

Jet Production in Deep Inelastic $e-p$ Collisions at High Q^2 and Determination of α_S

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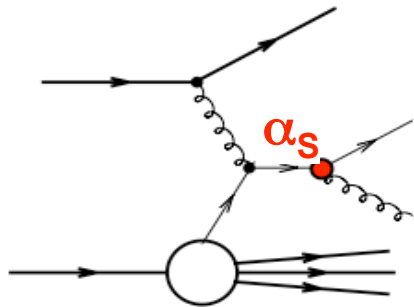
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on behalf of the H1 Collaboration

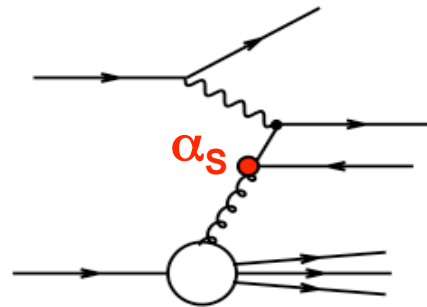


Jet production in deep-inelastic e-p scattering

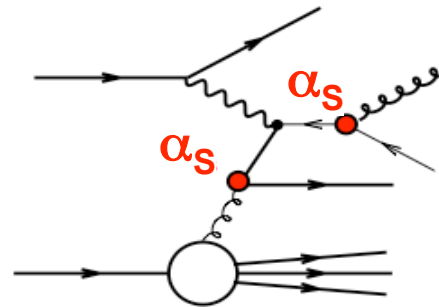
◆ multi-jet states ($> 1+1$) = direct manifestation of QCD



QCD Compton



Boson Gluon Fusion



higher order corrections

◆ comparison with & fit to pQCD predictions \Rightarrow access to:

- parton distribution functions (gluon)
- precision measurement of **strong coupling α_s**

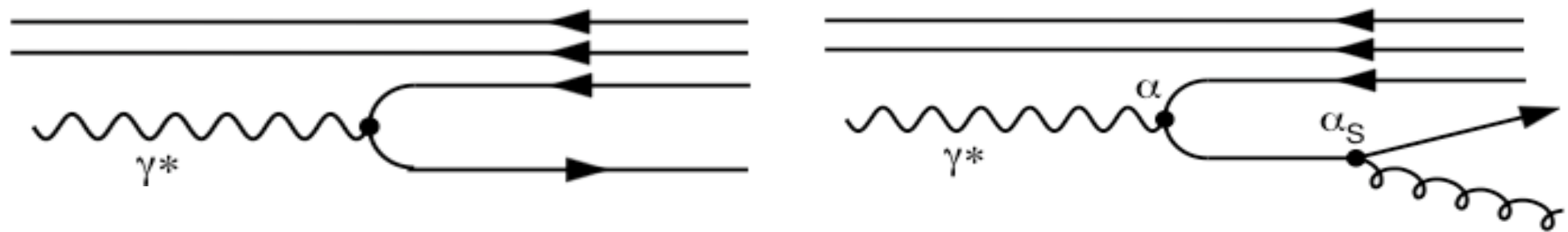
◆ e^+p and e^-p DIS data from HERA (1999-2007) : 395 pb^{-1}

◆ high Q^2 neutral current (NC) DIS selection :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 150 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2 \\ 0.2 < y < 0.7 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

from scattered electron

Jet Finding: inclusive k_T Algorithm in the Breit Frame



- ◆ **Breit frame: proton and virtual photon collide head-on**, in the naïve quark parton model the quark bounces off from the photon like from a “brick wall”
- ◆ **transverse momentum in Breit frame stems mainly from QCD process**
- ◆ **longitudinally invariant k_T jet-algorithm in the Breit frame**
 - collinear and infrared safe
 - iterative clustering: $d_{i,j}^2 = \min(p_{T,i}^2, p_{T,j}^2) \cdot [(\eta_i - \eta_j)^2 + (\varphi_i - \varphi_j)^2]$
 - result: n jets with $d_{i,j} > R$ where $R = 1$

◆ **jet selection:**

$n_{\text{Jet}} \geq 1$	$n_{\text{Jet}} \geq 2$
$p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}$	$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$
	$m_{12} > 16 \text{ GeV}$
$-0.8 < \eta_{\text{Jet,Lab}} < 2$	

jets invariant mass
lab. pseudorapidity

accuracy of pQCD prediction
jet containment in detector

Jet observables : Normalized Multi-Jet Cross-Sections

Inclusive, 2-jet and 3-jet cross-sections **normalized by NC DIS cross-section**

- experimental normalization uncertainty cancels completely
- correlated experimental and theoretical uncertainties cancel partially

inclusive jet rate
(= average jet multiplicity)

$$\frac{\sigma_{Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2, p_T)$$

2-jet rate

$$\frac{\sigma_{2Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{2Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2, \langle p_T \rangle) \text{ with } \langle p_T \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(p_T^{(1)} + p_T^{(2)})$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{2Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2, \xi) \text{ with } \xi = x_B \left(1 + \frac{m_{12}^2}{Q^2}\right)$$

3-jet rate

$$\frac{\sigma_{3Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2)$$

3-jet to 2-jet ratio

$$\frac{\sigma_{3Jet}}{\sigma_{2Jet}}(Q^2)$$

QCD Predictions of Jet Production Cross-Sections

- ◆ **Calculation of multi-jet X-sections at parton level : NLOJET++**
NLO QCD matrix elements for up to 3+1 final state partons
- ◆ **Calculation of DIS NC cross-section at NLO: DISENT**
- ◆ **FastNLO : Interface for fast PDF convolution and α_s evolution**
- ◆ **Hadronization corrections: leading order MC event generators**
DJANGO (color dipole model) and RAPGAP (parton showers)
cross-checked with soft gluon power corrections [arXiv:0903.2187]
- ◆ **THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES:**
 - Scale (μ_R, μ_F) uncertainties : variation by factors 0.5 ... 2
 - PDF parameterization dependence with CTEQ65M set (eigenvector method)

Observable	μ_R	μ_F	PDF	α_s
Inclusive jets	$\sqrt{(Q^2 + p_T^2)} / 2$	Q	CTEQ65M	0.1168
2-, 3-jets	$\sqrt{(Q^2 + \langle p_T \rangle^2)} / 2$			

