

QCD measurements from minimum bias to jets

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On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration



Physics at the LHC, Cracow 2006

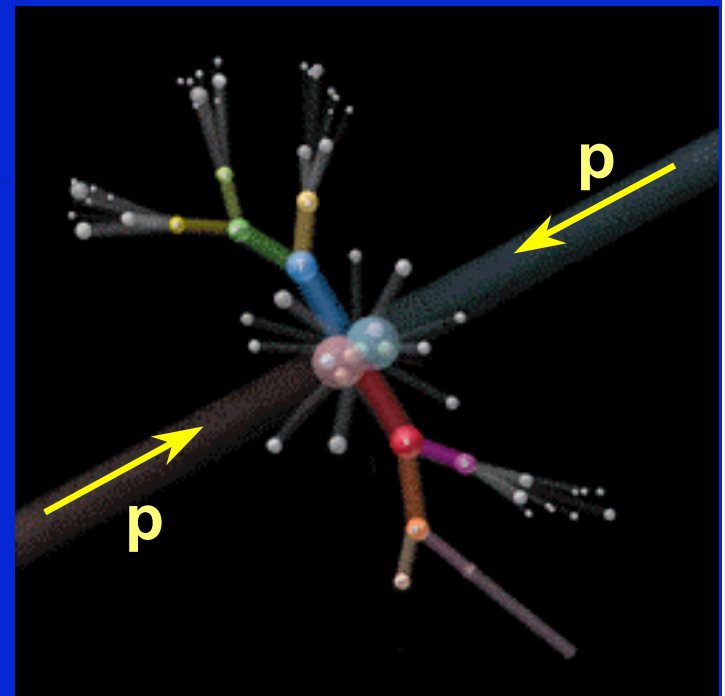


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 - (Gluon PDF determinations at low x from W rapidity)
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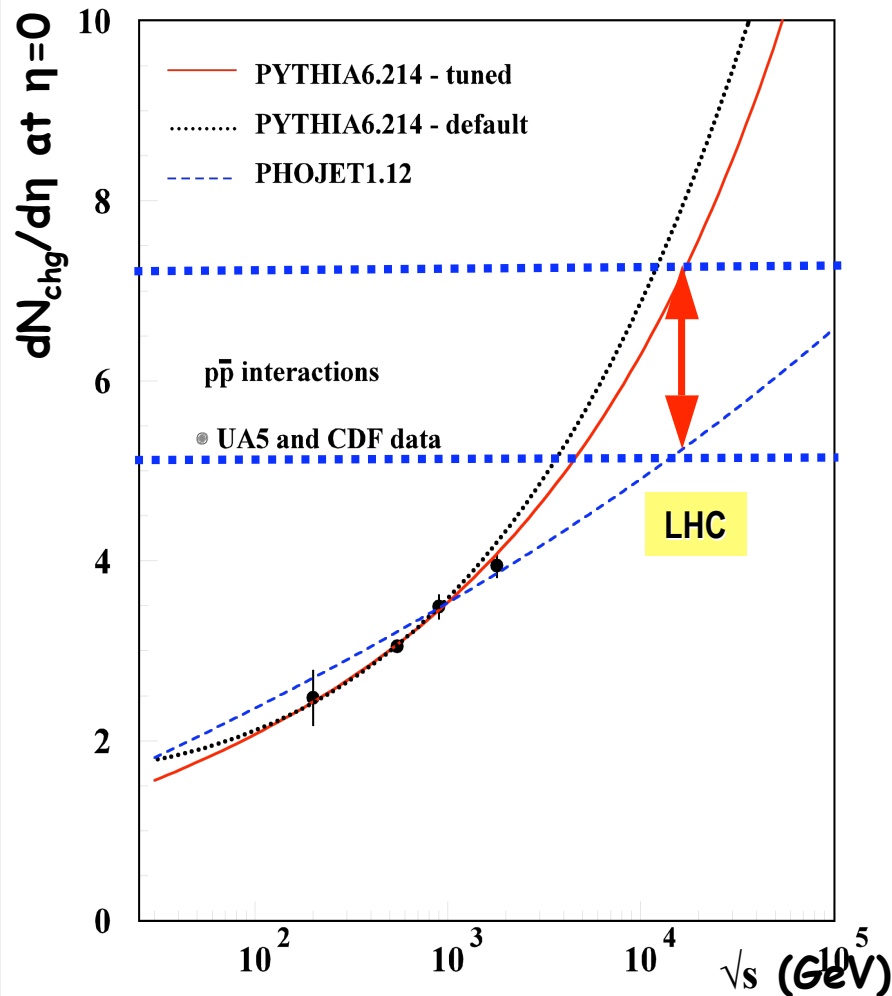
Introduction

- At LHC pp collider, essentially all physics will arise from quark and gluon interactions (small & large transfer momentum):
 - Hard processes (high p_T): well described by perturbative QCD
 - Soft interactions (low p_T): require phenomenological models.
Dominant processes at LHC! (minimum bias)
- Detailed understanding of QCD is important for understanding:
 - A particular channel which might indicate interesting phenomena
 - The background surrounding such channel
- QCD can be precisely tested in a wide energy range.



Minimum bias

A. Moraes, Dawson, C. Buttar



PYTHIA models favour $\ln^2(s)$
PHOJET suggests a $\ln(s)$ dependence

- MC comparisons to data from ISR, SPS and Tevatron have been performed as well as extrapolations to LHC.

Comparison of predictions for minimum bias event generators and consequences for ATLAS radiation background
Moraes, Dawson, Buttar
[ATL-PHYS-2003-013](#)

Minimum bias and underlying event: Towards the LHC
Dawson, Buttar, Moraes
[Czech.J.Phys.:54 \(2004\)](#)

Prediction for Minimum bias and the underlying event at LHC energies
Moraes, Buttar, Dawson
[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2005-007](#)

- How well can we make these measurements with the first ATLAS data?

