

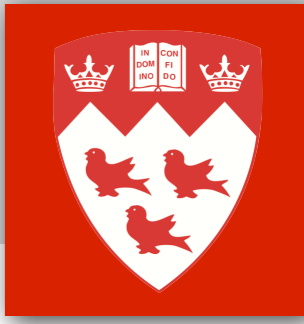


Tests of Perturbative QCD with Photon Final States using the ATLAS Experiment

Brigitte Vachon
McGill University

On behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration

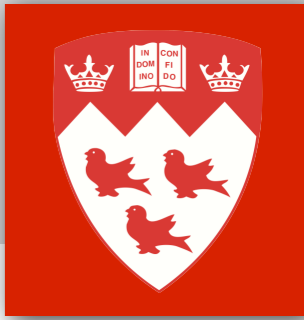
Motivation



Studies of the production of **photons** in proton-proton collisions at the LHC provide...

- testing ground for wide range of Standard Model predictions in new kinematic regimes.
 - Unique colourless probe to test pQCD predictions.
- constraints on the content of the proton.
- description of background event kinematics for different searches for new physics.
 - Identify regions of phase space that require improved MC modelling.
 - Study impact of treatment of heavy quarks in ME and PS computations.

What we measure?



Cross-sections in fiducial volume

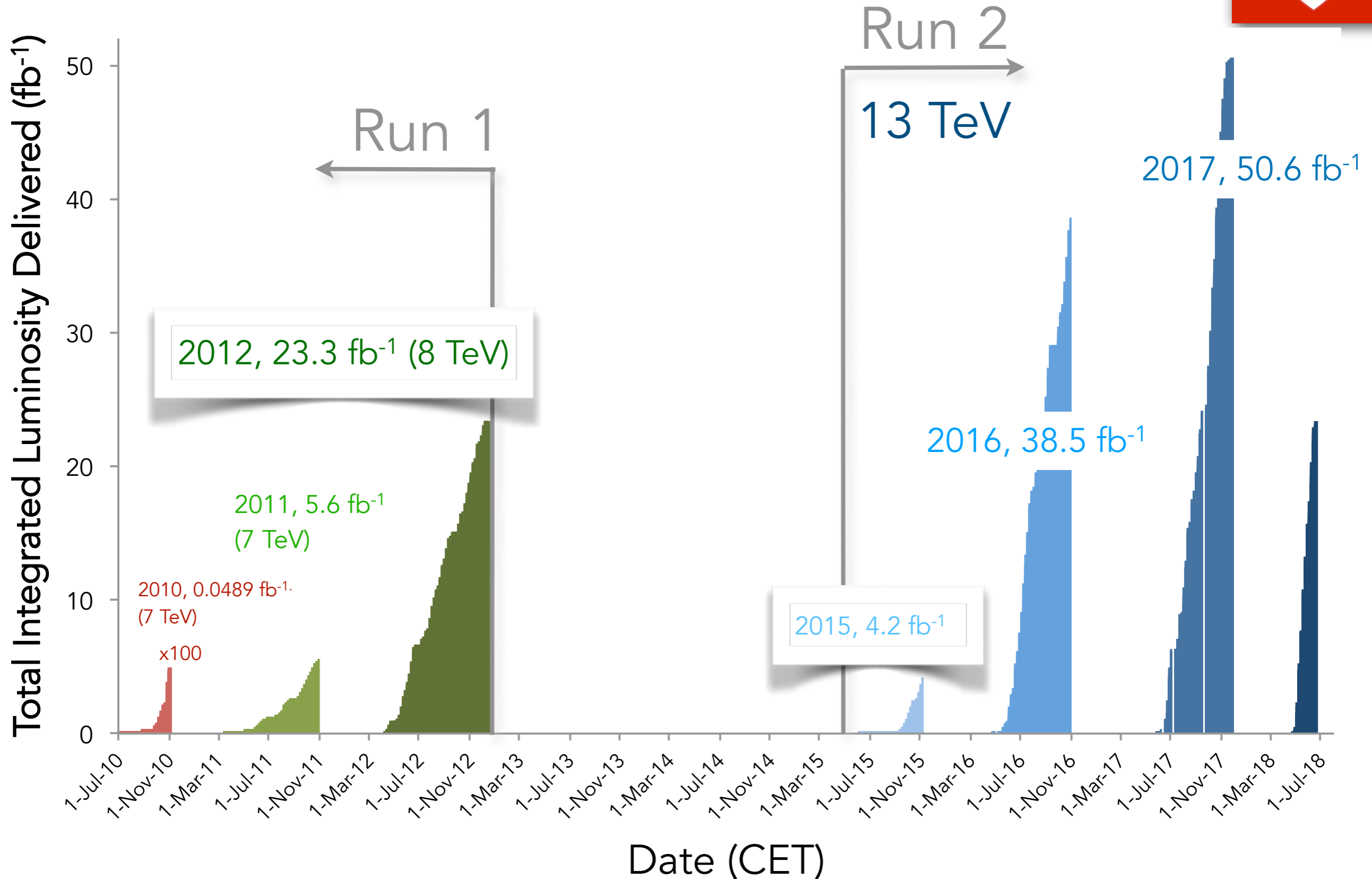
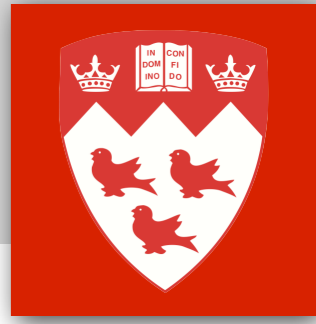
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dX}(i) = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}^{(i)}}{\Delta X^{(i)} \mathcal{L} \epsilon_{\text{trigger}} C_{\text{unfolding}}^{(i)}}$$

Number of background-subtracted data events

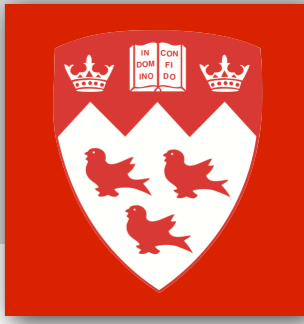
Width of bin i

Corrections for detector resolution, reconstruction and selection efficiencies

ATLAS data samples



Outline



- Inclusive prompt photon (13 TeV)

[PLB 770 (2017) 473, arXiv:1701.06882]

- Di-photon (8 TeV) [PRD 95 (2017) 112005, arXiv:1704.03839]

- Tri-photon (13 TeV) [PLB 781 (2018) 55, arXiv:1712.07291]

New

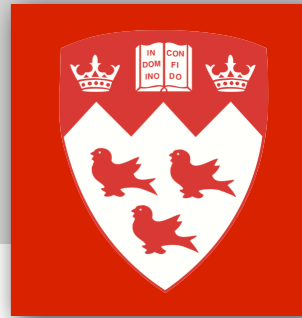
- Photon+jets (13 TeV) [PLB 780 (2018) 578, arXiv:1801.00112]

