

# CMS jet measurements and constraints on PDFs and $\alpha_s$

Achim Geiser, DESY Hamburg

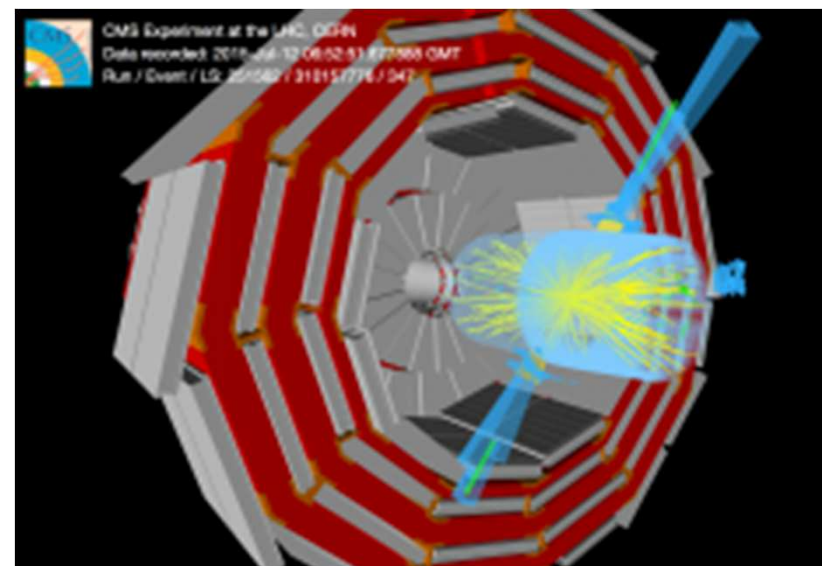
Low-x 2023,  
Leros Island, Greece

Sept. 4, 2023

on behalf of the **CMS** collaboration



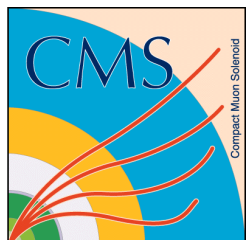
- Outline:
- inclusive jets, PDFs and  $\alpha_s$
  - dijets, PDFs and  $\alpha_s$
  - multijets, jet multiplicity, multiparton interactions
  - azimuthal correlations and  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\alpha_s$  running
  - conclusions



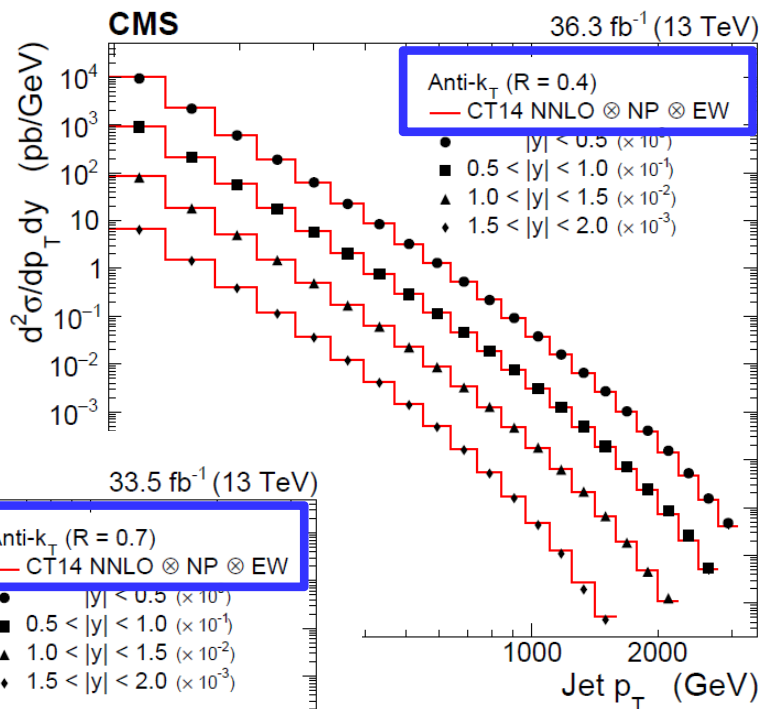
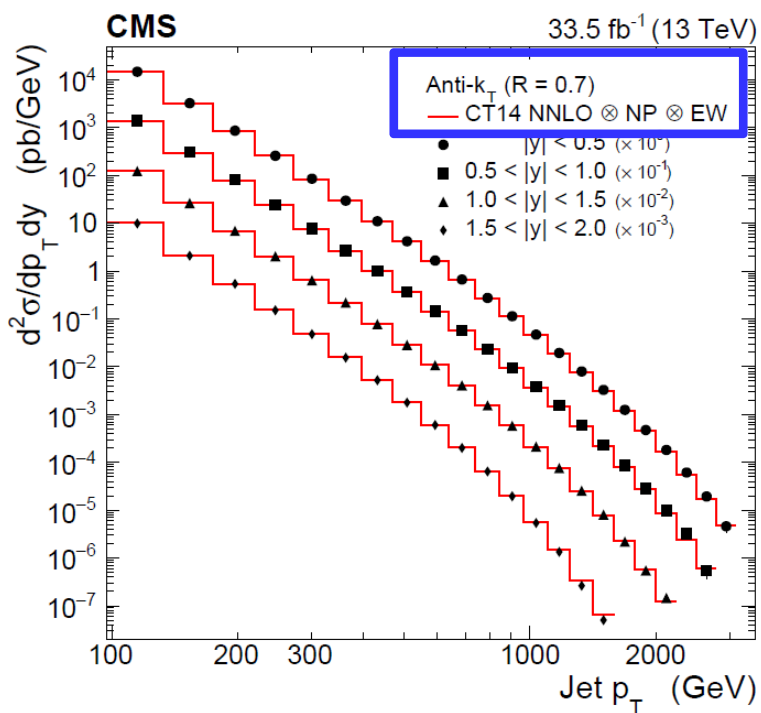
# Double differential inclusive jet cross sections

CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035

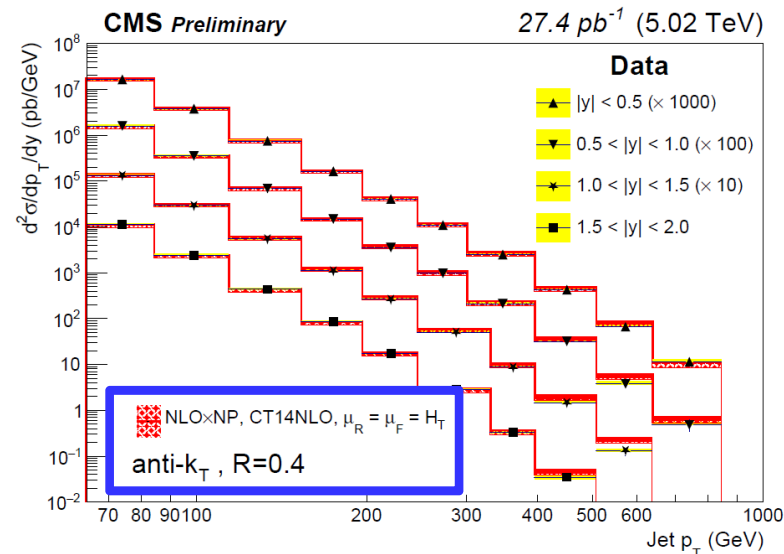
CMS PAS SMP-21-009



13 TeV



5 TeV



Predictions describe data well  
over wide  $p_T$  and  $|y|$  range

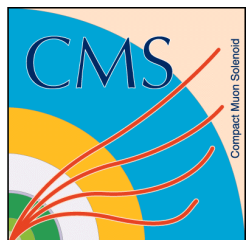
multiparton and hadronization corrections included  
partial NLO EW corrections included (see backup)

13 TeV Addendum:

NNLO updated from k-factors to full theory grid

# Double differential inclusive jet cross sections

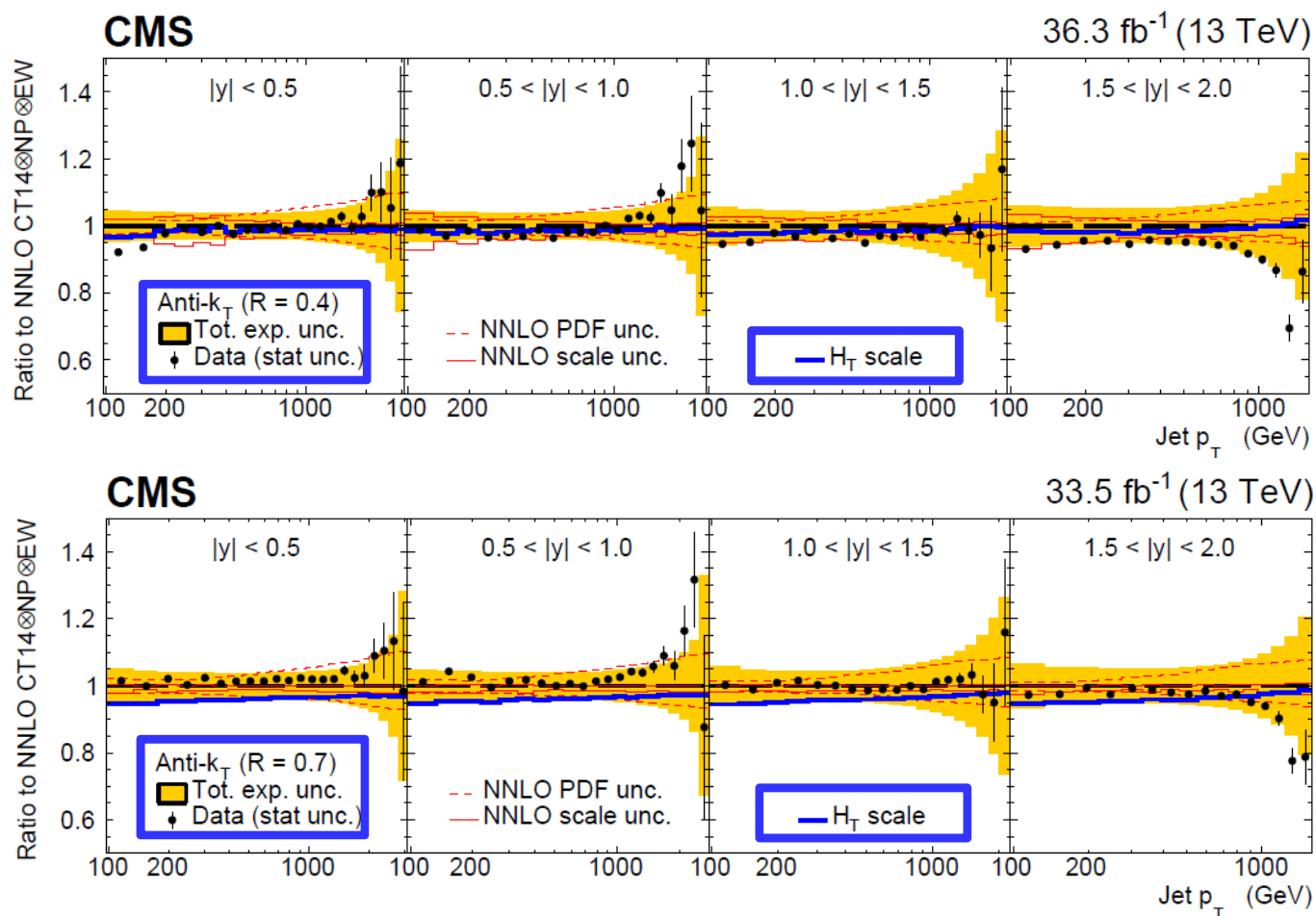
CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035