Minimum bias

- Only a fraction of tracks reconstructed by Inner Detector due to:
 - limited rapidity coverage $|\eta| < 2.5$
 - p_T cut-off of 0.5 GeV
- Tracking is sensitive to soft tracks
- Dedicated search tuned for soft particles will be used

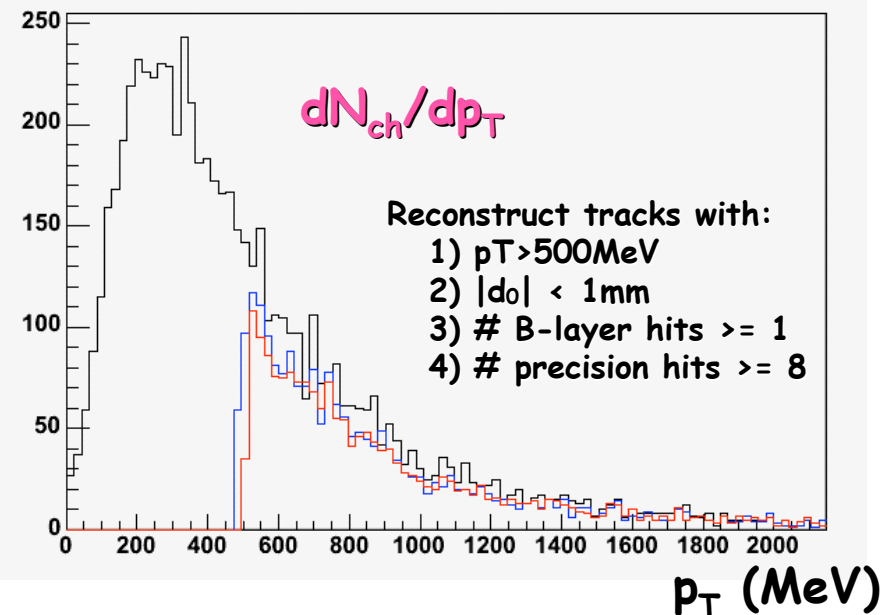
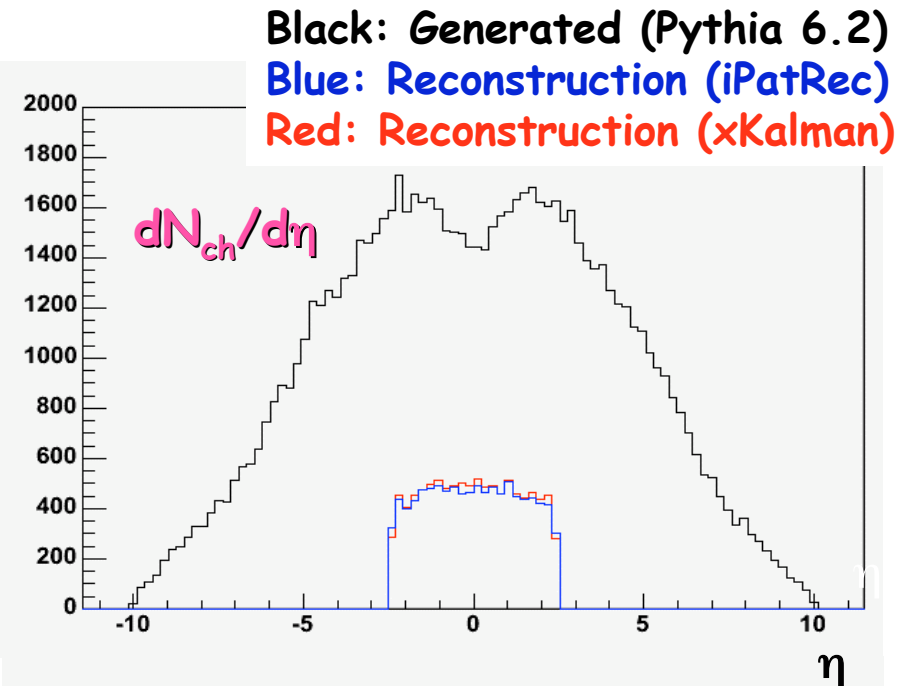


400MeV



50MeV

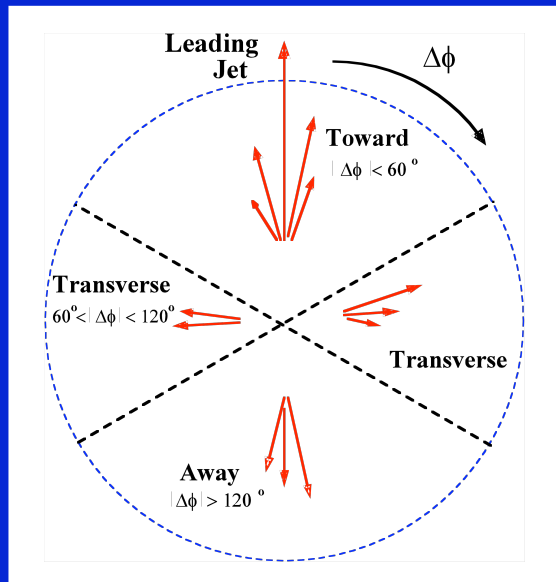
A. Salzburger



Underlying event

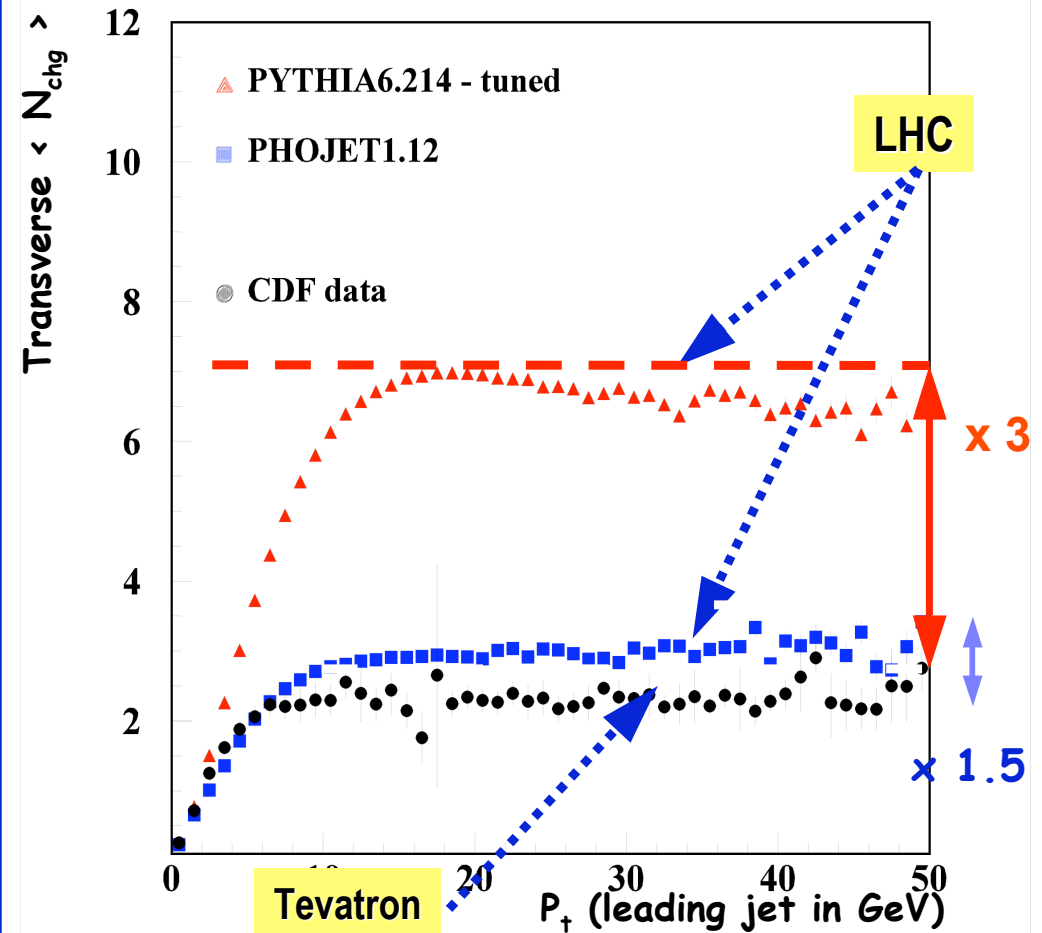
A. Moraes, Dawson, C. Buttar

- The UE has hard (multiple semi-hard parton scattering) and soft components (beam-beam remnants)



