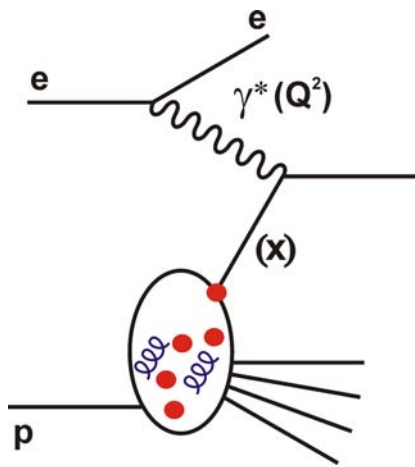


# Highlights of HERA and Deep Inelastic Scattering

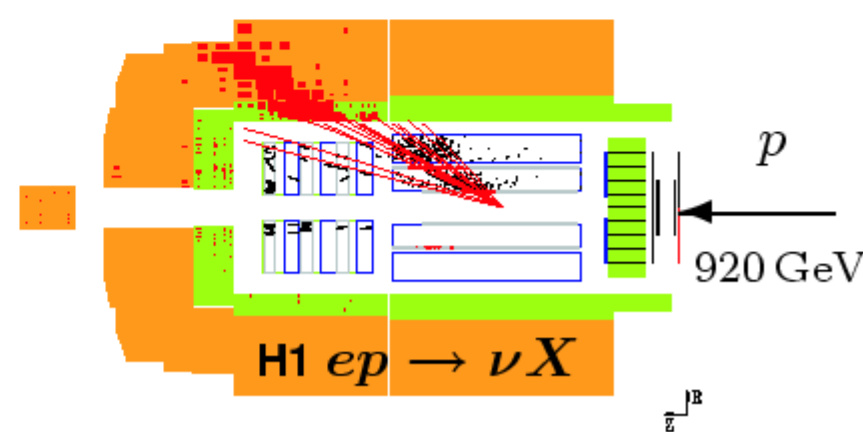
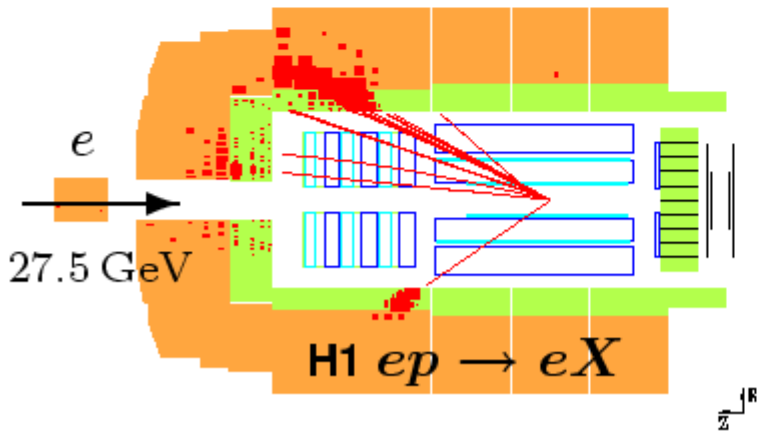
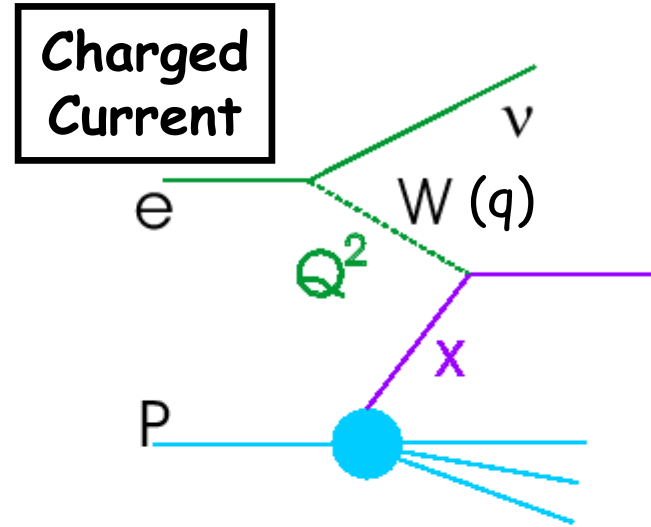
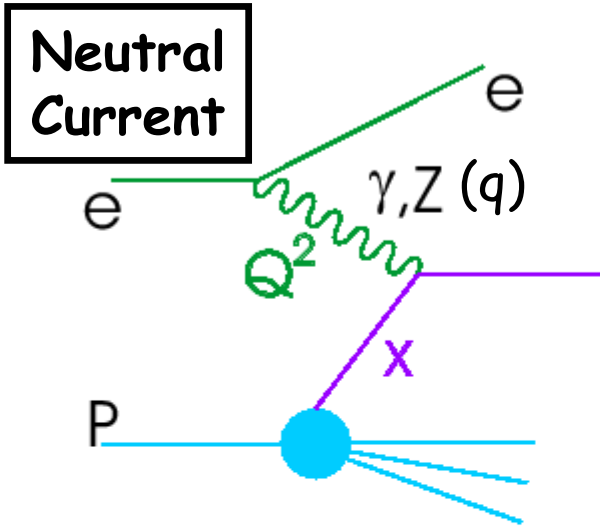
Paul Newman  
(Birmingham)



IOP HEPP  
Meeting, Oxford  
6 April 2009



# Basic Deep Inelastic Scattering Processes



$Q^2 = -q^2$  : resolving power of interaction

$x = Q^2 / 2q.p$  : fraction of struck quark / proton momentum

# Proton "Structure"?

Physics at the Tevatron and the LHC is about interactions between proton constituents ...

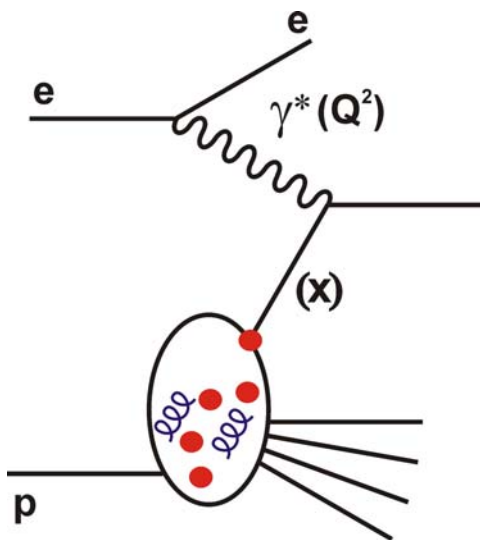
2 up and 1 down valence quarks

... and some gluons

... and some sea quarks

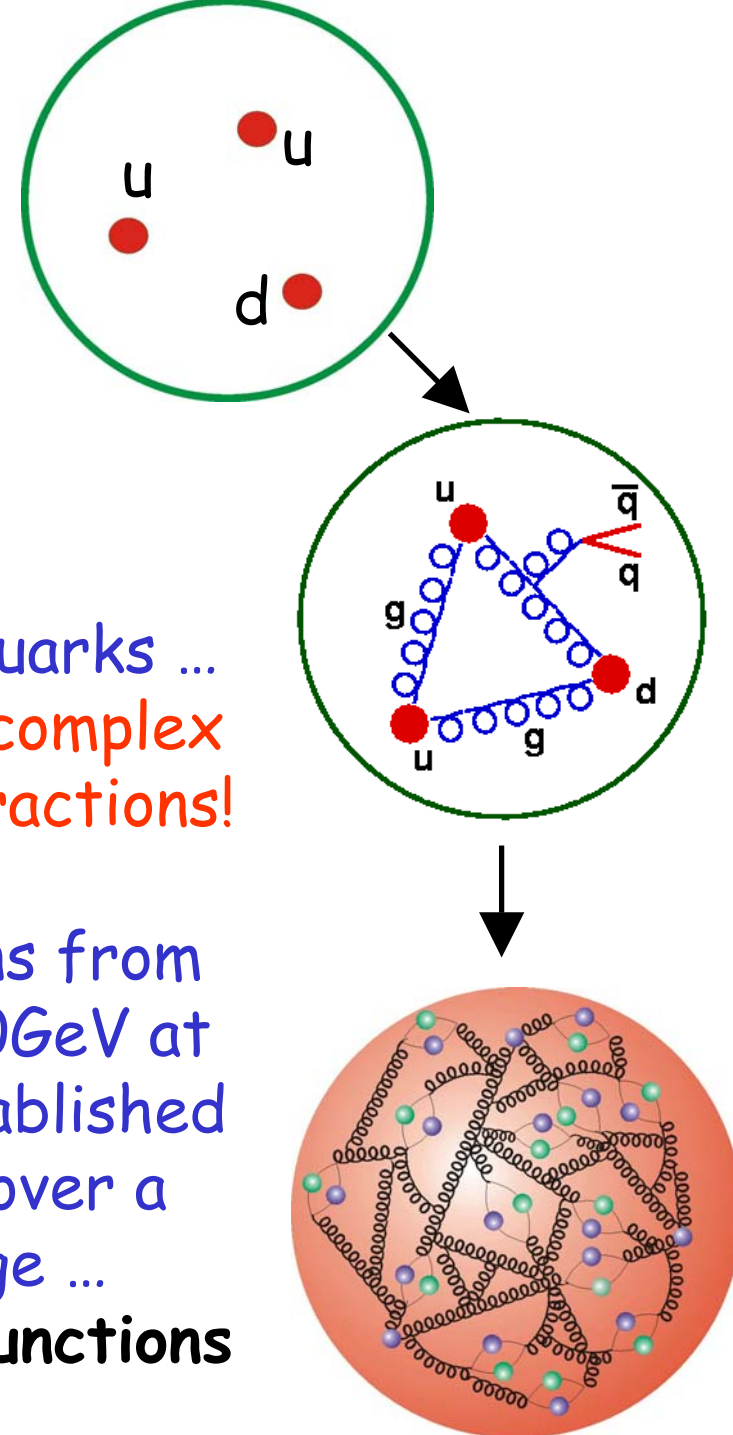
... and lots more gluons and sea quarks ...

→ strong interactions induce rich and complex 'structure' of high energy proton interactions!



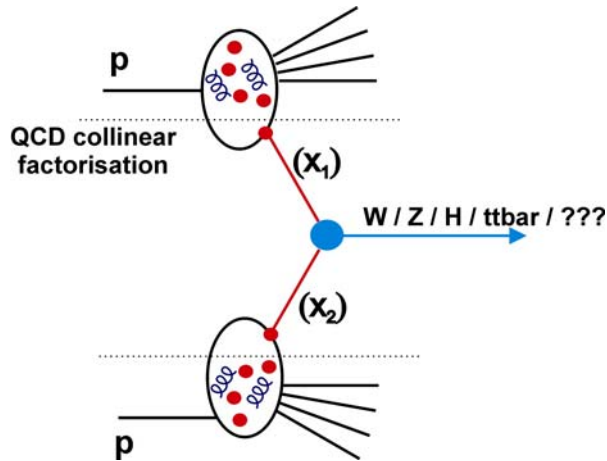
Scattering electrons from protons at  $\sqrt{s} > 300\text{GeV}$  at HERA data has established proton 'structure' over a huge kinematic range ...

... parton density functions

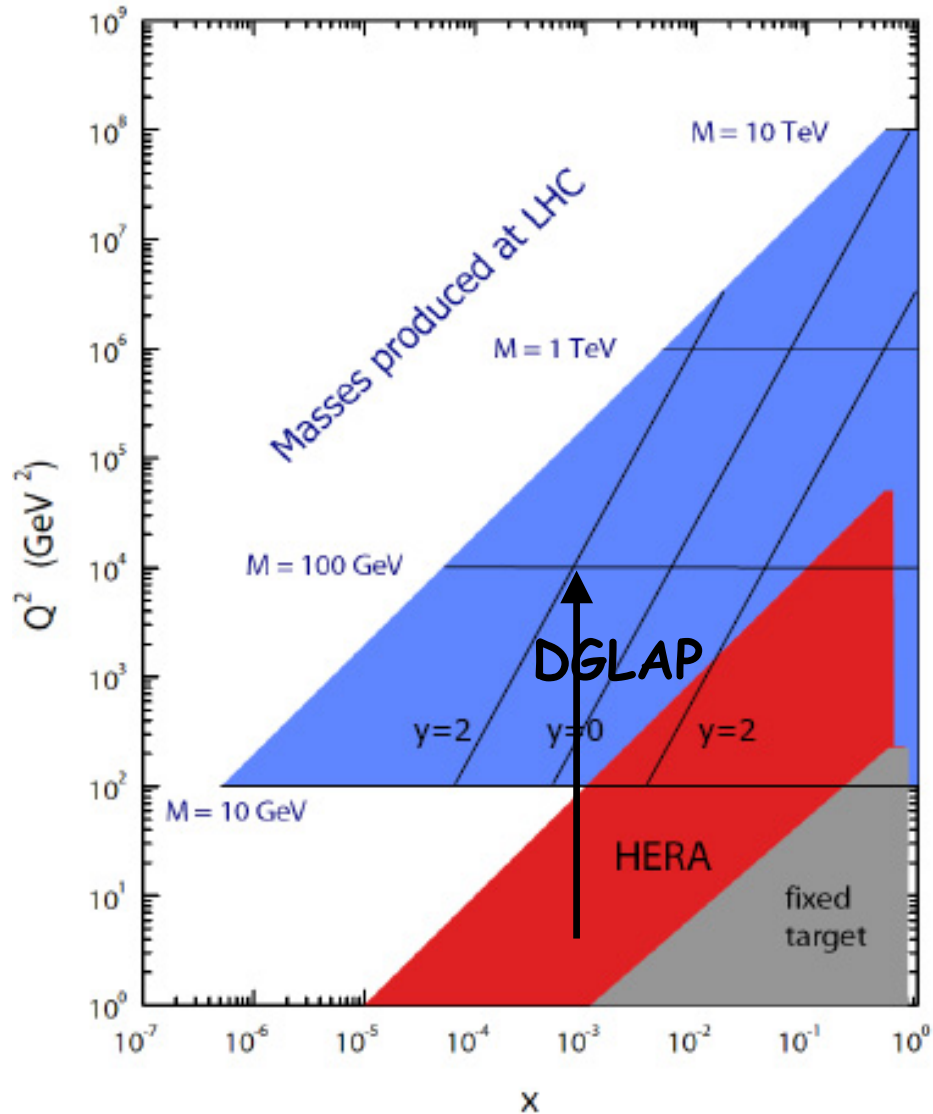


# HERA kinematic range

- Unprecedented low  $x$  and high  $Q^2$  coverage in DIS!
- **HERA + QCD factorisation**  
 $\rightarrow$  parton densities in full  $x$  range of LHC rapidity plateau