New

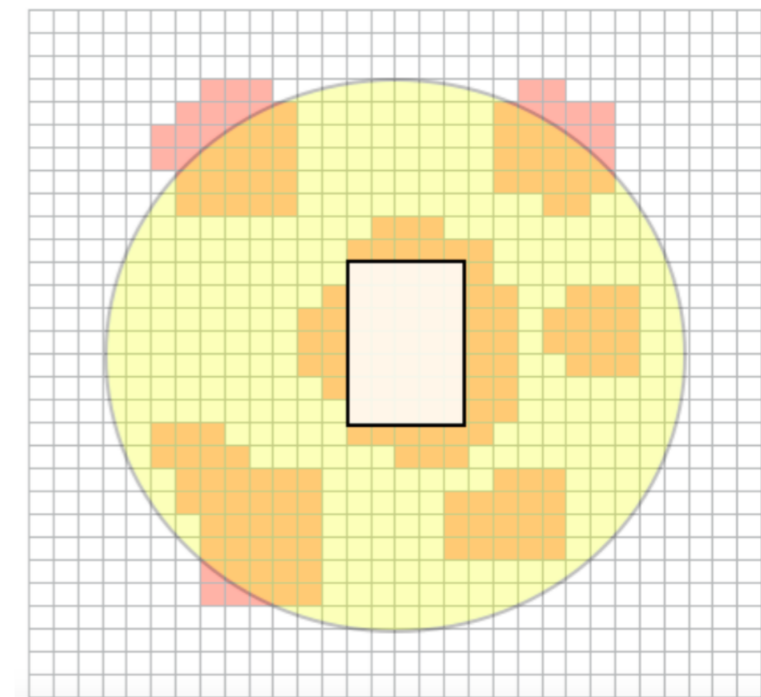
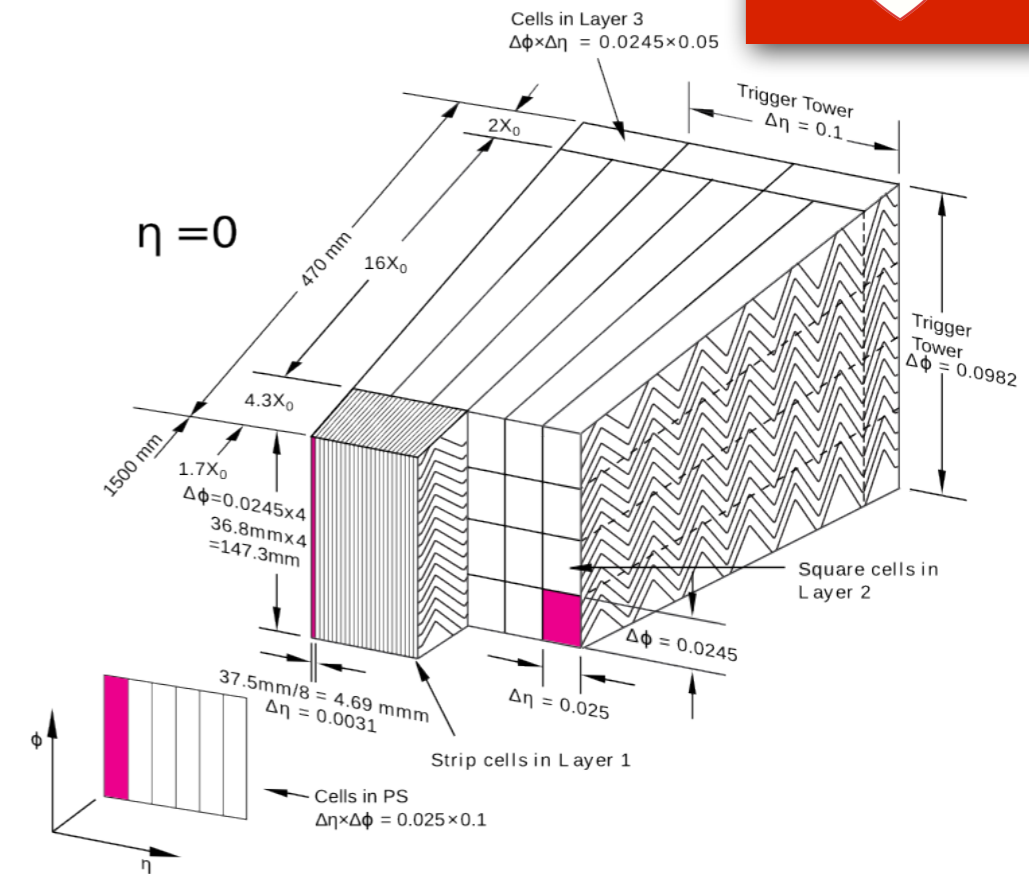
- Photon+b/c (8 TeV) [PLB 776 (2018) 295, arXiv:1710.09560]

New

Photon reconstruction



- **"Prompt" photons:** Photons that are not secondaries from hadron decays.
- Photon reconstruction:
 - EM calorimeter cell cluster.
 - Consider both unconverted and converted candidates.
- Photon identification:
 - Nine variables quantifying the shower shape.
 - Fine granularity of first calorimeter layer suppresses π^0 background.
 - "Tight" identification efficiency $> 90\%$ for $E_T > 40$ GeV.
- Photon isolation:
 - Require low amount of energy around photon.
 - Suppresses jets mis-identified as photons.

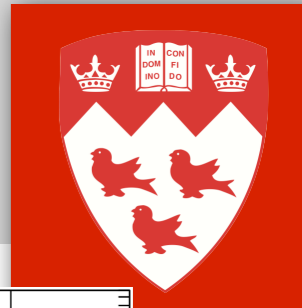


See talks:

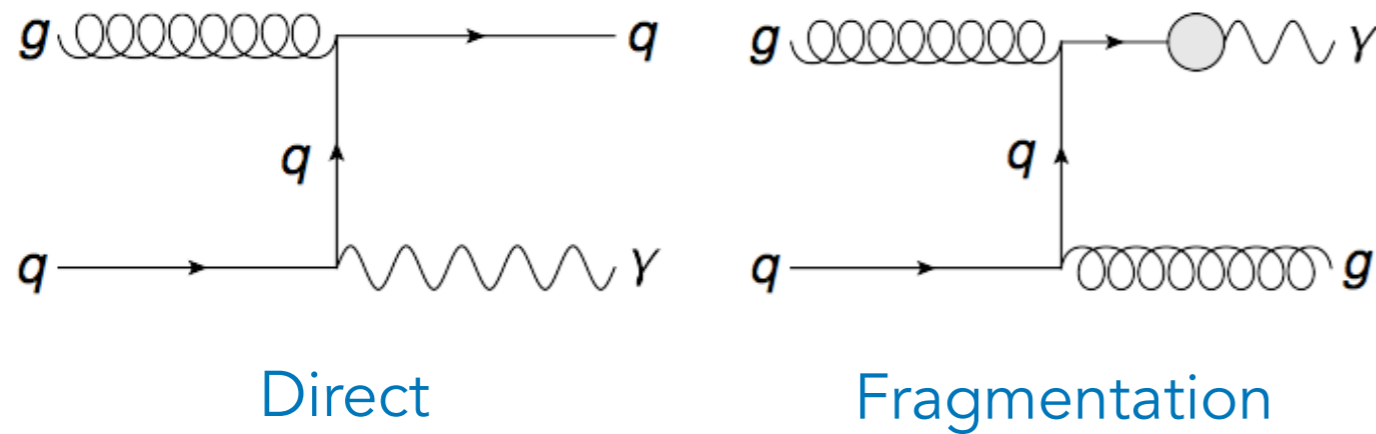
- N. Proklova, "Electron and photon identification with the ATLAS detector".
- S. Morgenstern, "Electron and photon energy measurement calibration with the ATLAS detector".
- P. Podberezko, "The ATLAS Electron and Photon Trigger".

