

# Jets and $\alpha_S$ in DIS

LMR

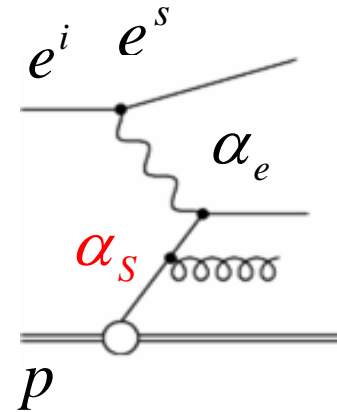
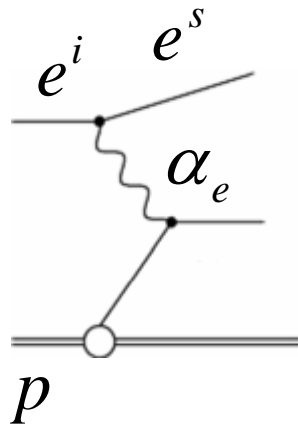
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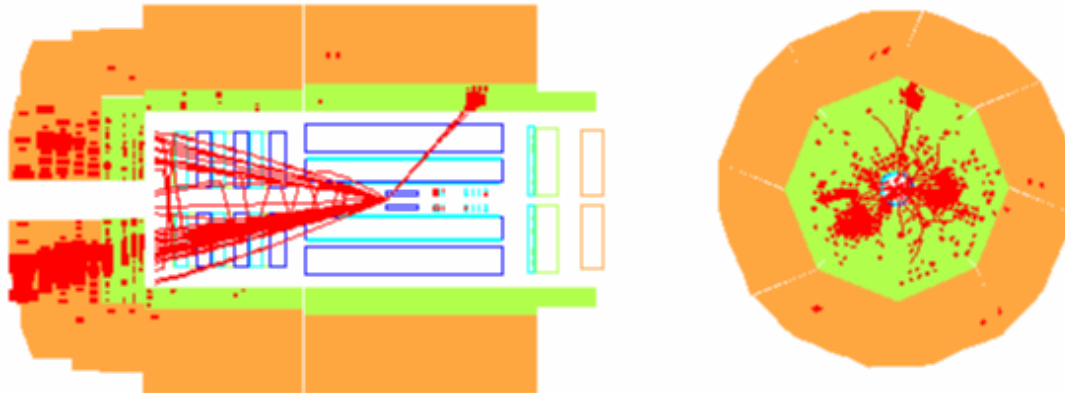
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- Motivation
  - Jet Cross Sections
  - $\alpha_S$  extraction

On behalf of the  collaboration

- HERA is an electron (positron) – proton collider
- High  $P_T$  multi jet production sensitive to pQCD parameters:  $\alpha_S$  but also to proton PDF

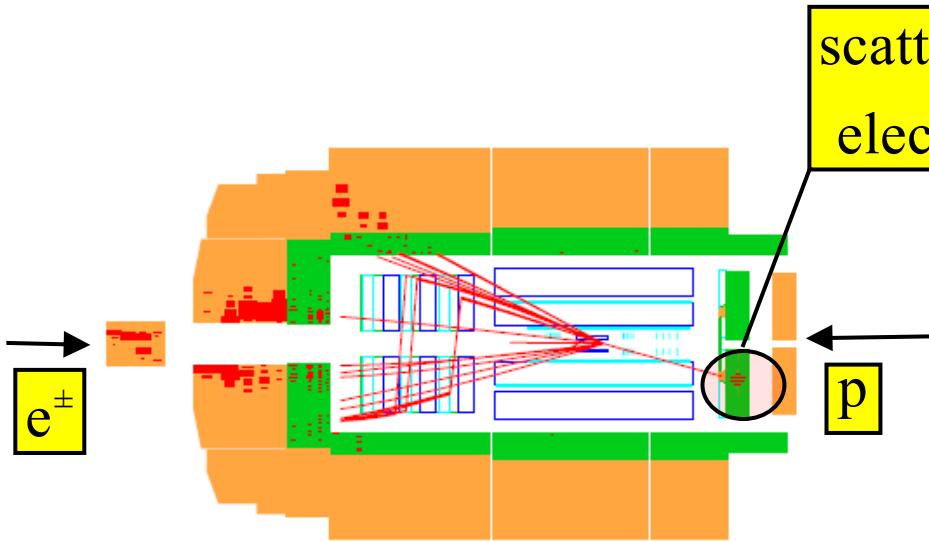
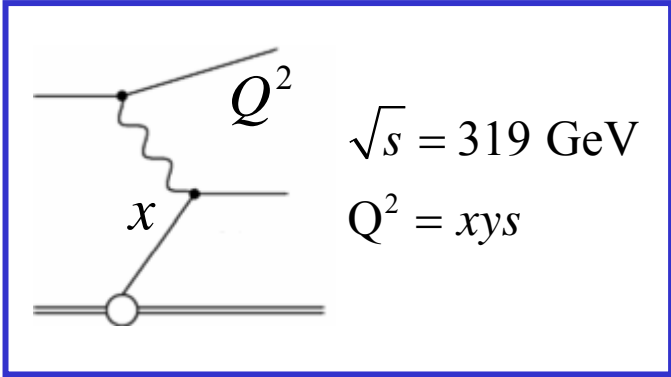


# JET CROSS SECTIONS

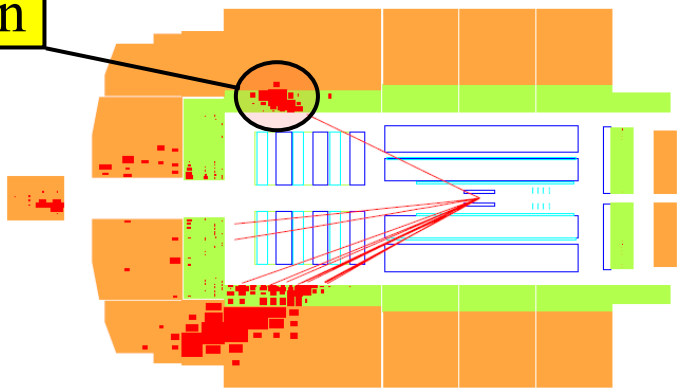


# ANALYSIS PHASE-SPACE

- Event sample:**
- High  $Q^2$ : HERA I+II -  $395.0 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
  - Low  $Q^2$ : HERA I -  $43.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



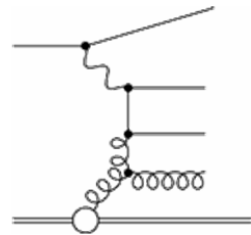
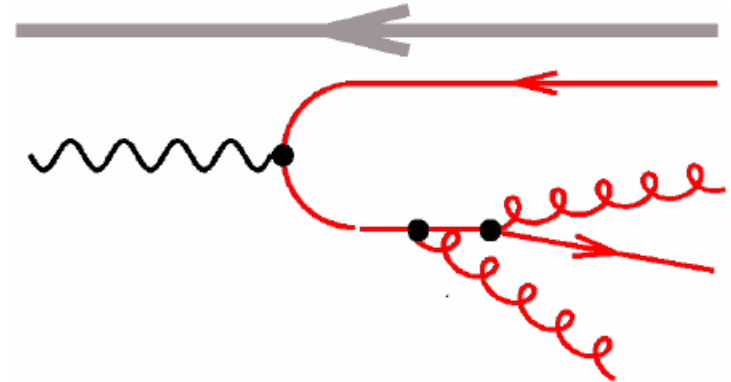
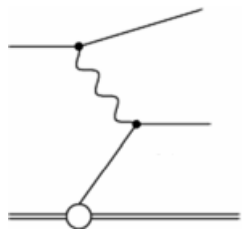
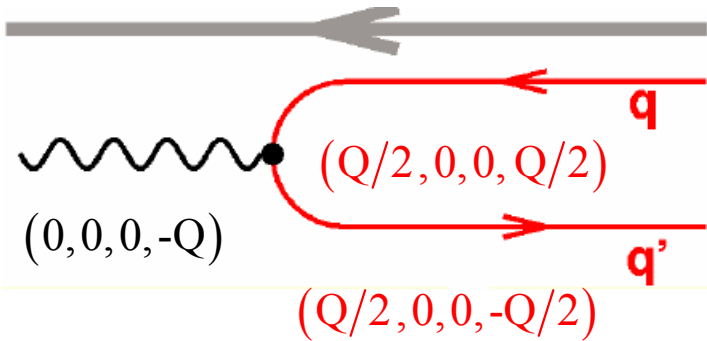
Low  $Q^2$   
 $5 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 $0.2 < y < 0.7$



High  $Q^2$   
 $150 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 $0.2 < y < 0.7$

# JET RECONSTRUCTION

Jets are reconstructed with longitudinally invariant kT algorithm with a  $P_T$  recombination scheme (massless jets). It is collinear, infrared safe and factorisable.



