

24th April 2003

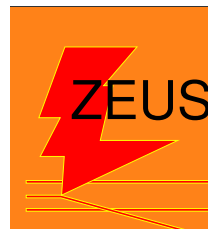
Inclusive Charm Production in Photoproduction and DIS at HERA

DIS'03, St. Petersburg

Richard Hall-Wilton

University College London

On Behalf of the ZEUS Collaboration



Physics Topics Addressed in this Talk

- Introduction
- Charm Production
 - ▷ Charm Photoproduction
 - ▷ Charm in Deep Inelastic Scattering
- Summary and Outlook

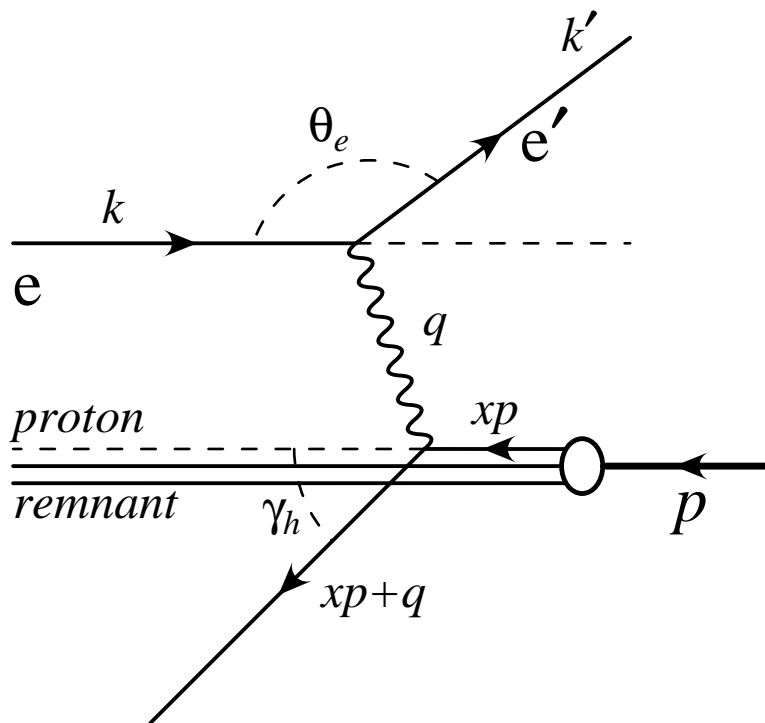
Introduction to HERA

▷ HERA collides 27.5 GeV e^\pm with 920 (820) GeV protons

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 320 \text{ (300) GeV}$$

Neutral Current Exchange:

$$e p \rightarrow e' X$$



Q^2 photon virtuality

$$Q^2 \equiv -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$$

x fraction of proton's momentum carried by struck parton

$$x \equiv \frac{Q^2}{2p \cdot q}$$

W is $\gamma^* p$ centre of mass energy

Photoproduction:

$$Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Deep Inelastic Scattering:

$$Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Luminosity Collected at HERA I

- Data collected at HERA I:

- ▷ $\sim 130 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

- ▷ $115 \text{ pb}^{-1} e^+ p$

- ▷ $15 \text{ pb}^{-1} e^- p$

- Sufficient statistics for testing pQCD with charm at HERA

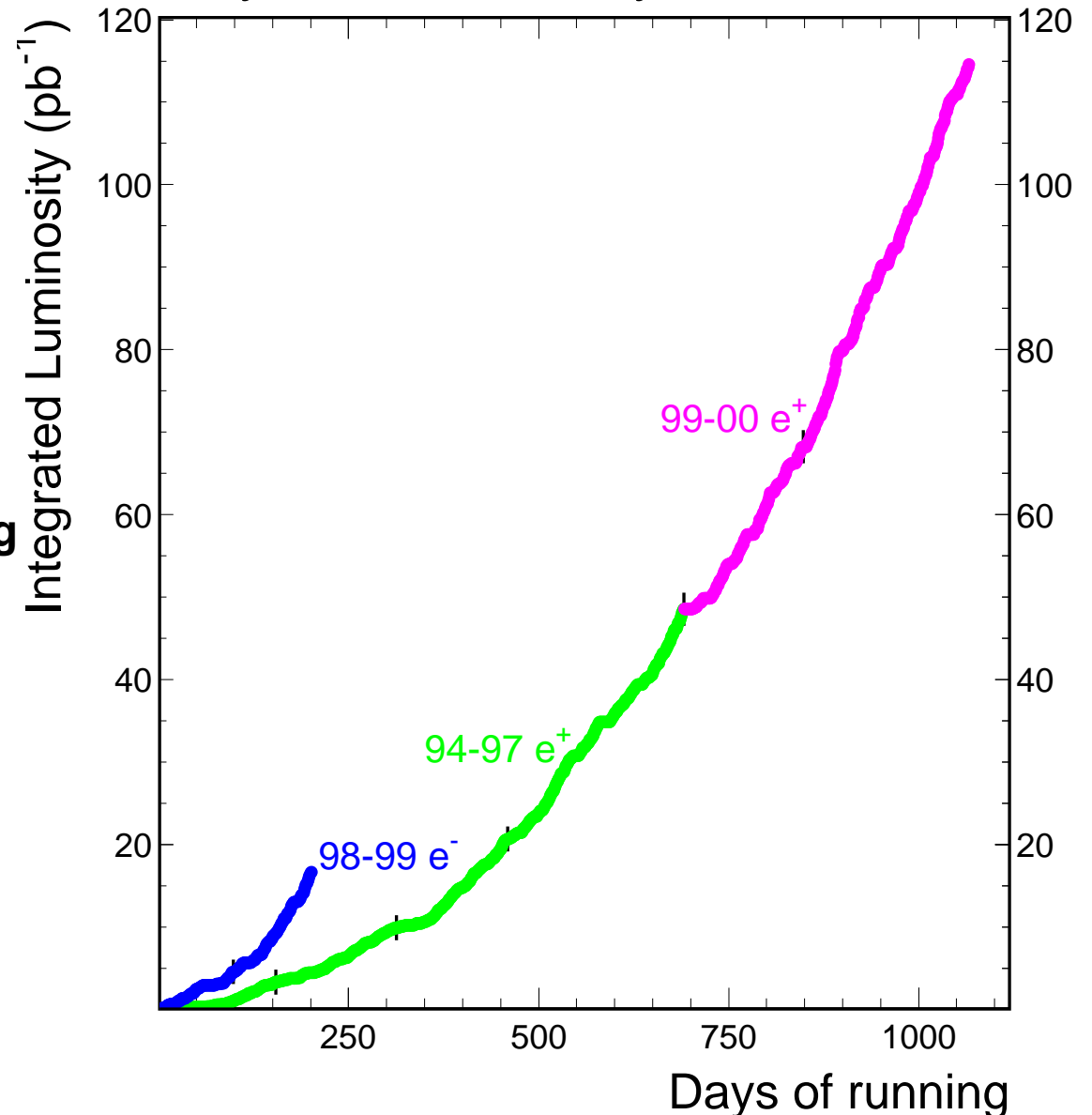
- 1994-7: 820 GeV protons

- ▷ 1996-7 published (37 pb^{-1})

- 1998-2000: 920 GeV protons

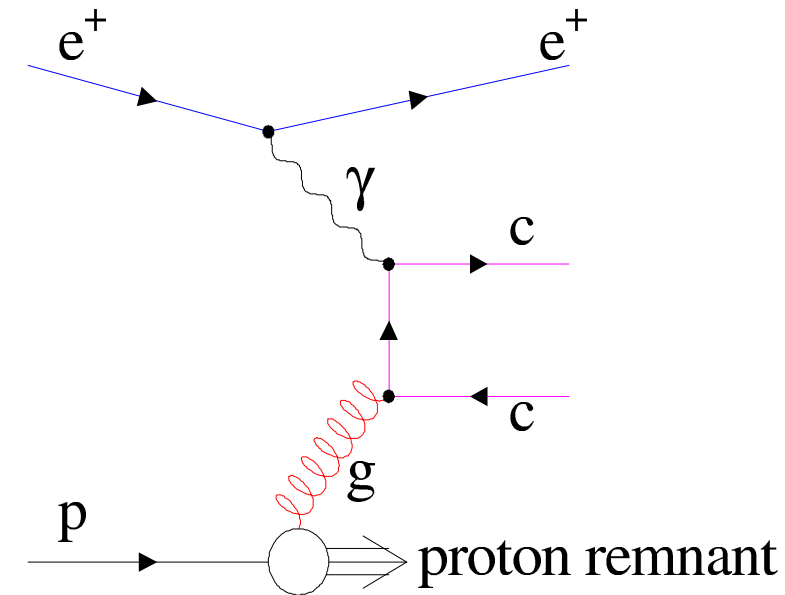
- ▷ Results here $\sim 80 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Physics Luminosity 1994 – 2000