Inclusive photon

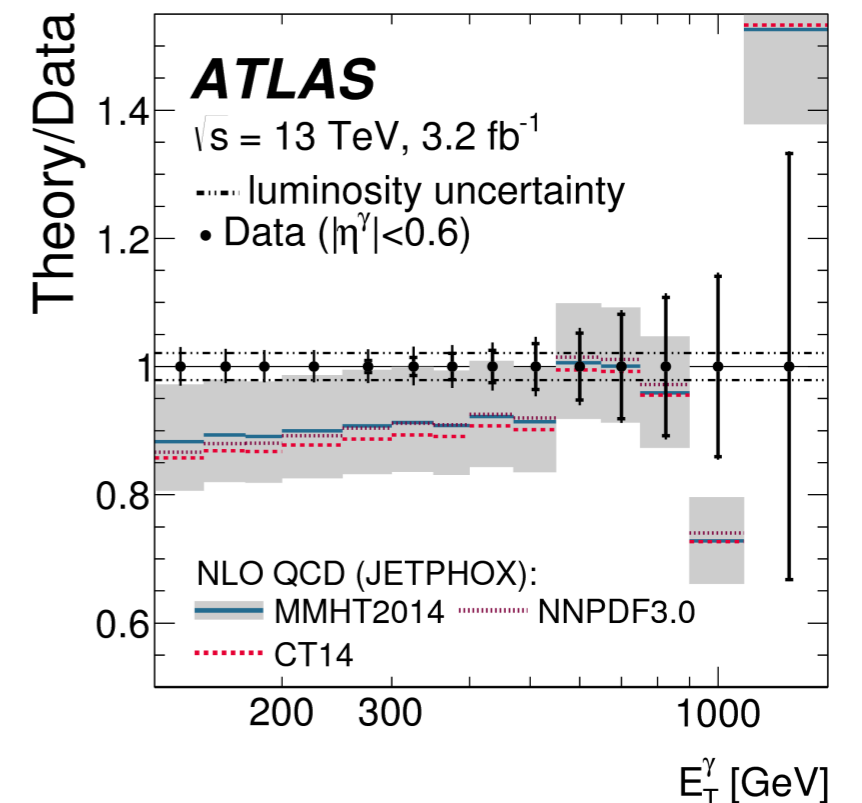
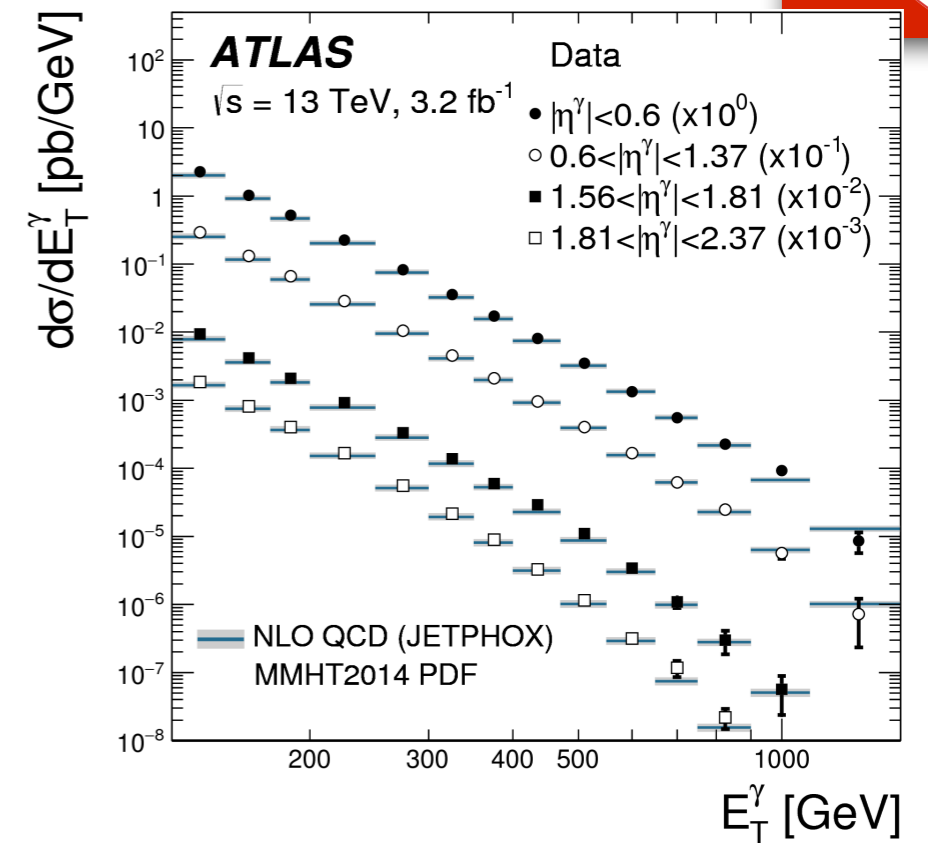
PLB 770 (2017) 473 [arXiv:1701.06882]



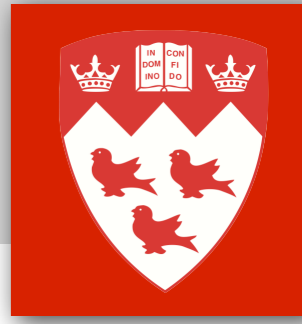
$$pp \rightarrow \gamma + X$$



- Sensitivity at LO to gluon density in proton.
- NLO pQCD calculations provide adequate description of measurements; however, test sensitivity limited by theoretical uncertainties associated with missing higher-order terms in pQCD.



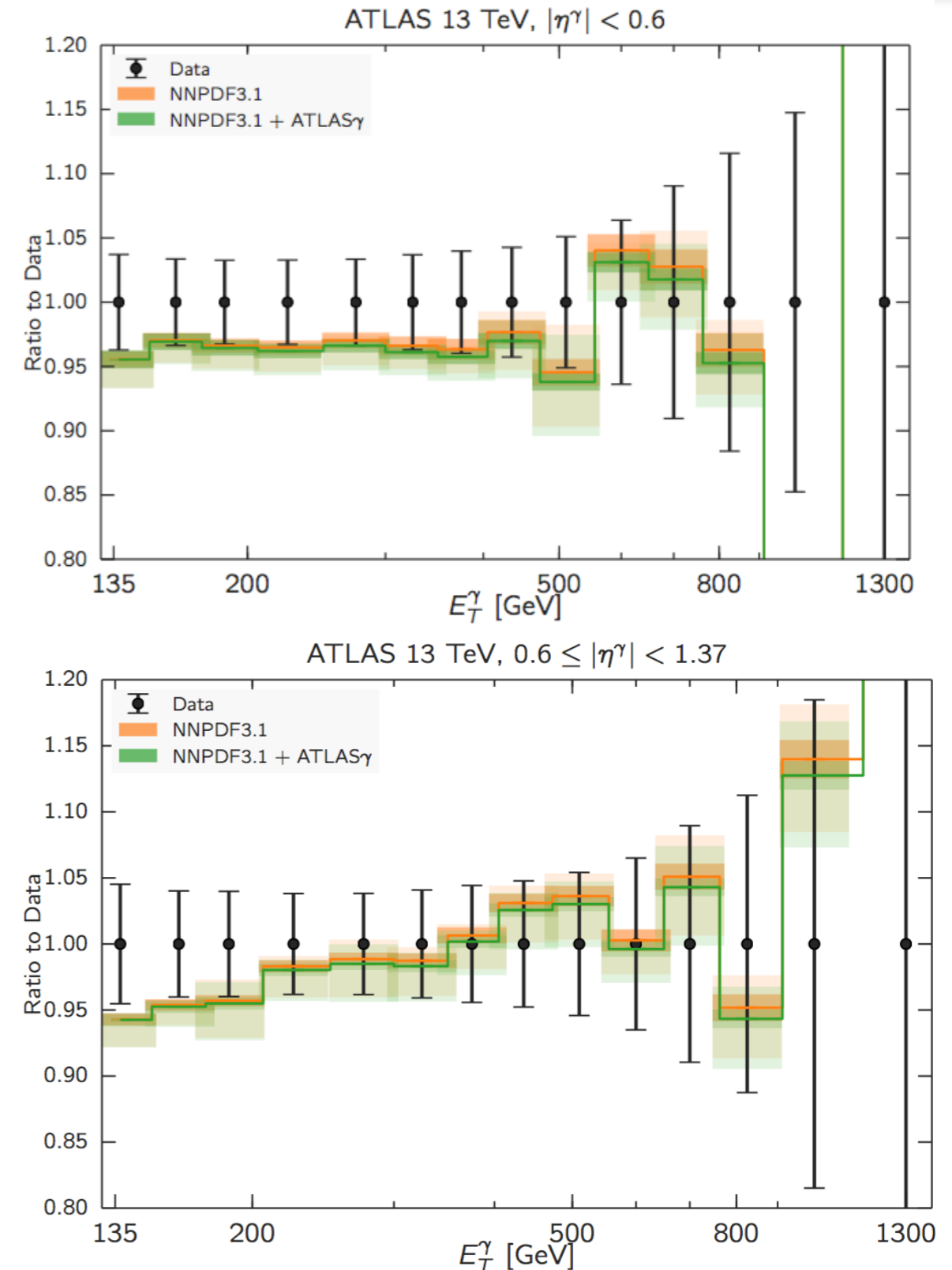
Inclusive photon



- NNLO pQCD calculations now available.
- Theoretical uncertainties reduced by a factor of ~ 2 , and now of the same order as experimental uncertainties.
- This opens up a new opportunity for precision QCD at LHC and inclusion of prompt photon data into PDF fits.

