

# Determination of the strong coupling constant from inclusive jet cross sections

25TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP  
ON DEEP-INELASTIC SCATTERING  
AND RELATED TOPICS

WG1 Structure Functions and Parton Densities  
WG2 Low-x and Diffraction  
WG3 Higgs and BSM Physics in Hadron Collisions  
WG4 Hadronic and Electroweak Observables  
WG5 Physics with Heavy Flavours  
WG6 Spin and 3D Structure  
WG7 Future of DIS

**DIS17**

3 - 7 APRIL 2017  
UNIVERSITY OF  
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D. Britzger (DESY), K. Rabbertz (KIT), G. Sieber (KIT),  
D. Savoiu (KIT), M. Wobisch (Louisiana Tech)



# Motivation

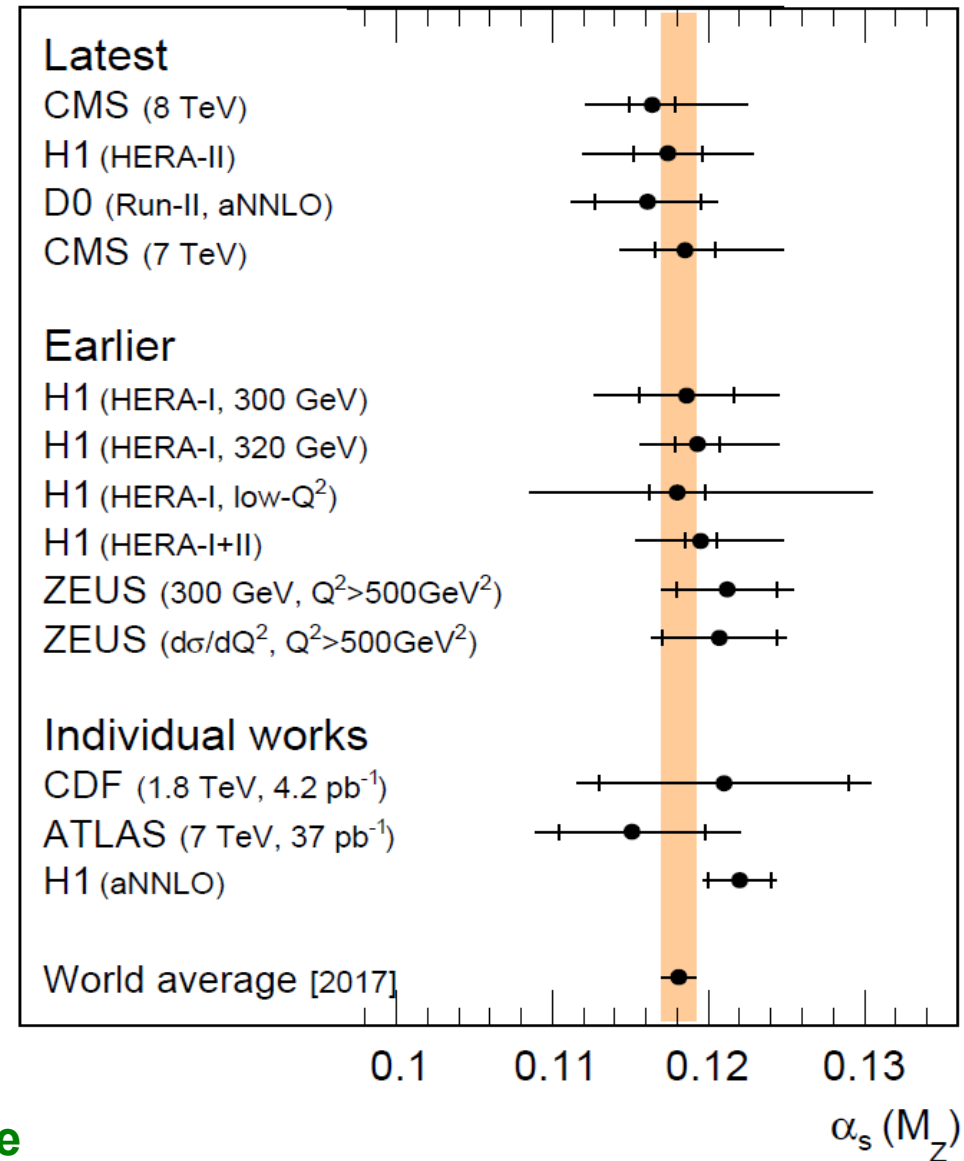
## Why $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ ?

- Among **least known** SM parameters
- Important for **all processes** in hadron-induced collisions
- Needed for **QCD precision** comparisons

## How?

- Start with inclusive jet data
  - Wide kinematic range
  - Measured in many experiments
  - Well defined in fiducial volume of detectors
- Compare to theoretical prediction
  - Directly sensitive to  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
  - Available at NLO in QCD+EW
  - QCD @ NNLO is under way
  - Less ambiguous with respect to scale choice

## $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from inclusive jets





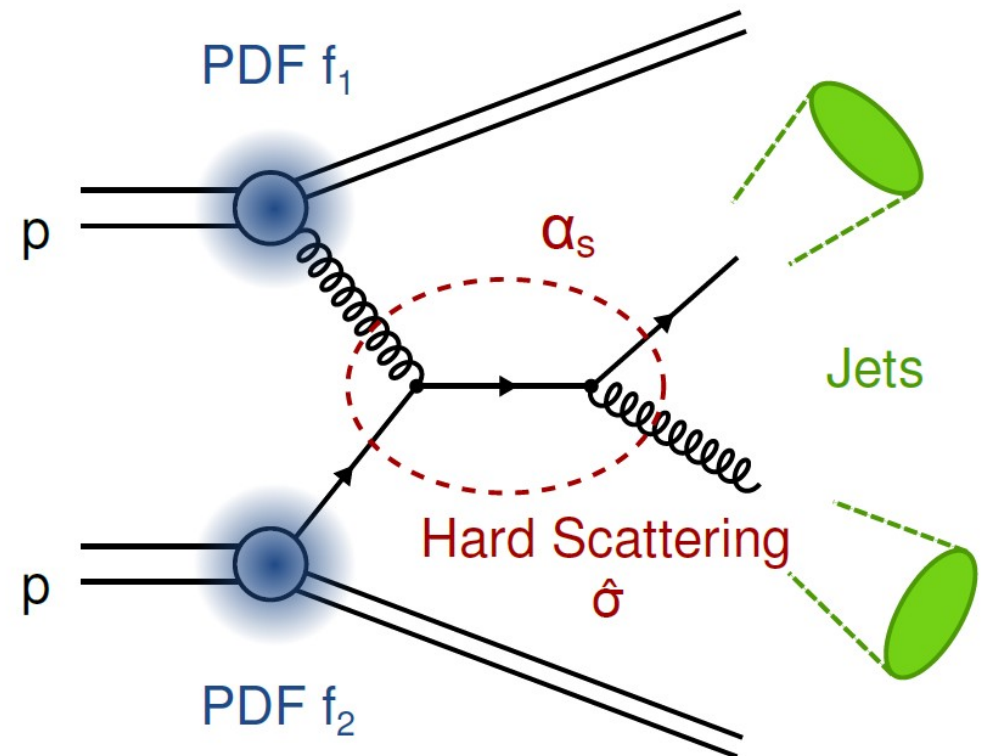
# Main ingredients

## Data

- Abundance of inclusive jet data from various experiments
  - ◆ ATLAS, CMS, CDF, D0, H1, ZEUS, STAR, ...
- **Inclusive jet measurement**
  - ◆ Phase space, experimental uncertainties, correlations

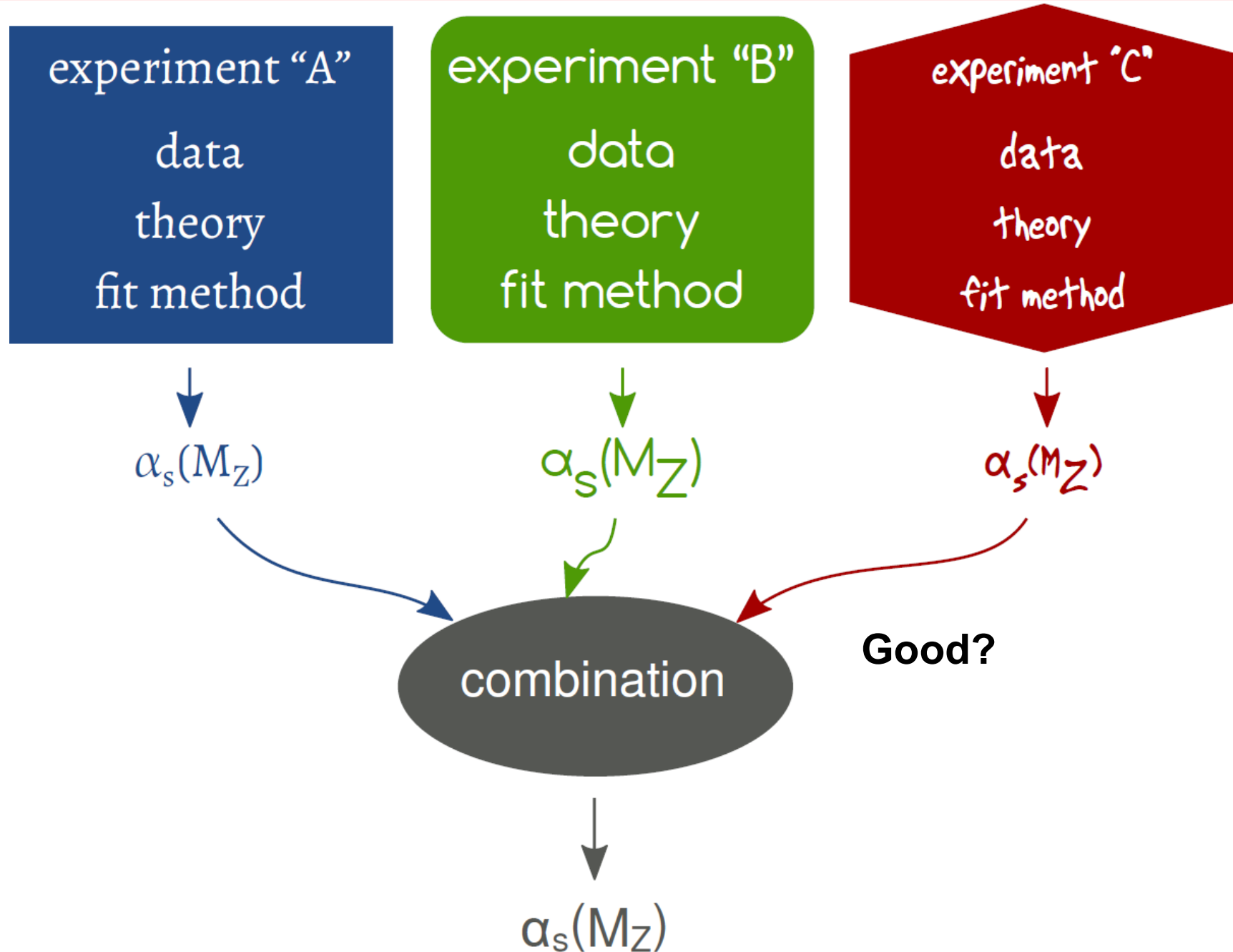
## Theory

- **Partonic matrix element  $\hat{\sigma}$** 
  - ◆ Sensitive to  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
- **Convolution with PDFs**
  - ◆ Dependence on  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$