Heavy Flavour Physics — Motivation

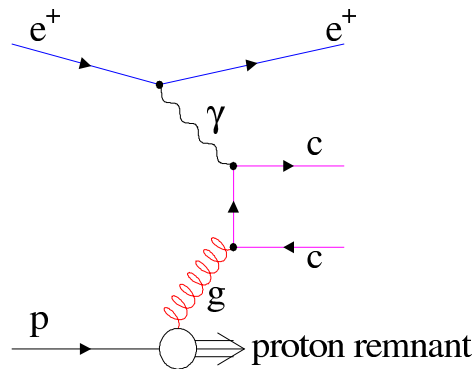
- Study heavy flavour production mechanisms
- m_c (and m_b) gives a hard scale to process
 - ▷ Good testing ground for pQCD
 - ▷ Is m_c hard enough?
- Q^2 and P_T can also provide a hard scale
 - ▷ Multi-scale problem
 - ▷ Which scale is most appropriate?
- Also non-perturbative issues such as fragmentation
- Access to parton densities in proton, photon, or the “pomeron”
 - ▷ Particular sensitivity to gluon



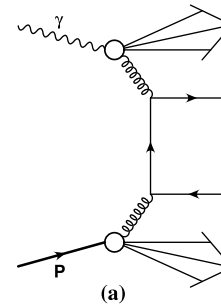
Heavy Flavour Physics is a major unresolved topic in QCD

Heavy Flavour Production at HERA

- Resolved + direct processes contribute at leading order:



Direct



Resolved

- In resolved events, photon acts as a source of partons
- Resolved charm production \rightarrow sensitive to γ structure
- Definition is ambiguous beyond LO

Heavy Flavour Physics — pQCD Calculations

Various approaches in pQCD → How to treat charm?

- Fixed Order NLO Calculations (massive) — FMNR (PhP), HVQDIS (DIS)

- ▷ Charm - 3 active flavours in p and γ

- ▷ Not valid only for $p_T \gg m_c$, $Q \gg m_c$ (Large logarithms $\frac{p_T}{m_c}, \frac{Q}{m_c}$)

- Resummed NLL Calculations (massless) — Kniehl et al

- ▷ Charm - 4 active flavours in p and γ

- ▷ Valid for $p_T \gg m_c$, $Q \gg m_c$

- Matched Calculations (FONLL)

- ▷ NLO mass effects + NLL p_T resummation

Charm in Photoproduction — Motivation

- Largest statistics charm measurement at HERA

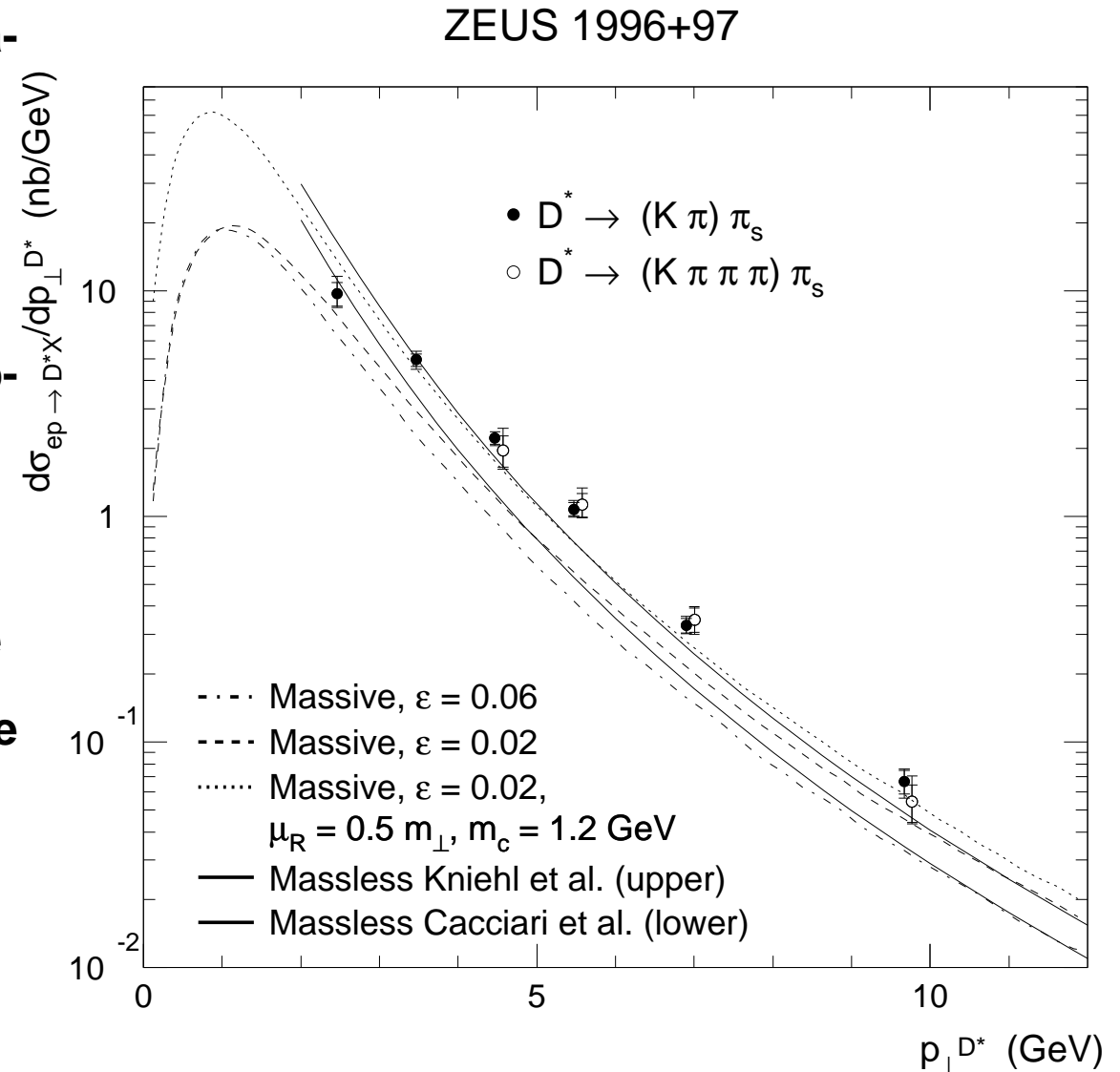
▷ Test pQCD predictions

- 1996-7 Data already published:

