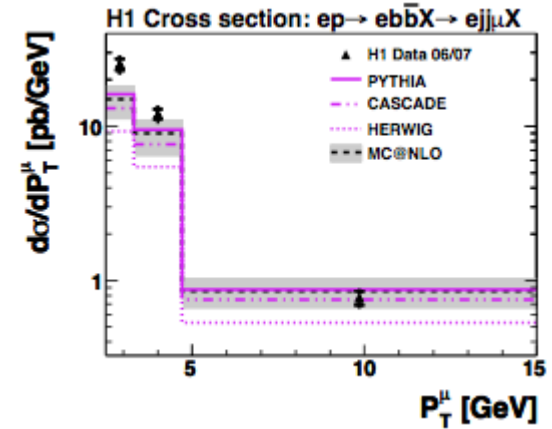
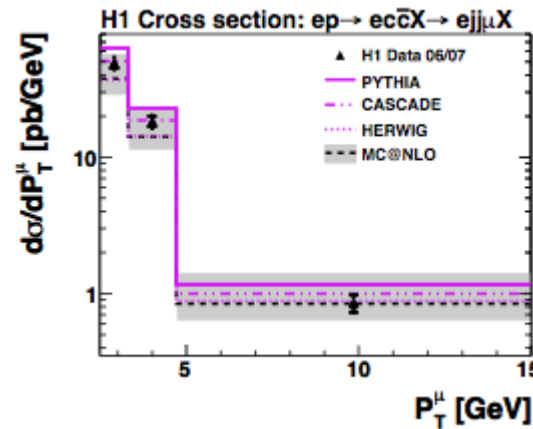
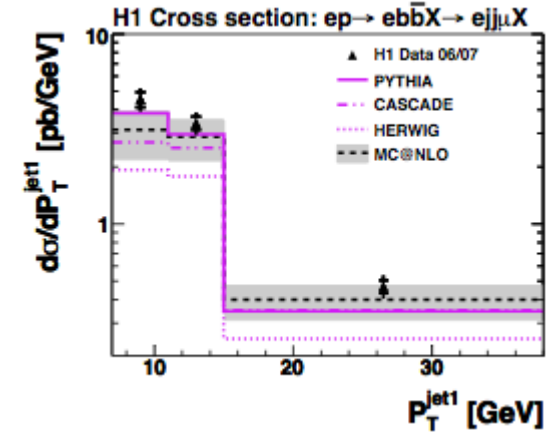
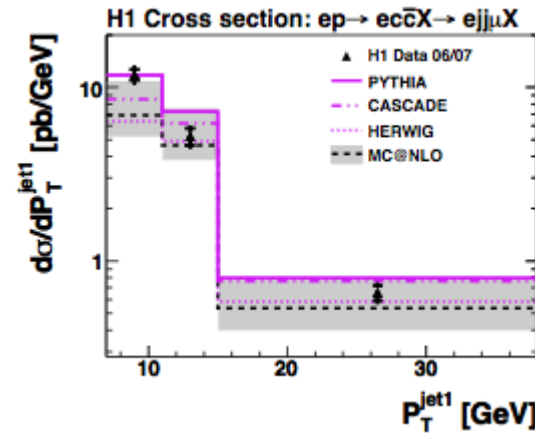
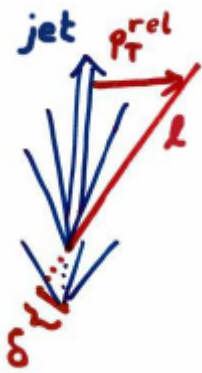
Phase Space

$Q^2 < 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$, 1 muon $p_T^\mu > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$, 2 jets $p_T^{\text{jet } 1(2)} > 7 \text{ (6) GeV}$

Heavy Quark tagging

Reconstruction of a muon with:

- Large momentum relative to the jet, p_T^{rel} .
- Large impact parameter δ .
- 2d template fit



- Simultaneous measurement of c- and b-jets.
- The data are in agreement with NLO calculation (MC@NLO).



Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=48 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Phase Space

