

An Introduction to HERA Physics

DESY Summer Student Program

23 August, 2005

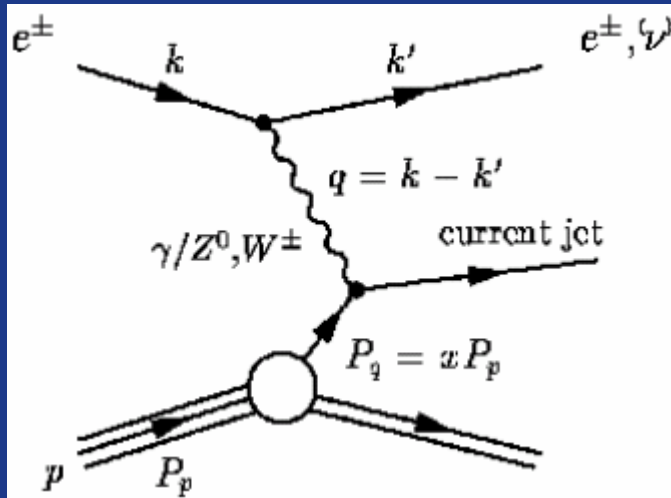
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DESY, Hamburg

Part 2

High Q^2 and EW

NC Cross Section and Structure Functions



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

x : momentum fraction of the struck parton
 $y = Q^2 / xs$

NC Reduced cross section: $\tilde{\sigma}_{NC}(x, Q^2)$

NC Cross Section:

$$\frac{d^2 \sigma_{NC}(e^\pm p)}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi \alpha^2}{x Q^4} Y_+ \left[F_2 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} x F_3 \right]$$

Dominant contribution

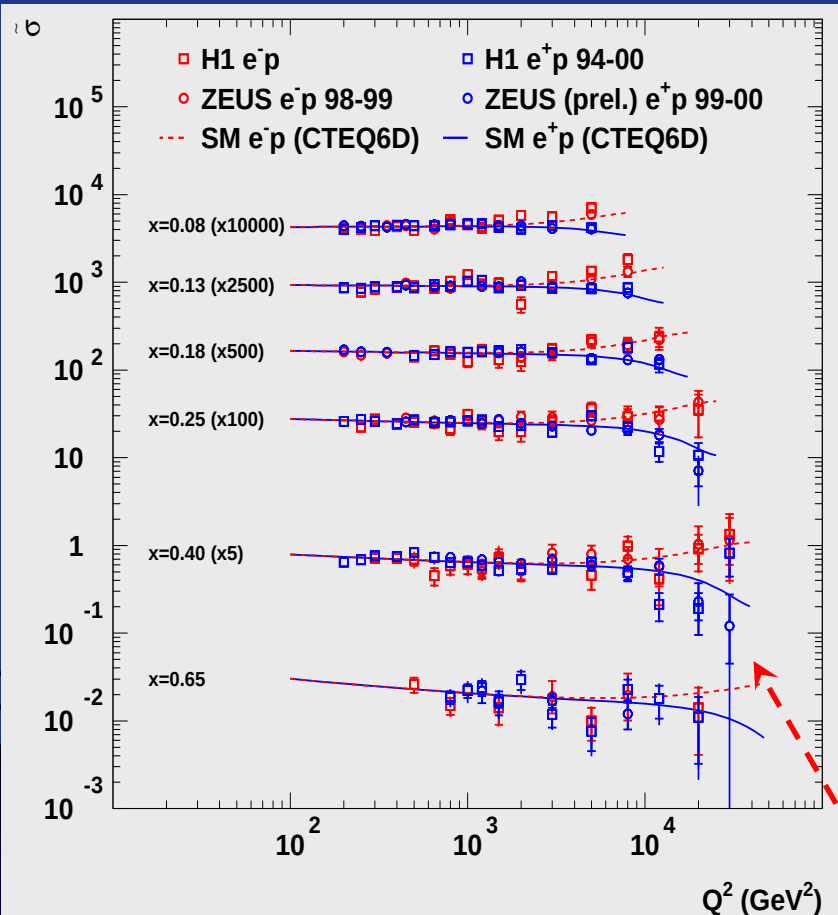
Sizeable only at high y ($y > \sim 0.6$)

Contribution only important at high Q^2

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

High Q^2 NC (γ , Z Exchange)

HERA Neutral Current at high x



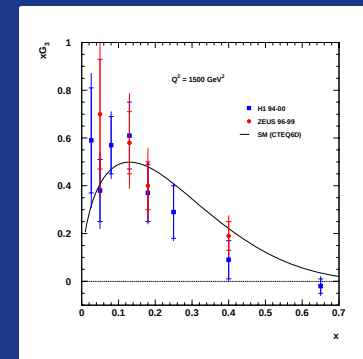
Note:

- Handle on F_3 :

$$xF_3 \propto \sigma^- - \sigma^+$$

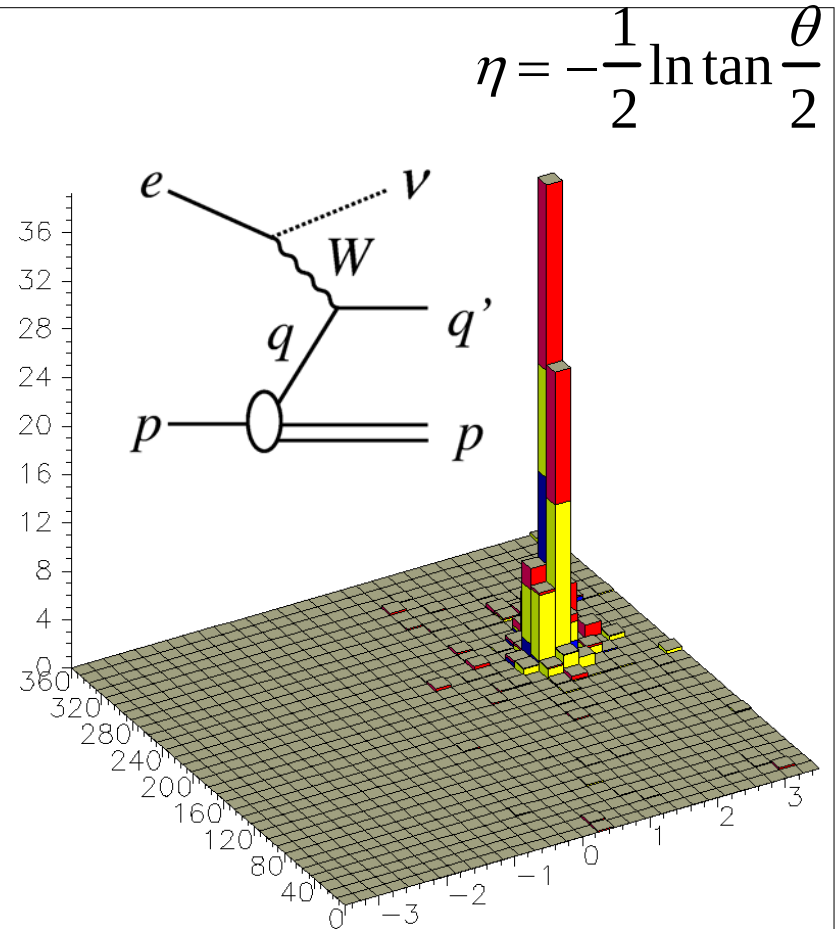
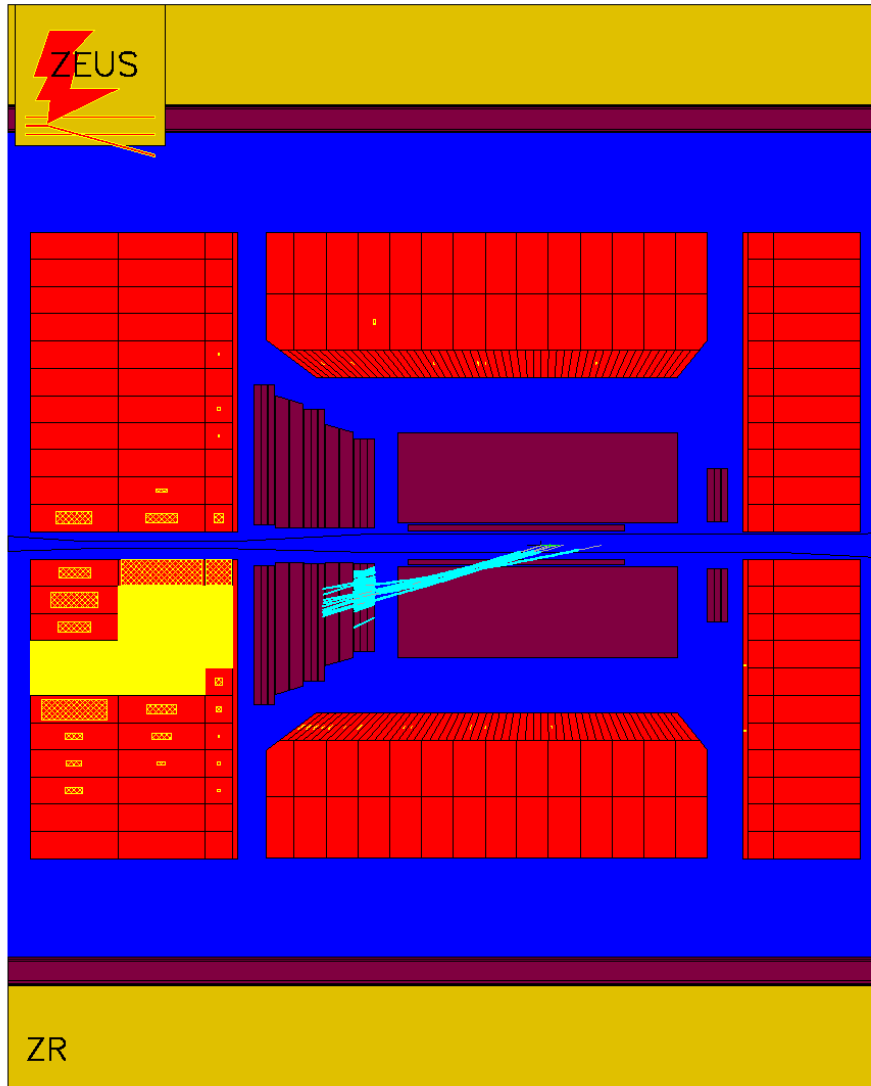
$$xF_3 \propto \sum e_i^2 (xq(x) - x\bar{q}(x))$$

- Valence quarks!



