

Probing Strangeness via Charm Production in CC DIS at HERA

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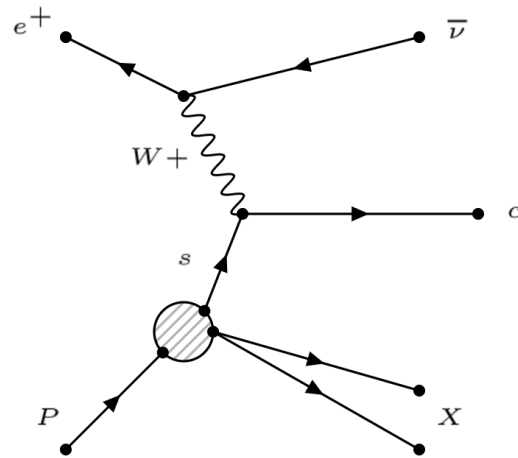
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Introduction

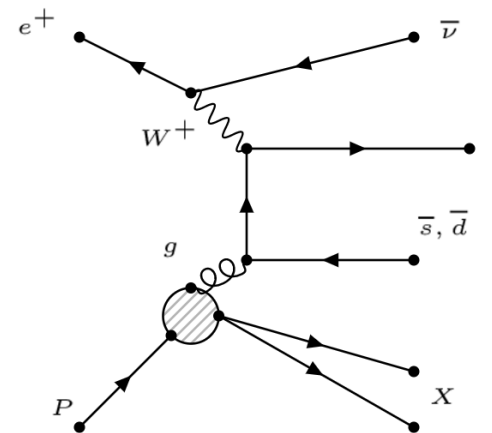
Charm productions in Charged Current DIS

Quark Initiated Process (QI, LO)



- Via d/b is Cabibbo-suppressed
- Probes the strangeness in the sea

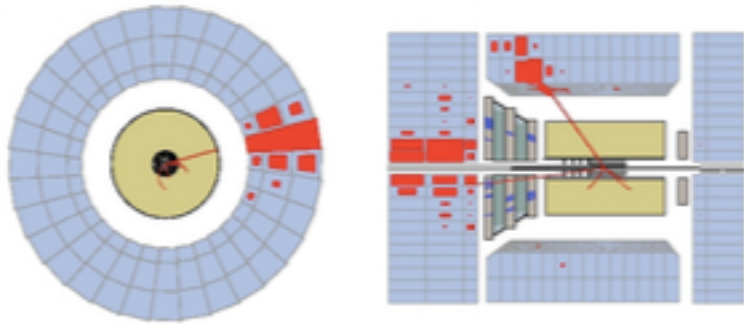
Boson-Gluon Fusion (BGF, NLO)



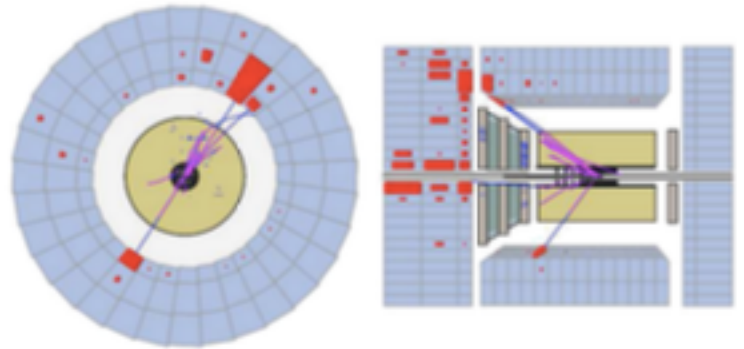
- Its contribution becomes larger at low x
- Background to be suppressed

Introduction

CC DIS



NC DIS



Neutrino in the final state

- Due to the final state neutrino, a large missing P_T is observed.
- No charged lepton in the final state & the kinematic variables reconstructed using the hadronic final state.
- Kinematic variables (x, y, Q^2) defined by using Jacquet Blondel Method.