Events with 2 low p_T -electrons with
 $p_T(e) \geq 1 \text{ GeV}$

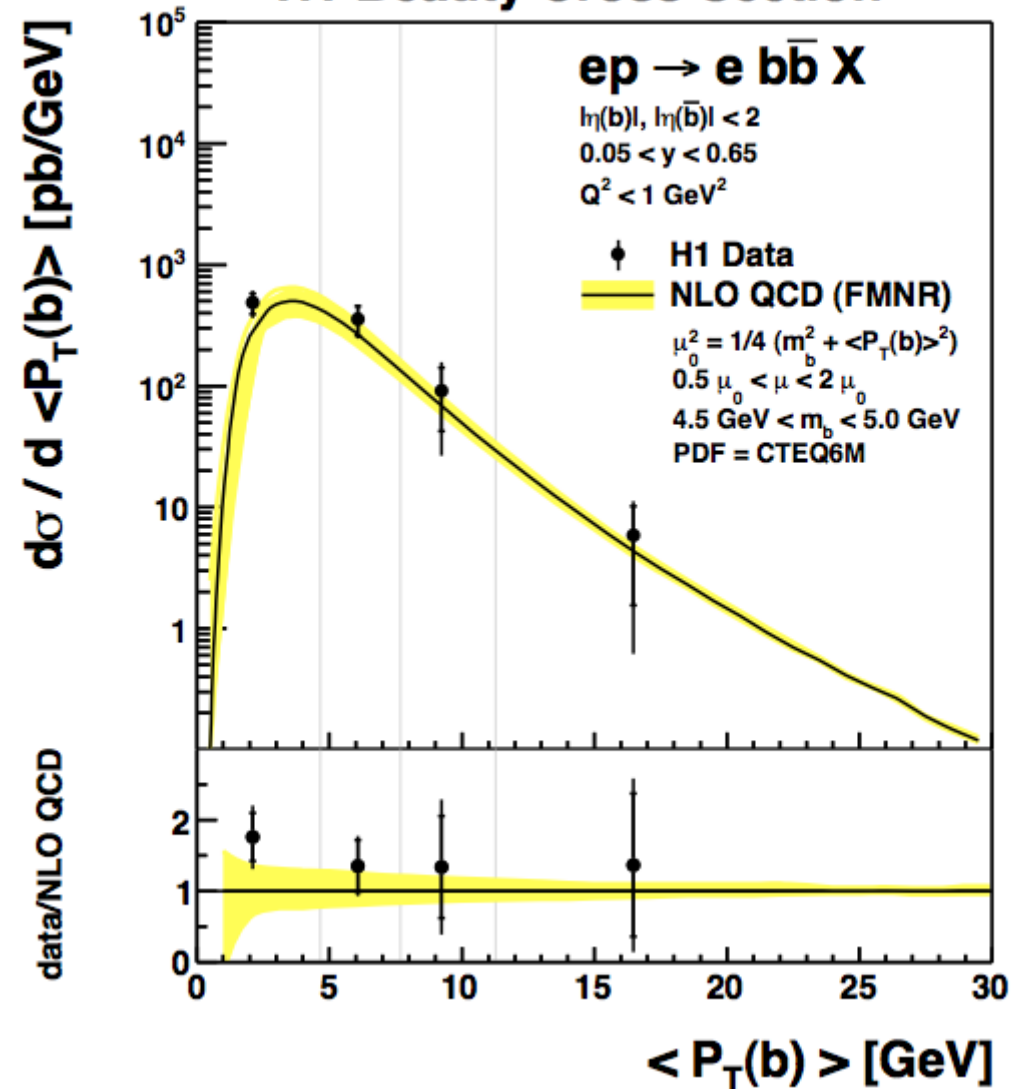
Beauty tagging

Two low p_T electrons from semileptonic decays:

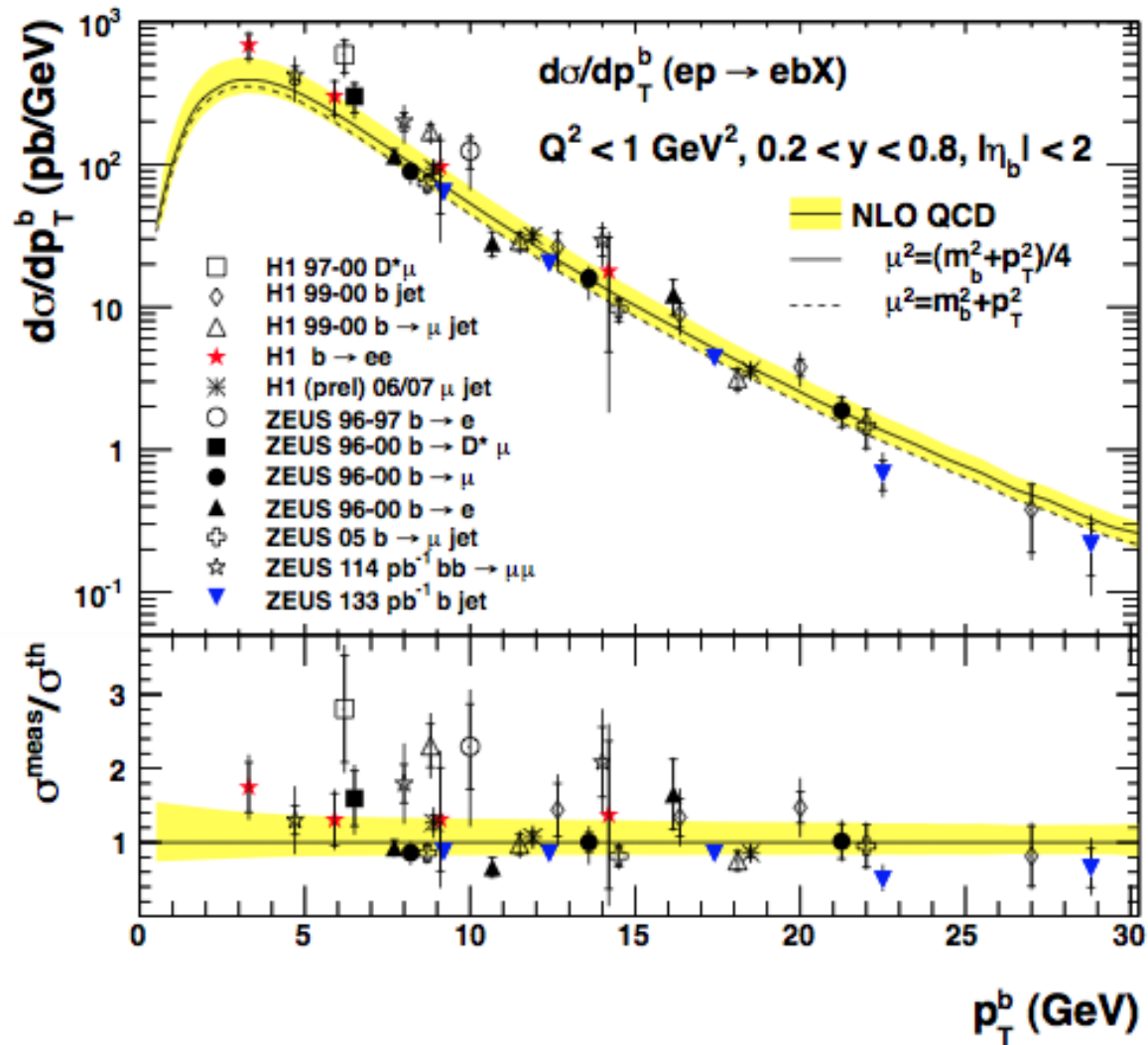
- Exploit di-electron correlations:
 - Invariant mass m_{ee}
 - Azimuthal correlation $\Delta\Phi_{ee}$
 - di-electron charge product: $q(e1)*q(e2)$

- Access to lowest $p_T(b)$ values ever measured in ep.
- Agreement between data and NLO calculation (FMNR).

H1 Beauty Cross Section



HERA



- Many measurements confirming each other over a wide $p_T(b)$ range.
- General good agreement between data and NLO calculation (FMNR).

Data Samples: $\mathcal{L} \sim 350 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