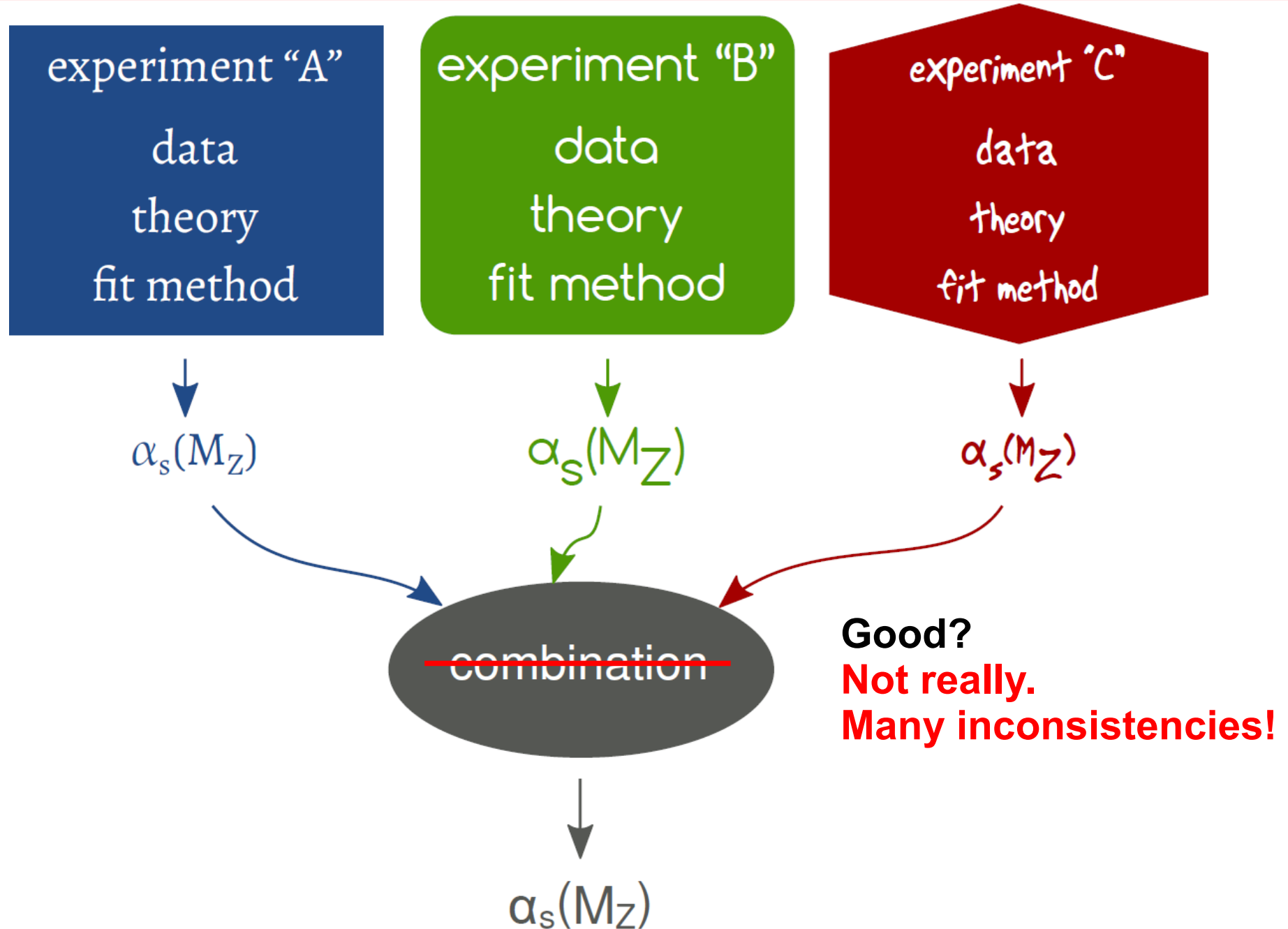


# Strategy?





# Strategy?





# Better strategy

experiment "A"

data

experiment "B"

data

experiment "C"

data

**consistent theory input**

(N)NLO calculation ... non-perturbative corrections ... PDFs ...  $\alpha_s$  evolution

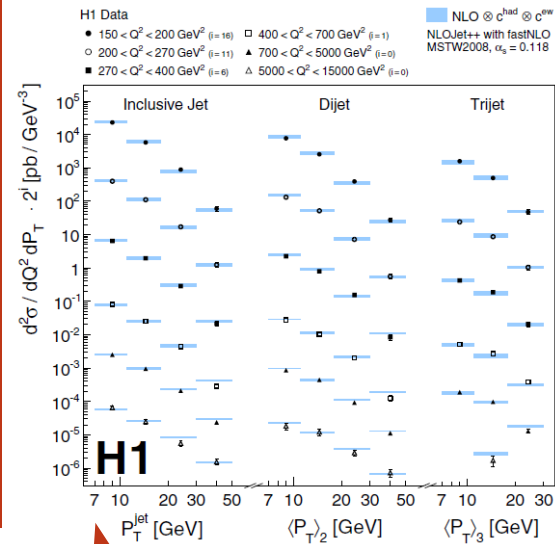
**single fit method**

$\chi^2$  definition ... treatment of uncertainties on data, theory ... estimation of uncertainties on  $\alpha_s$

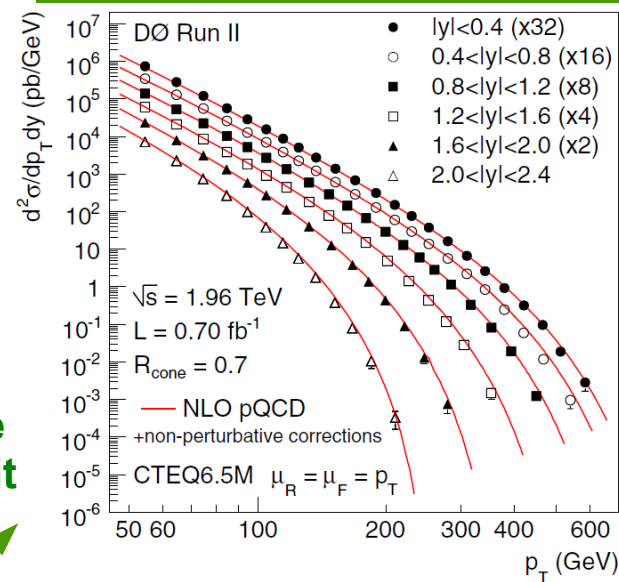


$\alpha_s(M_Z)$

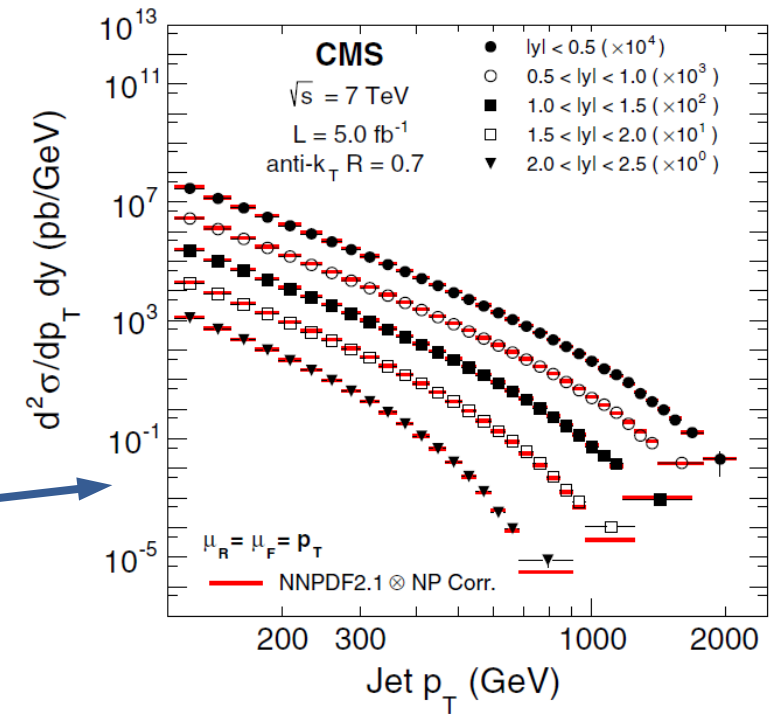
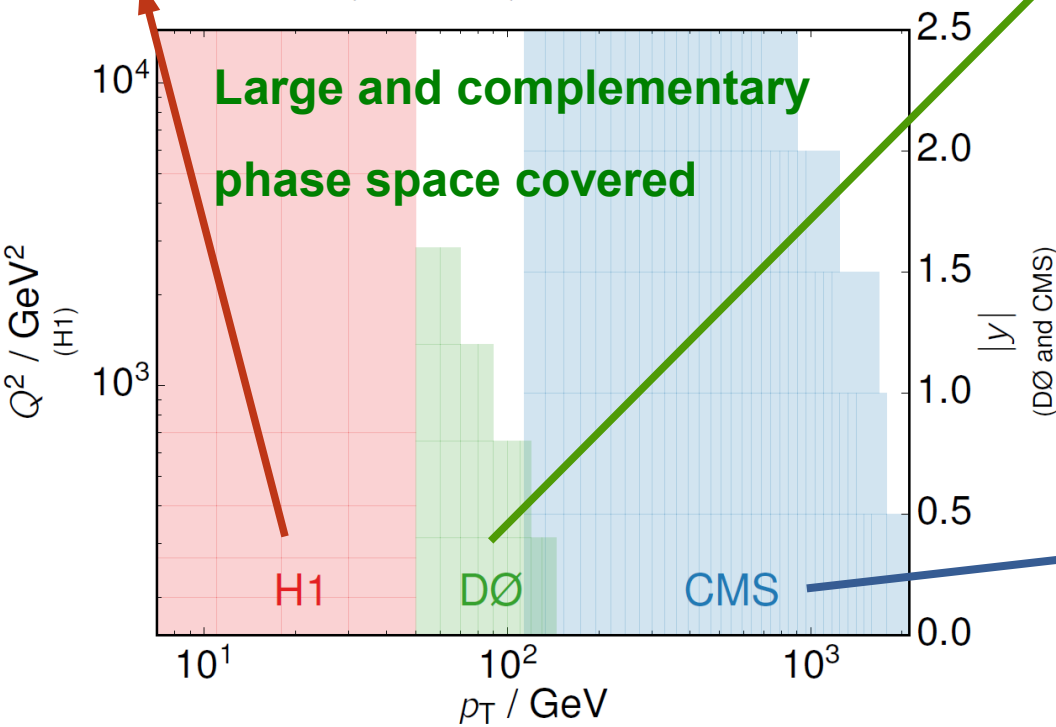
# First look: $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from CMS, D0, H1