γ -Z interference: e^- constructive e^+ destructive

Charged Current Interactions



$$\eta = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

ETA PHI

UCAL transverse energy

NC vs CC

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{e^-p}^{CC}}{dx dQ^2} = (1 - \lambda) \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{8 \sin^4 \theta_W} \left(\frac{1}{M_W^2 + Q^2} \right) F_2^{CC}(x, Q^2)$$

ignore F_L and xF_3

HERA

$\lambda = \pm 1$ for
left/right handed e

COUPLING

PROPAGATOR

NC

$2\pi\alpha^2$

$1 / Q^4$

CC

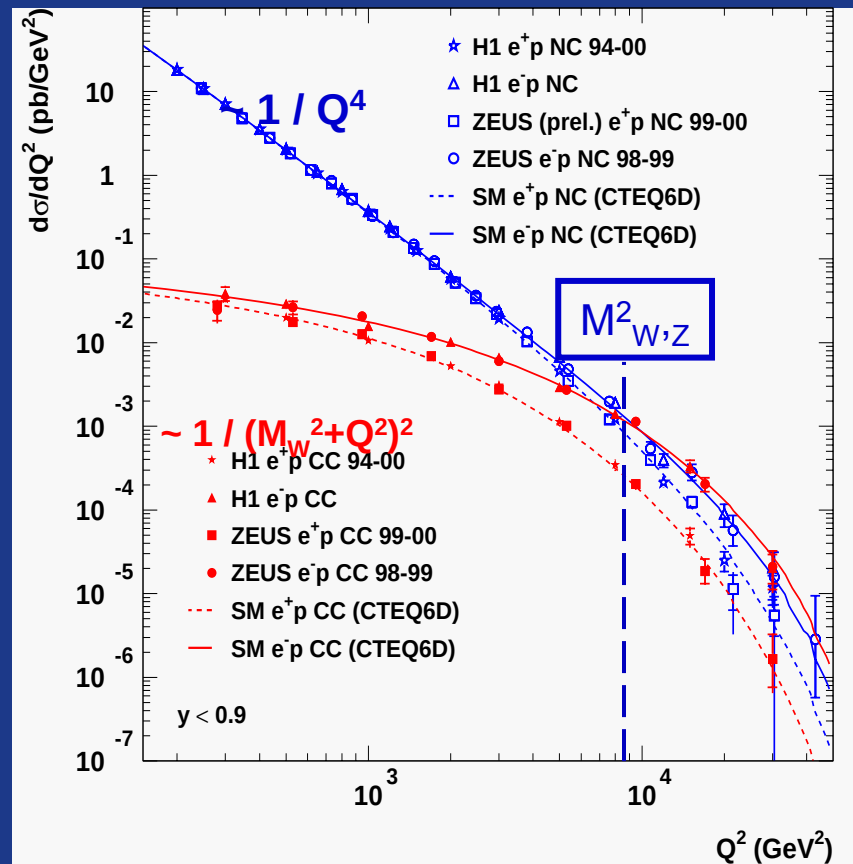
$\pi\alpha^2 / 8 \sin^4 \theta_W$

$1 / (M_W^2 + Q^2)^2$

similar since
 $\sin^2 \theta_W \sim 1/4$

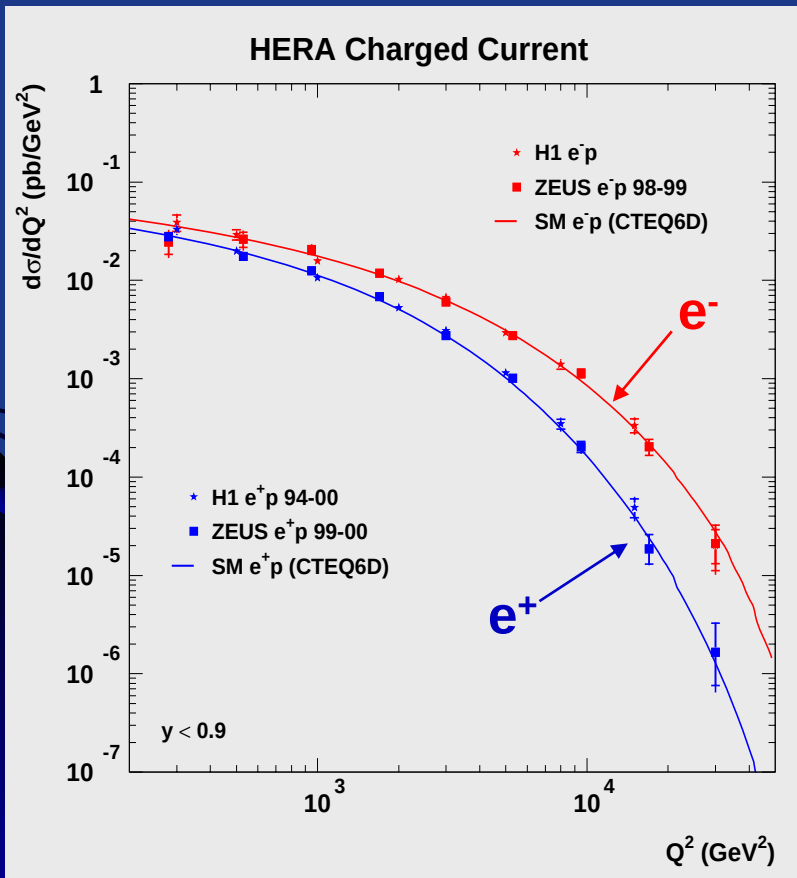
similar at
 $Q^2 > M_W^2$

'Unification' of elm. and weak forces



CC Cross Section

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{CC}}{dx dQ^2} (e^\pm) = \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi x} \left[\frac{M_W^2}{M_W^2 + Q^2} \right]^2 (Y_+ F_2^\pm \mp Y_- x F_3^\pm - y^2 F_L^\pm)$$