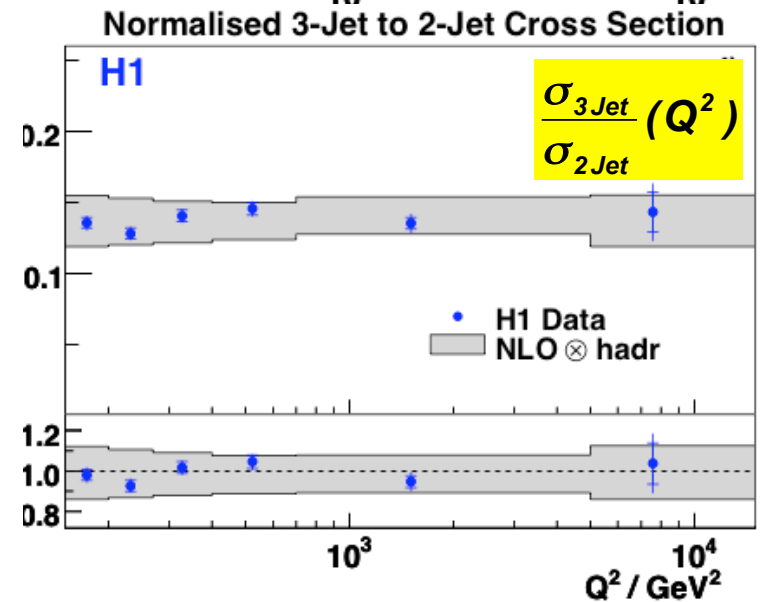
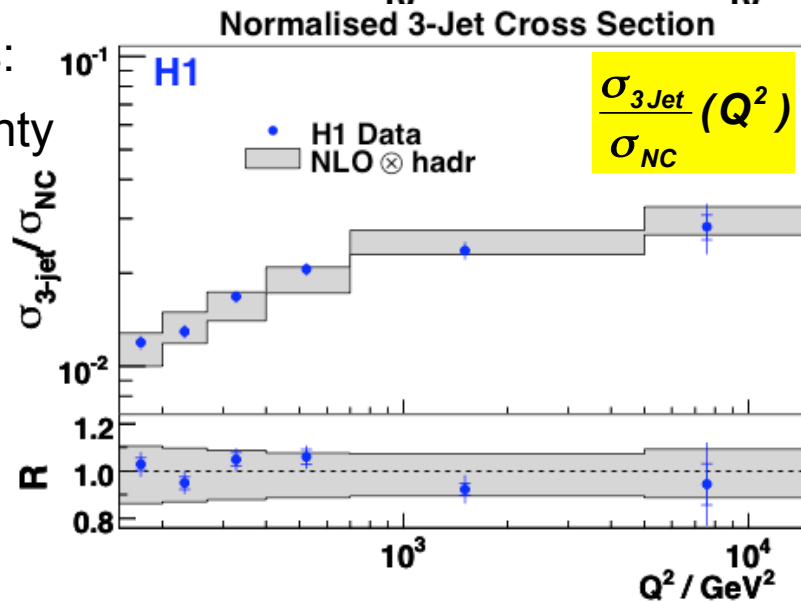
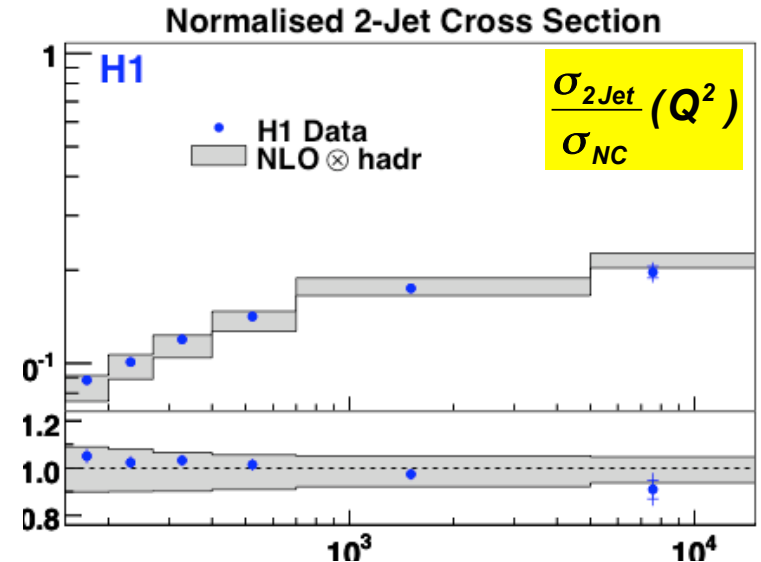
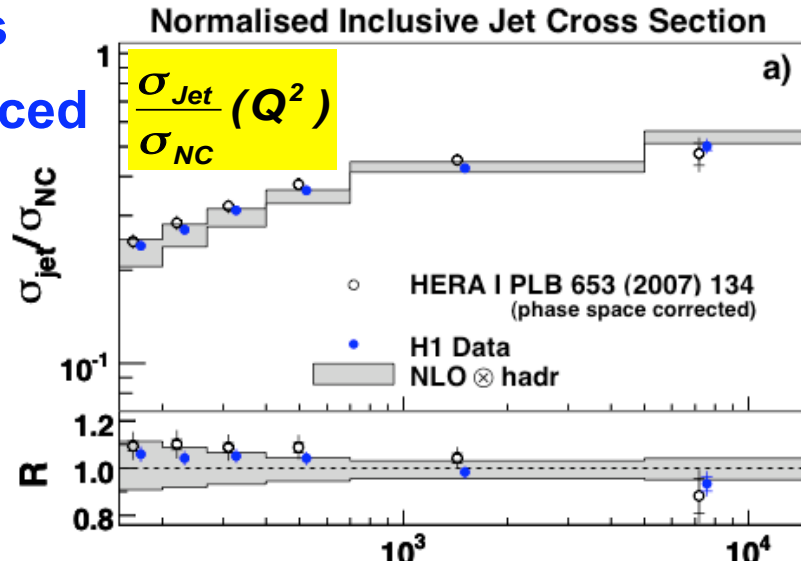
Multi-Jet Rates as Function of Q^2

exp. uncertainties
 significantly reduced
 compared to
 previous HERA-I
 analysis (65pb^{-1}):