- On tree level : quark backscattered with no  $E_T$
- At  $O(\alpha_s)$  : 2 hard QCD jet with significant  $E_T$  well separated from the proton remnant

# JET OBSERVABLES

**Inclusive jets:** Individual jet counting for all events.

Hypothesis: Independent Individual parton emission.

Low  $Q^2$

$$E_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-1.0 < \eta^{\text{Lab}} < 2.5$$

High  $Q^2$

$$E_T > 7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$-0.8 < \eta^{\text{Lab}} < 2.0$$

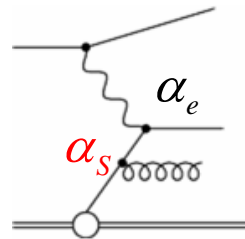
**Multi-jets:** Event counting with more than  $n$  jets. Sensitive to  $\alpha_S^{n-1}$ .

$$E_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$$

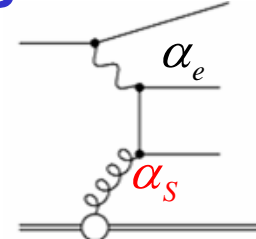
$$-0.8 < \eta^{\text{Lab}} < 2.0$$

$$M_{12} > 16 \text{ GeV}$$

**2-JETS**

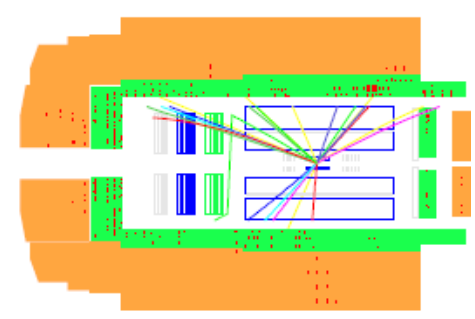
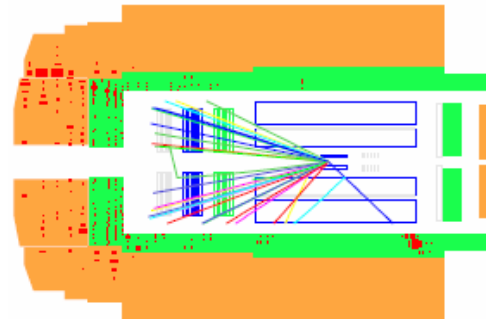
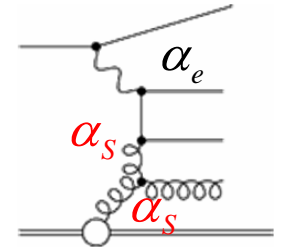


**Boson Gluon Fusion**



**QCD Compton**

**3-JETS**



# MEASUREMENT OF THE CROSS SECTIONS

Low  $Q^2$

$$\sigma_{Incl. jets} = f(Q^2, E_T^{Breit})$$

High  $Q^2$

Jet multiplicity

$$\frac{\sigma_{Incl. jets}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2, E_T^{Breit})$$

Multi-jet rates

$$\frac{\sigma_{2 jets}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2, E_T^{Breit})$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{3 jet}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2)$$

Normalized cross sections at high  $Q^2$



- Normalization errors – cancel completely
- Correlated errors – cancel partially

## DATA CORRECTION

- **Acceptance correction:** < 20 %  
bin by bin acceptance with  
DJANGO-CDM and  
RAPGAP-MEPS
- **QED radiative correction:** 5-10 %  
with HERACLES
- **Z exchange:** significant at High  $Q^2$   
with LEPTO

# NLO CALCULATIONS

## NLO CALCULATIONS

- **NLOJET++**: Integration of pQCD at NLO matrix element for jets
- **DISENT**: DIS NC cross section at NLO
- **FastNLO**: Interface for a fast PDF convolution and  $\alpha_s$  running
- **Hadronisation Corrections**: DJANGO and RAPGAP (JETSET – Lund String fragmentation). Cross checked with HERWIG (Cluster model).

## THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES:

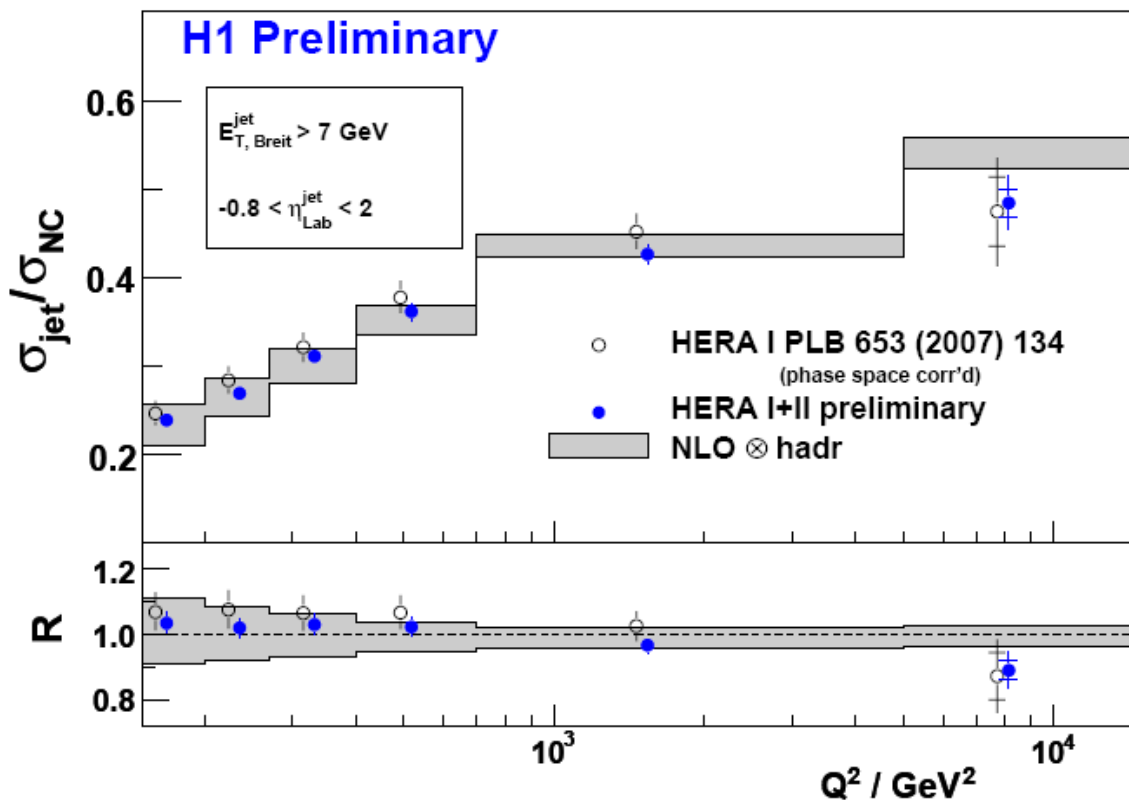
- Scales ( $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$ ) : estimated conventionally by variation by factors 0.5 and 2.
- PDF parameterization : dependence estimated with CTEQ65M

| Observable     | $\mu_R$                  | $\mu_F$ | PDF     | $\alpha_s$ |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| Inclusive jets | $\sqrt{Q^2 + E_T^2} / 2$ | Q       | CTEQ65M | 0.118      |
| 2-, 3-jets     | Q                        |         |         |            |



## Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section

H1 Preliminary



- Statistics: 6 times more data

Dominant at High  $Q^2$  or  $E_T$

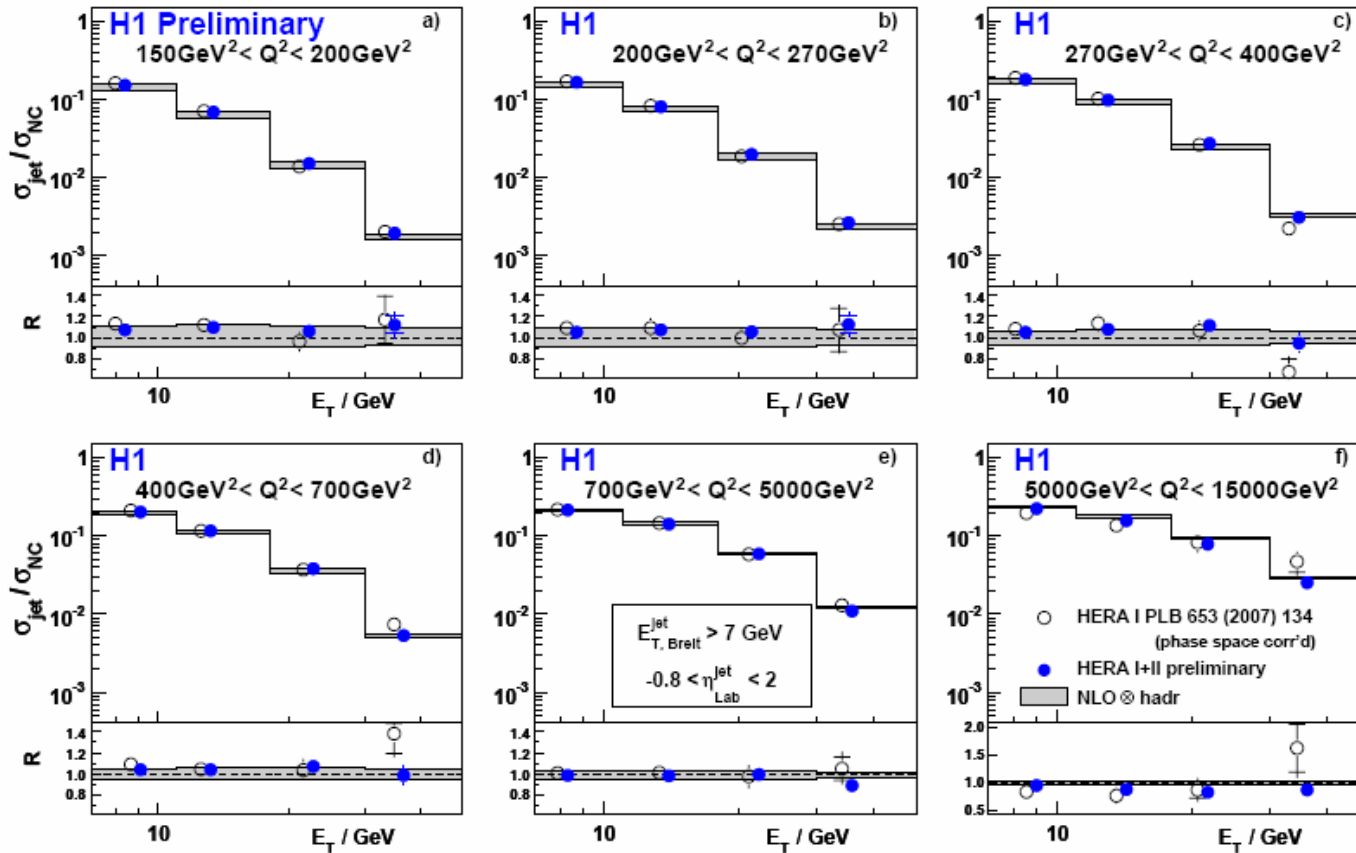
- Hadronic energy scale:  
 $2 \rightarrow 1.5\%$   
 1-3% effect on cross sections

- Accurate measurement ( $\sim 3\%$ ) well described by NLO QCD prediction
- Significant errors improvement in HERA I-II analysis compared to HERA I published

\* Normalized inclusive jet cross section with HERA II data preliminary for EPS 07 conference

# INCLUSIVE JET MULTIPLICITIES\*

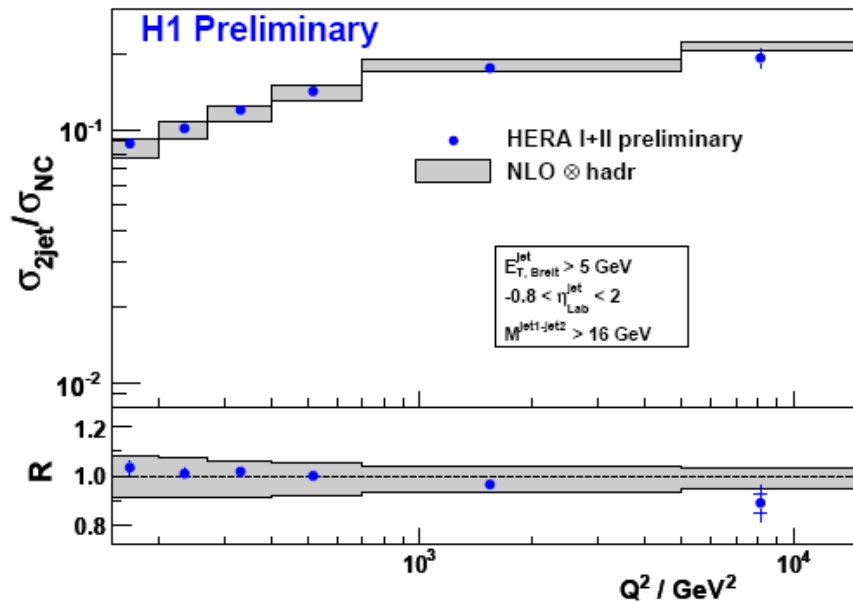
## Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section



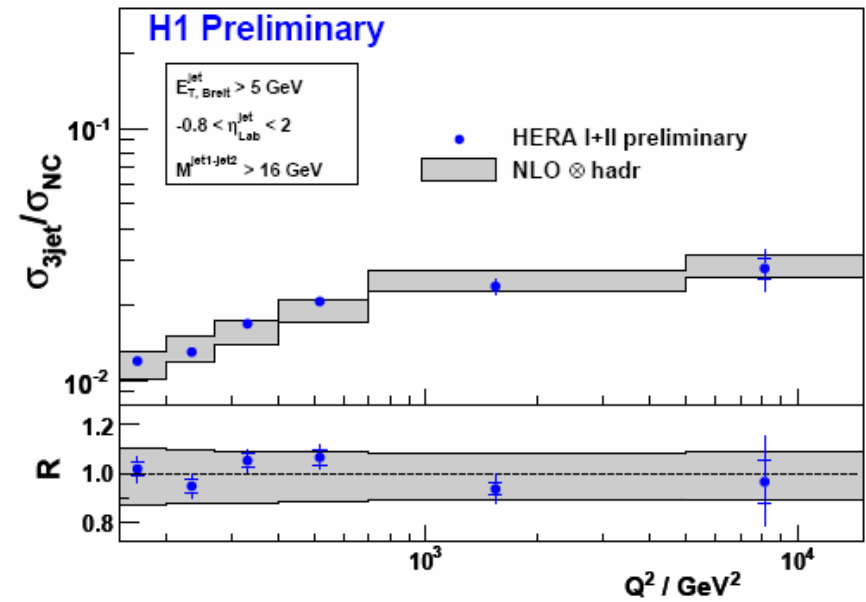
- Accurate measurement (2-6 %) well described by NLO QCD prediction over the overall available phase space.
- Experimental uncertainty smaller than the theoretical (5-10 %).

\* HERA II normalized inclusive jets with HERA II data preliminary for EPS 07 conference

Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section

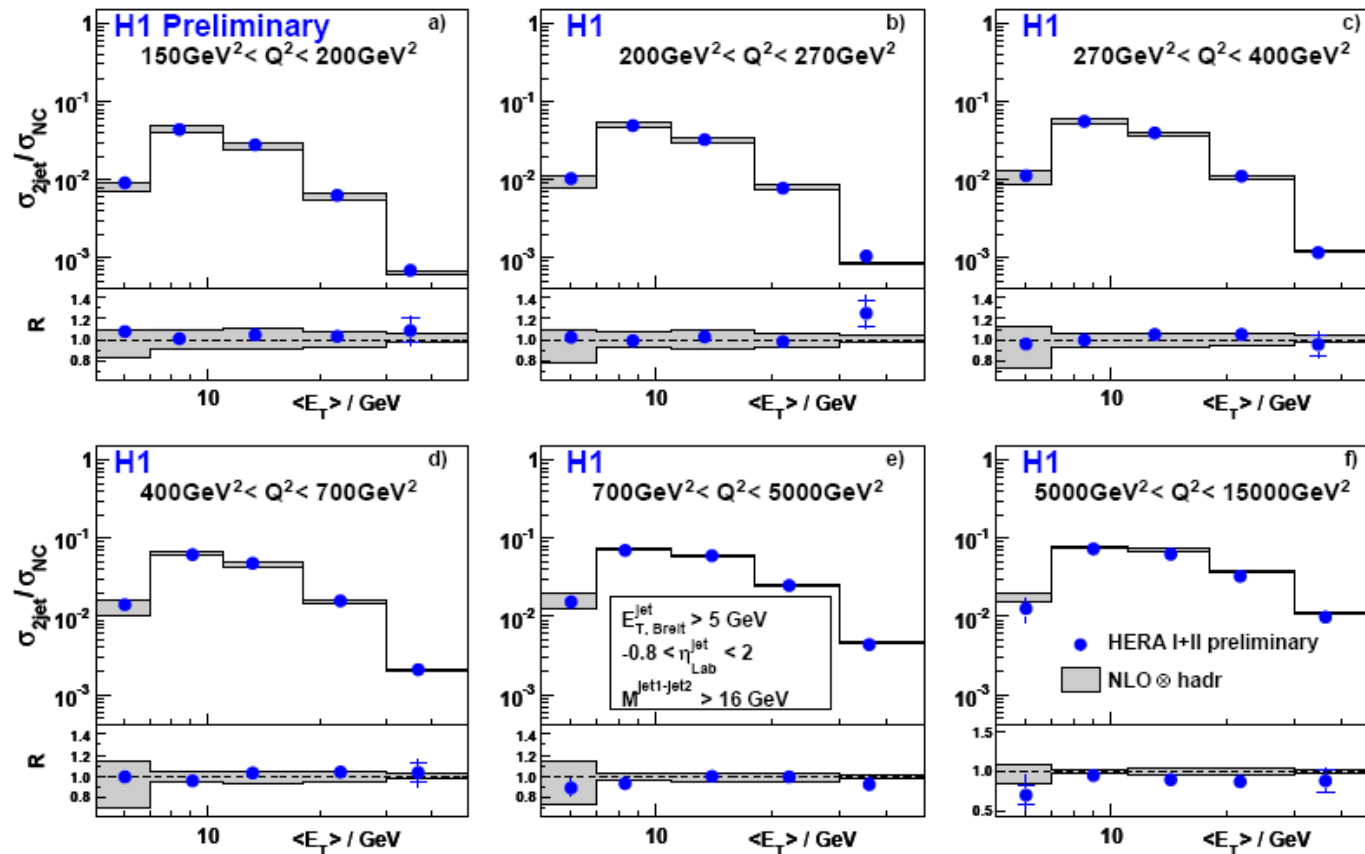


Normalised 3-Jet Cross Section



- Accurate measurement well described by NLO QCD prediction.
- 3-jets rates dominated by statistical errors and model dependence, but still more precise than NLO QCD prediction