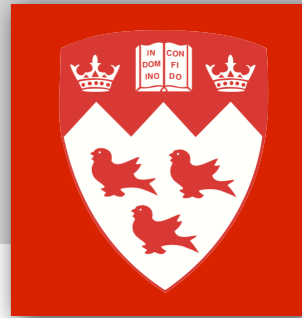
Campbell, Ellis and Williams,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 (2017)
222001 [arXiv:1612.04333]

Campbell, Rojo, Slade and Williams,
EPJC 786 (2018) 470 [arXiv:
1802.03021]

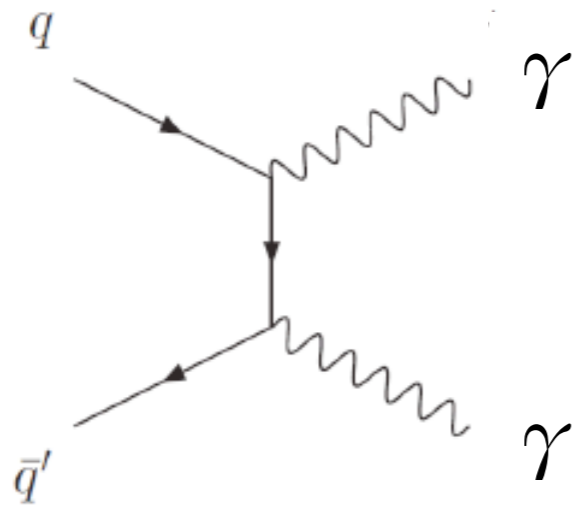


Di-photon

PRD 95 (2017) 112005 [arXiv:1704.03839]

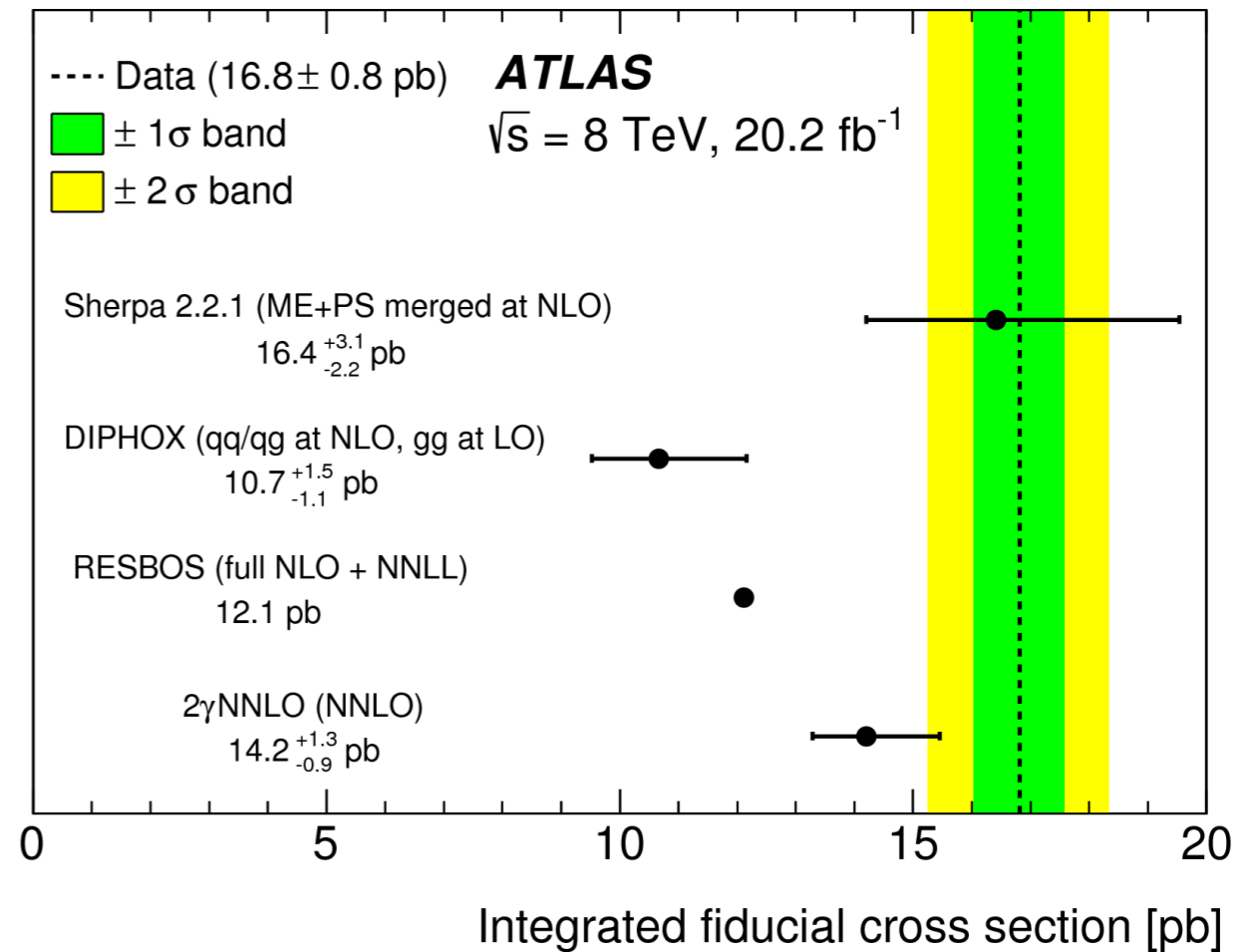


$$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + X$$



- Cross-section at 8 TeV measured differentially as function of 6 kinematic observables: $m_{\gamma\gamma}$, $|\cos \theta_{\eta}^*|$, $\Delta\phi_{\gamma\gamma}$, $p_{T,\gamma\gamma}$, a_T , ϕ_{η}^* .
- Systematic uncertainties reduced by up to x2 compared to measurements at 7 TeV, due to improvements in background estimation.
 - Despite higher pile-up conditions

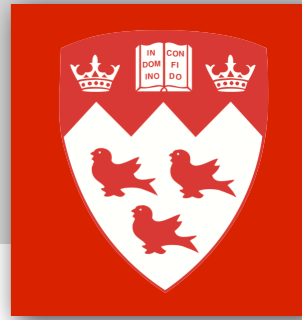
Name and type of computation



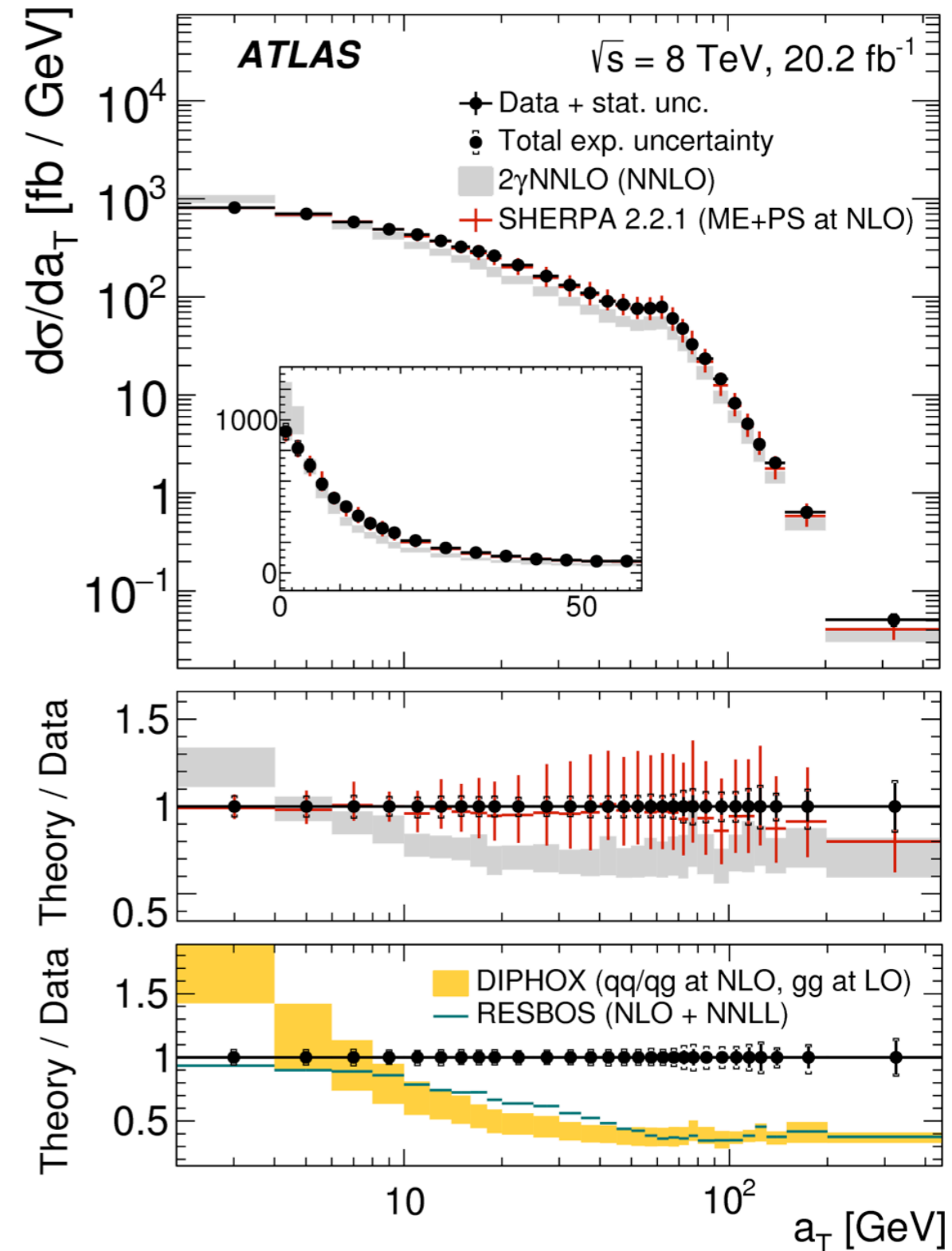
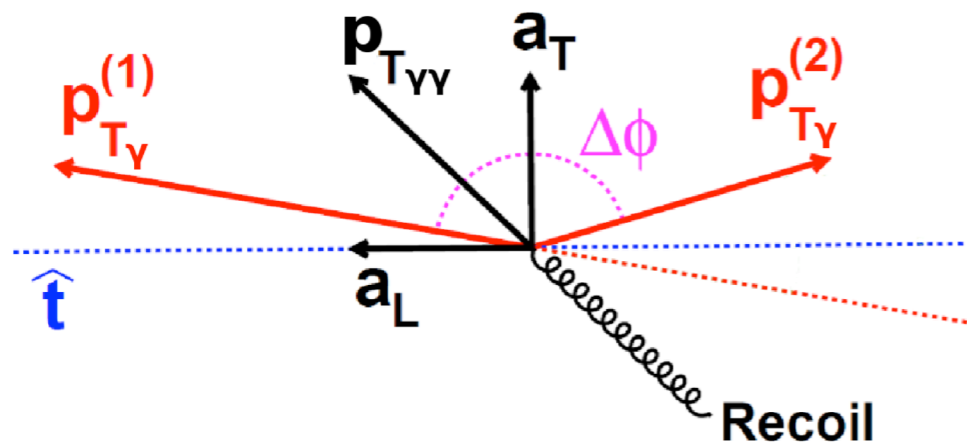
Prediction from ME+PS at NLO (Sherpa) is in agreement with measurement.