➤ statistical errors:
 mostly negligible

➤ systematical errors:
 reduction of uncertainty
 on had. energy scale

R=data/NLO

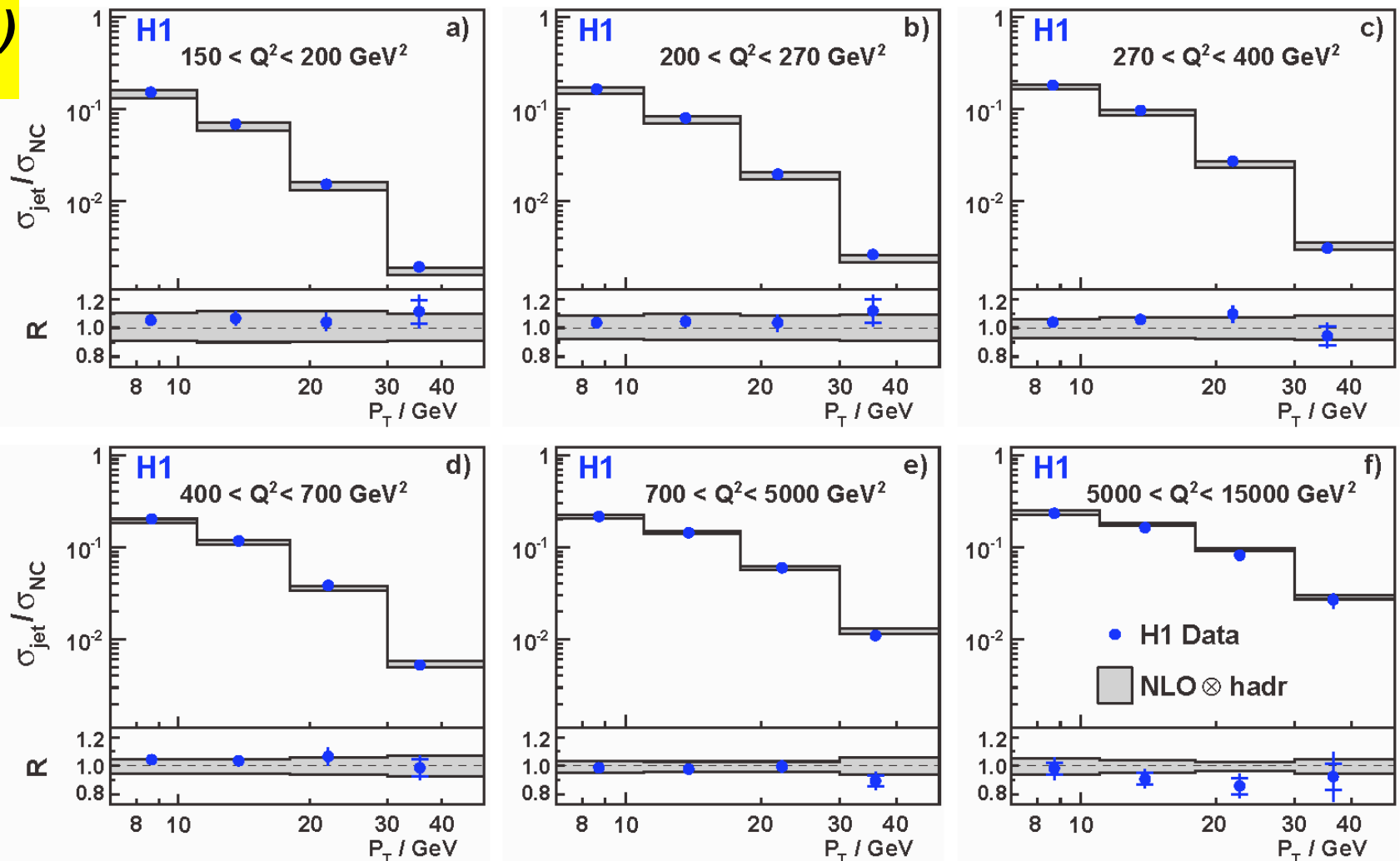


data well described by NLO perturbative QCD

Average Jet Multiplicity, double - differential

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}(Q^2, p_T)$$

Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section



R=data/NLO

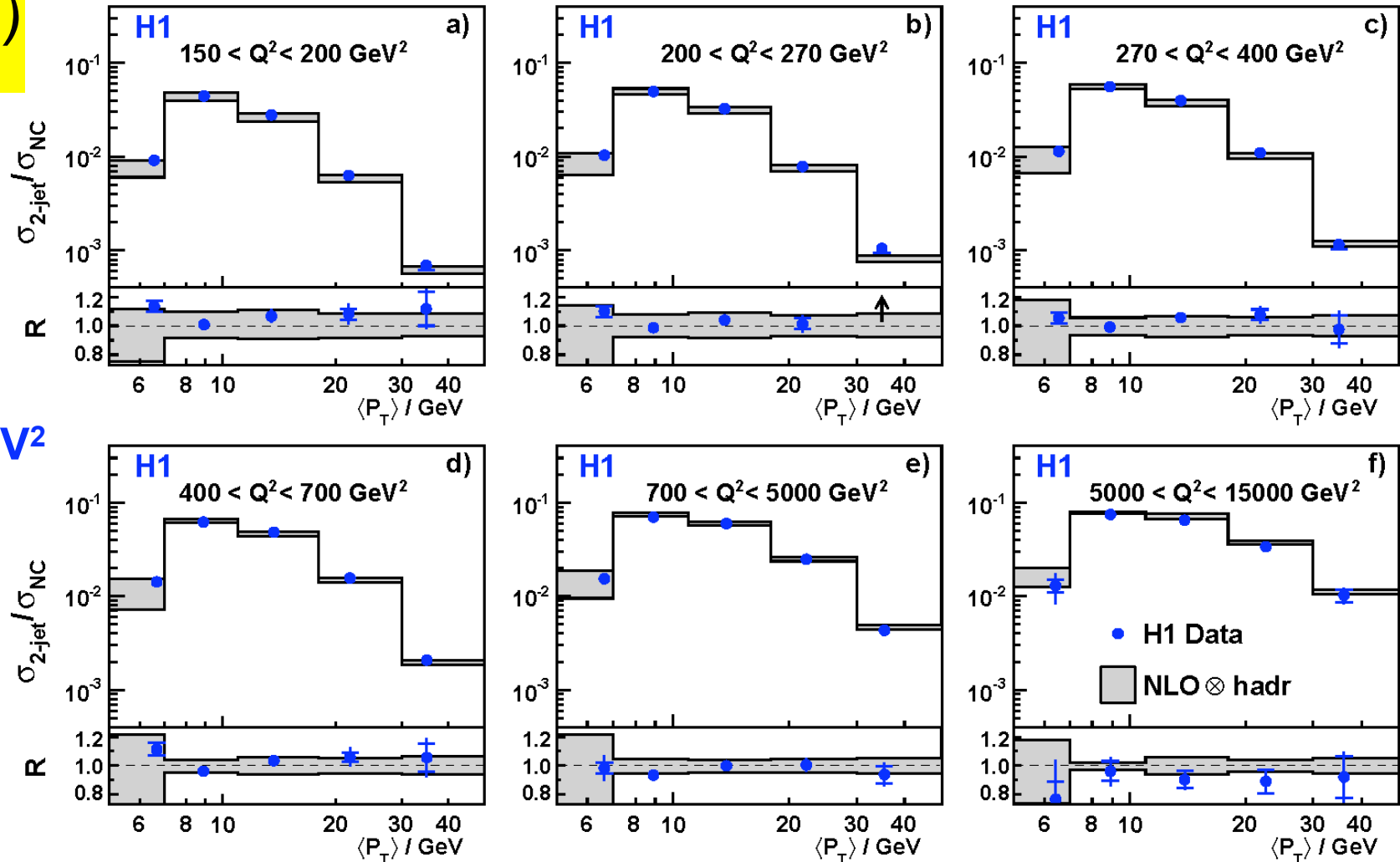
- ◆ data well described by NLO pQCD within exp. uncertainties (2–6%)
- ◆ theory error (5-10%) dominates: missing higher orders $\Rightarrow \mu_R$ dependency

