

Experimental Summary of Structure Functions WG

Structure Function Measurements From JLAB to HERA

Parton Densities

Photon Structure

Future Prospects

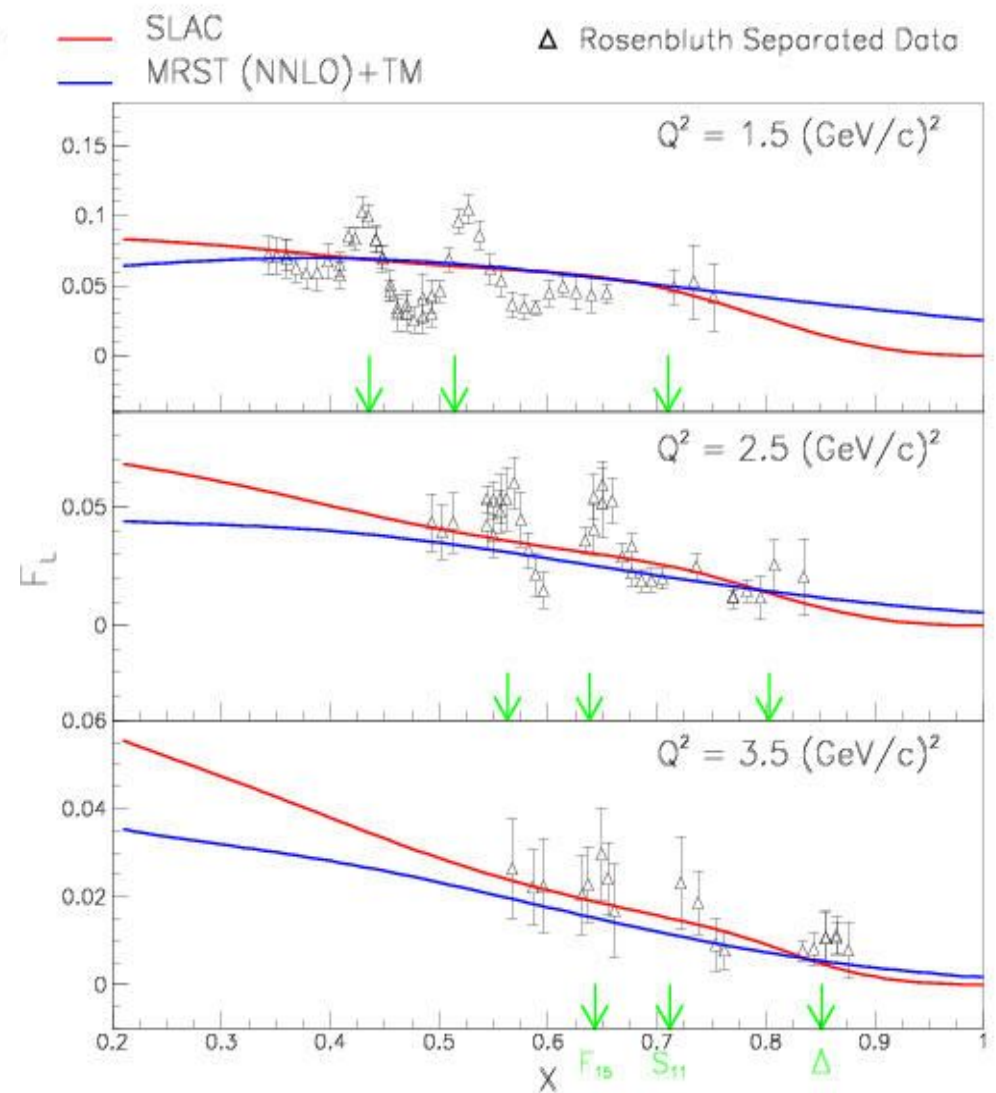
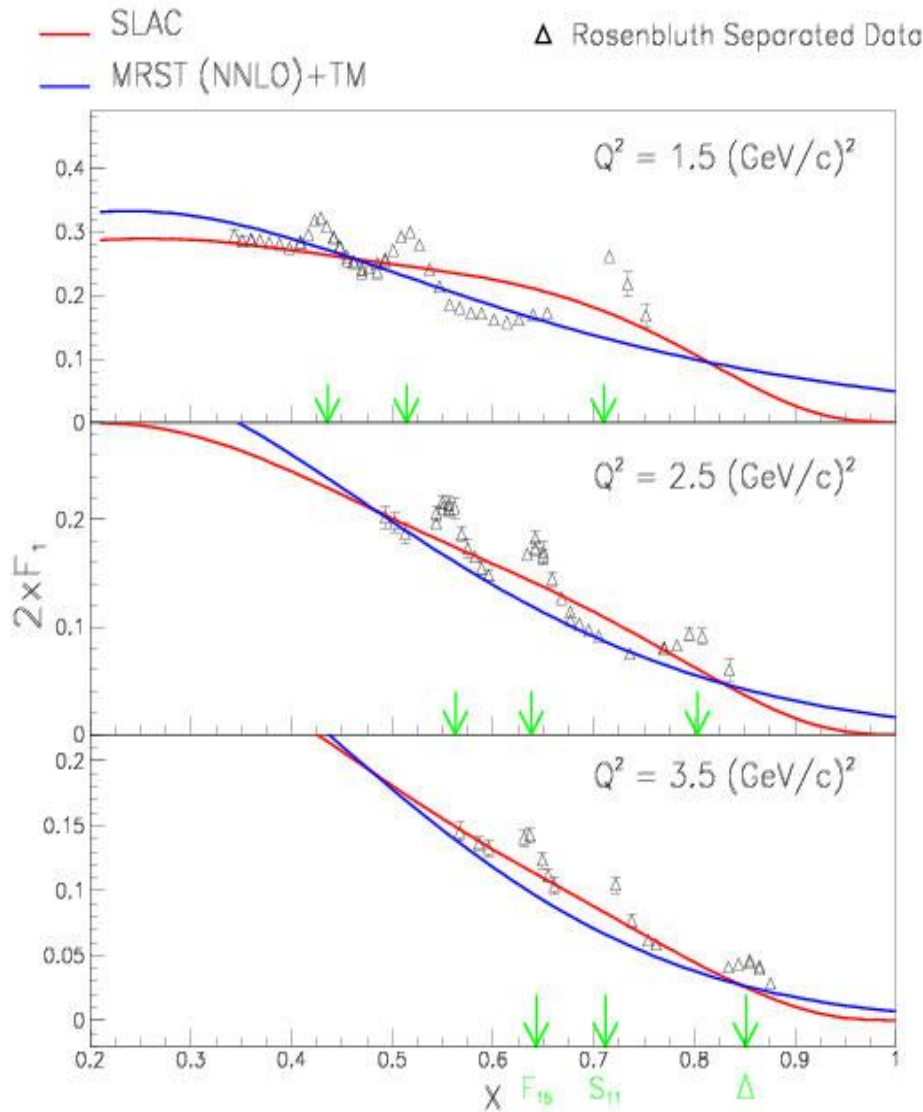
Contributions were: 15 experimental talks
10 phenomenology talks
21 theoretical talks
2 joint sessions with BSM/EW and Diffractive WGs

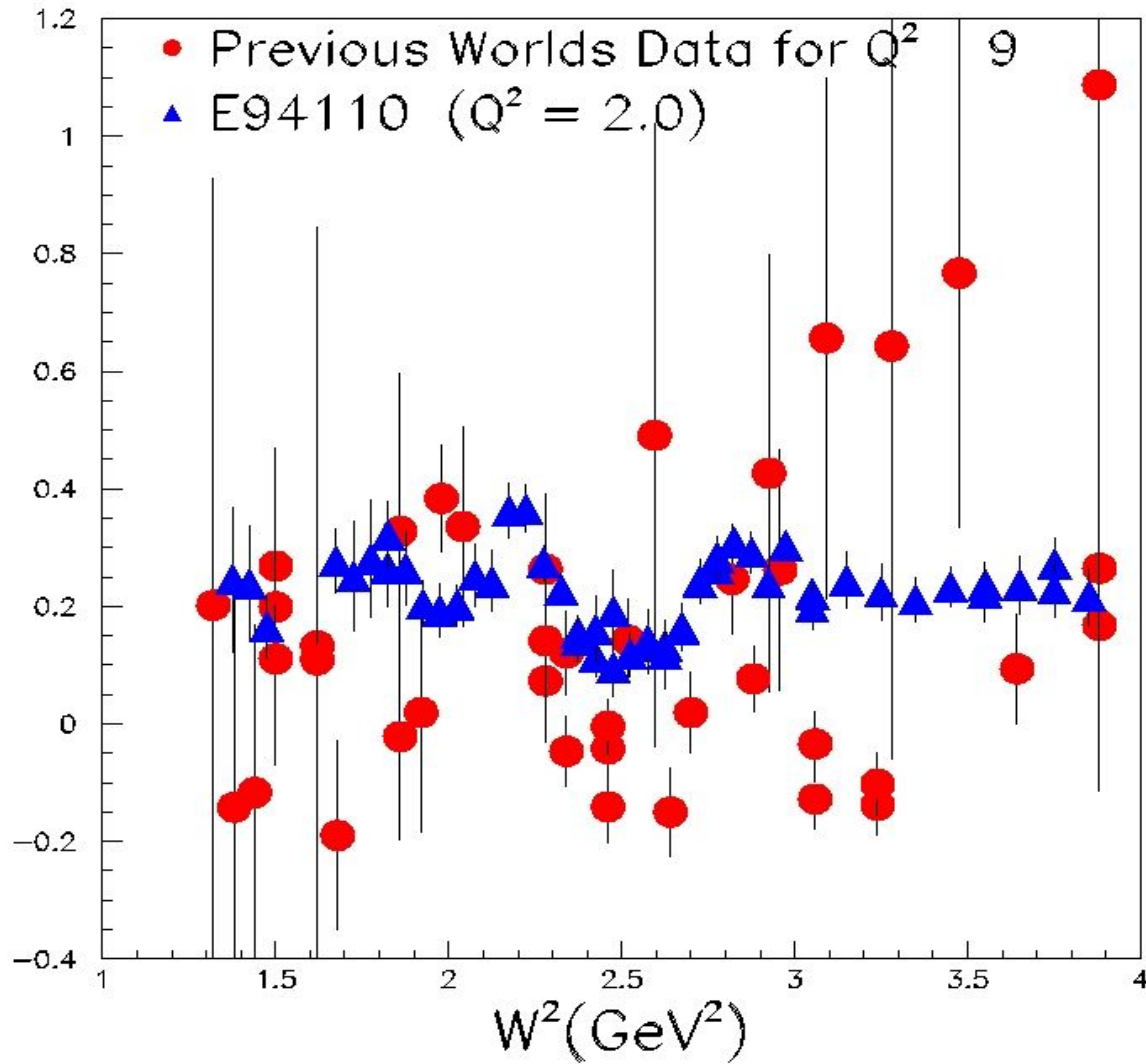
This talk will cover experiment & phenomenology