D0 phase space reduced in D0 fit



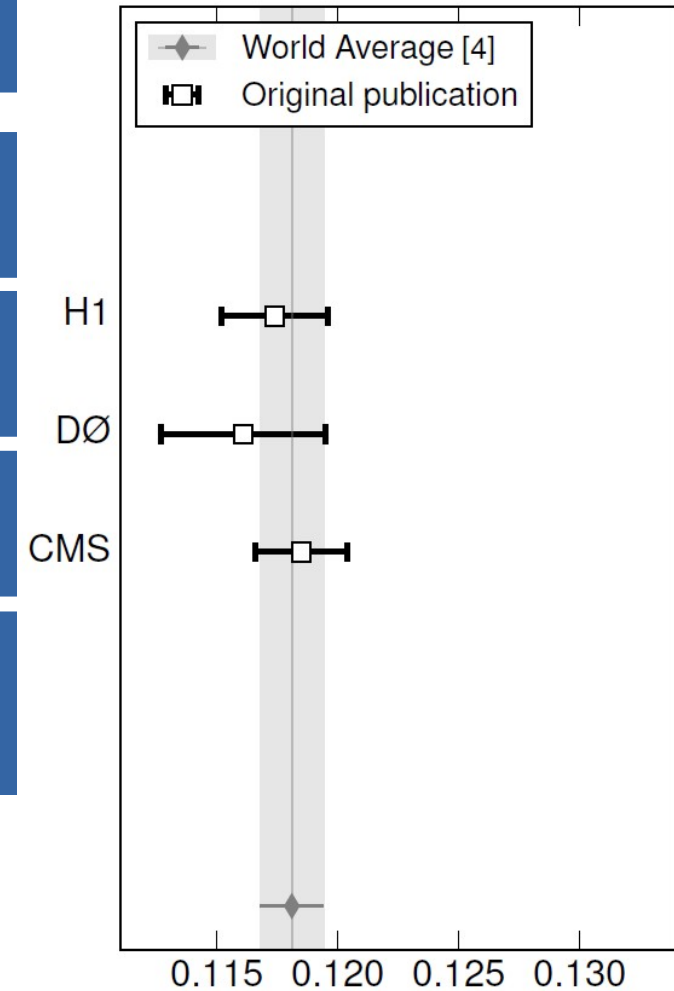
CMS, EPJC 75 (2015) 288.  
 D0, PRD 80 (2009) 111107.  
 H1, EPJC 75 (2015) 65.






# Comparison of fit setups

H1	DØ	CMS
NLO	approximate NNLO	NLO
direct $\chi^2$ minimization	direct $\chi^2$ minimization	“indirect” $\chi^2$ minimization (fit of parabola to discrete $\chi^2$ points)
conventional $\chi^2$ ( $\log$ data – $\log$ theory) + relative uncertainties	modified $\chi^2$ + nuisance parameters	conventional $\chi^2$ (data – theory) + absolute uncertainties
linear error propagation	nuisance parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “<math>\Delta\chi^2 = +1</math>”</li> <li>• subtraction in quadrature</li> <li>• “offset” method</li> </ul>



 experimental uncertainty  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

Could reproduce the original results with  $\rightarrow$  Alpos.

Significant differences in procedures!

- ◆ neglected in naïve combination of results
- ➕ develop unified fit procedure

[4] PDG, ChPC 40 (2016) 100001.



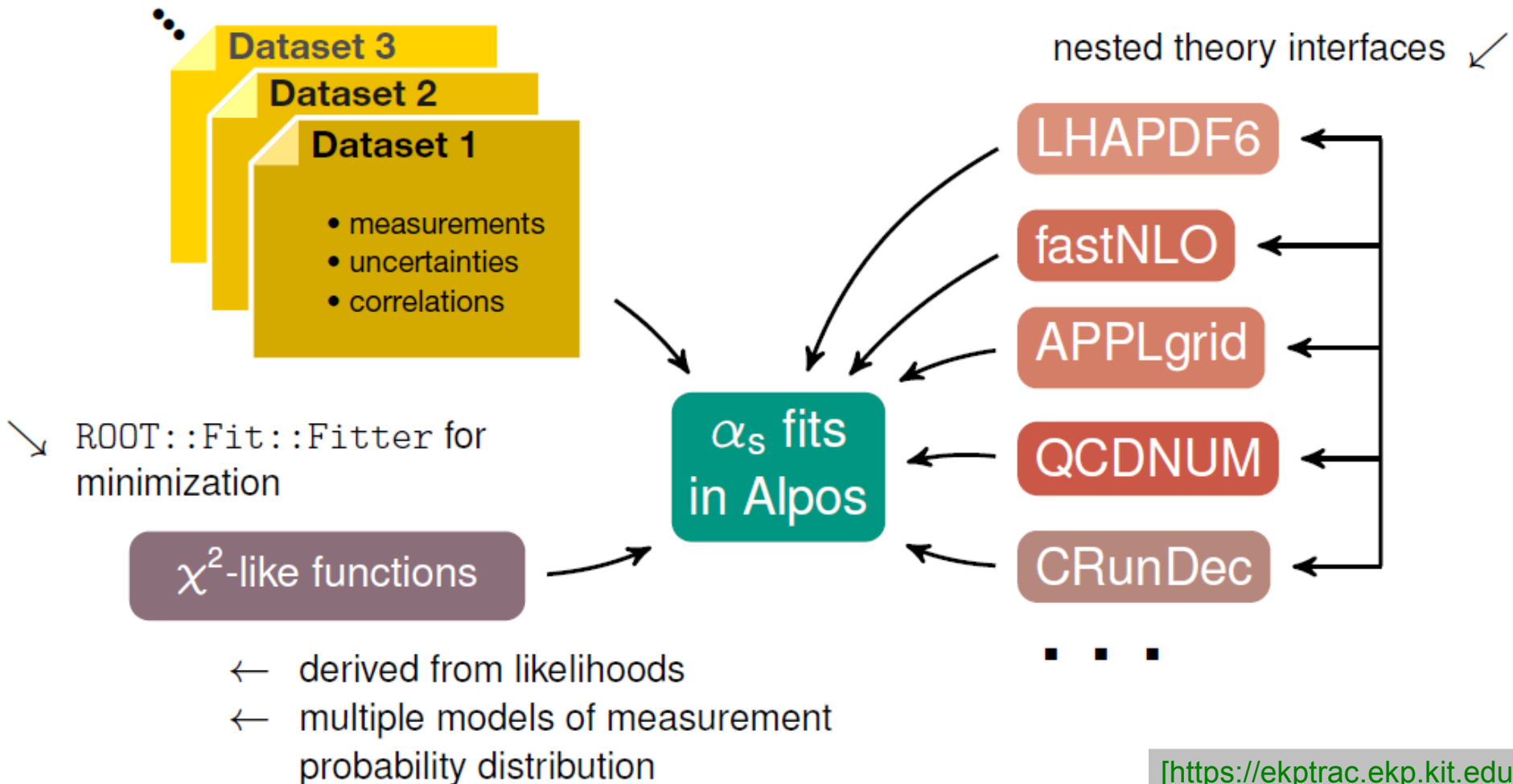


# Fitting framework: Alpos

## New modular C++ based fitting framework

➔ used for  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ , PDF, and electroweak fits within H1 and CMS

↘ input format: experience with xFitter/HERAFitter



↘ ROOT::Fit::Fitter for minimization

- ← derived from likelihoods
- ← multiple models of measurement probability distribution



# Fitting framework: Alpos

## New modular C++ based fitting framework

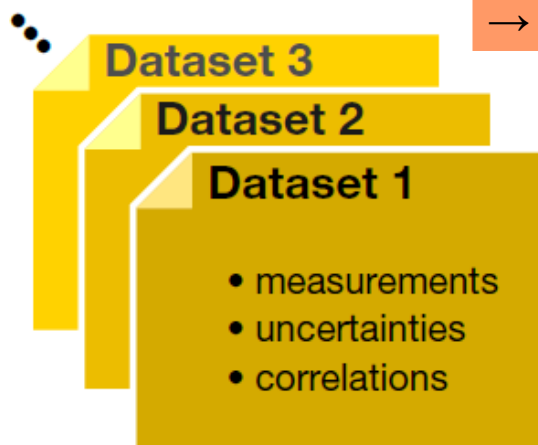
➤ used for  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ , PDF, and electroweak fits within H1 and CMS

↘ input format: experience with xFitter/HERAFitter

→ E. Eren: CMS jet results, next talk

→ D. Britzger: DIS jet fits @ NNLO, yesterday

→ F. Olness: xFitter, tomorrow



nested theory interfaces ✓

↘ ROOT::Fit::Fitter for minimization

$\chi^2$ -like functions

$\alpha_s$  fits  
in Alpos

LHAPDF6

fastNLO

APPLgrid

QCDNUM

CRunDec

▪ ▪ ▪

→ C. Gwenlan: Usage @ NNLO, yesterday

- ← derived from likelihoods
- ← multiple models of measurement probability distribution

[<https://ekptrac.ekp.kit.edu/svn/Alpos>]