Two Jet Rate, double differential in Q^2 and $\langle p_T \rangle$

$$\frac{\sigma_{2\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}(Q^2, \langle p_T \rangle)$$

$$\langle p_T \rangle = \frac{p_T^{(1)} + p_T^{(2)}}{2}$$

Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section



$m_{12} > 16 \text{ GeV}^2$

$R = \text{data/NLO}$

◆ low E_T bin strongly suppressed by invariant mass cut

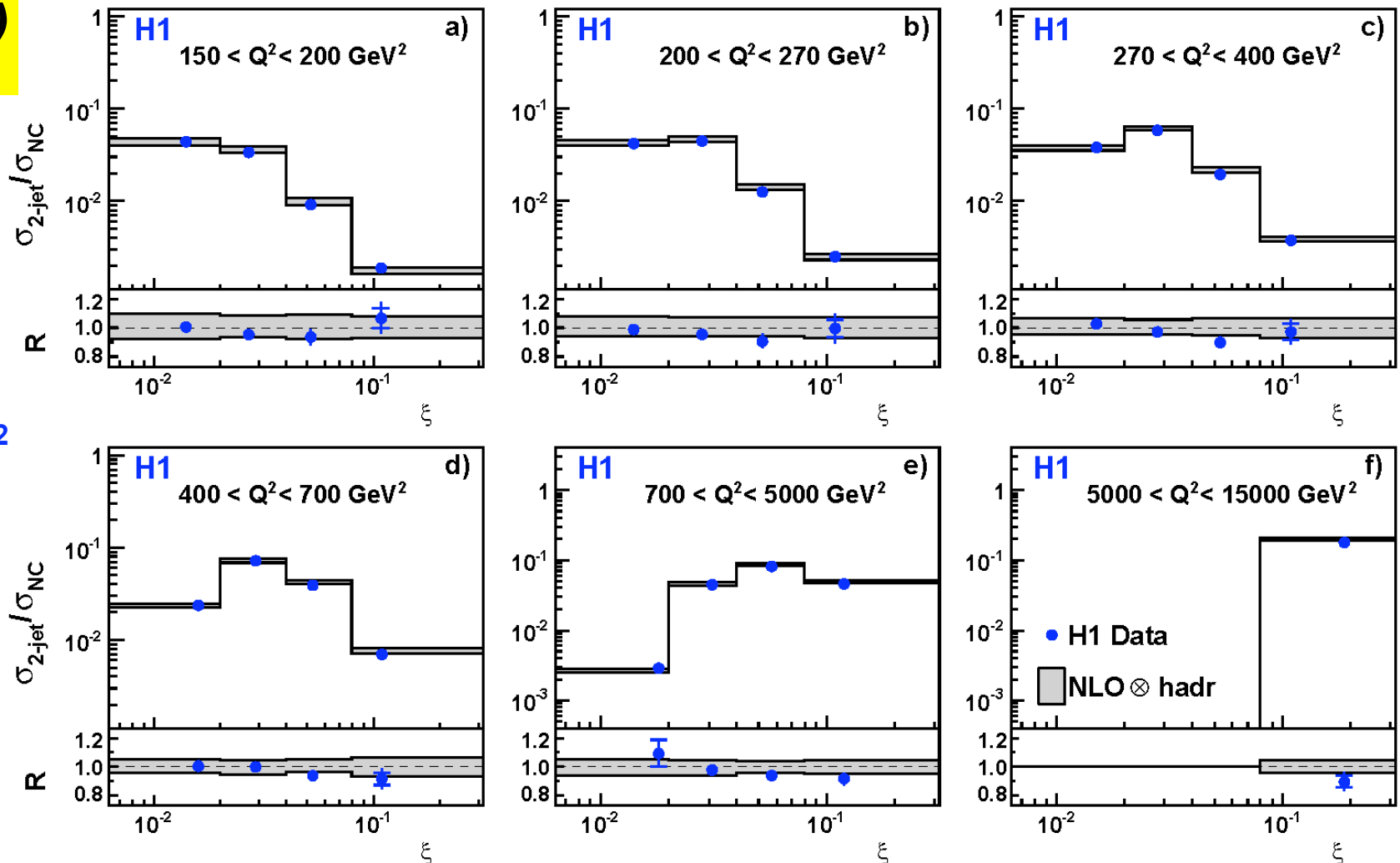
◆ data well described by NLO pQCD within exp. uncertainties

Two Jet Rate, double differential in Q^2 and ξ

$$\frac{\sigma_{2Jet}}{\sigma_{NC}}(Q^2, \xi)$$

$$\xi = X_B \left(1 + \frac{m_{12}^2}{Q^2}\right)$$

Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section



$m_{12} > 16 \text{ GeV}^2$

$R = \text{data}/\text{NLO}$

data well described by NLO pQCD within exp. uncertainties

Determination of α_s from jet rates

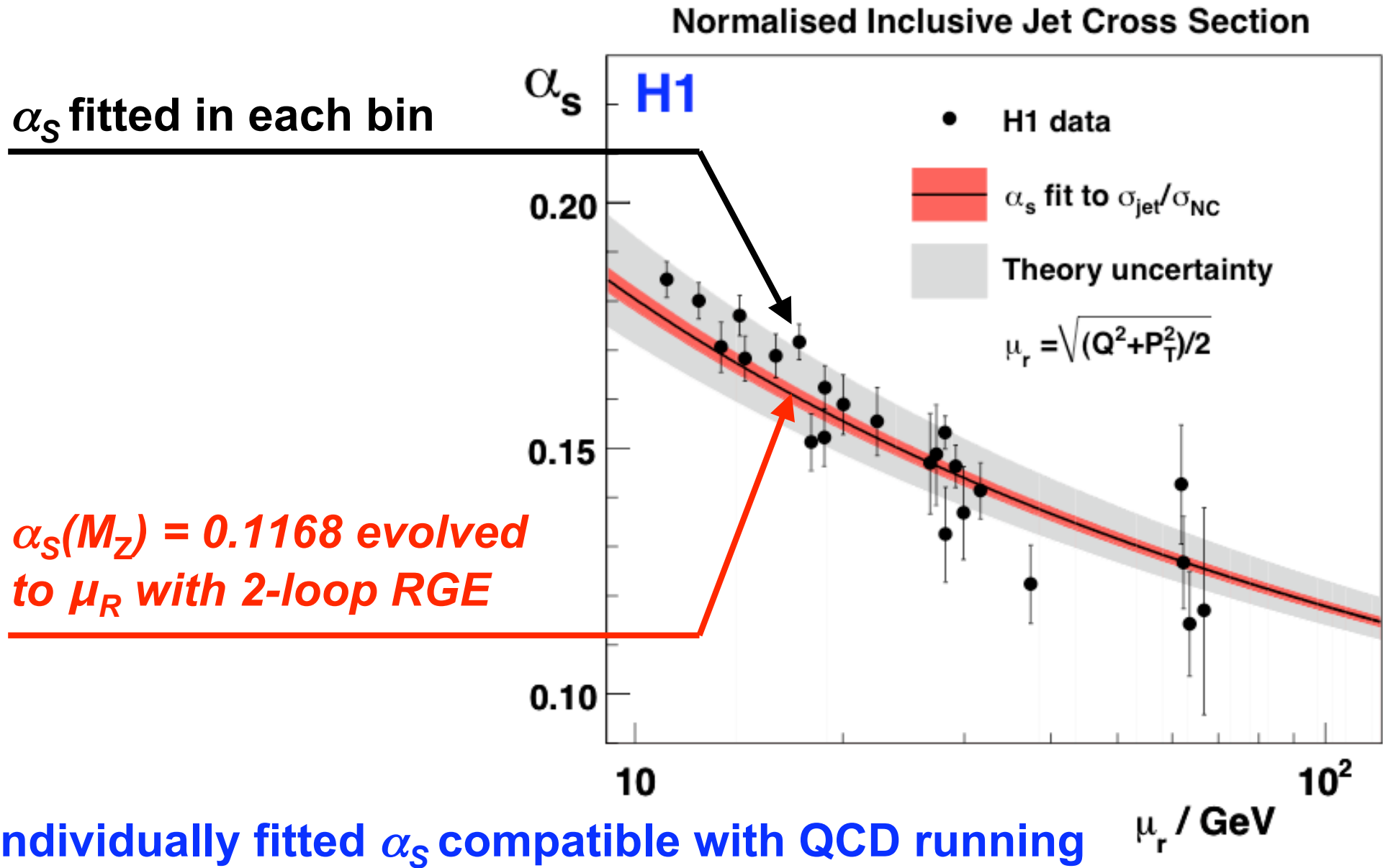
◆ consistency check: individual fits

- adjust α_s in NLO QCD prediction to match each data point
- evolve α_s from scale μ_R associated to each point to a common scale M_Z