- E. Lobodzinska: H1 Structure Functions
- A. Petrukhin: H1 Structure Functions
- A. Cocco: Chorus Neutrino DIS
- V. Radescu: NuTeV Structure Functions
- M. Przybycien: F2 Photon
- A. Zembrzuski: F2 Photon Fits
- X. Liu: Transition Region at eRHIC
- O. Henshaw: H1 CC polarised cross section
- M. Kataoka: ZEUS CC polarised cross section
- A. Tapper: ZEUS Unpolarised NC Cross sections
- D. Isenhower: NuSea Results
- S. Kumano: NuTeV $\sin^2(\theta_w)$ Anomaly
- K. Diener: EW Corrections to NuTeV
- W. Tung: CTEQ PDFs
- R. Thorne: MRST PDFs
- B. Pothault: H1 PDFs
- A. Cooper-Sarkar: ZEUS PDFs
- R. Ent: Structure Functions at Low Q^2
- M. Boonekamp: Precision Cross sections at LHC
- A. Holzer: Precision Cross sections at LHC
- A. Ogawa: Forward Physics at RHIC
- A. Caldwell: Muon Collider & Neutrino Factory R&D

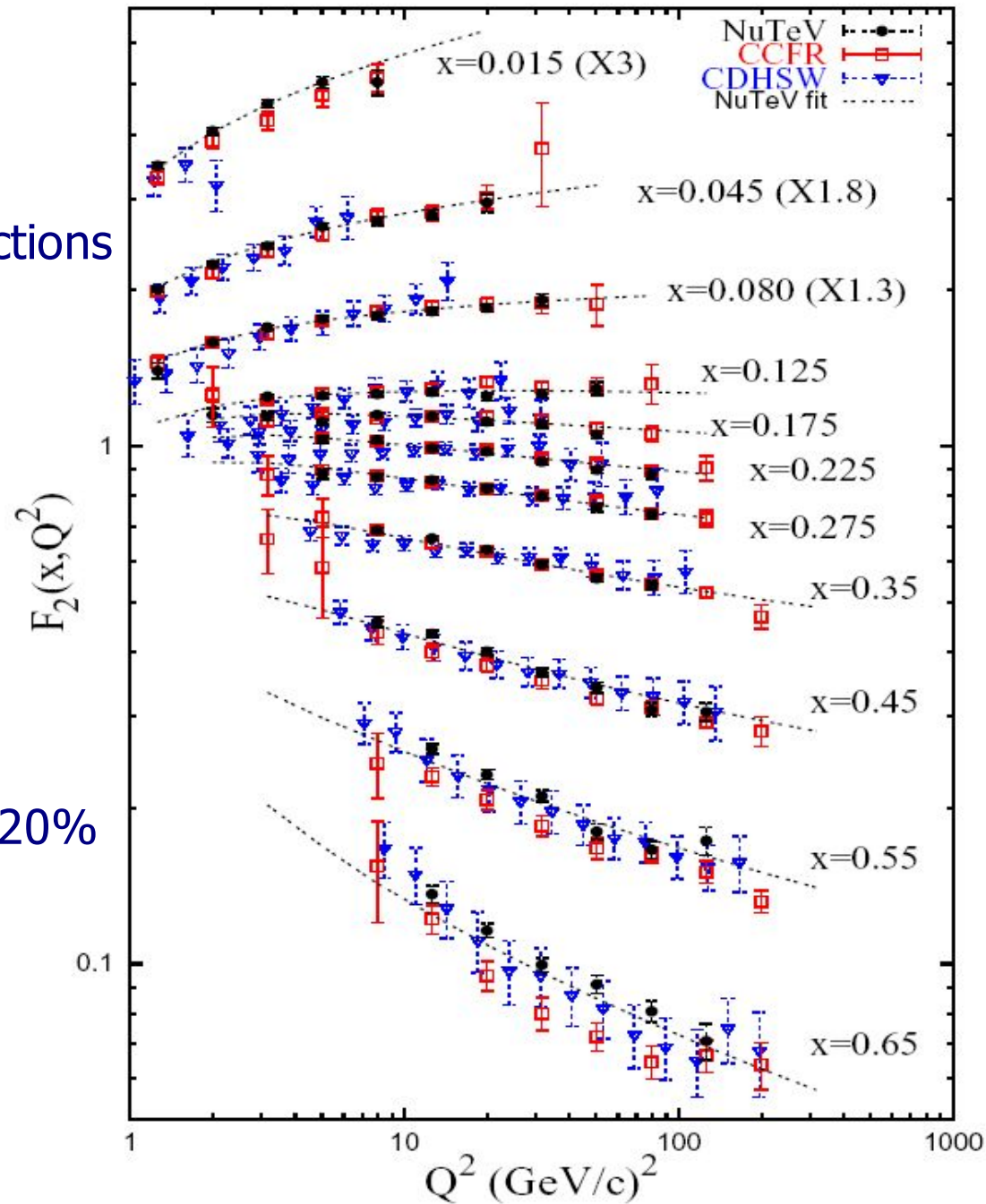
Anna will cover theory & low-x

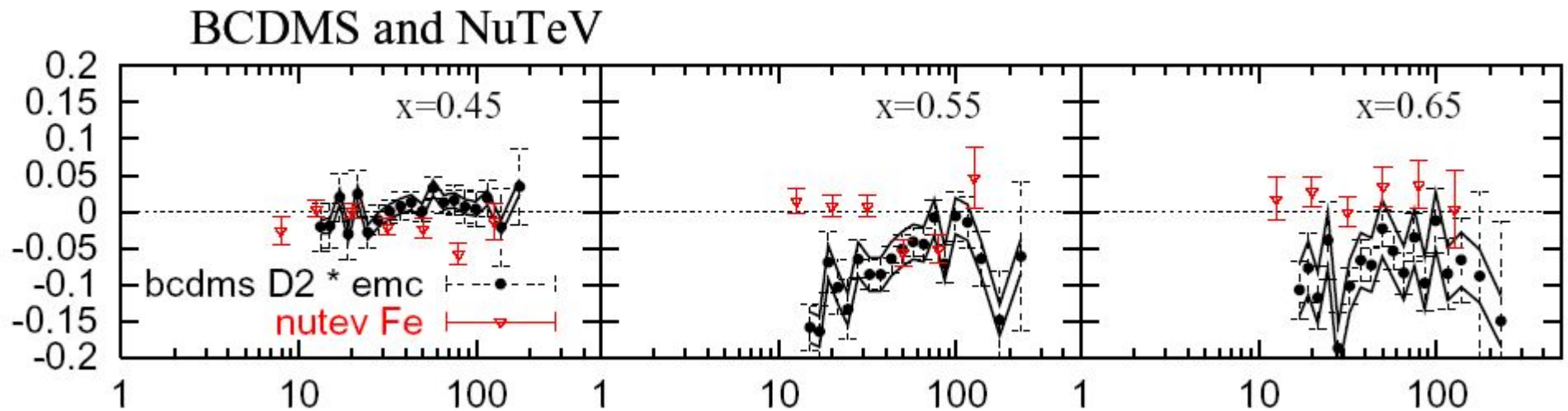
New precision measurements of F_2 and F_L at low Q^2 and very high x from JLAB
 pQCD describes general behaviour (except for resonances)



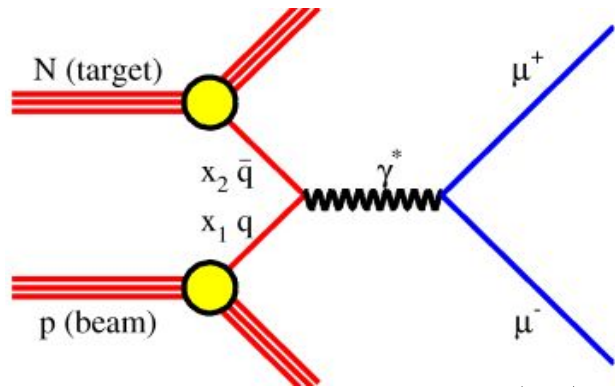
Comparison of previous measurements of $R = \sigma_L / \sigma_T$ Resonances also seen in R

- NuTeV measure NC / CC ν -Fe cross sections
- Now extended to higher y (lower x)
- Largest systematics halved wrt CCFR
- For $x > 0.5$ NuTeV higher than CCFR $\sim 20\%$



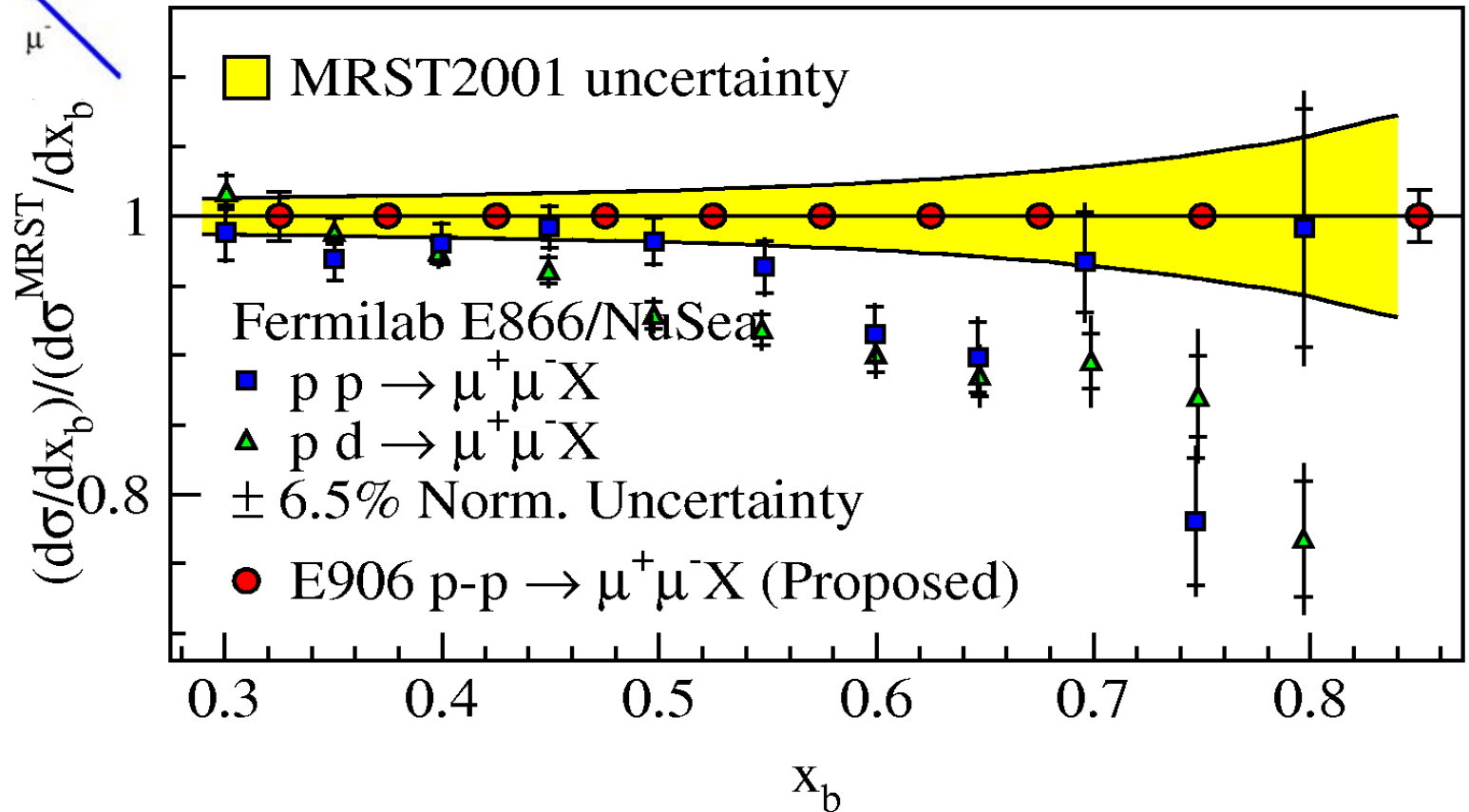


- NuTeV also high wrt BCDMS (after correction for Fe target)
- Data being finalised for publication