Eur. Phys. J. C6 (1999) 67

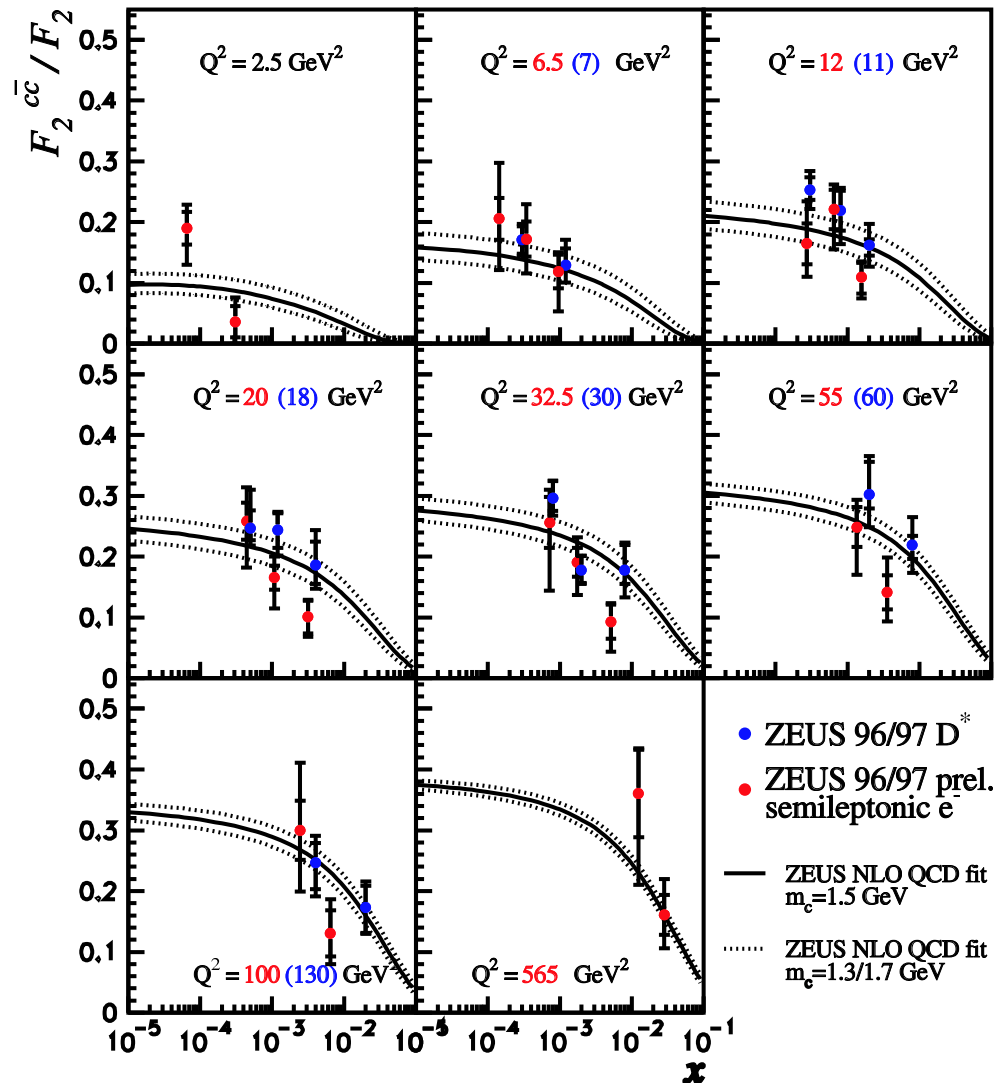
- Twice as much data available

▷ Can now look at double differential cross sections



Charm in Deep Inelastic Scattering — Motivation

ZEUS Preliminary



- F_2^{charm} / F_2 large at low x , high Q^2

▷ Above 30 % at highest Q^2

▷ Need to understand charm production

- 1996-7 Data already published

Eur. Phys. J. C 12 (2000) 1, 35

- Extrapolate over unmeasured $P_T(D^*)$, $\eta(D^*)$ region

▷ Model assumptions in F_2^{charm}

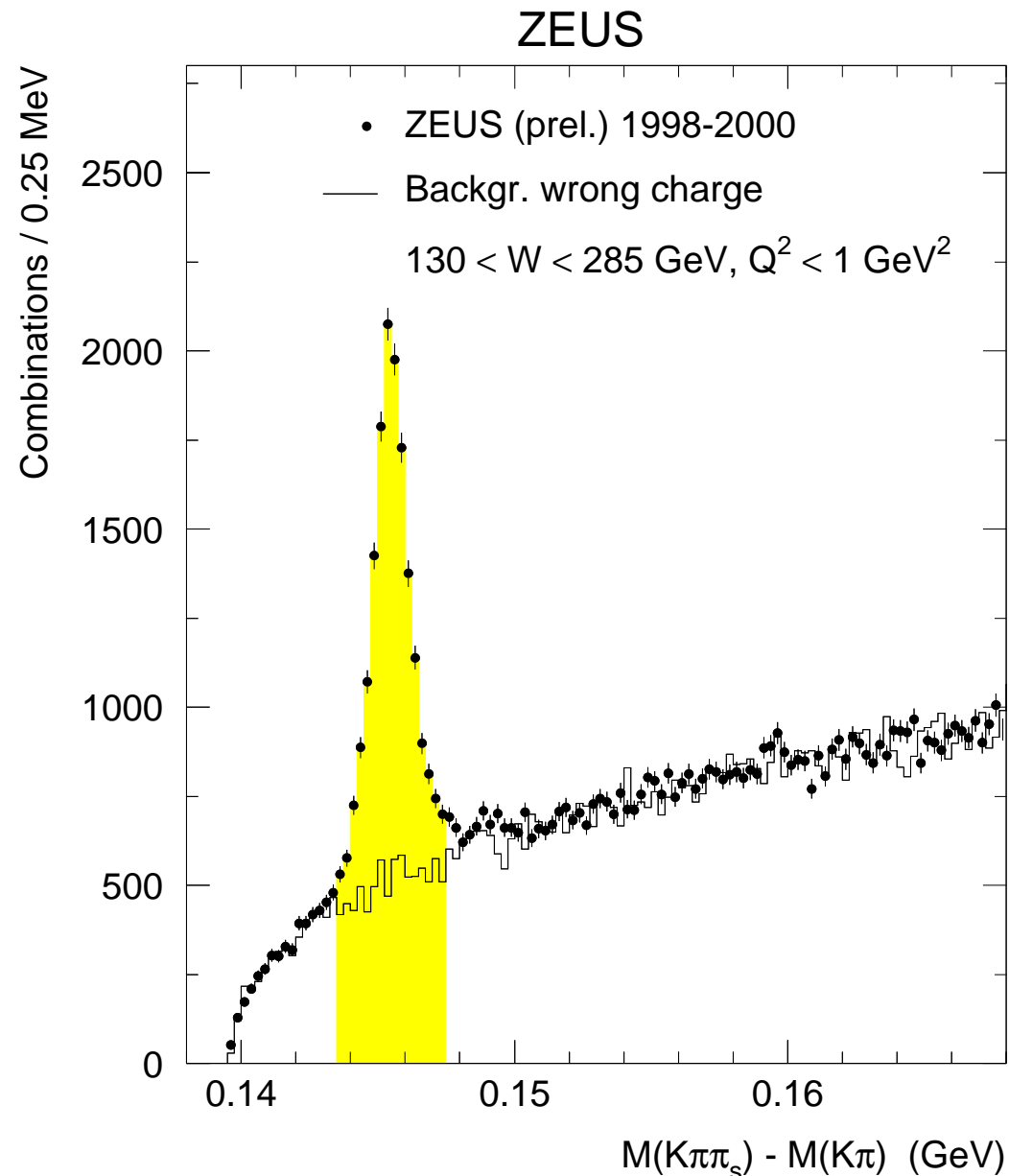
- Rigorous comparisons should be made to differential cross sections

Tagging Charm

- **Charmed Meson reconstruction from charged decay products**
 - ▷ No particle ID used
- **D^* (2010) mesons identified with ΔM method**
 - ▷ **Golden decay mode**
 - ▷ $D^{*\pm} \rightarrow K^{\mp} \pi^{\pm} \pi_s^{\pm}$
 - ▷ $\Delta M = \mathbf{M}(K \pi \pi_s) - \mathbf{M}(K \pi)$
- **Results from reconstructing other charmed mesons and from semileptonic decay modes not dealt with here**

Charm in Photoproduction

- D^* Mesons in photoproduction
- $10\,350 \pm 160 D^*$ events
- ▷ Significant increase in statistics over previous results (*cf* 3700)
- ▷ Can measure double differential cross sections
- Precision tests of pQCD for charm production
- ▷ Compare to NLO, NLL and FONLL predictions



Results on D^* Photoproduction — Differential Cross Sections

$z(D^*)$ is fraction of photon energy carried by D^* in proton rest frame:

$$z(D^*) = \frac{(E - p_z)^{D^*}}{(E - p_z)}$$

- Data has very small uncertainties over a wide kinematic region

Kinematic region:

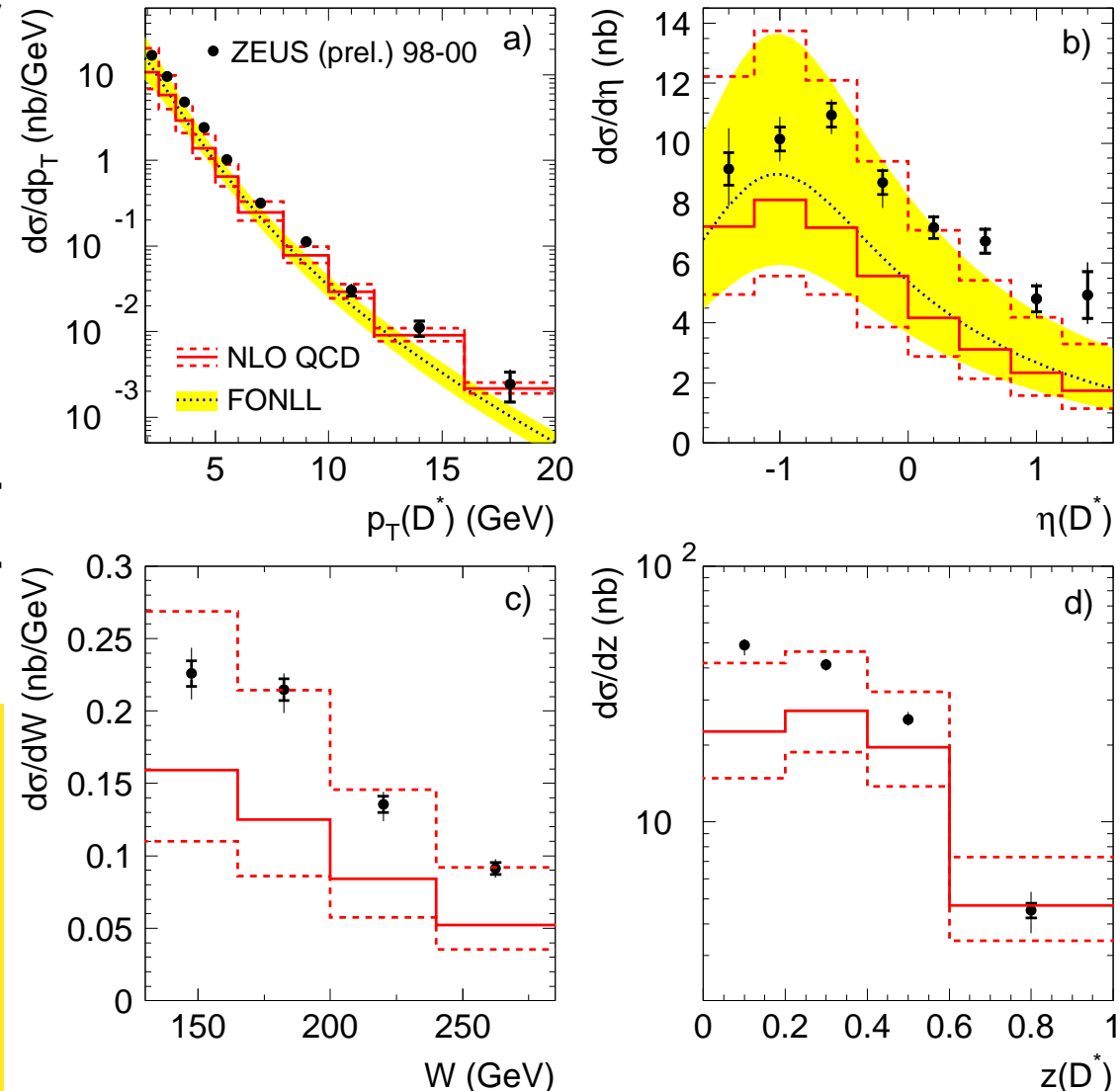
$$Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$130 < W < 285 \text{ GeV}$$

$$1.9 < P_T(D^*) < 20 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1.6 < \eta(D^*) < 1.6$$