$$y_{JB} = \frac{\sum_h (E - p_z)_h}{2E_{e,beam}} \quad Q_{JB}^2 = \frac{p_{T,h}^2}{1 - y_{JB}} \quad x = \frac{Q^2}{sy}$$

Introduction

Charged current events are always weak interactions.

$$\frac{d\sigma_{CC,Pe}^{e^\pm+p}}{dx dQ^2} = (1 \pm P_e) \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi x} \left(\frac{M_W^2}{M_W^2 + Q^2} \right)^2 \tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{e^\pm+p}$$

$$** G_F = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2} M_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} \right)}$$

where,

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{e^\pm+p} = Y_+ W_2^\pm(x, Q^2) - y^2 W_L^\pm(x, Q^2) \mp Y_- x W_3^\pm(x, Q^2)$$

$$W_2(x, Q^2) = \sum_i x(q_i(x, Q^2) + \bar{q}_i(x, Q^2))$$

$$xW_3(x, Q^2) = \sum_i x(q_i(x, Q^2) - \bar{q}_i(x, Q^2))$$

W^+ and W^- (e^+ and e^-) are sensitive to different quark densities,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{e^+p} &= x[\bar{u} + \bar{c} + (1-y)^2(d + s)] \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{CC}^{e^-p} &= x[u + c + (1-y)^2(\bar{d} + \bar{s})] \end{aligned}$$

The resulting charm [anti-charm] from $s(x, Q^2)$ [$\bar{s}(x, Q^2)$] will be tagged by using Secondary Vertexing Method

