QCD Studies in ep Collisions

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Outline:

• Introduction
  • HERA & ep scattering

• Structure Functions
  • Parton Model & Scaling Violation
  • $F_2$: Gluons, charm, total $\gamma^*P\sigma$
  • High $Q^2$ NC & CC

• Jets
  • Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS): $\alpha_s$
  • Photoproduction
    • resolved vs. direct

• Diffraction
  • Deep Inelastic Scattering
    • structure of diffractive exchange
  • Photoproduction
    • $\sigma's$ & jets

• Vector mesons
  • Photoproduction & DIS

• Conclusions
Acknowledgements

Appreciation for the help of many people from H1 and ZEUS:
(Advice, slides, etc.)

E. Barberis, V. Boudry, J. Bulmahn,
A. Caldwell, R. Cross, J. Dainton, S. Dasu,
R. Eichler, L. Feld, C. Foudas, E. Gallo,
G. Grindhammer, G. Iacobucci, S. Magill,
A. Mehta, S. Mattingly, S. Nam,
P. Newman, A. Quadt, D. Reeder,
J. Repond, S. Ritz, R. Sacchi,
F. Sciulli, B. Surrow, S. Tapprogge,
T. Trefzger, and many others.
Collider:
- $\sqrt{s} = 300$ GeV
- Equivalent to 47 TeV fixed target

Experiments:
- 2 general purpose detectors (discussed):
  - H1 & Zeus
- Dedicated Fixed Target (not discussed):
  - HERMES:
    - Polarized electrons on polarized H target
  - HERA-B
    - Proton Halo on wire target
Deep Inelastic Scattering

The DIS process

Measuring DIS at HERA:

- Electron (27 GeV)
- Proton (820 GeV)
- Forward
- Rear
- Proton remnant
- Jet
- Beampipe

\[ s = (k + P)^2 = \text{center of mass energy} \]
\[ Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2 = \text{(momentum transferred)}^2 \]
\[ x = \text{the fraction of the proton's momentum carried by the struck parton} \]
\[ y = \text{the fraction of the electron's energy lost in the proton rest frame} \]

\[ x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q} \quad y = \frac{P \cdot k}{P \cdot q} \quad Q^2 = sxy \]
**DIS event** $Q^2 = 1600 \text{ GeV}^2$

- Electron
- Jet
**Photoproduction**

**Direct:**
- $e^-$
- $\gamma$
- $Q^2 < 4 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $\theta > 170^\circ$
- (Jet) $\overline{q}$
- p
- Proton Remnant

**Resolved:**
- $e^-$
- $\gamma$
- (Jet)
- $q$
- p
- photon remnant
- Proton Remnant

**Almost real photon**

**Background for DIS**

- Electron goes down the beampipe (low $Q^2$)
- Jet (towards rear)
- Jet
- Proton Remnant
- (down beampipe)
Photoproduction event
**Background rejection**

Major background is beam-gas interactions:

- **Forward CAL**
  - Mimics current jet
- **Rear CALorimeter**
  - Mimics electron

**Reject beam gas**
- *vertex cut*
- *timing $\sigma_t \sim 1$ ns*

← Cal. timing

**(E - P_z)** is conserved

**Initially:**

$E_p - P_p + E_e - (-P_e) = 2E_e$

remains same if no energy down rear beam pipe.

True for DIS
False for photoproduction
**DIS cross section**

\[ d\sigma^{NC}(e^\pm p) \over dx dQ^2 = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} Y + \left[ F_2 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L + \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} xF_3 \right] \]

\[ Y_\pm = 1 \pm (1 - y)^2 \]

\( \gamma^* \) is longitudinally or transversely polarized

\( F_2(x,Q^2) = \) Structure function = interaction btw. transversely polarized photons & spin 1/2 partons = charge weighted sum of the quark distributions.

\( F_L(x,Q^2) = \) Structure function = cross section due to longitudinally polarized photons that interact with the proton. The partons that interact have transverse momentum. (Important at high y).

\( F_3(x,Q^2) = \) Parity-violating structure function from \( Z^0 \) exchange. (Important at high \( Q^2 \)).
Kinematic Reconstruction

2 kinematic variables
• \( x, Q^2 \)

4 measured quantities
• \( E_{e'}, \theta_{e'}, E_h, \gamma_h \)

Any 2 measured variables can be used to reconstruct \( x, Q^2 \)
• Reconstruction may not be optimal.

