

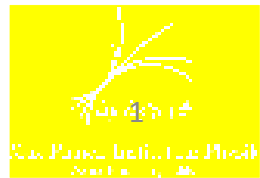


# ZEUS high $Q^2$ $e^+p$ NC measurements and high- $x$ cross sections

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On behalf of the ZEUS Collaboration



## *Measurement of high- $Q^2$ neutral current deep inelastic $e^+p$ scattering cross sections with a longitudinally polarised positron beam at HERA*

High  $Q^2$  event selection; reconstruction based on double angle method. Focus is on covering as large a kinematic range as possible and extracting single and double differential cross sections.

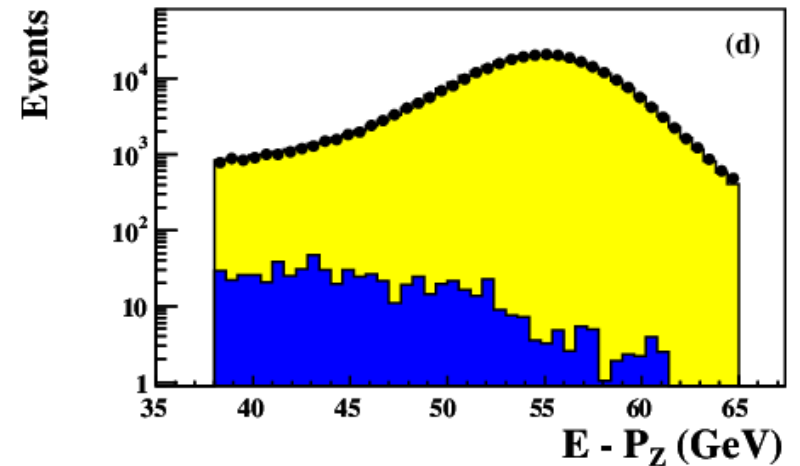
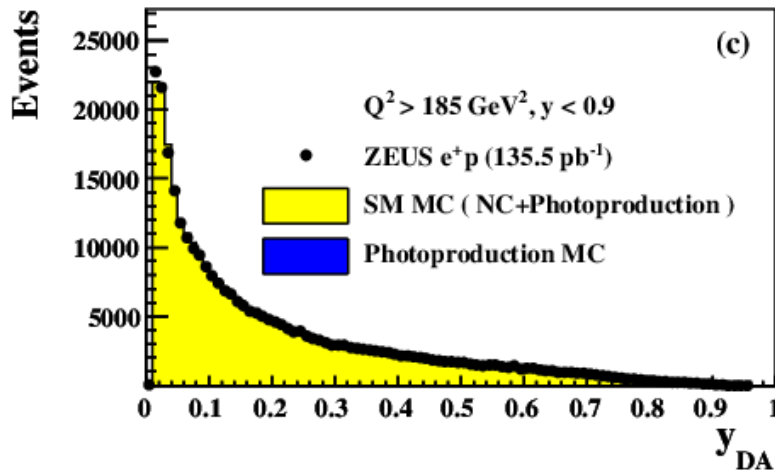
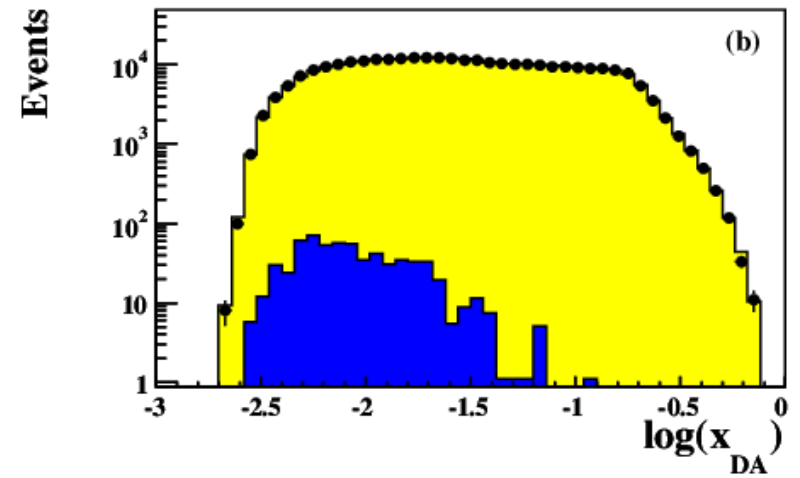
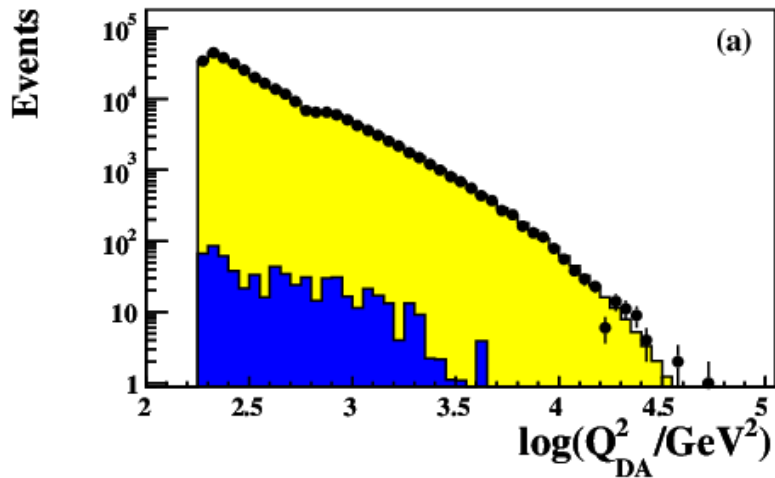
The Monte Carlo generators/event simulators used for the analysis:

- NC DIS events
  - HERACLES + DJANGO with CTEQ5D PDFs
- Hadronic final state
  - ARIADNE 4.12 (MEPS model of LEPTO 6.5)
- Hadronisation
  - JETSET 7.4
- Photoproduction background
  - HERWIG 5.9