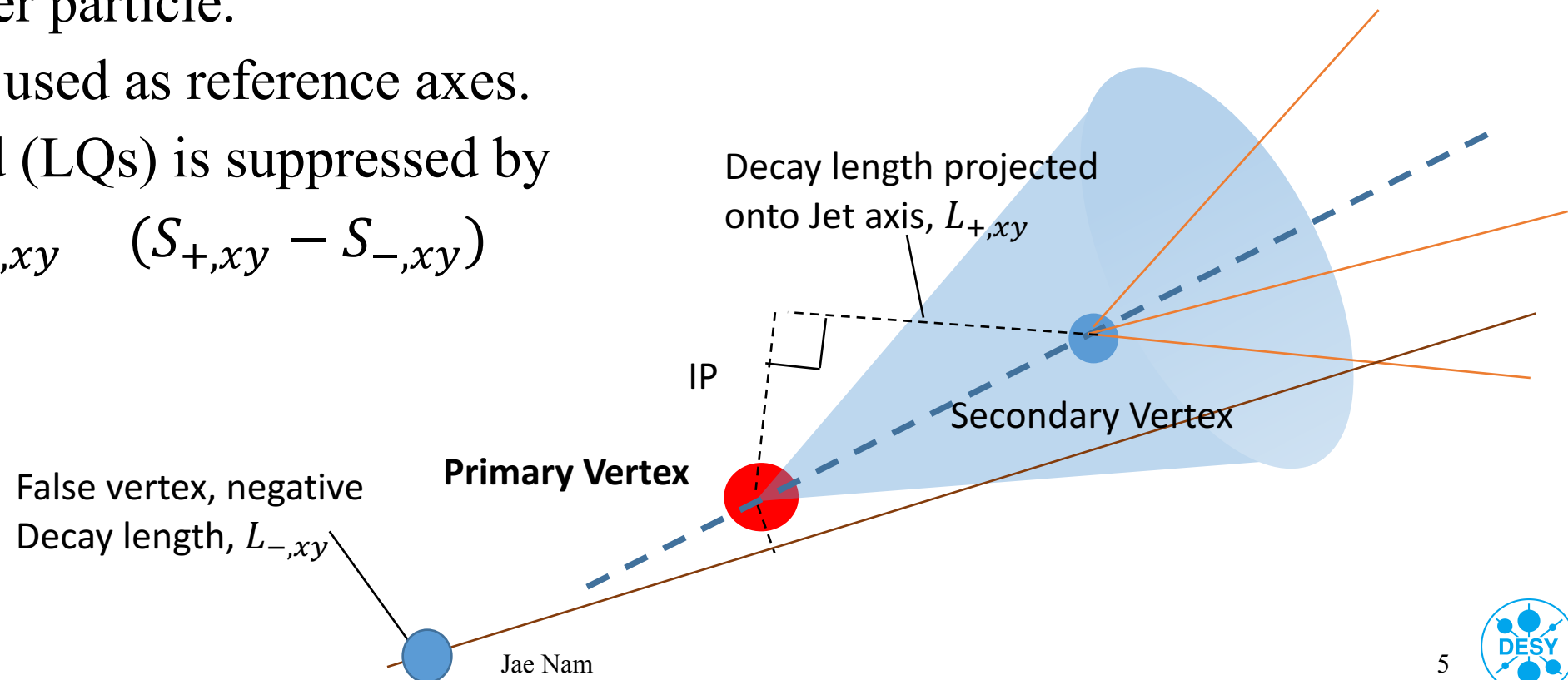
Secondary Vertex Extraction

Second Vertex Extraction

- True vertices allow reconstruction of the life time, momentum, and energy of the mother particle.
- Jet axes are used as reference axes.
- Background (LQs) is suppressed by

$$L_{+,xy} - L_{-,xy} \quad (S_{+,xy} - S_{-,xy})$$

*S = significance



Previous Results (CCFR/NuTeV)

CCFR/NuTeV (Z.Phys.C65:189-198,1995)

- Opposite sign dimuon events in neutrino-nucleon collisions
- $\nu + N \rightarrow \mu^- + c + X \rightarrow \mu^- + (\mu^+ + \nu_\mu + X_c) + X$
- $\kappa = \frac{\int_0^1 dx [xs + x\bar{s}]}{\int_0^1 dx [x\bar{u} + x\bar{d}]} = 0.477^{+0.063}_{-0.053}$

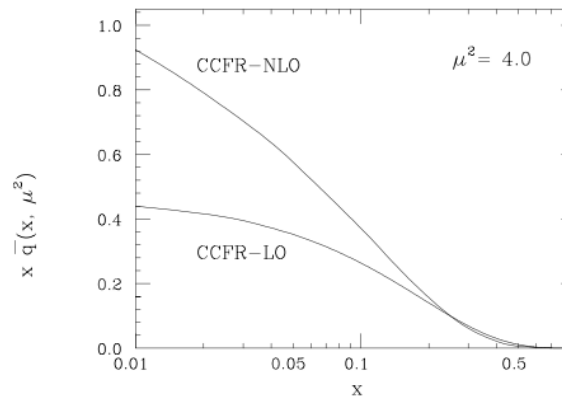
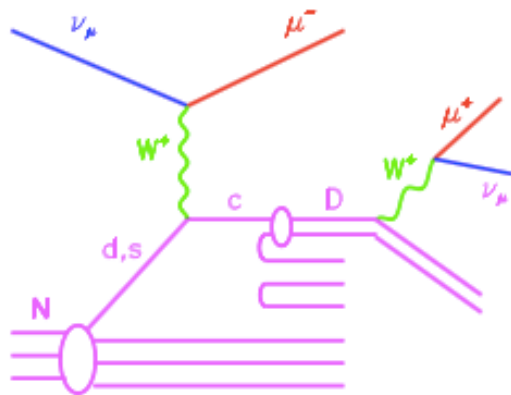


Figure 3: The quark sea distribution $x\bar{q}(x, \mu^2 = 4.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2)$ determined at next-to-leading order and leading order.