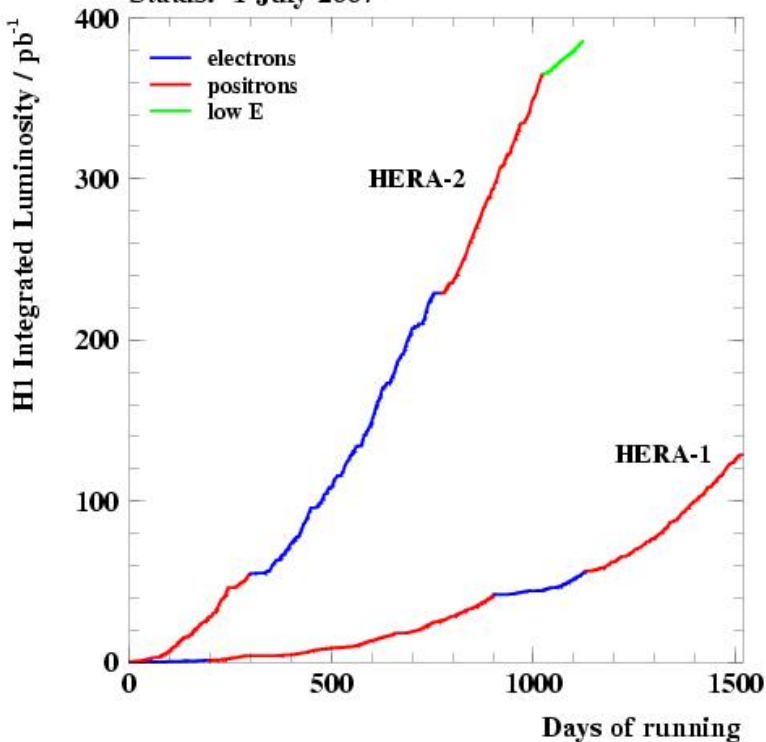


- Well established 'DGLAP' evolution equations generalise to any scale (for not too small  $x$ )



e.g. pp dijets at central rapidity:  $x_1 = x_2 = 2p_t / \sqrt{s}$

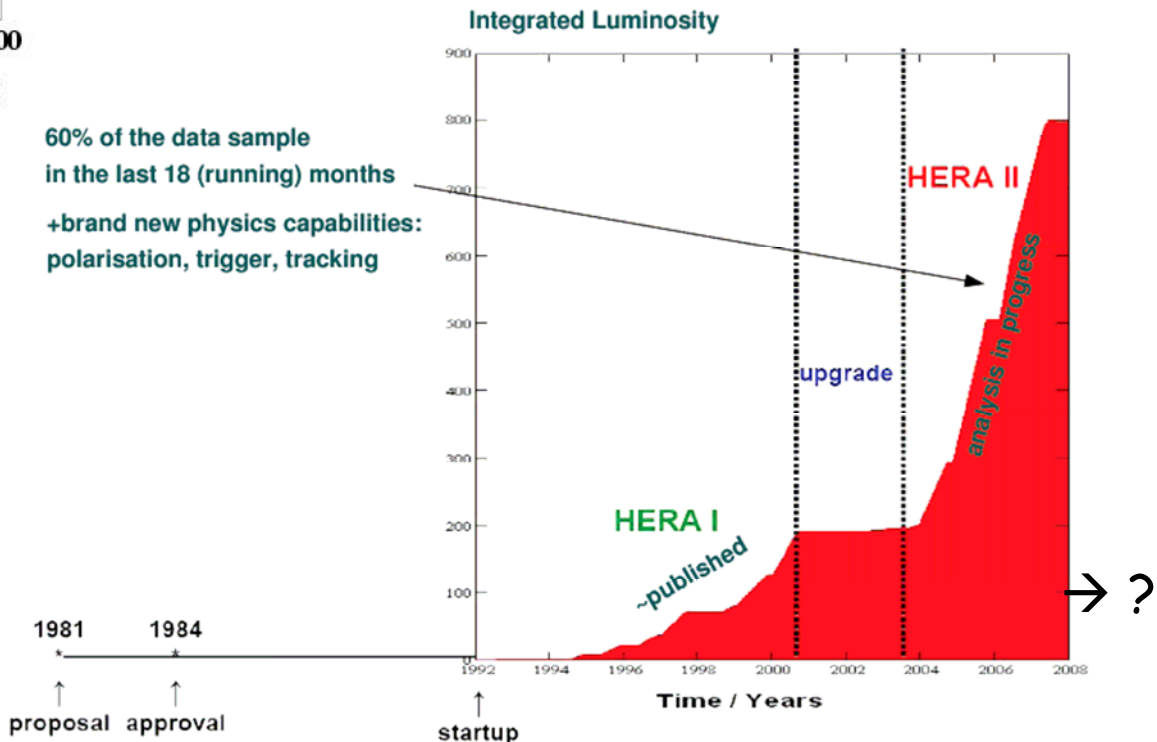
Status: 1-July-2007



# Luminosity and Status

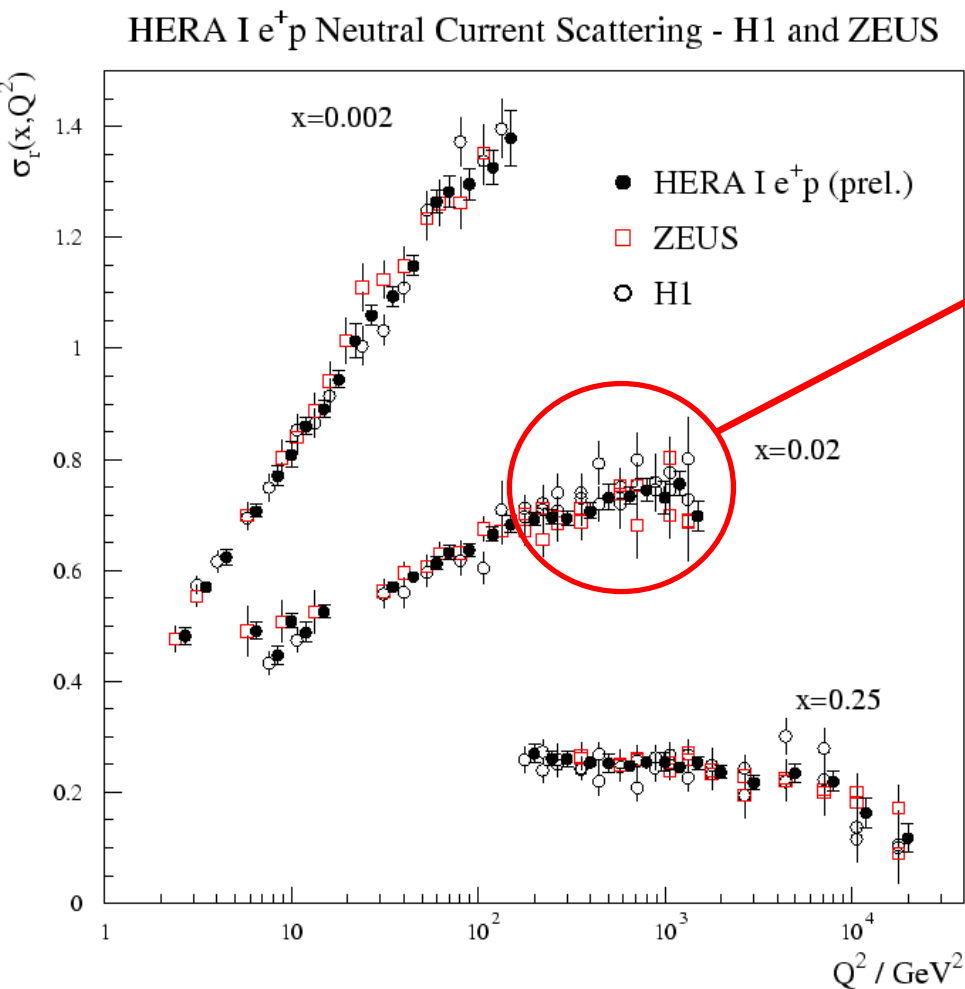
- Total of  $\sim 200 \text{ pb}^{-1} \text{ e-p}$ ,  $300 \text{ pb}^{-1} \text{ e}^+\text{p}$  per experiment.
- Both lepton polarisation states
- $\sim 25 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  @ lower  $E_p = 575, 460 \text{ GeV}$

- HERA-I publications coming to an end.
- HERA-II searches largely complete
- Complicated final states take time (& UK experts) to analyse



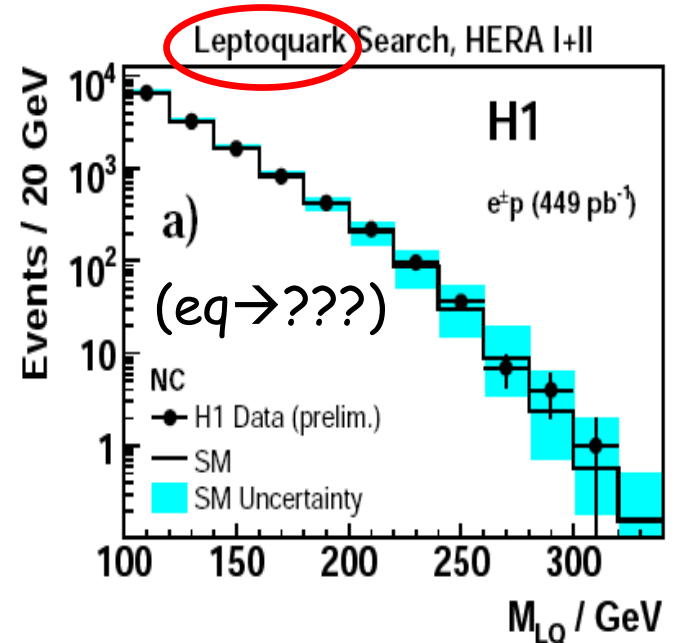
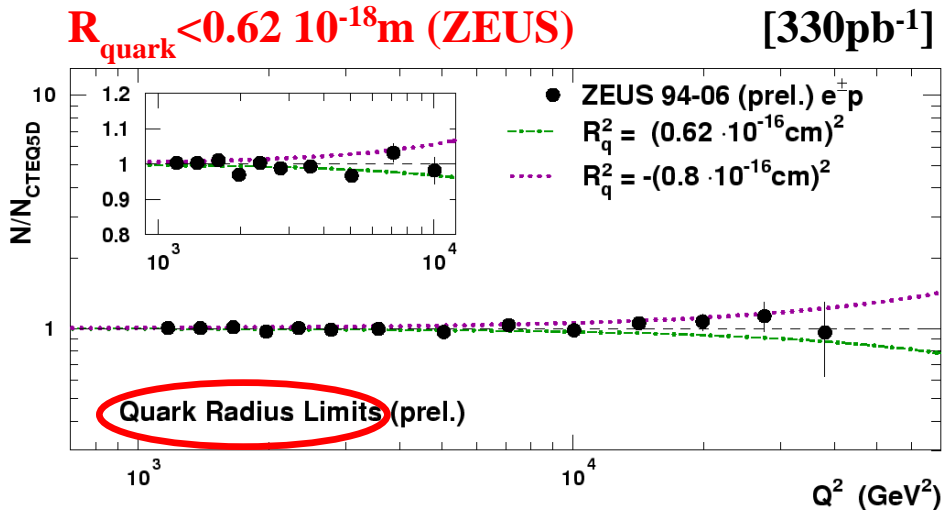
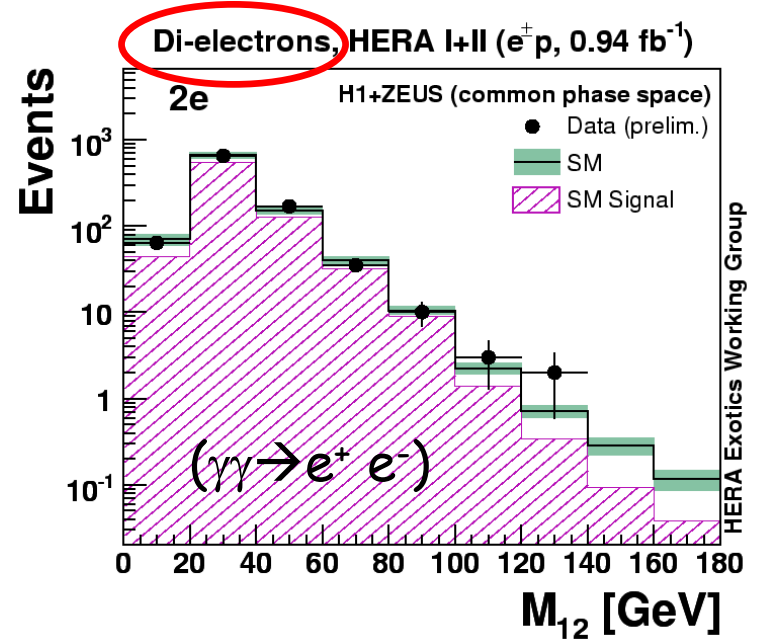
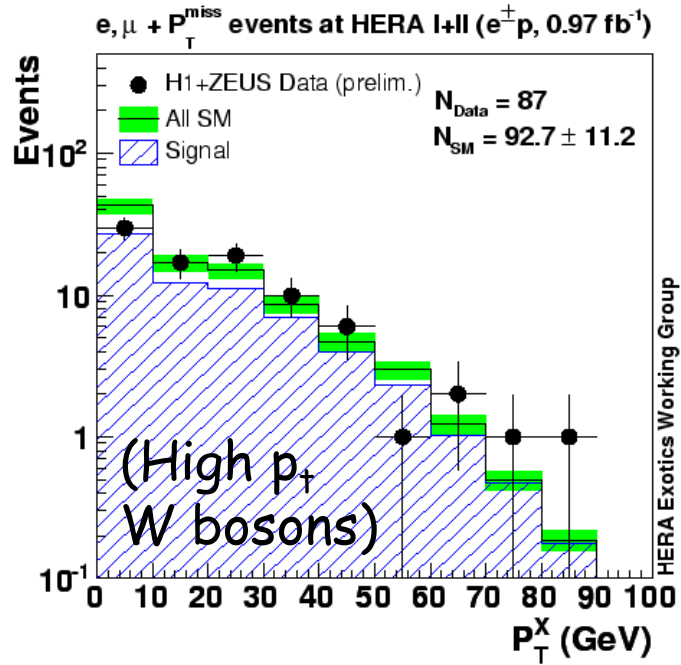
# The Power of Combinations

- Combinations of H1 & ZEUS cross sections, search limits & parton densities well underway...



Beyond the  $\sqrt{2}$  statistical improvement, effectively cross-calibrate to tackle (different) dominating H1, ZEUS systematics.

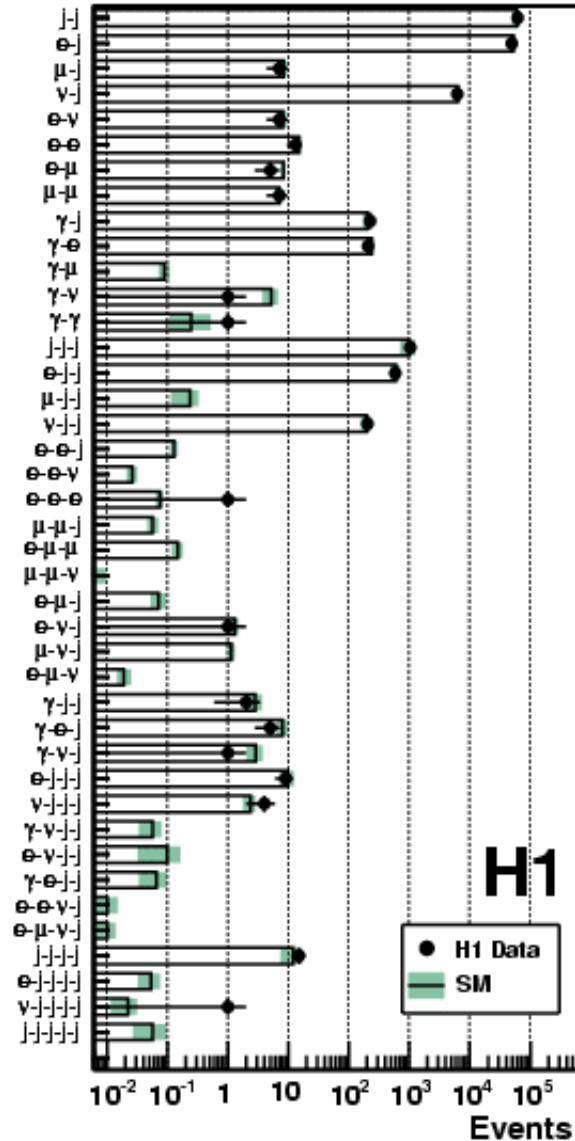
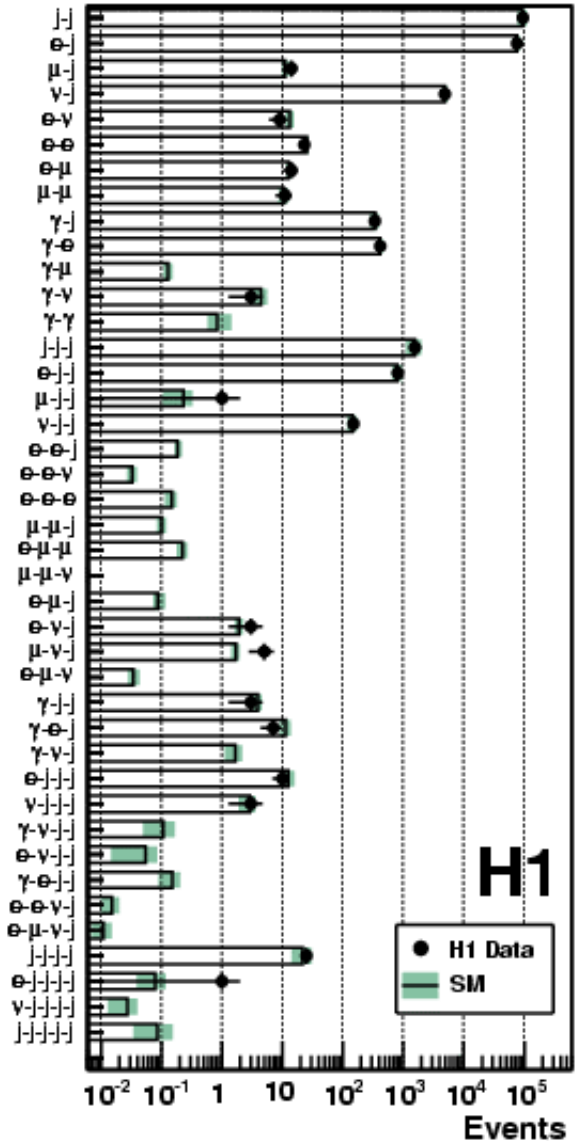
# Probing 300 GeV eq Interactions with 1 fb<sup>-1</sup>