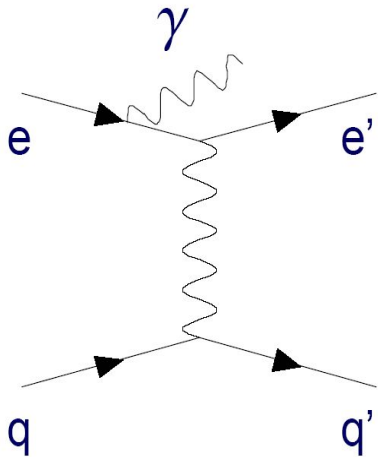
NuSea: Measurements of high stats Drell-Yan data in pp or pd fixed target experiment

Proposed E906 will further constrain \bar{d} / \bar{u} at high x



Indicate current PDFs overestimate valence quarks at high x
 Needs clarification (CTEQ & MRST dont see this problem)
 data will be included in global fits

New kinematic extension of F₂ at low Q² from H1



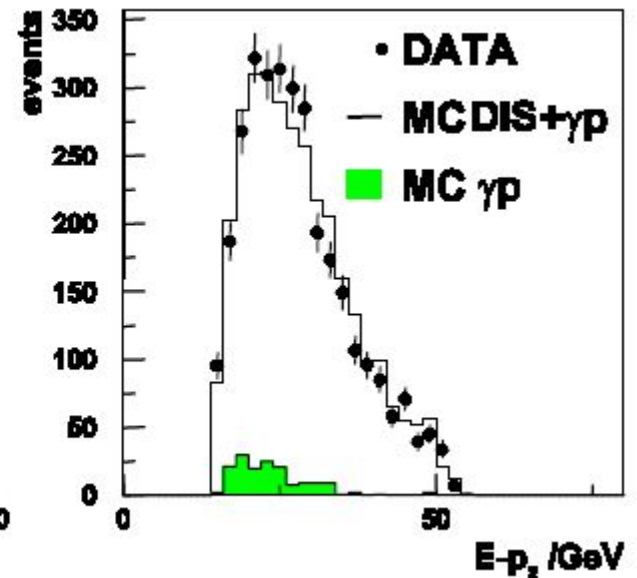
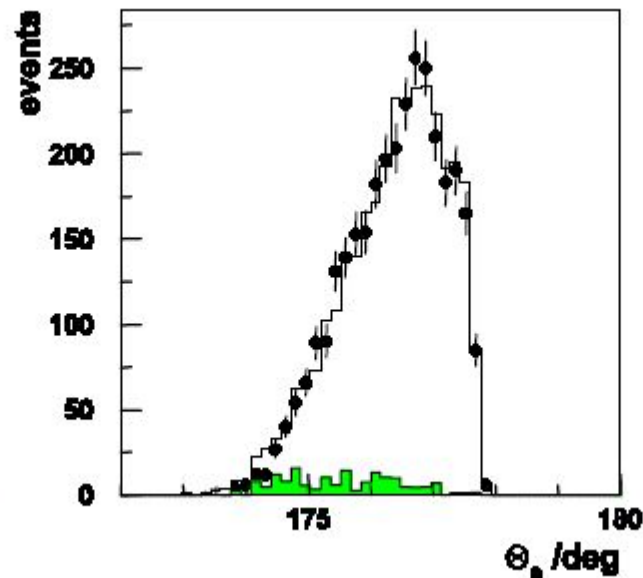
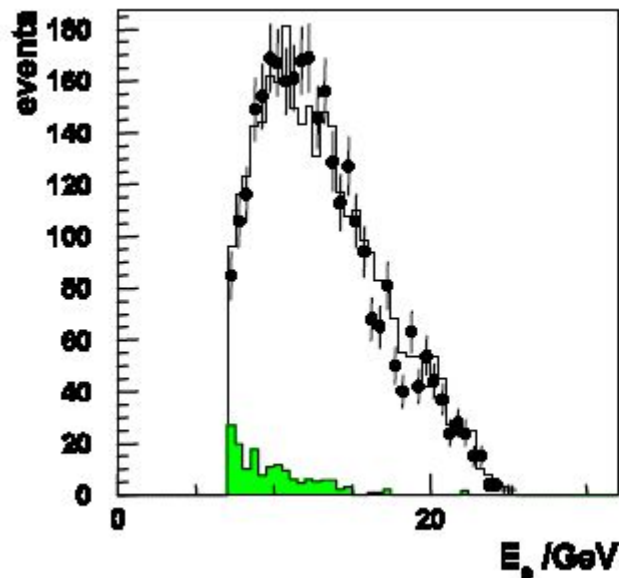
Reconstruct initial electron beam energy
Valid for radiative & non-radiative events:

$$2E_e = \Sigma + (E - p_z)_{el}$$

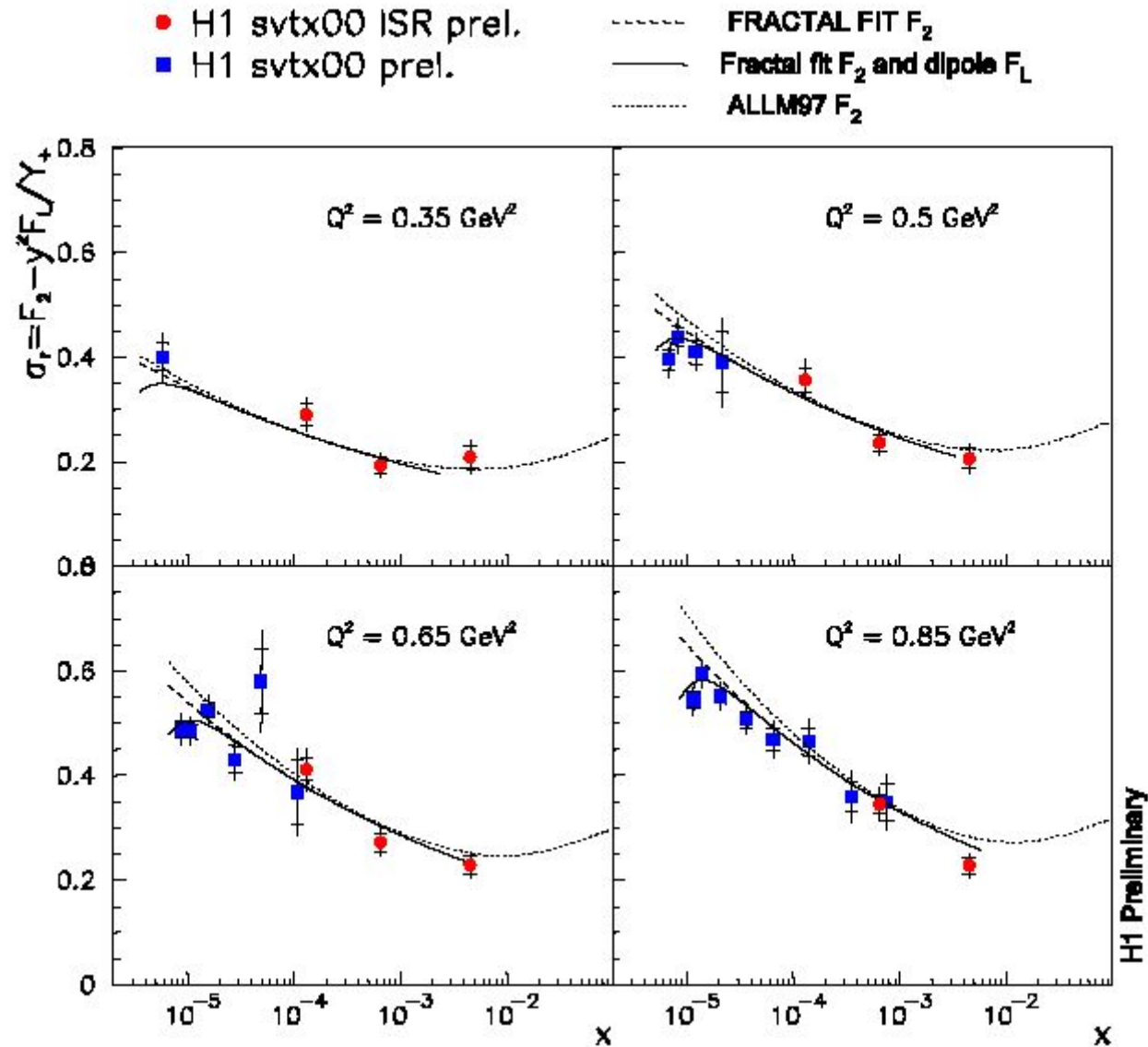
Radiative events have smaller \sqrt{s} \Rightarrow access higher x

$$x_R = \frac{Q_\Sigma^2}{y_\Sigma \cdot 4E_e E_p} = \frac{Q_\Sigma^2}{2\Sigma E_p} \quad x \text{ is indep of } E_e$$