$$\sigma(e^-p) > \sigma(e^+p)$$

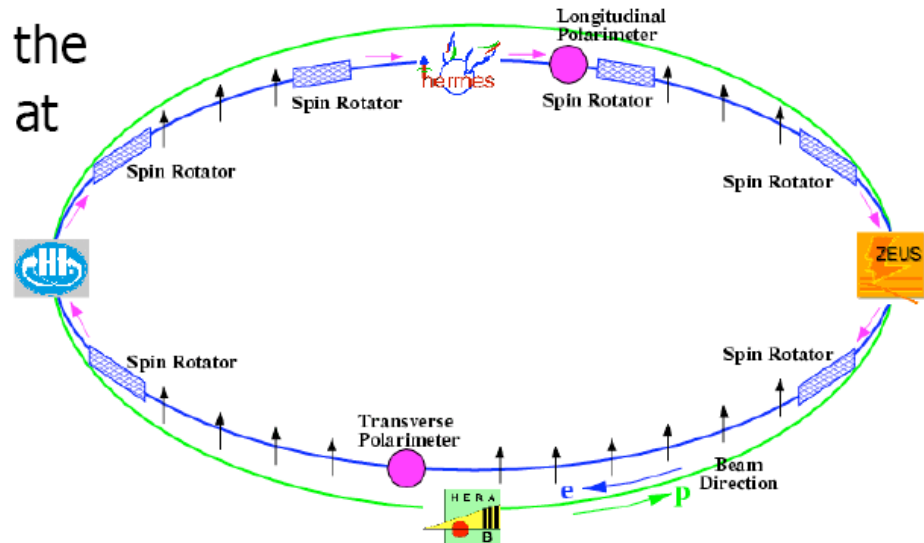
$$\sigma(e^-p) \sim x(\bar{u} + \bar{c}) + (1-y^2) x(\bar{d} + \bar{s})$$

$$\sigma(e^+p) \sim x(u + c) + (1-y^2) x(d + s)$$

Polarization

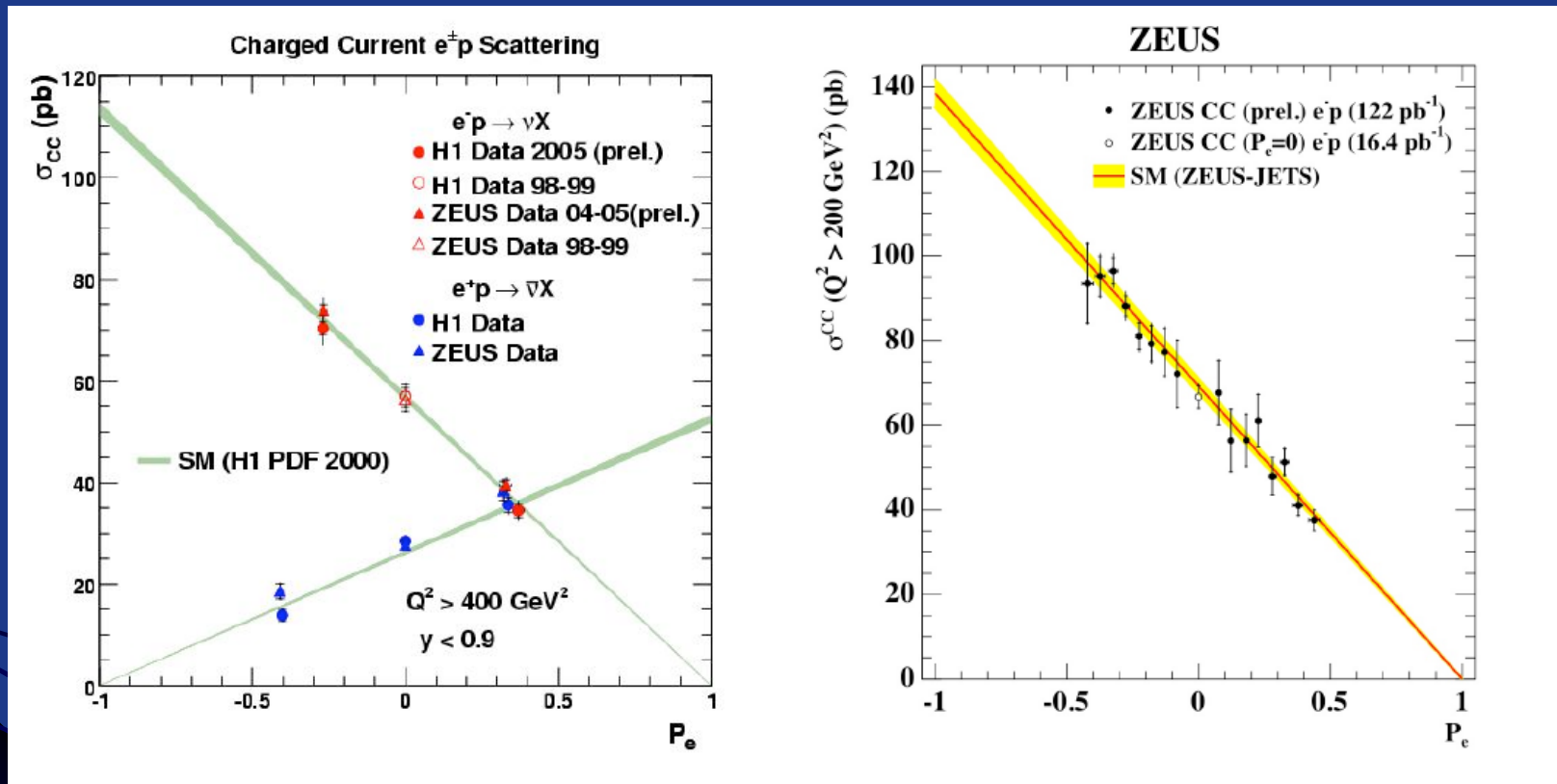
Longitudinal polarisation of the lepton beam at HERA: new at HERA II