thanks to Ian Brock for letting me use his slides

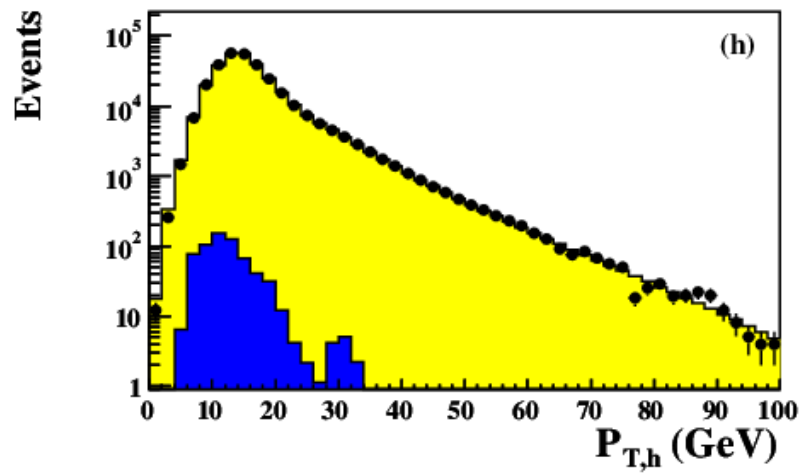
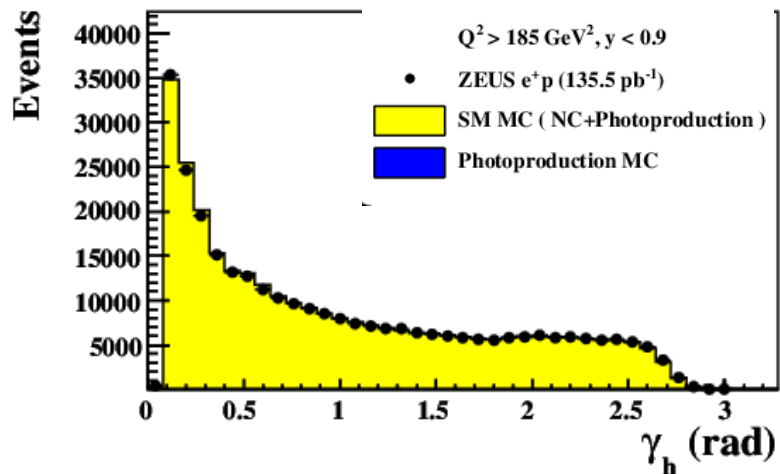
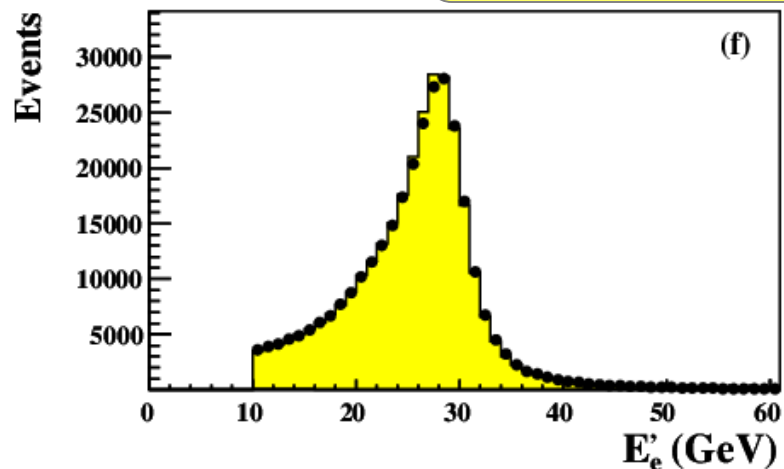
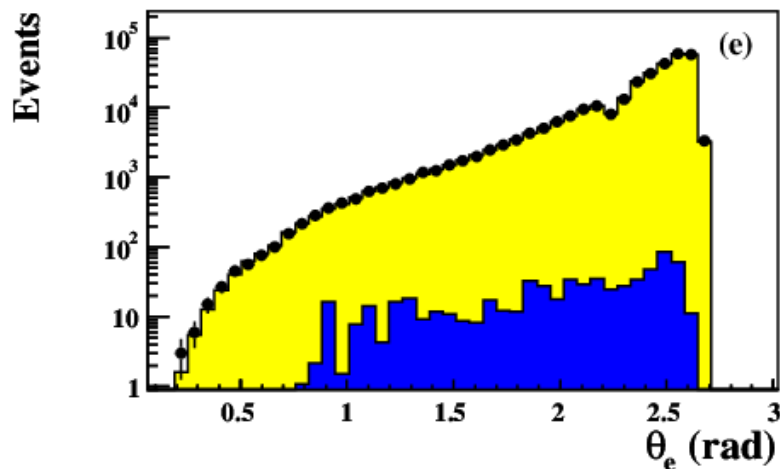
# Data/MC comparisons

135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
Q<sup>2</sup> > 185 GeV<sup>2</sup>



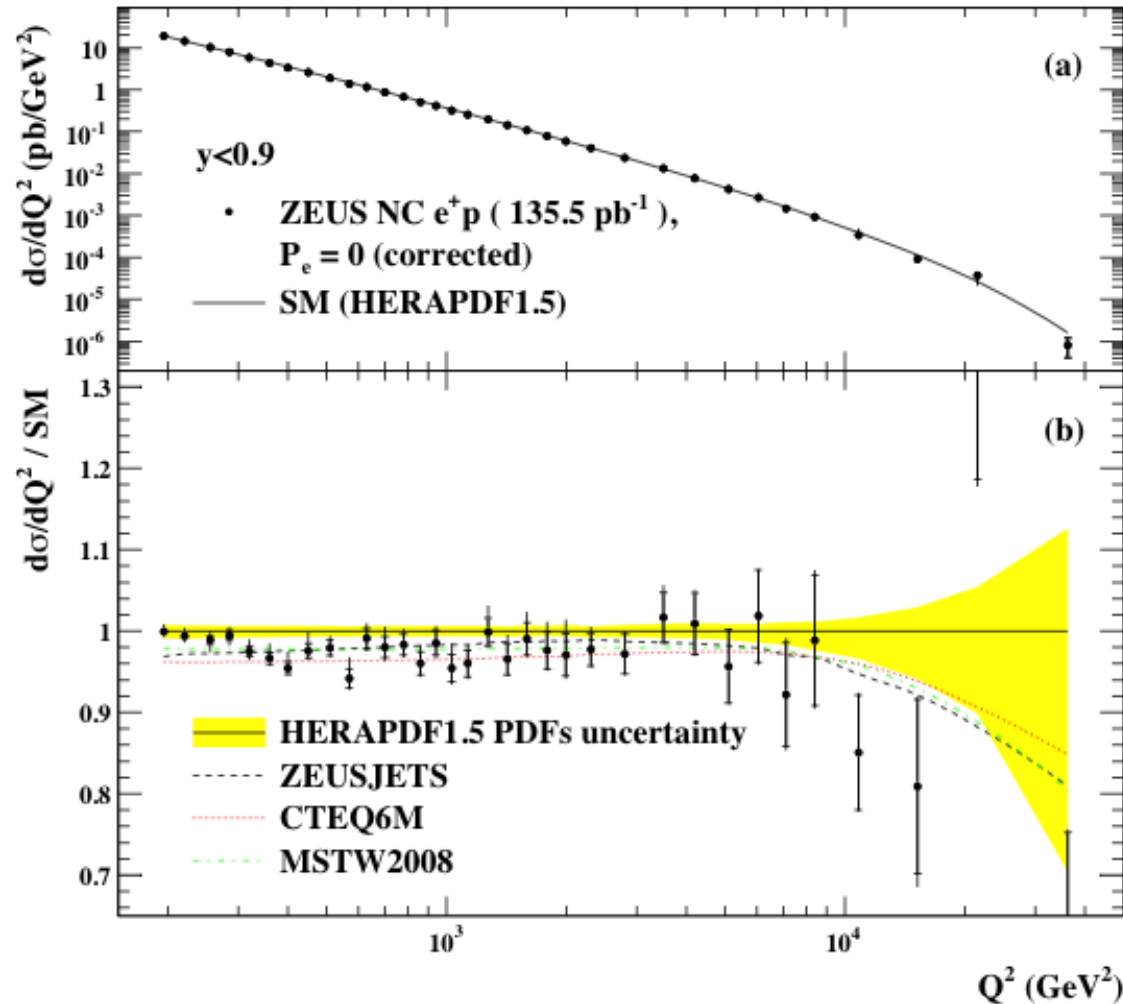
# Data/MC comparisons

135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
Q<sup>2</sup> > 185 GeV<sup>2</sup>