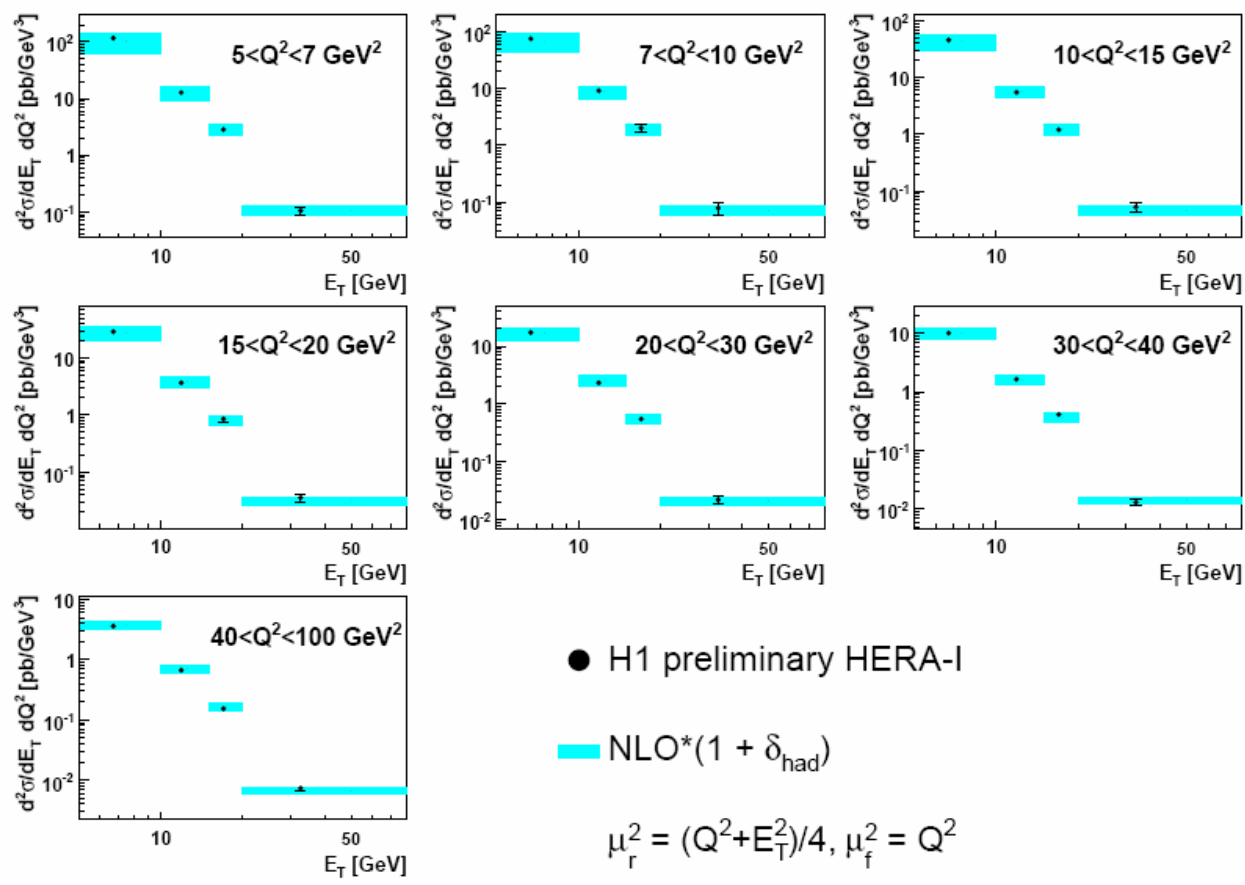
## Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section



- Similar behaviour and quality of description than for inclusive jets: this observables are similar and correlated.
- Lower  $\langle E_T \rangle$  bin is strongly suppressed by  $M_{12}$  cut.

# LOW Q<sup>2</sup> INCLUSIVE JET PRODUCTION\*

## H1 Inclusive Jet Cross Sections $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 dE_T}$

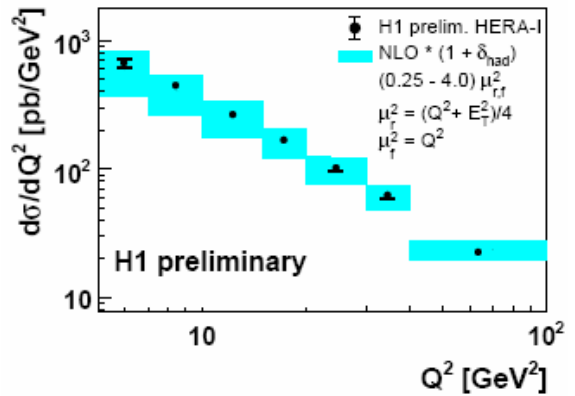


● H1 preliminary HERA-I

■ NLO\*(1 +  $\delta_{had}$ )

$$\mu_r^2 = (Q^2 + E_T^2)/4, \mu_f^2 = Q^2$$

## Inclusive Jet Cross Sections $\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2}$



Accurate measurement (5-10 %) well described by QCD NLO (theory calculated with CTEQ6). Small predictive power of NLO calculations.

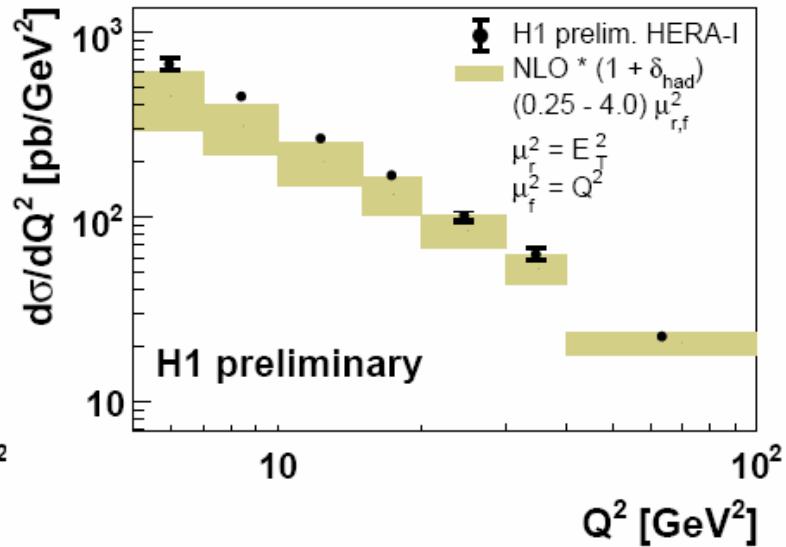
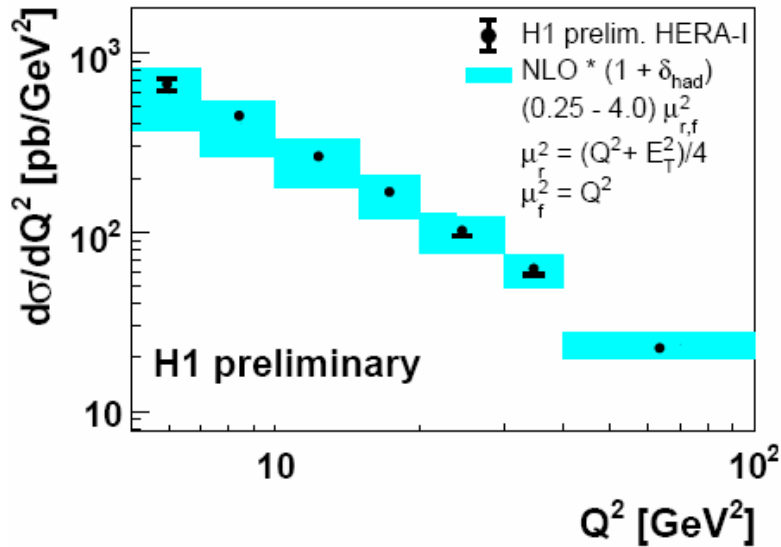
\* Inclusive jet cross section preliminary for DIS 07 conference