# A 'General' high pt Summary

H1 General Search at HERA ( $e^+p$ , 285 pb $^{-1}$ )

H1 General Search at HERA ( $e^-p$ , 178 pb $^{-1}$ )

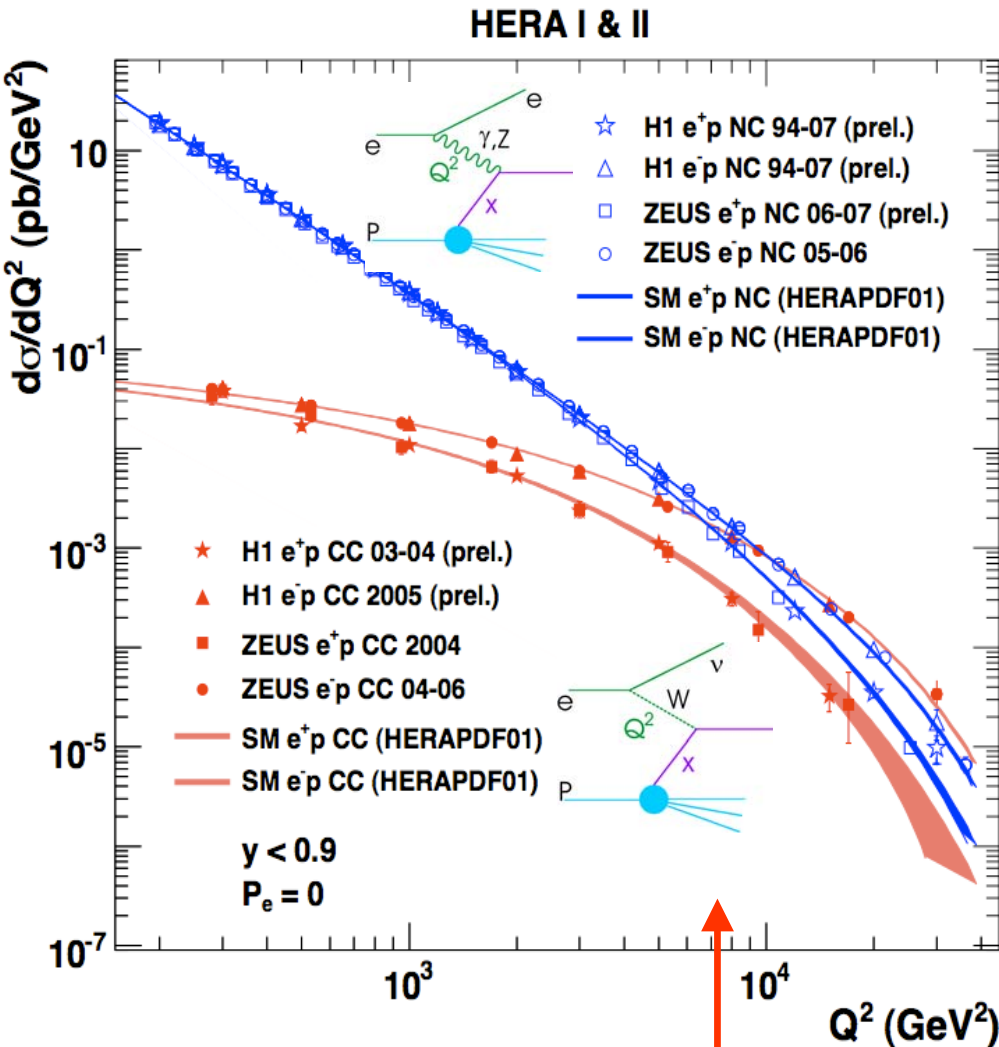


- No significant BSM signals
- Also studied in all possible  $\Sigma M$  intervals ...
- Detectors and physics processes well understood!

The Standard Model & HERA part as good friends!



# Electroweak Unification for Space-like Bosons



$$Q^2 \sim M_W^2, M_Z^2$$

## Neutral Current x-sec

$$\frac{d\sigma^{NC}}{dx dQ^2} \sim \alpha_{em}^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{Q^2}\right)^2 \cdot \tilde{\sigma}_{NC}$$

## Charged Current x-sec

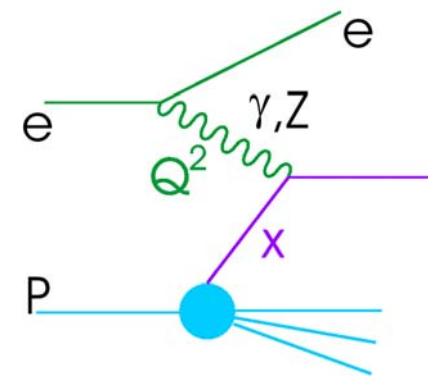
$$\frac{d\sigma^{CC}}{dx dQ^2} \sim G_F^2 M_W^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{Q^2 + M_W^2}\right)^2 \cdot \tilde{\sigma}_{CC}$$

- NC and CC cross sections become comparable at EW unification scale (couplings unified)

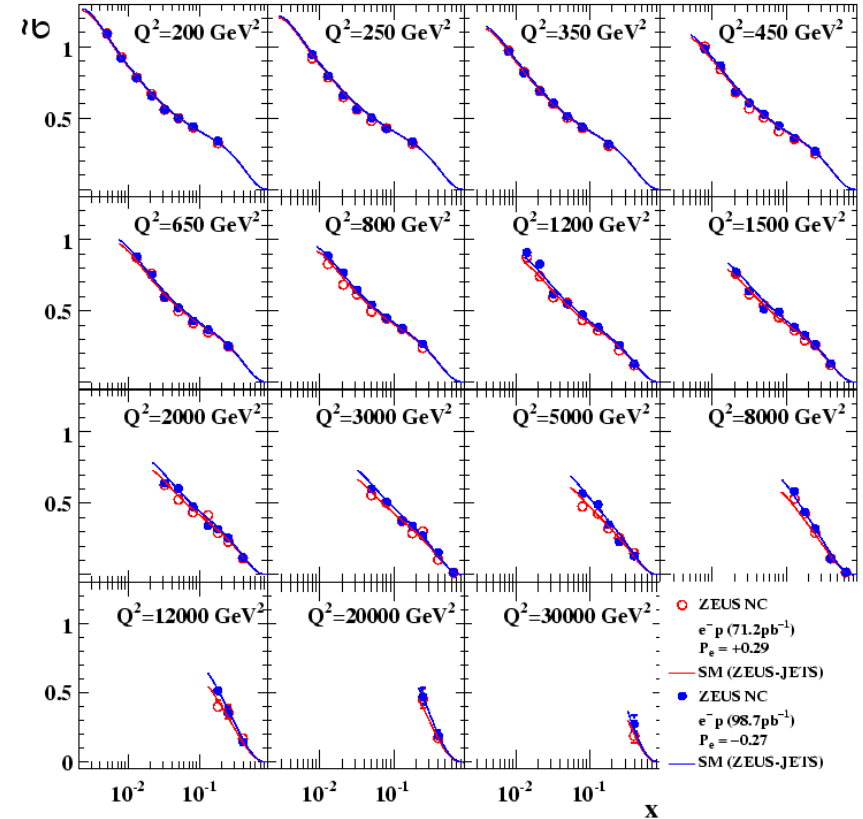
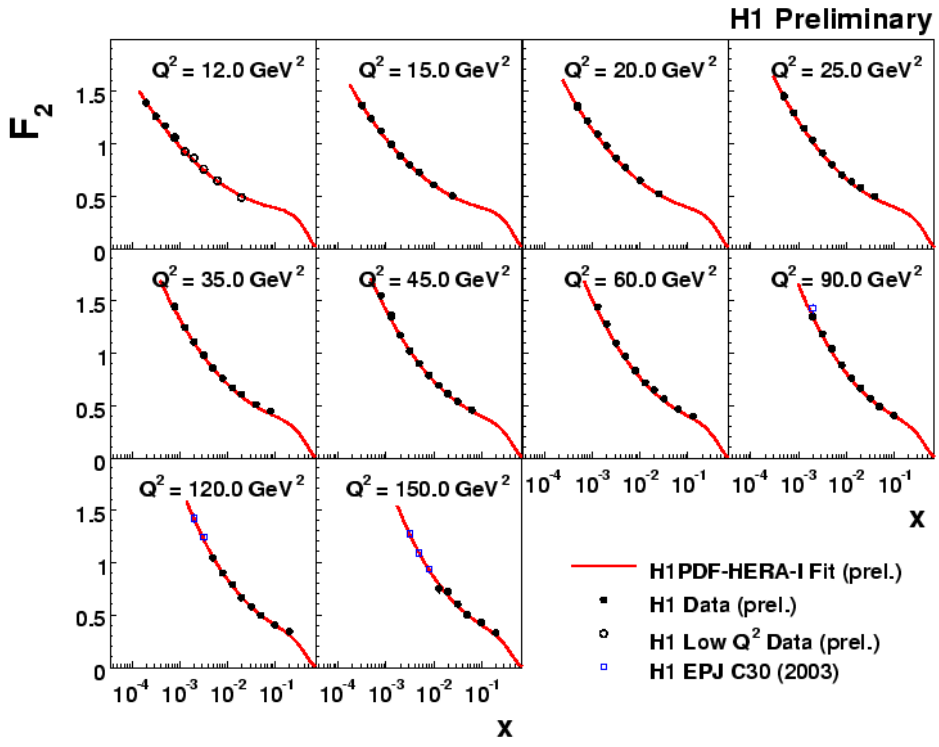
- Parton density info encoded in  $\tilde{\sigma}_{NC}$  and  $\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}$

# Recent Neutral Current Data

- NC data primarily measure  $F_2$  structure fn ...
- Due to  $e_q^2$  photon coupling, NC provides best constraints on **u** (and **ubar**) density



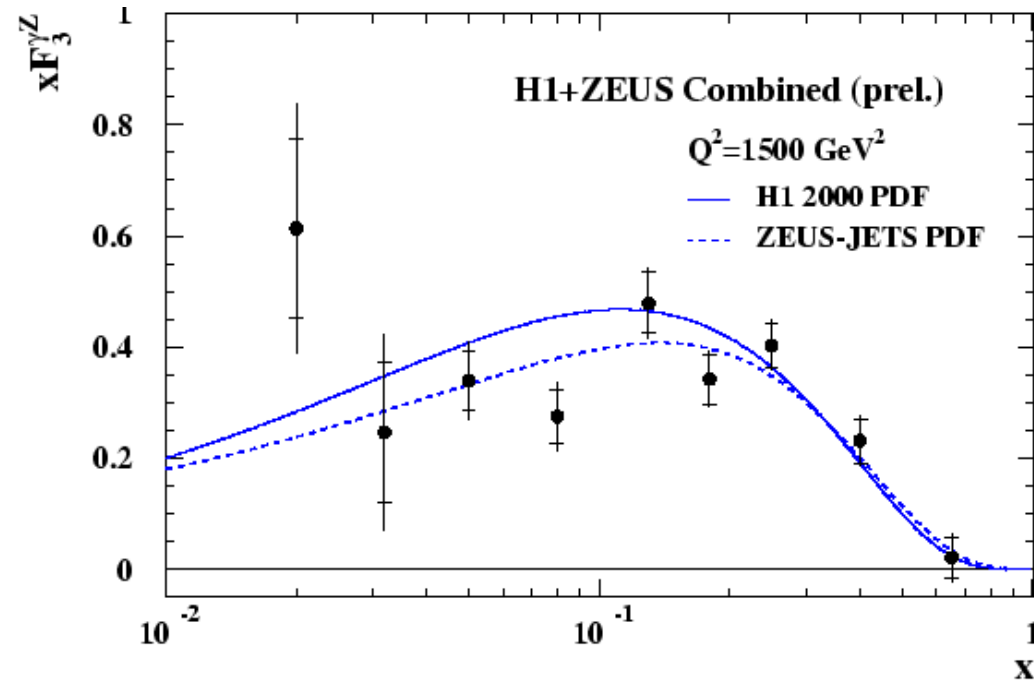
ZEUS



- 1.5-2% precision in final H1 intermediate  $Q^2$  data

- 169pb<sup>-1</sup> (final ZEUS high  $Q^2$  e-p data) ... 2-3% syst precision

# Varying the Lepton Charge and Polarisation

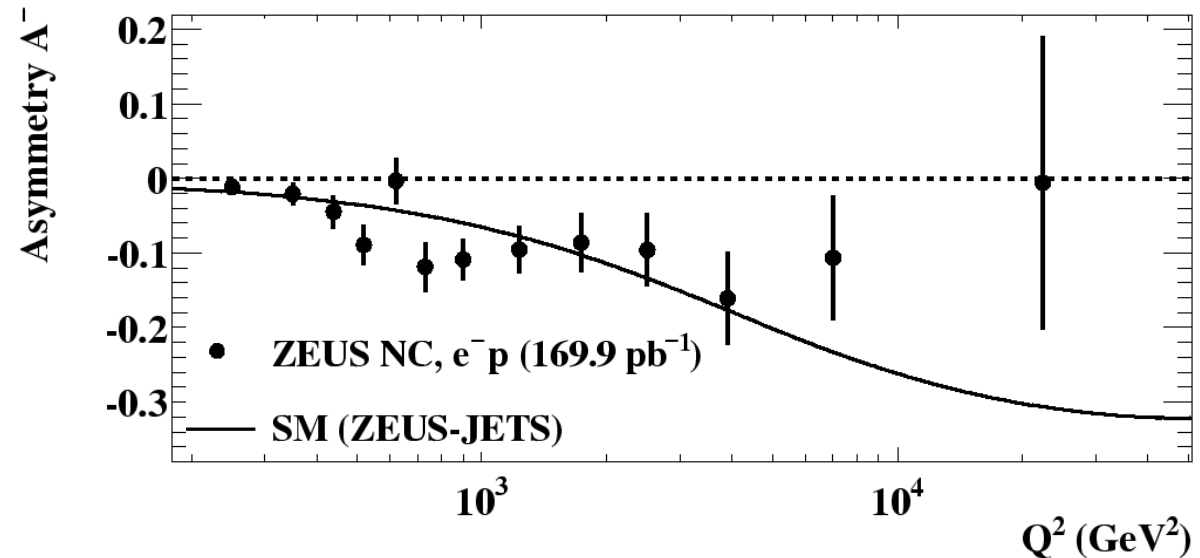


• Difference between  $e^-p$  and  $e^+p$  NC cross sections measures  $xF_3$  structure fn...