# $e^+p$ NC DIS cross-section

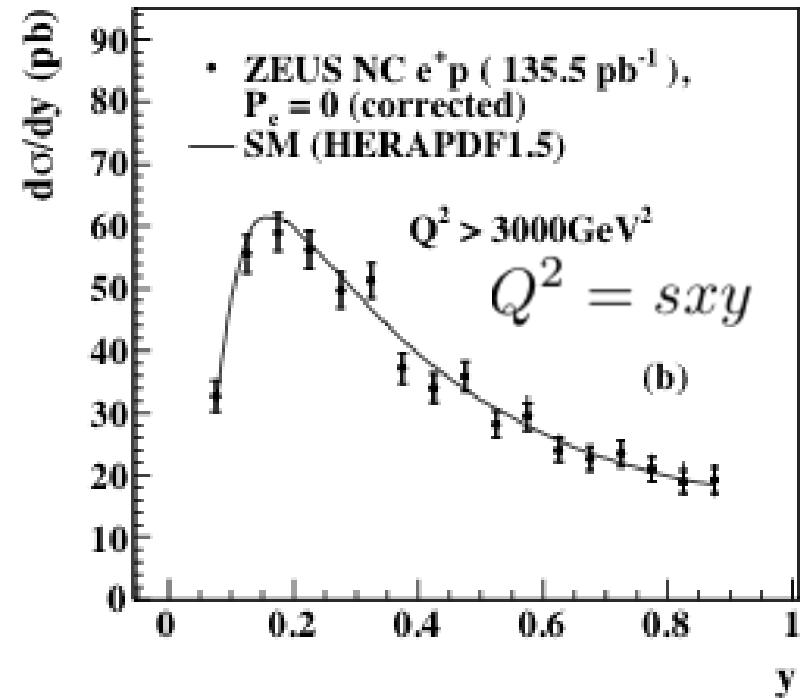
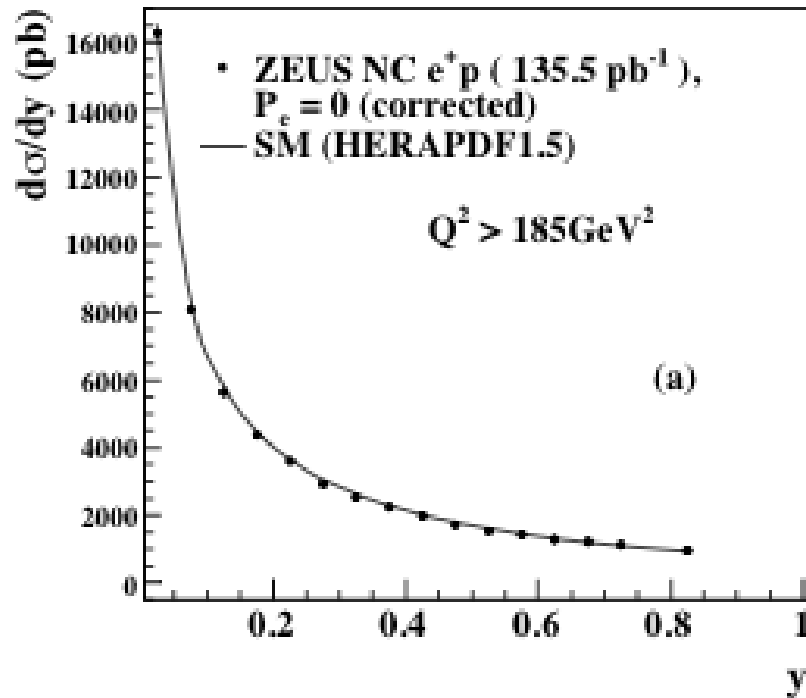
ZEUS



- $P_e = 0$  (corrected)
- Systematic uncertainties dominate at lower  $Q^2$ , statistical at very high  $Q^2$
- Luminosity uncertainty (1.8-1.9%) not included in error band
- Deviations from expectations from pdfs not significant given residual normalization uncertainty (not shown).

# $e^+p$ NC DIS cross-section

## ZEUS

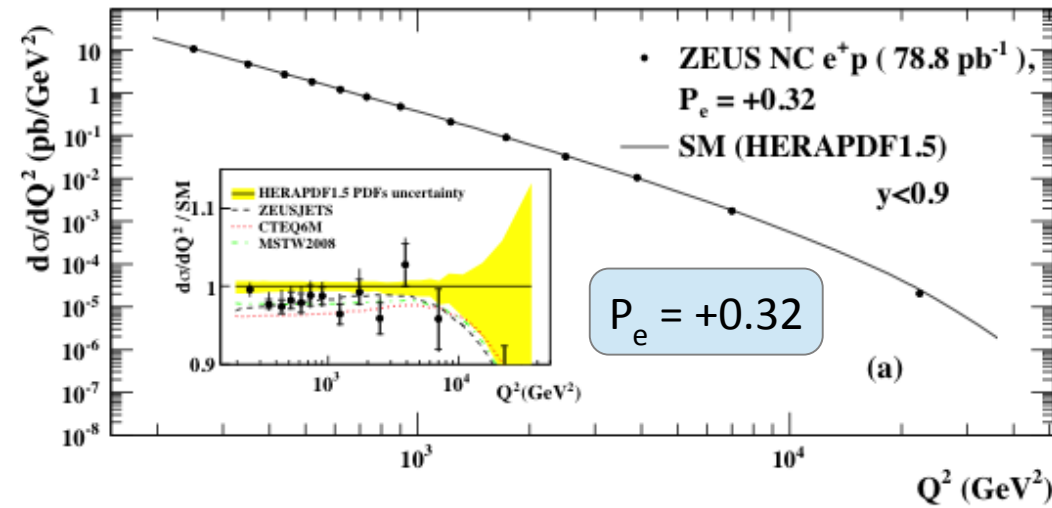


- Compare cross-sections in dominantly electromagnetic and electroweak regimes
- Precision of measurement clearly visible

# Comparing positive and negative polarisation

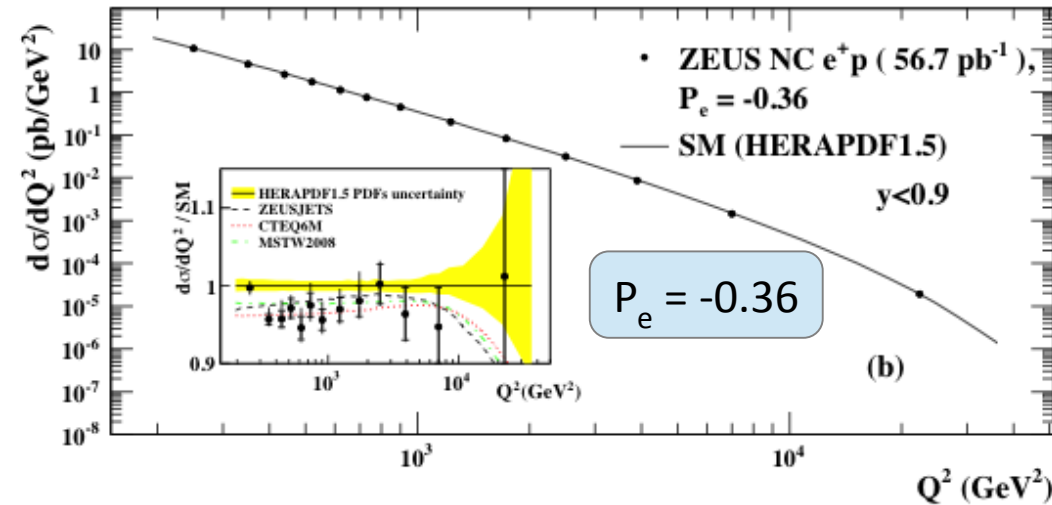
ZEUS

135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
Q<sup>2</sup> > 185 GeV<sup>2</sup>



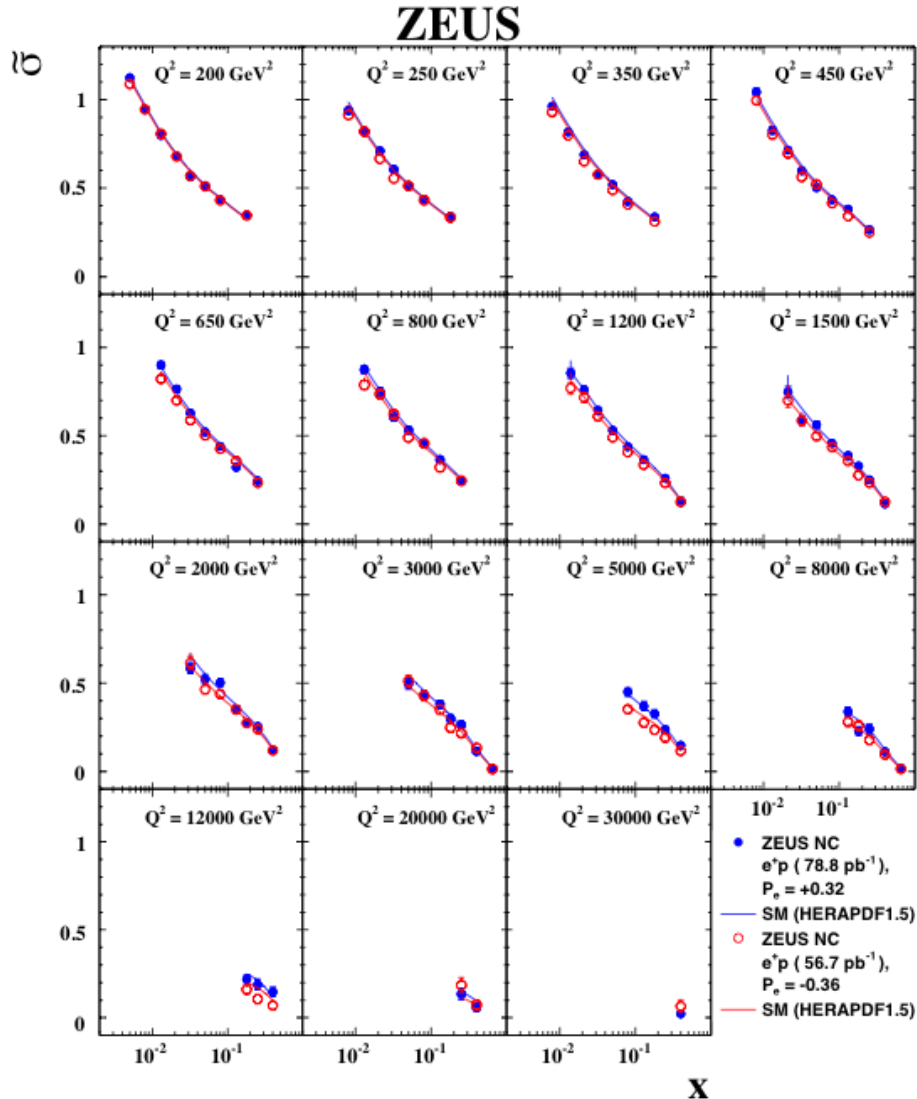
- Take ratio data/SM with HERAPDF1.5 as basis for comparison with other pdfs