$$P_e = \frac{N_R - N_L}{N_R + N_L}$$

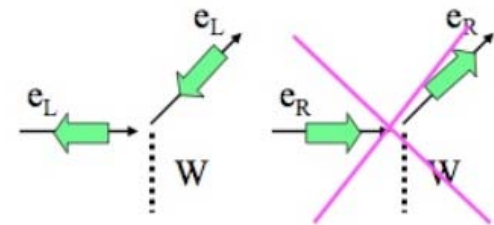


- Transverse polarization builds up naturally in HERA through synchrotron radiation (Sokolov Ternov effect)
- Build up time is ca. 40 minutes
- Spin rotators flip transverse polarization to longitudinal before interaction regions and back afterwards

CC Cross Section: Polarized Beams

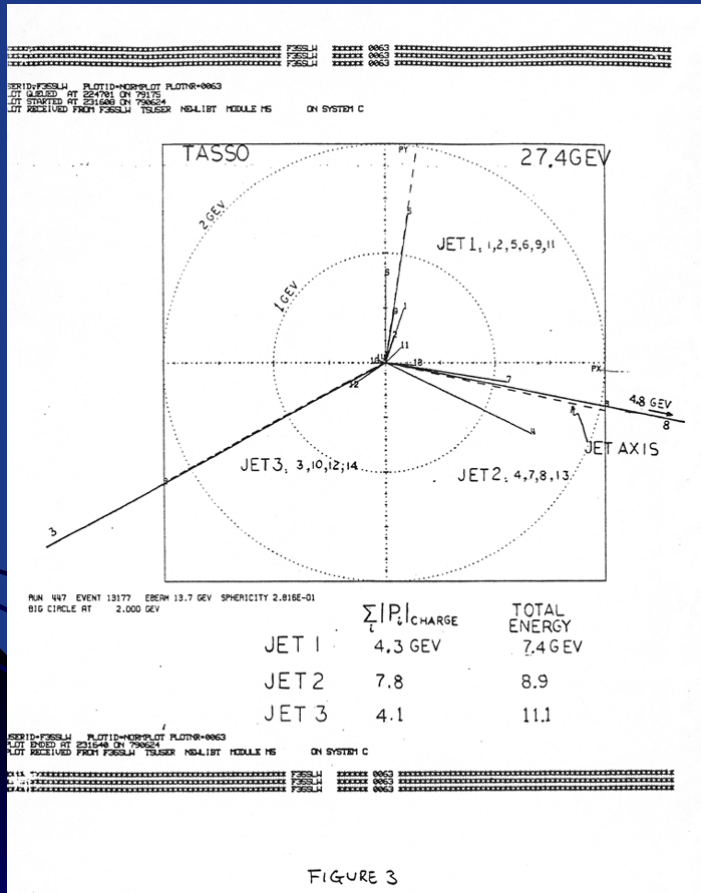


- Standard Model weak interaction left-handed
 - only LH particles (RH anti-particles) interact



Jets and $\alpha_s(Q^2)$

What are Jets?



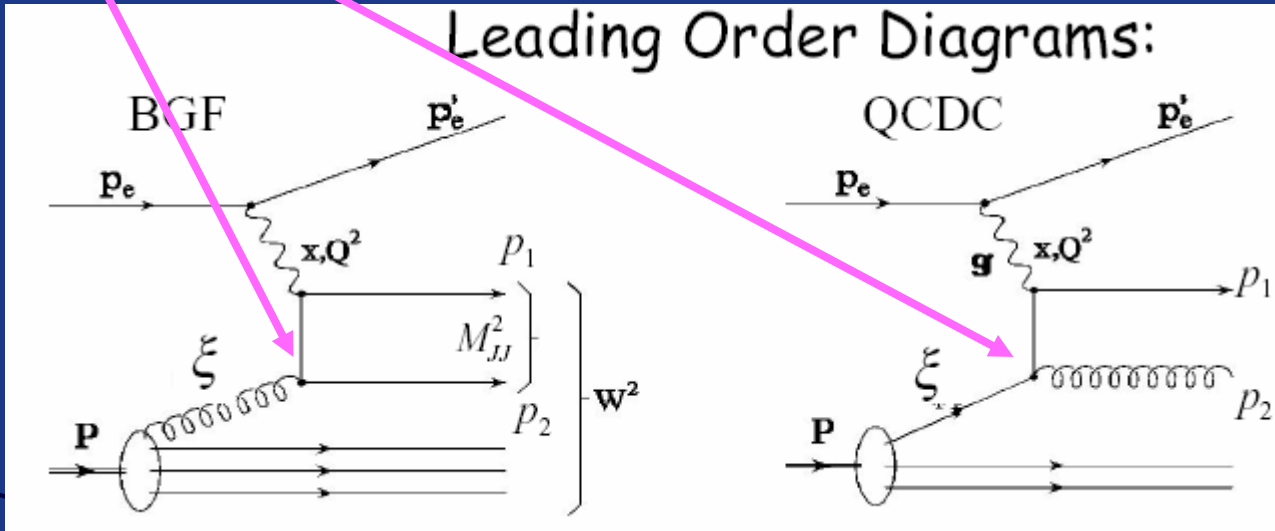
- Quarks and gluons do not exist as free particles
- Feynman & Field (1977): Pencil like emission of hadrons (jets)
- QCD radiation (gluons) discovered at DESY 1979
- Strength of this radiation is characterized by the strong coupling constant α_s
- Jets are the observable sign of QCD radiation.