- Extrapolation of UE to LHC depends on:

- Multiple interactions
- Radiation
- PDFs



$dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ (MB) ~ 7
 $dN_{\text{ch}}/d\eta$ (UE) ~ 30 (Pythia 6.214)
 ~ 15 (PHOJET 1.12)

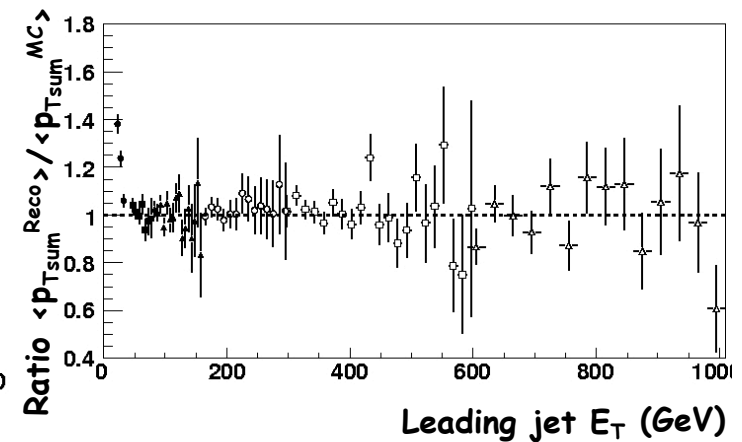
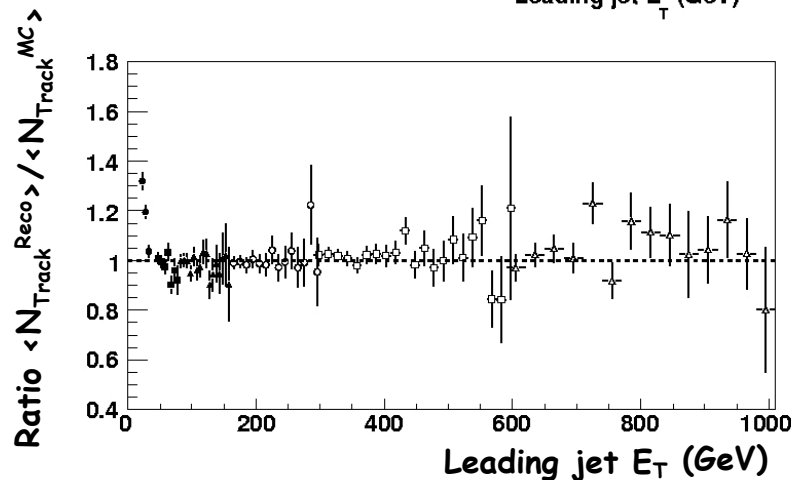
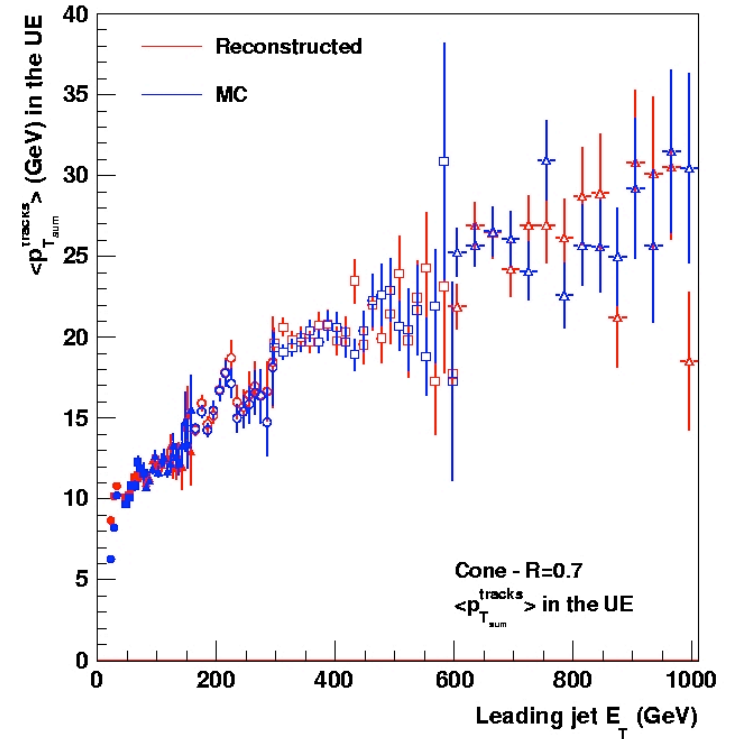
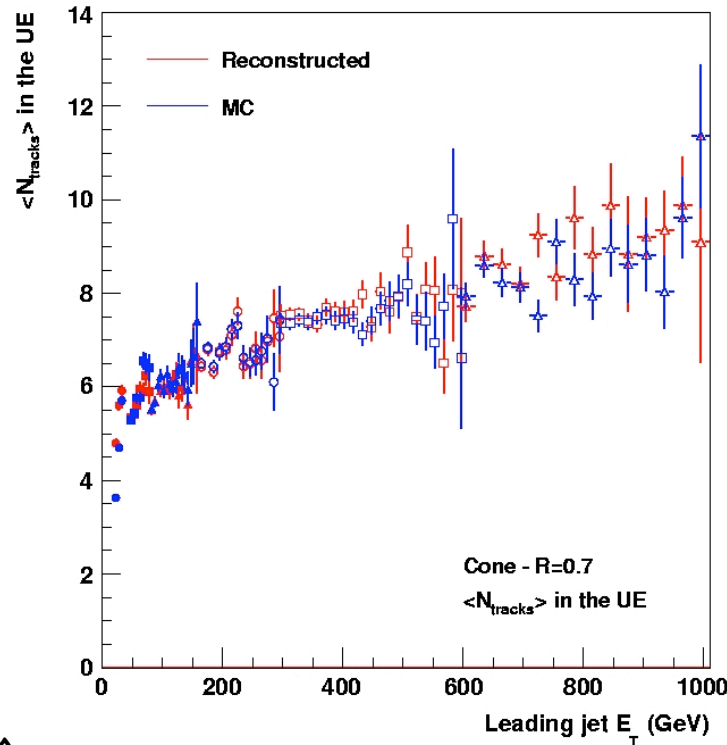
Underlying event