- Deviations from expectations from pdfs not significant given residual normalization uncertainty. (Note however that pdfs disagree with each other.)



# Reduced cross-sections split according to polarisation

135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
Q<sup>2</sup> > 185 GeV<sup>2</sup>



- Small, but steadily increasing difference seen for Q<sup>2</sup> ≳ 1000 GeV<sup>2</sup>
- Well described by predictions

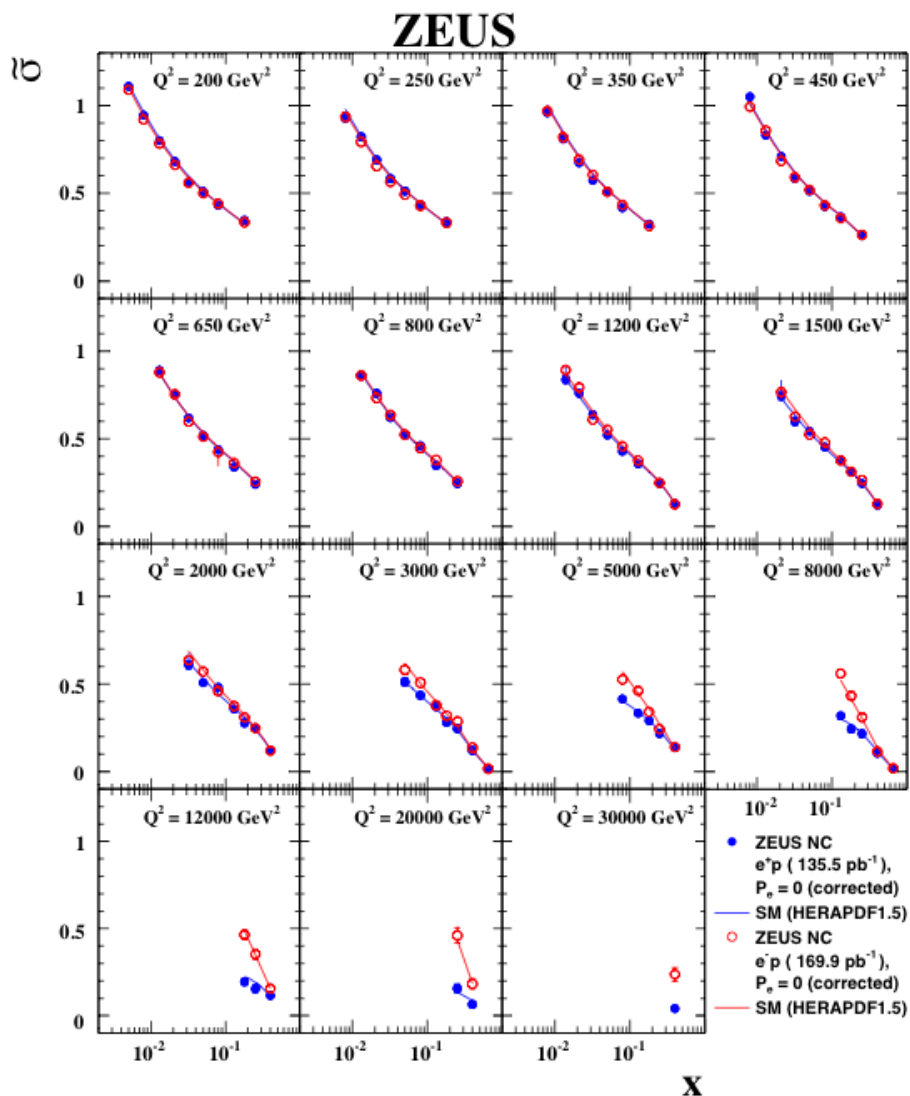
$$\tilde{\sigma}^{\pm} = \frac{xQ^4}{2\pi\alpha^2} \frac{1}{Y_+} \frac{d^2\sigma(e^{\pm}p)}{dx dQ^2}$$

$$Y_+ = 1 + (1 - y)^2$$



# $e^{\pm}p$ reduced cross-sections

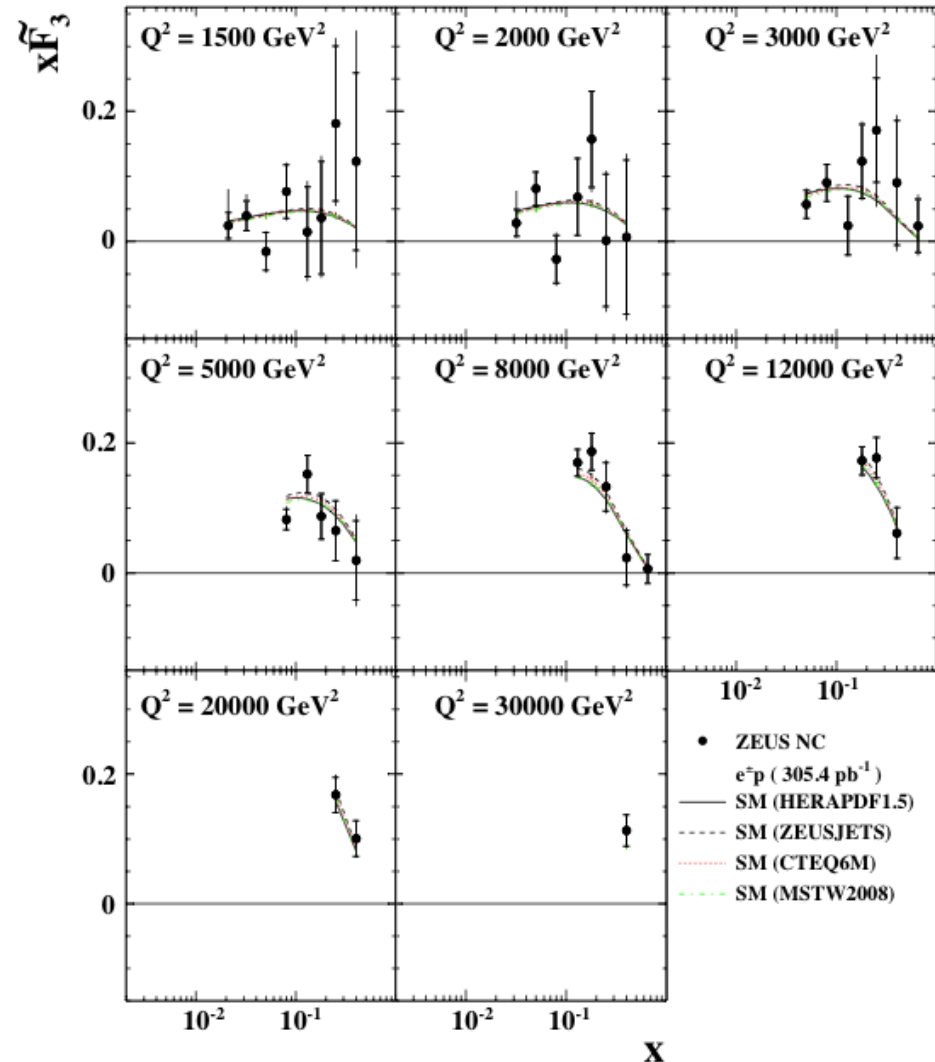
135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
 169.9 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>-</sup>p data  
 Q<sup>2</sup> > 185 GeV<sup>2</sup>