DESY 1979

α_s

How do you get Jets ?

Leading Order Diagrams:



$$q = p'_e - p_e$$

$$Q^2 = -q^2$$

$$x_{Bj} = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q}$$

$$W^2 \approx \frac{1-x}{x} Q^2$$

- Outgoing partons described by 3 more variables:

$$\xi = x \cdot \frac{Q^2 + M_{JJ}^2}{Q^2}$$

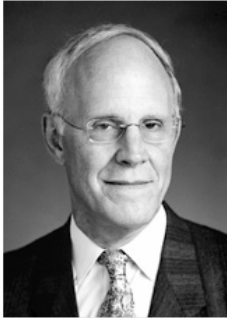
$$z_{P,i} = \frac{P \cdot p_i}{P \cdot q} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \theta_i^*) \quad \theta_i^* : \text{Scattering Angle in CMS}$$

ϕ : Azimuth

Remark about α_s

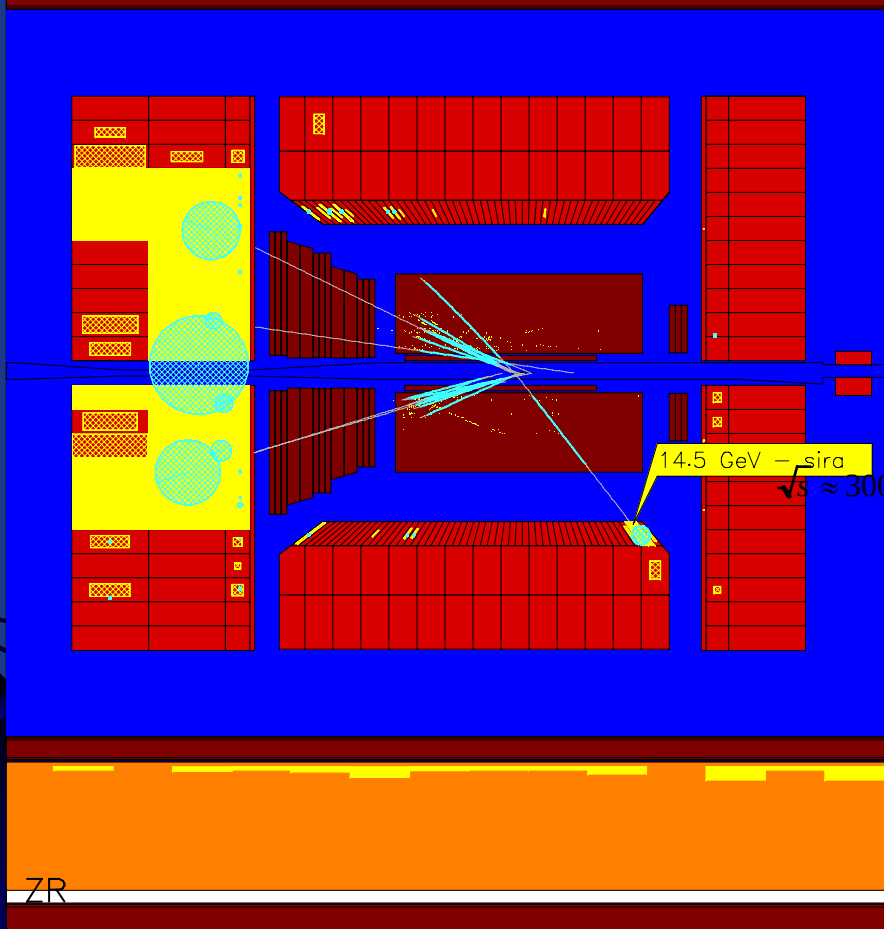
 The Nobel Prize in Physics 2004

"for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction"

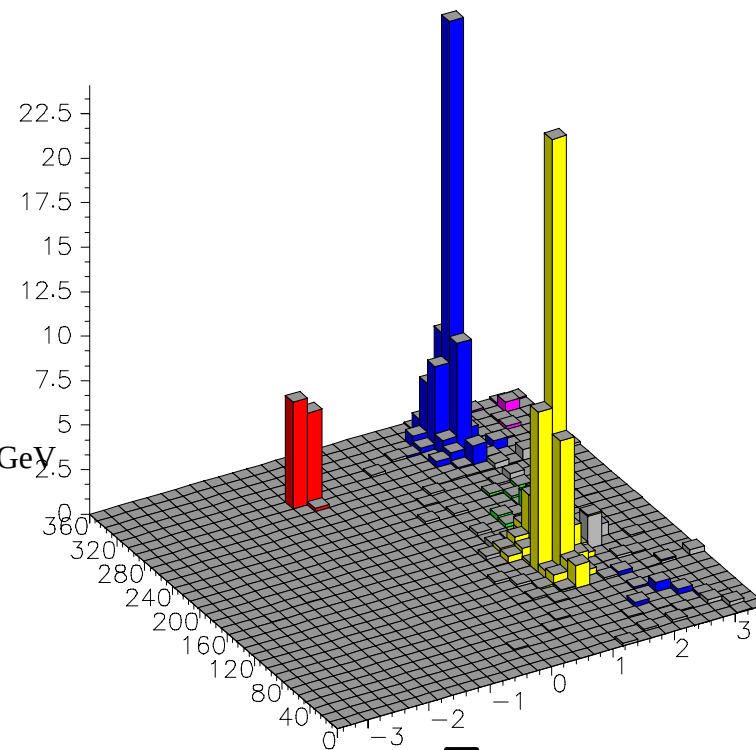
		
David J. Gross	H. David Politzer	Frank Wilczek
 1/3 of the prize	 1/3 of the prize	 1/3 of the prize
USA	USA	USA
Kavli Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of California Santa Barbara, CA, USA	California Institute of Technology (Caltech) Pasadena, CA, USA	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Cambridge, MA, USA
b. 1941	b. 1949	b. 1951