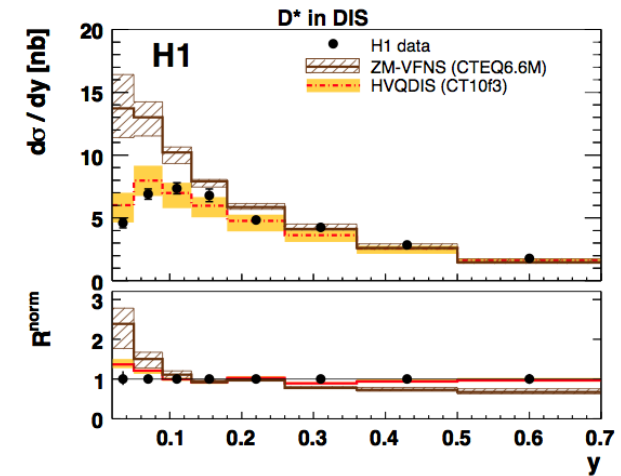
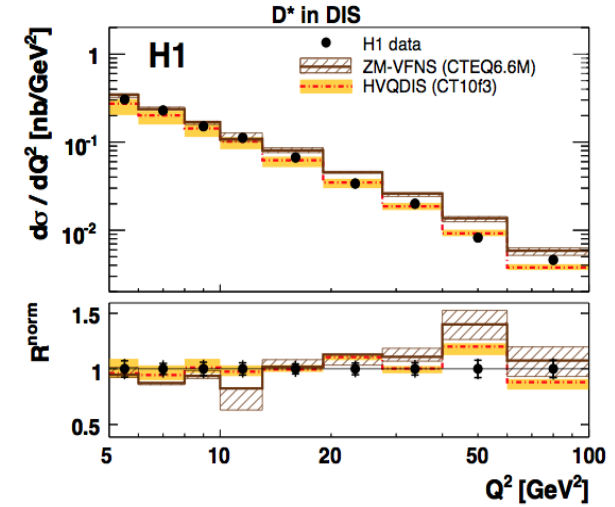
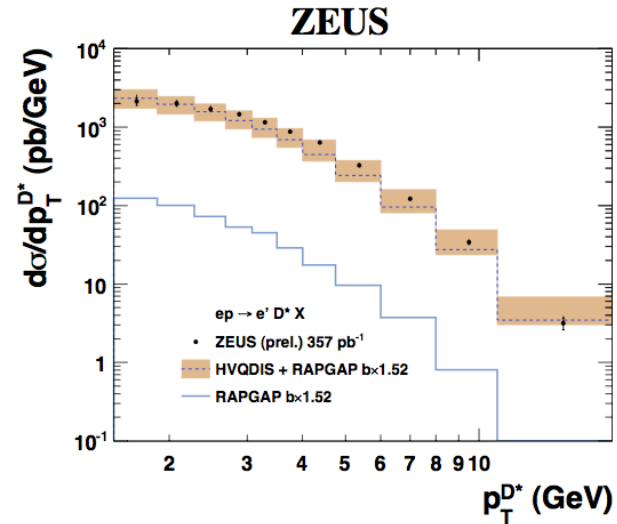
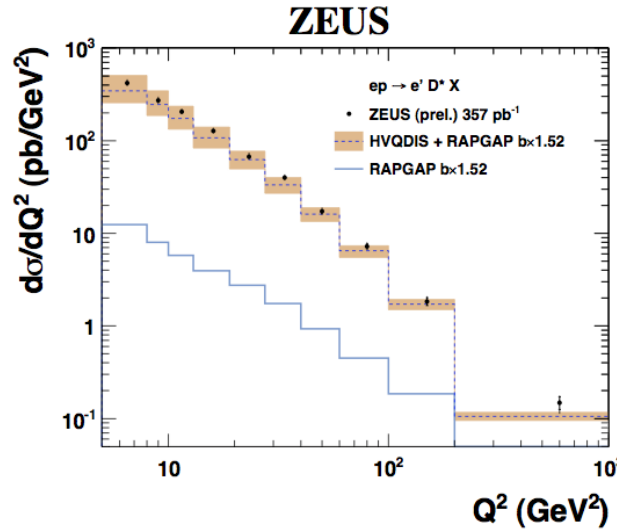
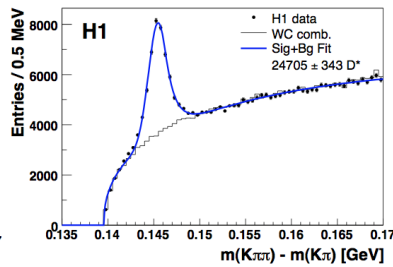
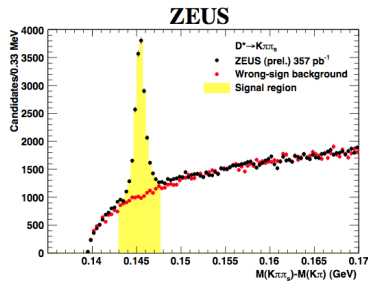
Phase Spaces (H1 / ZEUS)

Q^2 :	5-100 GeV ²	5-1000 GeV ²
$P_T^{D^*}$:	> 1.25 GeV	> 1.5 GeV
$ \eta^{D^*} $:	< 1.8	< 1.5

Charm tagging

Reconstruction of a D* meson decaying in the golden channel:

$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm \xrightarrow{\text{slow}} K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \xrightarrow{\text{slow}}$$



- General good agreement with massive NLO calculation (HVQDIS) over a wide range in y and Q^2 .
- The ZM-VFNS calculation overshoots the data at low y .