# Unified fit procedure (1)

theory predictions

consistent (N)NLO

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$  extraction procedure

direct  $\chi^2$  minimization

$\chi^2$  definition

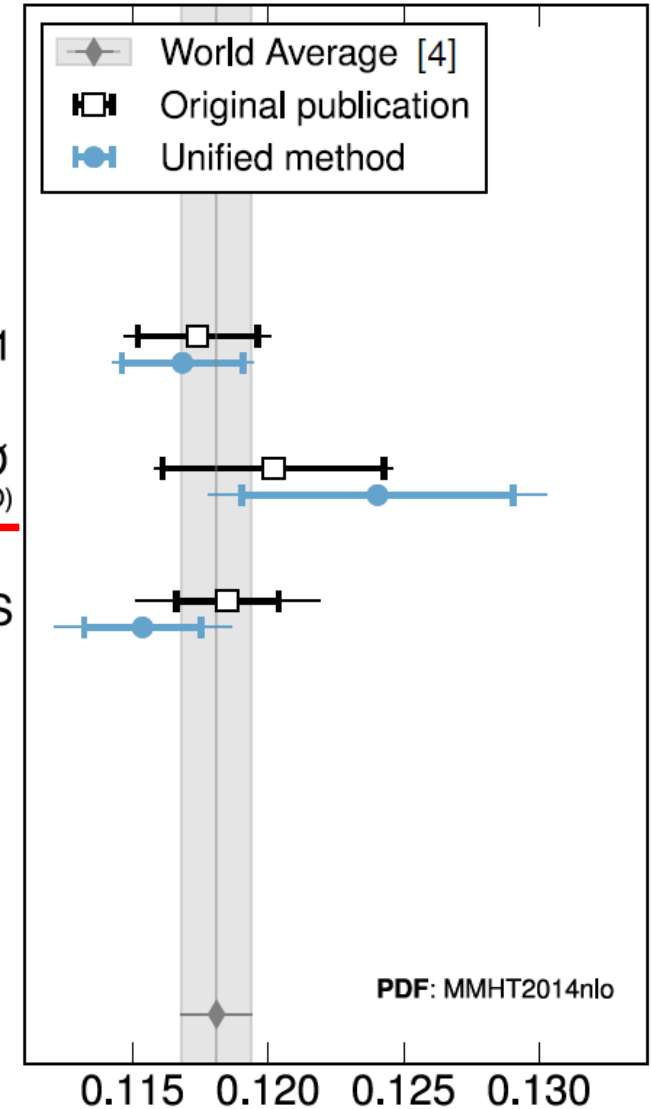
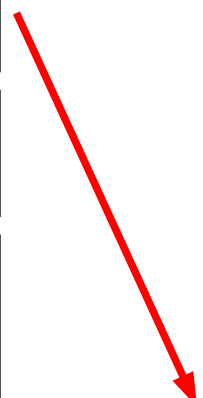
conventional  $\chi^2$   
(**log data – log theory**)  
+ relative uncertainties

PDF and non-perturbative uncertainties

included in  $\chi^2$  definition

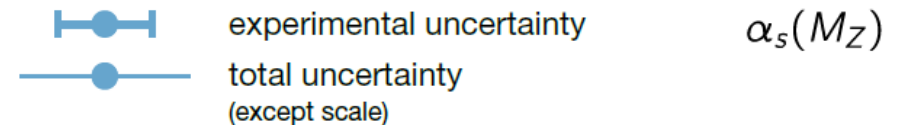
PDF  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  dependence

additional uncertainty  
on  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$



## Results using unified fit procedure:

- compatible with published values within uncertainties
- more consistent comparison
- simultaneous fit**





# Unified fit result (1)

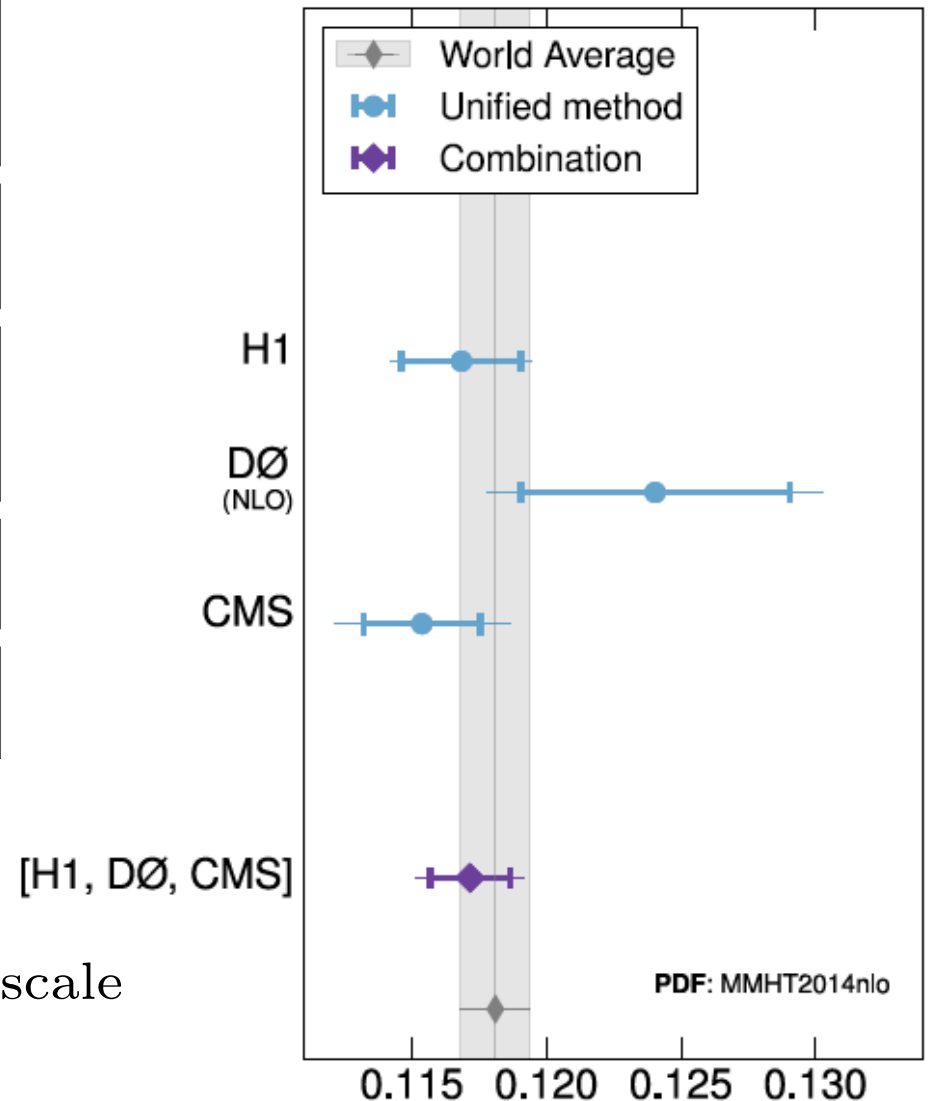
theory predictions	consistent (N)NLO
$\alpha_s(M_Z)$ extraction procedure	direct $\chi^2$ minimization
$\chi^2$ definition	conventional $\chi^2$ (log data – log theory) + relative uncertainties
PDF and non-perturbative uncertainties	included in $\chi^2$ definition
PDF set+ $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ dependence	additional uncertainty on $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

## Result of simultaneous fit:

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1172(15)_{\text{exp}} (14)_{\text{theo w/o scale}} (50)_{\text{scale}}$$

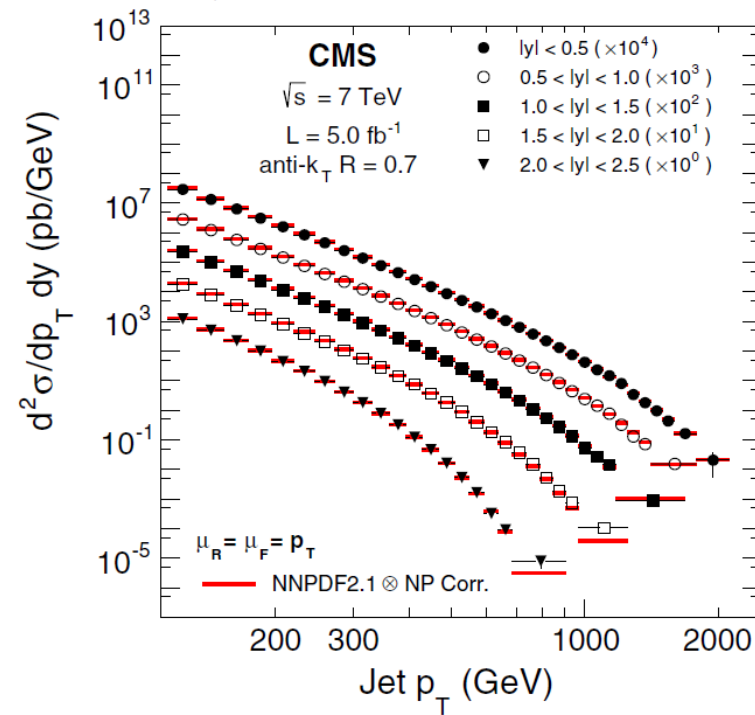
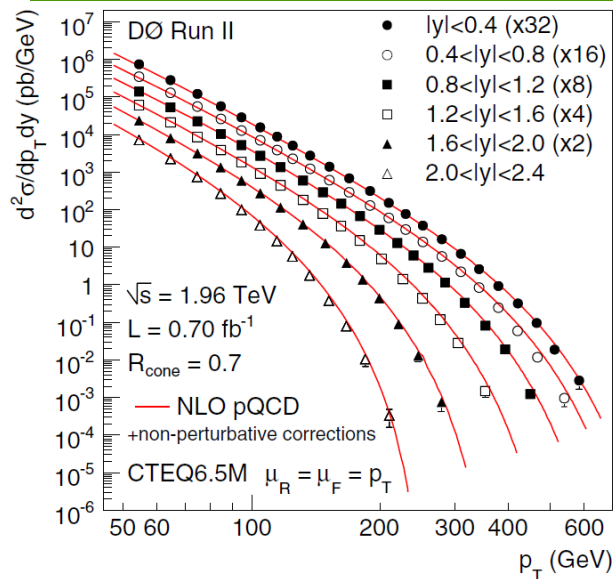
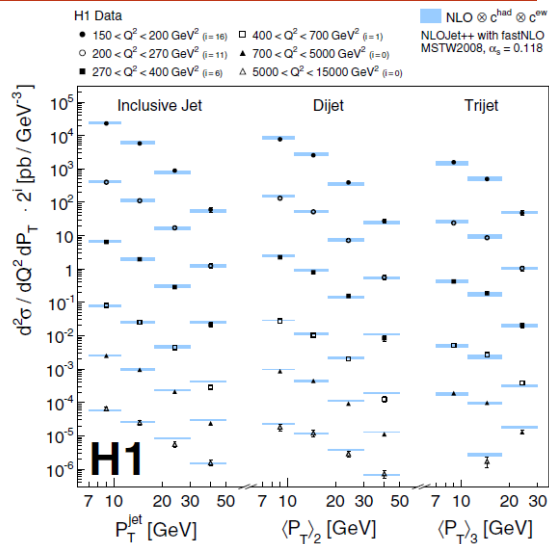
$$[\chi^2_{\text{min}}/\text{ndf} = 152/178 = 0.86]$$