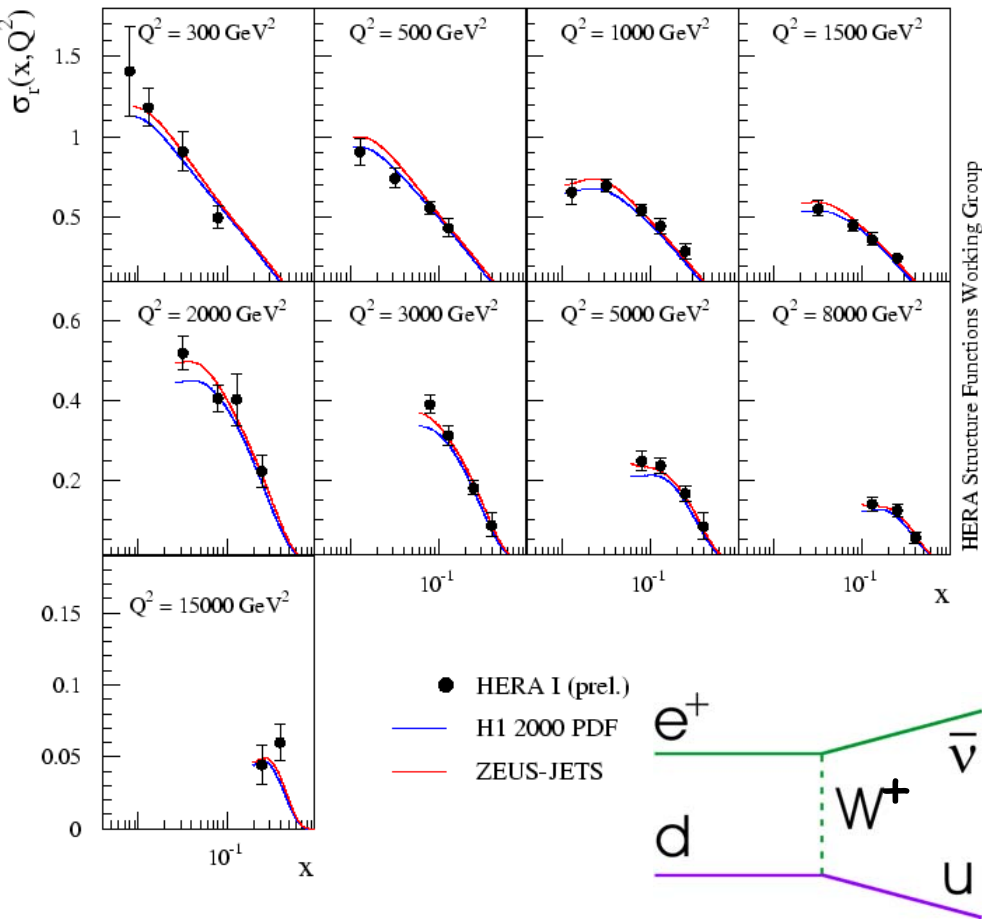
$$xF_3 \sim 2x \sum_q e_q a_q (q - \bar{q}) \sim q_v$$

... unique sensitivity to valence quarks

Significant NC lepton polarisation asymmetry observed ... tests vector and axial EW lepton couplings and d/u ratio as  $x \rightarrow 1$

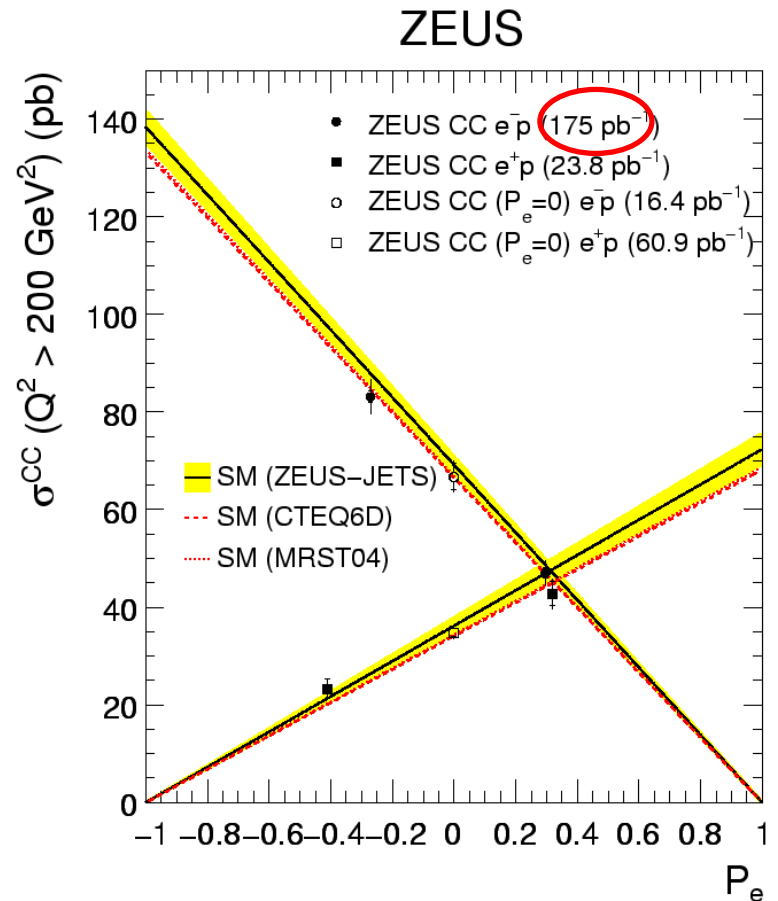


## HERA I $e^+p$ Charged Current Scattering - H1 and ZEUS



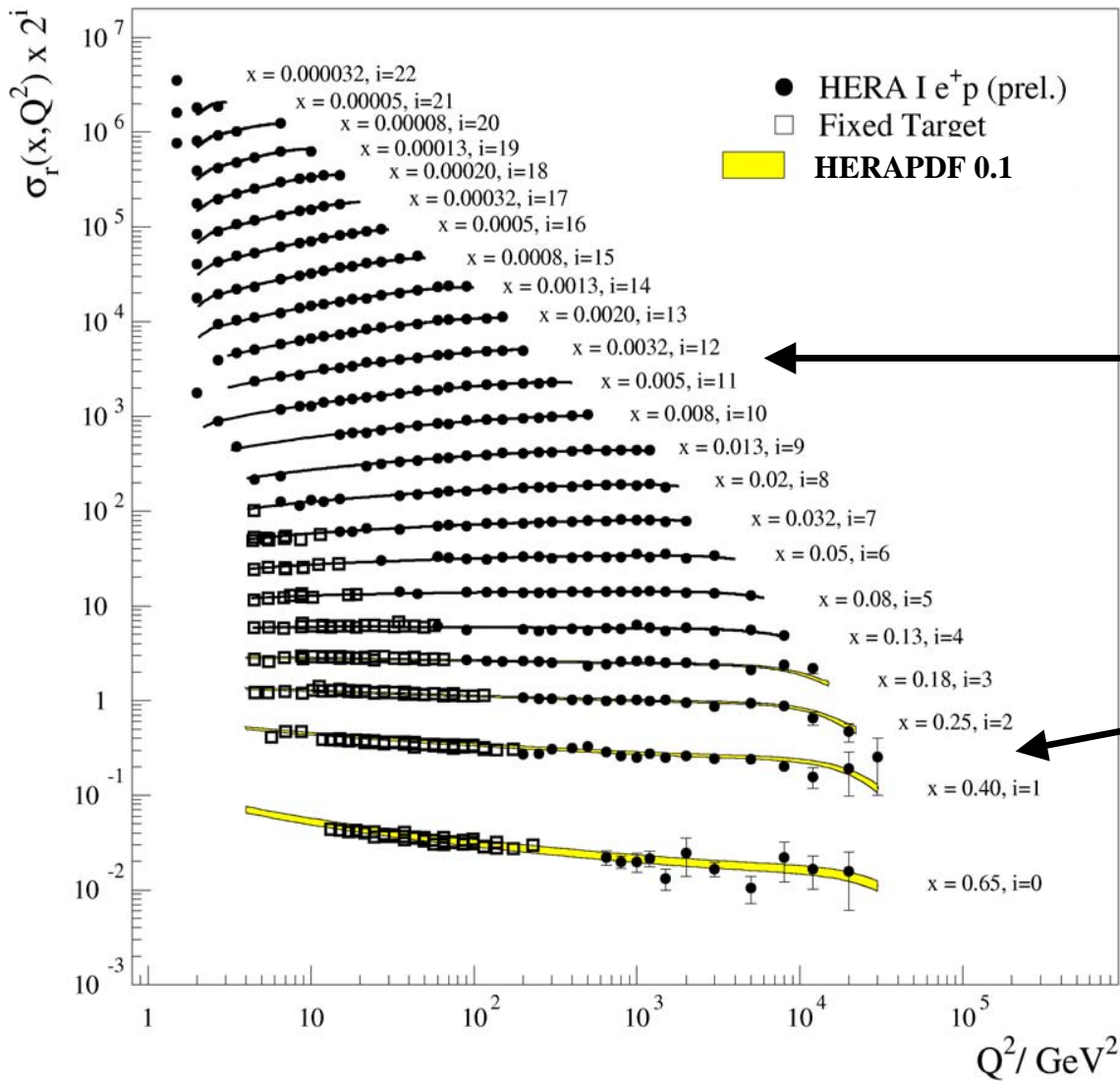
- Charged current sensitive to flavour decomposition ... e.g.  $e^+p$  constrains **d** density

## Recent Charged Current Data



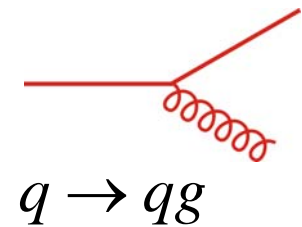
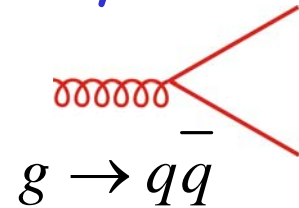
- Linear dependence on polarisation well tested ... chiral structure of SM

# Q<sup>2</sup> Evolution and the Gluon Density



April 2008

• NC Q<sup>2</sup> dependence driven by ...

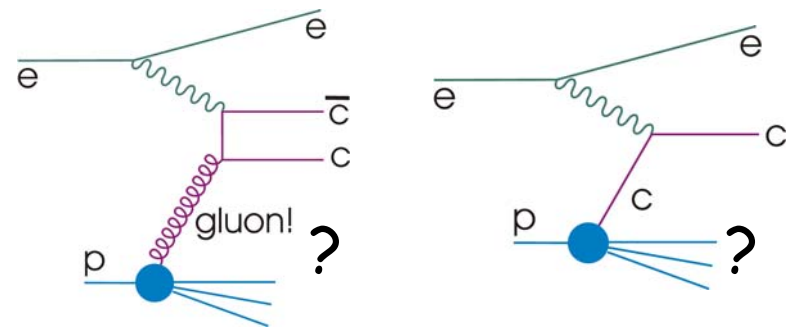


• Excellent QCD fit description over vast range.

- Q<sup>2</sup> evolution of F<sub>2</sub> yields **low x gluon**, assuming DGLAP
- Other observables needed @ high x, where g sensitivity lost

# Measuring Heavy Quarks

- Ambiguities in treating heavy flavours in parton densities ...
  - Generate dynamically from gluon?
  - Treat as an active flavour?

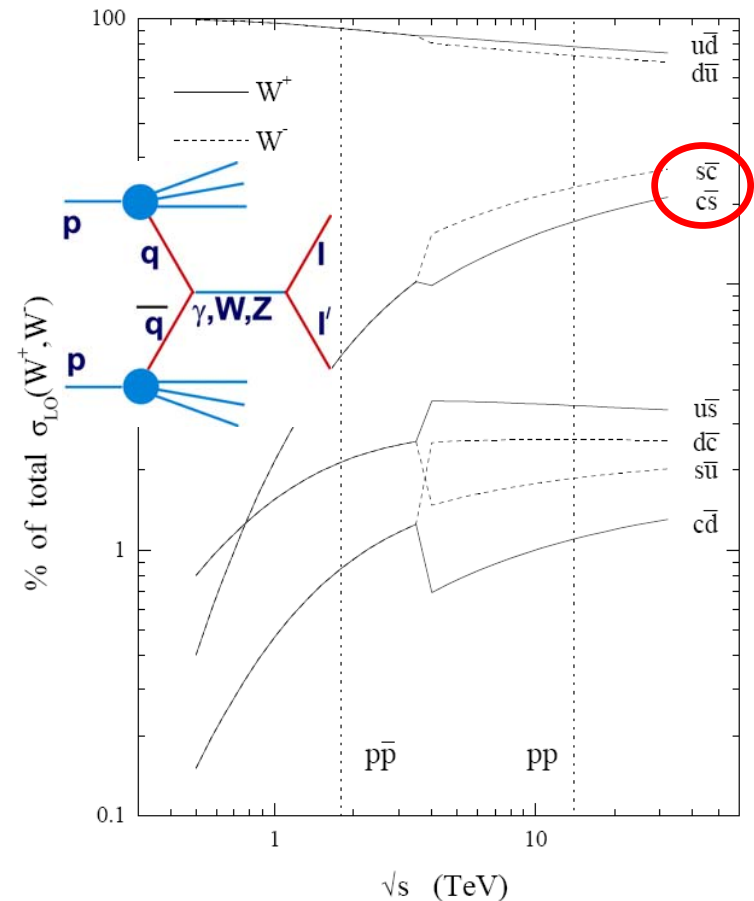


- HF evolution HERA  $\rightarrow$  LHC important for  $\sigma(W)$ ,  $\sigma(Z)$  in SM

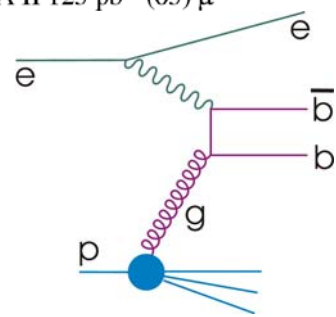
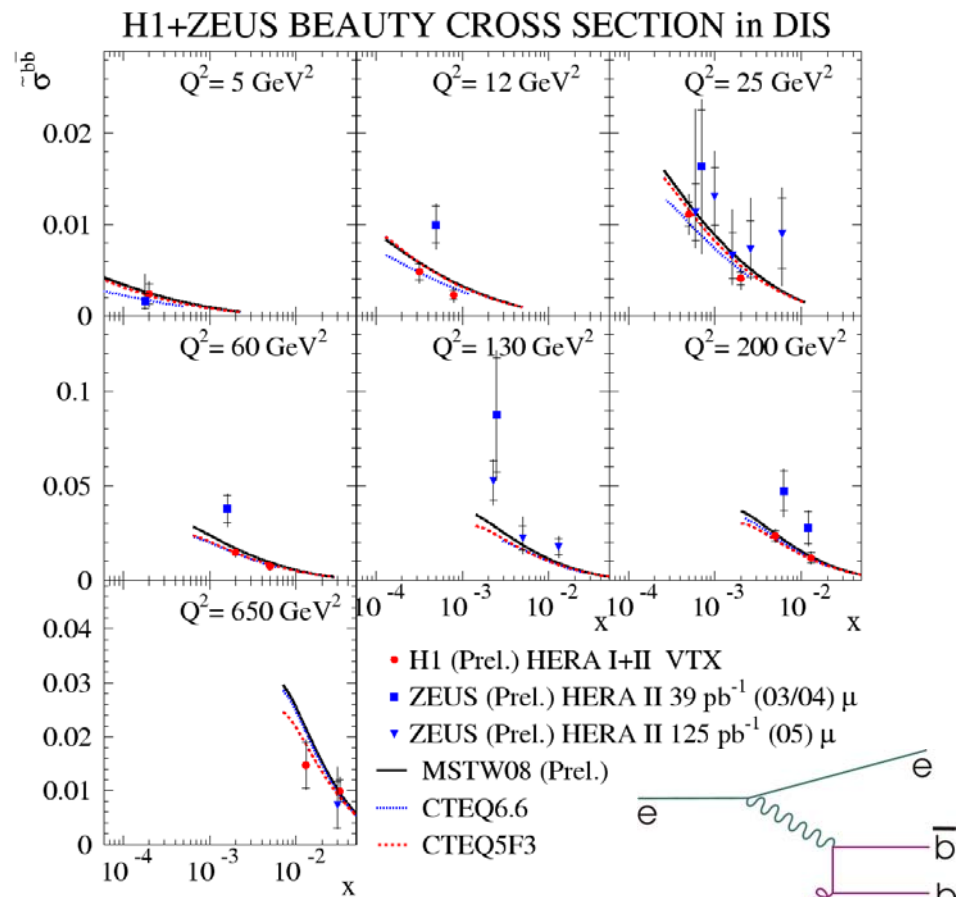
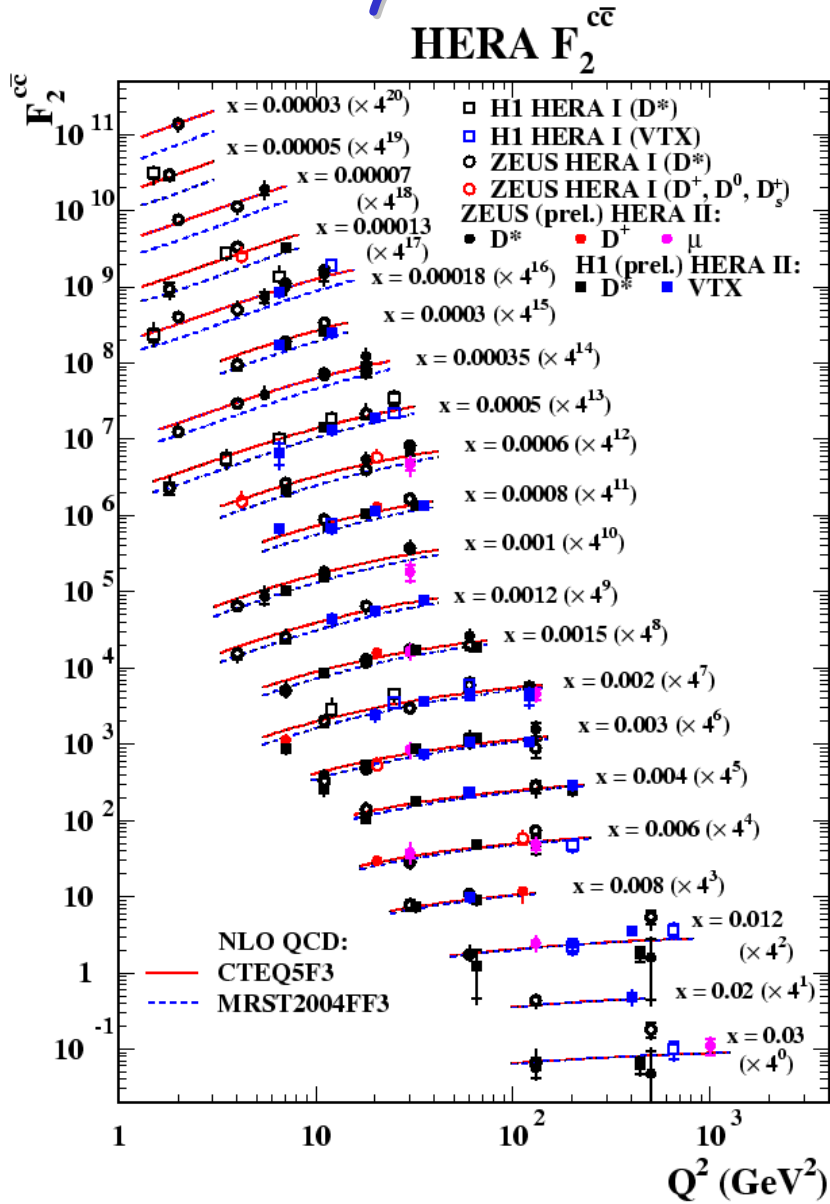
- $b\bar{b}$   $\rightarrow$  H ... e.g. big differences between predictions in SM & high  $\tan \beta$  MSSM