- α_s is not a constant but „runs“
- α_s runs against the historical prejudice... it decreases with increasing energy
- Effect of „negative β -function

ZEUS



$$\eta = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$



$$\sqrt{s} = 300 \text{ GeV}$$

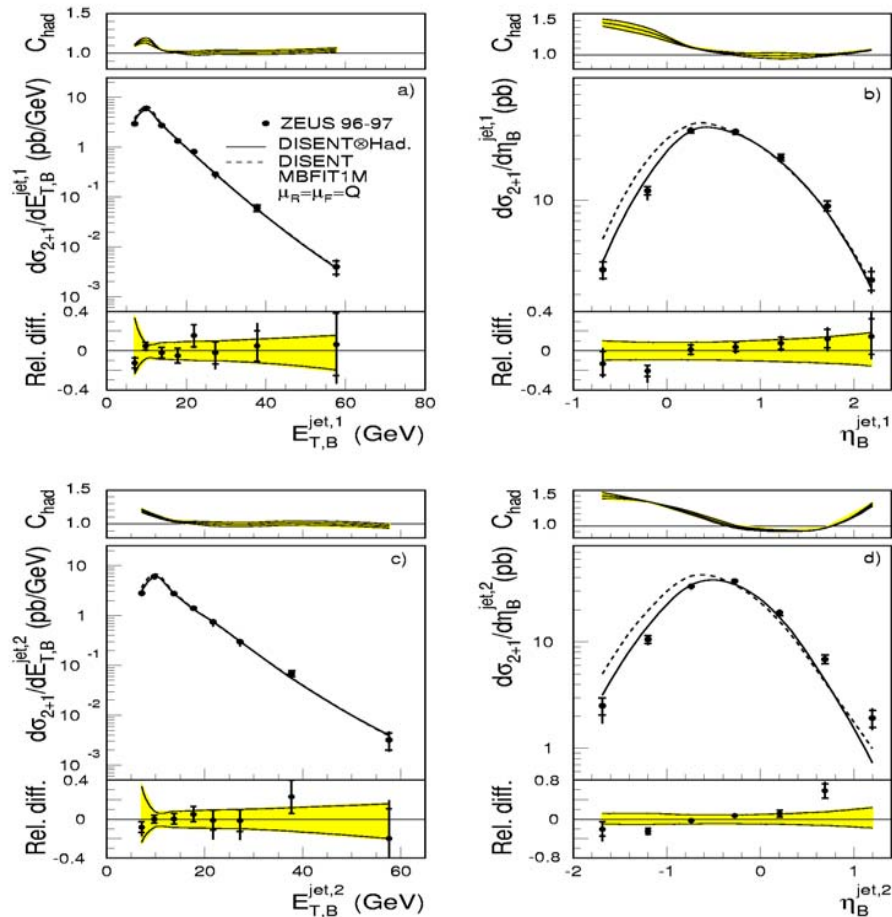
Eta Phi Cone Jets

UCAL transverse energy

$e^{+/-} \text{ 27.5 GeV} \rightarrow \leftarrow \text{p 820/920 GeV}$

Dijet Cross Section in DIS

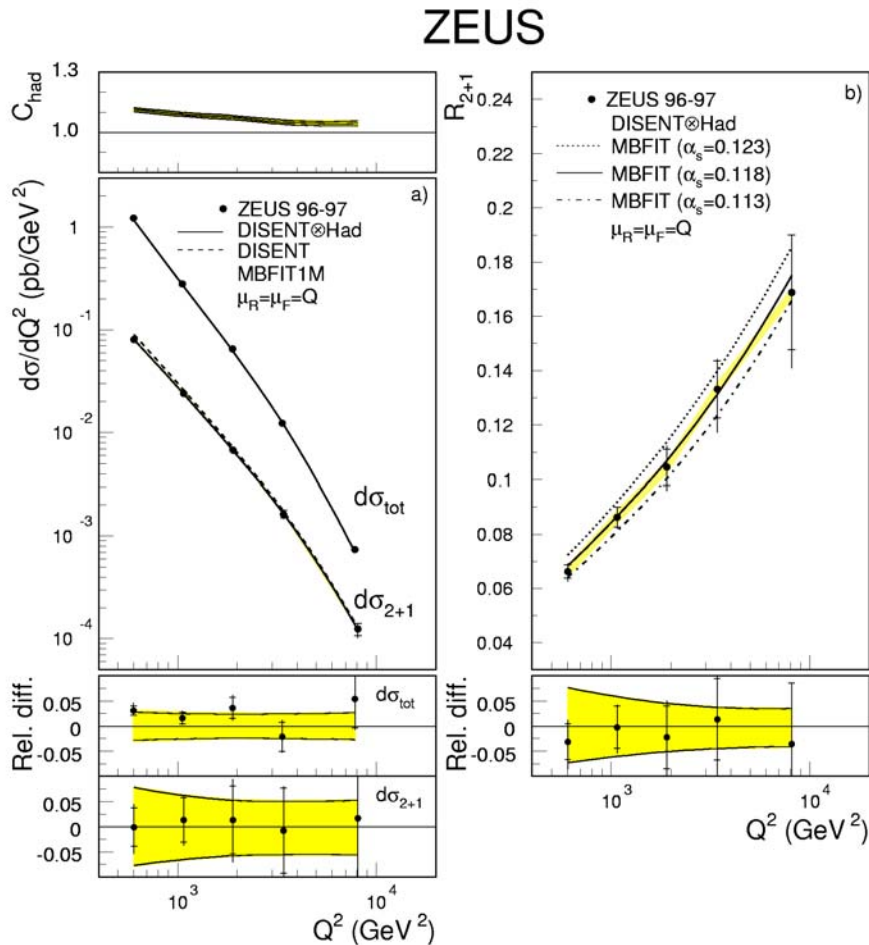
ZEUS



Note:

- Ingredients in these calculations:
 - NLO QCD calculation
 - parton densities
 - strong coupling, α_s
 - hadronization corrections
- Make this a test a test for the strong coupling:
 - take pdfs from inclusive data (F_2)
 - Calculate hadronization using an QCD-inspired MC model (like jetset)
 - fit

Practical consideration: Use Dijet Fraction

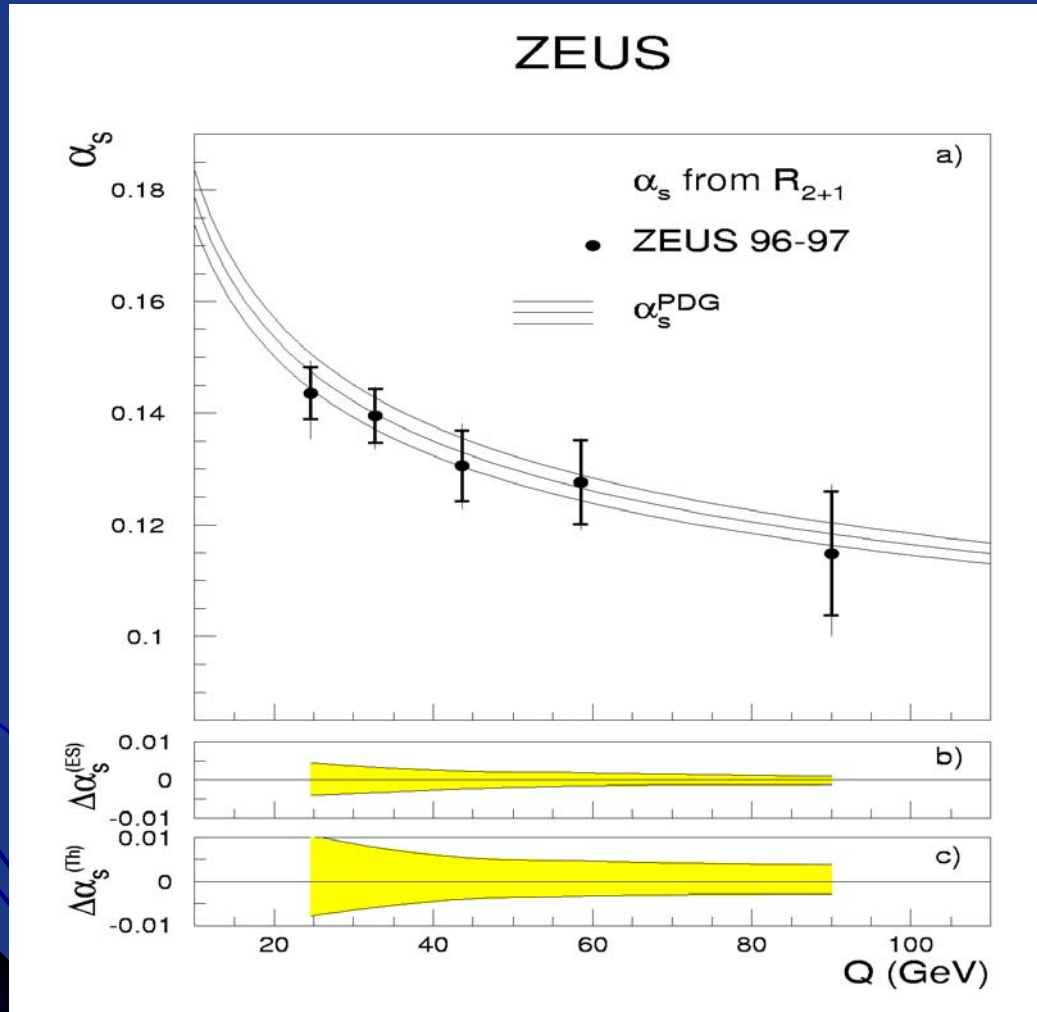


$$R_{2+1} = \frac{\sigma_{2+1}}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}}$$

- R_{2+1} has smaller sensitivity to PDFs
- Some experimental errors cancel
- Fit:

$$R_{2+1}(\alpha_s(M_Z)) = A_1 \cdot \alpha_s(M_Z) + A_2 \cdot \alpha_s^2(M_Z)$$

$\alpha_s(Q^2)$ from Dijet Production



$\alpha_s(Q^2)$

- QCD fit of F_2 scaling violations :

$$\alpha_s = 0.1150 \pm 0.0019 \text{ (expt+fit)} \pm 0.0050 \text{ (scale)} \quad \text{H1}$$

$$\alpha_s = 0.1166 \pm 0.0052 \text{ (expt+fit)} \pm 0.0040 \text{ (scale)} \quad \text{ZEUS}$$

- Jet cross sections: 1, 2, 3 jets

$$\alpha_s = 0.1224 \pm 0.002 \text{ (exp)} \pm 0.004\text{-}5 \text{ (theory)}$$