D. Savoiu, Master's thesis, IEKP-KA/2016-25, KIT

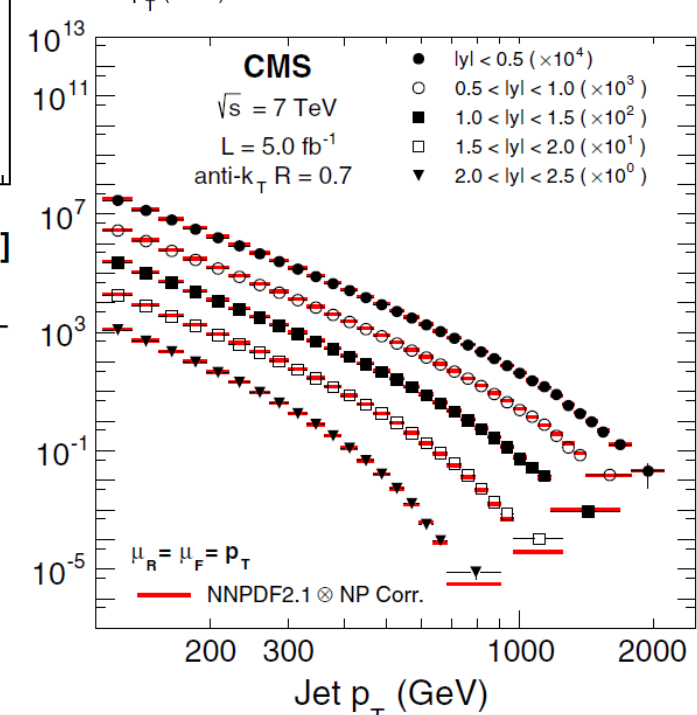
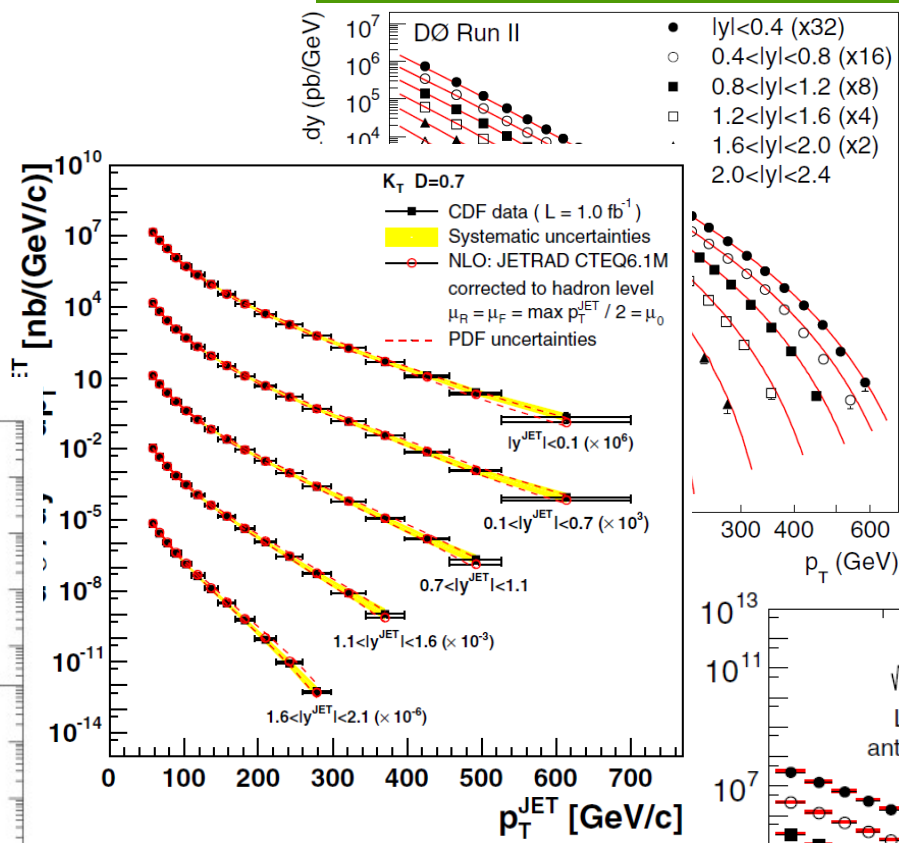
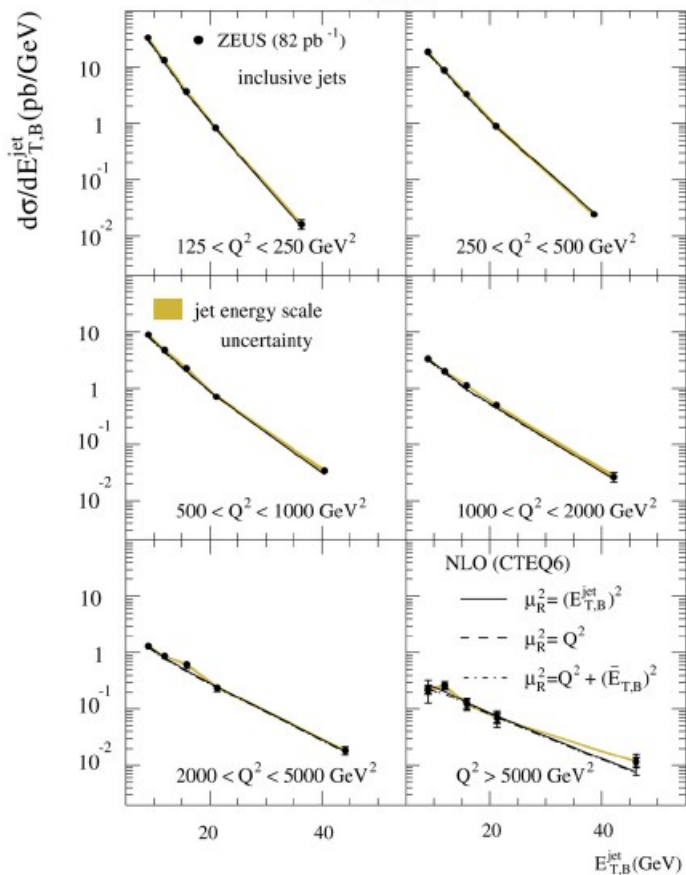
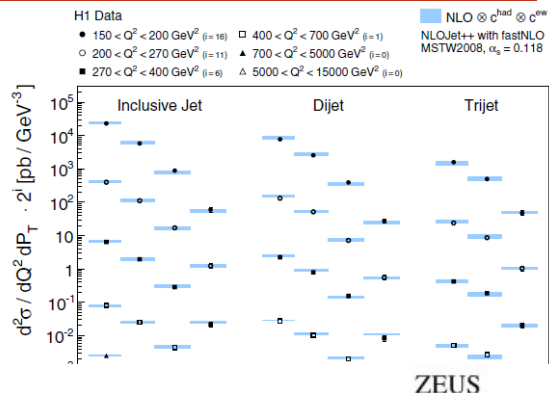


experimental uncertainty       $\alpha_s(M_Z)$   
 total uncertainty (except scale)

# datasets

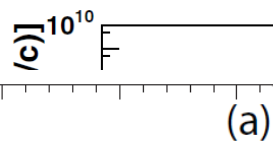
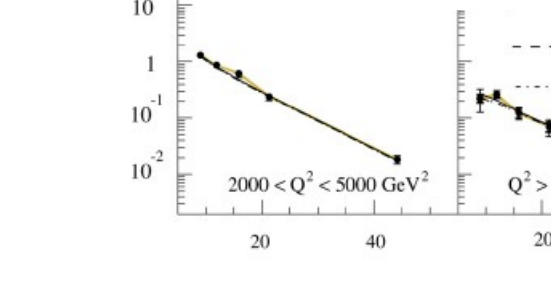
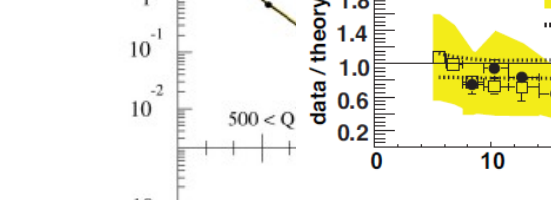
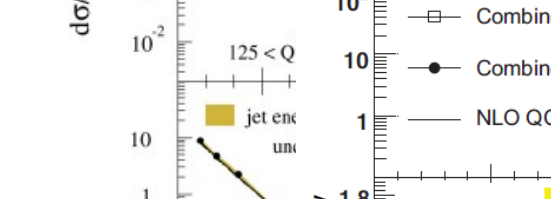
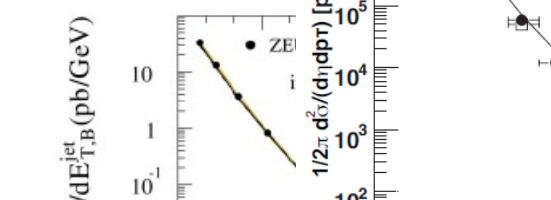
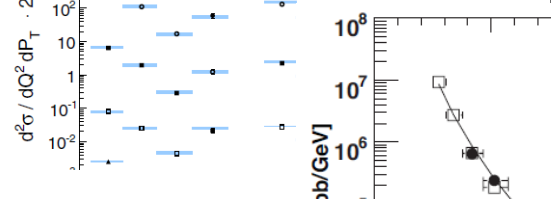
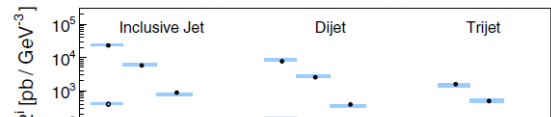


# more datasets

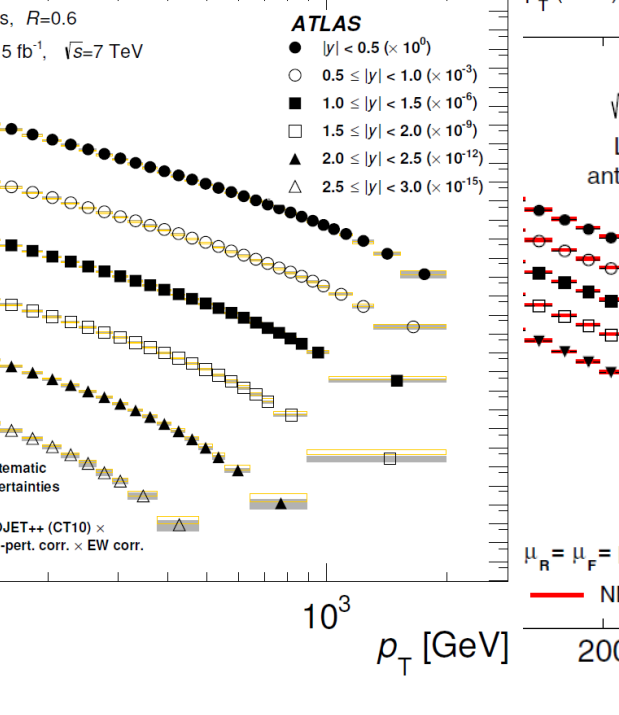
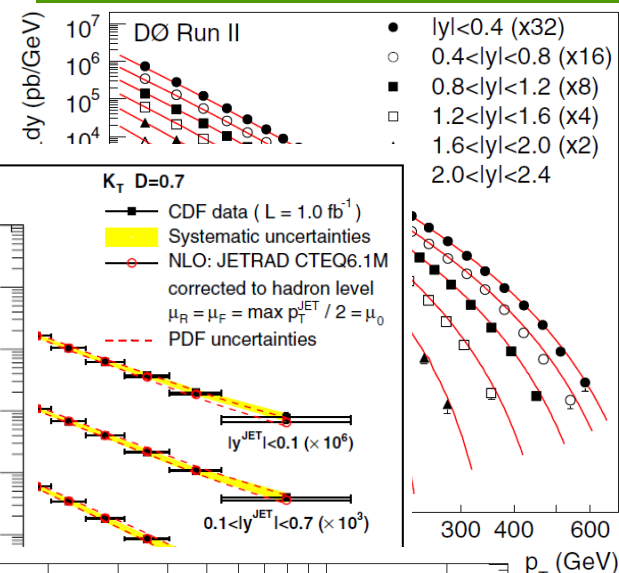