Selection of UE

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{jets}} &> 1 \\ |\eta_{\text{jet}}| &< 2.5 \\ E_{\text{Tjet}} &> 10 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\eta^{\text{track}}| &< 2.5 \\ p_{\text{Ttrack}} &> 1 \text{ GeV}/c \end{aligned}$$

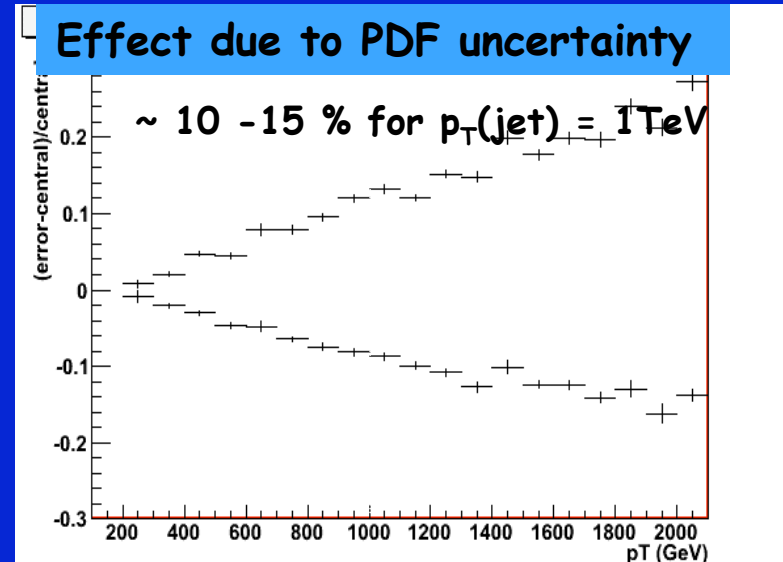
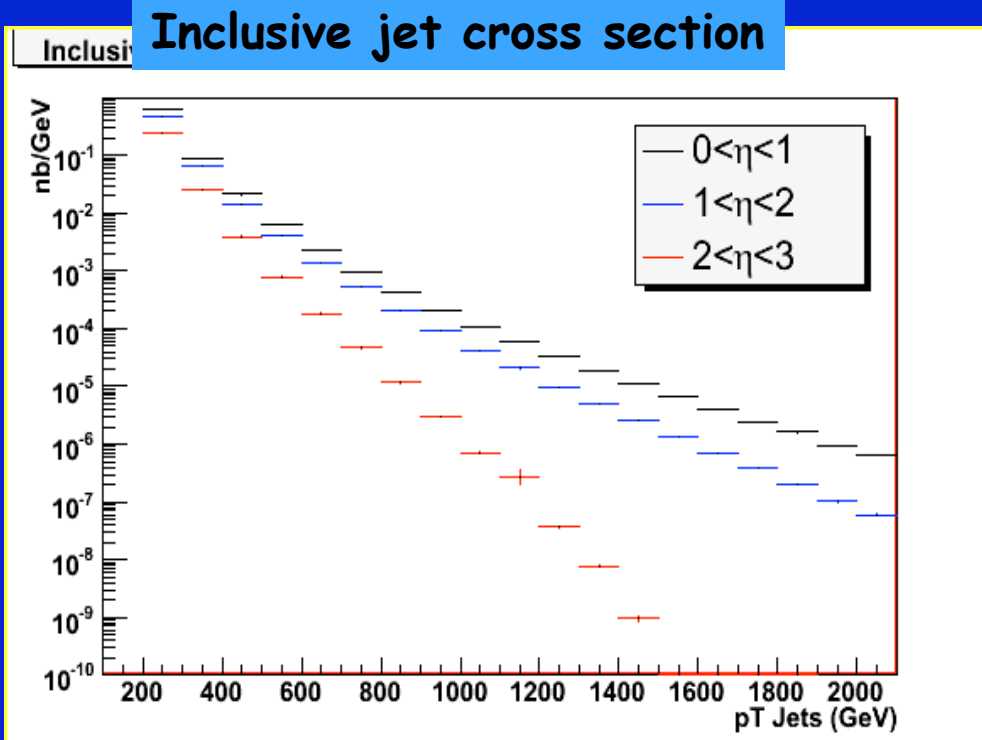
Reconstructed track distributions for the UE reproduce the MC event generator predictions



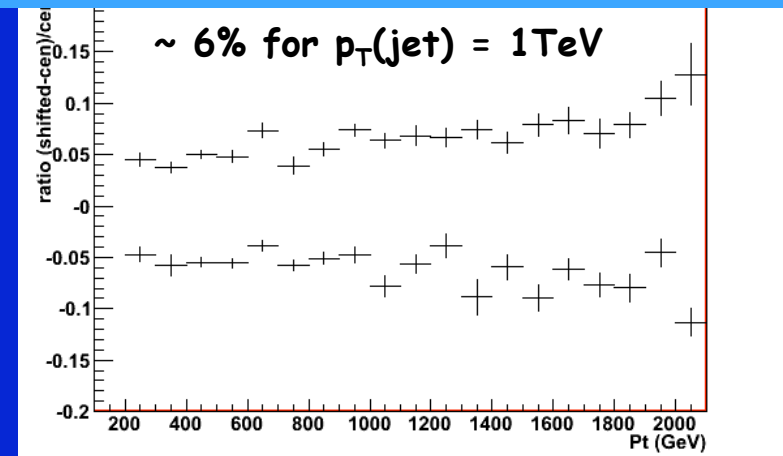
Inclusive jet cross section

- This measurement can be used to:
 - constrain PDFs
 - look for new physics (e.g. quark compositeness)