Di-photon

PRD 95 (2017) 112005 [arXiv:1704.03839]

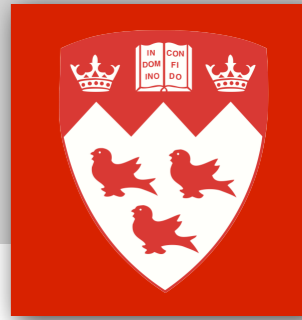


- Measurements are well-described by SHERPA (ME+PS at NLO).
- Specific regions of phase space particularly sensitive to soft gluons emissions.
 - Low a_T region well described by parton shower (SHERPA) or inclusion of soft-gluon resummation (RESBOS)
- In some regions, disagreements of up to x2 between NLO and data.
 - Inclusion of NNLO corrections not sufficient to reproduce the measurements.



Tri-photon

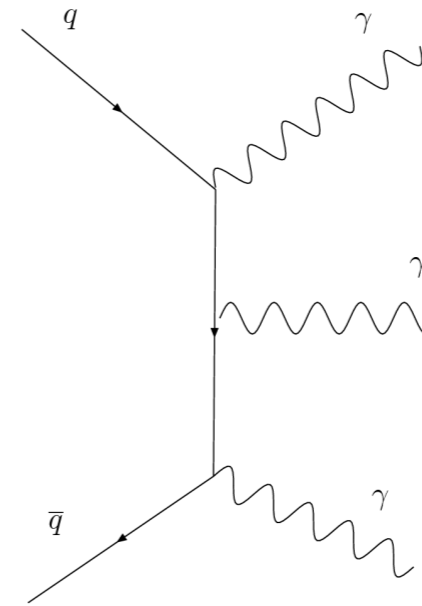
PLB 781 (2018) 55 [arXiv:1712.07291]



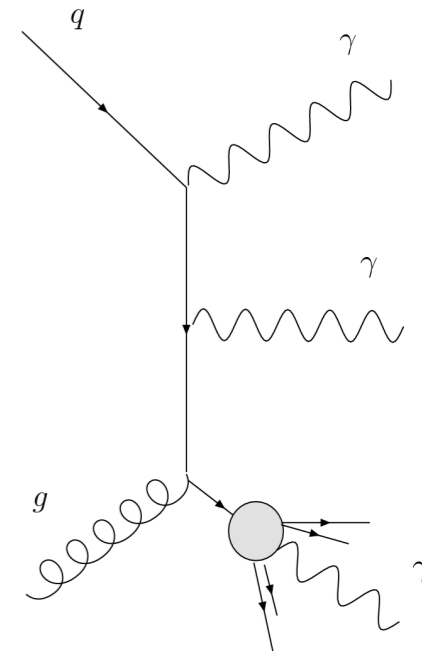
New

$$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma + X$$

- Rare process: At LO contribution is order α_{EM}^3 .
- Complementary phase space to inclusive photon and di-photon production.
- Study topology and kinematics of individual photons, pairs of photons and three-photon system (13 kinematic variables).
- Main background: electron and jet mis-identification.
 - Electron mis-identified as a photon
 - ▶ Estimated from $ee\gamma$, $ee\gamma\gamma$, $e\nu\gamma\gamma$ MC events (LO Sherpa).
 - ▶ Mis-ID rate corrected to match measurement in $Z \rightarrow ee$ data.
 - Jet mis-identified as a photon
 - ▶ 2D sideband applied to account for all combinations of photons meeting or failing to meet the tight identification or isolation criteria.



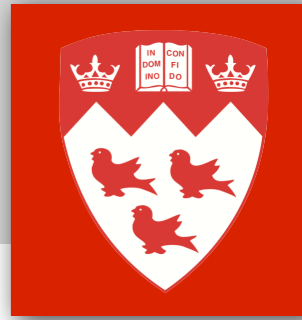
Direct



Fragmentation

Tri-photon

PLB 781 (2018) 55 [arXiv:1712.07291]