- Compare  $e^+p$  with previously published  $e^-p$  results
- Clear differences between  $e^+p$  and  $e^-p$  at high  $Q^2$  driven by  $\gamma$ -Z interference
- Good agreement with predictions

# Structure function $x\tilde{F}_3$

ZEUS



135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
169.9 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>-</sup>p data  
Q<sup>2</sup> > 1300 GeV<sup>2</sup>

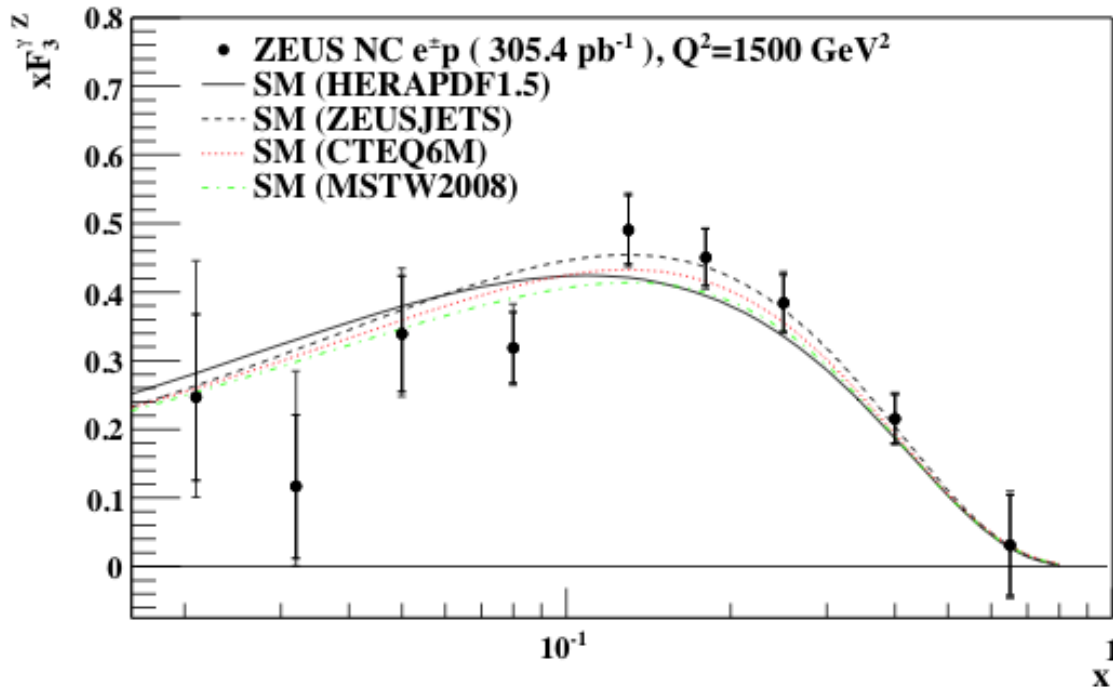
- Structure function obtained from difference of cross-sections
- Combine all bins to obtain better precision

$$x\tilde{F}_3 = \frac{Y_+}{2Y_-} (\tilde{\sigma}^{e^-p} - \tilde{\sigma}^{e^+p})$$

# Structure function $xF_3^{\gamma Z}$

135.5 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>+</sup>p data  
 169.9 pb<sup>-1</sup> e<sup>-</sup>p data  
 Q<sup>2</sup> = 1500 GeV<sup>2</sup>

ZEUS

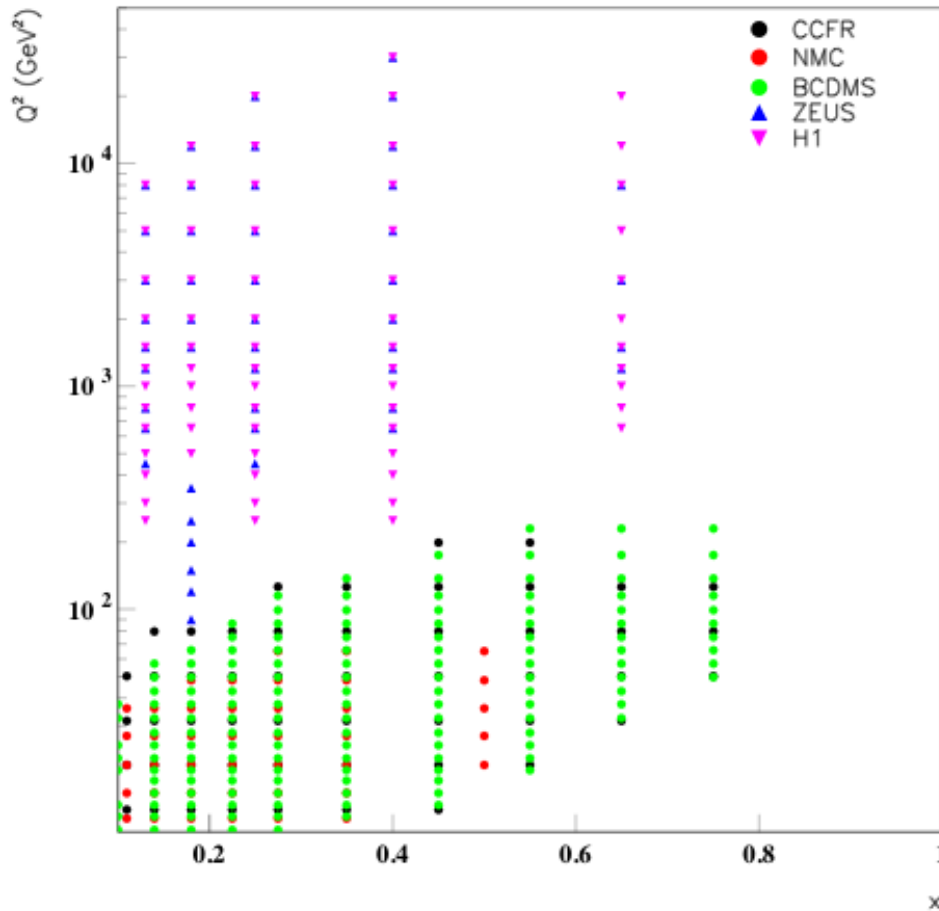


- Take out known EM coupling and relative EM and weak neutral couplings to get  $xF_3^{\gamma Z}$
- PDF predictions agree well with data
- Statistical uncertainties typically >2x systematic