# LOW $Q^2$ INCLUSIVE JET PRODUCTION\*

$$\mu_R = \frac{\sqrt{Q^2 + E_T^2}}{2}$$

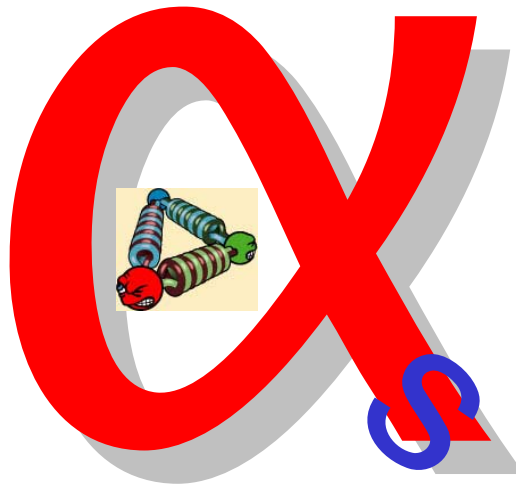
## Inclusive Jet Cross Sections $\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2}$

$$\mu_R = E_T$$



- The choice of a  $\mu_R$  combined from  $Q$  and  $E_T$  (same that at high  $Q^2$ ) improves the data description especially in the region where  $Q \ll E_T$ .
- Improved confidence in  $\alpha_s$  extraction

# $\alpha_s$ EXTRACTION



## Consistency check:

- $\alpha_S$  is adjusted to match the data point with NLO QCD prediction.
- $\alpha_S$  at  $\mu_R$  scale associated to each point is ran to a common scale  $M_Z$

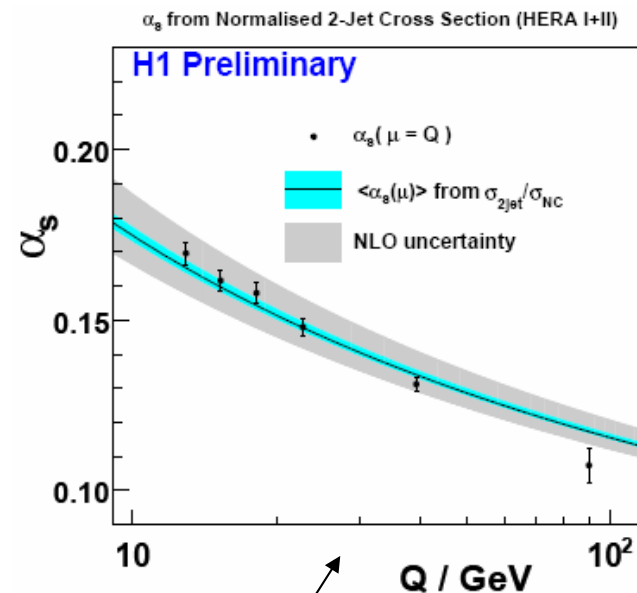
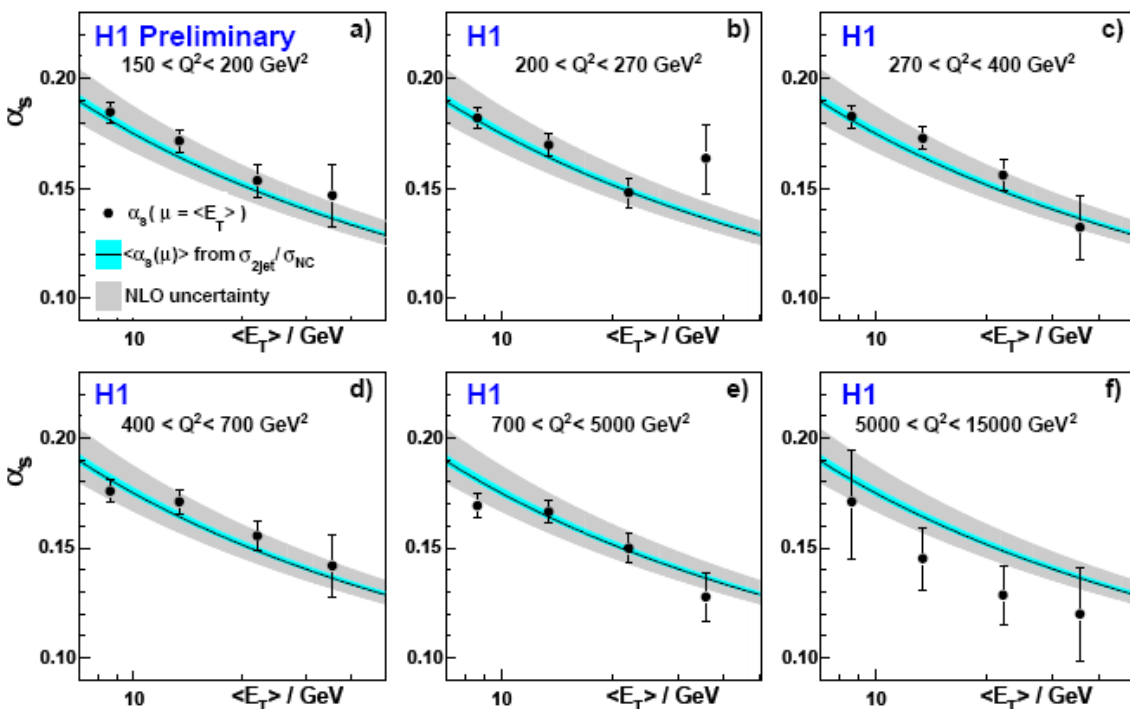
## Combined fit:

- $\chi^2$  fit of NLO QCD predictions to data with  $\alpha_S(M_Z)$  as free parameter.
- Hessian procedure which fit sources of correlated systematical errors such as jet energy scale. Statistical correlations are taken in account.
- Theoretical prediction errors are taken in account by an offset method: scales, hadronization corrections and PDF parameterizations are varied and  $\alpha_S(M_Z)$  refitted. Resulting variations are added in quadrature.



# $\alpha_s$ FROM 2-JET RATES

$\alpha_s$  from Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section (HERA I+II)



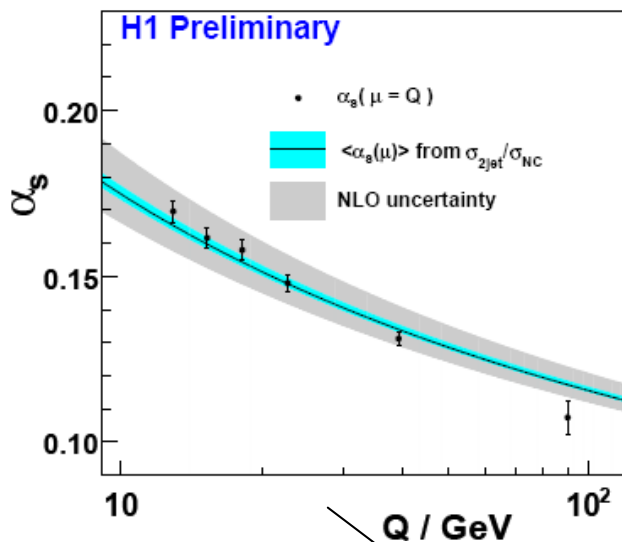
Inside each  $Q^2$  bin the running of  $\alpha_s(E_T)$  is verified

→ Combined fit inside each  $Q^2$  bin of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ ; Test of  $\alpha_s(Q)$  running

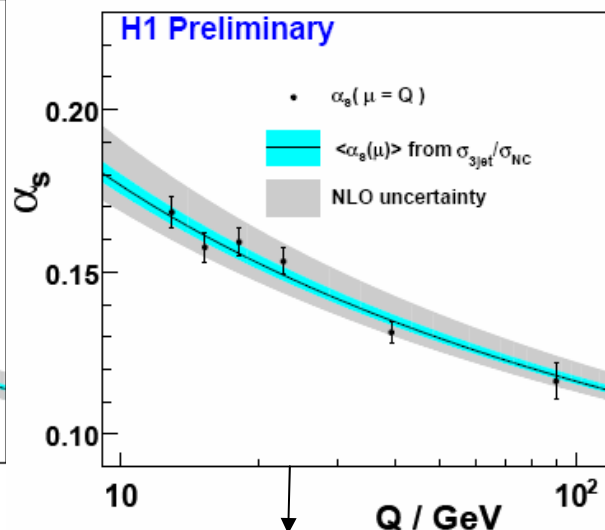
→ Combined fit of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  from all 24 points