13 TeV

comparison  
to NNLO

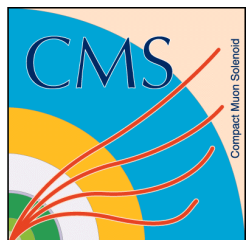
different  
jet radii  
& scales



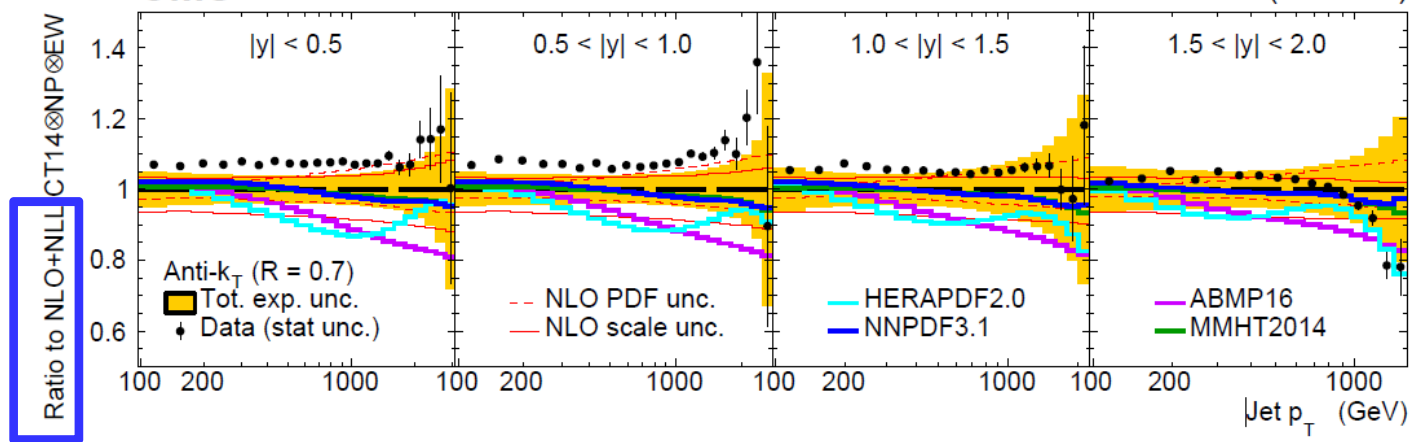
**R=0.7 slightly better suited for NNLO fit than R=0.4 (less 'out of cone' effect)**  
**QCD scale jet  $p_T$  better suited than scale event  $H_T$**

# Double differential inclusive jet cross sections

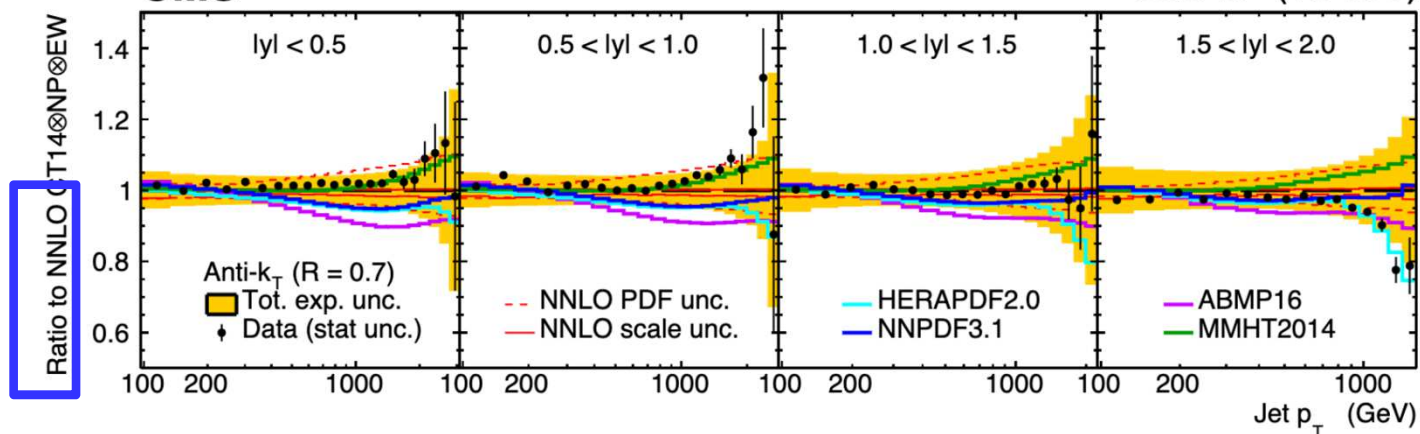
CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035



CMS 33.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)



CMS 33.5 fb<sup>-1</sup> (13 TeV)



NLO vs.  
 NNLO,  
 different  
 PDFs

NNLO describes data much better than NLO,  
 but still sizeable PDF dependence -> can fit PDF

# QCD fit @NNLO, R=0.7 (xFitter): PDF + $\alpha_s$

CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035

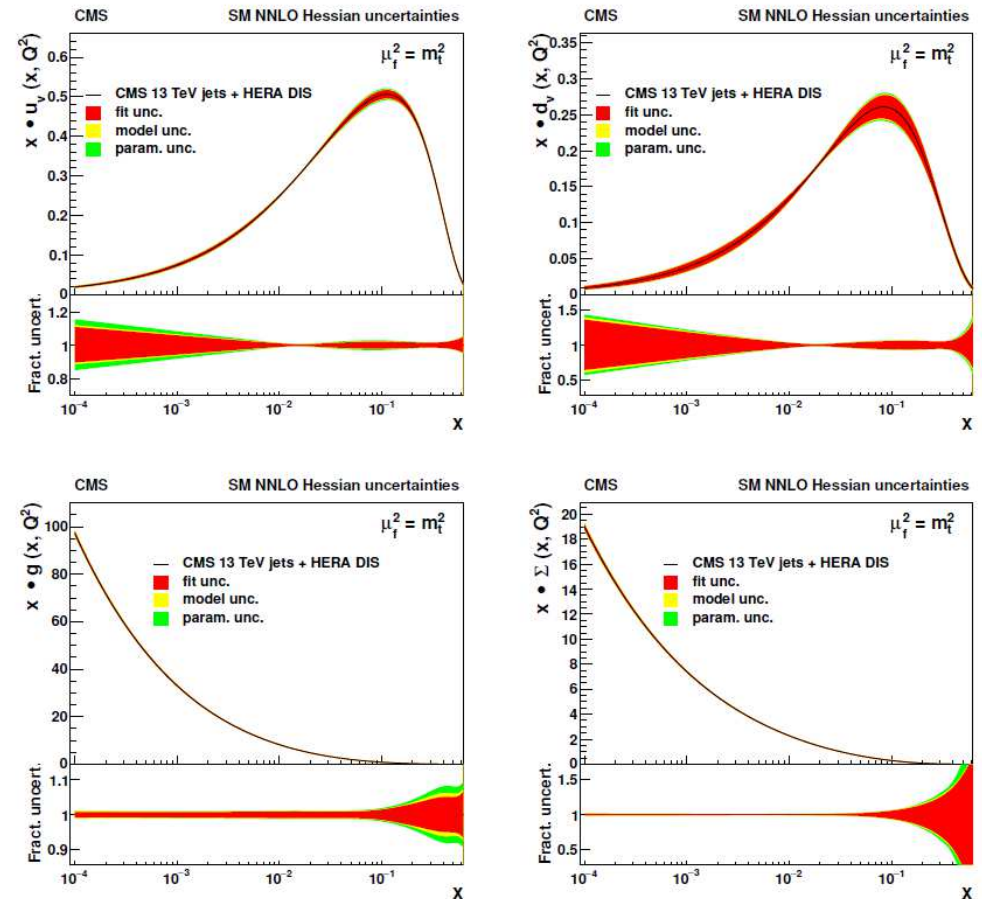


- Full QCD fit at NNLO: inclusive DIS cross sections (HERA) [arXiv:1506.06042] + CMS inclusive jets at 13 TeV [arXiv:2111.10431]
- NNLO fast grids NNLOJet+applFast [D. Britzger et al., EPJC 82 (2022) 930, arXiv:2207.13735]

good fit:

Data sets	HERA+CMS Partial $\chi^2/N_{\text{dof}}$
HERA I+II neutral current $e^+p, E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	376/332
HERA I+II neutral current $e^+p, E_p = 820 \text{ GeV}$	60/63
HERA I+II neutral current $e^+p, E_p = 575 \text{ GeV}$	202/234
HERA I+II neutral current $e^+p, E_p = 460 \text{ GeV}$	209/187
HERA I+II neutral current $e^-p, E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	227/159
HERA I+II charged current $e^+p, E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	46/39
HERA I+II charged current $e^-p, E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$	56/42
CMS inclusive jets 13 TeV $0.0 <  y  < 0.5$	8.6/22
$0.5 <  y  < 1.0$	23/21
$1.0 <  y  < 1.5$	13/19
$1.5 <  y  < 2.0$	14/16
Correlated $\chi^2$	81
Global $\chi^2/N_{\text{dof}}$	1302/1118

$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1166 \pm 0.0018$   
 (.0014 fit, .0007 model, .0004 scale, .0001 param)