$$x\tilde{F}_3 \approx -a_e \chi_Z xF_3^{\gamma Z}$$

# Fine-grained high-x cross sections

- There is limited data on cross sections at high-x and high  $Q^2$

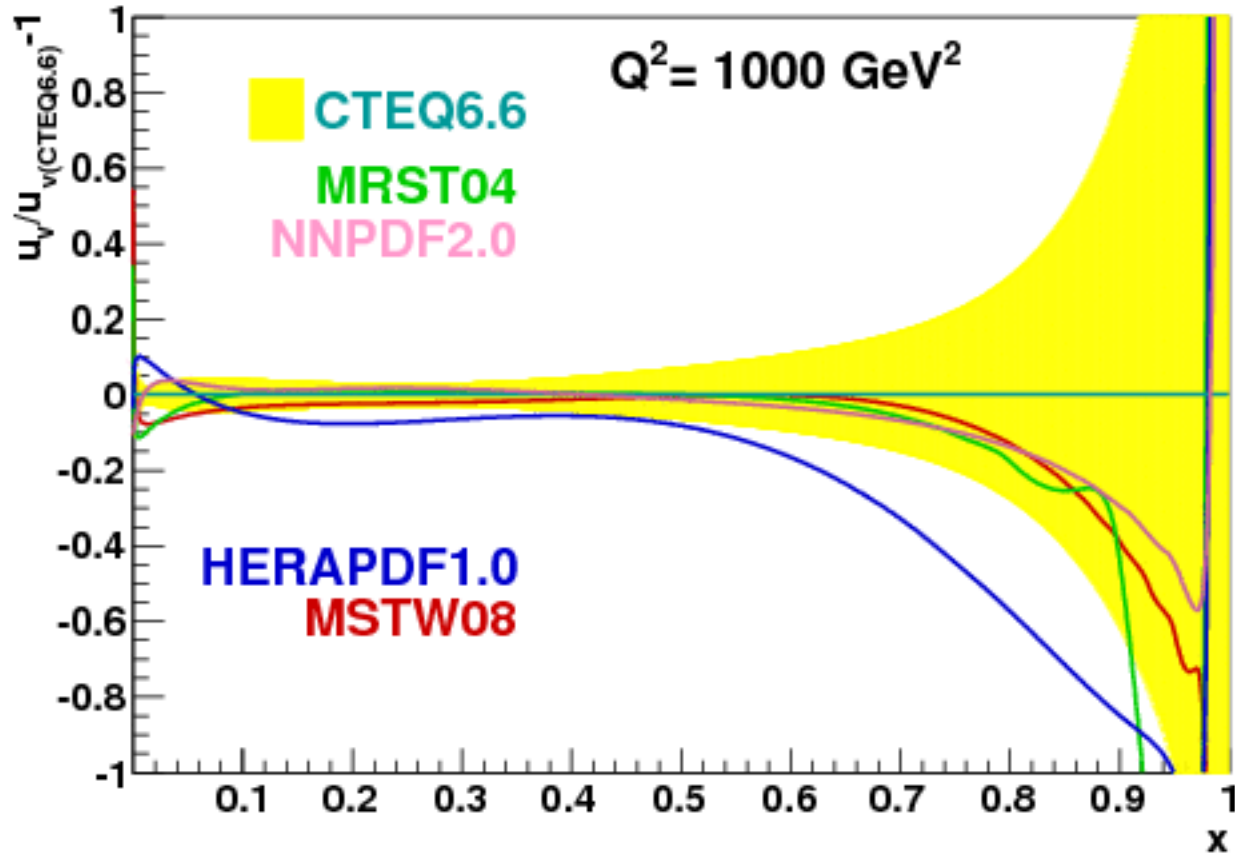


BCDMS has measured  $F_2$  up to  $x=0.75$

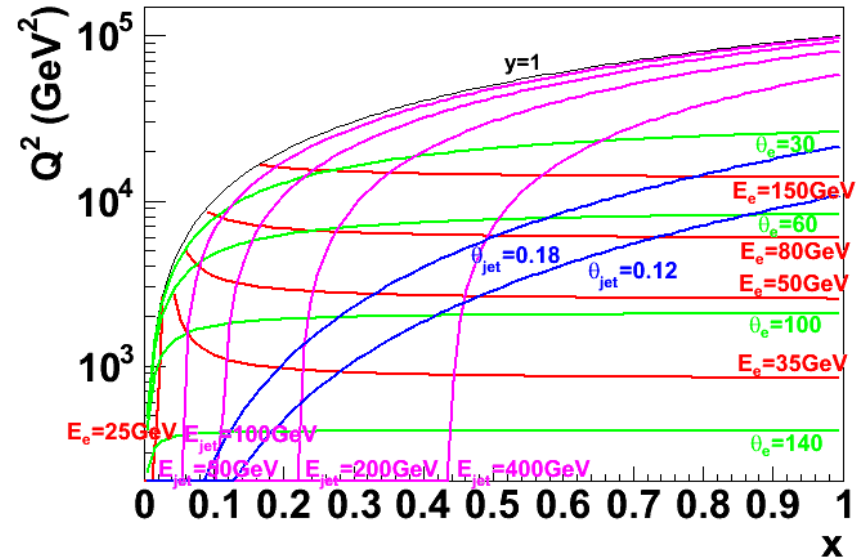
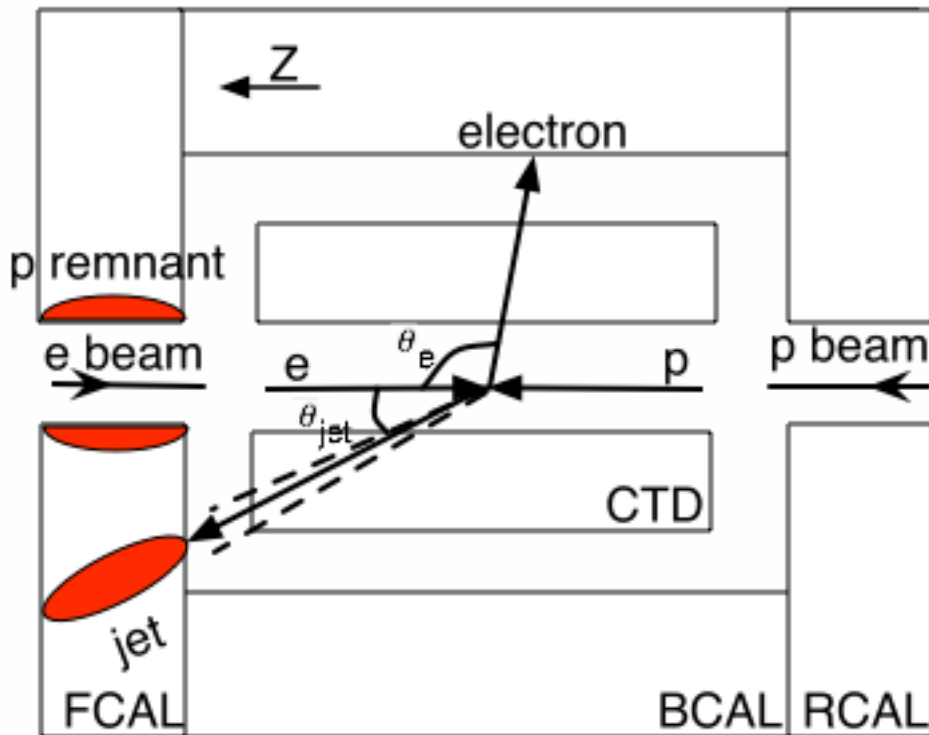
H1, ZEUS have measured  $F_2$  up to  $x=0.65$

# Motivation

The PDF's are poorly determined at high- $x$ . Sizeable differences despite the fact that all fitters use the same parametrization  $xq \propto (1-x)^\eta$ . Is it possible to check this ?



# HERA high-x



- At high  $Q^2$ , scattered electron seen with  $\approx 100\%$  acceptance

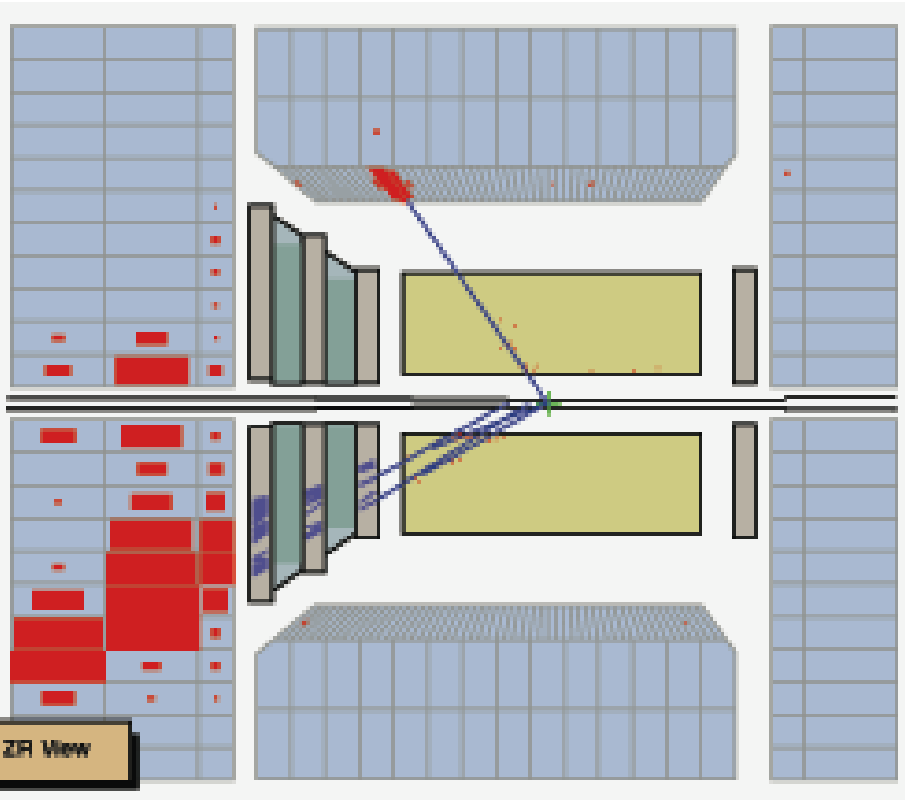
- For not too high  $x$ , measure  $x$  from jet:  $\frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx dQ^2}$