## 1 - Individual extraction from each jet observable

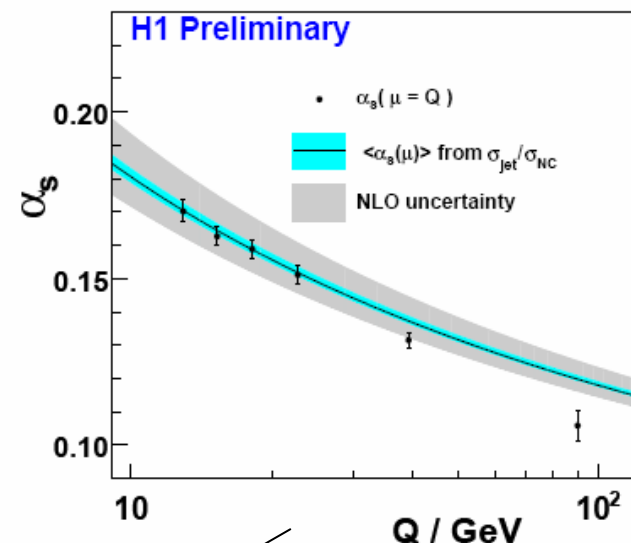
$\alpha_s$  from Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section (HERA I+II)



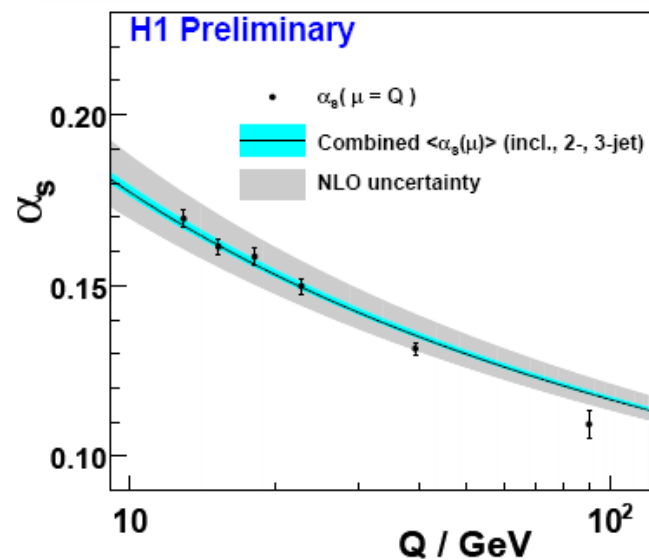
$\alpha_s$  from Normalised 3-Jet Cross Section (HERA I+II)



$\alpha_s$  from Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section (HERA I+II)



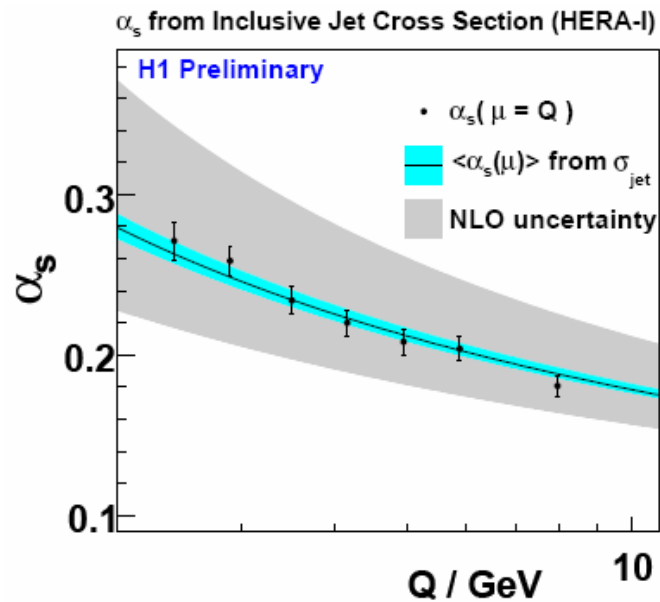
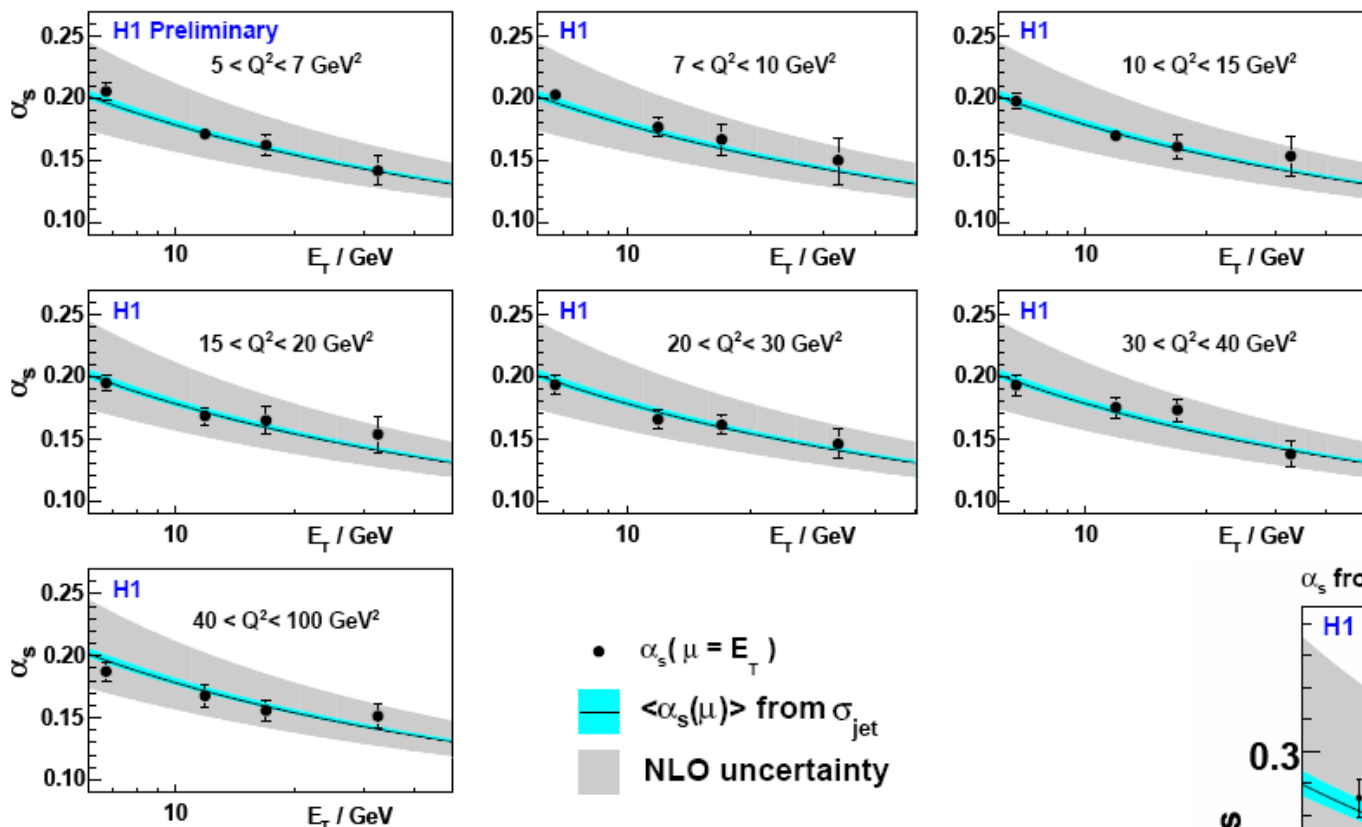
2 -  $\alpha_S(Q^2)$  running verified for each observable



3 - Combined extraction with 54 experimental points

# $\alpha_s$ FROM LOW $Q^2$ INCLUSIVE JETS

$\alpha_s$  from Inclusive Jet Cross Section (HERA I)