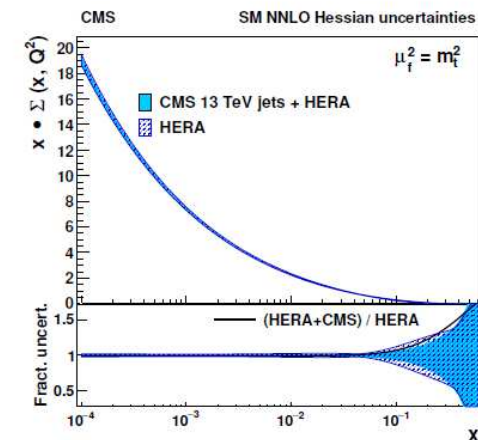
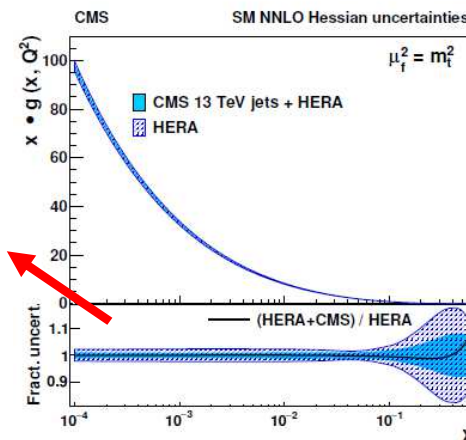
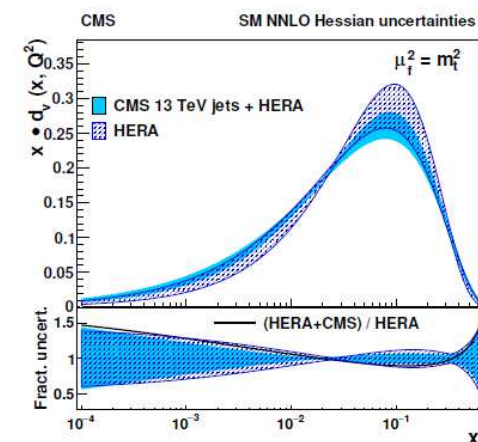
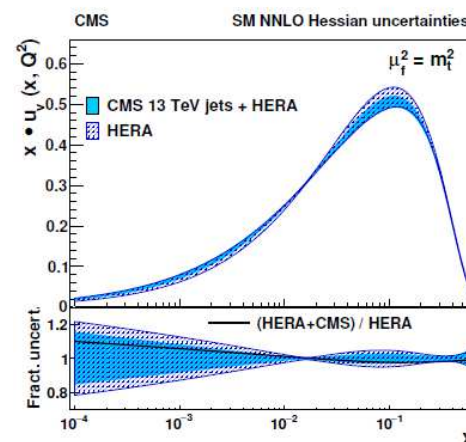
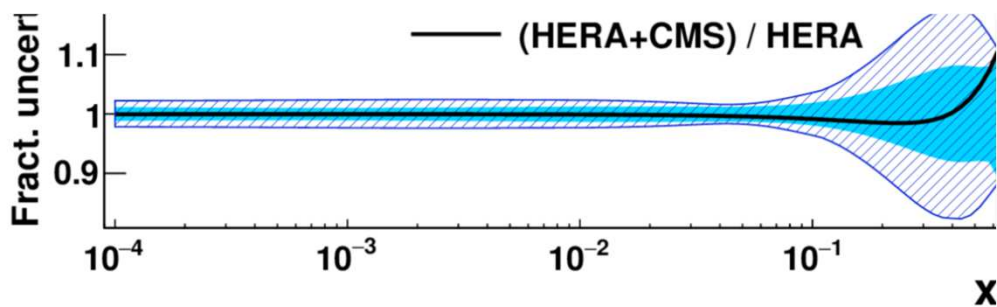
# QCD fit @NNLO, comparison to HERA only



CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035

- Full QCD fit at NNLO: inclusive DIS cross sections (HERA) [arXiv:1506.06042] + CMS inclusive jets at 13 TeV [arXiv:2111.10431]
- NNLO fast grids NNLOJet+applFast [D. Britzger et al., EPJC 82 (2022) 930, arXiv:2207.13735]

strong reduction of uncertainty on gluon distribution

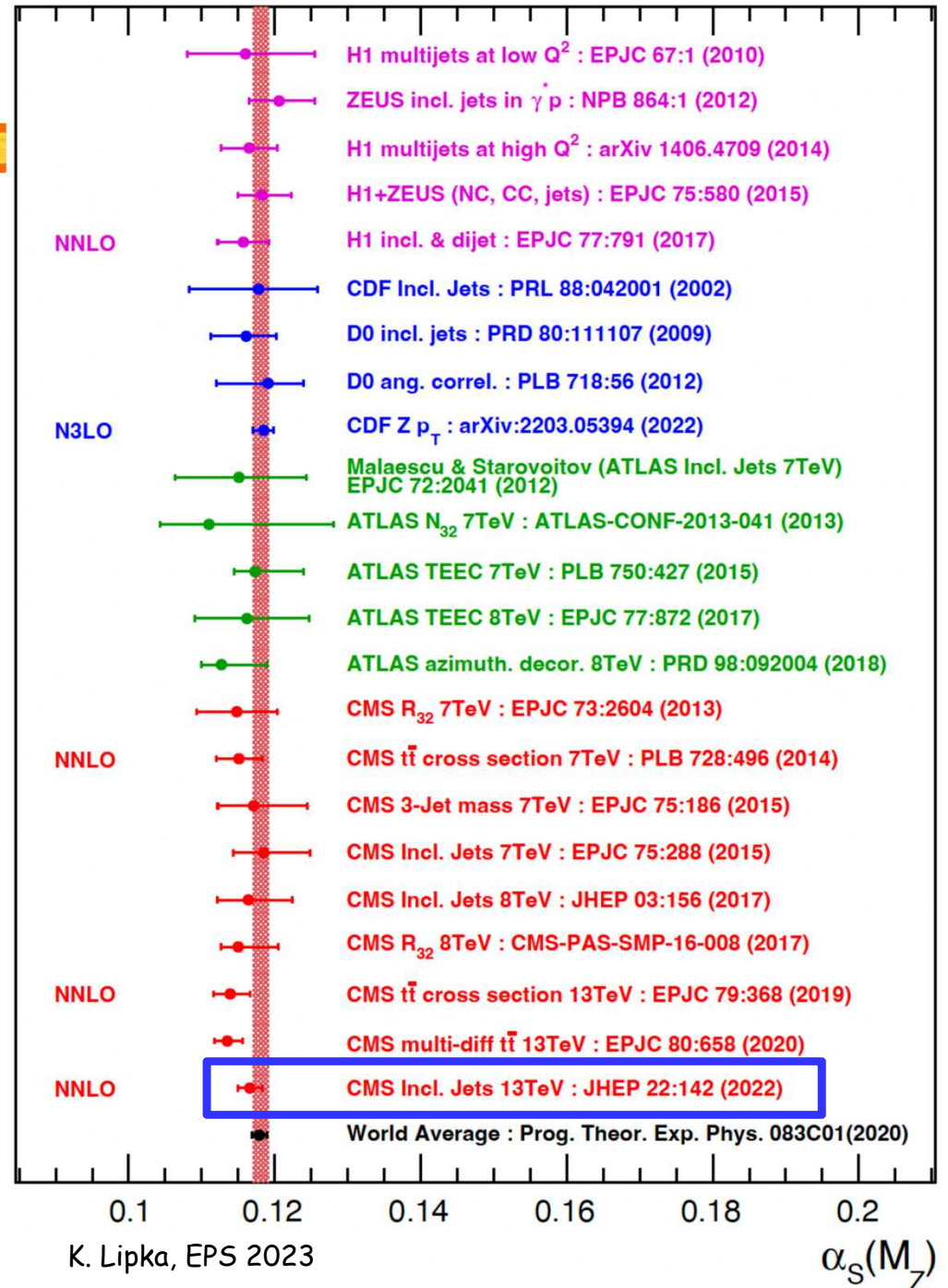


# $\alpha_s$ from jets

## summary

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1166 \pm 0.0018$$

most precise  $\alpha_s$  from jet measurements  $\longrightarrow$



# Motivation: Why study multijets?

- **inclusive jet measurements** dominated by **dijets**: 2 back-to-back final state partons (LO QCD configuration,  $O(a_s^2)$ )
- production of **third jet**
  - > radiation of **third parton** (NLO QCD configuration,  $O(a_s^3)$ , is effectively LO),
  - > **decorrelation in dijet azimuthal angle** (but angle between two leading jets remains  $> 2/3 \pi$ )
- **four-jet** final state requires **two additional parton radiations** (at least  $O(a_s^4)$ )
  - > **excellent probe for higher order QCD corrections** (angle between two leading jets can go down to 0)





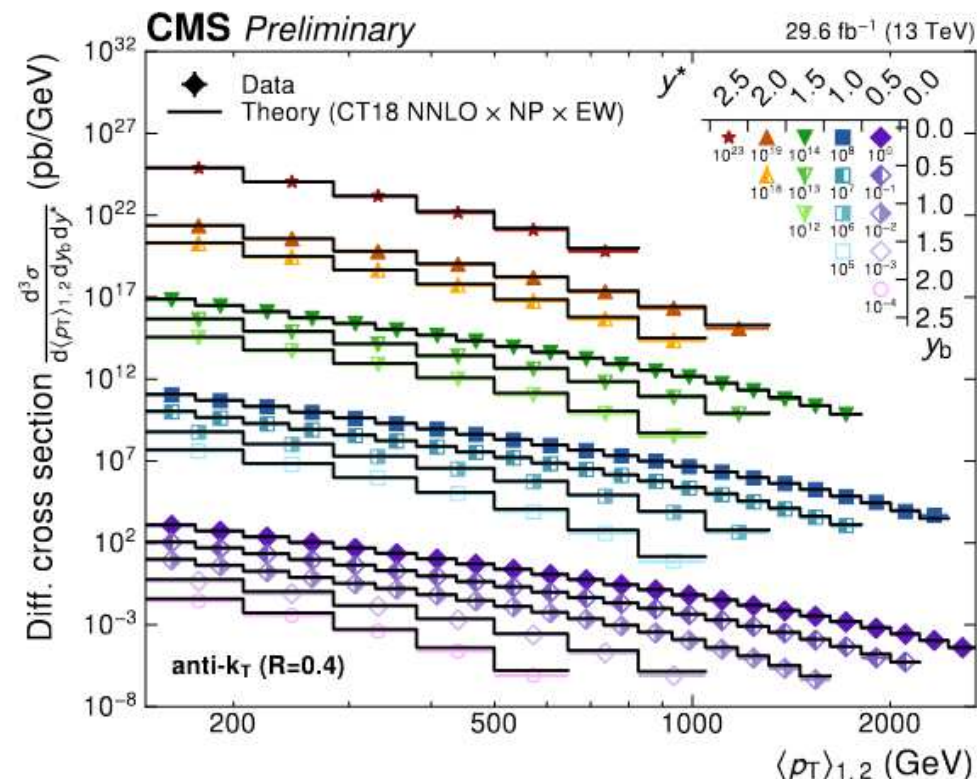
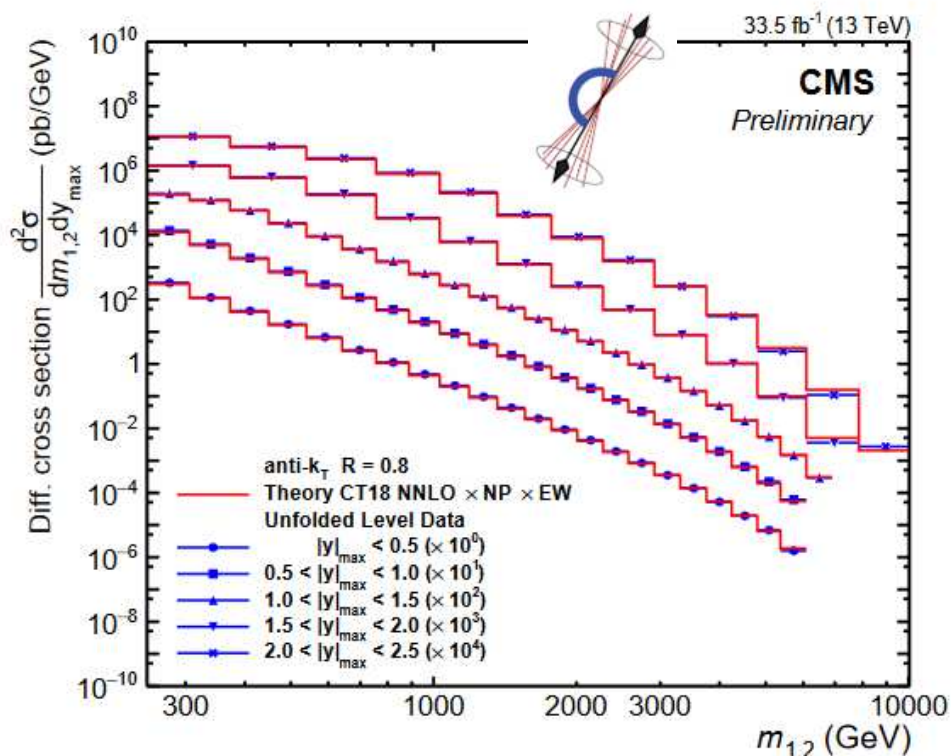
# Double/triple differential dijet cross sections

