

High Q² Neutral and Charged Current in Polarised Collisions at HERA II



Shiraz Habib on behalf of the



H1 Collaboration

European Physical Society 2011 Grenoble, July 21 – 27

- High Q² Neutral and Charged Current inOutline:Polarised Collisionsat HERA II
- HERA & HERA Physics
- H1 Detector Shiraz Habib Neutral Current Measurementsbehalf of the
- **Charged Current Measurements**
- Conclusions & Outlook

HERA Collider

HERA : A 6.3 km $e^{\pm}p$ collider located in Hamburg, Germany.



HERA Collider

HERA : A 6.3 km $e^{\pm}p$ collider located in Hamburg, Germany.



HERA Collider

HERA : A 6.3 km $e^{\pm}p$ collider located in Hamburg, Germany.



Neutral / Charged Current DIS: ep \rightarrow e'X / ep \rightarrow v X



Kinematics

Momentum Transfer : $Q^2 = -q^2$

Bjorken x : $x = Q^2/(2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q})$

Inelasticity : $y = (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q})/(\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{l})$



Range : 6 orders of magnitude in *x* and *Q*²

e[±]*p* NC Cross Section Contributions:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \sigma_{\mathrm{NC}}^{\pm}}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}Q^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} (Y_+ \tilde{F}_2 - y^2 \tilde{F}_L \mp Y_- x \tilde{F}_3)$$

Proton Structure Functions : $(q(x,Q^2), g(x,Q^2))$

Parity Violating Terms : Polarization P_e of a sample

$$P_e = f_R - f_L \quad ; \quad f_R + f_L = 1$$
$$x\tilde{F}_3^{\pm} = -(a_e \pm P_e v_e)\kappa \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_Z^2} xF_3^{\gamma Z} + (2a_e v_e \pm P_e[v_e^2 + a_e^2])\kappa^2 \left[\frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_Z^2}\right]^2 xF_3^Z$$

Neglect the pure Z contribution

$$x F_3^{\gamma Z} \simeq x \tilde{F}_3 \frac{(Q^2 + M_Z^2)}{a_e \kappa Q^2}$$

e[±]*p* NC Cross Section Contributions:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \sigma_{\mathrm{NC}}^{\pm}}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}Q^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} (Y_+ \tilde{F}_2 - y^2 \tilde{F}_L \mp Y_- x \tilde{F}_3)$$

Proton Structure Functions : $(q(x,Q^2), g(x,Q^2))$

Parity Violating Terms : Polarization P_e of a sample

$$P_e = f_R - f_L \quad ; \quad f_R + f_L = 1$$
$$x\tilde{F}_3^{\pm} = -(a_e \pm P_e v_e)\kappa \frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_Z^2} xF_3^{\gamma Z} + (2a_e v_e \pm P_e[v_e^2 + a_e^2])\kappa^2 \left[\frac{Q^2}{Q^2 + M_Z^2}\right]^2 xF_3^Z$$

Neglect the pure Z contribution

Reduced Cross Section :

$$\tilde{\sigma}^{\pm}(x,Q^2) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \sigma_{\mathrm{NC}}^{\pm}}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}Q^2} \frac{xQ^4}{2\pi\alpha^2} \frac{1}{Y_+} \equiv \tilde{F}_2 \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} x \tilde{F}_3 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} \tilde{F}_L$$



H1 Detector



Charged Current Event





Cross Sections

Neutral Current

Unpolarized Reduced Cross Sections [HERAII]



Reduced Cross Sections [HERA I+II]

Combination:

 $HERA I + HERA II \rightarrow HERA I + II$



 $xF_3^{\gamma z}$ [HERA I+II]





Data is well described by the expectation. Valence quarks nicely visible.

Neutral Current Cross Sections

Polarization Asymmetry A

$$A = \frac{2}{P_R - P_L} \cdot \frac{\sigma^{\pm}(P_R) - \sigma^{\pm}(P_L)}{\sigma^{\pm}(P_R) + \sigma^{\pm}(P_L)}$$

 \rightarrow Direct Measure of Parity Violation



Standard Model Expectation is well supported by the data.

H1 Measurements harged Current Cross Sections



Reduced Cross Sections (P_e) [HERA II]





Unpolarized **H1** Preliminary **Reduced Cross** $\widetilde{\sigma}_{\textbf{CC}}$ $Q^2 = 300 \text{ GeV}^2$ $Q^2 = 500 \text{ GeV}^2$ $Q^2 = 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$ **Sections** 1.5 [HERA I+II] 0.5 $Q^2 = 2000 \text{ GeV}^2$ $Q^2 = 3000 \text{ GeV}^2$ $Q^2 = 5000 \text{ GeV}^2$ 0.6 0.4 HERA I+II Measurement constrains 0.2 d(x) at high x. 0.2 $Q^2 = 8000 \text{ GeV}^2$ $Q^2 = 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$ – H1 e⁺p→⊽X H1PDF 2009 0.15 $(1-y)^2 x(d+s)$ $x(\overline{u}+\overline{c})$ 0.1 $P_{e} = 0.0\%$ 0.05 10⁻² 10⁻¹ 10⁻² 10⁻¹ X Χ

Conclusions & Outlook:

- H1 Measurements demonstrate the Parity Violating nature of the Electroweak force showing good agreement to the Standard Model predictions.
- Preliminary results for HERAII (and HERA I+II) Inclusive Cross Sections have been shown and is well described by various QCD Fits.
- The full H1 HERA results provide significant constraints on the proton's structure.

These measurements will play a significant role in establishing our image of the proton!