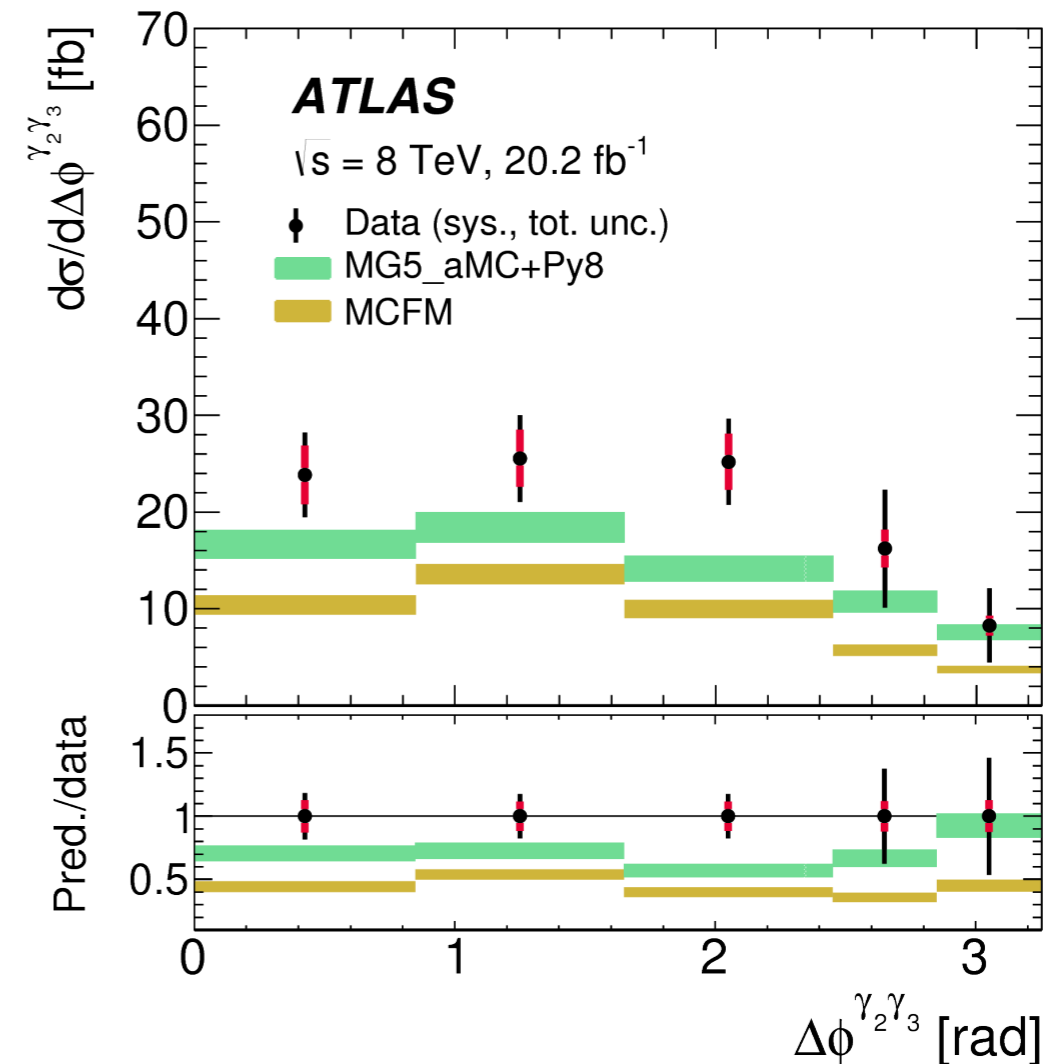
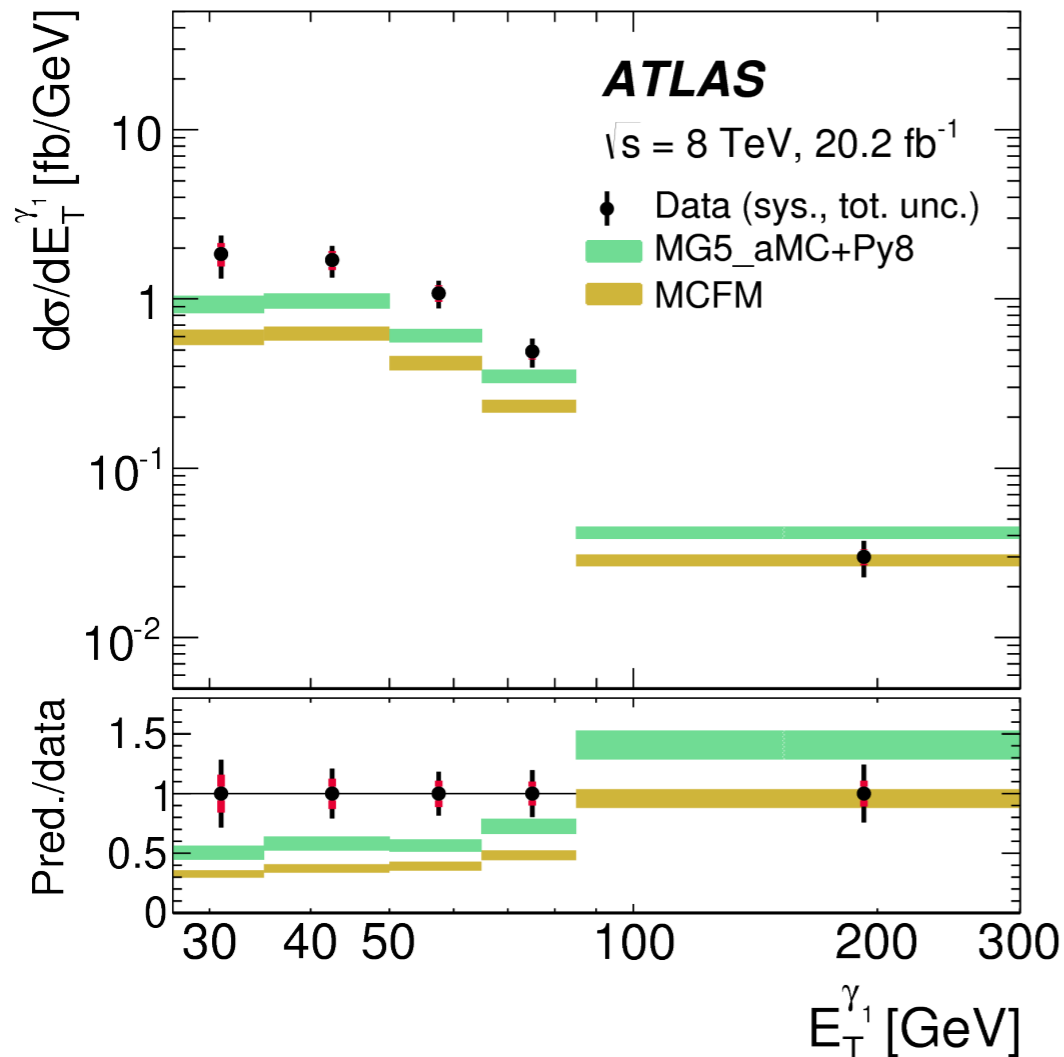
New

- NLO predictions underestimate measured cross-section by $\sim x1.5-2$.
- NLO fails to describe regions of low E_T .
- Addition of PS to NLO improves agreement.
- Need improved MC modelling of this process.

$$\sigma_{\text{meas}} = 72.6 \pm 6.5 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 9.2 \text{ (syst.) fb}$$

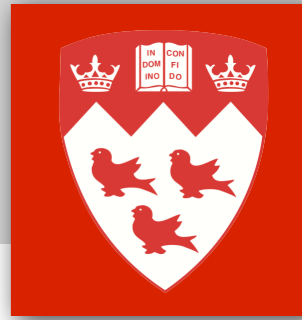
$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 31.5^{+3.2}_{-2.5} \text{ fb (MCFM)}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NLO+PS}} = 46.6^{+5.7}_{-3.6} \text{ fb (MadGraph5}_a\text{MC @ NLO)}$$



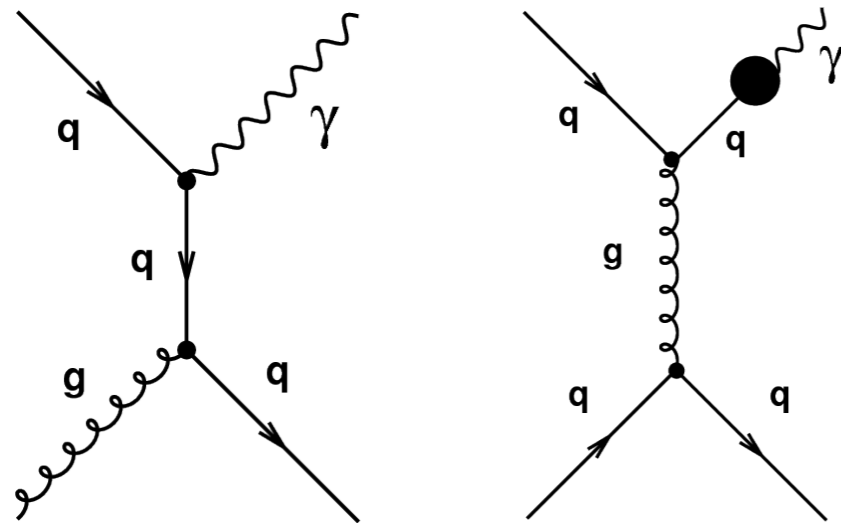
Photon + jets

PLB 780 (2018) 578 [arXiv:1801.00112]