CMS PAS SMP-21-008, preliminary



2D:  $m_{12}$  and  $|y|_{\max}$

3D:  $m_{12}$  or  $\langle p_T \rangle_{12}$ ,  $y^* = |\Delta y_{12}|/2$ ,  $y_{\text{boost}}$



**NNLO predictions reasonably describe data**

**multiparton and hadronization corrections included**  
**partial NLO EW corrections included**

R=0.4 or 0.8

# Double differential dijets, ratio to NNLO

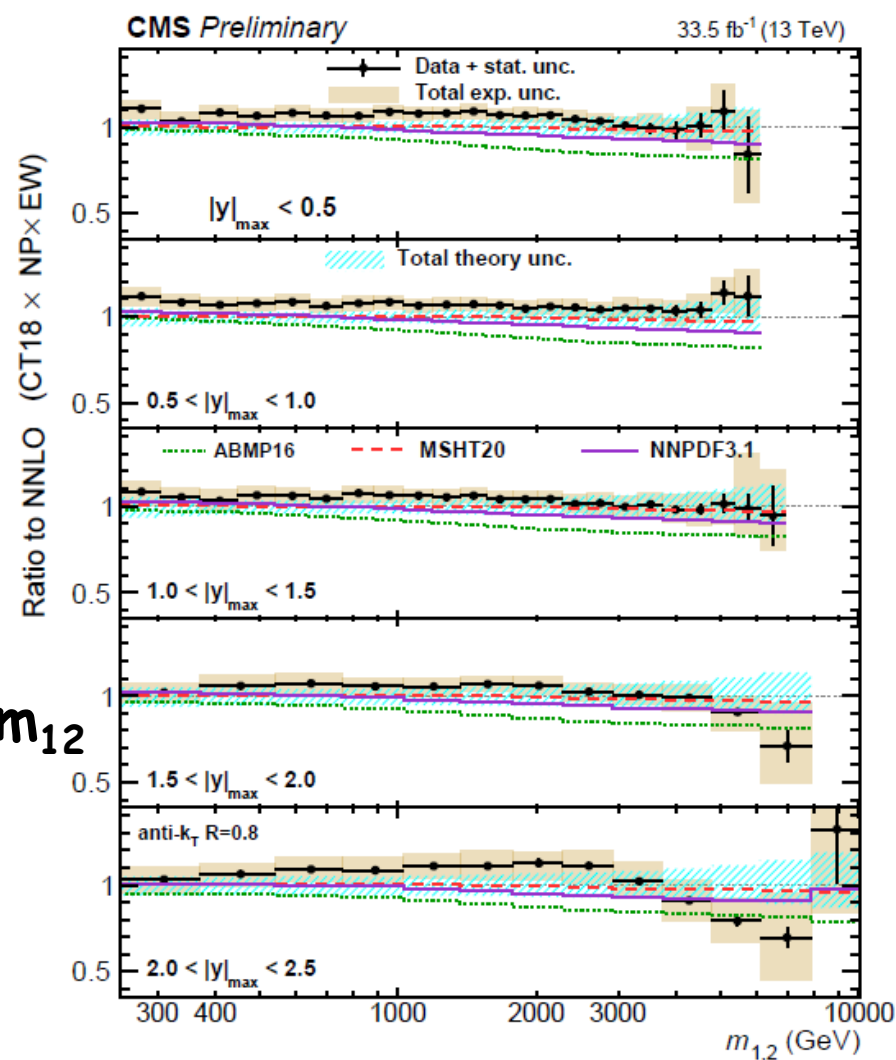
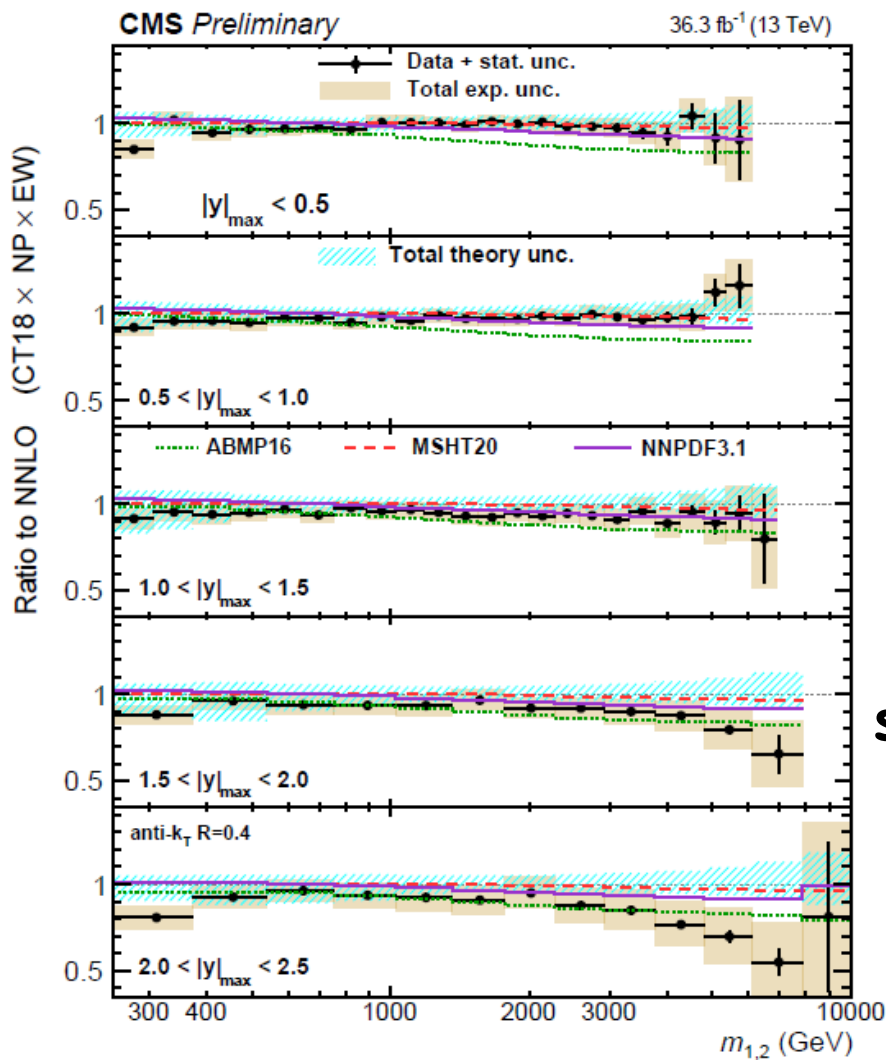
CMS PAS SMP-21-008, preliminary