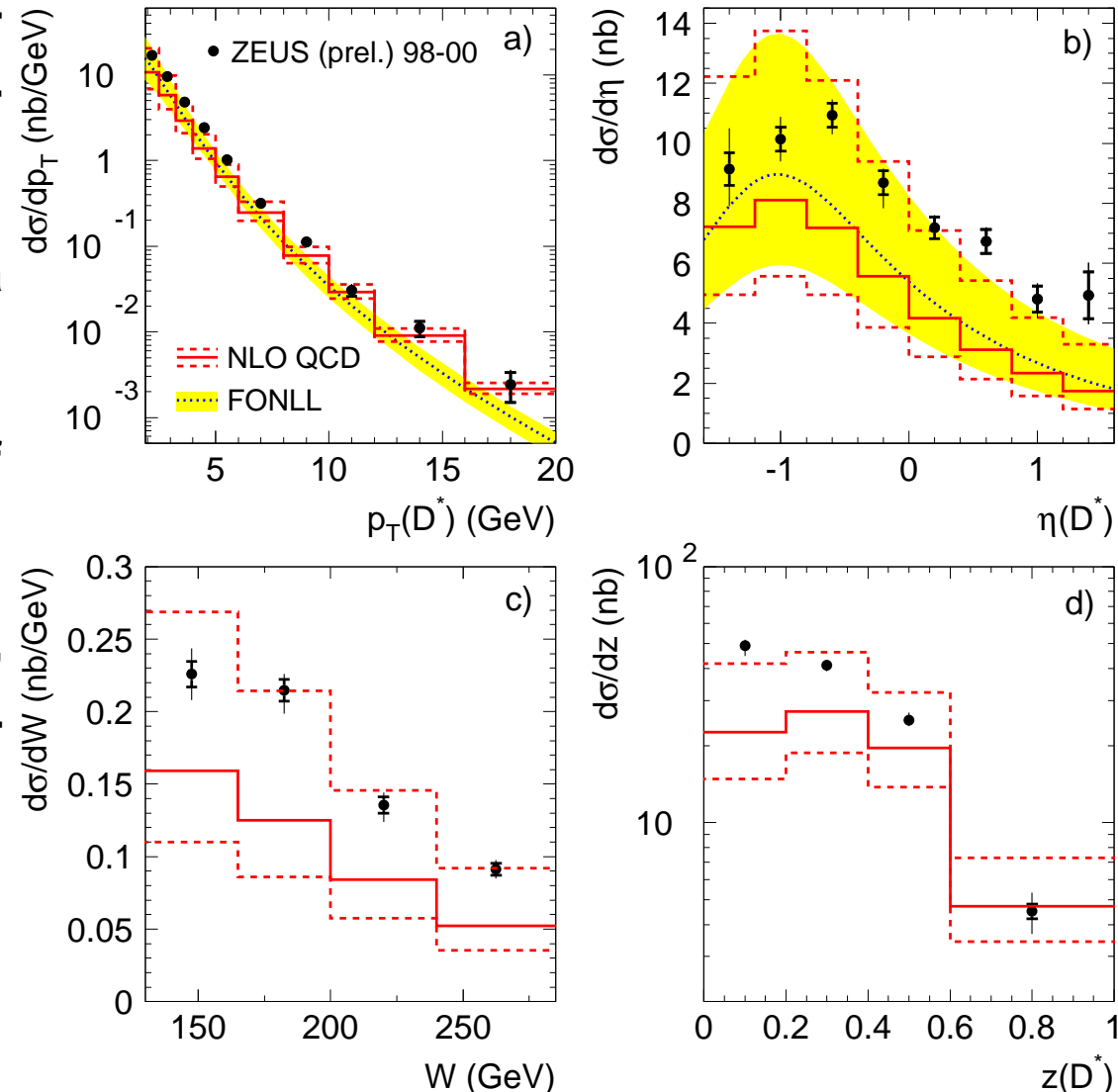
ZEUS



Results on D^* Photoproduction — Differential Cross Sections

- Bands on theory show effect of varying renormalisation scale and charm mass
- NLO seems to describe data better than FONLL
- Data towards higher limit of NLO
- ▷ Forward $\eta(D^*)$, low $z(D^*)$, medium $p_T(D^*)$ data in excess of NLO