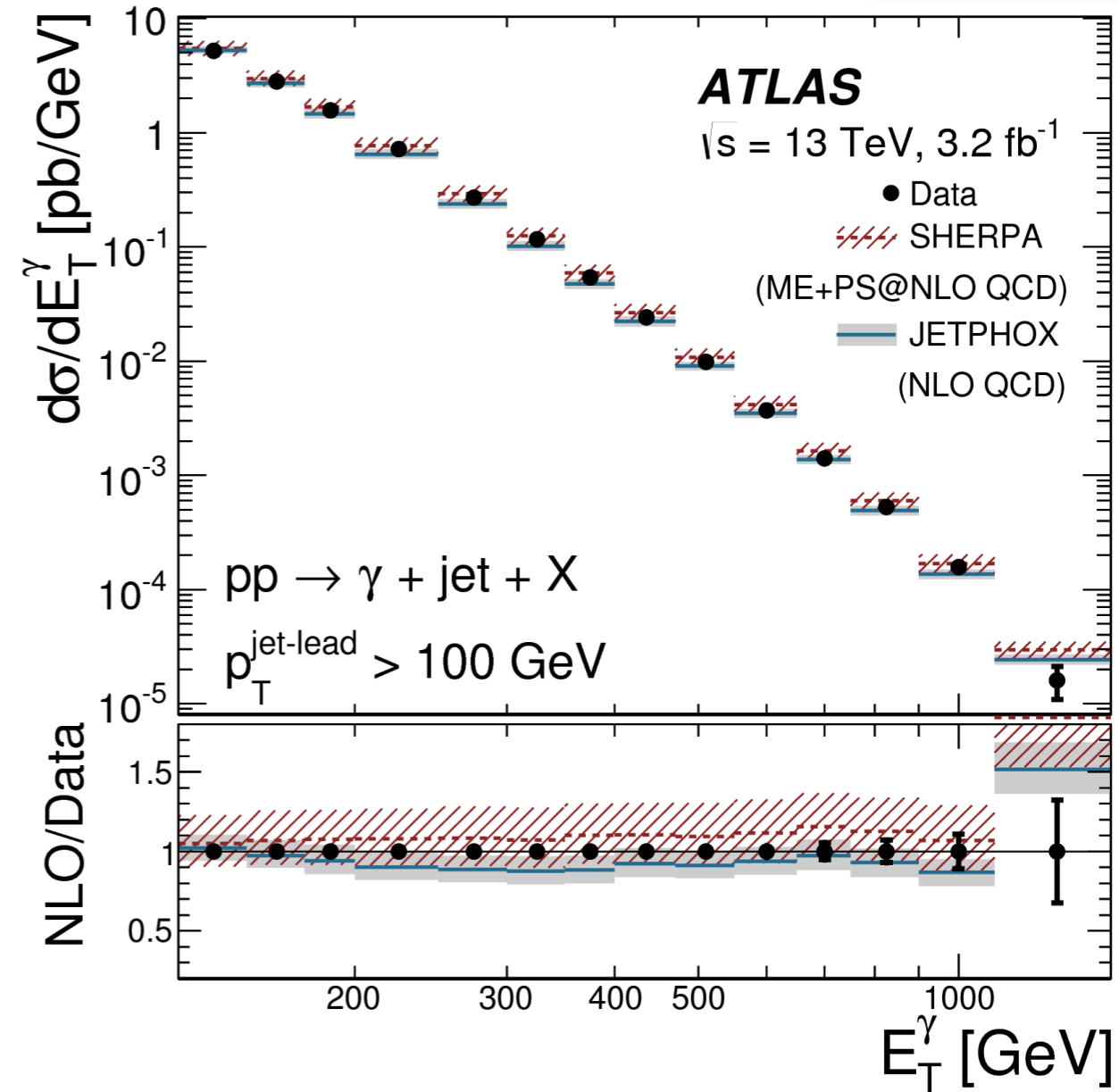


New

$$pp \rightarrow \gamma + \text{jets}$$

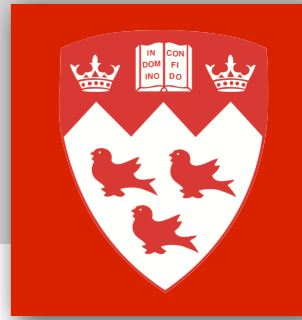


- Study dynamics of $\gamma + \text{jets}$ production.
- Differential cross-sections measured as function of E_T^γ , $p_T^{\text{jet-lead}}$, $\Delta\phi^{\gamma\text{-jet}}$, $m^{\gamma\text{-jet}}$, $|\cos\theta^*|$.
- NLO calculations provide good description of measurements.
- For most of the phase space studied, theoretical uncertainties are larger than experimental uncertainties.

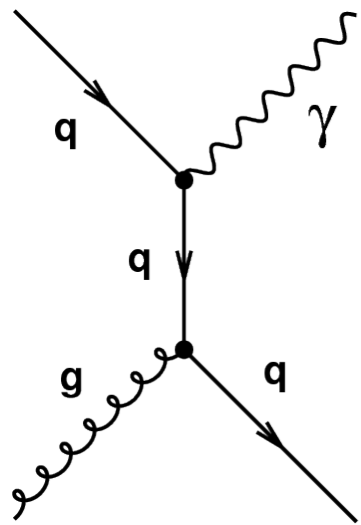


Photon + jets

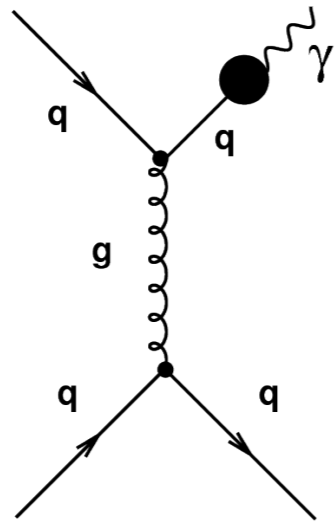
PLB 780 (2018) 578 [arXiv:1801.00112]



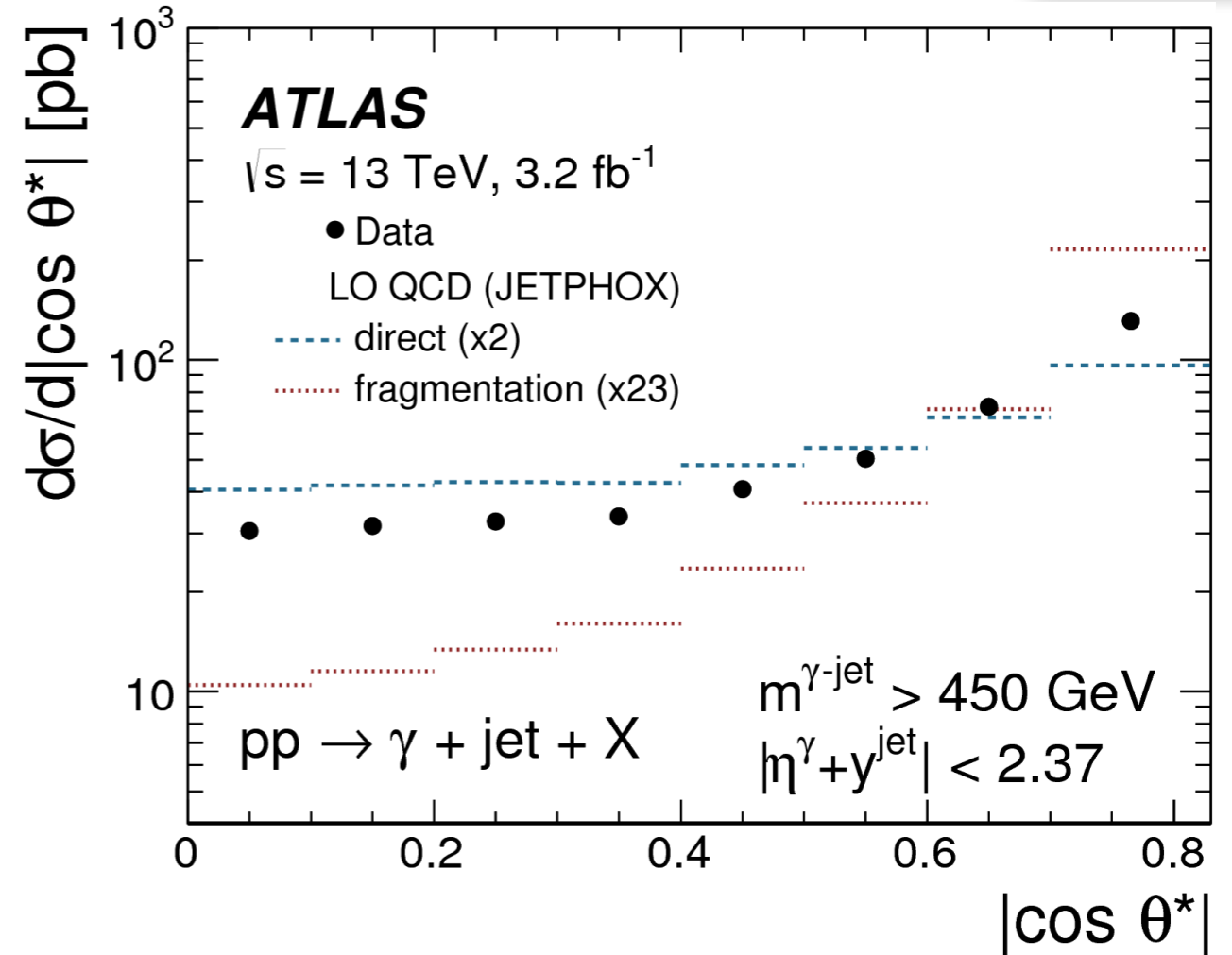
New



$$(1 - |\cos \theta^*|)^{-1}$$



$$(1 - |\cos \theta^*|)^{-2}$$

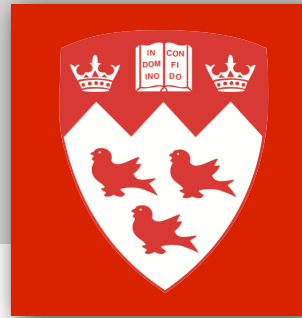


Cross-section as function of θ^* provides insight into relative contributions of **direct** vs **fragmentation** components, as well as possibility of testing dominance of t-channel quark exchange.