R=0.4

2-dim:  $m_{12}$  and  $|y|_{\max}$

R=0.8



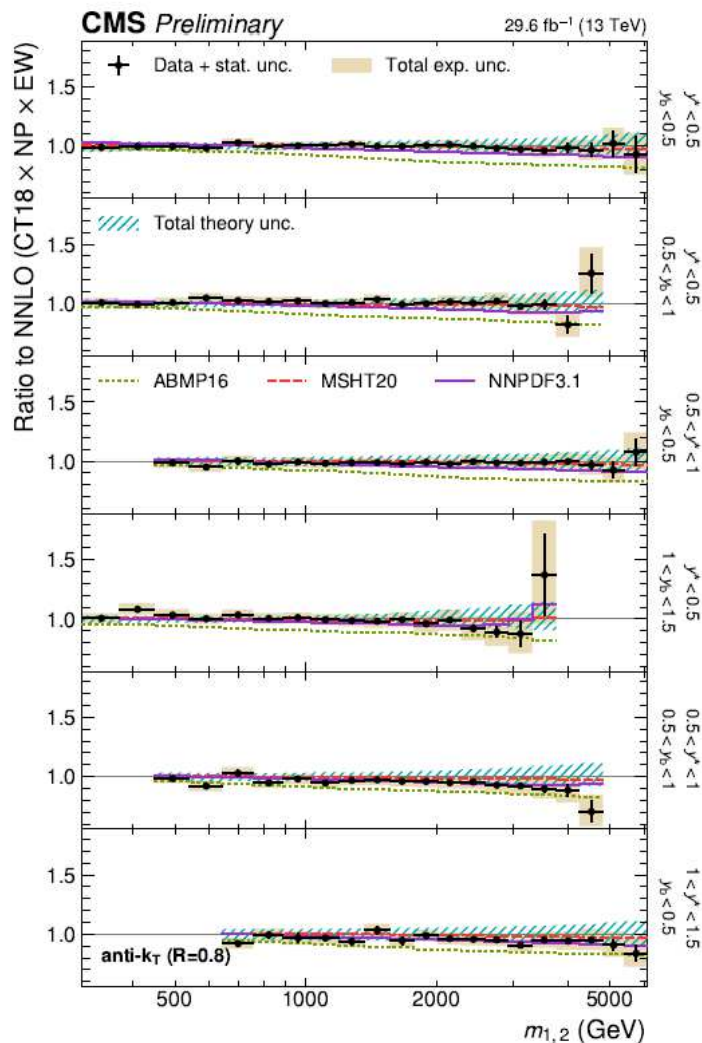
scale:  $m_{12}$

# Triple differential dijets, ratio to NNLO

CMS PAS SMP-21-008, preliminary



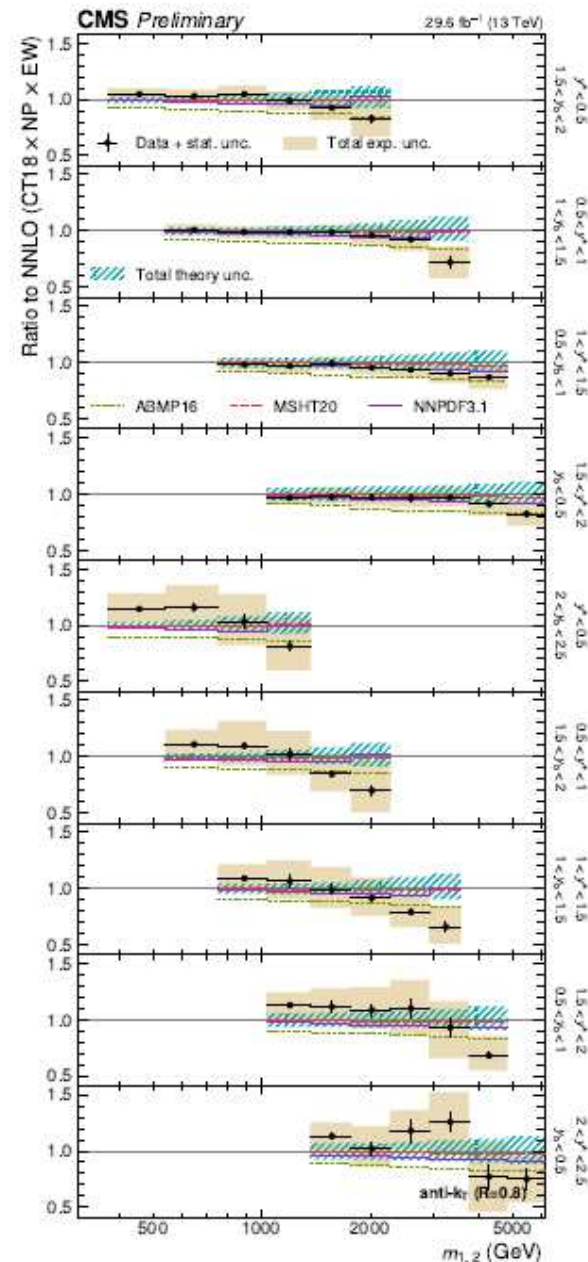
3-dim:  $m_{12}$ ,  $y^* = |\Delta y_{12}|/2$ ,  $y_{\text{boost}}$



R=0.8

scale:  $m_{12}$

15 2-dim  
y bins



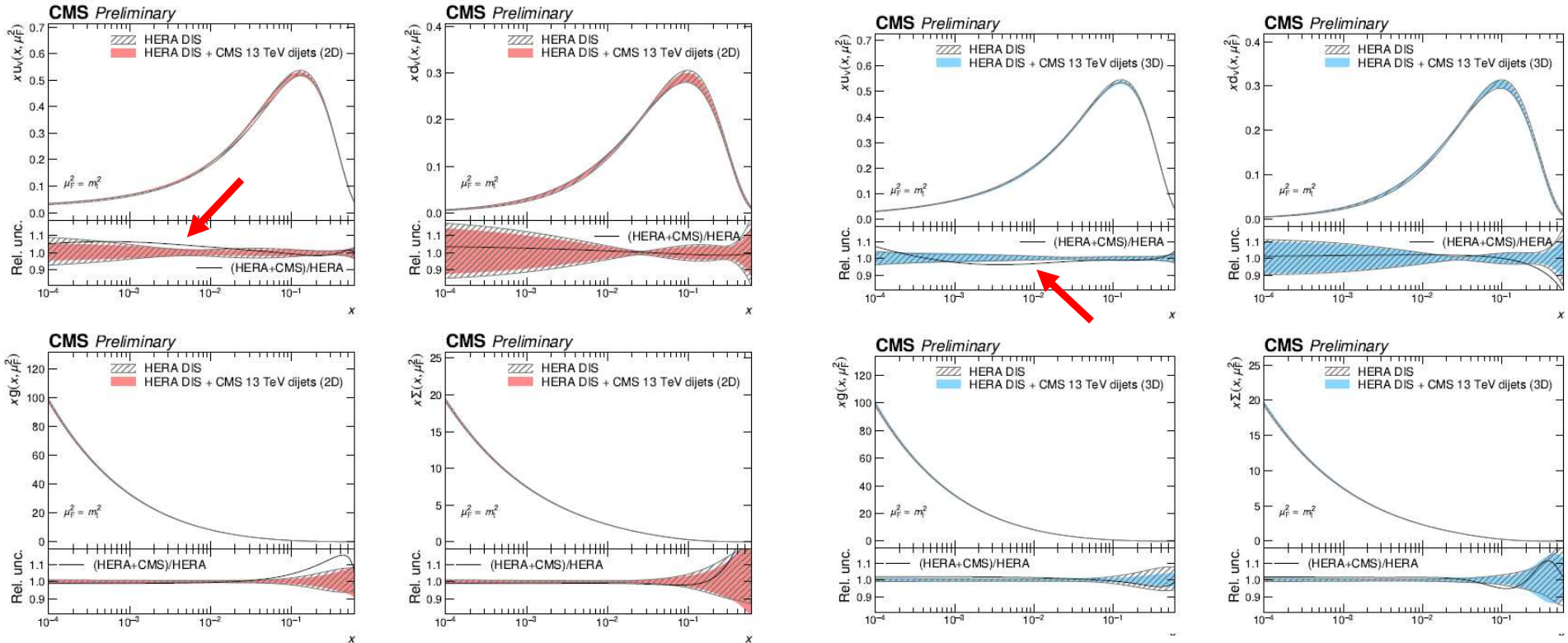
# QCD fit @NNLO, $R=0.8$ (xFitter): PDF + $\alpha_s$

CMS PAS SMP-21-008, preliminary



QCD fit at NNLO: inclusive DIS cross sections (HERA) [arXiv:1506.06042]

2D + CMS dijets at 13 TeV 3D



PDF uncertainty reduction smaller than for inclusive jets

Different solutions for u valence quarks for 2D and 3D

larger than inclusive jets

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1201 \pm 0.0021$$

(.0012 fit, .0008 model, .0008 scale, .0005 param)

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1201 \pm 0.0020$$

(.0010 fit, .0008 model, .0005 scale, .0006 param)

# 4 jets from double parton interactions



CMS, JHEP 01 (2022) 177

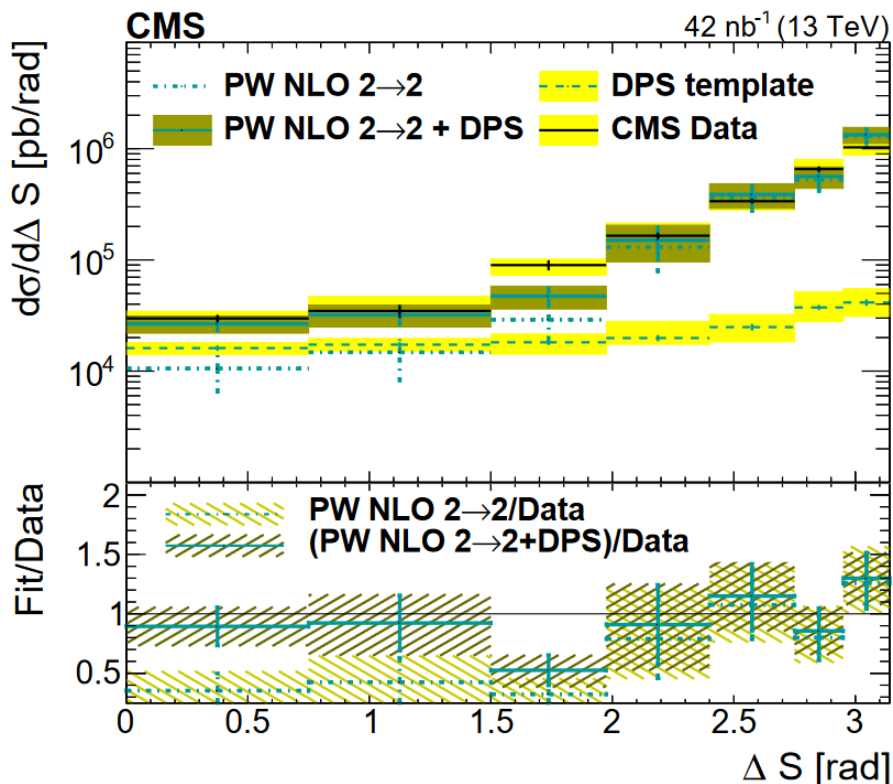
Compare 2-jet and 4-jet cross sections for  $p_T > 30$  and  $50$  GeV

4-jet  $p_T$ /angular correlator

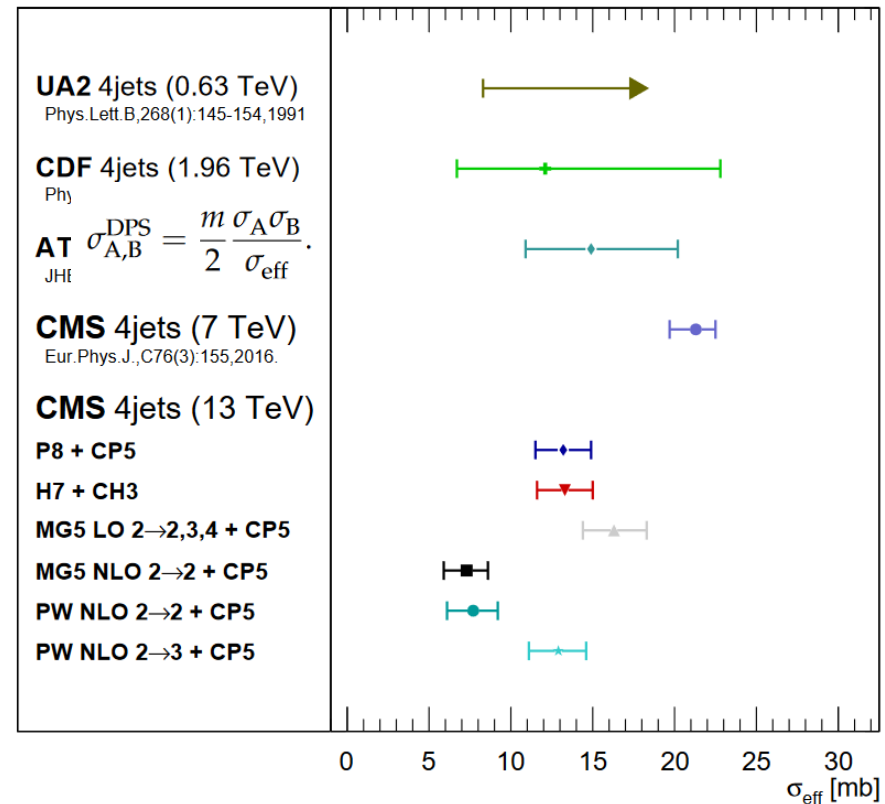
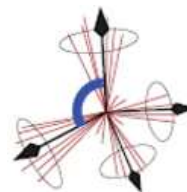
$$\Delta S = \arccos \left( \frac{(\vec{p}_{T,1} + \vec{p}_{T,2}) \cdot (\vec{p}_{T,3} + \vec{p}_{T,4})}{|\vec{p}_{T,1} + \vec{p}_{T,2}| |\vec{p}_{T,3} + \vec{p}_{T,4}|} \right)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{eff}}: \sigma_{A,B}^{\text{DPS}} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{\sigma_A \sigma_B}{\sigma_{\text{eff}}}$$