- Extensive HERA data ( $D^*$  tagging, secondary vertices) are used to constrain models  $\rightarrow$  increasingly sophisticated HF schemes in fits

flavour decomposition of W cross sections



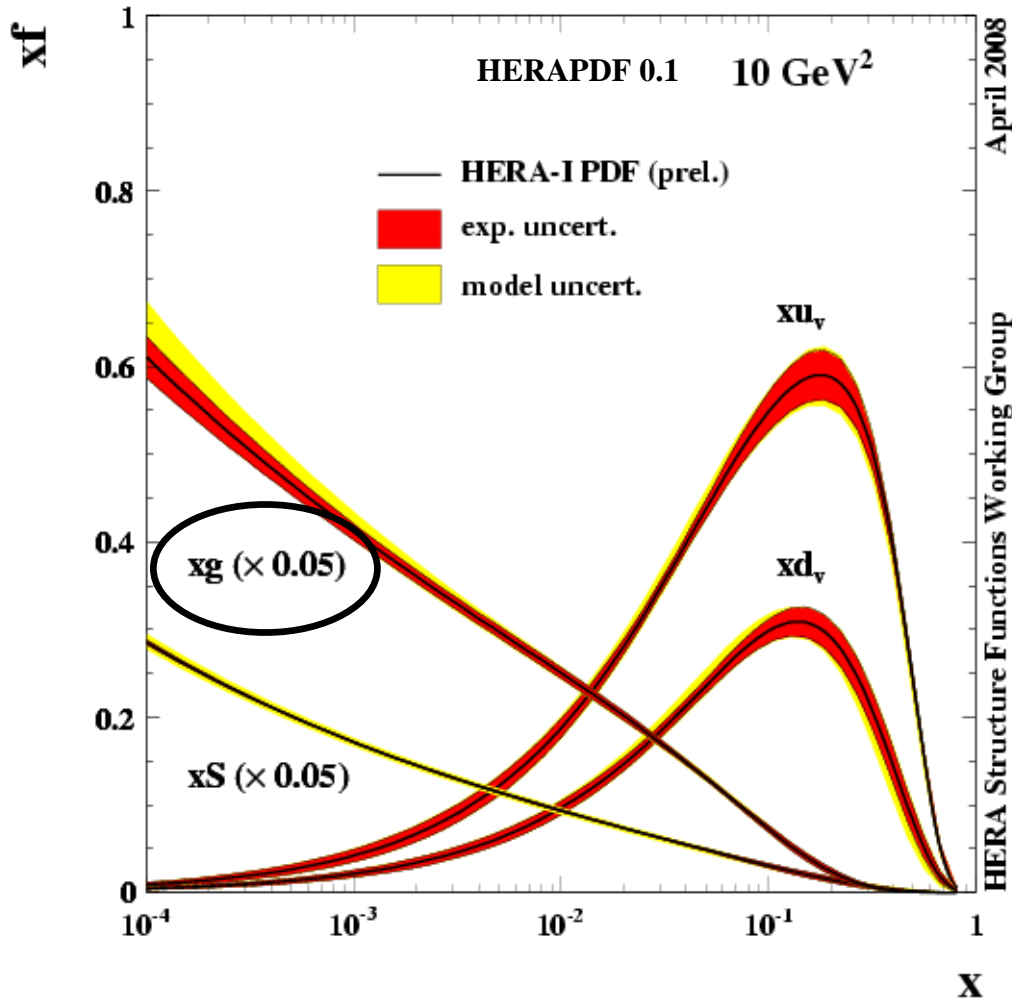
# Understanding Charm and Beauty Production



- Charm contributes up to  $\sim 30\%$  of NC cross section, beauty  $\sim 1\%$
- Extensive data including  $Q^2 \ll m_q^2$  where different NLO treatments diverge ...

# What is a Proton?

H1 and ZEUS Combined PDF Fit



- NLO DGLAP fits to NC and CC data [to  $O(\alpha_s^2)$ ] used to obtain valence, sea quarks and gluon using HERA-I data alone (zero mass VFNS)

- Improved low  $x$  uncertainties due to inclusion of combined H1-ZEUS data

- Gluon density becomes enormous at low  $x$

## Caveats:

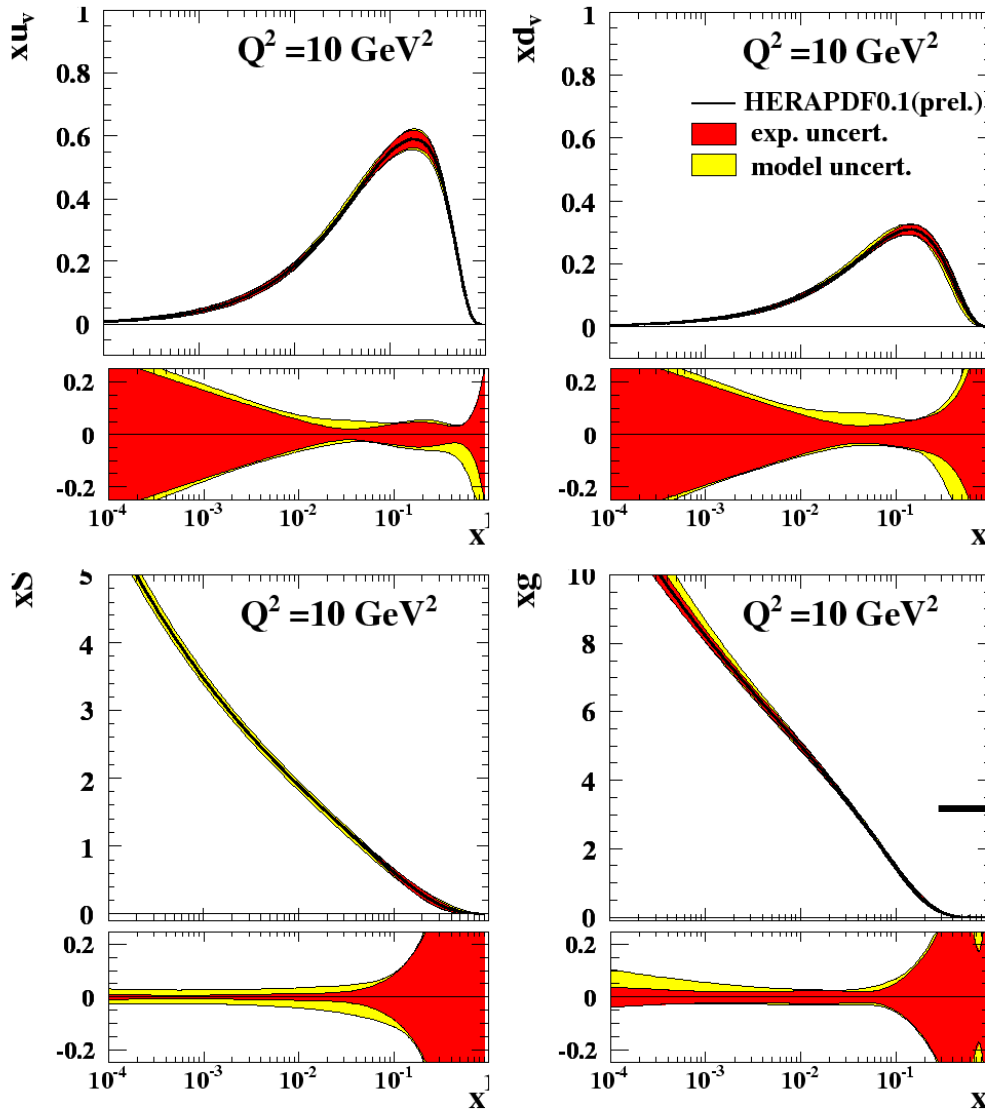
- No param<sup>n</sup> uncertainties
- High  $x$  region ...

- Broadly consistent with global fits (MSTW, CTEQ)



# A Closer Look at High $x$

## H1 and ZEUS Combined PDF Fit



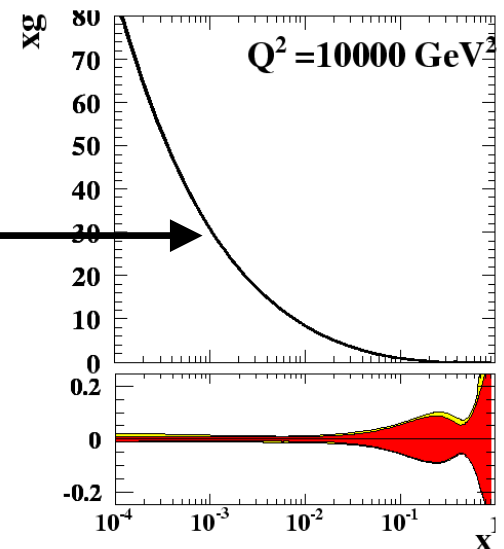
April 2008

HERA Structure Function Working Group

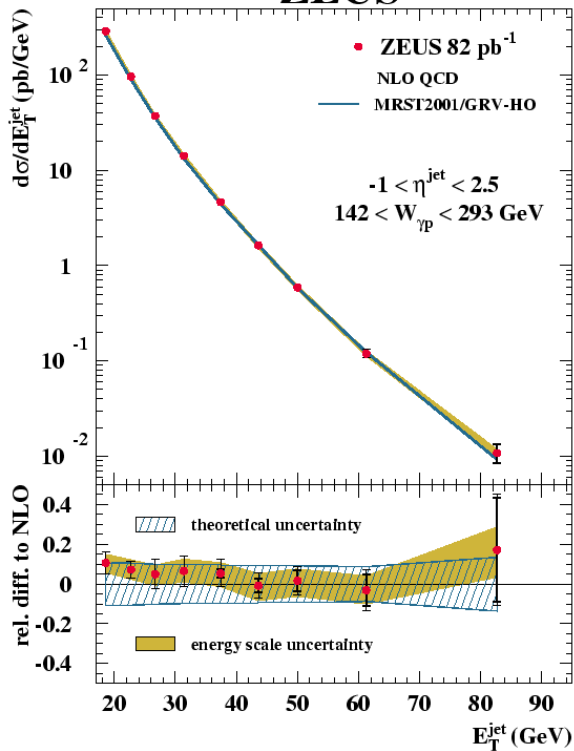
- Errors explode at highest  $x$  (improves with  $Q^2$  evolution)

Better precision (MSTW, CTEQ) with Tevatron jets

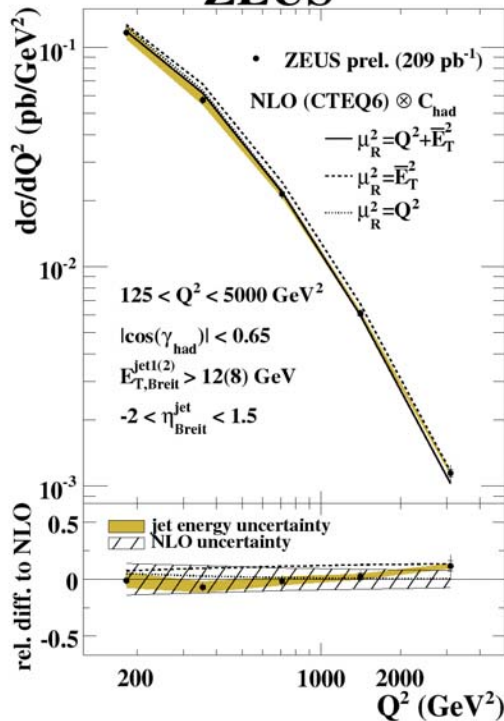
- Will be better with HERA-II data ...



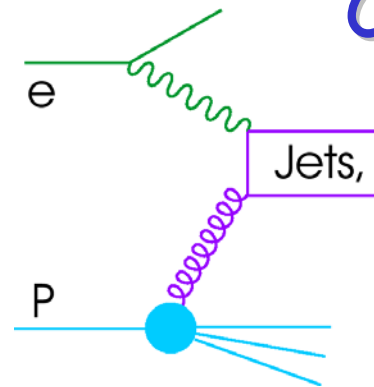
# ZEUS



# ZEUS

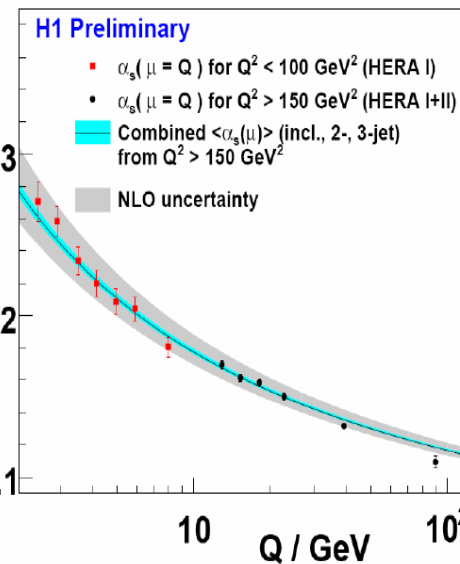


# Jets, Gluons & the Strong Coupling

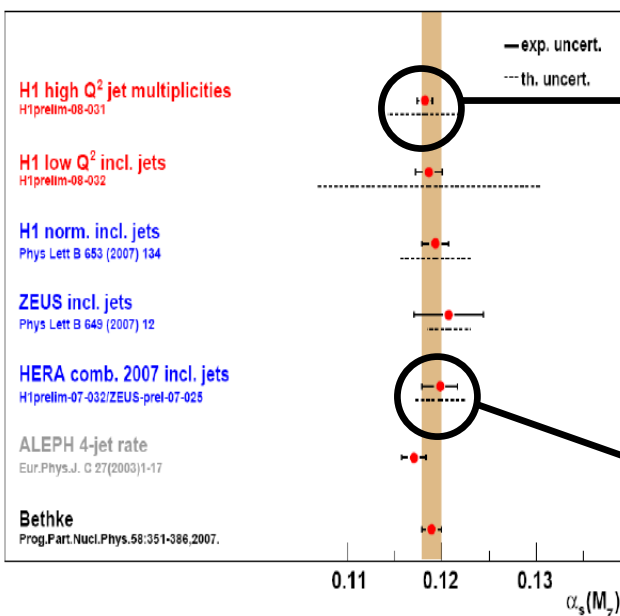


... QCD fac'n tests ...