# Add more datasets

H1 Data  
 •  $150 < Q^2 < 200 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=10$ )  
 •  $200 < Q^2 < 270 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=11$ )  
 •  $270 < Q^2 < 400 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=0$ )  
 □  $400 < Q^2 < 700 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=1$ )  
 ▲  $700 < Q^2 < 5000 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=0$ )  
 △  $5000 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$  ( $\beta=0$ )  
 ■ NLO  $\otimes c^{\text{had}} \otimes c^{\text{ew}}$   
 ■ NLOJet++ with fastNLO  
 ■ MSTW2008,  $\alpha_s = 0.118$



STAR  
 $p+p \rightarrow \text{jet} + X$   
 $\sqrt{s}=200 \text{ GeV}$   
 midpoint-cone  
 $\epsilon_{\text{cone}}=0.4$   
 $0.2 < \eta < 0.8$





# Add more datasets

Definition and kinematic range of inclusive jet data sets

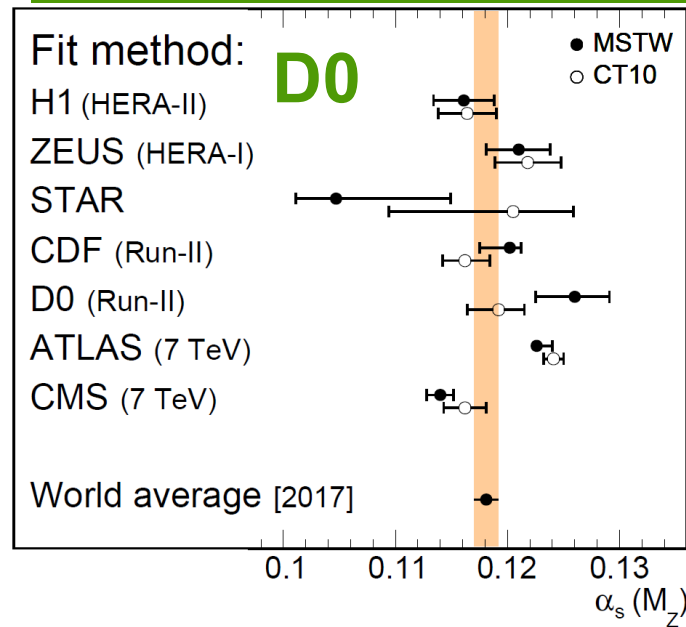
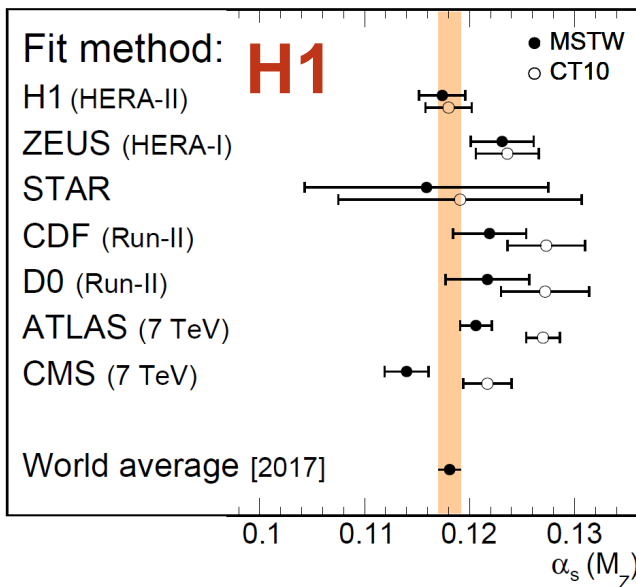
Data	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	$\mathcal{L}$ [fb <sup>-1</sup> ]	No. of points	jet algorithm	$p_T$ -range [GeV]	Other kinematic ranges
H1 [2]	0.319	0.35	24	$k_t$ (R=1.0)	$7 < p_T < 50$	$150 < Q^2 < 15\,000 \text{ GeV}^2$ $0.2 < y_{\text{DIS}} < 0.7$ $-1.0 < \eta_{\text{lab}}^{\text{jet}} < 2.5$
ZEUS [4]	0.318	0.082	30	$k_t$ (R=1.0)	$E_T > 8$	$Q^2 > 125 \text{ GeV}^2$ $ \cos \gamma_h  < 0.65$ $-2.0 < \eta_{\text{lab}}^{\text{jet}} < 1.5$
STAR [7]	0.20	0.0003	9	midp. (R=0.4)	$7.6 < p_T < 48.7$	$0.2 < \eta < 0.8$
CDF [5]	1.96	1.0	76	$k_t$ (R=0.7)	$54 < p_T < 527$	$ y  < 2.1$
D0 [1]	1.96	0.7	110	midp. (R=0.7)	$50 < p_T < 665$	$ y  < 2.0$
ATLAS [6]	7	4.5	140	anti- $k_t$ (R=0.6)	$100 < p_T < 1992$	$ y  < 3.0$
CMS [3]	7	5.0	133	anti- $k_t$ (R=0.7)	$114 < p_T < 2116$	$ y  < 3.0$

[1] D0, PRD 80 (2009) 111107,  
 [3] CMS, EPJC 75 (2015) 288,  
 [5] CDF, PRD 75 (2007) 092006,  
 [7] STAR, PRL 97 (2006) 252001.

[2] H1, EPJC 75 (2015) 65,  
 [4] ZEUS, NPB 765 (2007) 1,  
 [6] ATLAS, JHEP 02 (2015) 153,



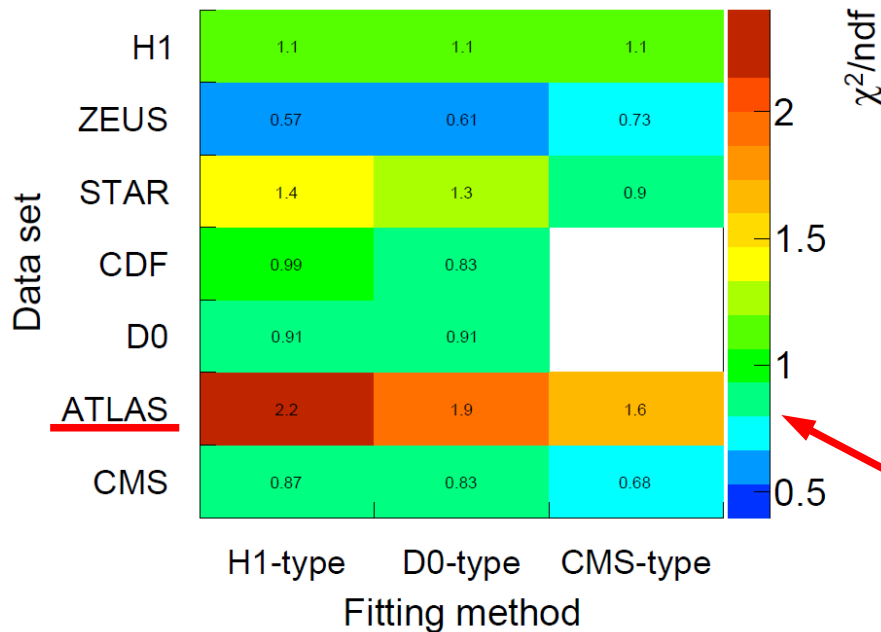
# Original fit procedures



Experimental uncertainties only

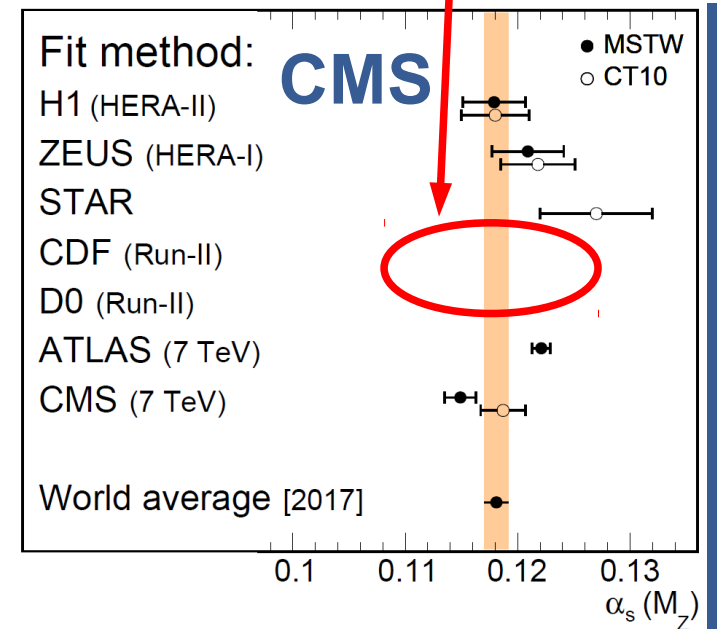
Cannot be fitted for these PDFs with this method