$\sigma_{\text{eff}}$  meas



$R = 0.4$

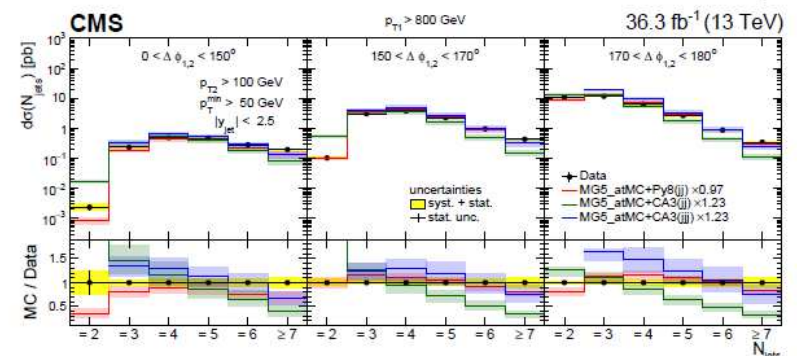
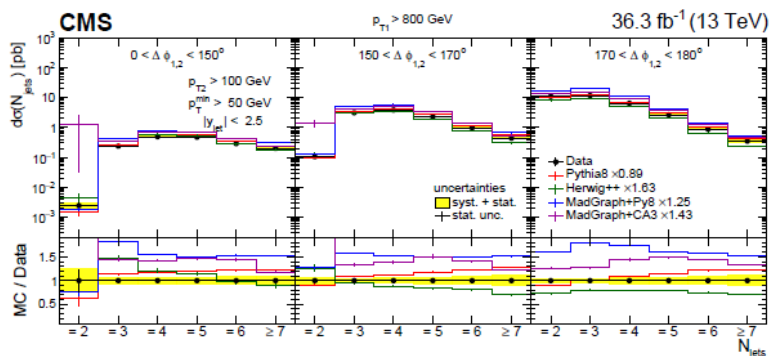
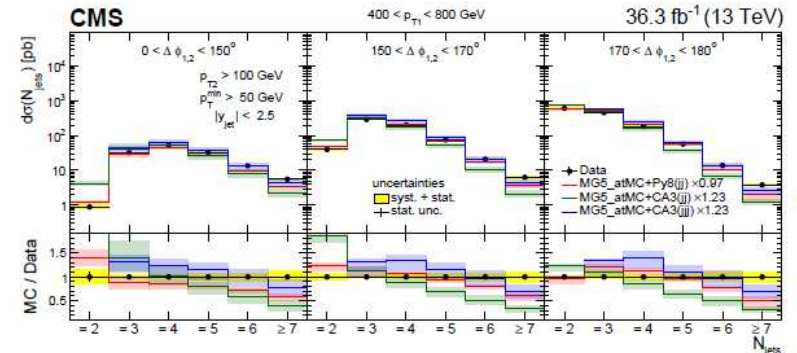
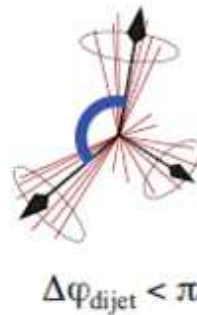
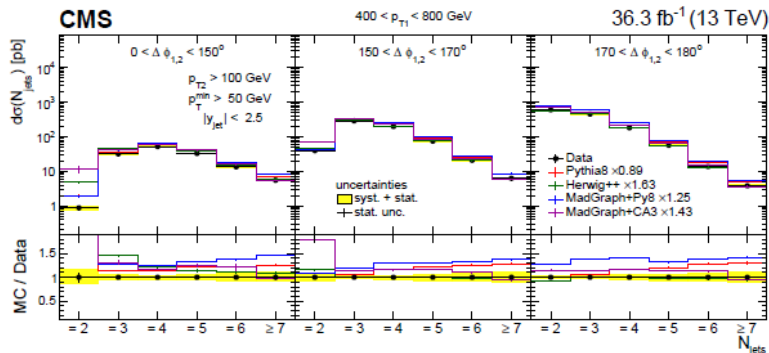
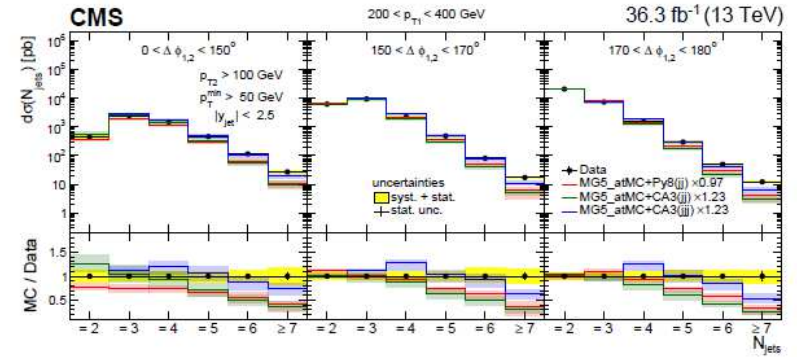
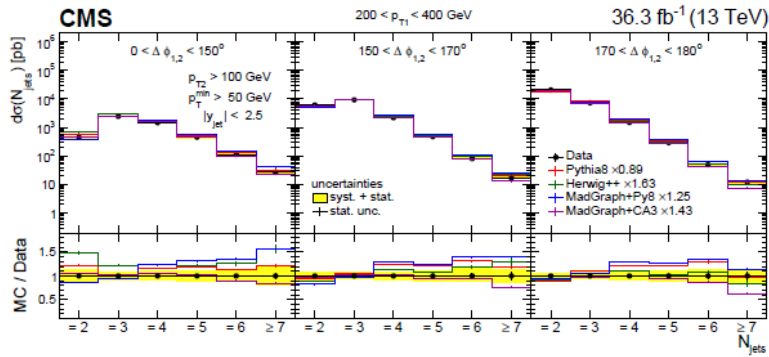


**DPS contribution to 4-jet cross section small but non-negligible**

$\sigma_{\text{eff}}$  model dependent and in qualitative agreement with earlier determinations.

# Multi-jet multiplicity (up to 7+) vs. $\Delta\phi$ of jet<sub>1,2</sub>

CMS, arXiv:2210.13557



up to 7 jets! sometimes, scaled LO+PS models (left) still describe the data better than NLO+PS models (right). (PS models might need to be retuned for NLO)

# Cross sections vs. $p_T$ for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> jet

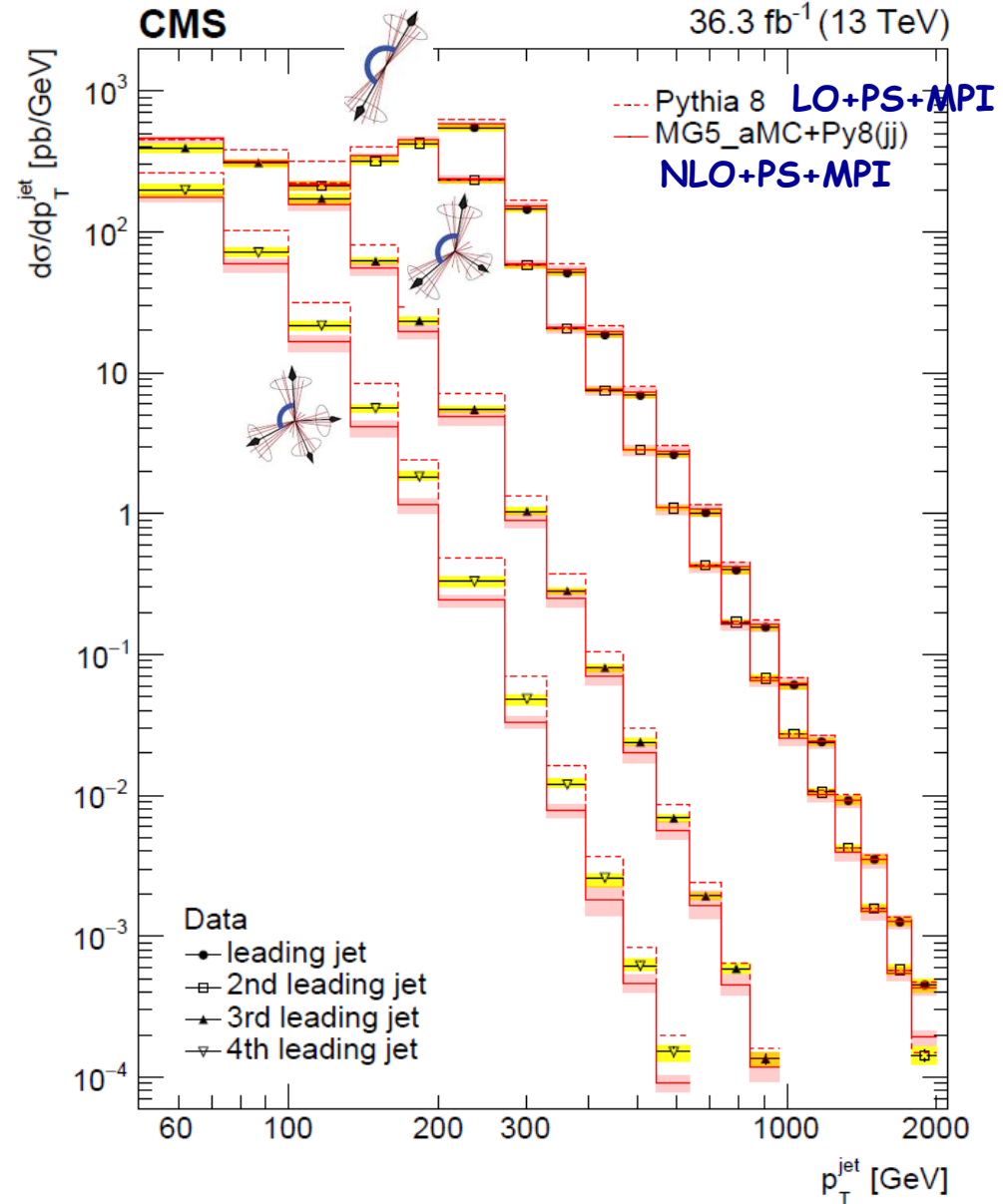
CMS, arXiv:2210.13557



$\geq 2$  jet events with  
 $p_{T1} > 200$  GeV and  $p_{T2} > 100$  GeV:

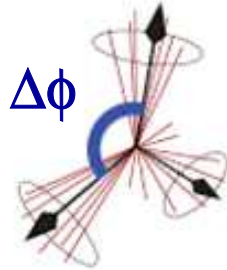
NLO does a good job for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> jet  
(PS mostly subleading).

for jet multiplicities  $\geq 3$  and  $\geq 4$ ,  
data tend to lie between the  
LO+PS and NLO+PS predictions,  
both including MPI models.