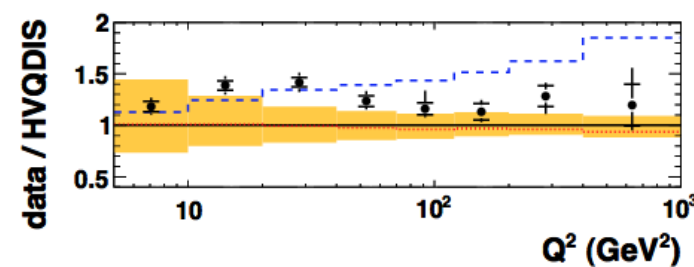
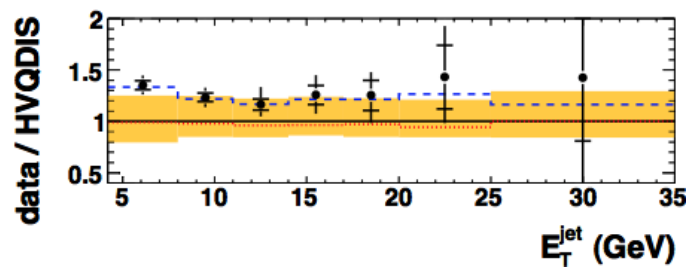
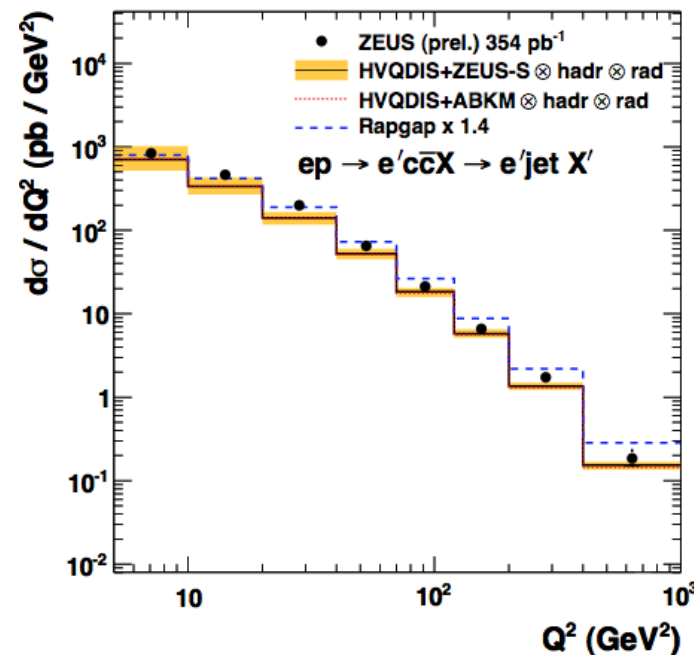
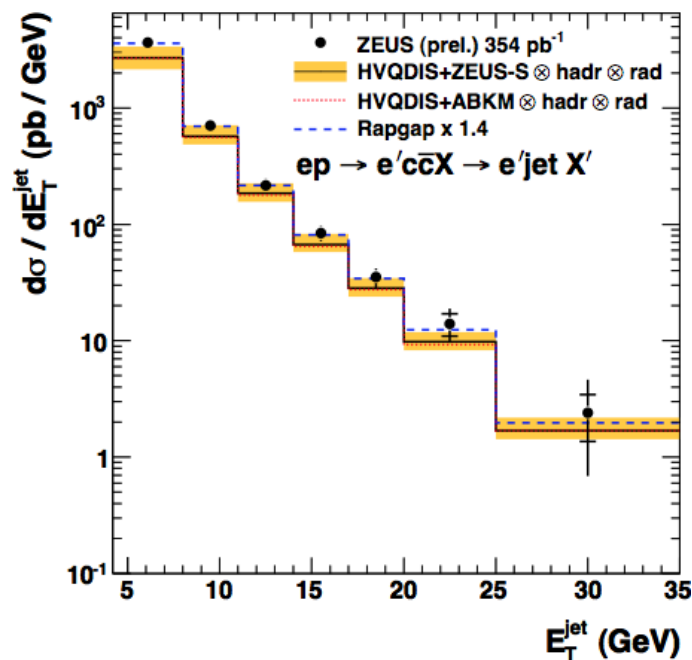
DESY-11-066, Phys.J.C71 (2011) 1769
 ZEUS-prel-11-012



Phase Space
 $5\text{GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 100\text{ GeV}^2$
 Events with jets with:
 $E_T^{\text{jet } 1(2)} > 4.2\text{ GeV}$

Heavy Quark tagging
 Reconstruction of secondary vertices:

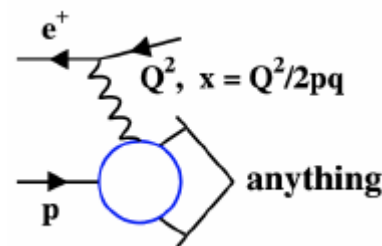
- Decay length significance
 $S = DL / \sigma(DL)$
- Mass of tracks associated with the secondary vertex,
 m_{vtx}



• Good agreement between data and NLO QCD calculation (HVQDIS) observed in different kinematical regions.

- F_2 structure function of the proton:

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi \alpha^2}{x Q^4} \cdot [(1+(1-y)^2) F_2 - y^2 F_L]$$

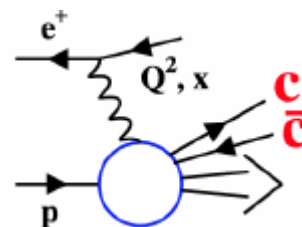


$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^{ep}}{dx dQ^2} \propto F_2(x, Q^2)$$

- F_2^{cc} structure function of the proton:

(identical for F_2^{bb})

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^{c\bar{c}}}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi \alpha^2}{x Q^4} \cdot [(1+(1-y)^2) F_2^{c\bar{c}} - y^2 F_L^{c\bar{c}}]$$



$$\frac{d^2 \sigma^{ep \rightarrow c\bar{c}x}}{dx dQ^2} \propto F_2^{c\bar{c}}(x, Q^2)$$