- For  $x > x_{Edge}$ , measure  $\int_{x_{Edge}} \frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx dQ^2} dx$

# HERA kinematics

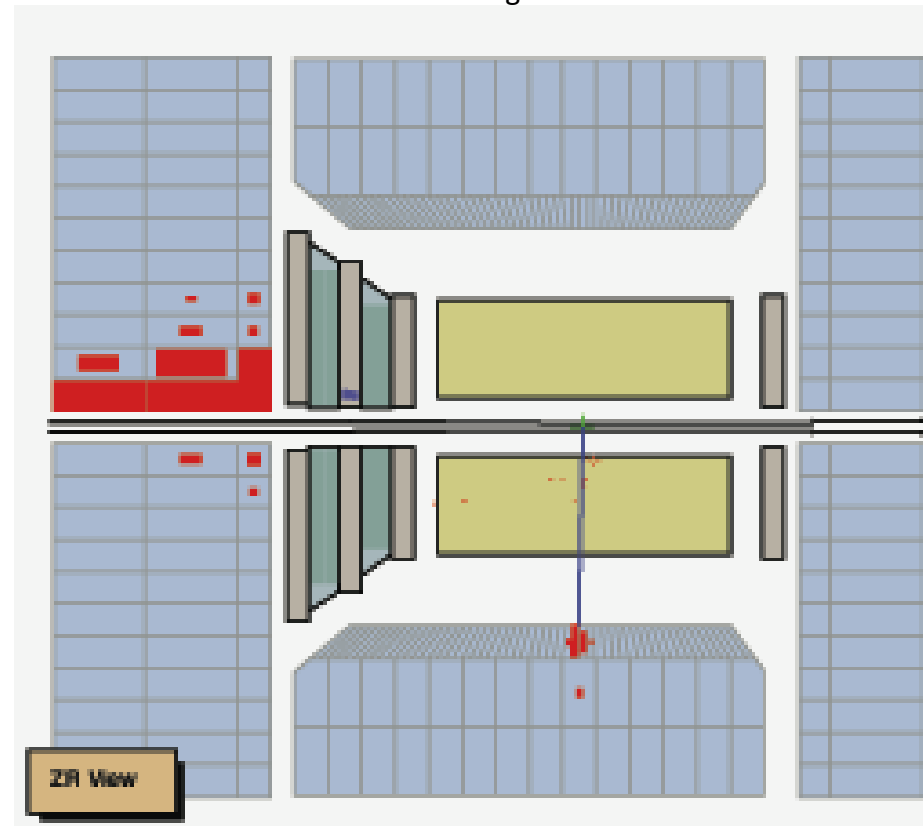
Jet found

$$X < X_{\text{Edge}}$$



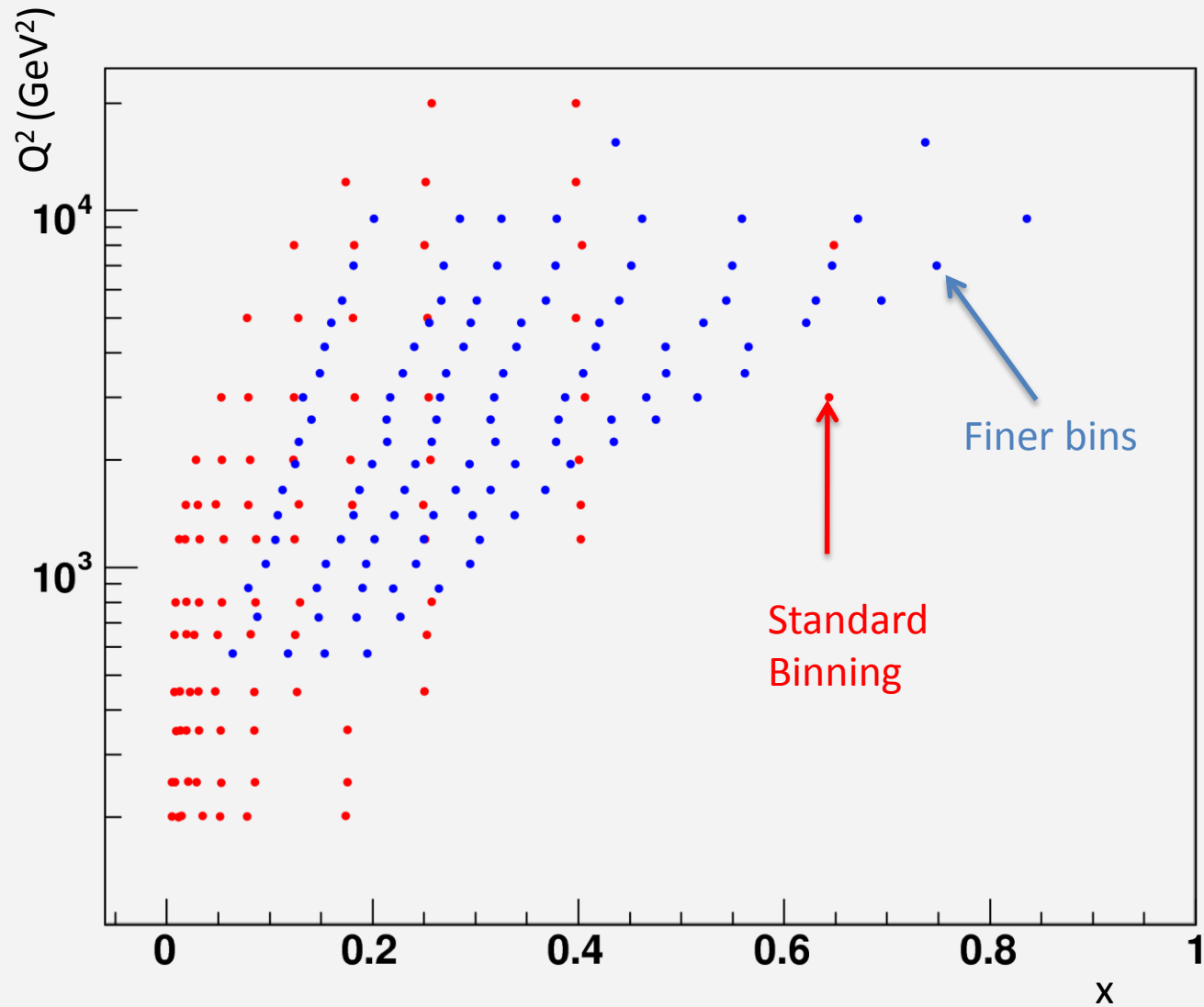
No jet found

$$X > X_{\text{Edge}}$$



Jet definition:  $E_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\theta_{\text{jet}} > 0.12$  only 0,1 jet events used