# Azimuthal correlations between jets, full Run 2

CMS-PAS-SMP-22-005, preliminary, brand new

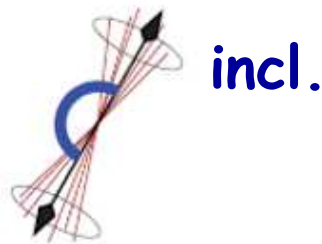


number of neighbours > 100 GeV

used for detector unfolding

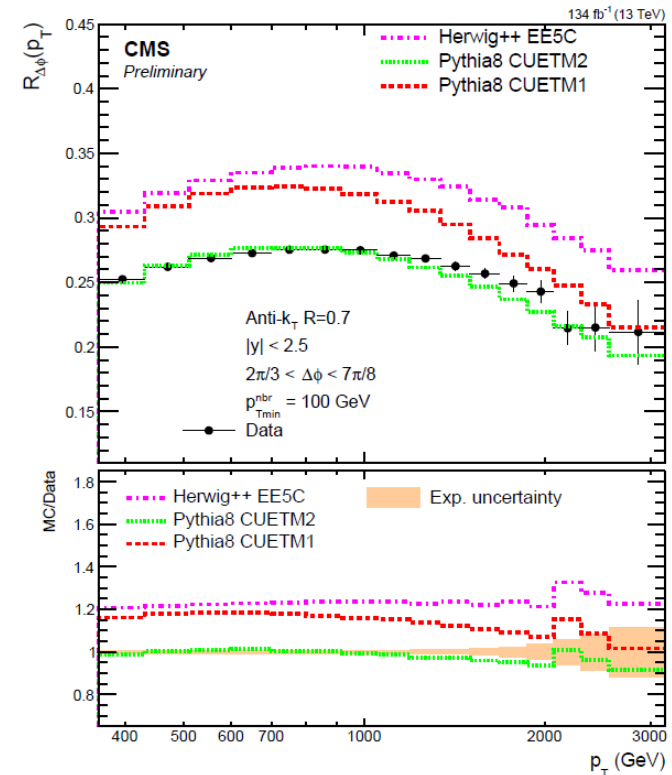
$$R_{\Delta\phi}(p_T) = \frac{2/3 \pi < \Delta\phi < 7/8 \pi}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{jet}}(p_T)} \frac{N_{\text{nbr}}^{(i)}(\Delta\phi, p_{T\text{min}}^{\text{nbr}})}{N_{\text{jet}}(p_T)}} = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n N(p_T, n)}{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N(p_T, n)}$$

$$\sim \frac{\alpha_s^3}{\alpha_s^2}$$



incl.

well described by LO+LL  
CUETM2 PYTHIA tune



PDF effects partially cancel



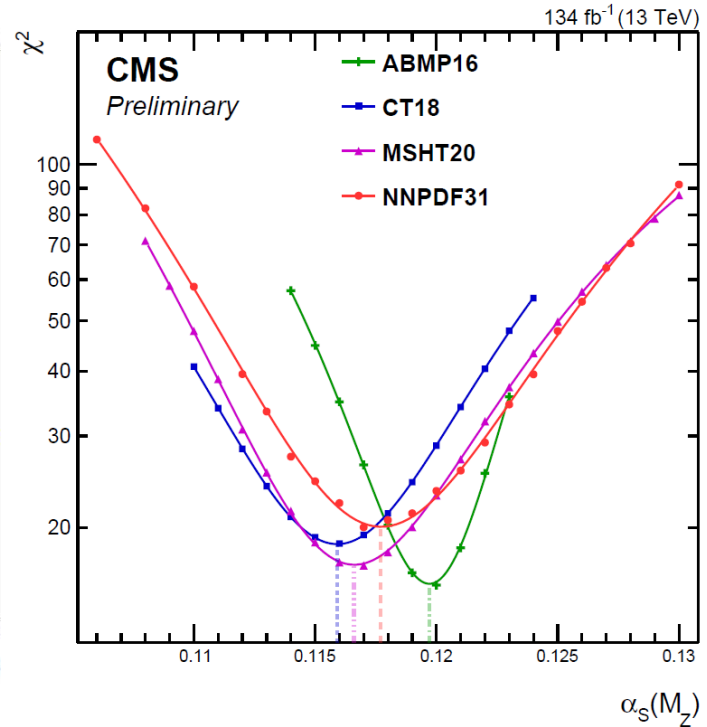
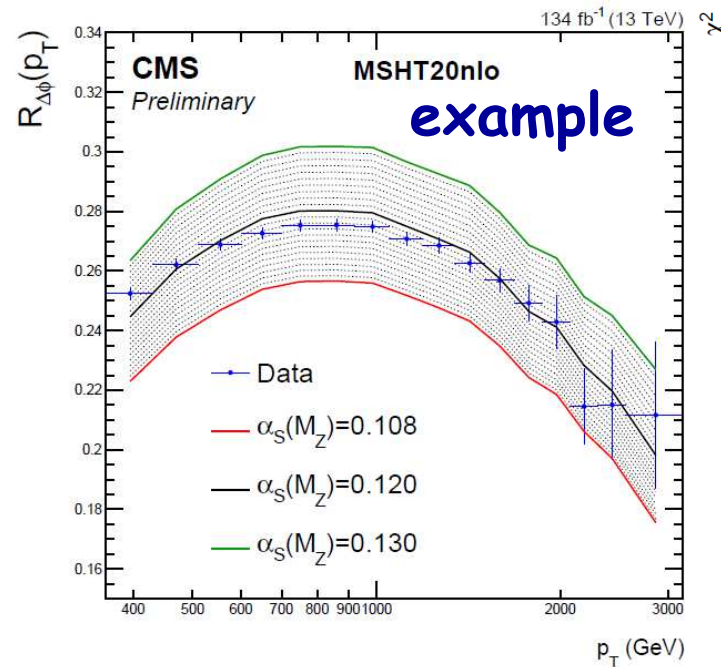
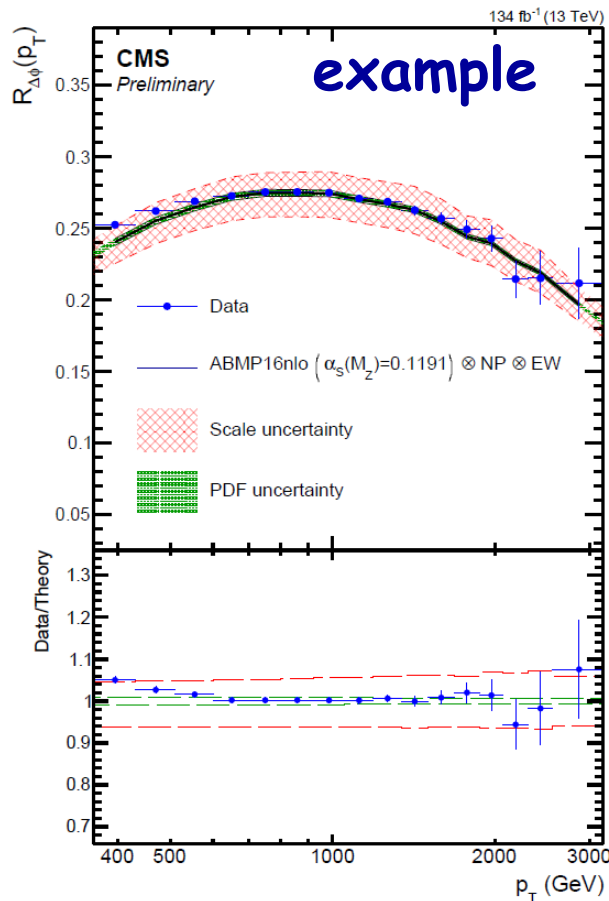
# Azimuthal correlations between jets, full Run 2

CMS-PAS-SMP-22-005, preliminary, brand new



well described  
by NLO QCD

perform NLO  $\alpha_s$  fit (fixed PDF)



$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1177 +0.0117 -0.0074$$

(+.0114 scale, .0013 exp, .0011 NP, .0010 PDF, .0020 PDF choice, .0003 EW)  
-.0068