- Measurement dominated by systematics

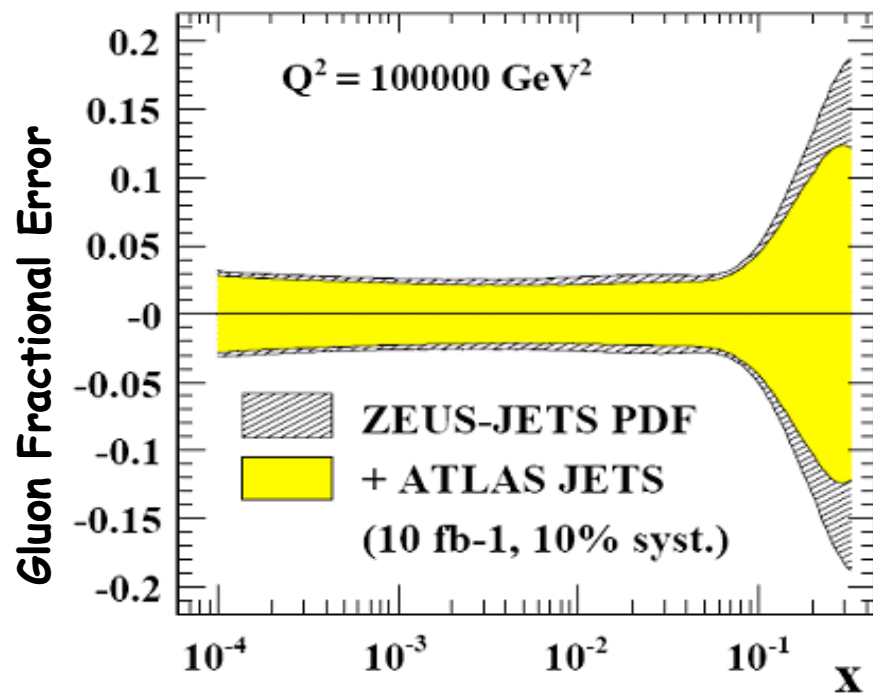


Effect due to 1% jet energy scale uncertainty

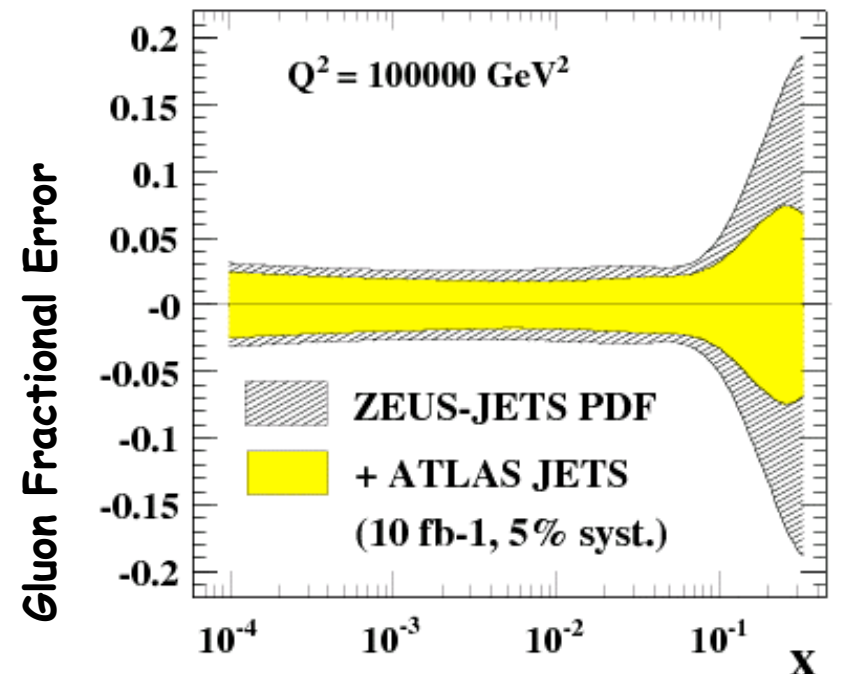


Inclusive jet cross section

- ATLAS pseudo-data for $0 < \eta < 1$, $1 < \eta < 2$, $2 < \eta < 3$ up to $p_T = 3$ TeV was used in a global (ZEUS) fit to assess the impact of ATLAS data on constraining PDFs
- Preliminary results suggest that ATLAS data can constrain the high x gluon.

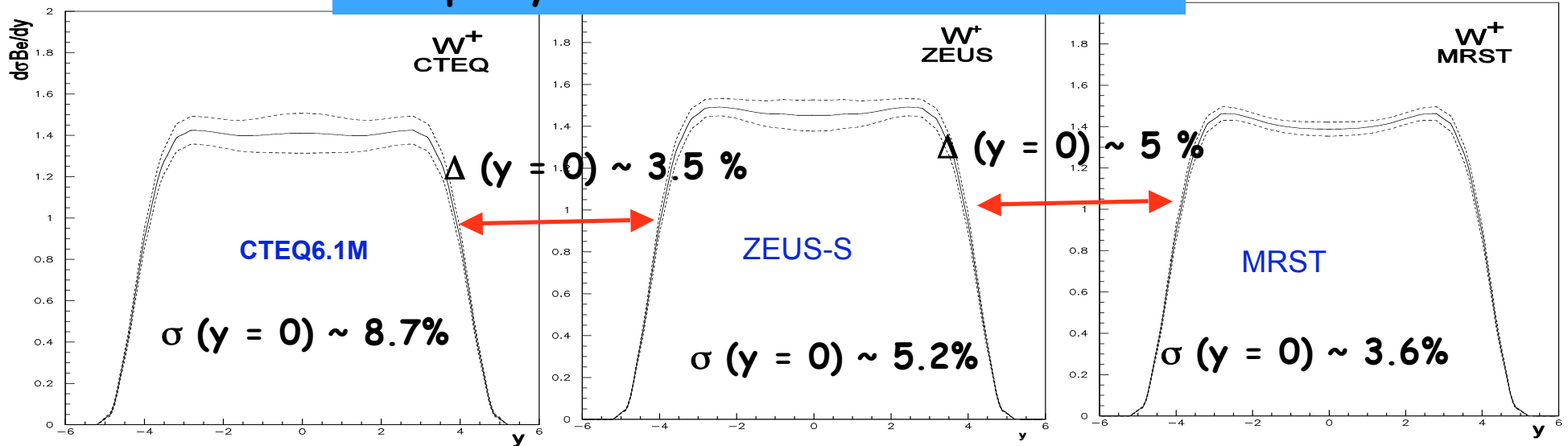


- Increasing statistics from 1fb⁻¹ to 10 fb⁻¹ (= 1 year of low lumi data taking) leads to small improvements.
- Decreasing systematic errors leads to a significant improvement.