◆ extraction of strong coupling: combined fits

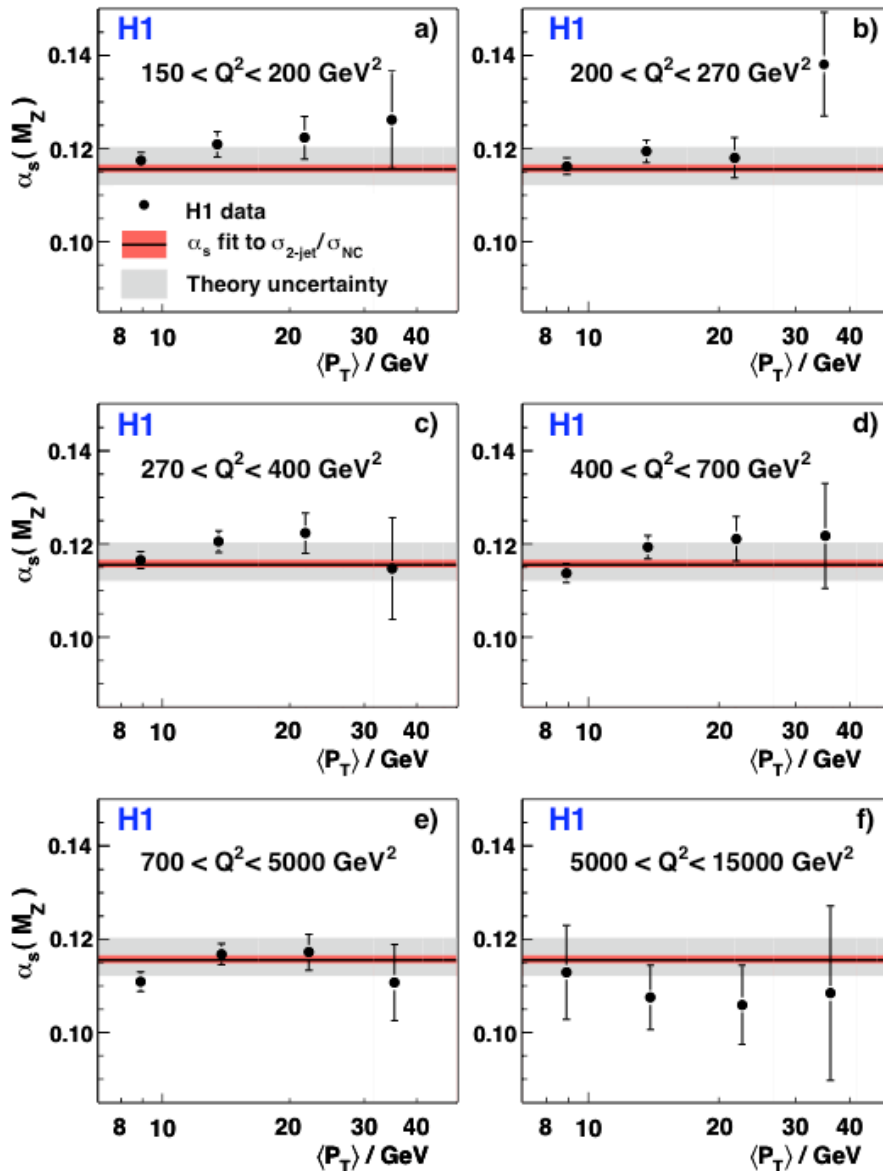
- χ^2 fit of NLO QCD predictions to data with $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ as free parameter.
- correlated systematical errors (e.g. jet energy scale) taken into account by “Hessian procedure” (common shift of data point in the χ^2 -fit, compatible with a priori error estimate). Statistical correlations are taken in account.
- error on theory prediction taken in account by offset method:
 - scales, hadronization corrections and PDF parameterizations are varied and $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ refitted.
 - resulting variations are added in quadrature.

Check of α_s running (here: in inclusive jet rates)



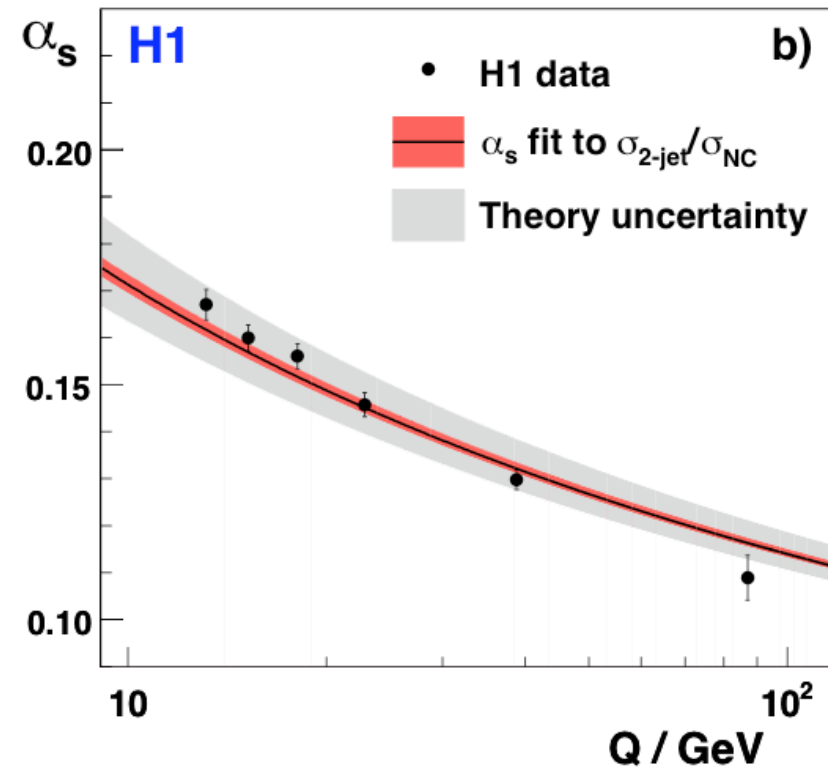
Combined α_s fits for one observable (here: 2-jet rates)

Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section



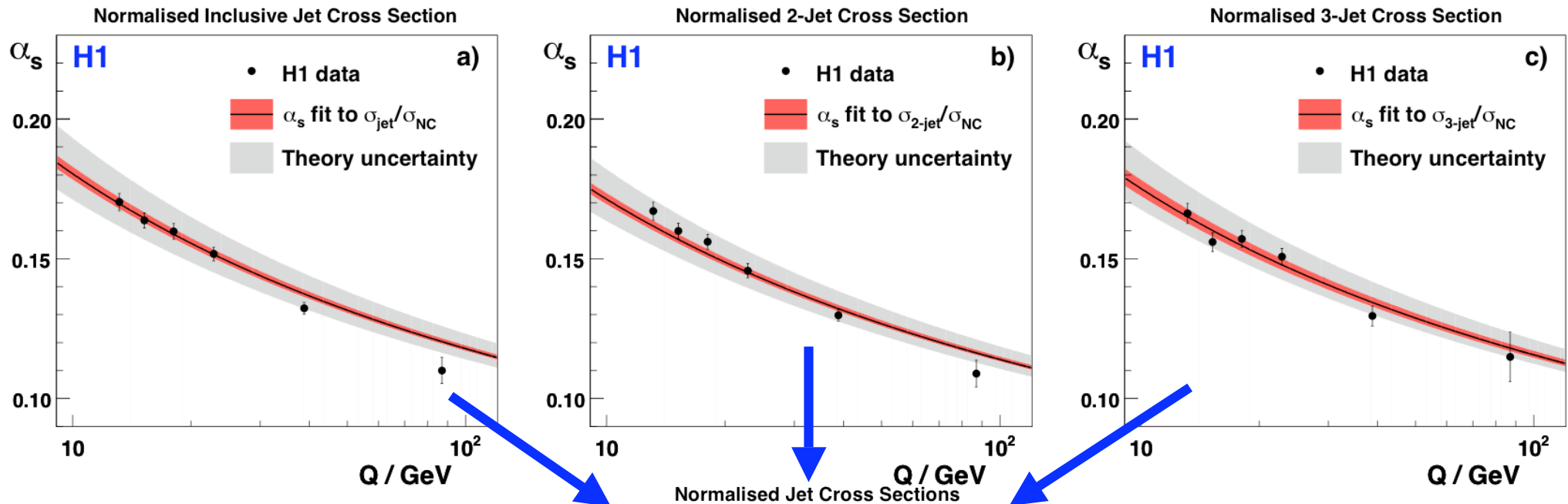
- ◆ individual fit of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ at each $(Q^2, \langle p_T \rangle)$ point
→ check running of $\alpha_s(\langle p_T \rangle)$ for “fixed “ Q^2
- ◆ combined fit of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ inside each Q^2 range
→ test of $\alpha_s(Q)$ running for each observable

Normalised 2-Jet Cross Section



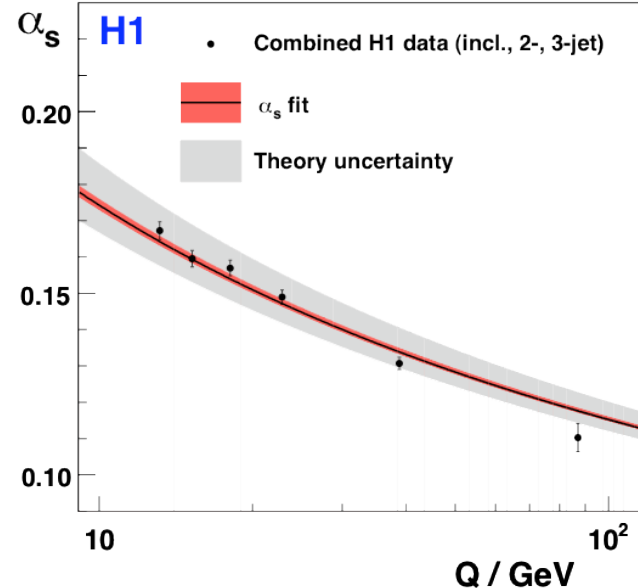
- ◆ combined fit of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ to all 24 points
→ error correlation between bins from MC

α_s from multi-jet rates: combined fit to all observables



1 - individual fit for each point of each jet observable

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



3 - Combined fit to 54 (=24+24+6) data points

► observable correlation taken into account

► $\chi^2/NDF = 65.0/53$

Synopsis of α_s extractions

Observable	α_s	exp. error	theory err.		χ^2/NDF
			Scales	PDF	
$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}(Q^2, p_T)$	0.1195	0.0010	+0.0049 - 0.0036	0.0018	24.7/23
$\frac{\sigma_{2\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}(Q^2, \langle p_T \rangle)$	0.1155	0.0009	+0.0042 - 0.0031	0.0017	30.4/23
$\frac{\sigma_{3\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}(Q^2)$	0.1172	0.0013	+0.0052 - 0.0031	0.0009	7.0/5
$\frac{\sigma_{\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}} \cup \frac{\sigma_{2\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}} \cup \frac{\sigma_{3\text{Jet}}}{\sigma_{\text{NC}}}$	0.1168	0.0007	+0.0046 - 0.0030	0.0016	65.0/53
low Q^2 (incl. jets)* $\sigma_{\text{Jet}}(Q^2, p_T)$	0.1186	0.0014	+0.0132 - 0.0101	0.0021	20.5/27

* H1-Prelim. 08-032

Robustness of combined fit result

◆ choice of renormalization scale:

(normalized inclusive jets)

➤ nominal scale :

$$\mu_R = \sqrt{(Q^2 + p_T^2) / 2}$$

➤ $\mu_R = p_T \Rightarrow \alpha_s \downarrow 0.7\%$

➤ $\mu_R = Q \Rightarrow \alpha_s \uparrow 1.5\%$

➤ similar for 2- and 3-jet rates

◆ fit quality v/s renorm. scale

➤ variation of nominal scale:

$$\mu_R = x_r \sqrt{(Q^2 + p_T^2) / 2}$$

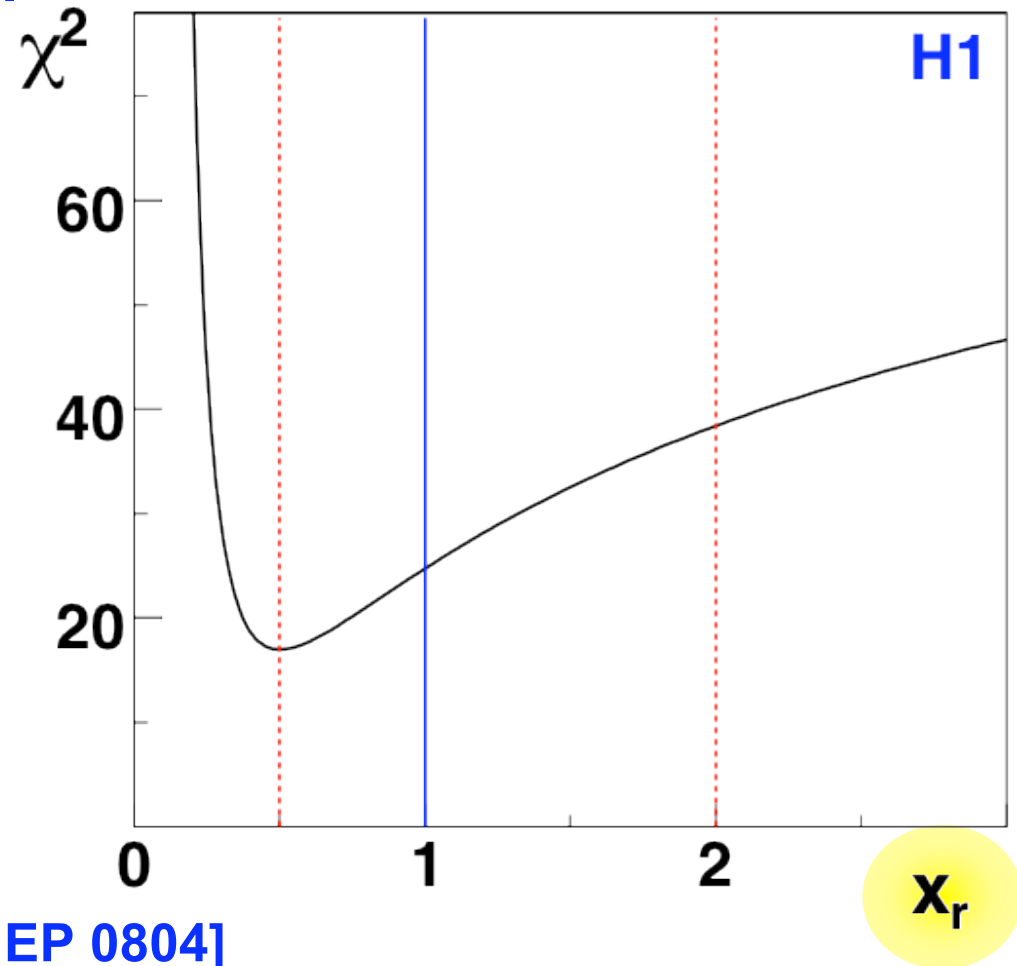
◆ jet algorithm

(normalized inclusive jets and 2-jet rate)

cross-check with anti- k_T algorithm [JHEP 0804]

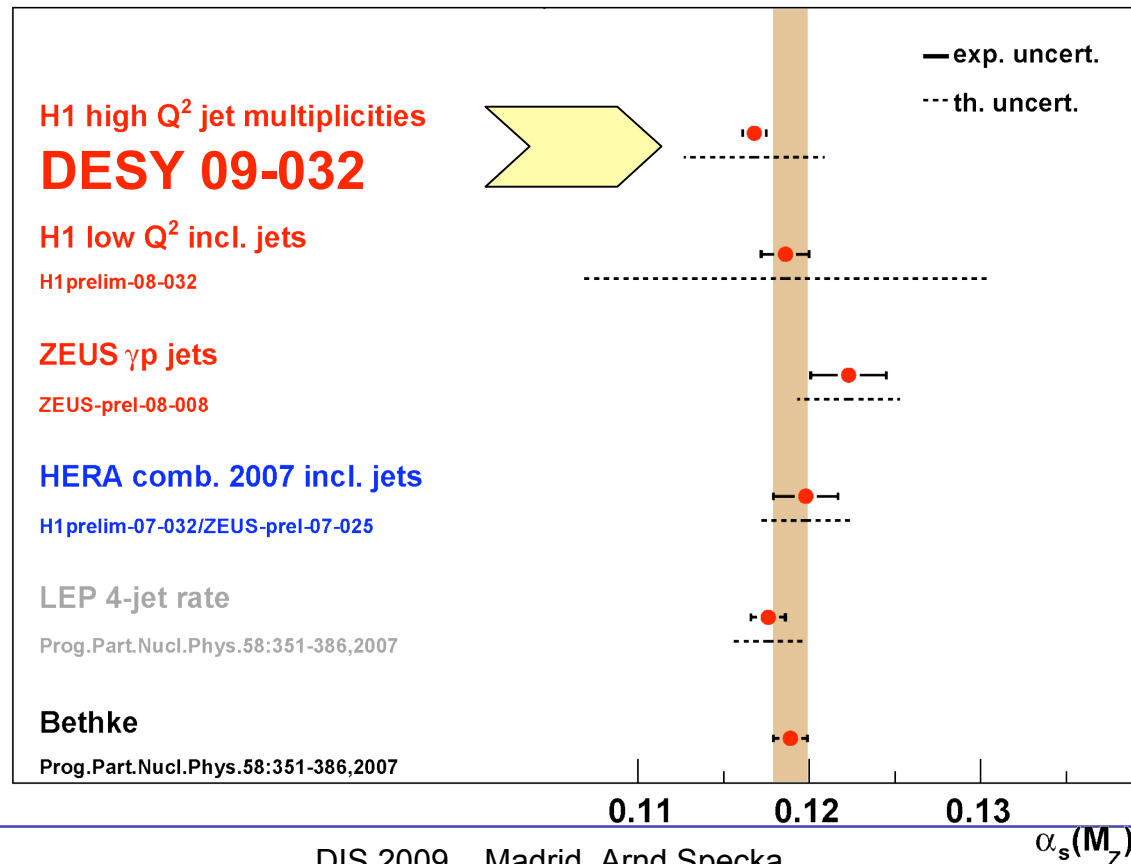
$$d_{i,j}^2 = \min\left(\frac{1}{p_{T,i}^2}, \frac{1}{p_{T,j}^2}\right) \cdot [\Delta\eta^2 + \Delta\varphi^2] \Rightarrow \alpha_s \text{ changes by less than } 0.6\%$$