# Comparison with other NLO jet measurements

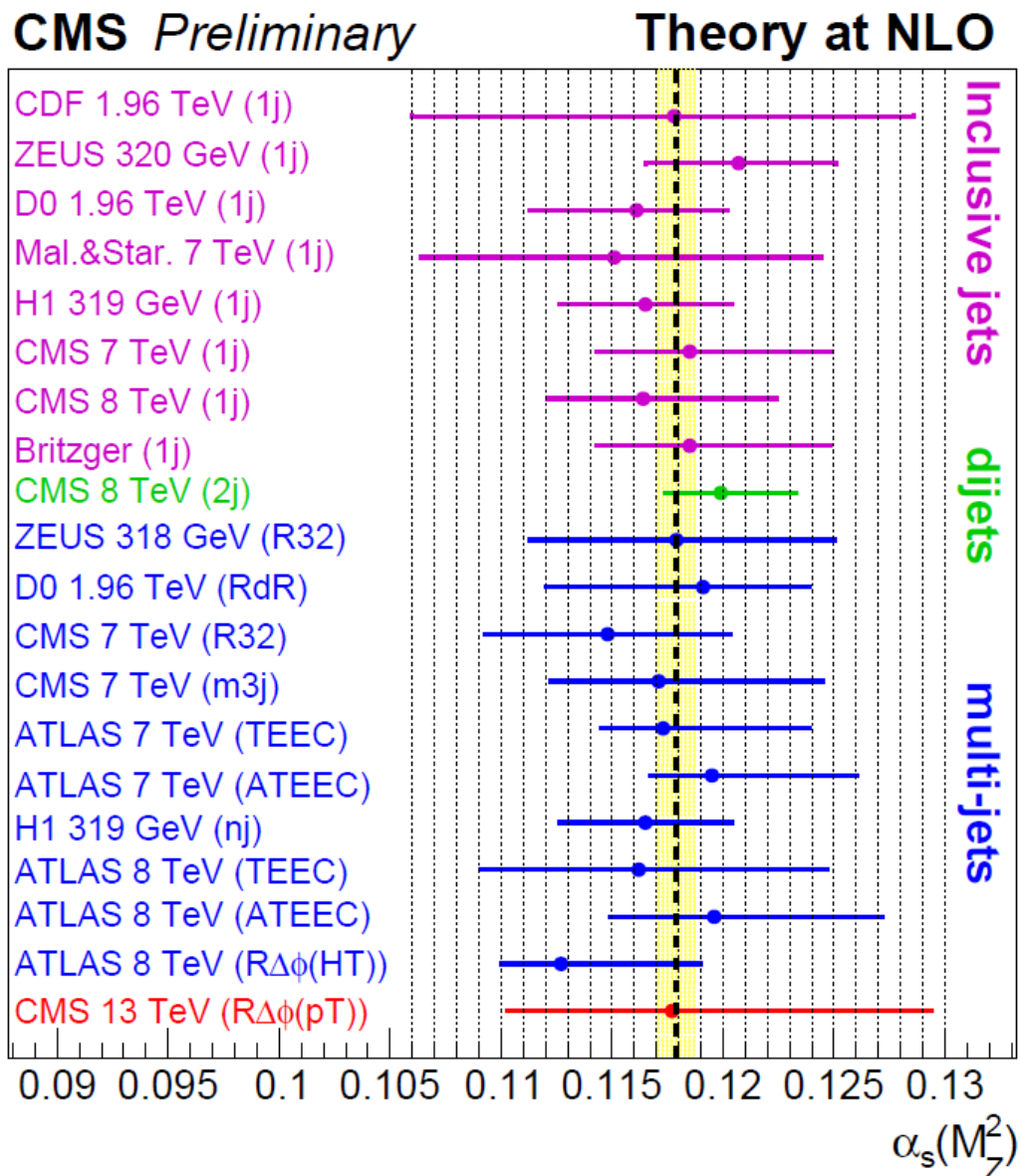
CMS-PAS-SMP-22-005



consistent

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1177$$

$$+0.0117 \quad -0.0074$$

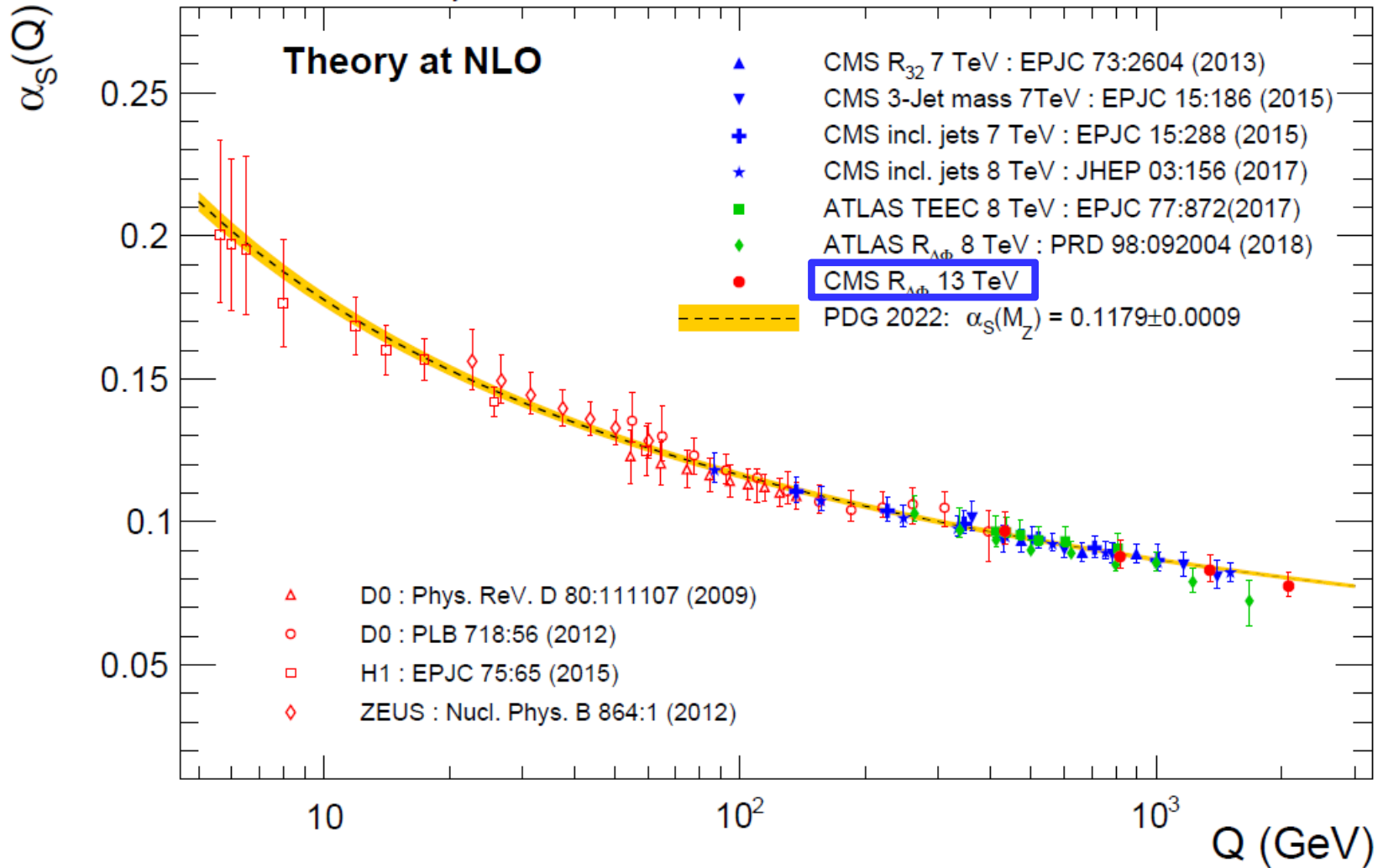


# Running of $\alpha_s$

CMS-PAS-SMP-22-005



CMS Preliminary



repeat  
analysis in  
different  
 $p_T$  ranges

Running of  $\alpha_s$  consistent with QCD up to the **highest accessible scale (2 TeV)**

# Conclusions



- Inclusive single jet production in CMS was used to derive the most precise  $\alpha_s$  determination from jets,

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1166 \pm 0.0018$$

and significant constraints on the gluon PDF in a combined NNLO PDF+ $\alpha_s$  fit including HERA data.

- Dijet cross sections at 13 TeV have recently also been measured and the corresponding preliminary NNLO PDF+ $\alpha_s$  fit gives results which are partially complementary to the inclusive jet results.



- Double parton interactions are established to contribute significantly to four-jet production, and multi-jet distributions with up to 7 Jets are reasonably described by LO+LL and NLO+LL MC models including MPI.



- The measurement and NLO QCD fit of azimuthal jet correlations allows the extraction of  $\alpha_s$  and a cross check of its running up to the highest scale in CMS (2 TeV).



$$\Delta\varphi_{\text{dijet}} < \pi$$

# Backup



# Double differential inclusive jet cross sections

CMS, JHEP 02 (2022) 142 + Addendum JHEP 12 (2022) 035

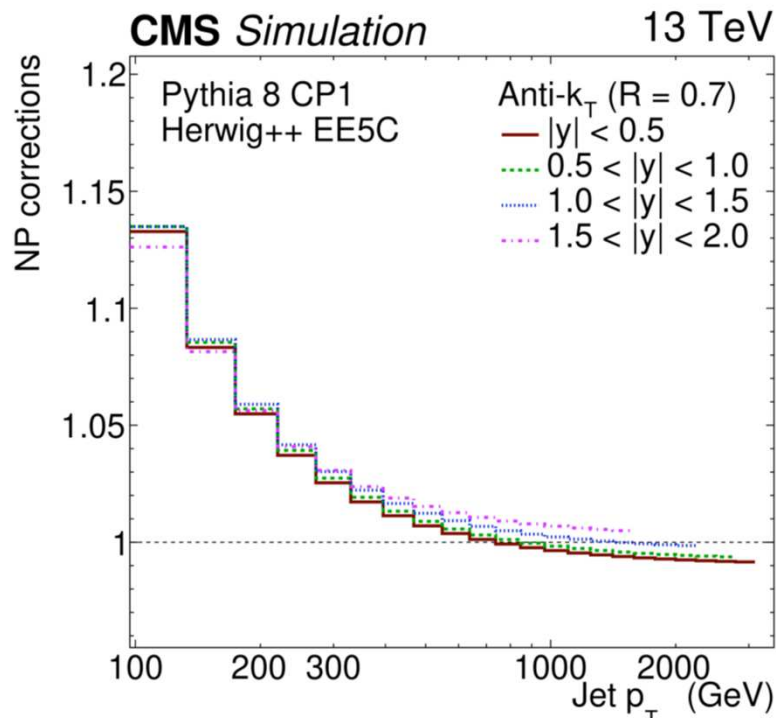
## corrections to NNLO predictions

nonperturbative corr.

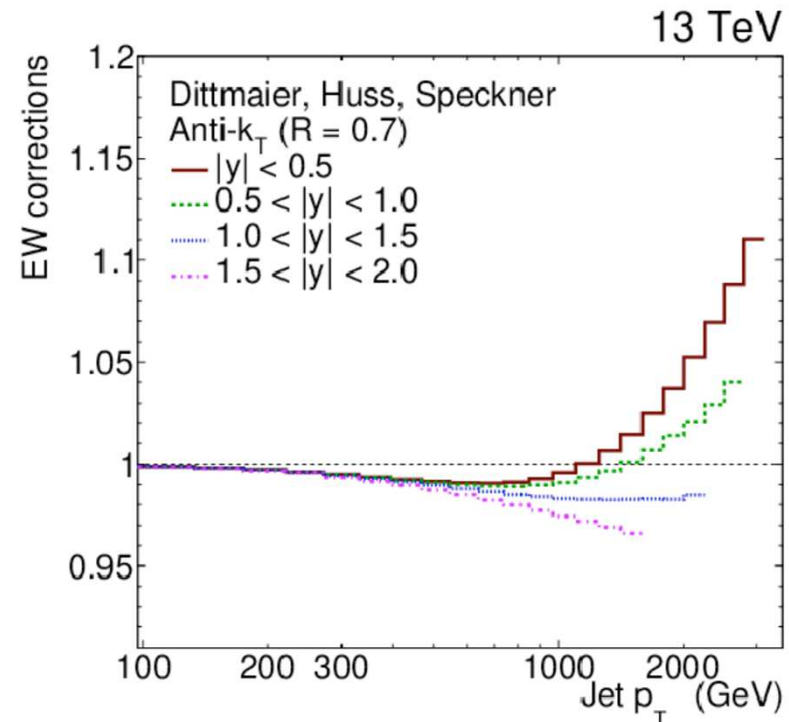
partial NLO EW

corrections

$$NP_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{\text{MC}}(\text{PS \& MPI \& HAD})}{\sigma_i^{\text{MC}}(\text{PS})},$$



use average + envelope  
HERWIG & PYTHIA



significant at high  $p_T$