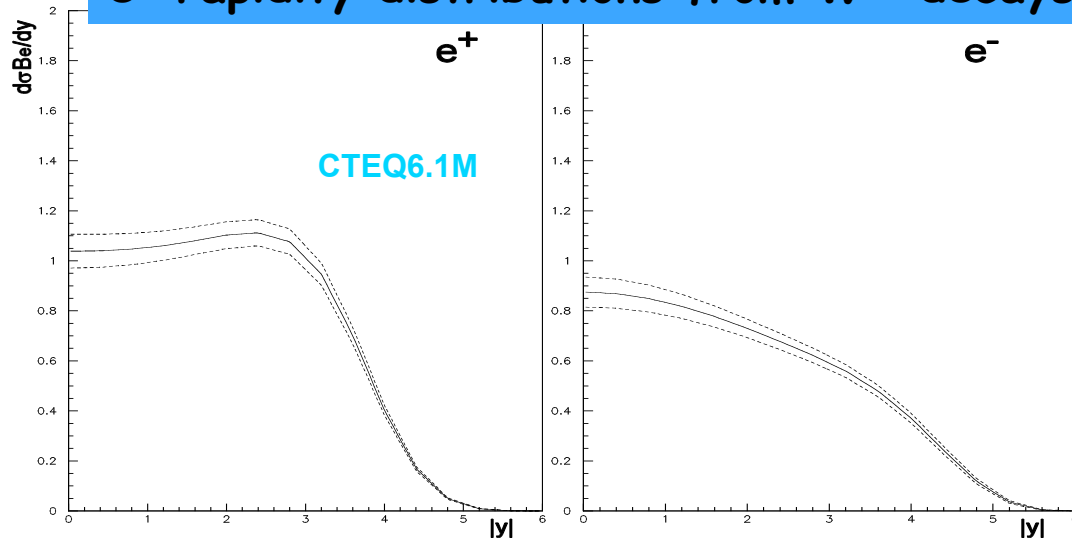


Gluon PDF from W rapidity

W rapidity distributions for different PDFs



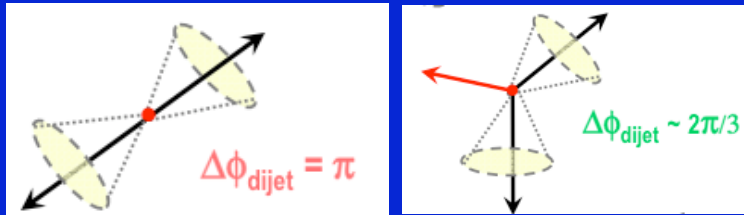
e^\pm rapidity distributions from W^\pm decays



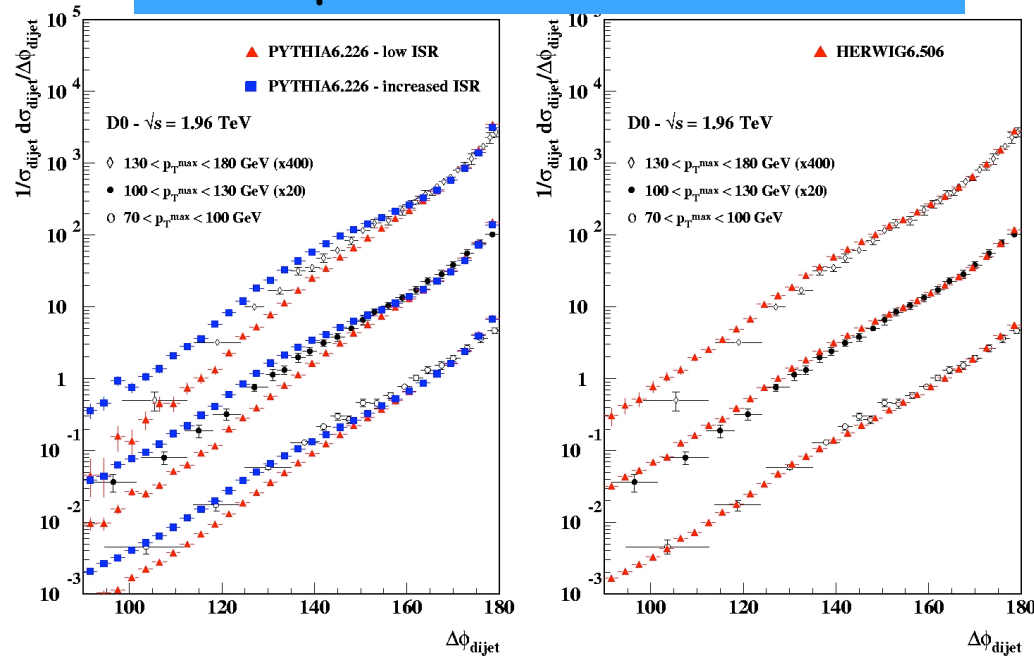
- Uncertainties on the W (or e^\pm) rapidity distributions are dominated by the uncertainties on gluon PDF.
- Effect of including ATLAS pseudo-data (1M assuming 4% uncertainty) in global PDF fits: Low- x gluon shape parameter λ
 $-0.119 \pm 0.046 \rightarrow -0.181 \pm 0.030$

Dijet azimuthal decorrelations

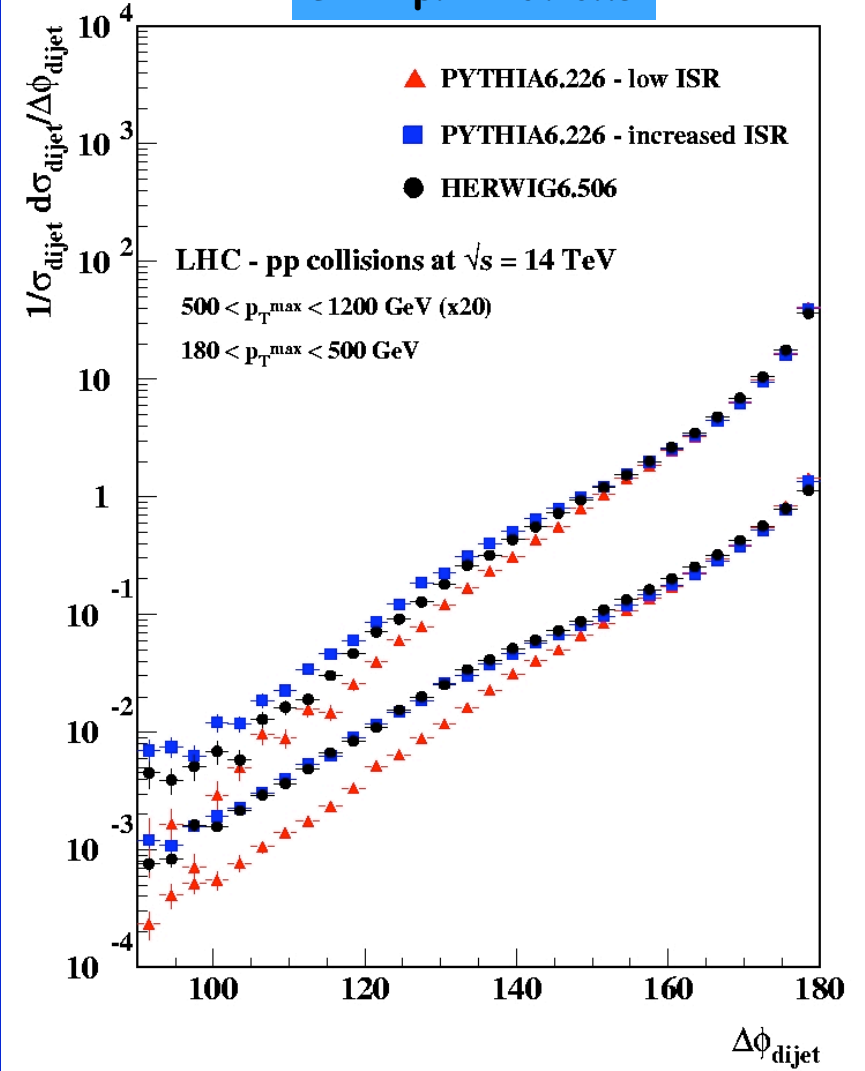
- Early measurement to benchmark generators