$\alpha_s$  from Jet Cross Sections



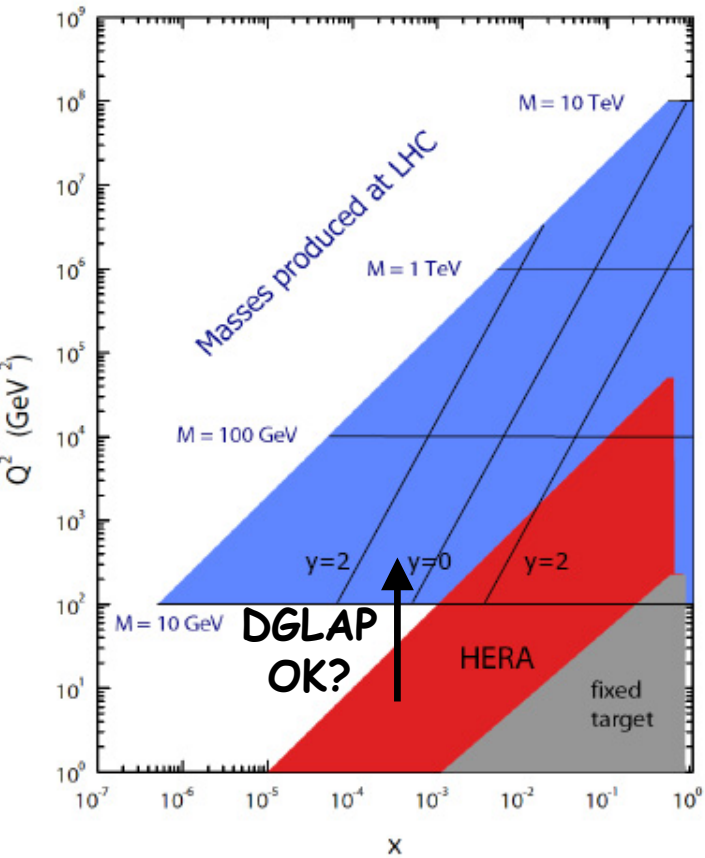
$\alpha_s$  running ...  
theory error dominates



$\alpha_s = 0.1198 \pm 0.0019$  (exp.)  $\pm 0.0026$  (th)  
(overall 2.7% uncertainty @ HERA)

# A Test of the Validity of DGLAP

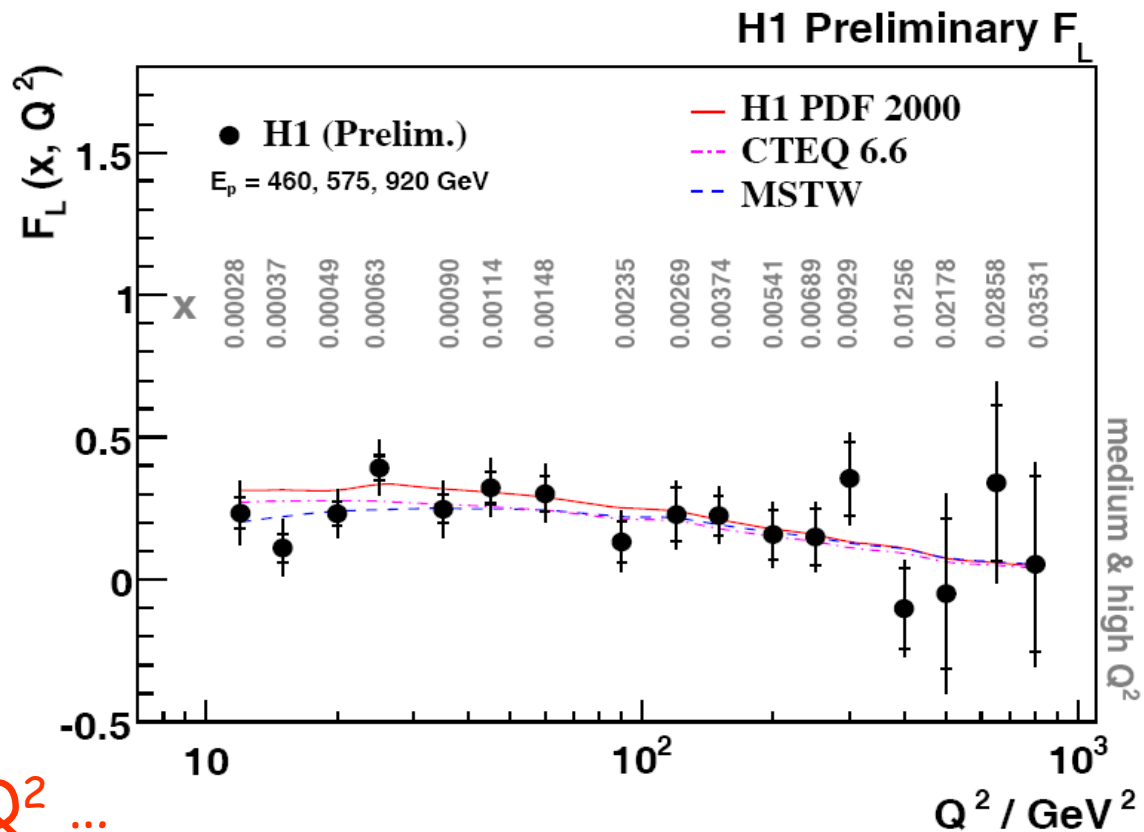
- At low  $x$ , LHC predictions rely on assumption of DGLAP evolution ... yet many novel effects predicted ...

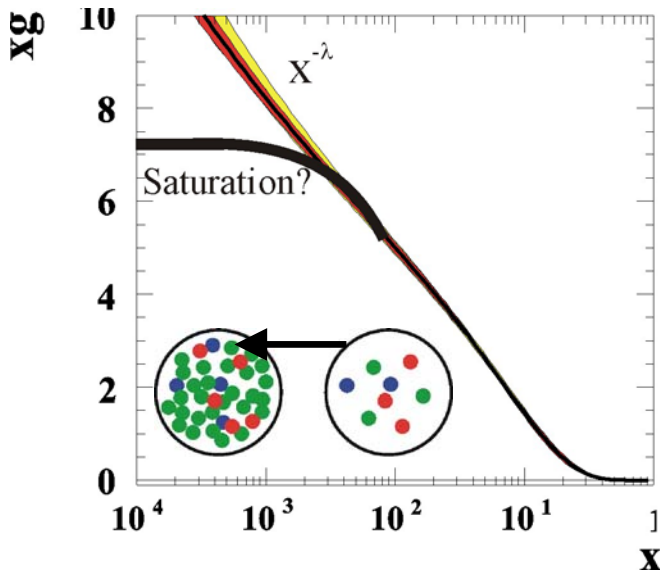


Test overall picture with  $F_L$  extracted by varying beam energy.

If gluon dominates,  $F_L \sim \alpha_s xg(x)$ .

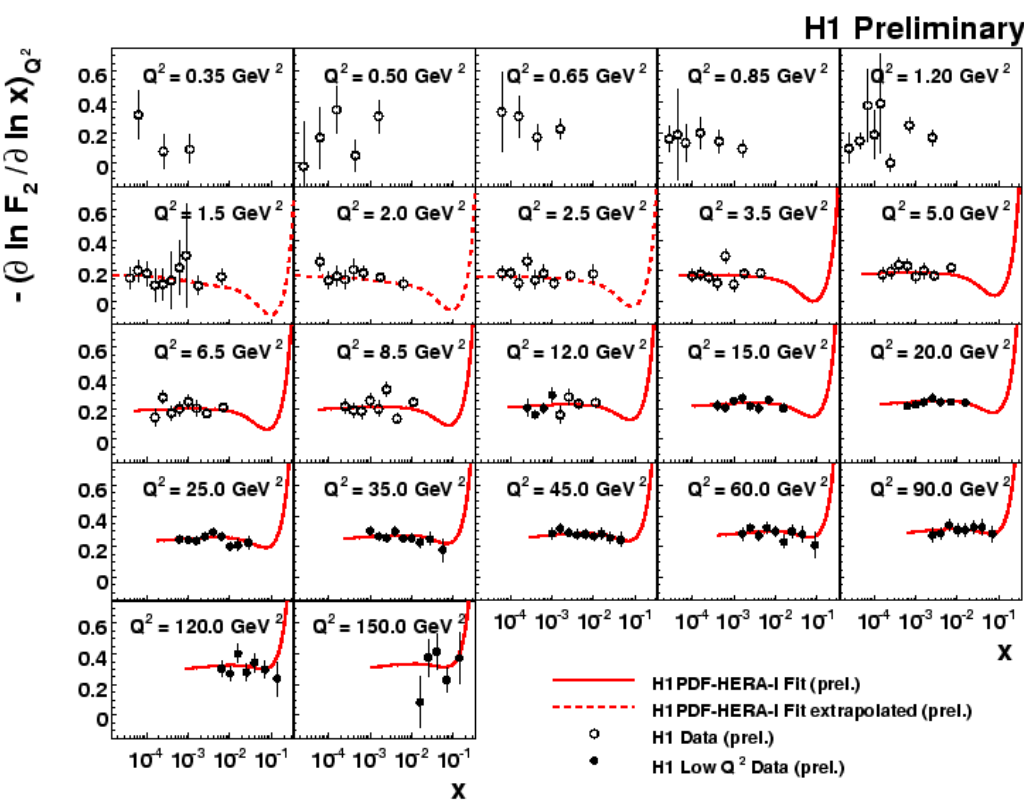
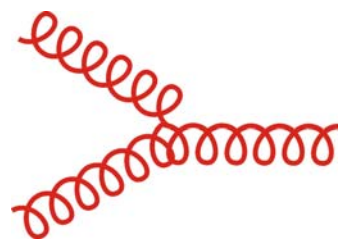
... More to come at low  $Q^2$  ...





# Search for Gluon Saturation

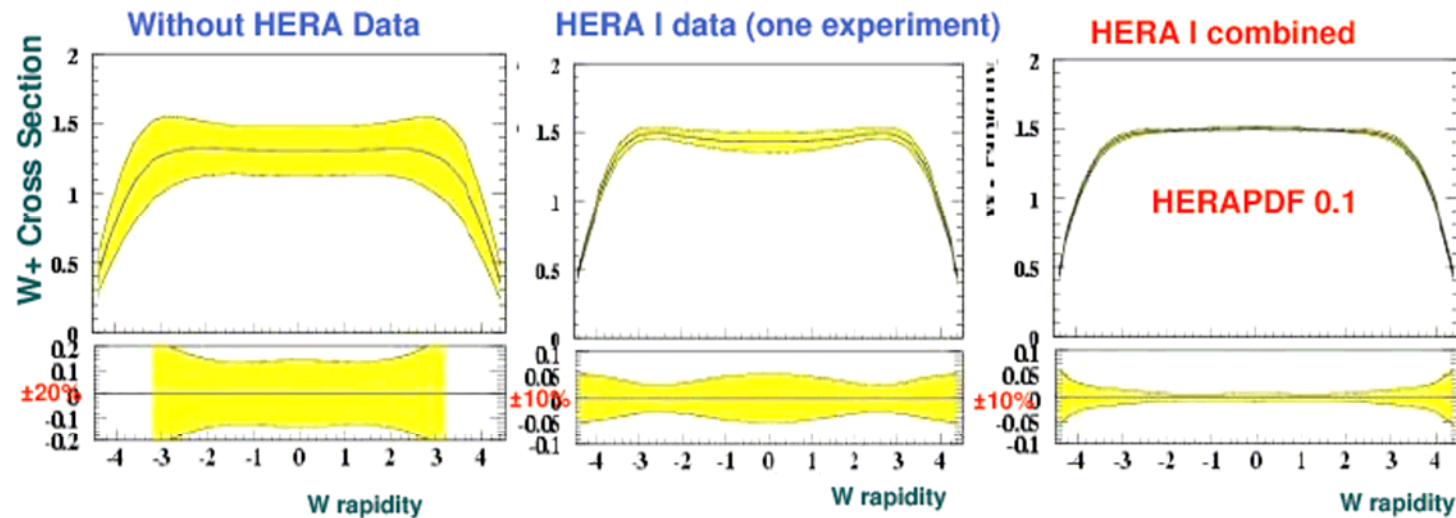
- Gluon density cannot rise indefinitely as  $x$  decreases (unitarity)
- DGLAP approximation to QCD may be insufficient e.g. due to neglect of  $gg \rightarrow g$  recombination



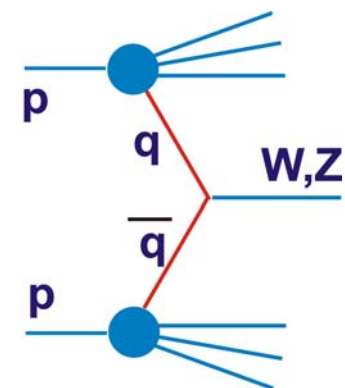
e.g. from local derivatives with respect to  $x$  ...  
 ... no evidence for any deviation from a single power law for  $Q^2 \gg 1 \text{ GeV}^2$



# Examples of Precision on LHC Cross Sections



[A Cooper-Sarkar, E Perez]

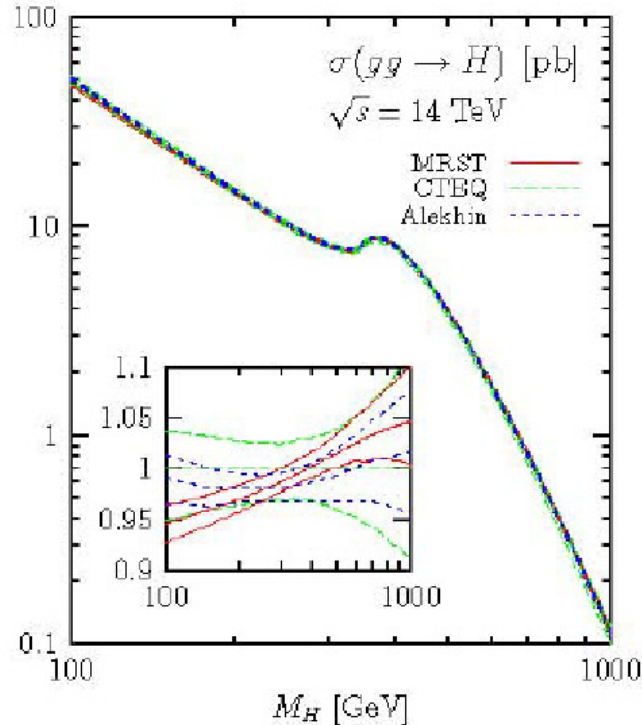
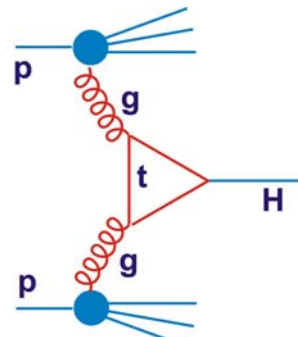


## W Rapidity Spectra:

- 1.5% experimental error in central region (... from HERA-I only!)
- ... a further 3-4% theory uncertainty
- Z/W ratio <2% total uncertainty ...

## Higgs cross section:

- PDF uncertainty ~ 3%
- Scale uncertainty ~ 10%

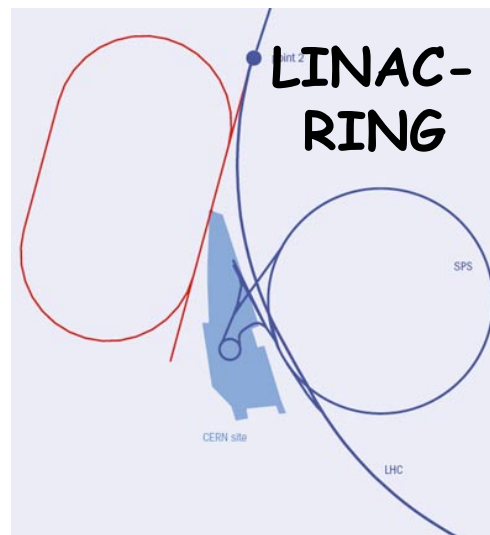
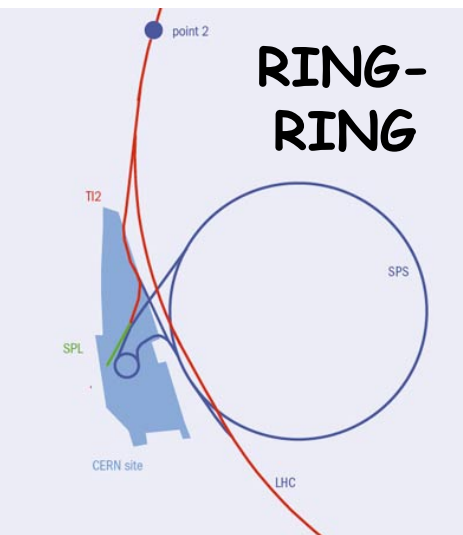
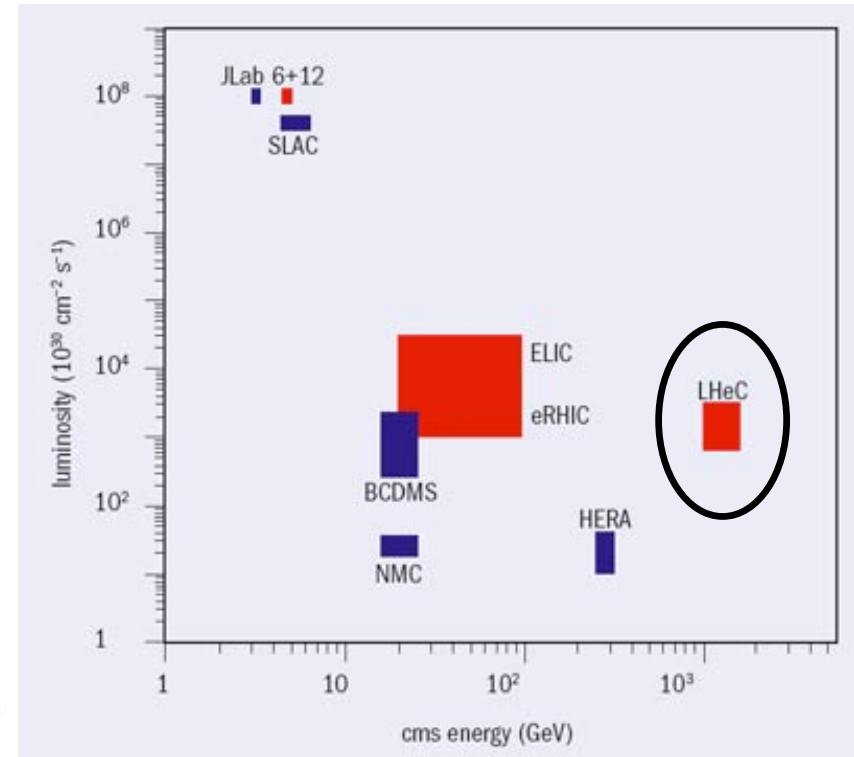


No high energy ep physics approved beyond 2007!..