Do not require any useage of photon taggers



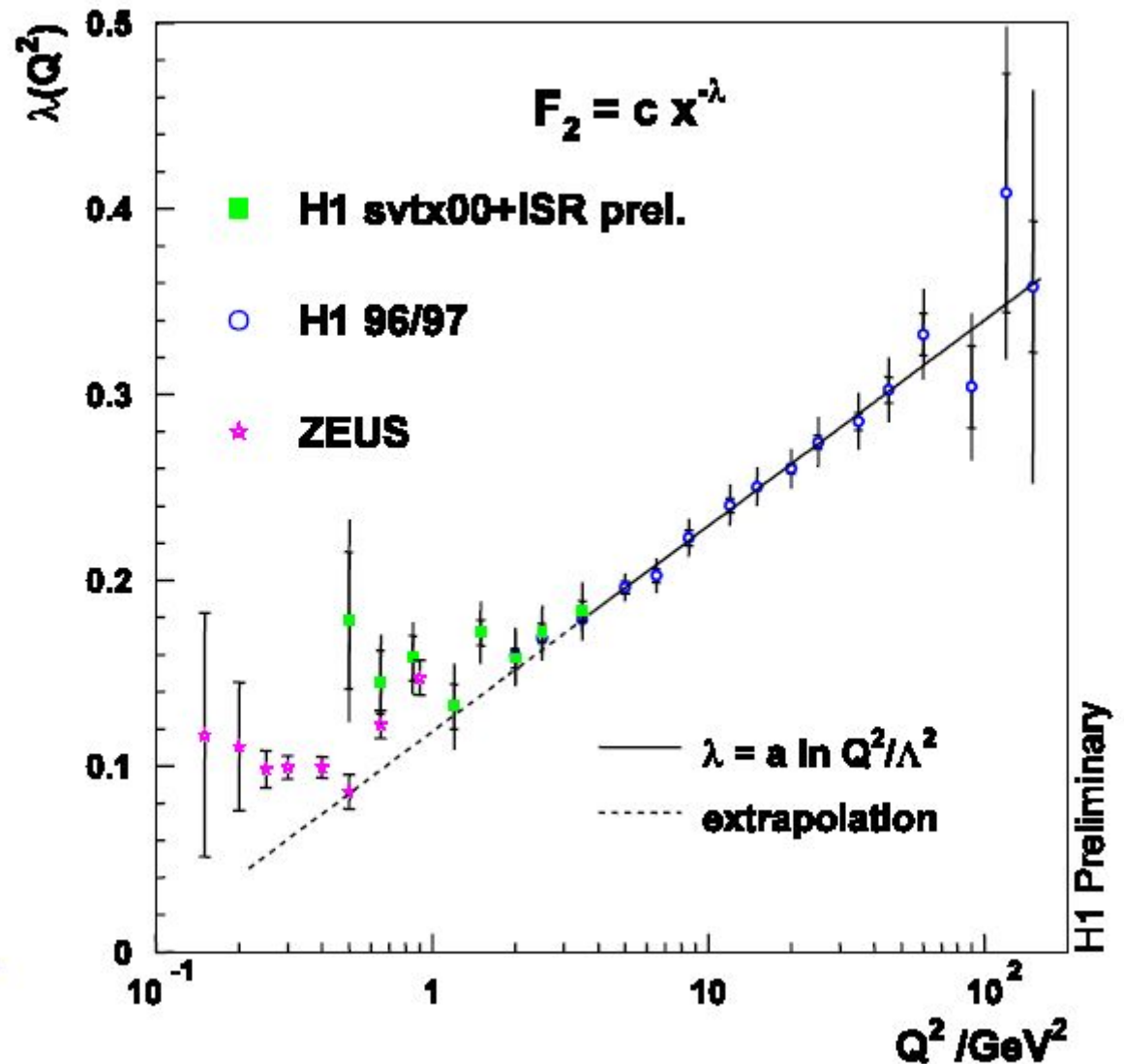
ISR data extend phase space to $x: 10^{-4} - 10^{-2}$ for $Q^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}^2$



Data are being finalised for publication

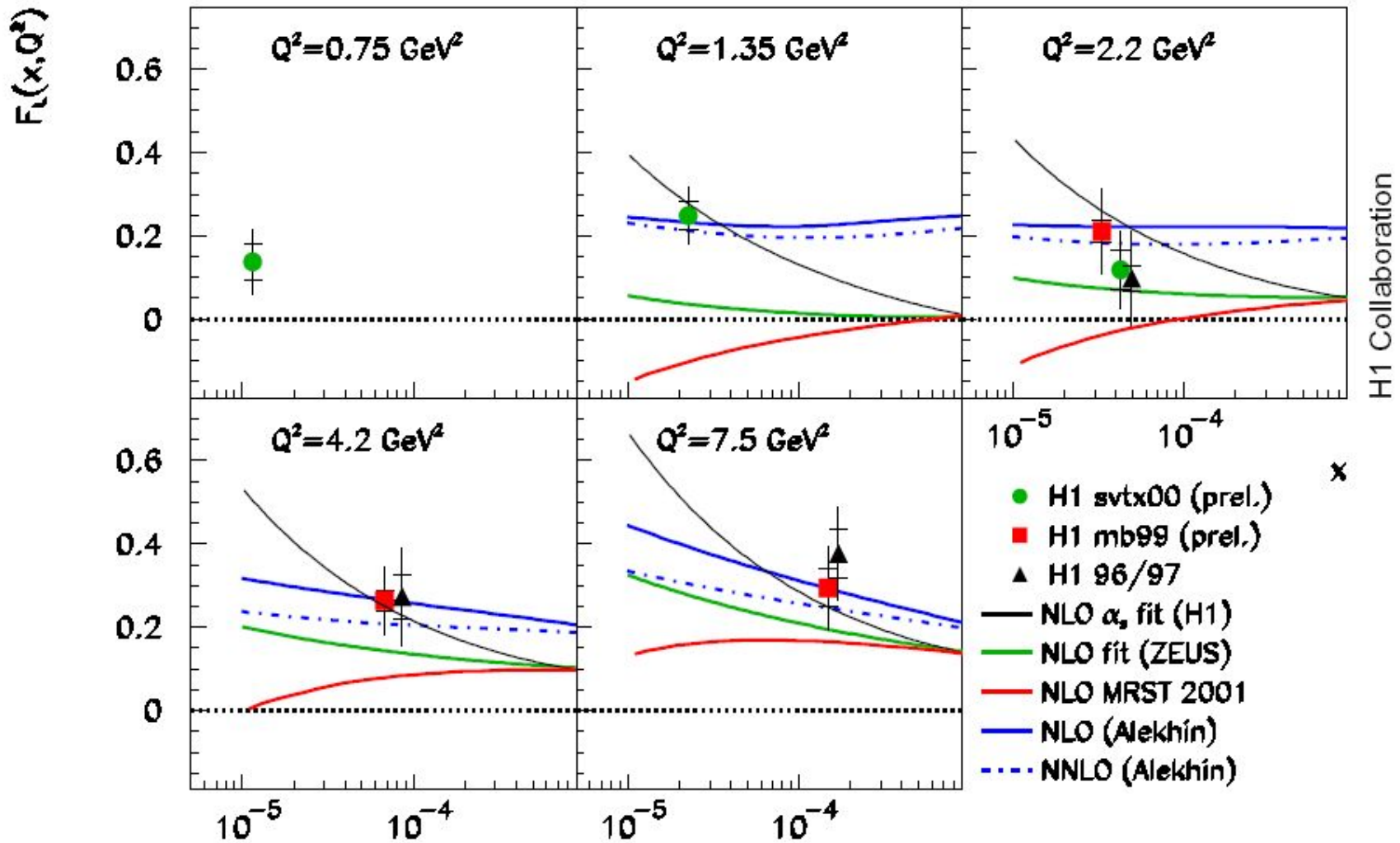
Update of the λ plot: fill in gap between ZEUS BPT data & nominal analysis

$$F_2 = c(Q^2) \cdot x^{-\lambda(Q^2)}$$

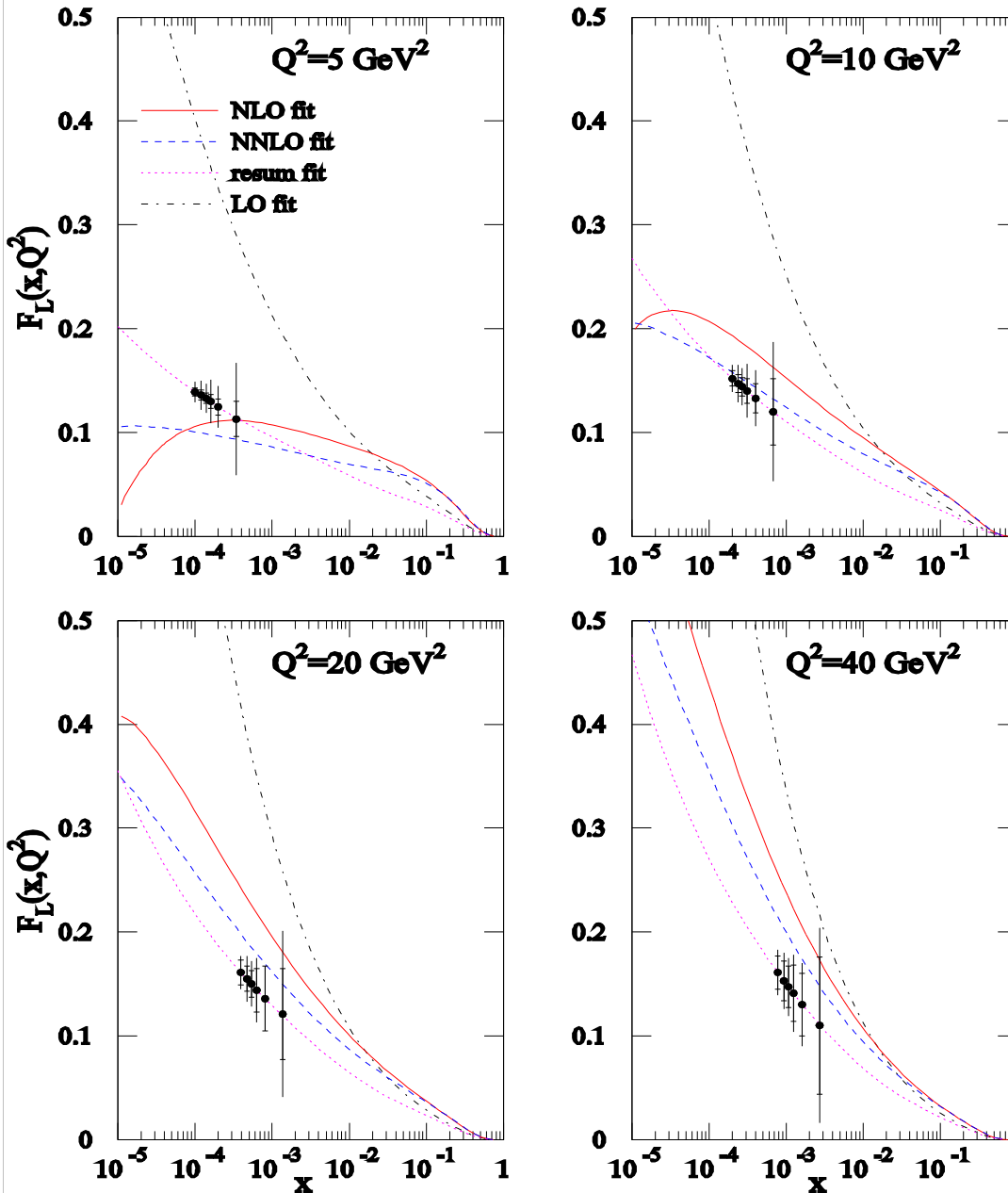


Extract F_L using new "shape method"