# Fine-grained cross section measurements

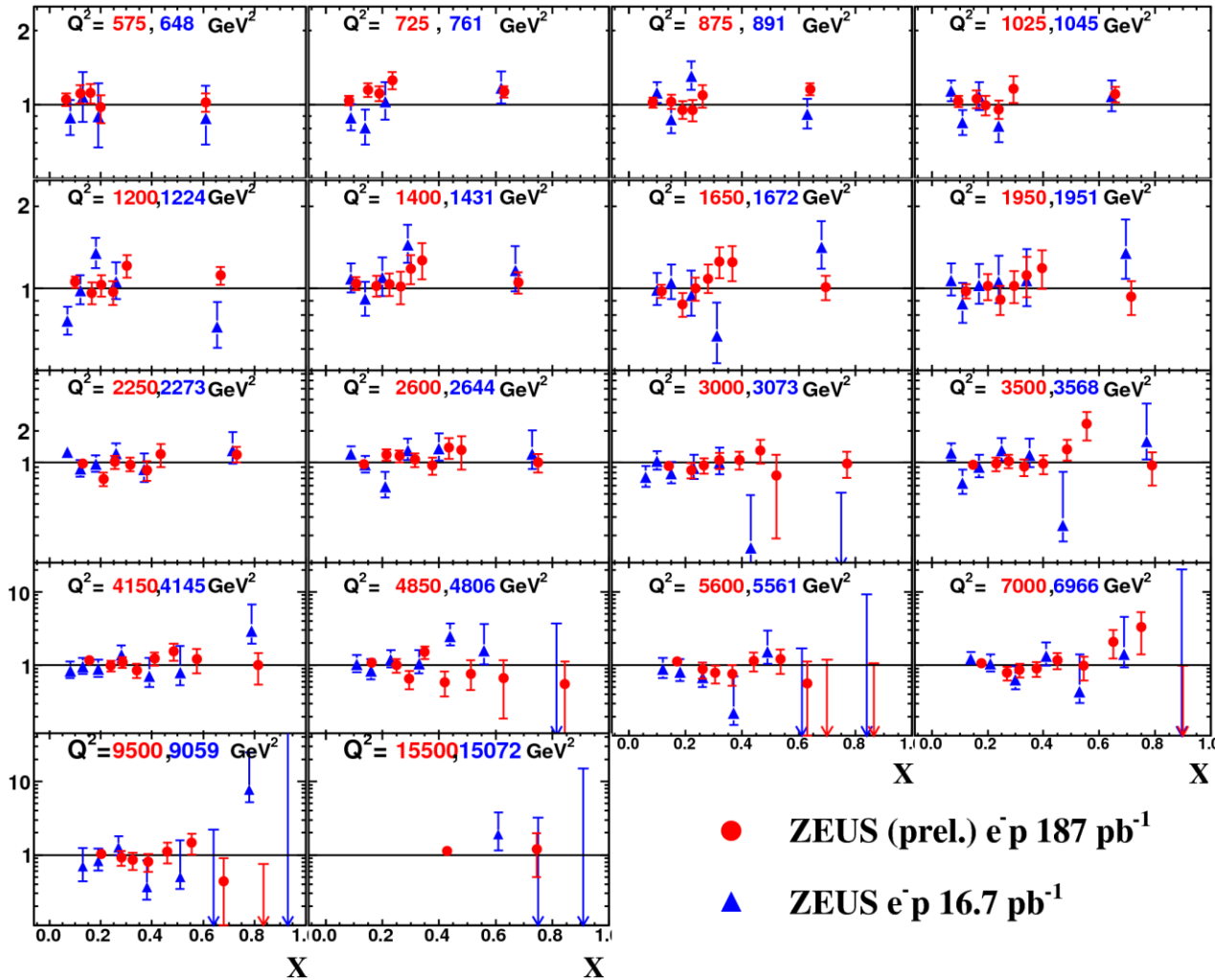




# Comparison to published results

## ZEUS

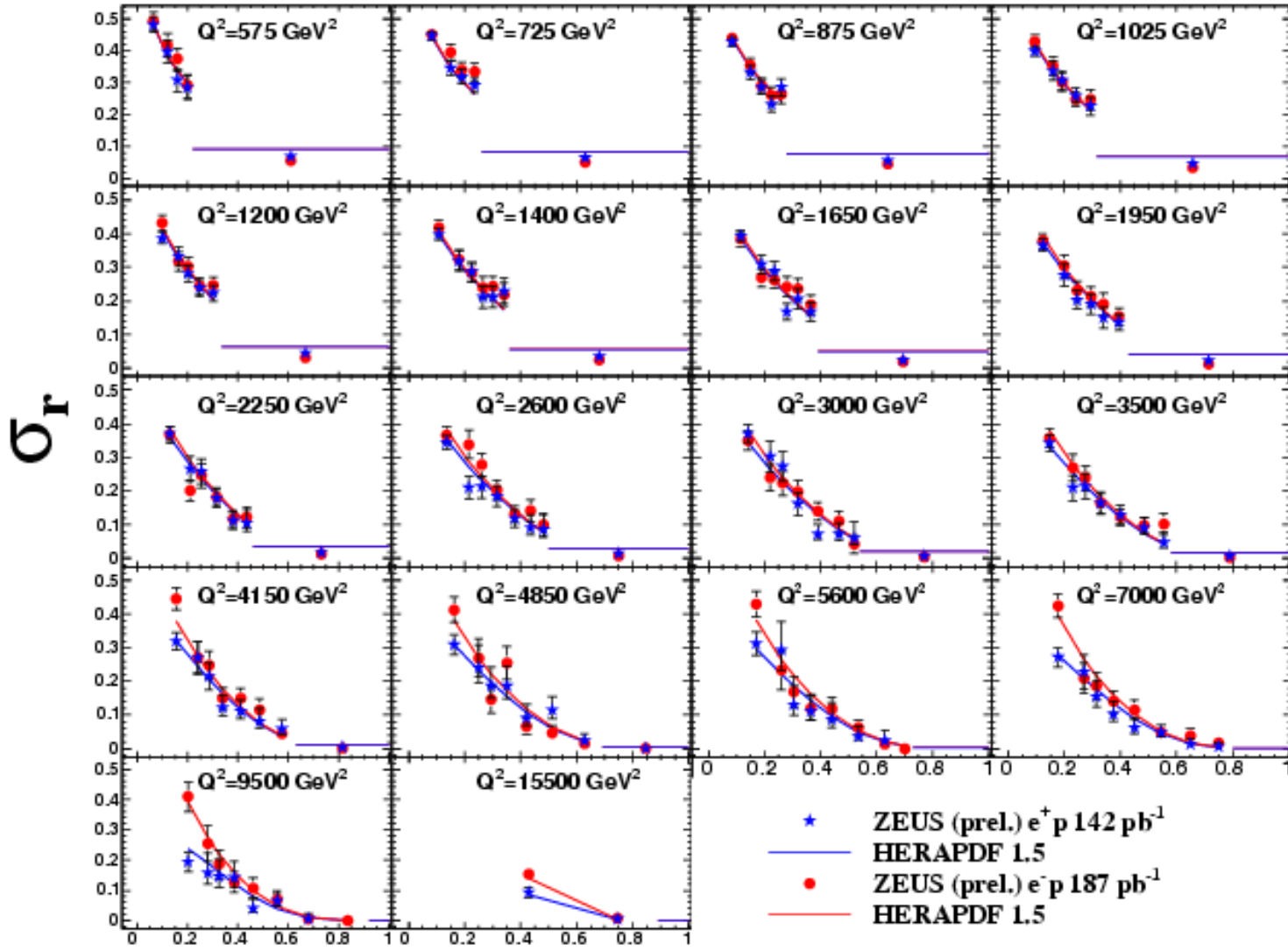
DATA/THEORY (CTEQ6D)



Good agreement –  
much more precision

# Comparison $e^+P$ and $e^-P$

## ZEUS



Fine-grained cross section data at high- $x$  should help constrain form of pdfs.

# Summary

- High  $Q^2$  inclusive cross section measurements from ZEUS are complete
  - these data will be part of the combined HERA II data on high  $Q^2$  DIS
  - will be part of combined H1/ZEUS pdf fits
- Fine-grained cross section measurements at high- $x$  are progressing; should yield new constraints on form of pdfs at high  $x$ .