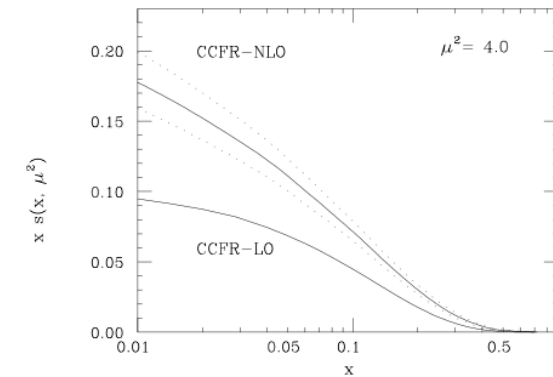


Figure 4: The strange quark distribution $x s(x, \mu^2 = 4.0 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2)$ determined at next-to-leading order (described in section 4.1) and leading order. The band around the NLO curve indicates the $\pm 1\sigma$ uncertainty in the distribution.

Previous Results (ATLAS)

ATLAS (Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 367)

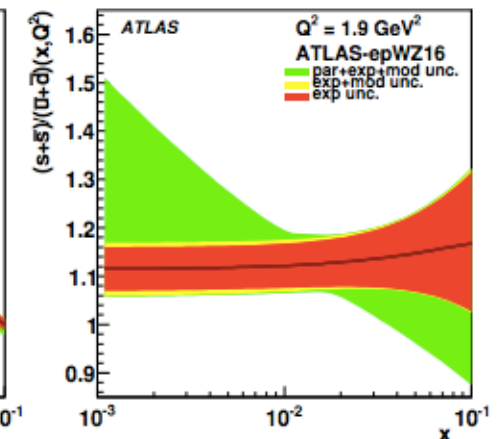
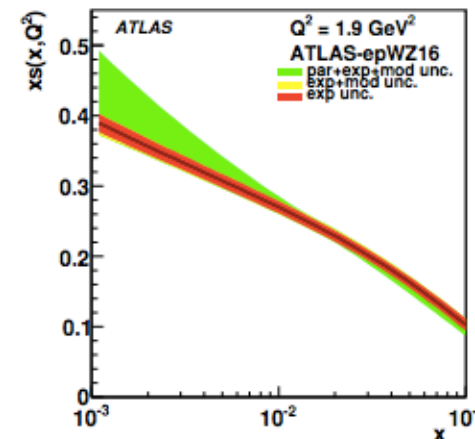
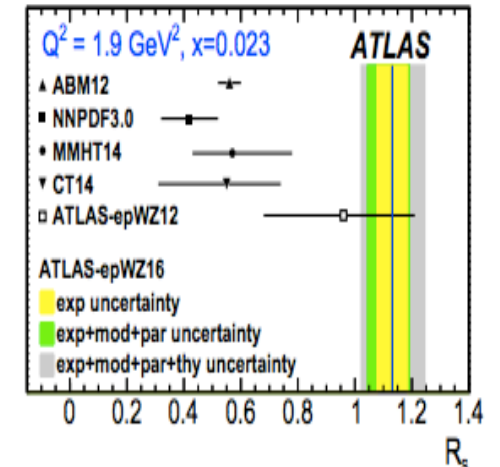
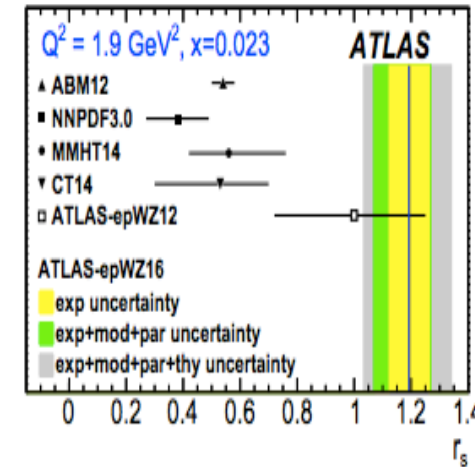
- $p + p$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$