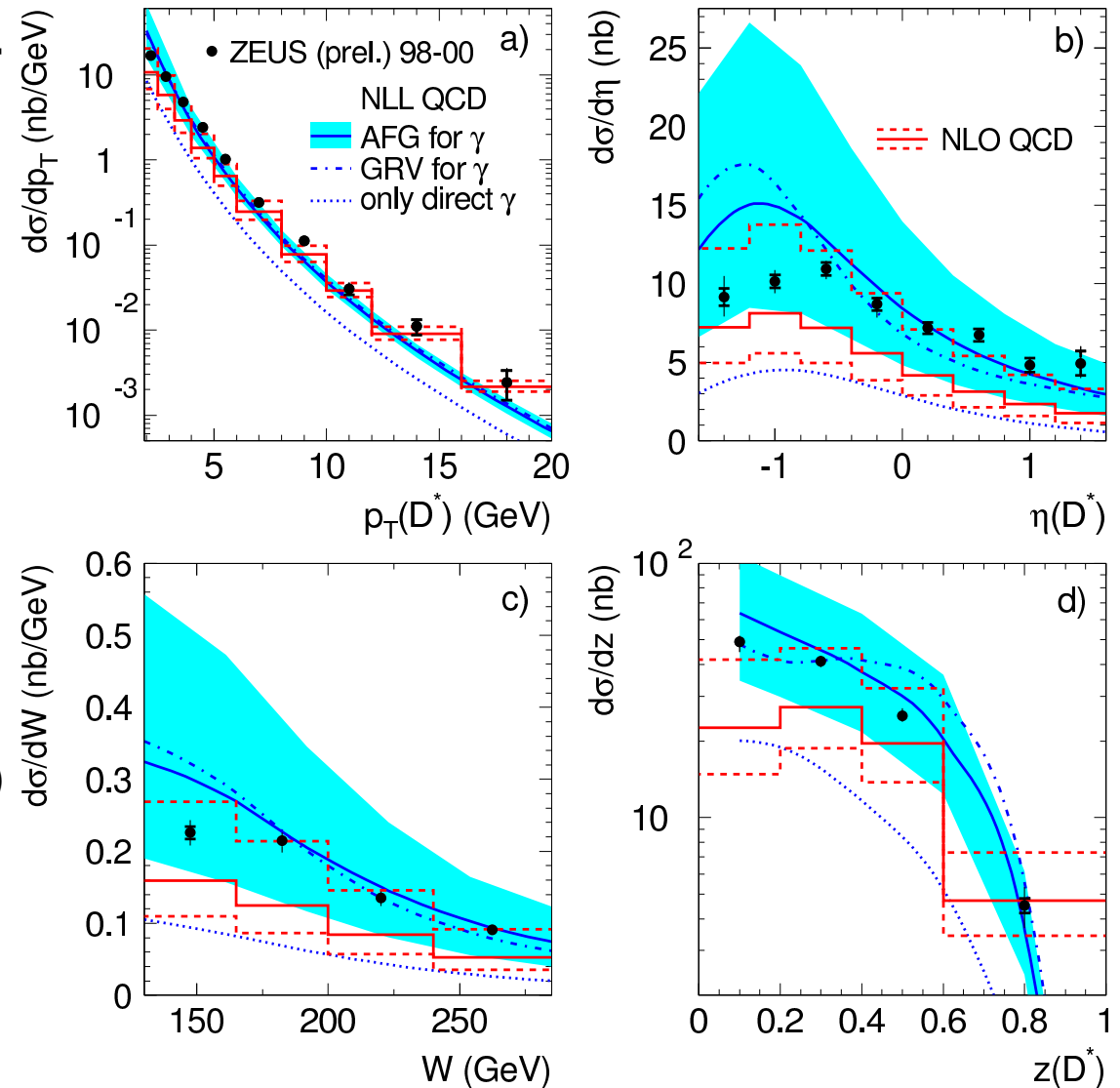
ZEUS



Results on D^* Photoproduction — Differential Cross Sections

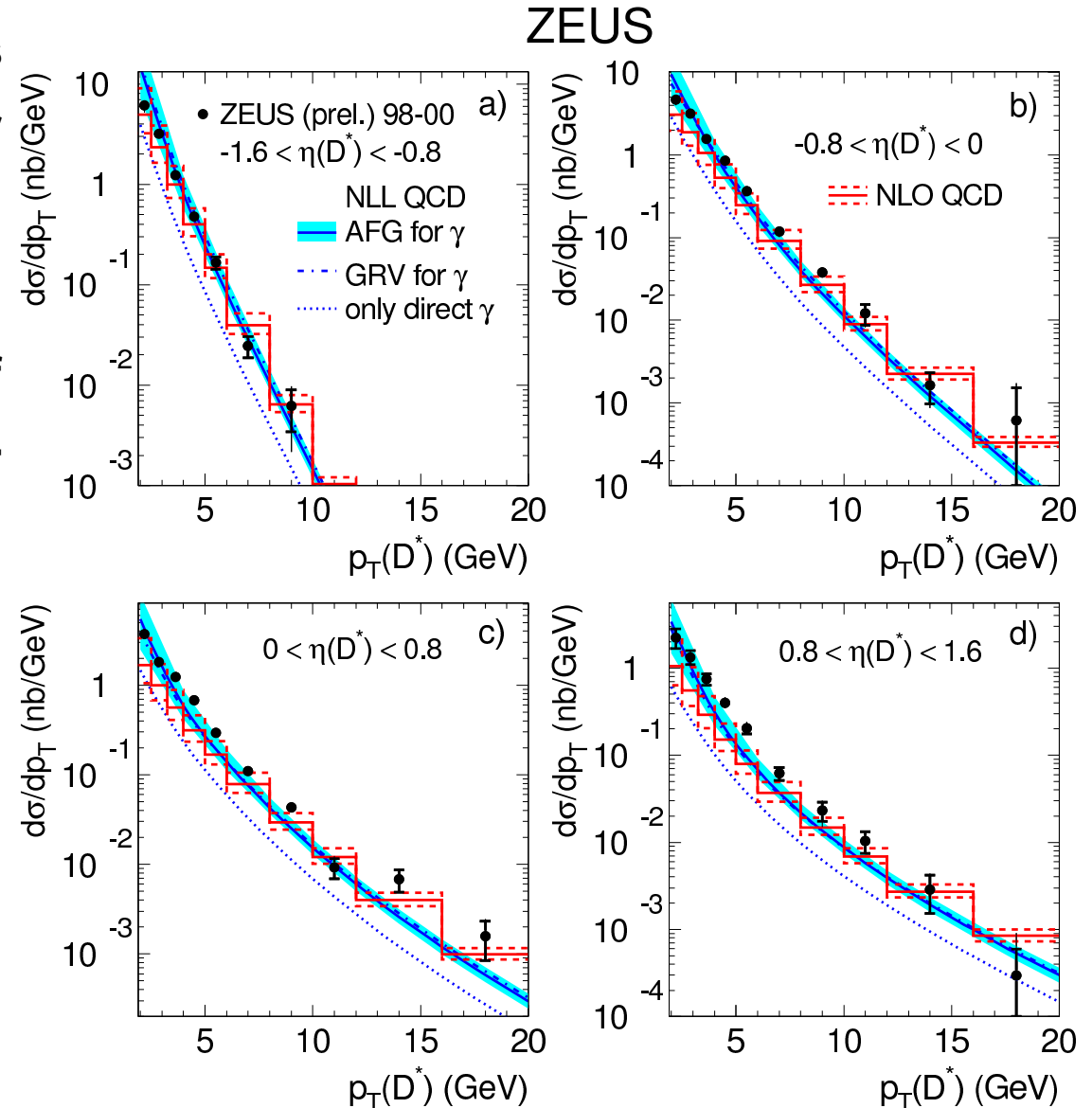
- Bands on theory show effect of varying renormalisation scale and charm mass
- NLL uncertainties very large
 - ▷ Effect of changing photon structure function shown
 - ▷ Some sensitivity in NLL
- NLL seems to describe $z(D^*)$ better than NLO

ZEUS



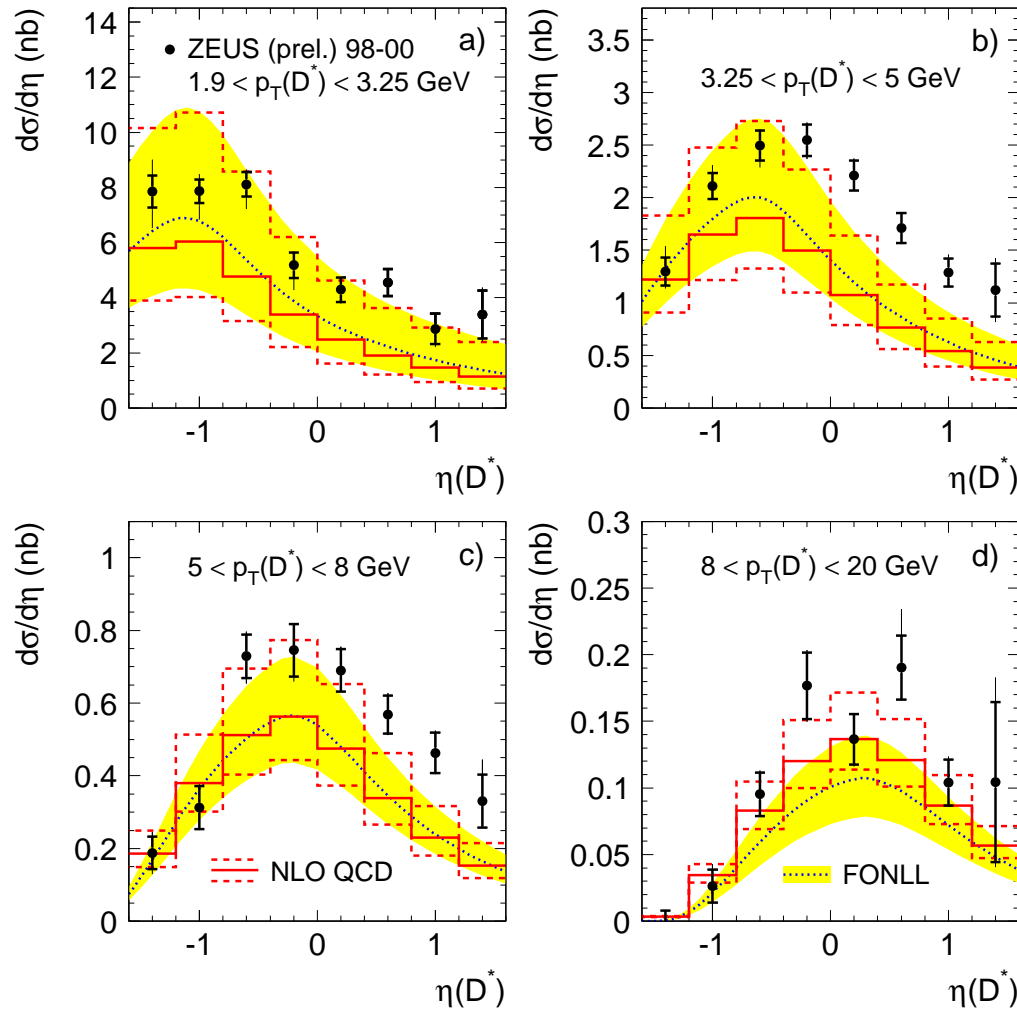
D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $p_T(D^*)$ in $\eta(D^*)$ slices
- Medium $p_T(D^*)$ excess of data over pQCD is concentrated at forward $\eta(D^*)$