Rely on $F_2 \sim x^{\lambda(Q^2)}$ - works well for $x < 0.01$



F_L LO, NLO, NNLO and resummed - Simulation of Low E_p H1 Data

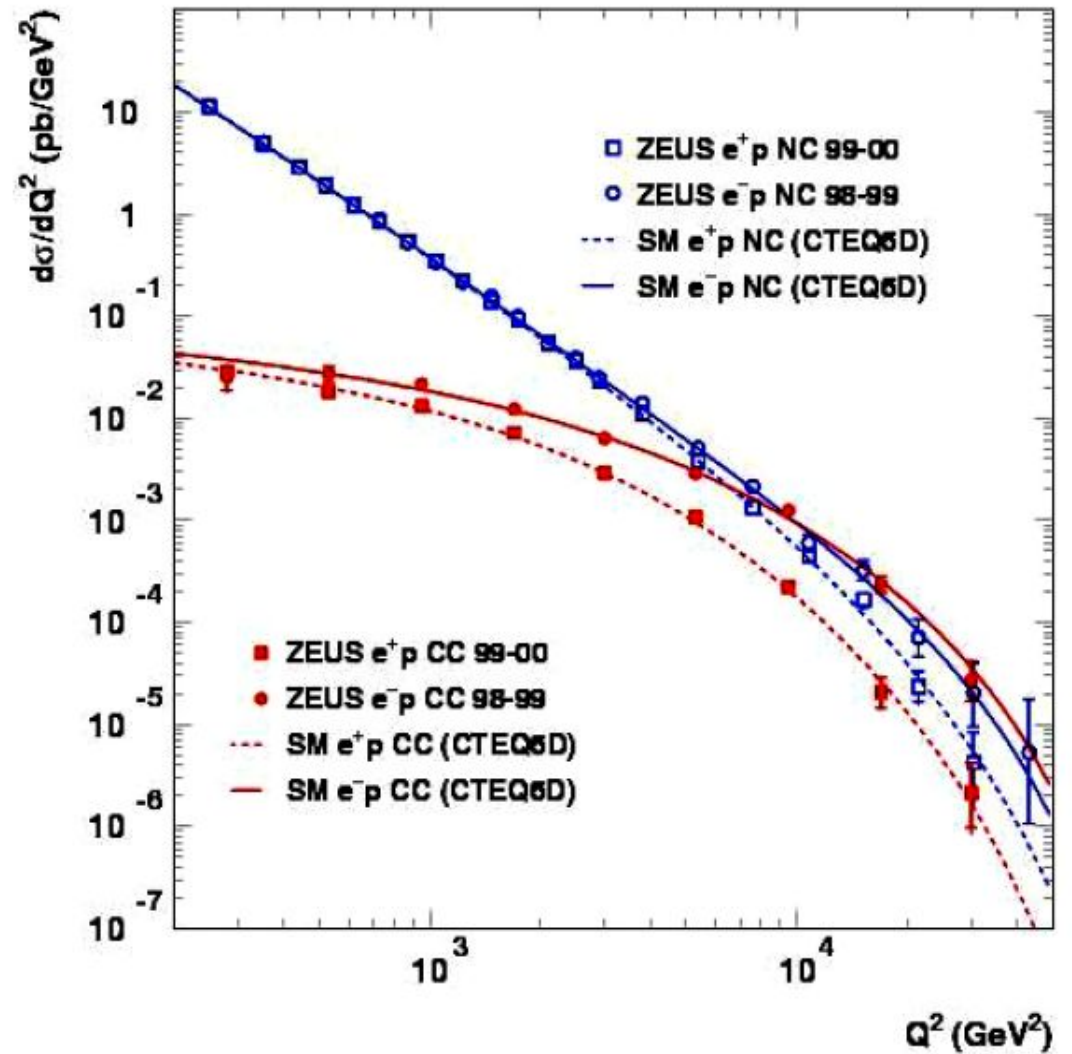
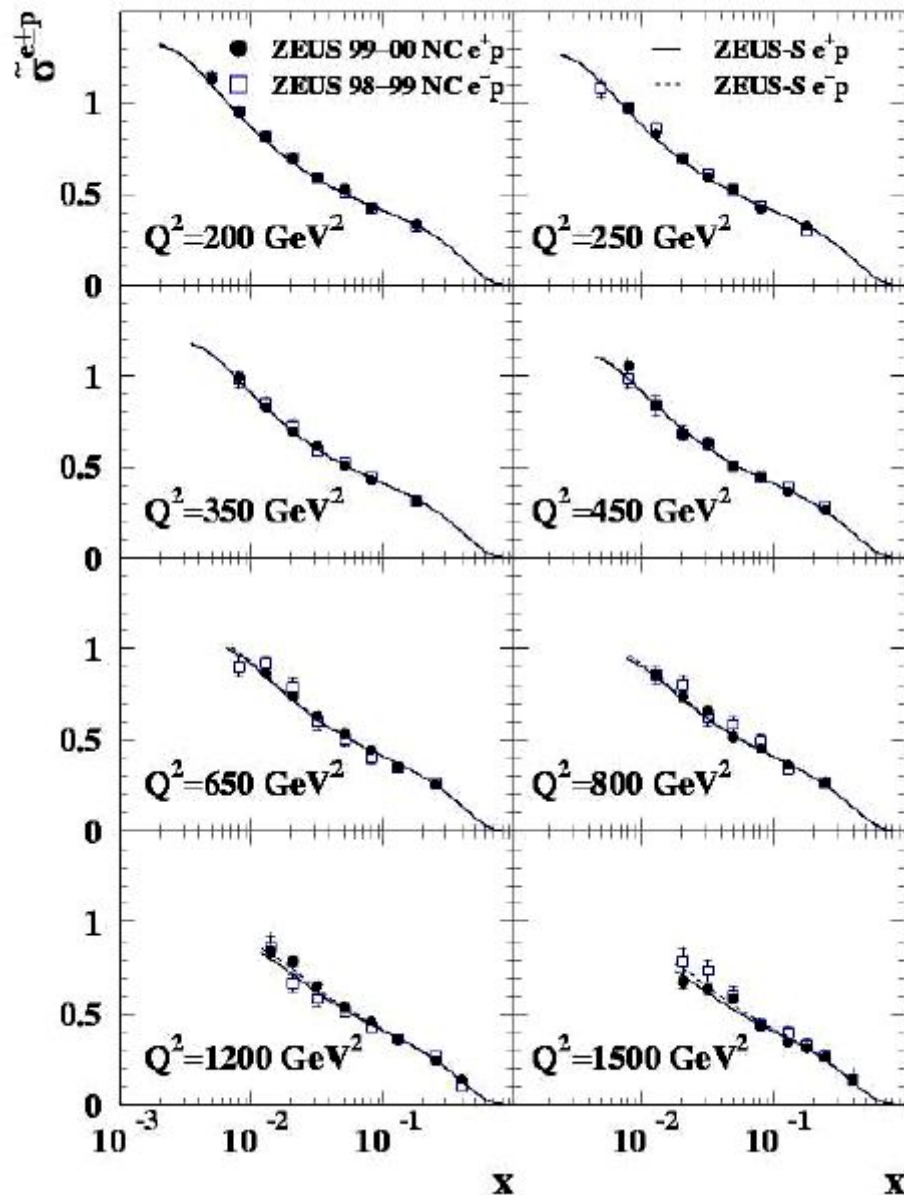


measure cross section at fixed x and Q^2 ,
varying y by changing E_p

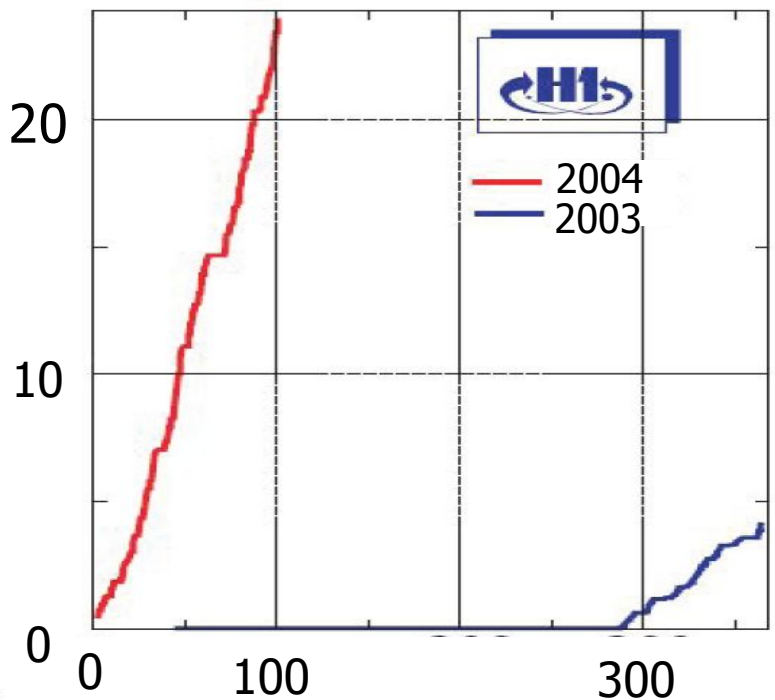
e.g. 400, 465, 575, 920 GeV
with e.g. 3 5 10 30 pb^{-1}

simulation includes systematics

- Complete HERA-I high Q^2 dataset now published from H1 & ZEUS
- NC cross sections with $\sim 2-4\%$ precision over much of phase space