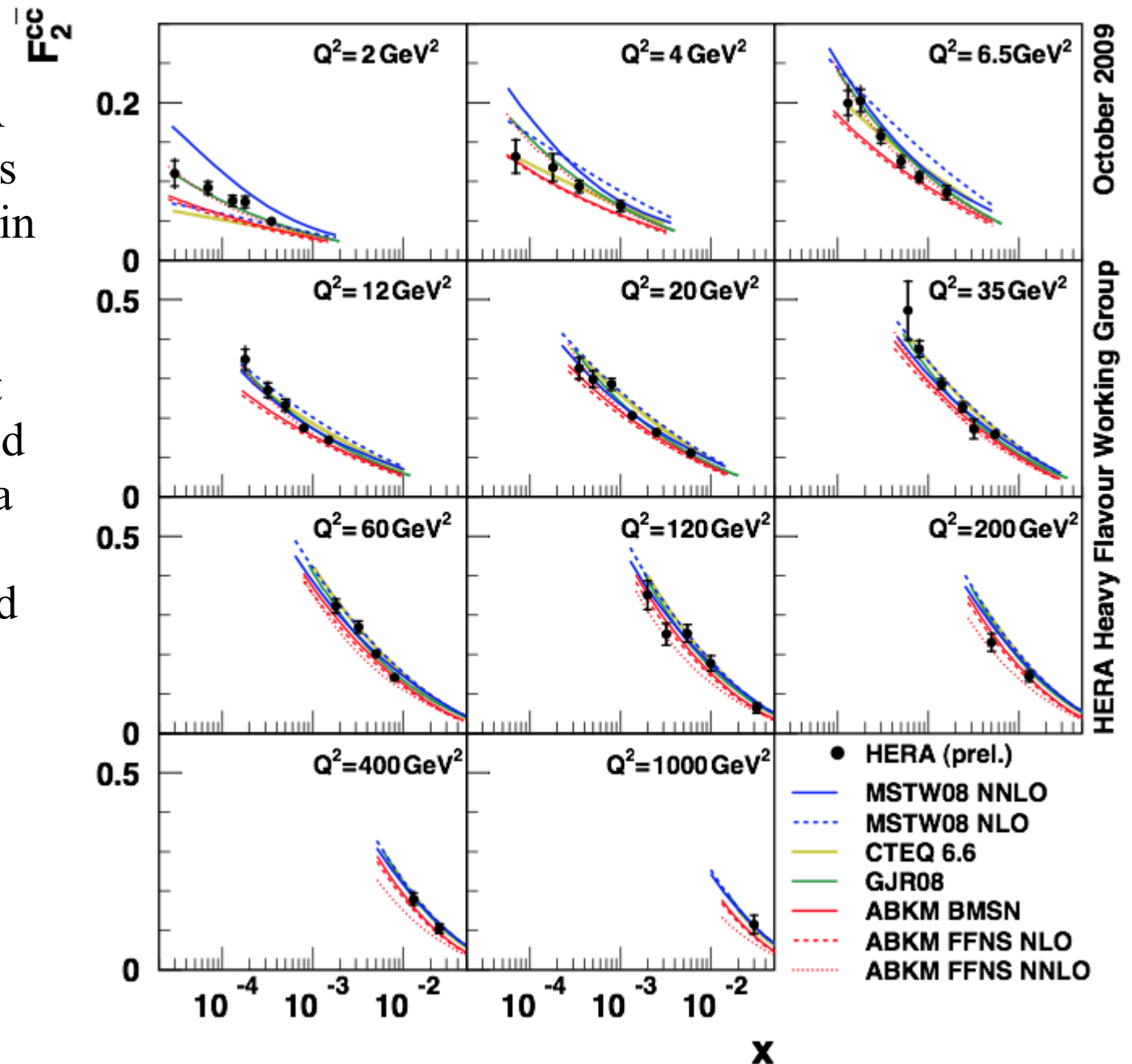
- The good agreement of the data and NLO calculations in the visible phase (given by the heavy quark tagging) allow to extrapolate to the full phase space and to measure F_2^{cc} (and identical F_2^{bb}):

$$F_2^{c\bar{c}, meas}(x, Q^2) = \sigma_{vis, bin}^{meas} \frac{F_2^{c\bar{c}, model}(x, Q^2)}{\sigma_{vis, bin}^{model}}$$

Combination of charm measurements at HERA to common (x, Q^2) points allow highest precision in the data.

Comparison to different pQCD predictions, based on different PDFs give a consistent picture:

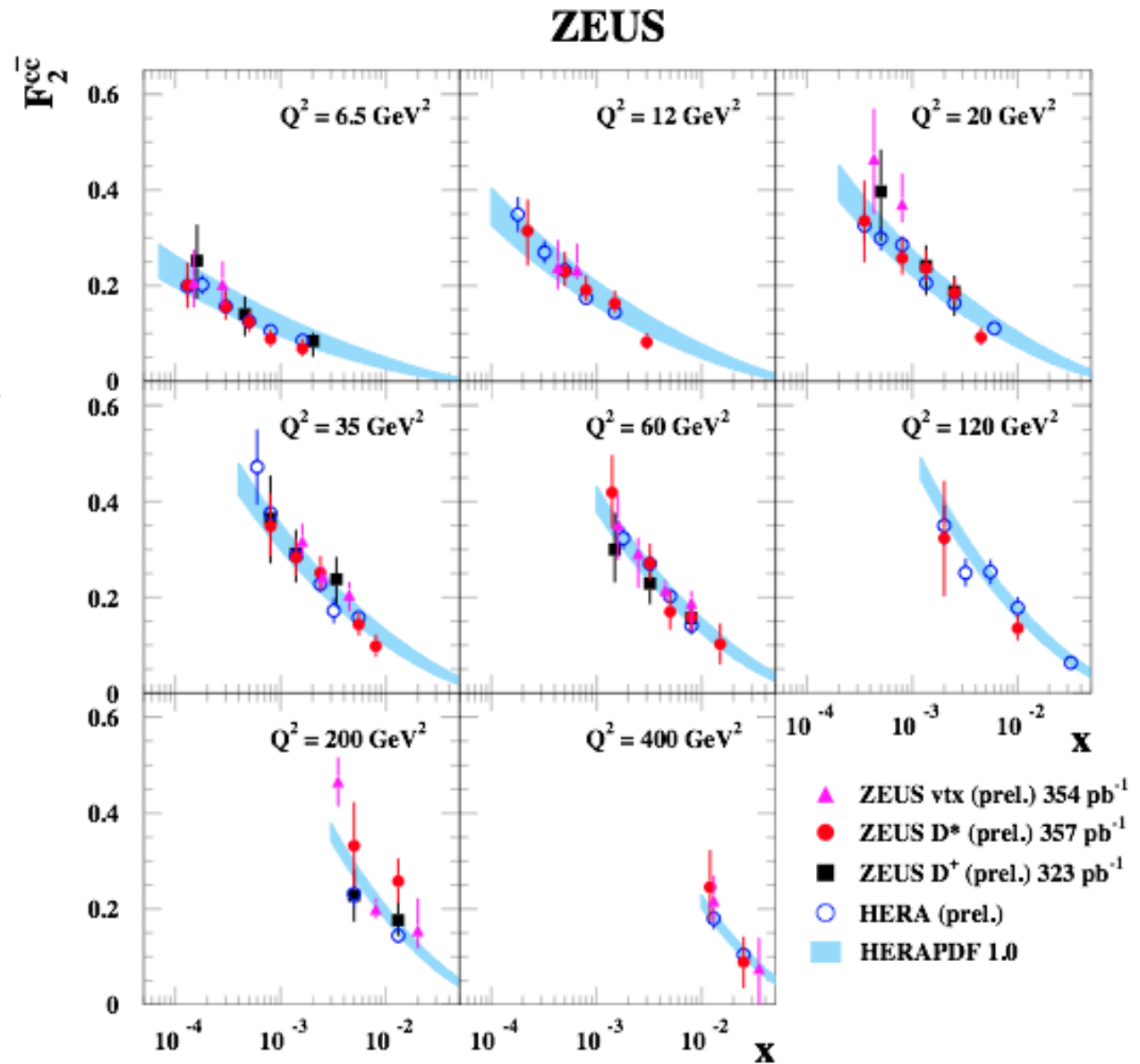
- The data can be used to further constrain the gluon density.



Comparison to combined F_2^{cc} and HERAPDF 1.0 .

Comment:

- The combined F_2^{cc} does not contain prelim. ZEUS D^* , D^+ and vertex data for HERAII.