D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

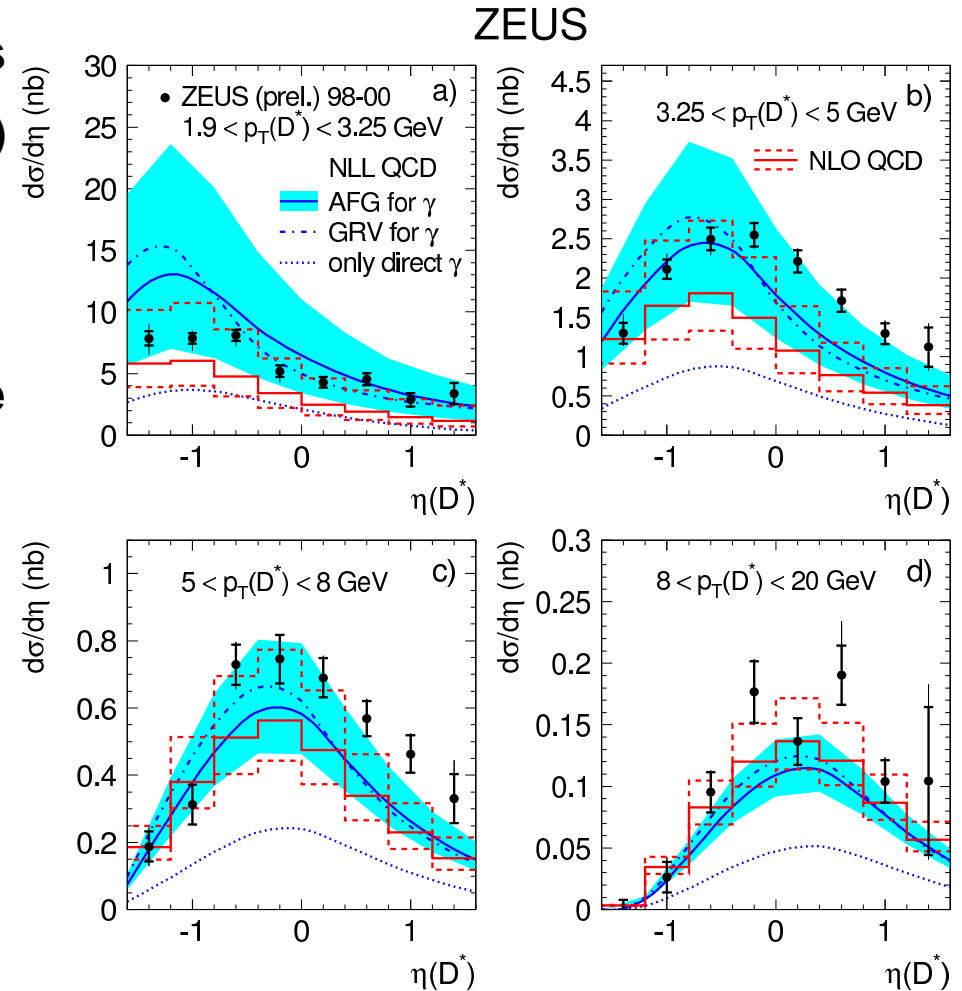
ZEUS



- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $\eta(D^*)$ in $p_T(D^*)$ slices
- For double differential cross sections as well, NLO seems to do a better job than FONLL
- Again, excess in data over pQCD at forward $\eta(D^*)$ and medium $p_T(D^*)$ seem to be correlated

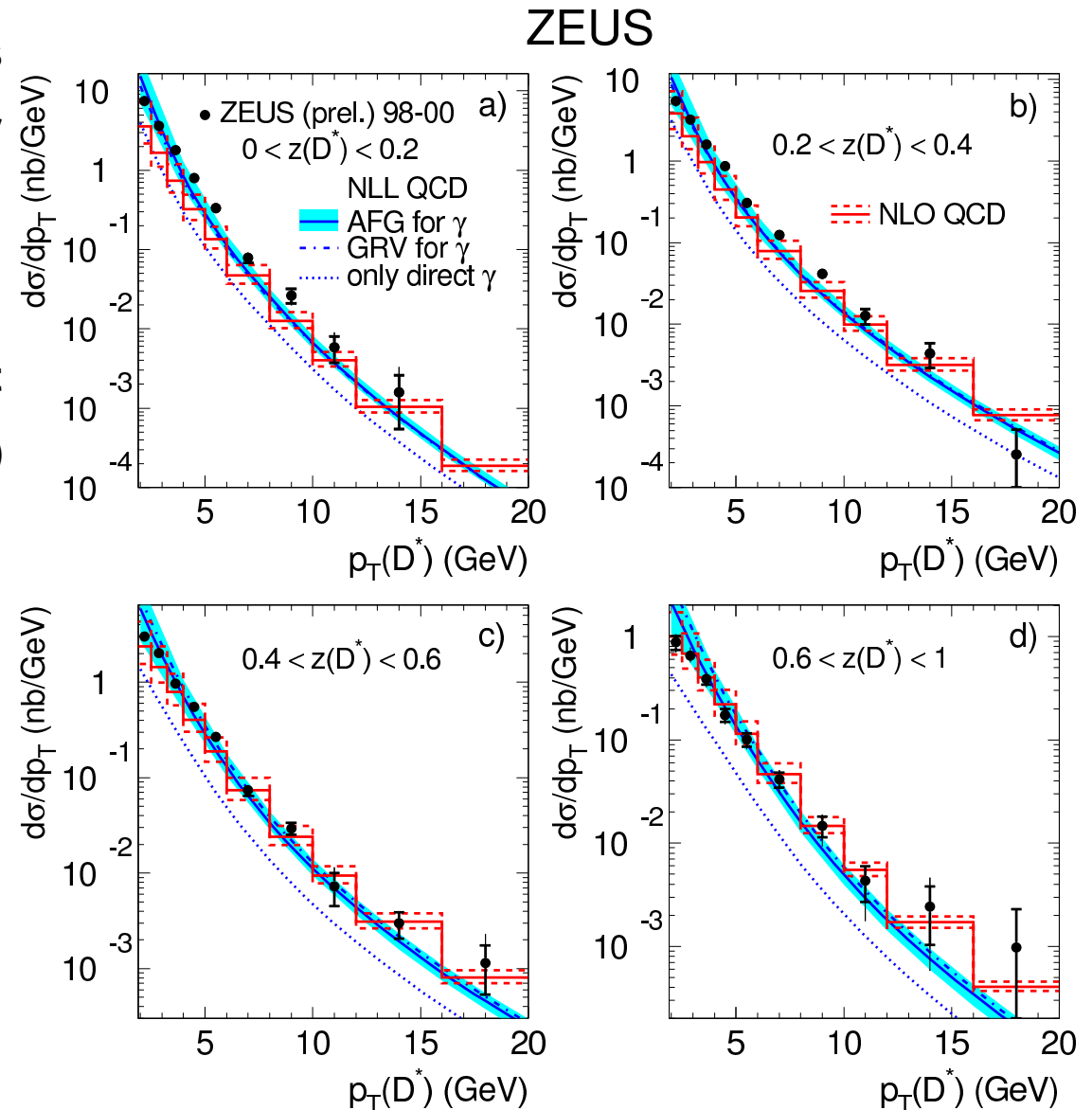
D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $\eta(D^*)$ in $p_T(D^*)$ slices
- NLL seems also not to describe $\eta(D^*)$ shape at medium $p_T(D^*)$



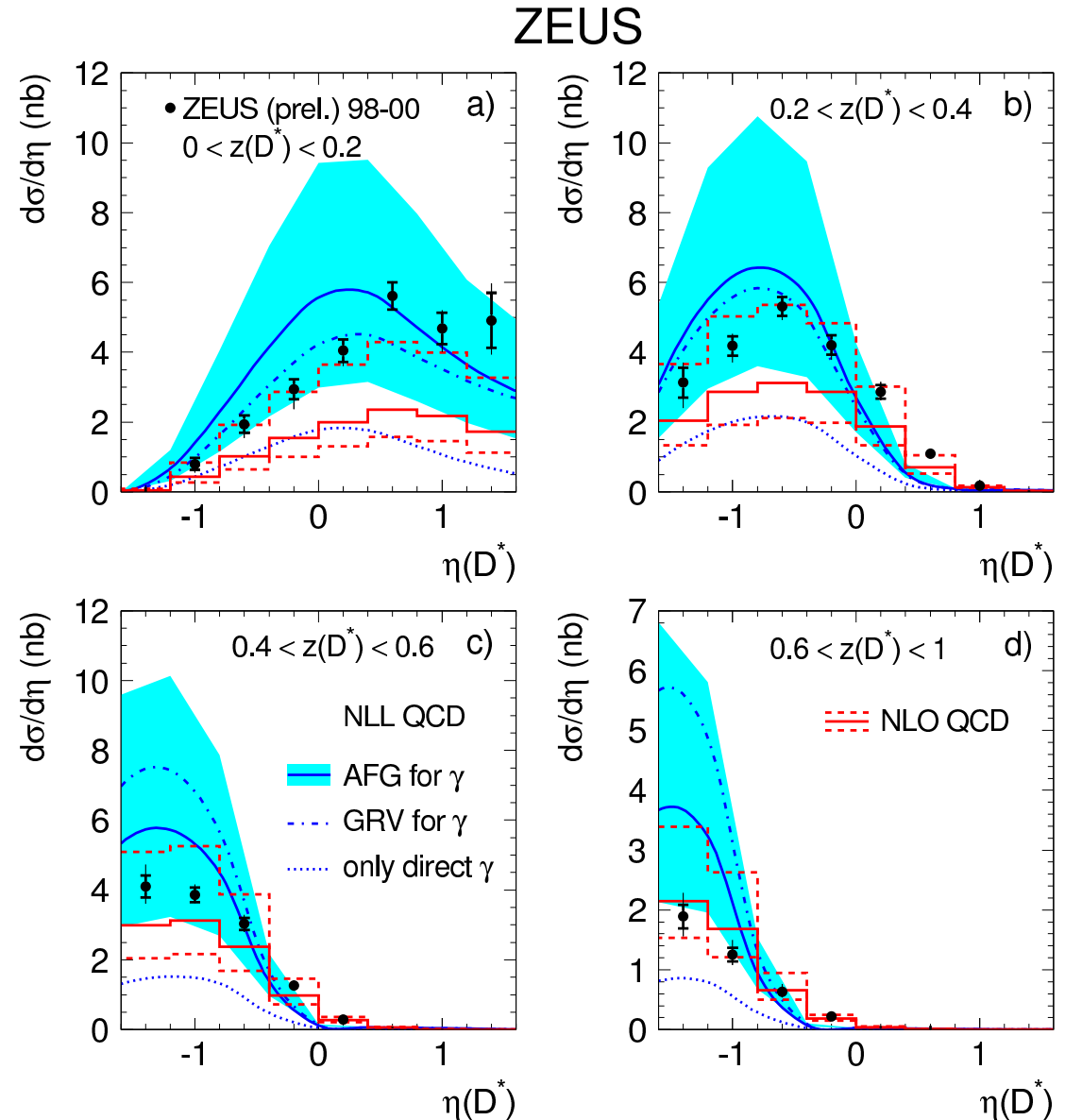
D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $p_T(D^*)$ in $z(D^*)$ slices
- Excess in data over pQCD at medium $p_T(D^*)$ and low $z(D^*)$ seem to be correlated