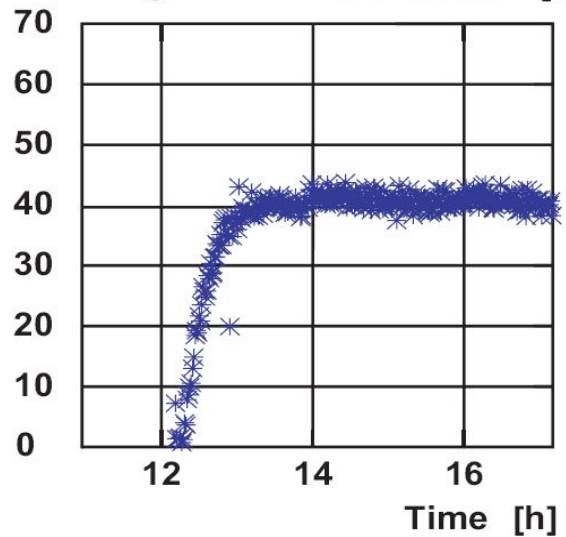


Integrated Lumi vs Day

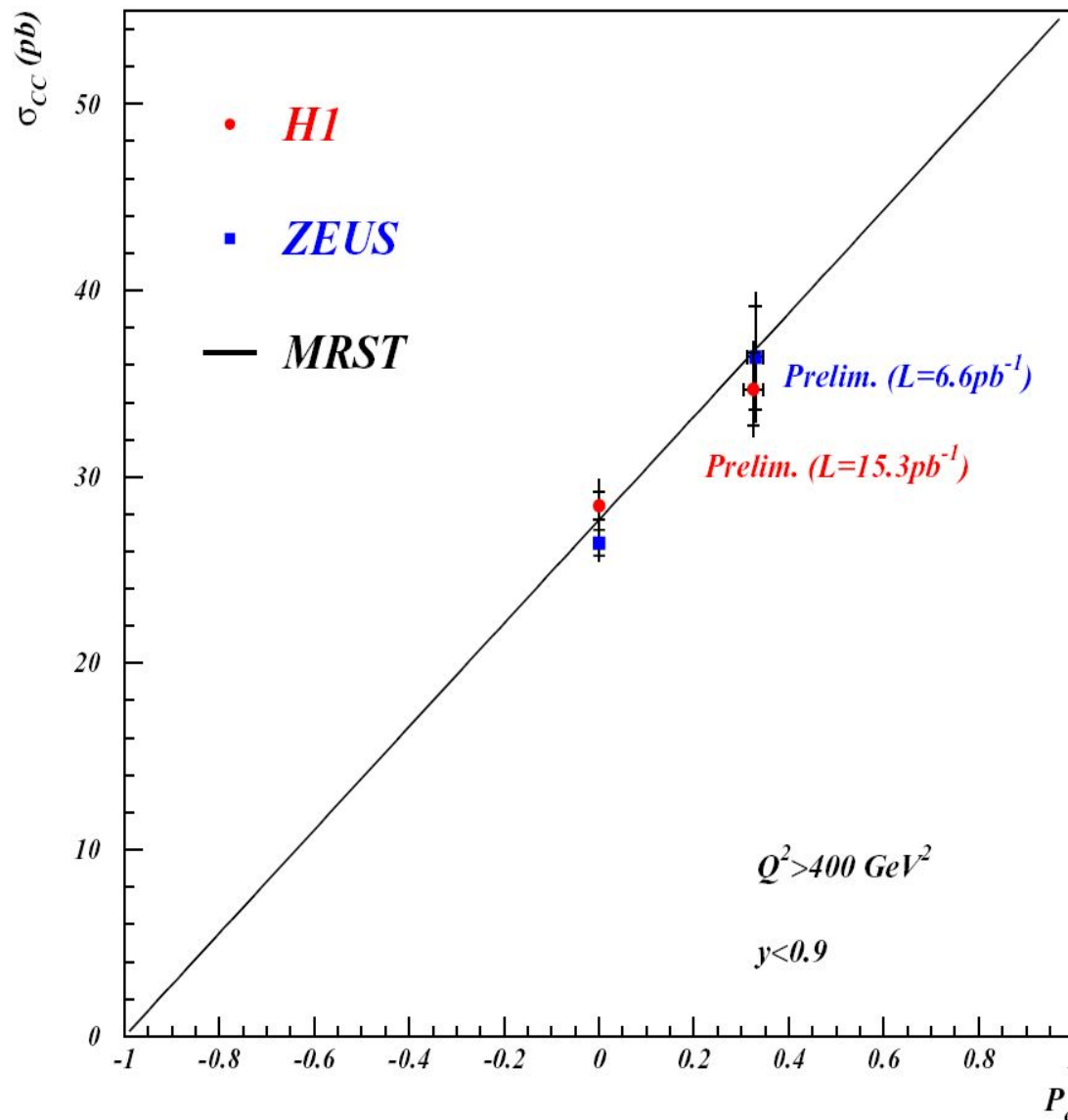


Fri Apr 09 17:11:02 2004

Longitudinal Polarisation [%]

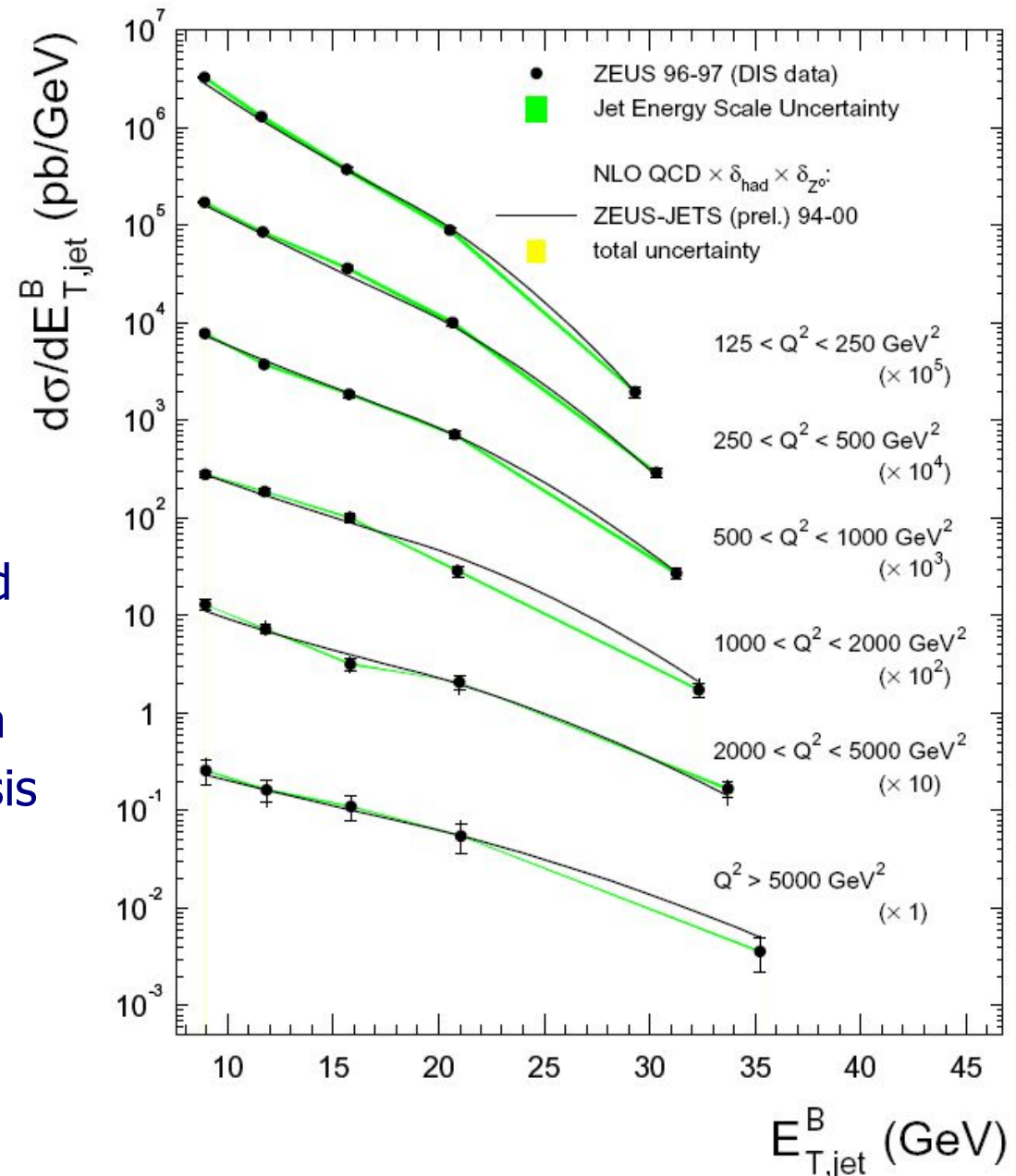


HERA-II now running, collected $\sim 25\text{pb}^{-1}$ RH e^+
Switched to LH e^+ last Friday

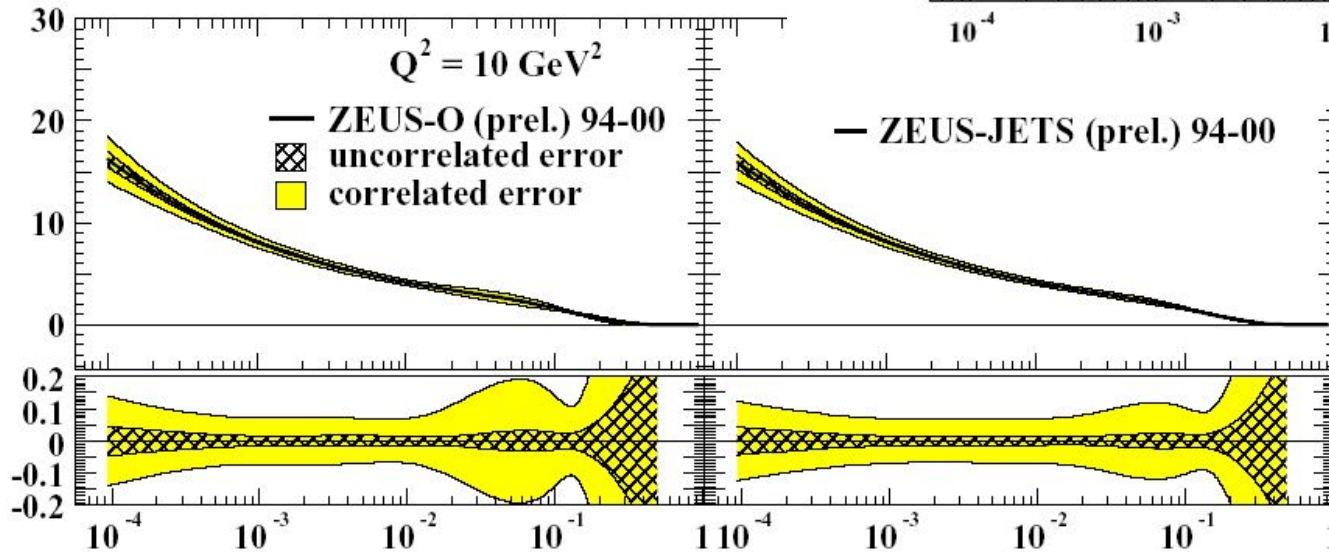
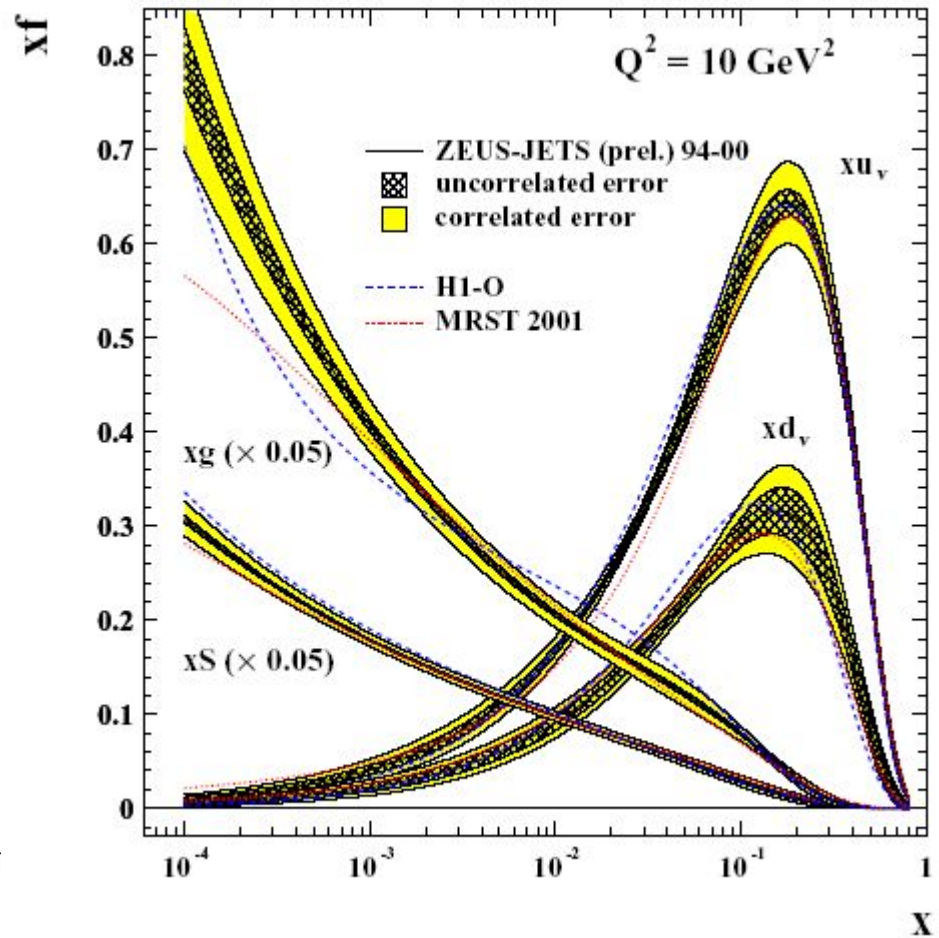