\( P_T \) method
• Best performance for full kinematic range
• Uses \( (E_{e'}, \theta_{e'}, E_h, \gamma_h) \), \( E-P_z \) conservation, and \( P_T \) balance between the electron and current jet
Experiments - High $Q^2$

H1:

$$\text{NC event } Q^2 = 24800 \text{ GeV}^2, \quad y = 0.68, \quad x = 0.4$$

ZEUS:
Experiments - Low $Q^2$

$$Q^2 = 4EE' \cdot \sin^2\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)$$

Zeus Beampipe Calorimeter:

H1 & Zeus Shifted Vertex:

H1 & Zeus Initial State Radiation
Experimental Kinematic Range

- ZEUS-BPC
- H1-SVX
- E665
- NMC
- SLAC
- BCDMS
Proton is made up of non-interacting partons.

Bjorken scaling, i.e., $Q^2$ independence of structure functions holds. SLAC-MIT experiments observed approximate scaling in data.

Structure function is given by the charge weighted sum of parton momentum densities

$$F_2(x) = \sum_{i} e_i^2 x f_i(x)$$

For spin-half partons

$$F_L = 0$$

For spin-zero partons

$$F_L = F_2$$

The parton densities $f_i(x)$ are not calculable in the model and are to be derived from experiment.

Deep inelastic scattering provides a good laboratory for parton density extraction because the electromagnetic probe is well understood.
Scaling violations

Quark transverse momentum from quark-gluon interactions causes scaling violation: $F_2(x) \rightarrow F_2(x, Q^2)$.

Splitting functions, probabilities for these interactions, are calculated in 2nd order perturbative QCD.

These interactions drive $F_2(x)$ to grow with decreasing $x$:

$Q^2 = 25 \text{ GeV}^2$
Perturbative QCD

Given an empirical parameterization for parton densities at $Q^2=Q_0^2$, e.g.:

$$xg(x) = Agx^δg(1-x)^ηg(1+γgx)$$

Dokshitzer-Gribov-Lipatov-Altarelli-Parisi equations describe evolution of parton densities to higher $Q^2$

$$\frac{dq_i(x,Q^2)}{d\ln Q^2} = \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \int \frac{dw}{xw} \left[ q_i(w,Q^2)P_{qq}\left(\frac{x}{w}\right) + g(w,Q^2)P_{qq}\left(\frac{x}{w}\right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dg(x,Q^2)}{d\ln Q^2} = \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \int \frac{dw}{xw} \left[ \sum_i q_i(w,Q^2)P_{gg}\left(\frac{x}{w}\right) + g(w,Q^2)P_{gg}\left(\frac{x}{w}\right) \right]$$

Next-to-leading order splitting functions, $P$, are now available.

The structure function $F_2$ is given by,

$$F_2(x,Q^2) = \sum_i e_i^2 xq_i(x,Q^2)$$

Calculation of DIS cross section requires $F_L$ :

$$F_L(x,Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{\pi} \int \frac{dw}{xw} \left(\frac{x}{w}\right)^2 \left\{ \frac{4}{3} F_2(w,Q^2) + 2\sum_i e_i^2 \left(1-\frac{x}{w}\right)wg(w,Q^2) \right\}$$

Parameterization of gluon density can be determined by fitting QCD evolution to DIS data.
Expected low-x behavior of $F_2$

- **Regge Approach**
  - **Donnachie-Landshoff (DL)**
    
    \[
    F_2 = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\alpha_s^2} \sigma(\gamma \ast p)
    \]

    but at $Q^2 = 0 : \sigma(\gamma \ast p) = C(W^2)^{-0.08}$

    and at low $x : W^2 = \frac{Q^2}{x} \rightarrow \sigma(\gamma \ast p) = C'(Q^2)X^{-0.08}$

    Therefore:

    \[
    \lim_{Q^2 \rightarrow 0} F_2(x, Q^2) = f(Q^2)x^{-0.08}
    \]

- **Martin-Roberts-Stirling (MRS)**
  - Assume $g(x, Q_0^2) \sim x^{\gamma_1}$ & $F_2(x, Q_0^2) \sim x^{\gamma_2}$
  - Evolve in $Q^2$ according to QCD