Application of different fitting methods

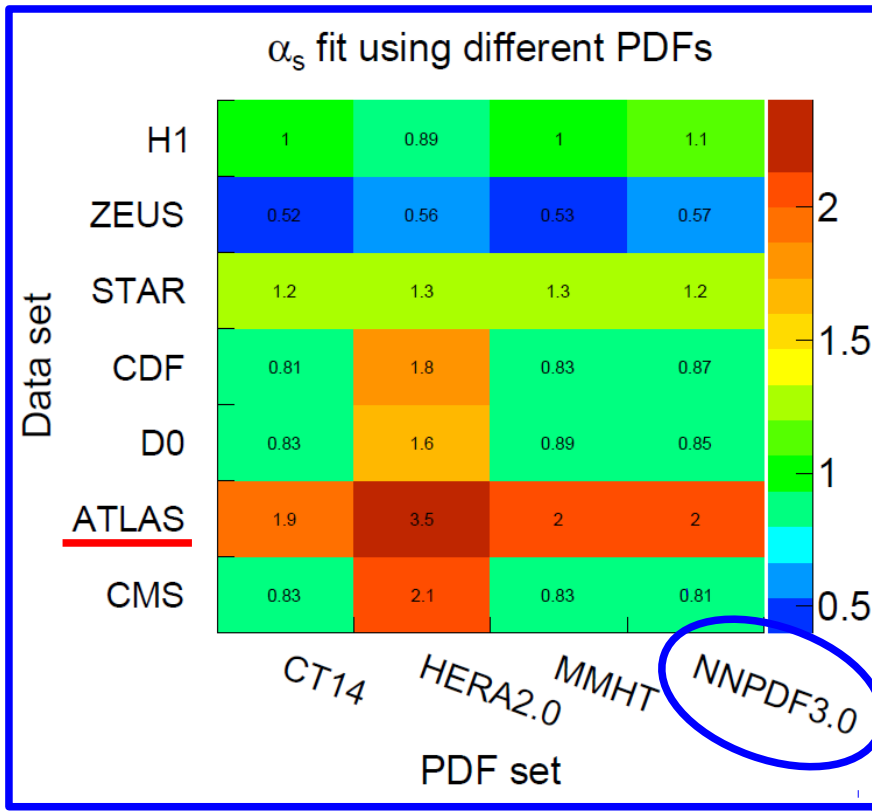


→ J. Dandoy: ATLAS 8TeV jets, this session

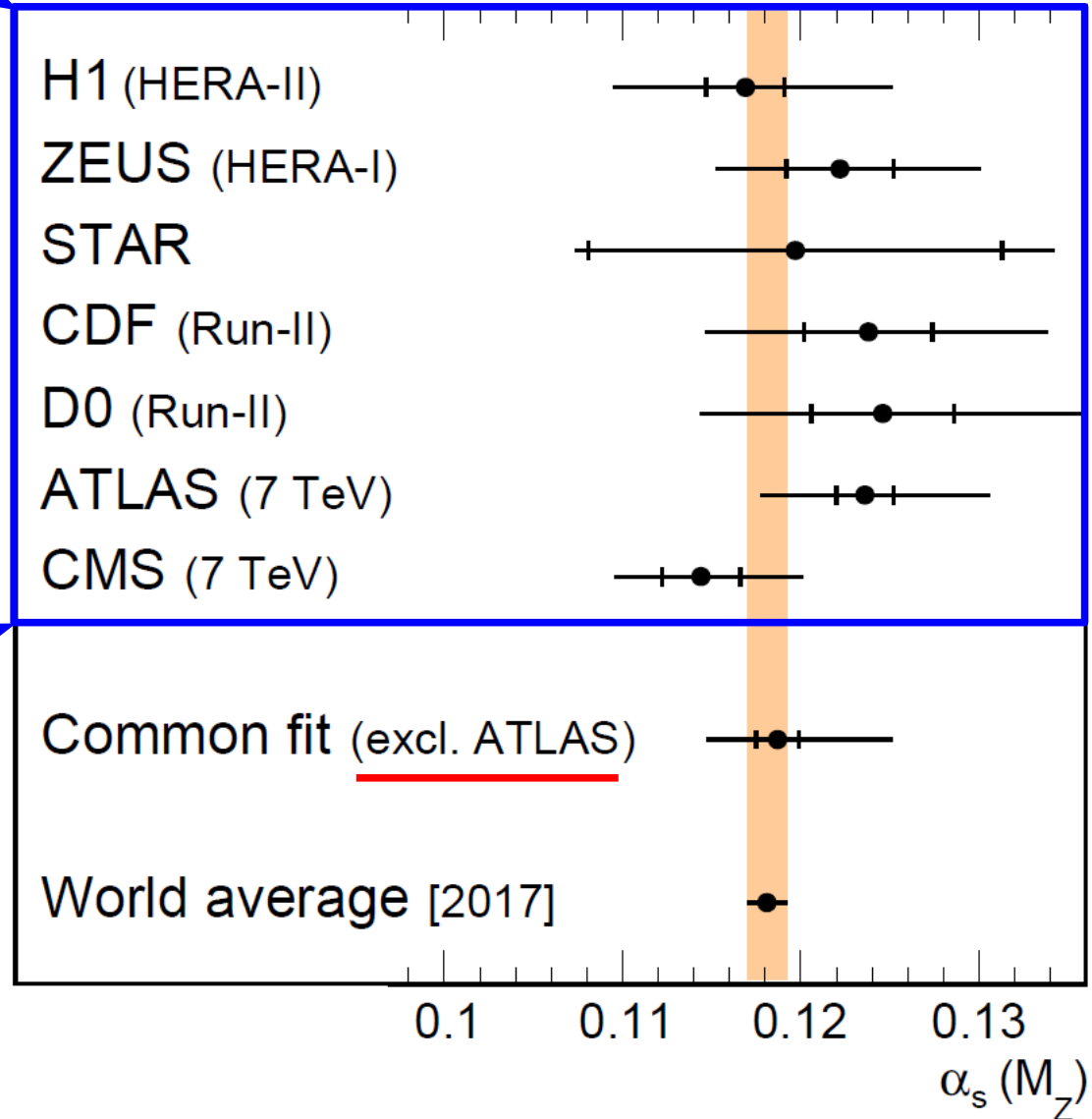
Not really new: ATLAS 7 TeV data do not fit well for any method



# Unified fit procedure (2)



## Experimental & total uncertainties



Same issue with ATLAS 7 TeV here  
 → final result without

Assumed correlations between datasets:  
 experimental: uncorrelated  
 theoretical: correlated (except NP)

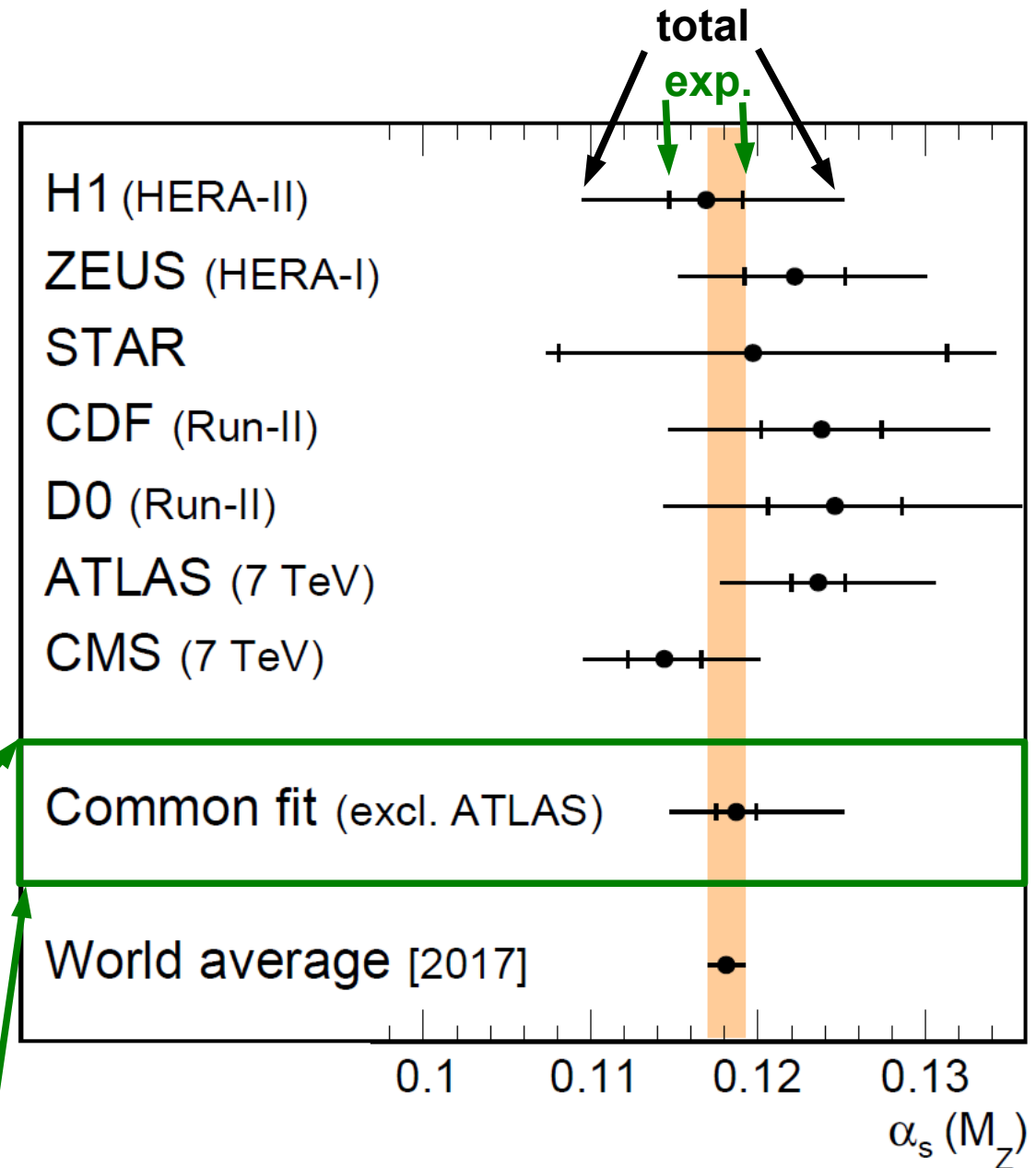
# Unified fit result (2)

## Simultaneous fit to H1, ZEUS, STAR, CDF, D0, and CMS

- ◆ consistent result
- ◆ reduced experimental uncertainty
- ◆ scale uncertainty (NLO) dominating in full uncertainty breakdown

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1187(\pm 12)_{\text{exp}} (\pm 5)_{\text{NP}} (\pm 6)_{\text{PDF}} \left( \begin{matrix} +18 \\ -3 \end{matrix} \right)_{\text{PDFset}} \left( \begin{matrix} +11 \\ -8 \end{matrix} \right)_{\text{PDF}\alpha_s} \left( \begin{matrix} +59 \\ -38 \end{matrix} \right)_{\text{scale}}$$

$$[\chi^2_{\text{min}}/\text{ndf} = 0.87]$$





# Summary & Outlook

- Reproduced published  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  fit results exactly
- Developed a unified, more robust fit procedure
- Implemented in flexible way within Alpos project [\[https://ekptrac.ekp.kit.edu/svn/Alpos\]](https://ekptrac.ekp.kit.edu/svn/Alpos)
- Open for further participation
- Use better theory, in particular NNLO
- Add further datasets & observables
- Perform phenomenological studies on correlations, scales, NP corrections, ...