Normalised Inclusive Jets: Quality of the α_s Fit



Summary

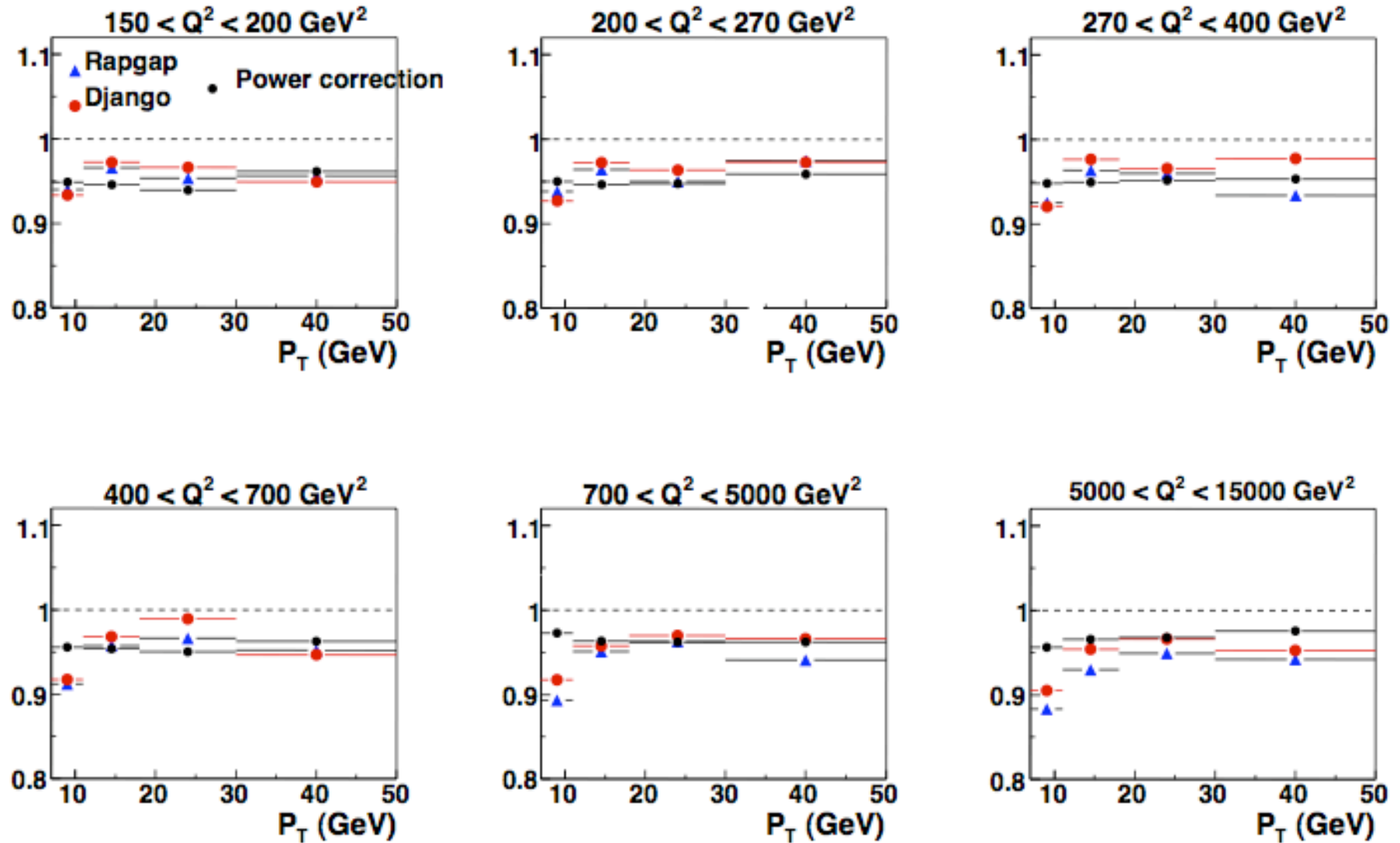
- ◆ multi-jet production in DIS measured with unequalled experimental accuracy
- ◆ Inclusive, 2-jet and 3-jet rates well described by NLO QCD
- ◆ theory error much higher than experimental uncertainties
NNLO calculation necessary to take full advantage of data
- ◆ α_S from combined fit: $\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.1168 \pm 0.0007$ (exp) $^{+0.0046}_{-0.0030}$ (th) ± 0.0016 (PDF)



Hadronization corrections to NLO prediction

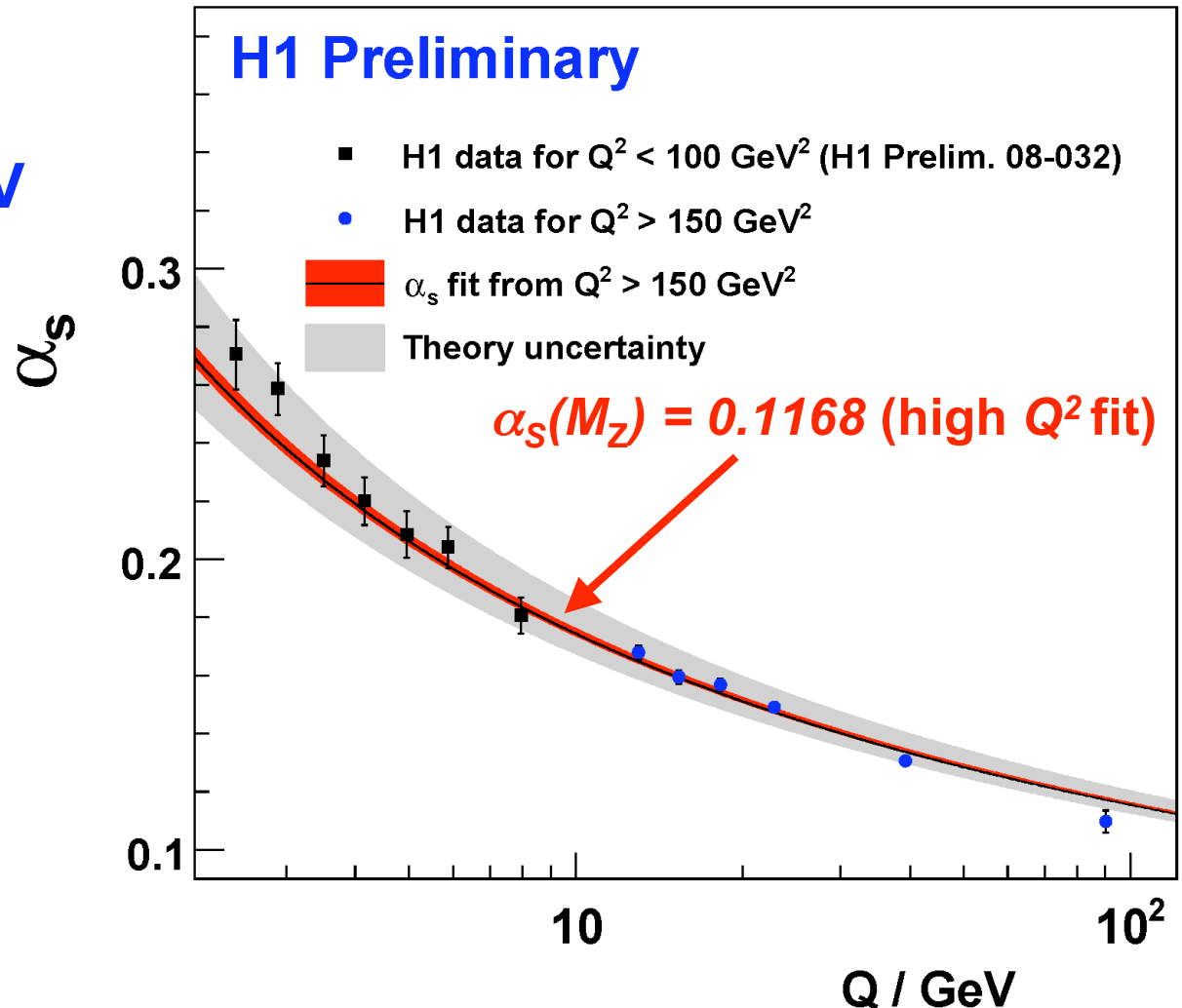
inclusive jets

Hadronization correction factors for $\sigma(\text{jet})$ (kT clus.)



Comparison to low Q^2 inclusive jets (HERA-I)

- ◆ HERA-1 data: 43.5 pb^{-1}
- ◆ inclusive jets $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$
- ◆ absolute cross-section (not normalized by σ_{NC})
- ◆ individual fits of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ in good agreement with $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from high Q^2 fit
- ◆ result of fit to low Q^2 inclusive jets alone:



$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1186 \pm 0.0014 \text{ (exp)} +_{-0.0101}^{+0.0132} \text{ (th)} \pm 0.0021 \text{ (PDF)}$$