- $r_s = \frac{s+\bar{s}}{2\bar{d}} = 1.19 \pm 0.07$

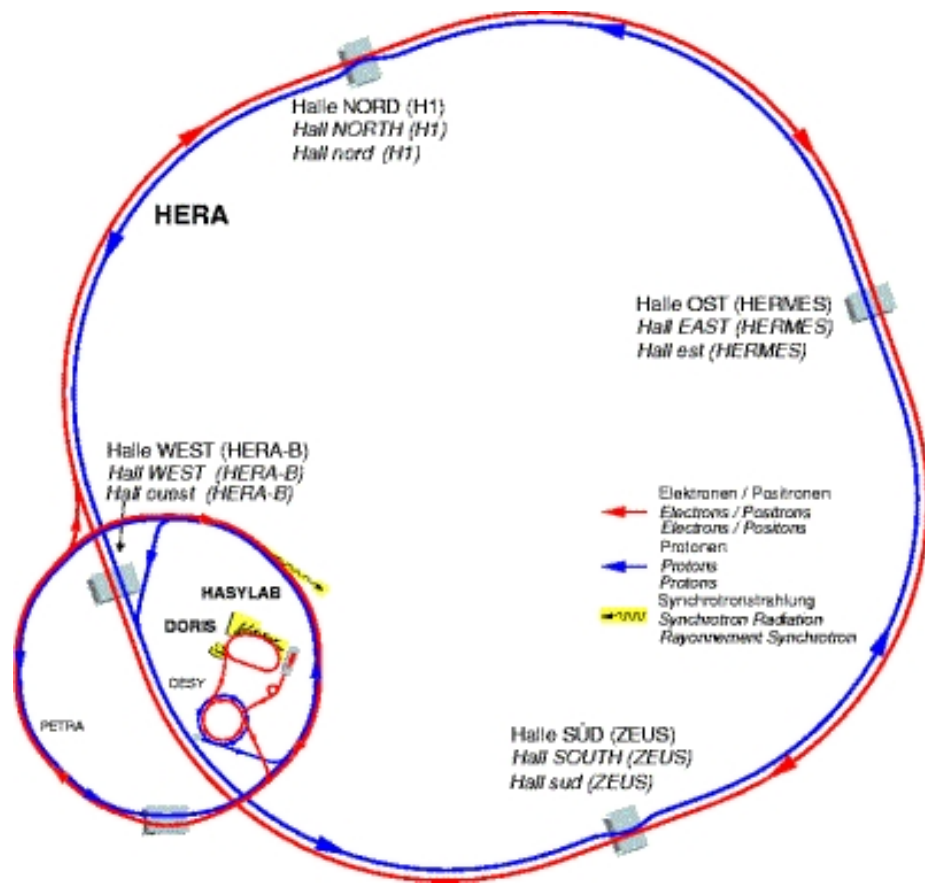
- $R_s = \frac{s+\bar{s}}{\bar{u}+\bar{d}} = 1.13 \pm 0.05$