# A possible DIS future?

**LHeC:** Latest of several proposals to take ep physics into the TeV energy range ...  
... but with unprecedented lumi!

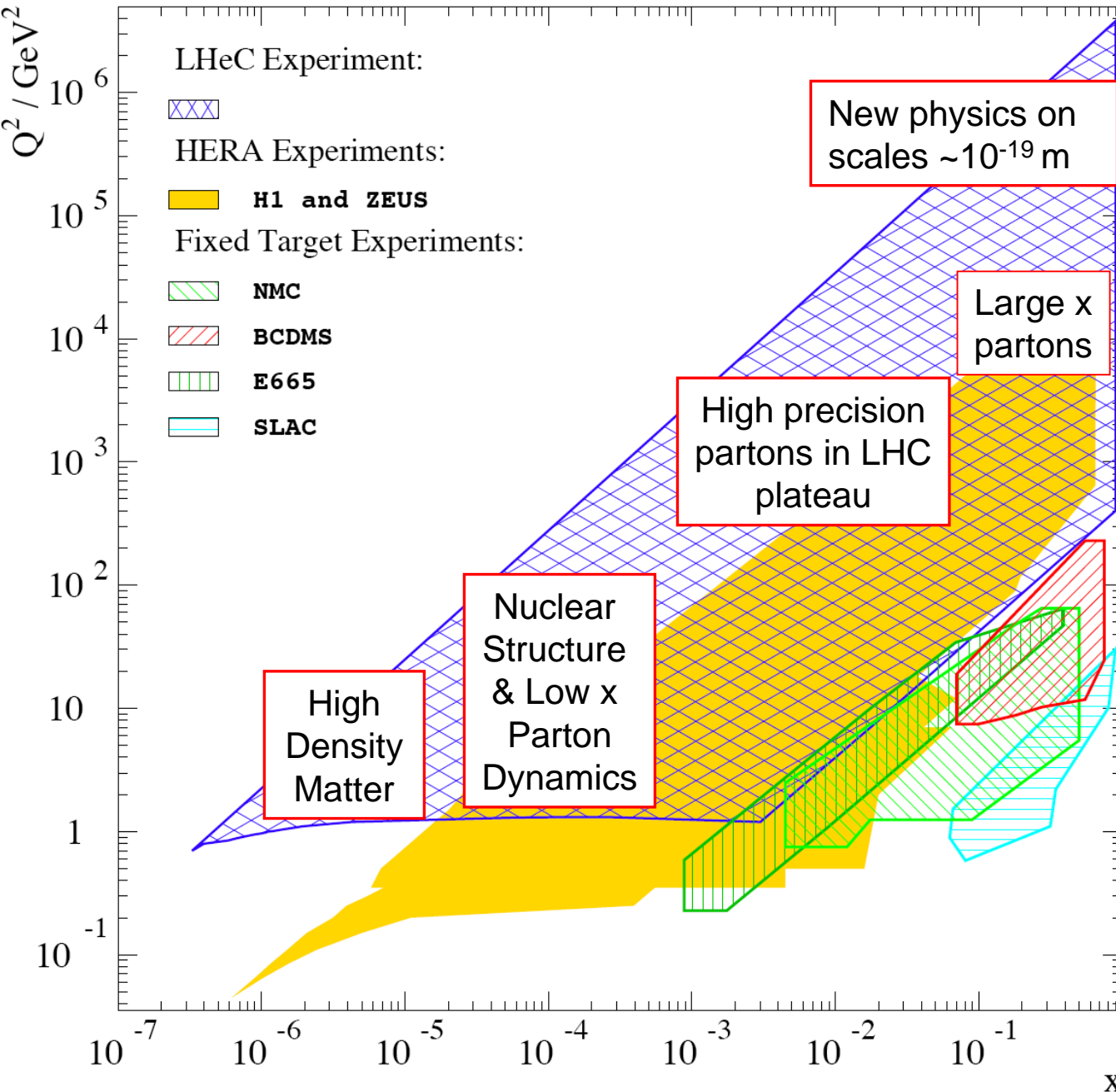
... achievable at LHC simultaneously with normal pp operation... [JINST 1 (2006) P10001]



Ongoing workshop  
[www.lhec.org.uk](http://www.lhec.org.uk)

Contributions welcome!

# Kinematics & Motivation for 100 GeV x 7 TeV



$$\sqrt{s} = 2 \text{ TeV}$$

- High mass ( $M_{eq}$ ,  $Q^2$ ) frontier
- EW & Higgs
- $Q^2$  lever-arm at moderate & high  $x \rightarrow$  PDFs
- Low  $x$  frontier  $\rightarrow$  novel QCD ...

$$x \geq 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ at } Q^2 \leq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$



# Summary

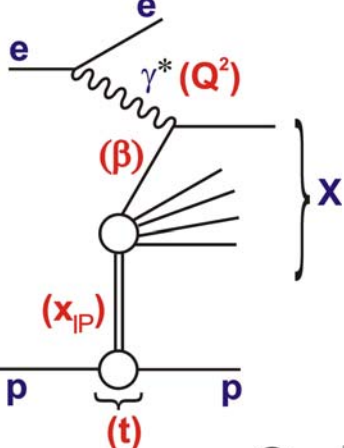
- After 15 years of running, HERA provided a unique data-set.
- ~400 publications, mostly on HERA-I:
  - The basis of our knowledge of the LHC initial state
  - Big advances in understanding QCD
  - Searches, EW, spectroscopy ...
- ~100 publications with final precision expected '09-'12 if HERA-II exploited:
  - Factor ~4 in statistics
  - Best detector understanding and performance
  - H1 + ZEUS combinations
  - ...



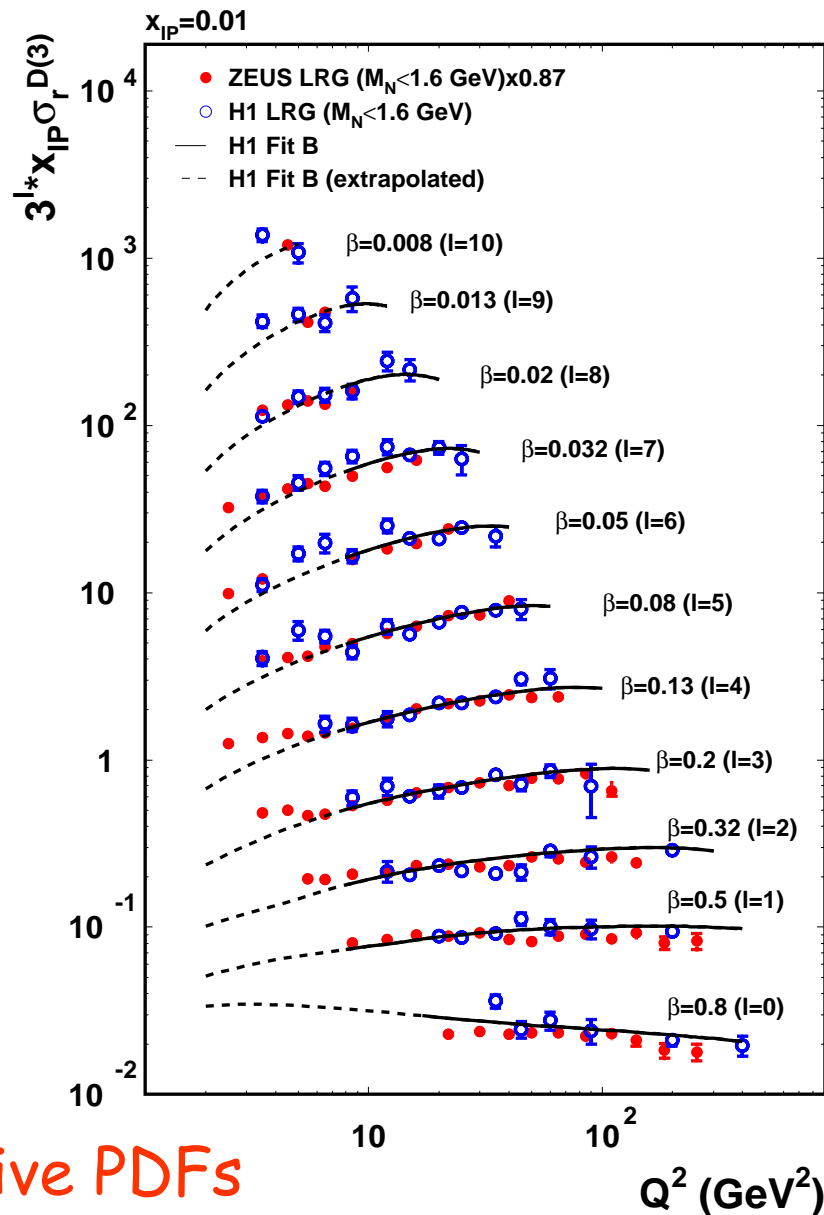
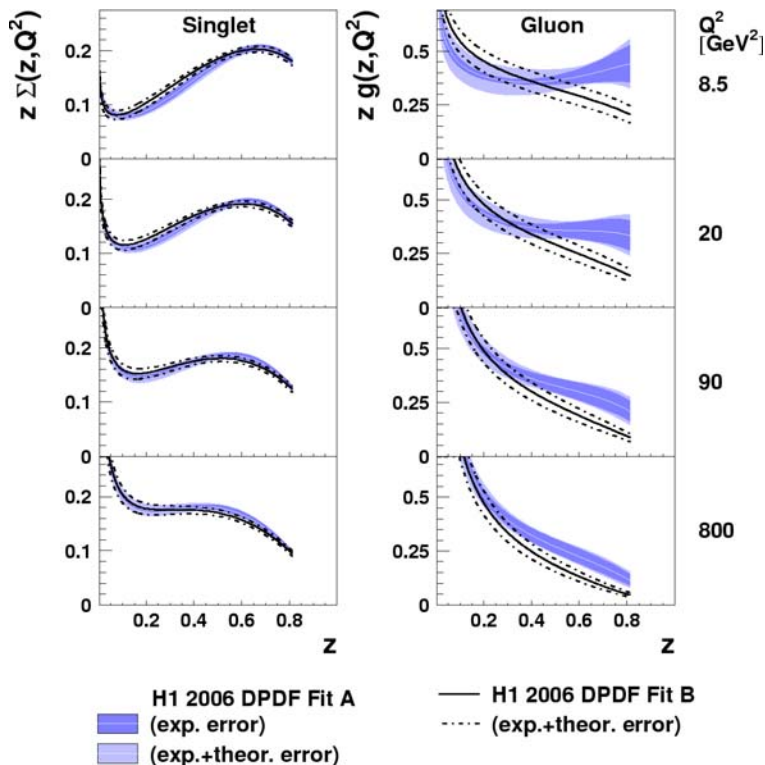
Back-Ups Follow