With final high Q^2 cross sections H1 & ZEUS fit PDFs using their data alone

- use e^\pm NC & CC cross sections: partial flavour decomposition
- use only proton target DIS data
- control of experimental systematics
- high x constraints statistically limited
- **NEW** zeus include their own jet data complete framework for QCD analysis will include further exclusive data



Including jet data reduces gluon uncertainty by \sim half at moderate x



CTEQ & MRST: estimation of PDF uncertainty is difficult

cannot rely on rigorous 1σ gaussian errors ($\Delta\chi^2=1$)

more realistically choose $\Delta\chi^2 \sim 50-100$

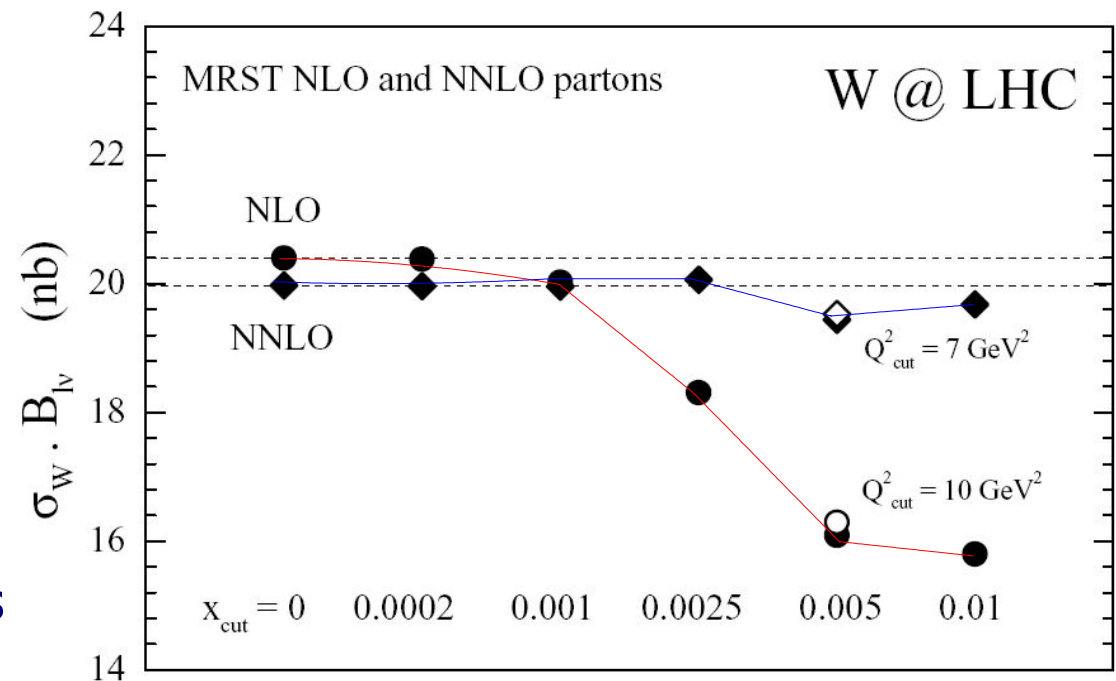
different fit approaches \rightarrow similar error, different central value

must consider fit assumptions:

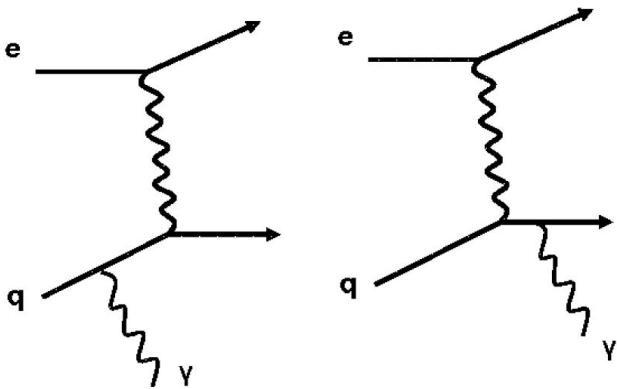
- data sets
- cuts on data
- experimental errors
- model parameters (α_s)
- model inadequacies (eg $N^n\text{LO}$)
- parameterisations chosen

Not seen in CTEQ analysis

MRST find upto $\sim 20\%$ change in σ_W
due to fit cut variations



NNLO seems more stable



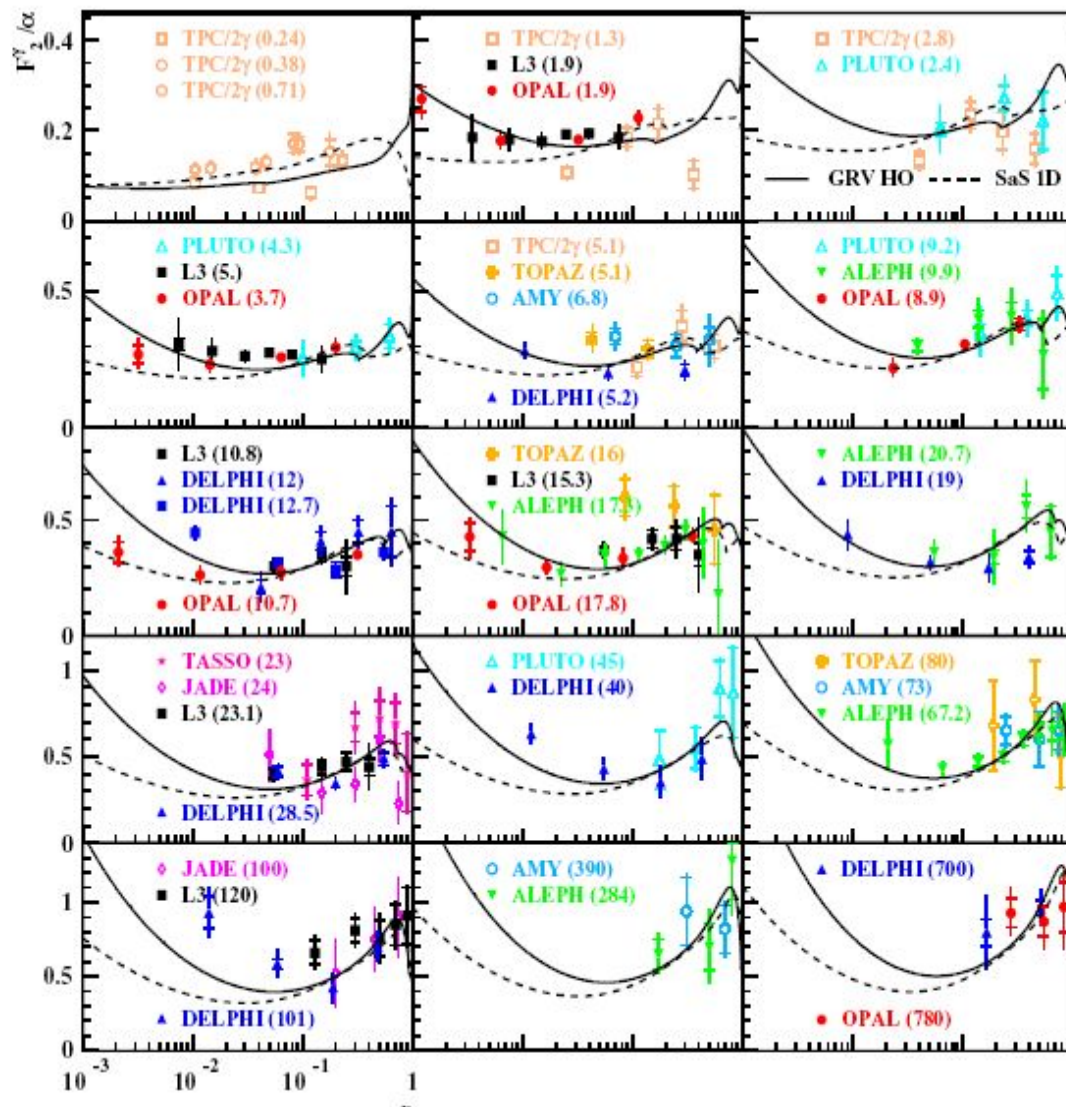
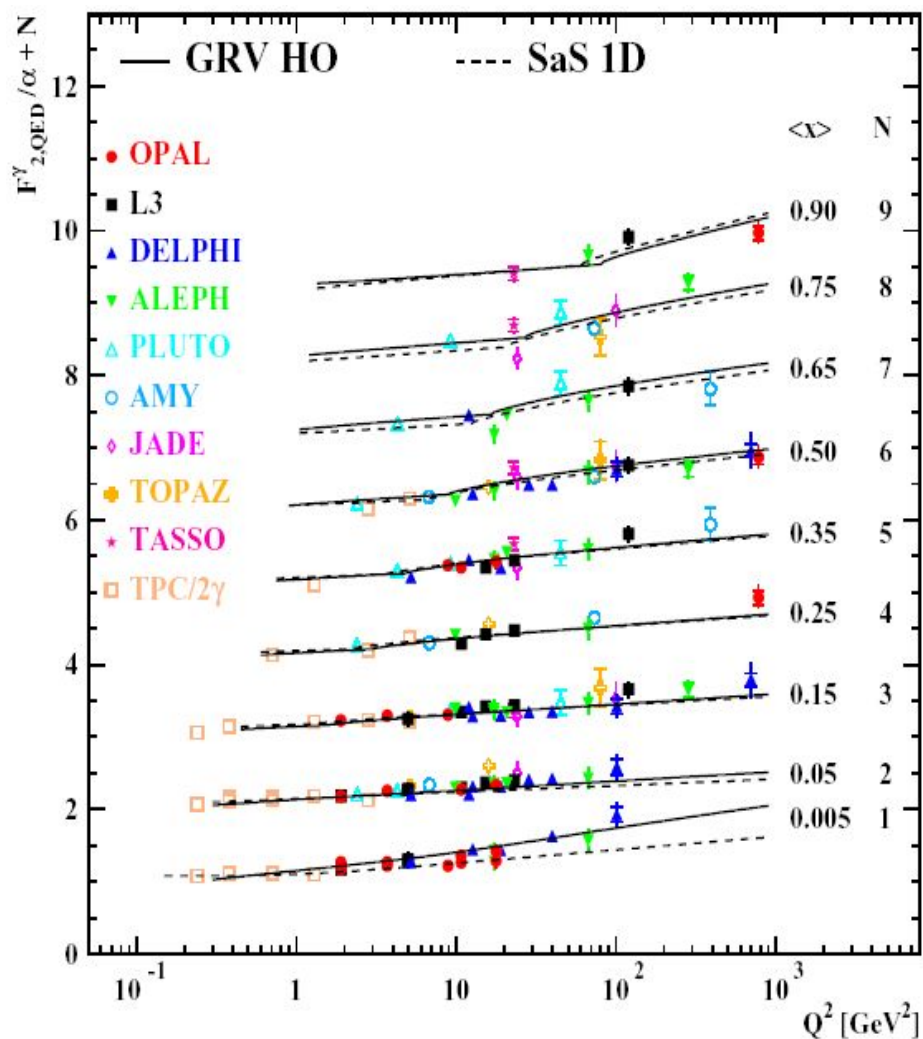
New MRST development:

- apply QED improved DGLAP evolution
- include photon in momentum sum rule
- effect diminishes $u_v \sim 3\%$ for $Q^2 \sim 10^4$
- for $dv < 0.5\%$ (since γ couples to e_q^2)

Implies small isospin asymmetry since d radiates less than u

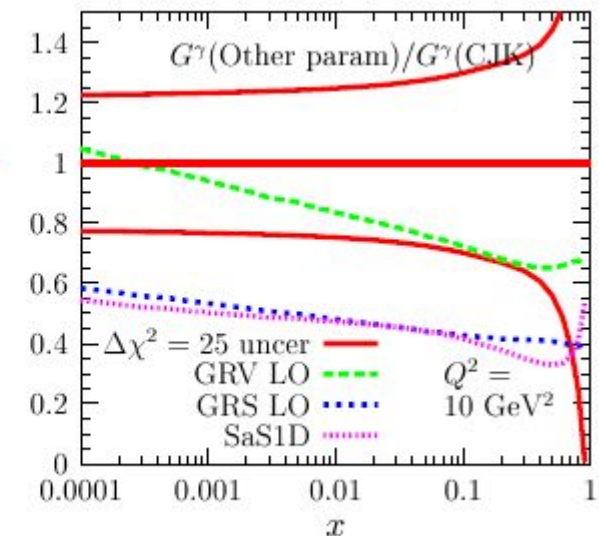
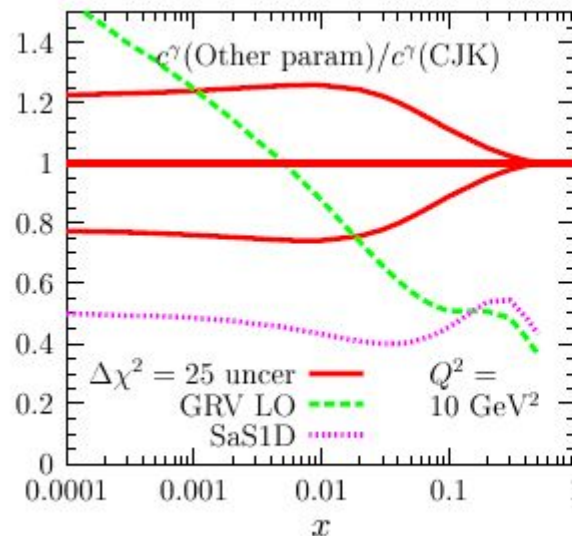
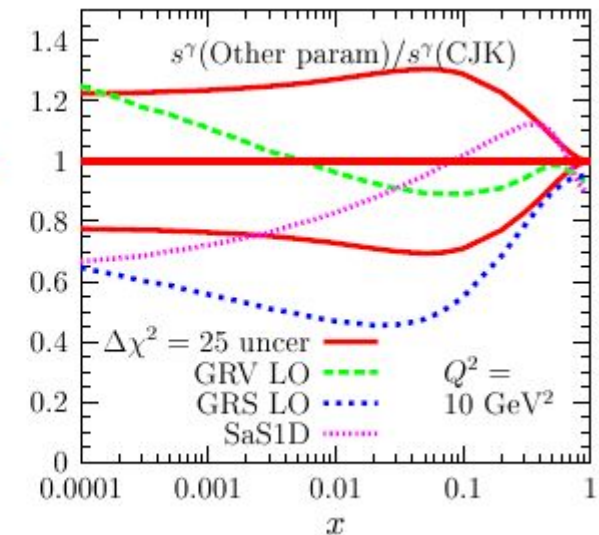
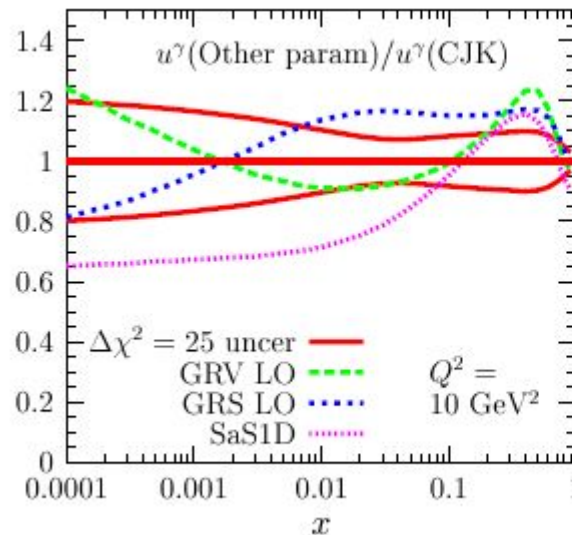
$$\text{i.e. } d_v^p > u_v^n$$

This seems to partially explain $\sim 1/2$ of NuTeV $\sin^2(\theta_W)$ anomaly (2.9σ)

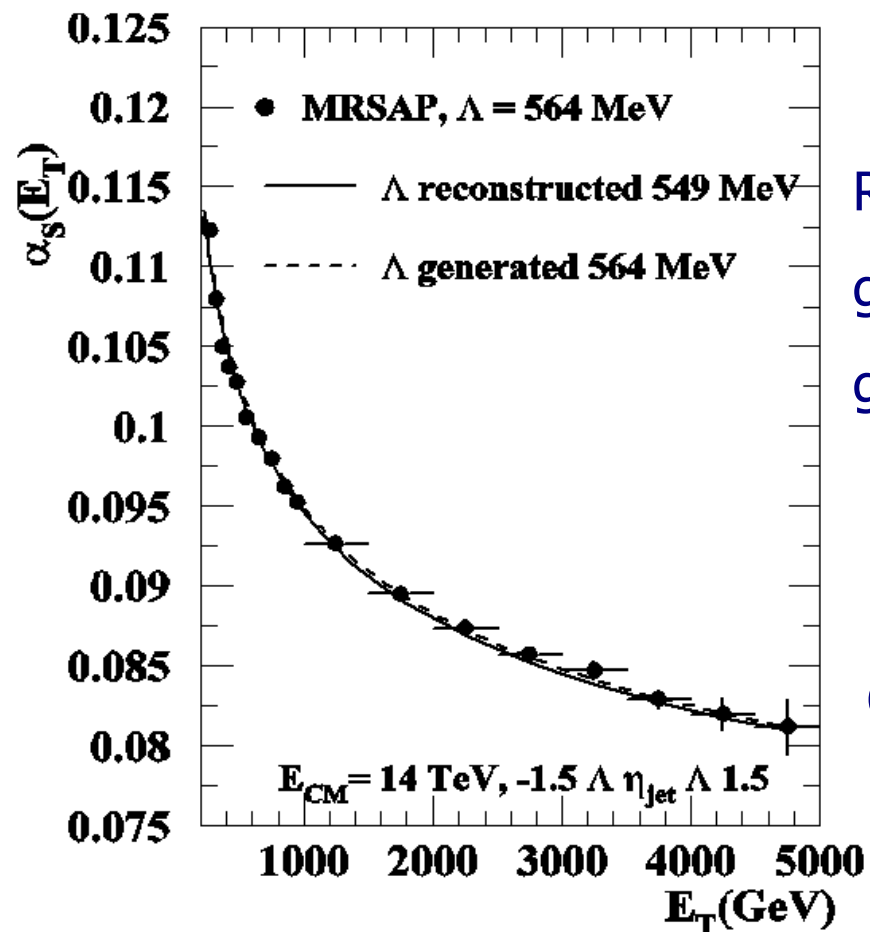


- New measurements of F_2^γ from Opal/Delphi/Aleph based on LEP-II data 550 pb⁻¹
- x : $10^{-3} \rightarrow 0.9$ & Q^2 : $0.24 \rightarrow 780 \text{ GeV}^2$
- First measurement of F_2^γ -charm (Opal)
- Old photon PDFs work well but are ~ 10 years old & dataset has \sim doubled!

- For first time a new fit uses general mass – VFNS treatment for heavy quarks
- Improved treatment of experimental systematics used for first time
- Complete error analysis available for LO fit (NLO errors in progress)
- Will include HERA data



Last session devoted to future colliders – Precision QCD measurements at LHC
 statistics on most channels will be copious (stat errors $\sim 0.1\%$)
 dominated by large systematics (lumi, jet scale etc...)
 e.g. Measurement of α_s running from 100 GeV – 4 TeV



Requires careful systematic control
 goal: jet energy scale known to 1%
 goal: EM scale to 0.02%

Clearly LHC will be a challenging experiment

Apologies for to those who gave presentations but I was unable to include here

All talks available on web for further details

Thanks to organisers for a well organised and pleasant environment!