MC comparisons with D0 measurement



LHC predictions



Dijet azimuthal decorrelations

Reconstructed dijet azimuthal decorrelations

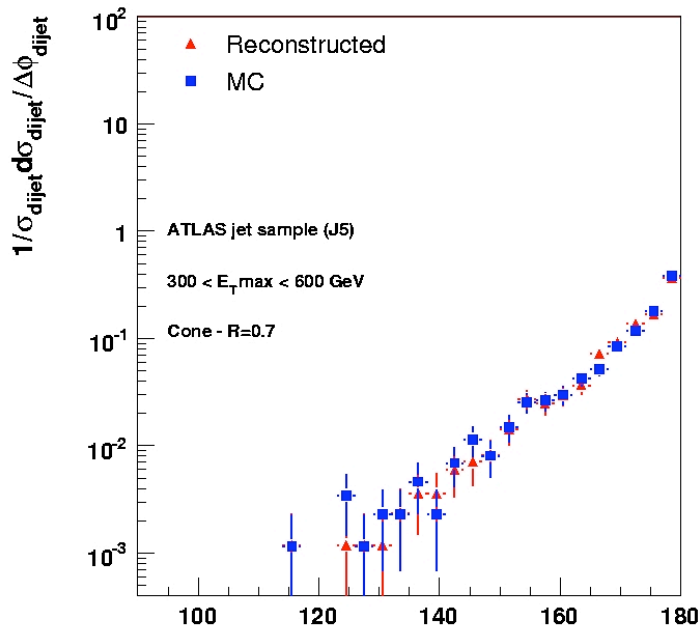
Dijet Event Selection

Cone jet algorithm (R=0.7)

$$N_{\text{jets}} = 2$$

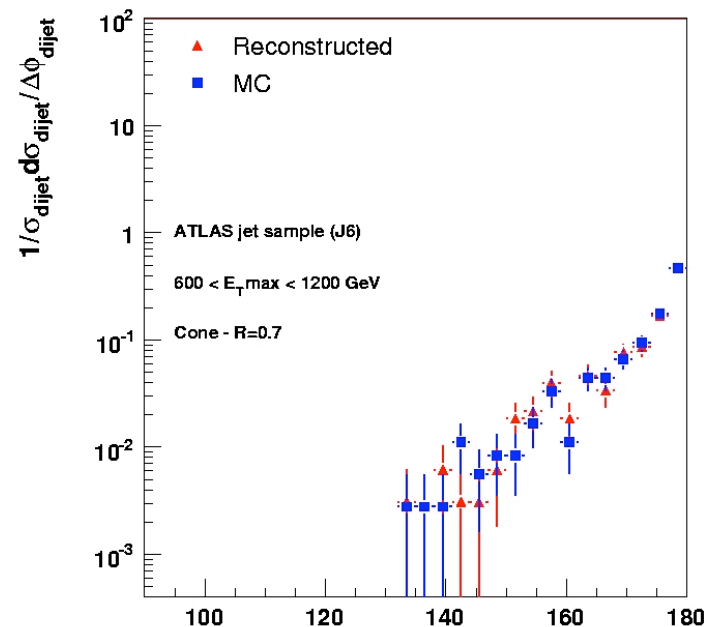
$$|y_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$$

$$E_{T\text{jet}2} > 80 \text{ GeV}$$



$300 < E_{T\text{MAX}} < 600 \text{ GeV}$

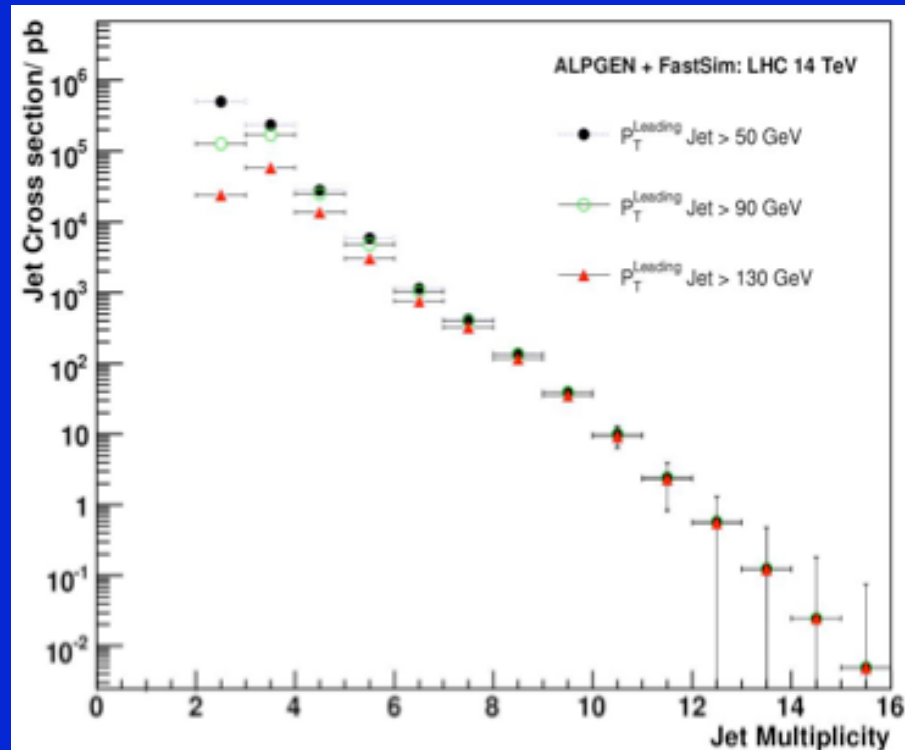
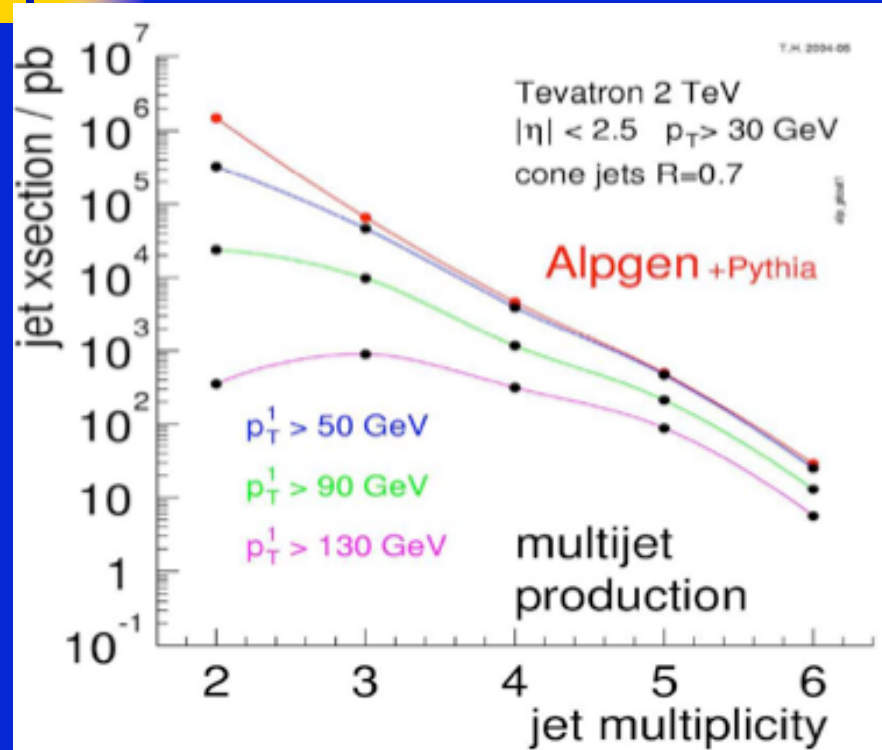
$\Delta\phi_{\text{dijet}}$