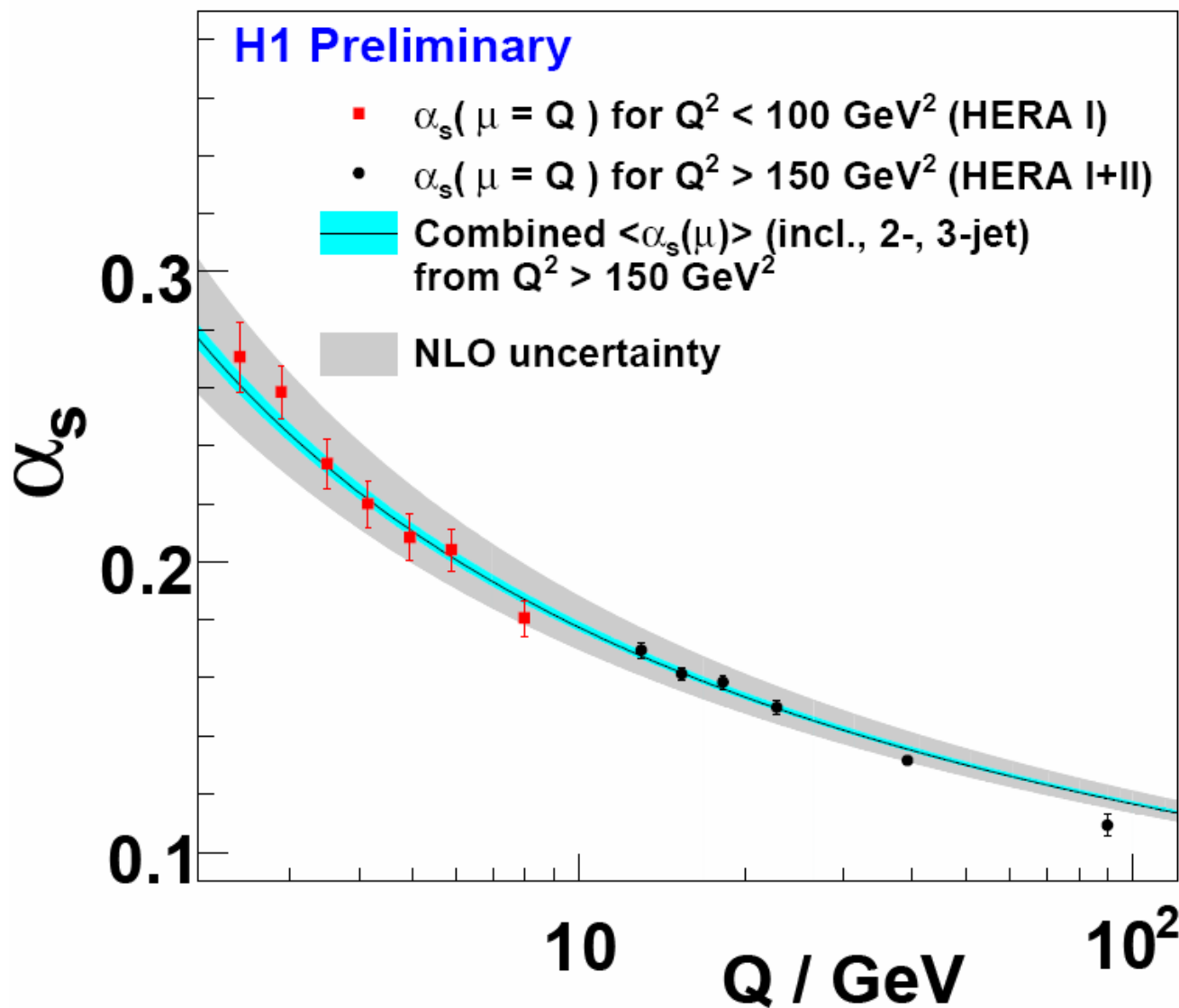
- Fit procedure identical to high  $Q^2$
- Running of  $\alpha_s$  with  $Q^2$  and  $E_T$  is verified
- Experimental errors dominated by theoretical

# SYNOPSIS OF $\alpha_s$ EXTRACTIONS

| Observable   | $\alpha_s$    | Exp.<br>error | Theory err.         |        | $\chi^2/\text{NDF}$ |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|
|  |               |               | Scales              | PDF    |                     |
| $\frac{\sigma_{3JET}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2)$   | <b>0.1179</b> | 0.0014        | +0.0056<br>- 0.0034 | 0.0009 | 4.53/5              |
| $\frac{\sigma_{2JET}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2, \langle E_T \rangle)$  | <b>0.1171</b> | 0.0010        | +0.0048<br>- 0.0036 | 0.0018 | 28.1/23             |
| $\frac{\sigma_{JET}}{\sigma_{NC}} = f(Q^2, E_T)$   | <b>0.1196</b> | 0.0010        | +0.0049<br>- 0.0036 | 0.0019 | 26.8/23             |
| $\frac{\sigma_{IJET}}{\sigma_{DIS}} \& \frac{\sigma_{2JET}}{\sigma_{DIS}} \& \frac{\sigma_{3JET}}{\sigma_{DIS}}$ | <b>0.1182</b> | 0.0008        | +0.0041<br>- 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 54.8/53             |
| $\sigma_{IJET} = f(Q^2, E_T)$<br>Low $Q^2$   | <b>0.1186</b> | 0.0014        | +0.0132<br>- 0.0101 | 0.0021 | 20.5/27             |

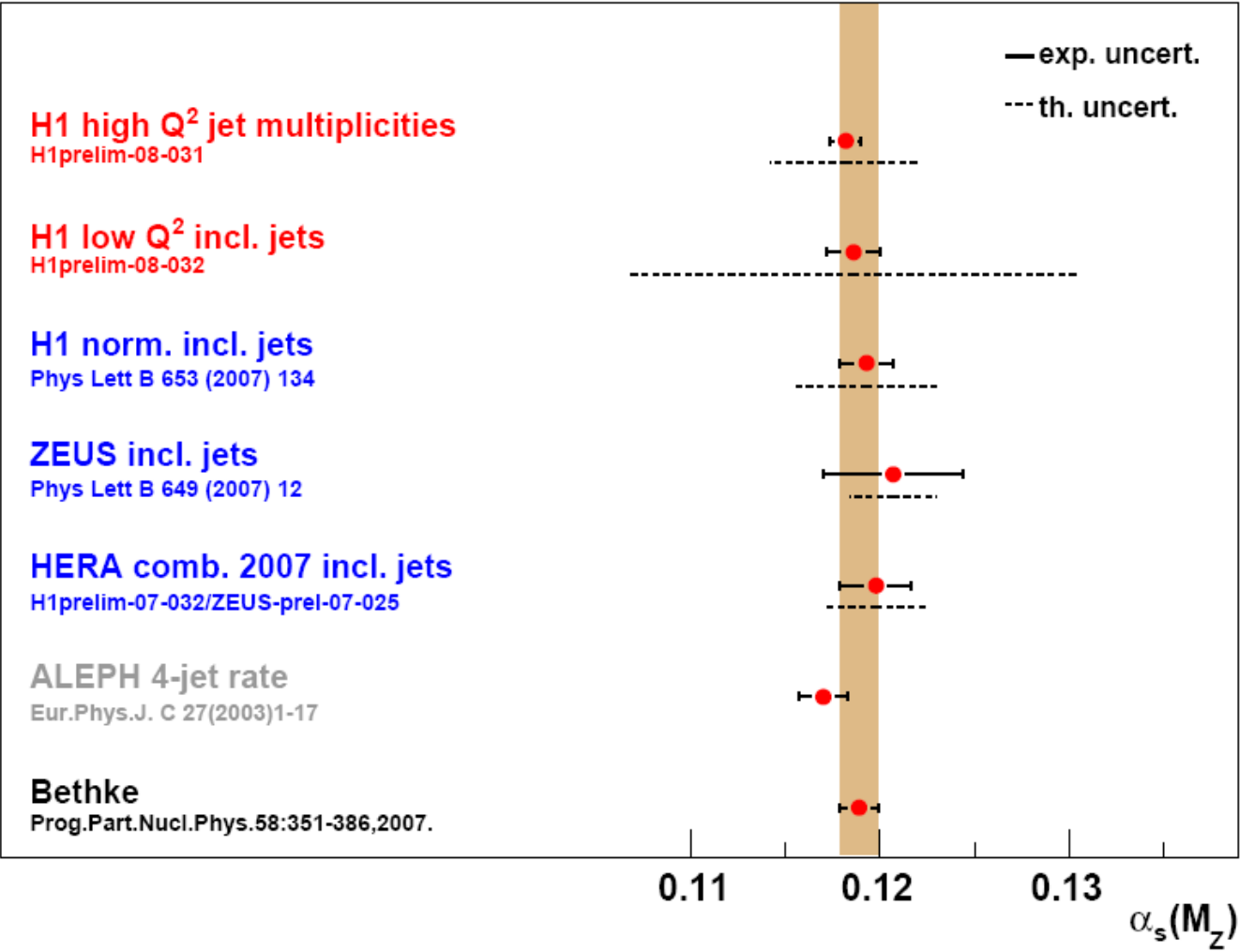
# $\alpha_s$ RUNNING OVER $Q^2$ RANGE

## $\alpha_s$ from Jet Cross Sections



Running verified over all two orders of magnitude in Q

# SUMMARY OF $\alpha_S$ EXTRACTIONS



- New measurements from low and high  $Q^2$  jets data compatible with the world average
- High experimental precision



# CONCLUSIONS

$\alpha_s$  from high  $Q^2$ :  $0.1182 \pm 0.0008(\text{exp.})_{-0.0031}^{+0.0041}(\text{th.}) \pm 0.0018(\text{pdf})$

$\alpha_s$  from low  $Q^2$ :  $0.1186 \pm 0.0014(\text{exp.})_{-0.0101}^{+0.0132}(\text{th.}) \pm 0.0021(\text{pdf})$