** $Q^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2, x = 0.023$

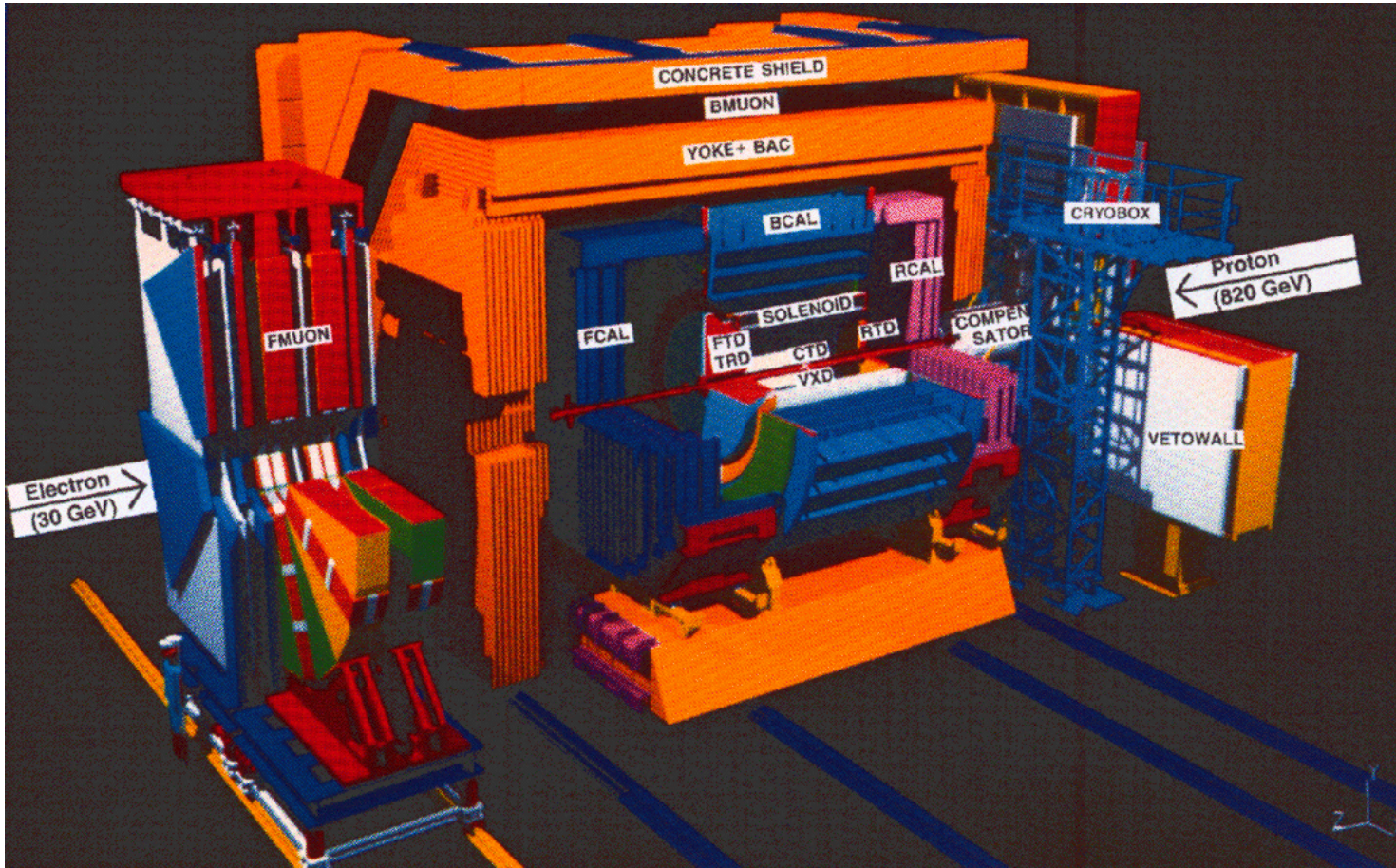
- The large discrepancy between the previous (CCFR/NuTeV) and the new (ATLAS) analyses brings the need to revisit this topic with a different approach.



The Hadron Electron Ring Accelerator, HERA

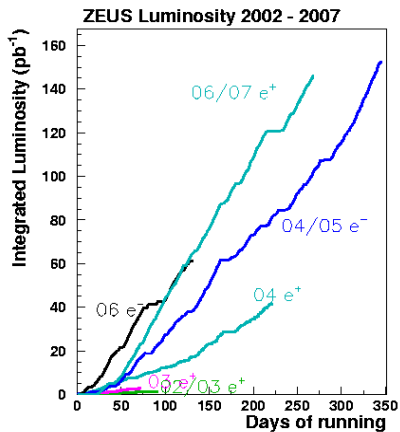
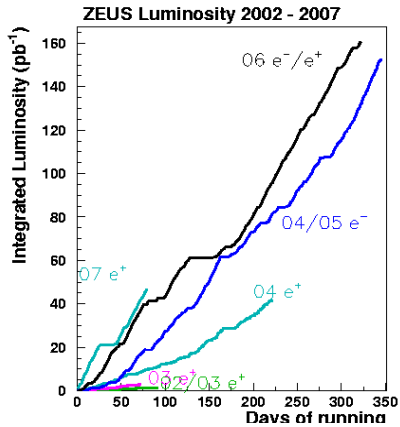