# Exploring QCD at Low $x$ ... Diffraction

HERA inclusive diffraction



- ~10% of low  $x$  int<sup>n</sup>s in which proton survives

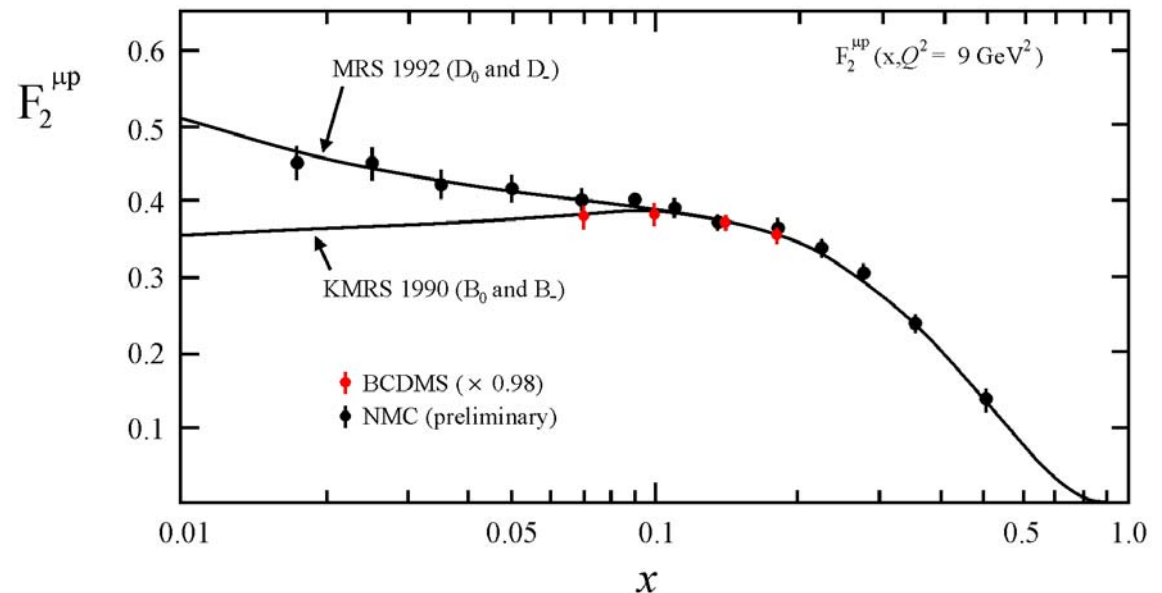


- Data reached 4% precision
- Understood in terms of Diffractive PDFs

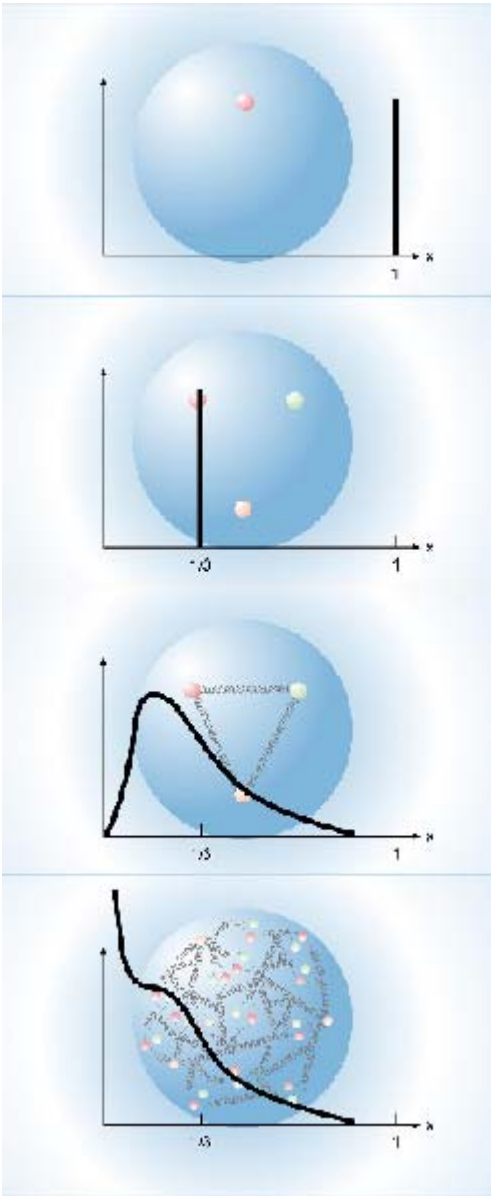
# Structure Function $F_2(x, Q^2)$

$$F_2(x, Q^2) \sim x \sum_q e_q^2 (q + \bar{q})$$

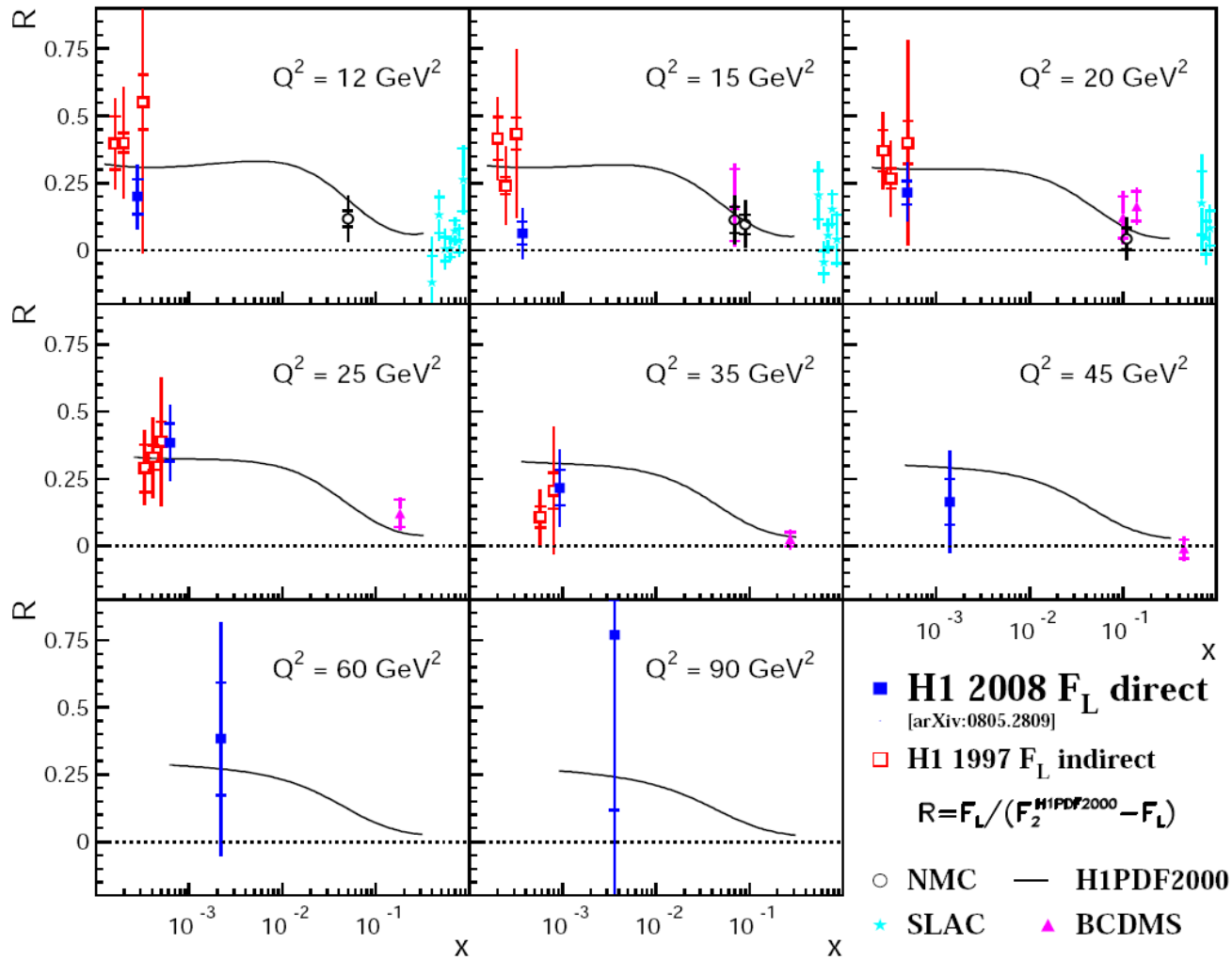
The data before HERA ...



In 1992, low  $x$  physics was an obscure field, known only to Russians!



# $F_L(x, Q^2)$ v Fixed Target and Indirect Data



# Neutral Current Sensitivity to the Quarks

NC cross section depends on 3 structure functions ...

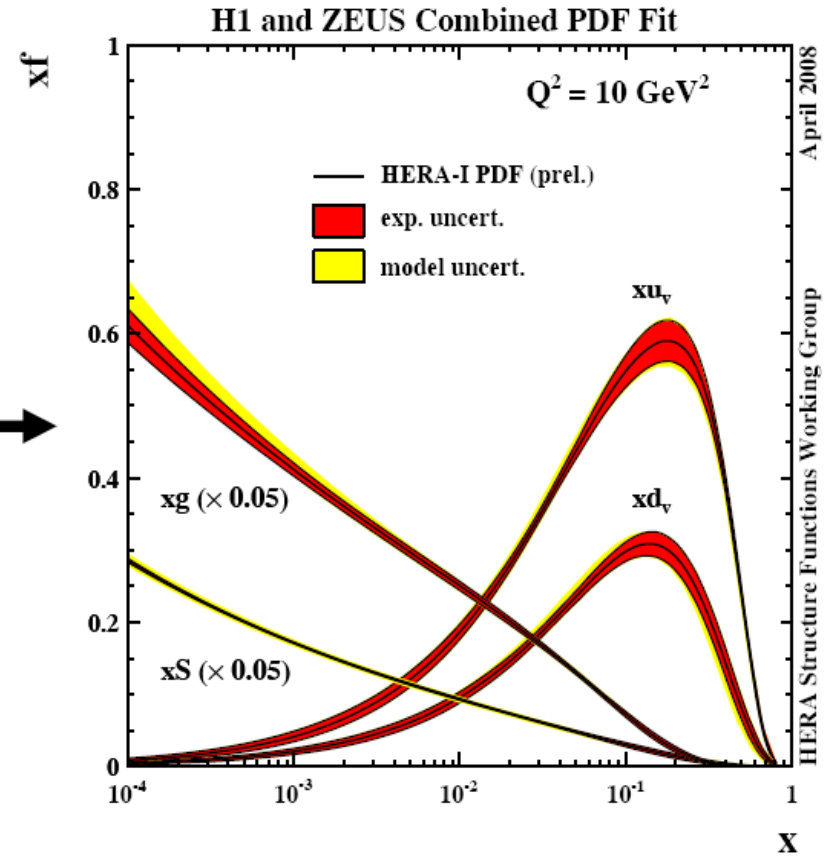
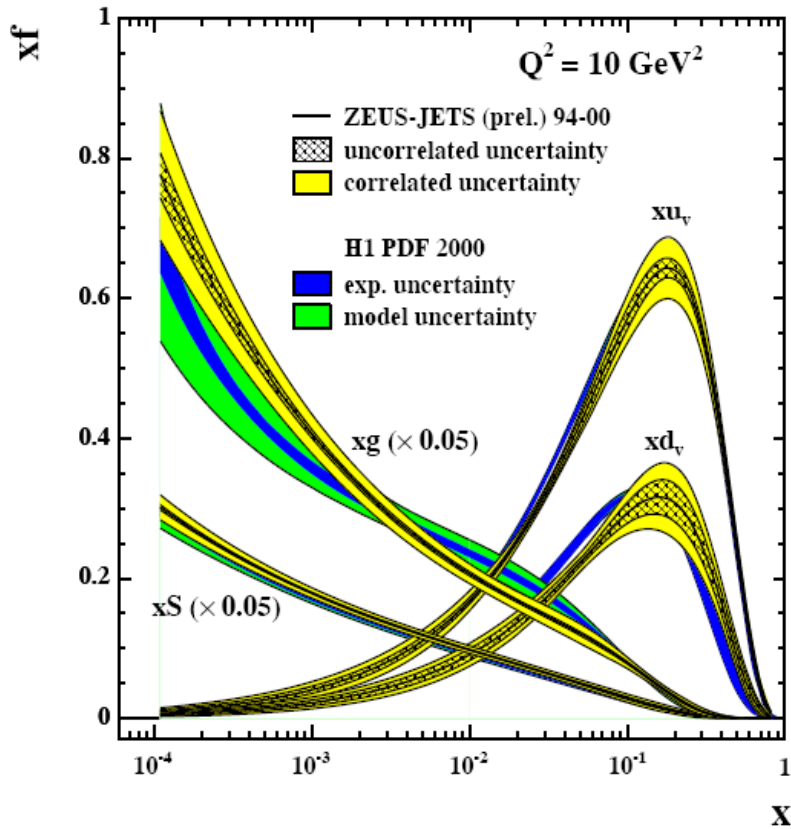
$$\tilde{\sigma}^{NC}(e^\pm p) = \boxed{F_2} \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} \boxed{x F_3} - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} \boxed{F_L}$$

... where  $Y_\pm = 1 \pm (1-y)^2$

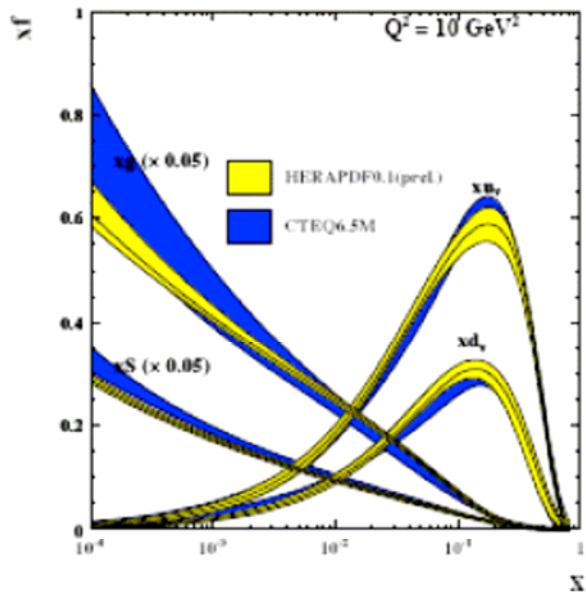
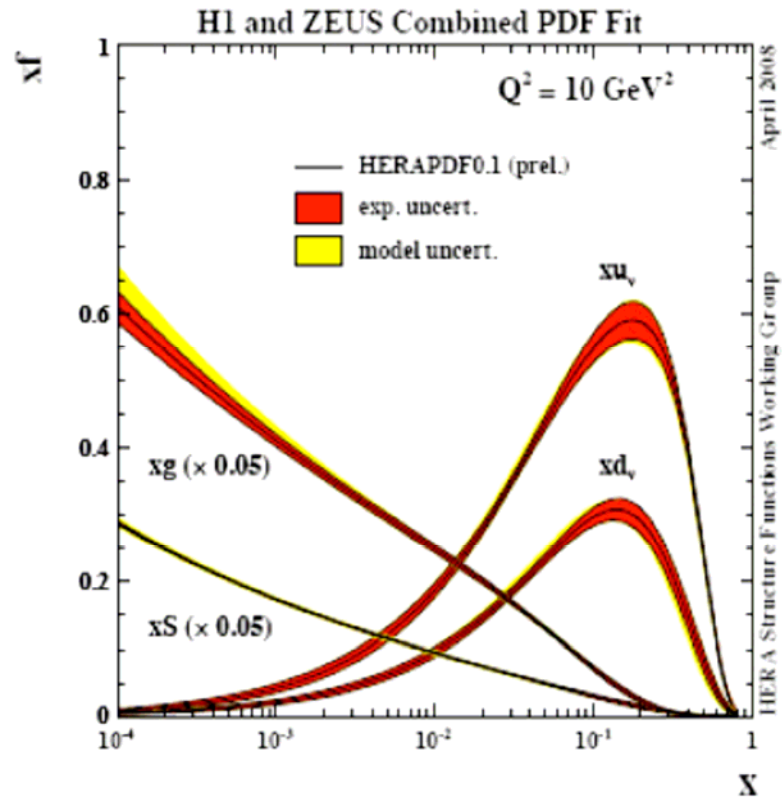
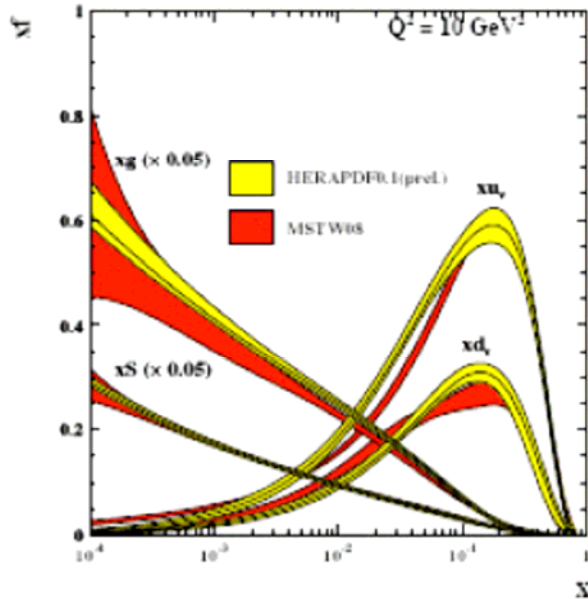
... and  $y$  measures the process inelasticity

- $F_2$  dominates throughout most of the phase space
- $x F_3$  contributes at high  $Q^2$  (Z exchange) can be obtained from difference between  $e^+p$  and  $e^-p$  cross sections
- $F_L$  contributes at high  $y$  (longitudinally polarised photons)

# HERA-only Partons: Combination Power



# HERA-only Partons v Global Fits

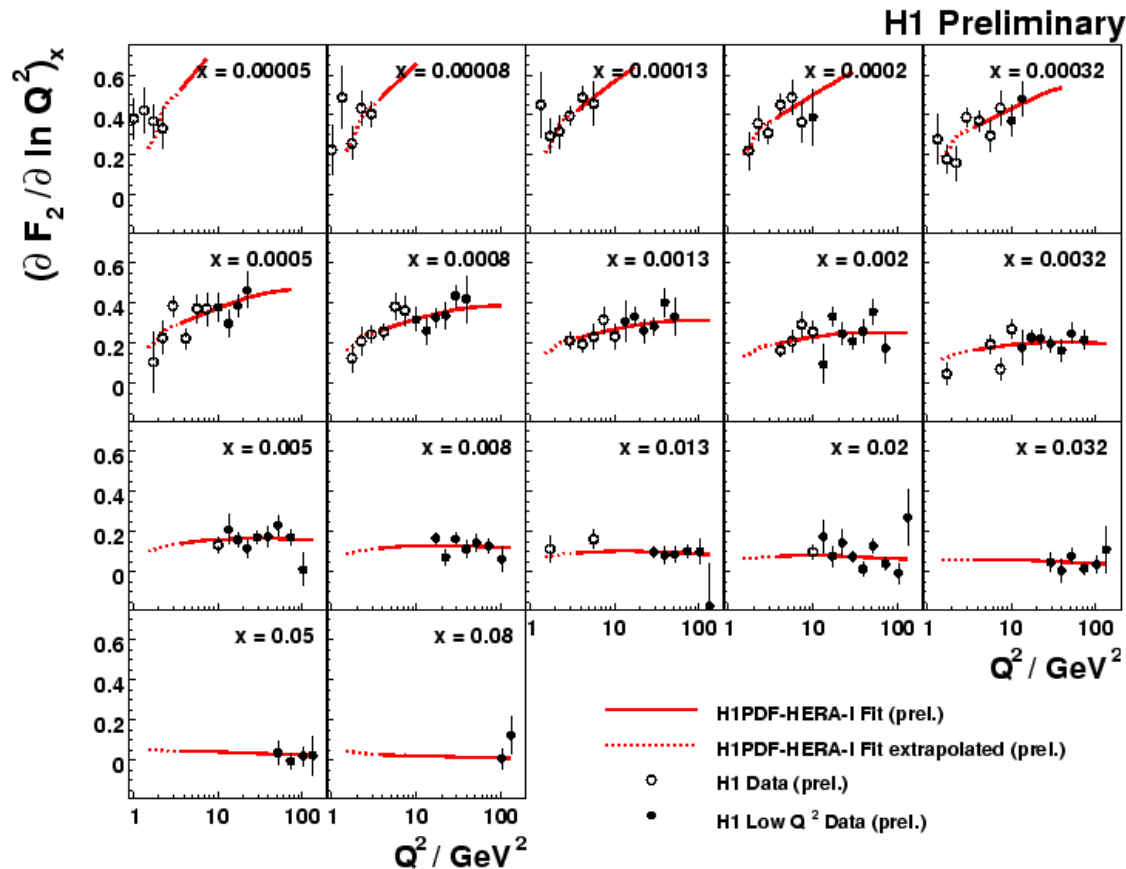


Good comparison to global fits, improved precision, however the error treatment also differs.



# Q<sup>2</sup> Evolution via Local Derivatives

$$\frac{dF_2}{d \ln Q^2} \sim \alpha_s (P_{qg} \otimes g + P_{qq} \otimes q)$$



DGLAP-based fit provides a good description at level of derivatives from differences between neighbouring points