D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

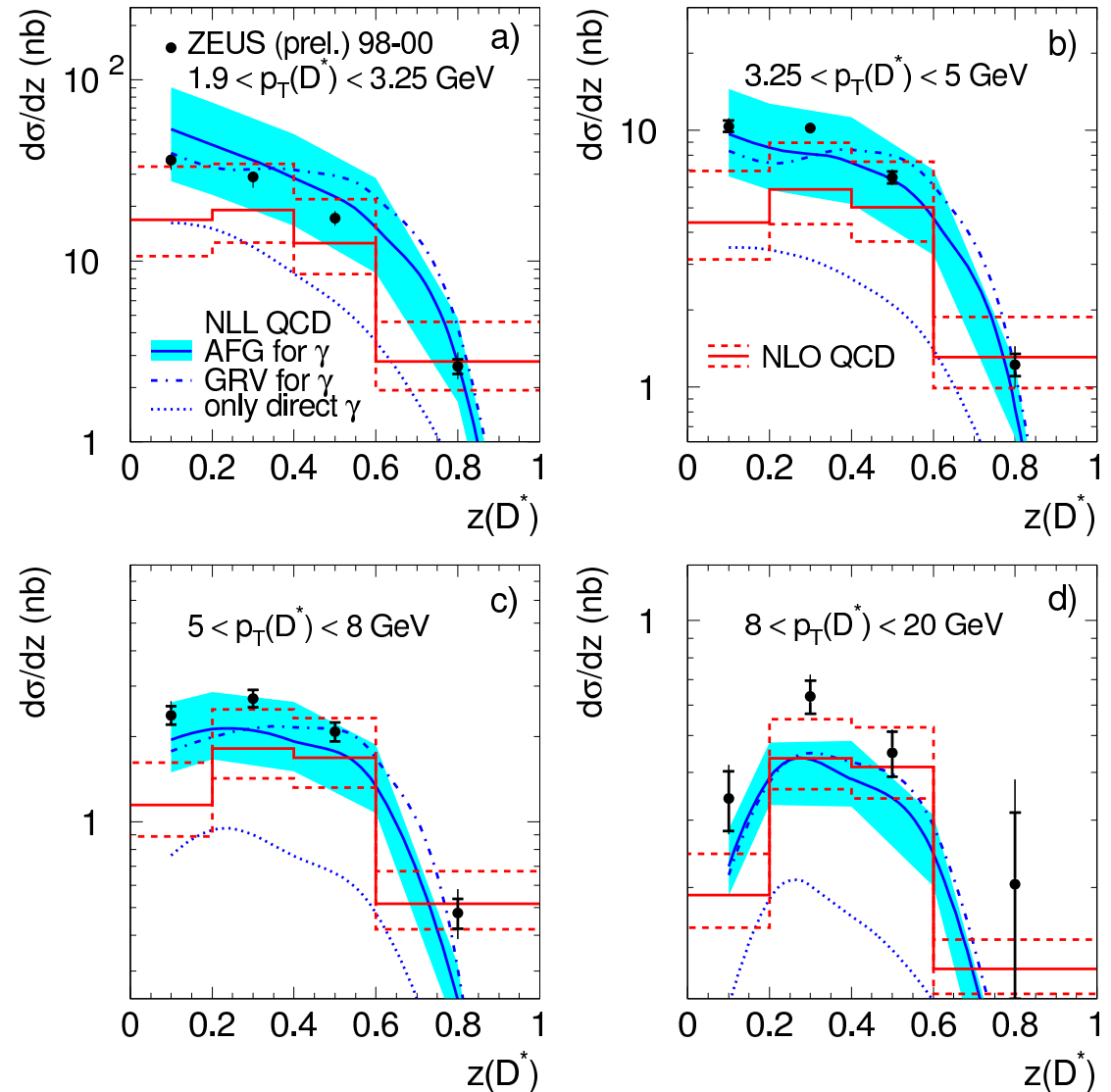
- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $\eta(D^*)$ in $z(D^*)$ slices
- Data favours higher limit of NLO predictions at low $z(D^*)$, and lower limit at high $z(D^*)$
- Shape in $\eta(D^*)$ at low $z(D^*)$ not well described by NLL



D^* Photoproduction — Double Differential Cross Sections

- Double differential D^* cross sections shown here for $z(D^*)$ in $p_T(D^*)$ slices
- NLL predictions seem to provide a better description of the data here

ZEUS



Charm in Deep Inelastic Scattering

▷ What can this tell us about the structure function of the proton?

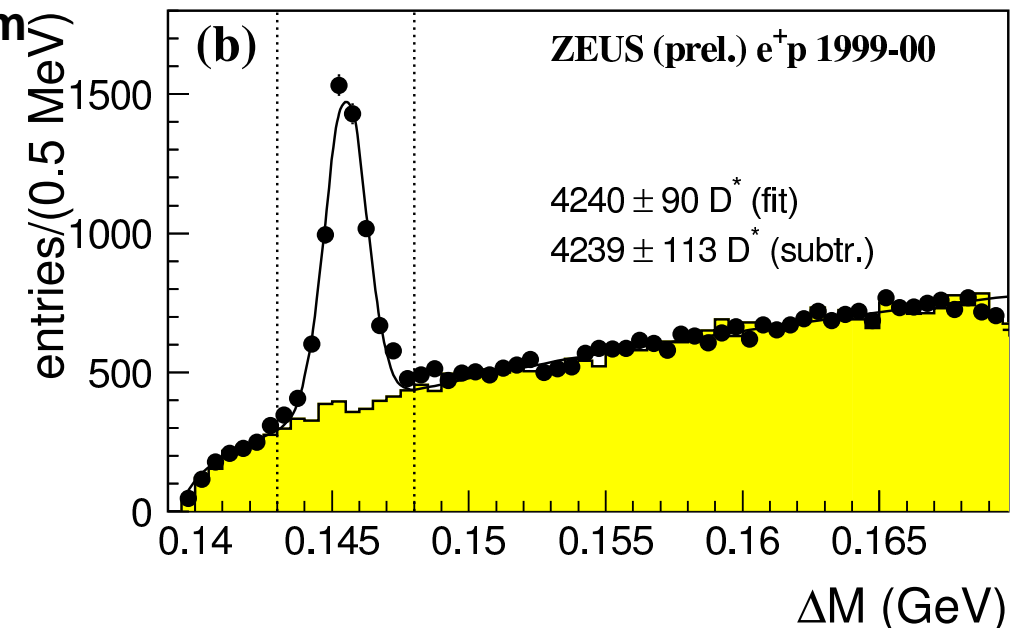
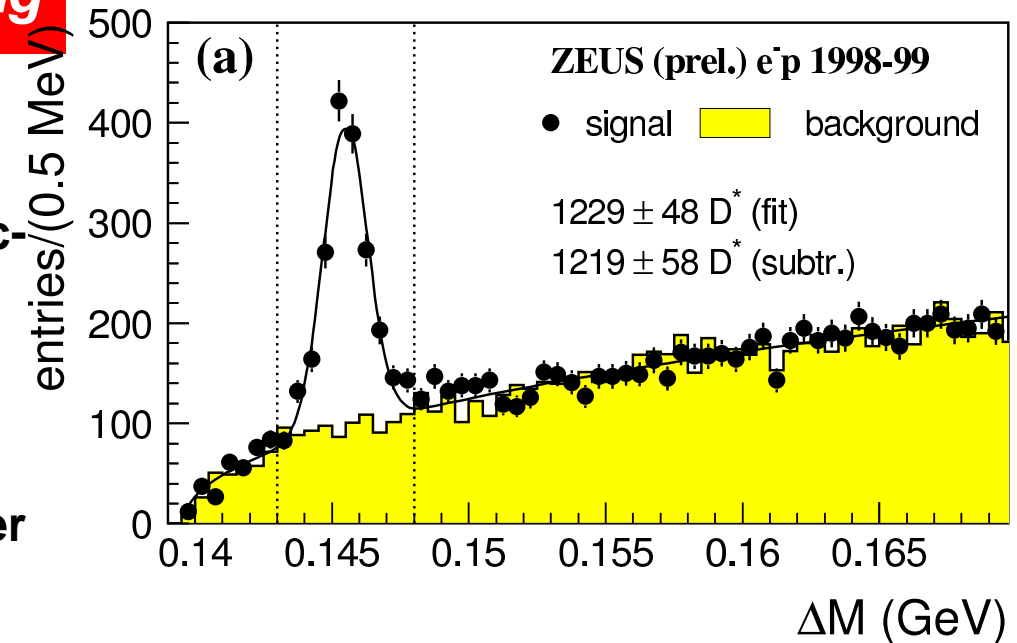
● 5450 D^* events