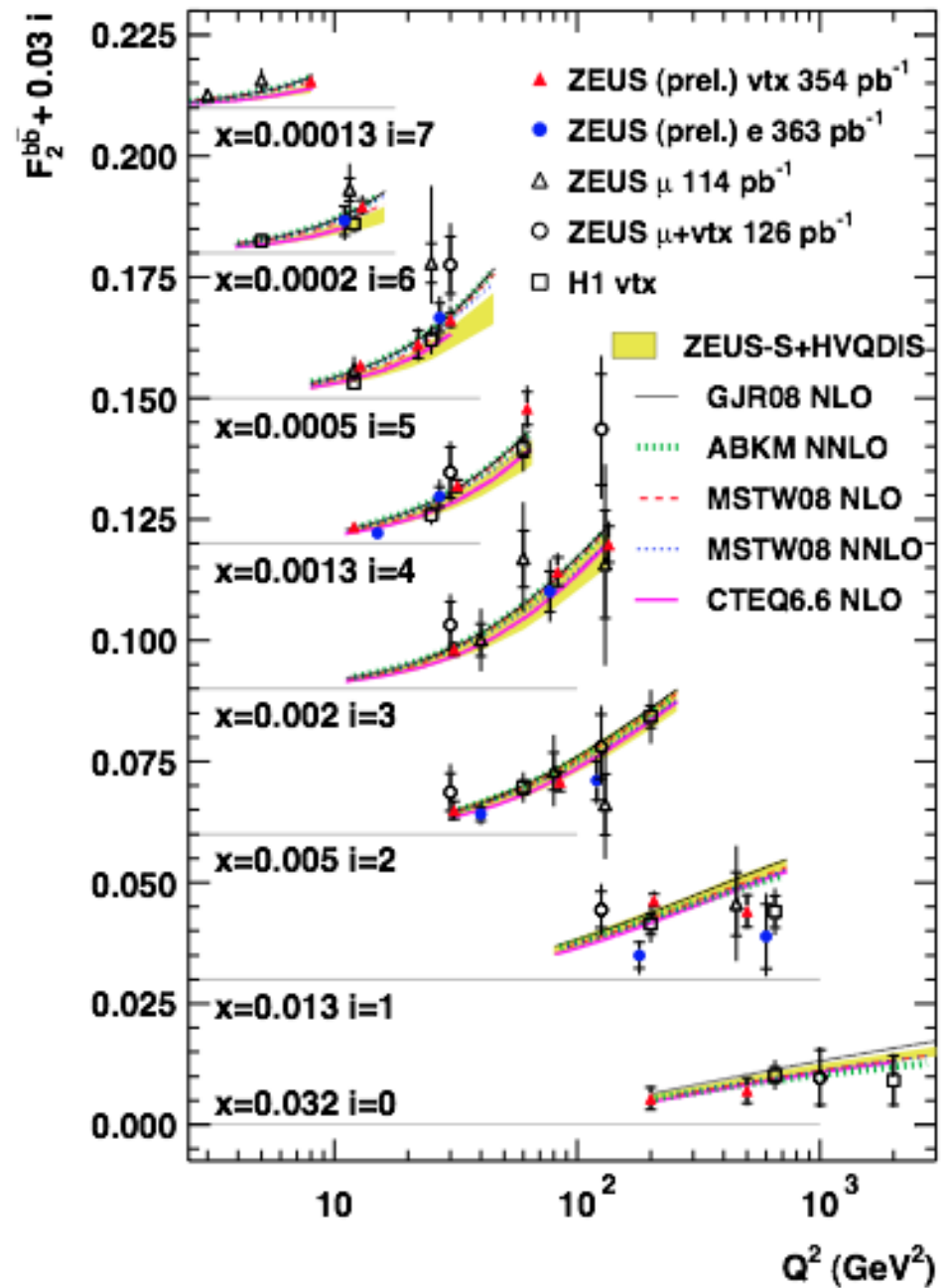
H1prelim-09-171,
 ZEUS-prel-09-015,
 ZEUS-prel-11-012,
 ZEUS-prel-12-002

- Selection of recent HERA heavy flavour measurements presented:
 - Charm fragmentation
 - Beauty photoproduction near threshold
 - D^* in photoproduction and DIS
 - Beauty and charm jets in photoproduction and DIS
 - Structure function F_2^{cc}
- In general a good agreement with NLO pQCD predictions is observed.

- **Photoproduction:**
 - “Measurement of Inclusive and Dijet D^* Meson Cross Sections in Photoproduction at HERA”
[DESY-11-248, H1 Collab., F.D. Aaron et al., Eur. Phys. J. C72 \(2012\) 1995](#)
 - “Measurement of heavy-quark jet photoproduction at HERA”
[DESY-11-067, ZEUS Collaboration; H. Abramowicz et al., Eur. Phys. J C72 \(2011\) 1659](#)
 - “Measurement of Beauty and Charm Photoproduction using Semi-muonic Decays in Dijet Events at HERA”
[DESY-12-059, H1 Collab., F.D. Aaron et al., Accepted by EPJC](#)
 - “Measurement of Beauty Photoproduction near Threshold using Di-electron Events with the H1 Detector at HERA”
[DESY-12-072, H1 Collab., F.D. Aaron et al., Submitted to EPJC](#)
- **Deep Inelastic Scattering:**
 - “Measurement of D^* Meson Production and Determination of F_{2cc} at low Q^2 in Deep-Inelastic Scattering at HERA “
[DESY-11-066, H1 Collab., F.D. Aaron et al., Eur. Phys.J.C71 \(2011\) 1769](#)
 - “Measurement of charm production in DIS with D^* mesons”
[ZEUS-prel-11-012, \[http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-11-012\]\(http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-11-012\)](#)
 - “Charm production in DIS using inclusive secondary vertices and extraction of F_{2cc} ”
[ZEUS-prel-12-002, \[http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-12-002\]\(http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-12-002\)](#)
 - “Combination of F_{2cc} from DIS measurements at HERA ”
[H1prelim-09-171, ZEUS-prel-09-015, \[http://www-h1.desy.de/publications/H1preliminary.short_list.html\]\(http://www-h1.desy.de/publications/H1preliminary.short_list.html\)](#)
- **Charm Fragmentation**
 - “Charm fragmentation fractions in Photoproduction”
[ZEUS-prel-12-003, \[http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-12-003\]\(http://www-zeus.desy.de/public_results/functiondb.php?id=ZEUS-prel-12-003\)](#)

- Summary of H1 and ZEUS F_2^{bb} measurements.
- Comparison with different pQCD predictions.

- Data are compatible within uncertainties.
- NLO predictions able to describe the data.



DESY-09-096, DESY-11-005, ZEUS-prel-10-010