**Thank you for your attention!**





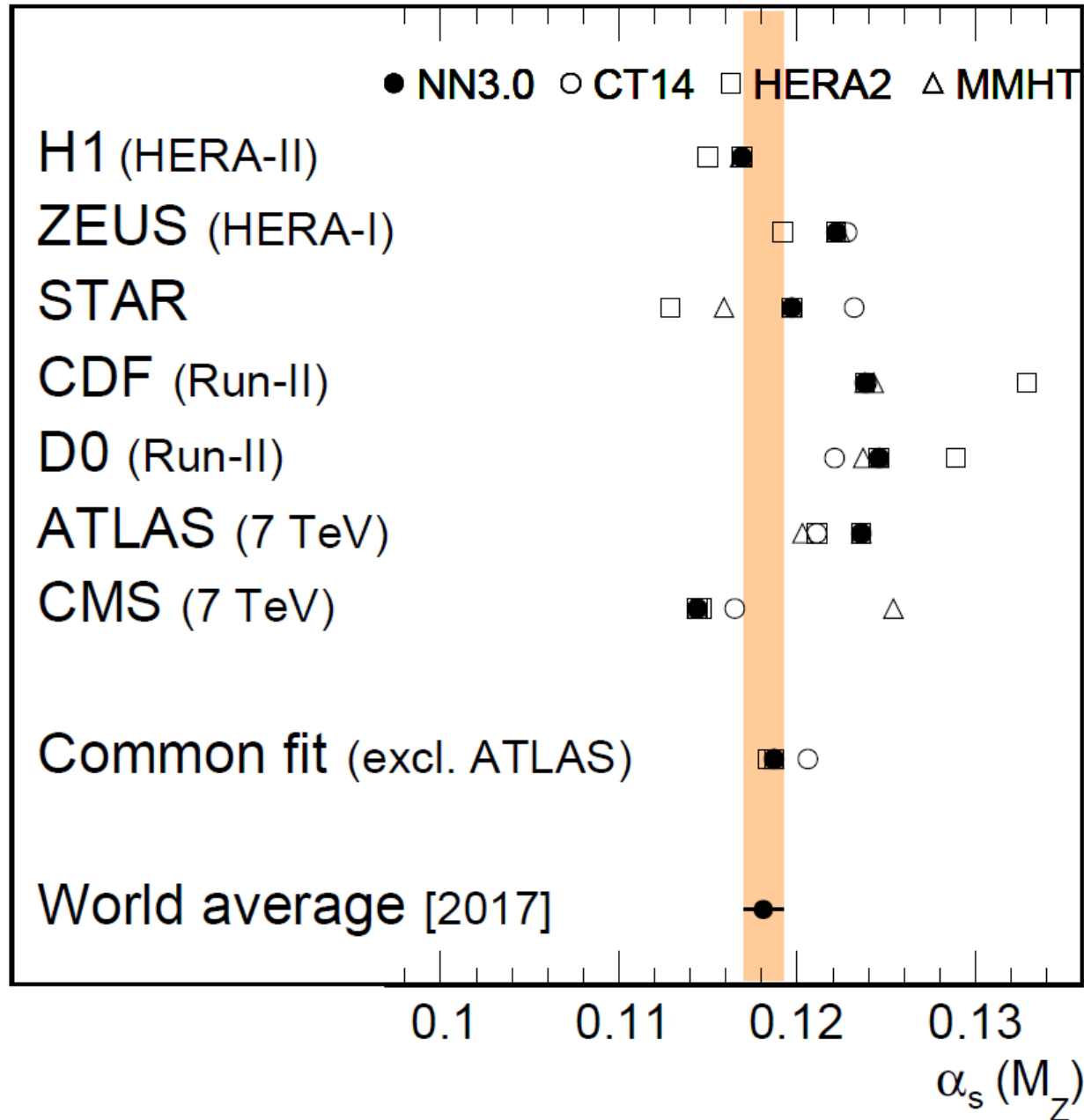


# *Backup*

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# PDF dependence



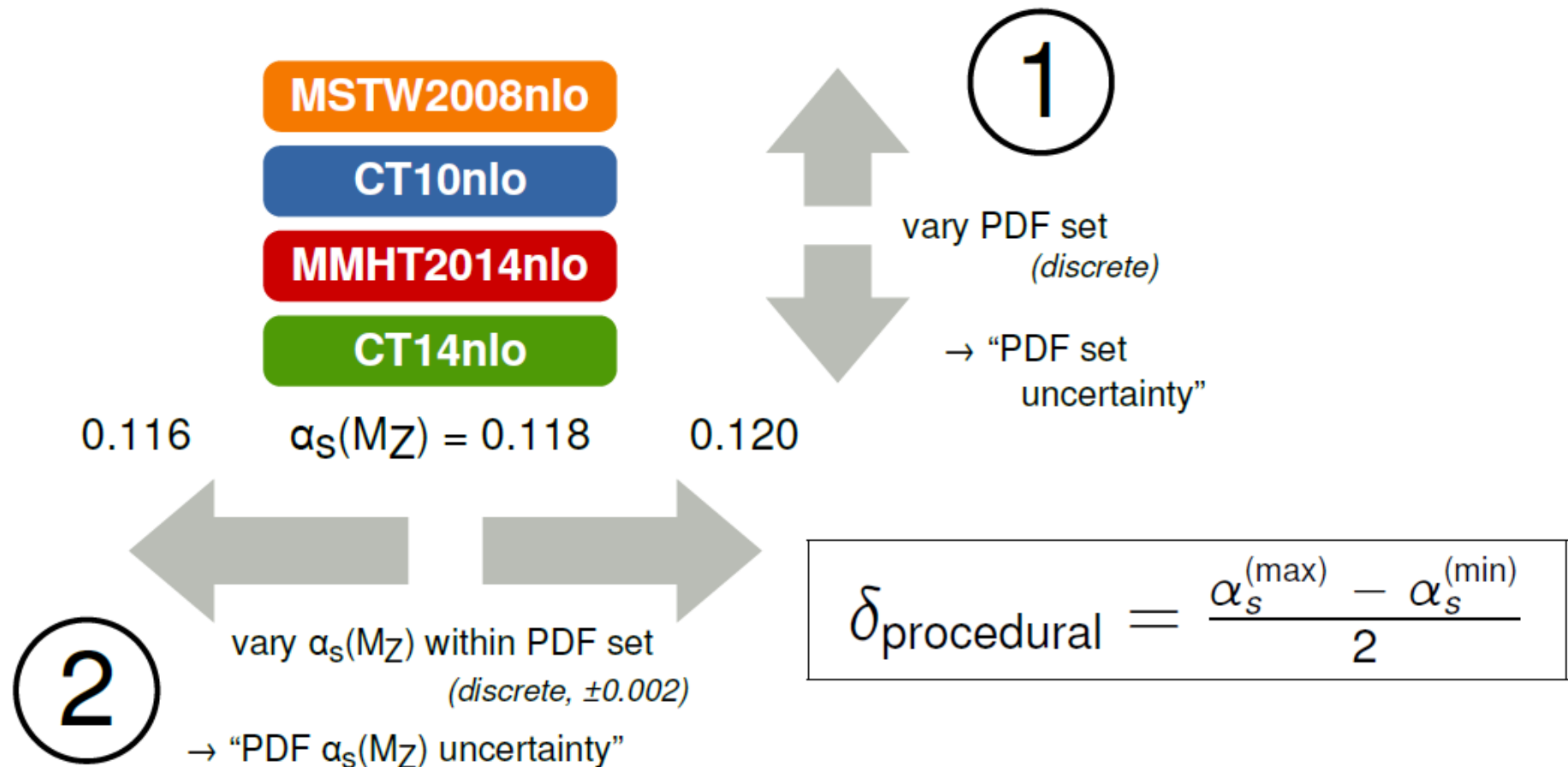




# Additional “PDF” uncertainties

- additional PDF-related procedural uncertainties arise in addition to “PDF uncertainties” themselves:

- ① choice of PDF set
- ② choice of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  assumed when fitting PDF



# Method comparison

## H1 fit methodology

$$\chi_{\text{H1}}^2 \rightarrow \sum_{ij} (\ln m_i - \ln t_i) [\mathbf{V}_{(\text{rel})}^{-1}]_{ij} (\ln m_j - \ln t_j)$$

- iterative  $\chi^2$  minimization (*MINUIT*)
  - determine central value with experimental uncertainties only
  - assume PDF without  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  dependence; use MSTW2008nlo with  $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.118$
- additional theory uncertainties: NP corr., PDF, PDF  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ , PDF set,  $\mu_r$ ,  $\mu_f$ 
  - obtained through additional fits / linear error propagation

## DØ fit methodology

$$\chi_{\text{DØ}}^2 \rightarrow \sum_i \frac{\left[ m_i - t_i \frac{1 + \sum_k \delta_{ik}^{(\text{NP})} (\alpha_k^{(\text{NP})}) + \sum_l \delta_{il}^{(\text{PDF})} (\alpha_l^{(\text{PDF})})}{1 + \sum_j \delta_{ij} (\epsilon_j)} \right]^2}{\sigma_{i,\text{stat}}^2 + \sigma_{i,\text{uncorr}}^2}$$

- iterative  $\chi^2$  minimization (*MINUIT*)
  - one nuisance parameter for each PDF eigenvector and each NP correction factor
  - interpolate cross section predictions obtained for PDFs assuming different values of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
- aNNLO (NLO predictions with threshold corrections + NNLO PDFs)
- 88 out of 110 data points excluded ← correlations with MSTW2008 PDFs

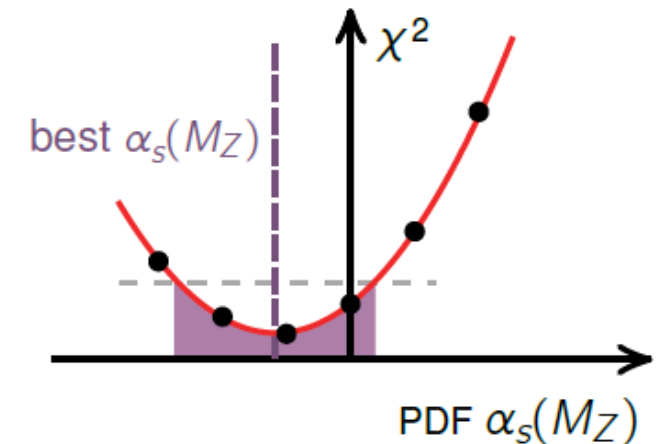


# Method comparison

## CMS fit methodology

$$\chi_{\text{CMS}}^2 \rightarrow \sum_{ij} (m_i - t_i) [(\mathbf{V}_{\text{exp}} + \mathbf{V}_{\text{PDF}})^{-1}]_{ij} (m_j - t_j)$$

- $\chi^2$  is evaluated for each PDF in an  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  series
  - resulting  $(\chi^2, \alpha_s(M_Z))$  points are assumed to lie on a parabola
  - fit of second-degree polynomial function  $\rightarrow$  central value and uncertainty on  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
- PDF: CT10nlo (results are also provided for MSTW2008 and NNPDF21)
- NP uncertainties obtained by performing additional fits with correlated variation of theory



## Fit methods **differ significantly!**

- $\rightarrow$  “naive” combination of results (weighted average) not very conclusive
- $\rightarrow$  need to extract  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  using measurements from all experiments in a **unified** fit procedure