$600 < E_{T\text{MAX}} < 1200 \text{ GeV}$

$\Delta\phi_{\text{dijet}}$

Multi-jet production



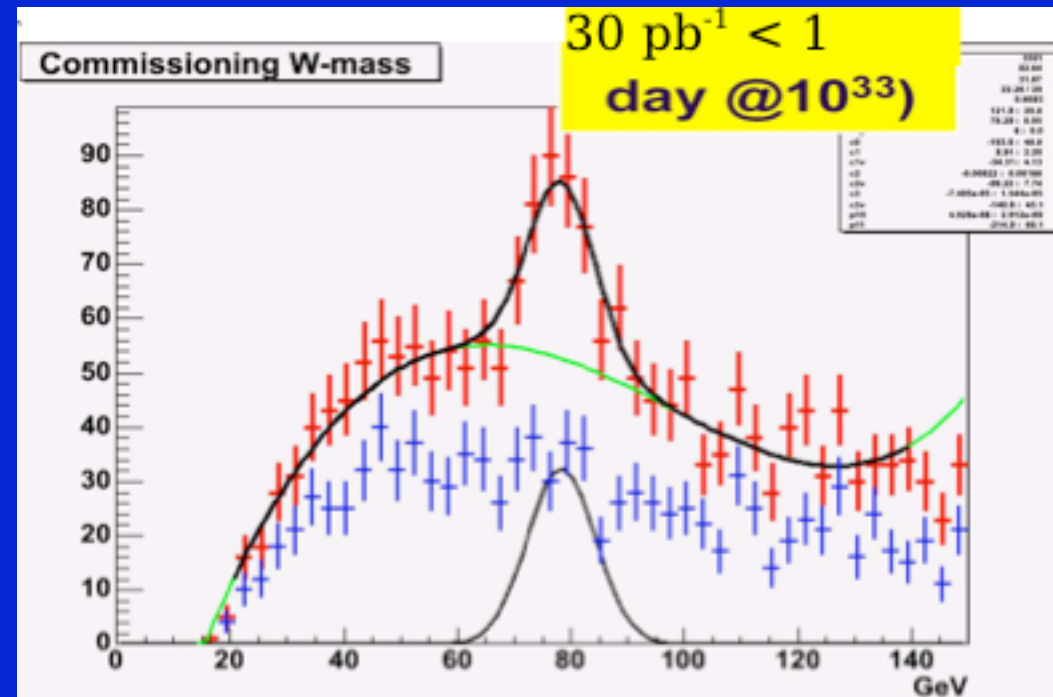
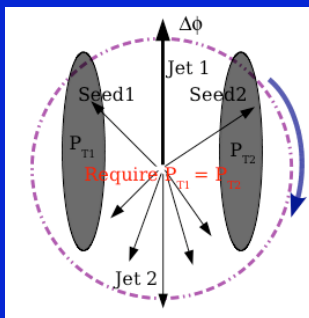
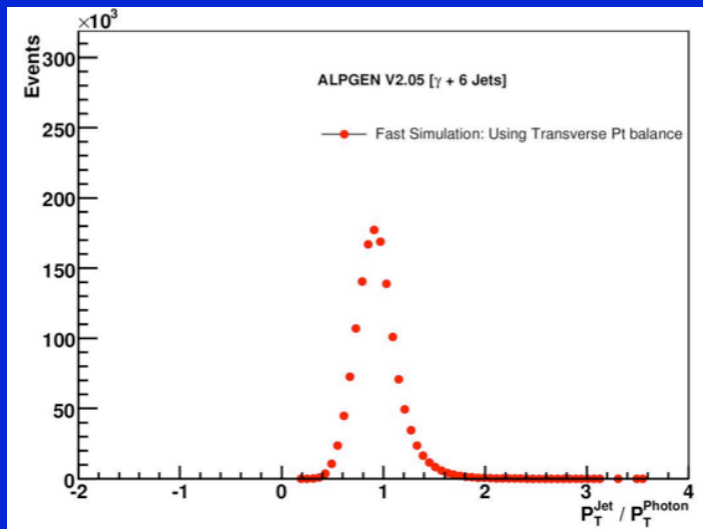
- Jet cross section still huge for $E_T > 130$ GeV
 - Important background (top, Higgs, SUSY, ...)
 - Can be used to calibrate the detector (using inclusive top, W +jets, Z/γ +jets for jet energy calibration)

Multi-jet production

Detector calibration (jet energy scale)

- The jet energy scale can be recovered based on $Z^0 + N\text{jets}$ or $\gamma + N\text{jets}$

W can be identified in top events with no b tagging \rightarrow
Useful for absolute jet energy calibration





Conclusions

- A good understanding of QCD is essential for physics at LHC
- Minimum bias & underlying event:
 - Monte Carlo generators have been tuned in order to have a good description of MB & UE events distributions.
 - But they give different predictions for LHC
 - Studies to perform these measurements in ATLAS have started
- Jet physics
 - Inclusive jet cross section measurement in ATLAS could help on constraining gluon PDF at high x
(low x gluon PDF can be constrain from W rapidity measurements instead)
 - Studies to measure dijet azimuthal decorrelation in ATLAS have been done
 - Jets can also be used to calibrate the ATLAS detector.