- **Gluck-Reya-Vogt (GRV)**
  - Use "valence-like" distributions at low $Q^2$
  - Evolve in $Q^2$ according to QCD
  - Empically produces $\gamma << -0.08$

- **Balitsky-Fadin-Kuraev-Lipatov (BFKL)**
  - Summation of many QCD graphs in powers of $\ln(1/x)$

  \[
  g(x, Q_0^2) \sim x^{\gamma} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = -\frac{12 \ln(2)}{\pi} \alpha_s \sim -0.5
  \]
F_2 Results

Extraction:

- Bin data in x, Q^2
- Subtract background
- Cross section multiplied by QCD F_L calculation using parameterizations of q(x,Q^2) and G(x,Q^2)
- Acceptance estimated from Monte Carlo
- F_2 unfolded iteratively until MC matches data
- Estimate Systematic Error

Issues:

- Does rise at low x continue?
- Over what kinematic range is rise observed?
- Agreement with fixed target experiments?
DGLAP describes down to $x \sim 10^{-4}$, $Q^2 \sim 1.5$ GeV$^2$

No need to resum $\ln(1/x)$ terms (BFKL)
Overlap with FT: good agreement

Scaling violations → Gluons
Sensitivity to the gluon distribution is in the slope of $F_2$ versus log$Q^2$ plots. 1994 and 1993 ZEUS $F_2$ data is shown above. It is seen that 94 data constrains $dF_2/d\log Q^2$ with high precision.
**Extraction of gluon density**

**Example: fit to ZEUS 1994 $F_2$ data:**

- Used NMC data to constrain fit at larger values of $x$.
- Assumed momentum sum rule to constrain gluon density.
- Assumed quark and gluon density functional forms.
- Assumed (SLAC/BCDMS) $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)=0.113$ and evolved to higher $Q^2$.
- Evolved the distributions using GLAP eq'ns to measured $Q^2$ bins to calculate $F_2$.
- In computation of $\chi^2$ for agreement with the fit only the statistical errors were included.
- Performed nonlinear minimization of $\chi^2$ to find fit parameters for assumed functional forms of quarks and gluons.
- Systematic uncertainty estimated separately by varying each of the 31 different systematic effects individually and performing a new fit.
A significant improvement in the uncertainty and in the validity range in kinematic plane is seen in the gluon density extracted from the 1994 H1 and ZEUS DIS data. Agreement with 1993 extraction is remarkable.

\[ \delta_g = 0.24 \pm 0.02 \]

Momentum sum @ \( Q^2 = 7 \text{ GeV}^2 \)
0.555 quarks + 0.445 gluons
Caveats on $F_2$ & Gluons

ZEUS $F_2$ extraction, as is true with most world $F_2$ data, involved apriori assumptions for $\alpha_s$ and quark-gluon parameterizations in computing $F_L$ and $F_3$ corrections for DIS cross section. The extracted $F_2$ is sensitive to these assumptions, particularly for high $y$ kinematic range data, which is sensitive to the gluon. Therefore, an assumption independent analysis needs to be done by fitting directly to the cross section data. The results of such analysis can yield consistent values for $\alpha_s$, quark and gluon parameterizations.

Impact of $F_L$ uncertainty ($F_L: 0 \rightarrow F_2$) on $F_2$ and $dF_2/d\ln Q^2$
Charm $F_2$

Analyze components of $F_2$
- Identify Flavor in the final state
- Justify NLO QCD assumptions
- Further understand the rise in $F_2$

Evolution of charm from the sea:
- Boson Gluon Fusion:

• Small Contribution from fragmentation
• Higher sensitivity to gluon density than $F_2$
Identifying open charm/D* signals

\[ D^* \rightarrow (K \pi) \pi_S \text{ in DIS} \]

\[ M(D^0) = 1.859 \pm 0.004 \text{ GeV} \]

\[ M(D^*) - M(D^0) = 145.57 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV} \]
\( F_2^{cc} \) versus \( x \)

**H1 Result:**

- \( \frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} (1 + (1 - y)^2) F_2^{cc}(x, Q^2) \)

- Range extended by 1/100 in \( x \) with respect to EMC

- Steep rise in \( F_2^{cc} \) at small \( x \)

- In agreement with NLO calculations BUT currently statistics too poor to draw any conclusions

- Eventually alternative handle on the gluon