ZEUS Detector



- Run period 1992 – 2007
- Uranium Plastic-scintillator Calorimeter (CAL)
- Wire chamber (CTD)
- Silicon Microvertex Detector (MVD, installed in 2000)

HERA II Data



- Unpolarized events $\sim 3\%$
- Integrated luminosity $\sim 370 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
- Data & pre-generated MC stored in ZEUS Common nTuple
- Expect to see $N_{CC} \sim 10,000$ & $N_{Charm} \sim 100$ after decay length subtraction

Year	Collision	e^+ / e^- Energy (GeV)	P Energy (GeV)	Integrated Luminosity (pb^{-1})
2003/04	$e^+ + P$	27.5	920	~ 41
2004/05	$e^- + P$	27.5	920	~ 134
2006	$e^- + P$	27.5	920	~ 55
2006/07	$e^+ + P$	27.5	920	~ 142

ZEUS Online Trigger System

Trigger Selection

- Coarse selection by ZEUS three-level trigger system.
 - FLT : Energy, E_T , P_T in CAL.
 - SLT : Bunch-crossing time, Topology of calorimeter energy deposits and P_T .
 - TLT : Track reconstruction and vertex finding
- DST : Further pseudo-trigger level at event reconstruction stage



Charged Current Event Selection (Offline)

CC Selection	$P_{T,miss} > 12 \text{ GeV}$ and $P'_{T,miss} > 10 \text{ GeV}$ ** $P'_{T,miss} = P_{T,miss}$ measurement excluding ones from cells adjacent to the forward beam hole
Kinematic cut (Optional resolution/low BG)	$Q_{JB}^2 > 200 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $y_{JB} < 0.9$ ** Q_{JB}^2 and y_{JB} preset variables in common nTuple
PhP rejection	$V_{AP}/V_P < 0.25$ (for $P_{T,miss} < 20 \text{ GeV}$) $V_{AP}/V_P < 0.35$ (else) ** $\frac{V_{AP}}{V_P}$ = ratio of antiparallel/parallel components of hadronic transverse momentum ** $V_{AP} = - \sum_i \vec{P}_{T,i} \cdot \hat{n}$, $V_P = \sum_i \vec{P}_{T,i} \cdot \hat{n}$, $\hat{n} = \vec{P}_T / P_T$
NC DIS rejection	reject if $\delta > 30 \text{ GeV}$ && $P_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ && ... ** $\delta = \sum_h (E - P_z)_h$

** These selection cuts are from the previous CC analysis. Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 70: 945–963



Jet/Track/Secondary Vertex Selection

Jet Selection	At least 1 jet, each with $E_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$
	$-2.5 < \eta < 2.5$
Track Selection	$P_{T,track} > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
	$(N_{CTD} \geq 3 \parallel N_{STT} \geq 1) \&\& N_{MVD} \geq 4$
	Distance to closest jet $R = \sqrt{\Delta\phi^2 + \Delta\eta^2} < 1$
Secondary Vertex Selection	$\chi^2/N_{dof} < 6$
	$ Z_{secvtx} < 30 \text{ cm}$
	Distance to beamspot $\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} < 1 \text{ cm}$

** These selection cuts are from the previous HF analysis. JHEP 1409 (2014) 127, Eur.Phys.J.C71:1659,2011



Current Status & Summary

- CC events have been selected from all HERA II data.
- Charm signal with suppressed LQ contribution has been observed in the mirrored L_{xy} and S_{xy} plots.
- Detector-level & Reconstruction-level corrections will be quantified along with analysis on systematic uncertainty
- The charm cross section will be extracted by sub-dividing the kinematic plane into Q^2 bins.



Thank you

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