▷ Significant increase in statistics over previous results (*cf* 2060)

● Precision tests of pQCD for charm production

▷ Compare to NLO predictions

ZEUS



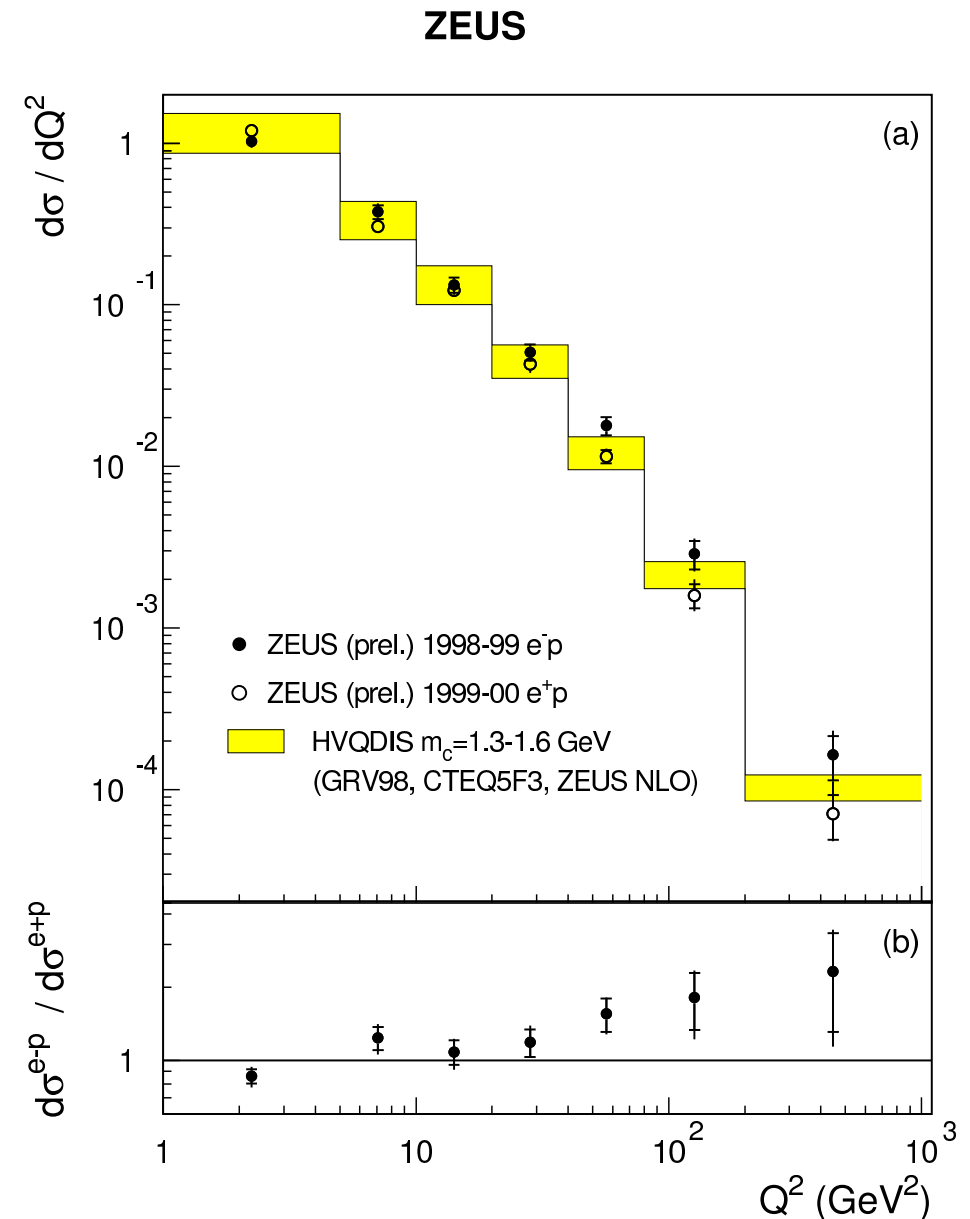
D^* Production in Deep Inelastic Scattering

- Improvement in errors from previous results

▷ Precision data at high Q^2

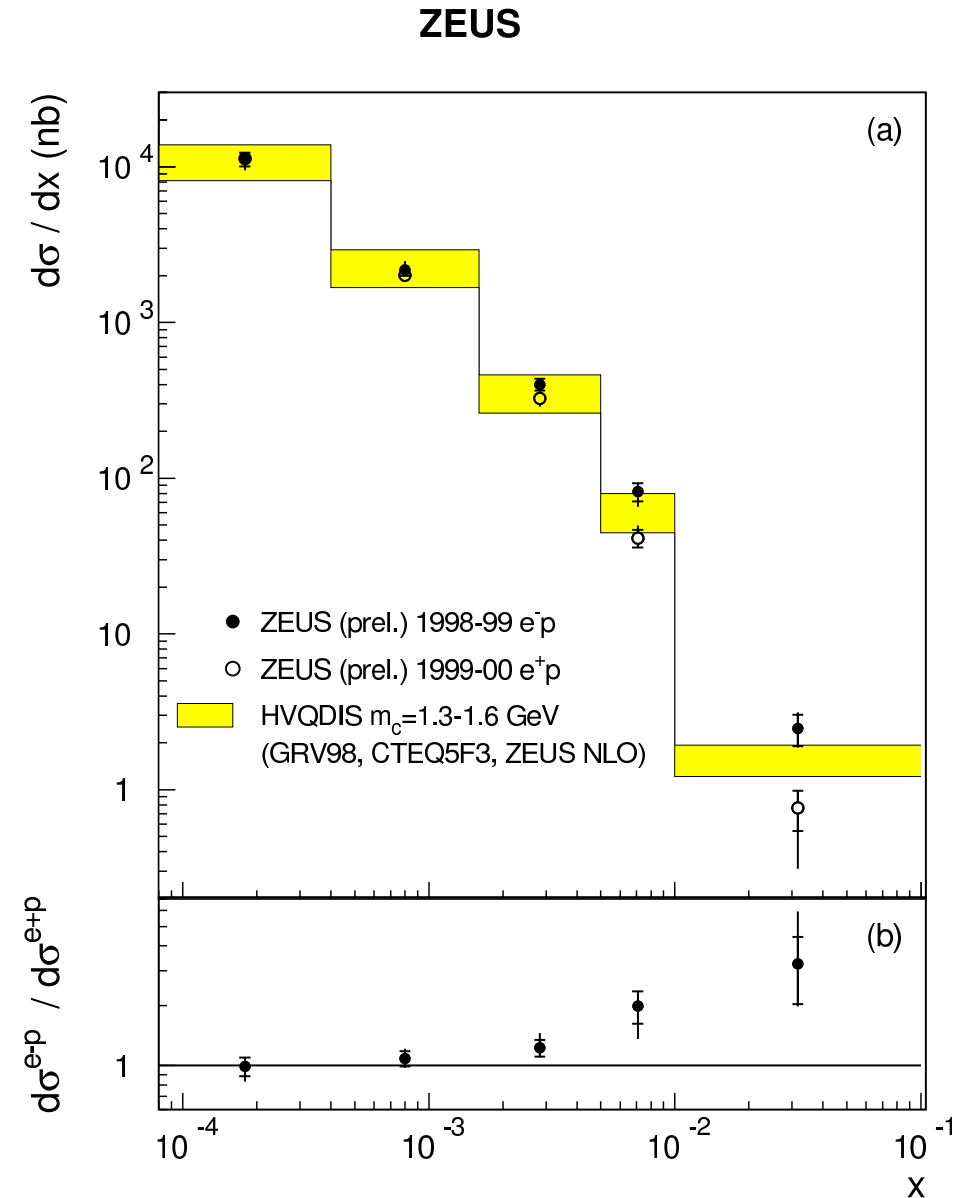
- First time $\sigma(e^-)$ measured at HERA
- $\sigma(e^+)$ and $\sigma(e^-)$ in agreement with pQCD

Kinematic region:
 $1 < Q^2 < 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$
 $0.02 < y < 0.8$
 $1.5 < P_T(D^*) < 15 \text{ GeV}$
 $-1.5 < \eta(D^*) < 1.5$



D^* Production in Deep Inelastic Scattering

- Differential cross section in x
- Improvement in errors from previous results
- ▷ Should be able to improve precision and understanding of $F_2^{c\bar{c}}$
- Apparent difference between $\sigma(e^+)$ and $\sigma(e^-)$ probably statistical fluctuation



Summary

- Very precise data available over a wide kinematic region
 - ▷ Data presents a challenge to the precision of the theory
- In general charm results can be described by pQCD predictions
- However in certain kinematic regions, data well above the predictions
 - ▷ FONLL seems to do a worse job than NLO
 - ▷ Uncertainty on the predictions from theory is greater than the uncertainty on the experimental results
 - ▷ NNLO would be welcome!
- One possible explanation for b results? (→)

b cross section at HERA