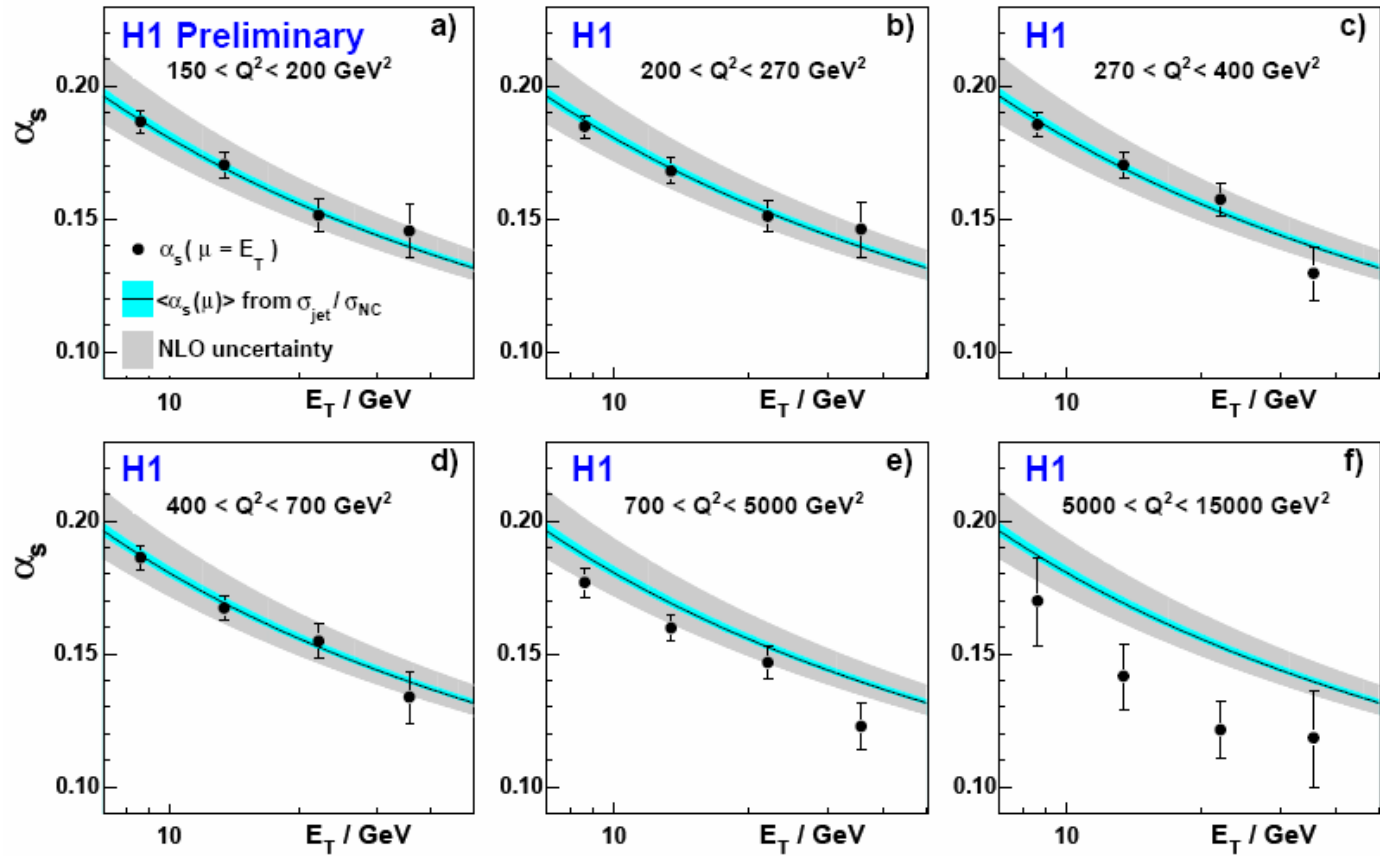
- Very precise  $\alpha_s$  determination
  - Small experimental errors (high  $Q^2$ : 0.7% , low  $Q^2$ : 1.2%)
  - Theoretical errors dominates (high  $Q^2$ : 3.5%, low  $Q^2$ : 12%) mainly due to the  $\mu_R$ .
- $\alpha_s$  running verified over two orders of magnitude in  $Q$ . A striking agreement between low  $Q^2$  and high  $Q^2$ .
- NNLO calculations are necessary to exploit the full potential of those data.

# BACKUP



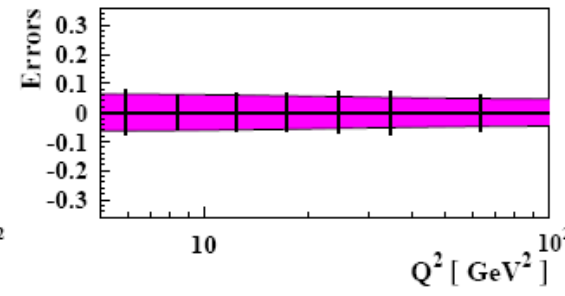
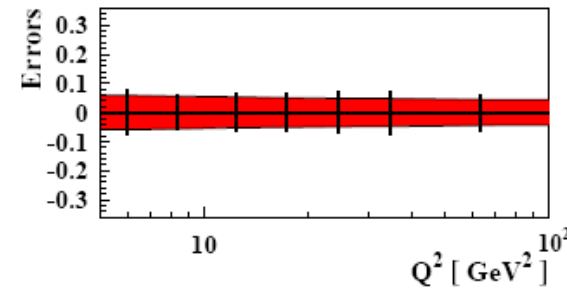
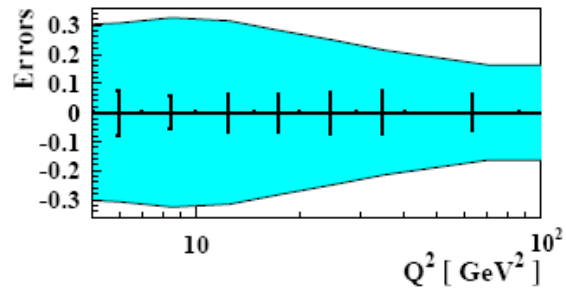
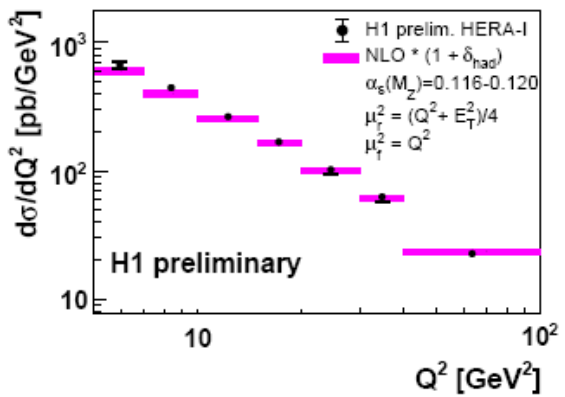
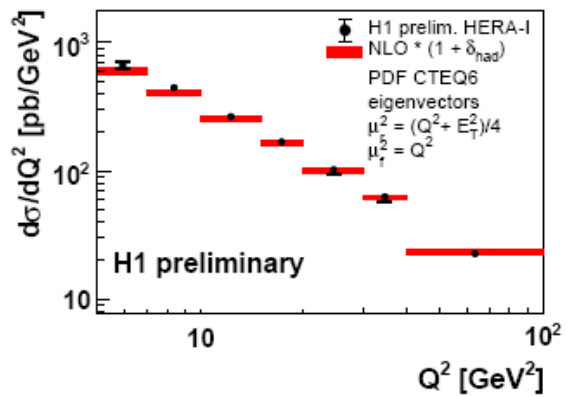
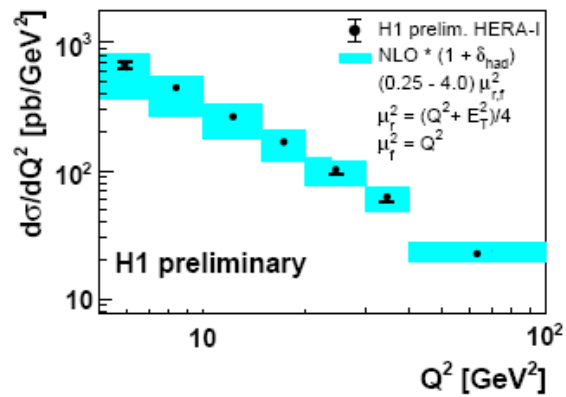
# EXTRACTION FROM INCLUSIVE JET CROSS SECTION

$\alpha_s$  from Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section (HERA I+II)



# LOW $Q^2$ INCLUSIVE JET PRODUCTION\*

## Inclusive Jet Cross Sections $\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2}$



$\mu_R, \mu_F$  dependance

PDF param. sensitivity

$\alpha_s$  sensitivity

- Scale dependence is the most important source of theoretical uncertainty at low  $Q^2$
- The sensitivity to the PDF and to  $\alpha_s$  parameterizations are comparable