Quark exchange diagrams observed to dominate.

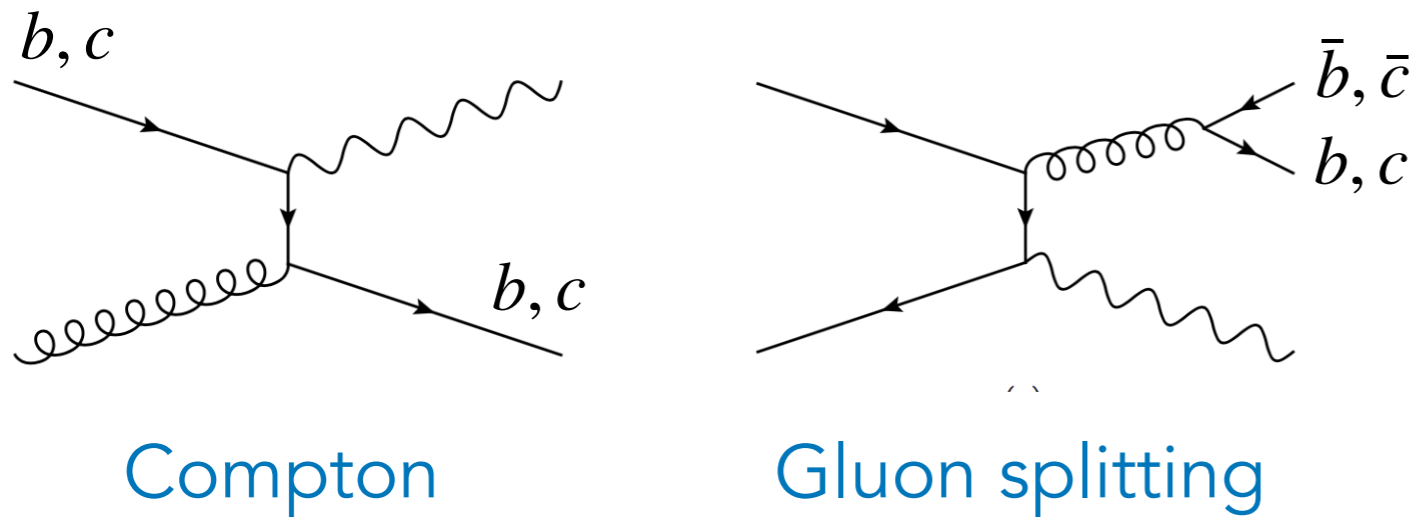
Photon + b/c

PLB 776 (2018) 295 [arXiv:1710.09560]

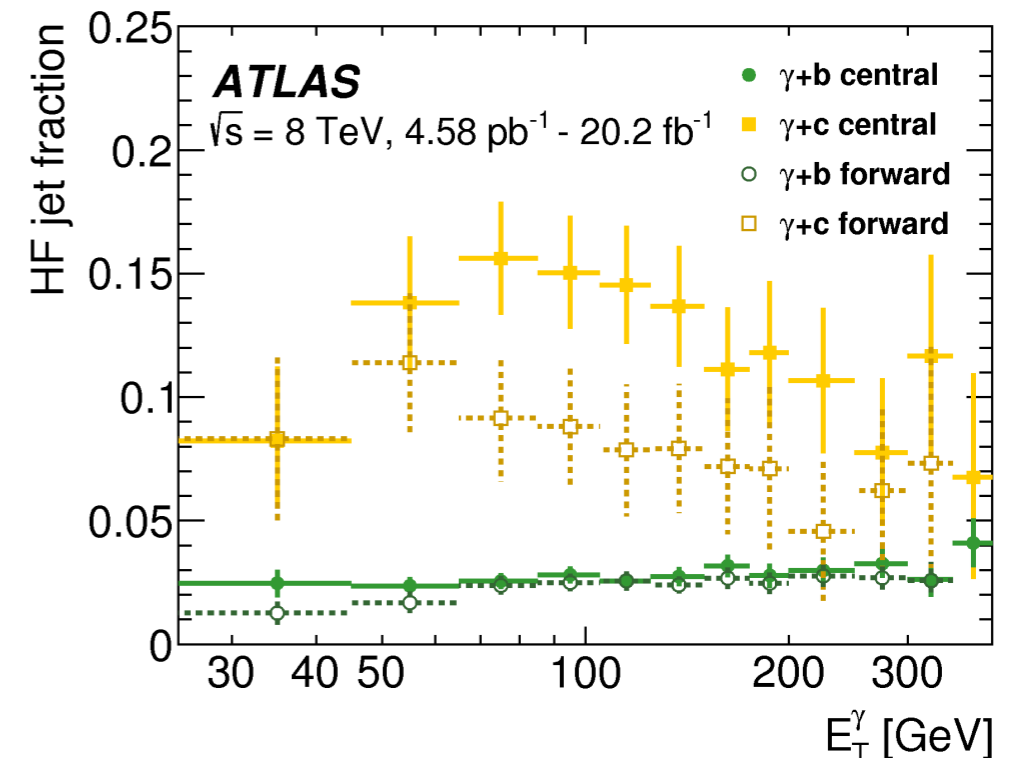
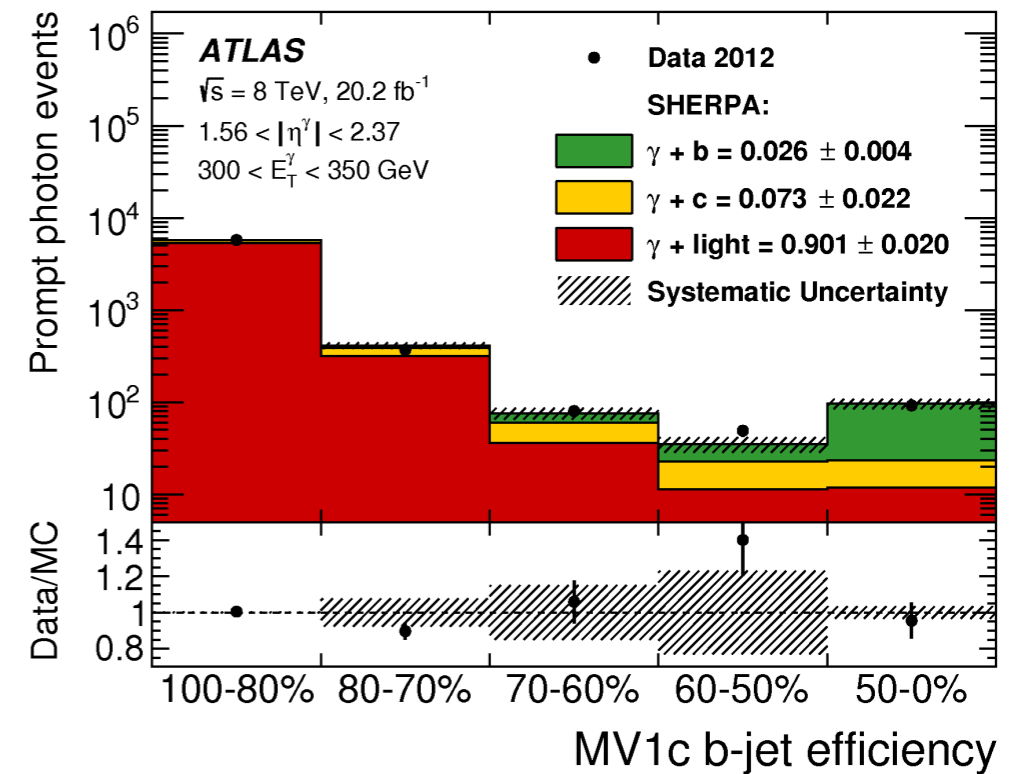


New

$$pp \rightarrow \gamma + b/c$$

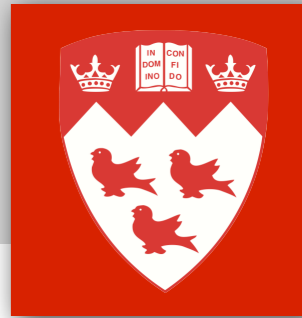


- Sensitive to b/c-quark content of proton.
 - Sensitive to intrinsic charm hypothesis.
- Test modelling of b-quark in MC generators
 - Test flavour number scheme: 4F vs 5F.
- Analysis overview:
 - Select photon + jets events.
 - Photon purity estimated using data-driven 2D sideband method.
 - Use template fit method to extract b and c fractions.



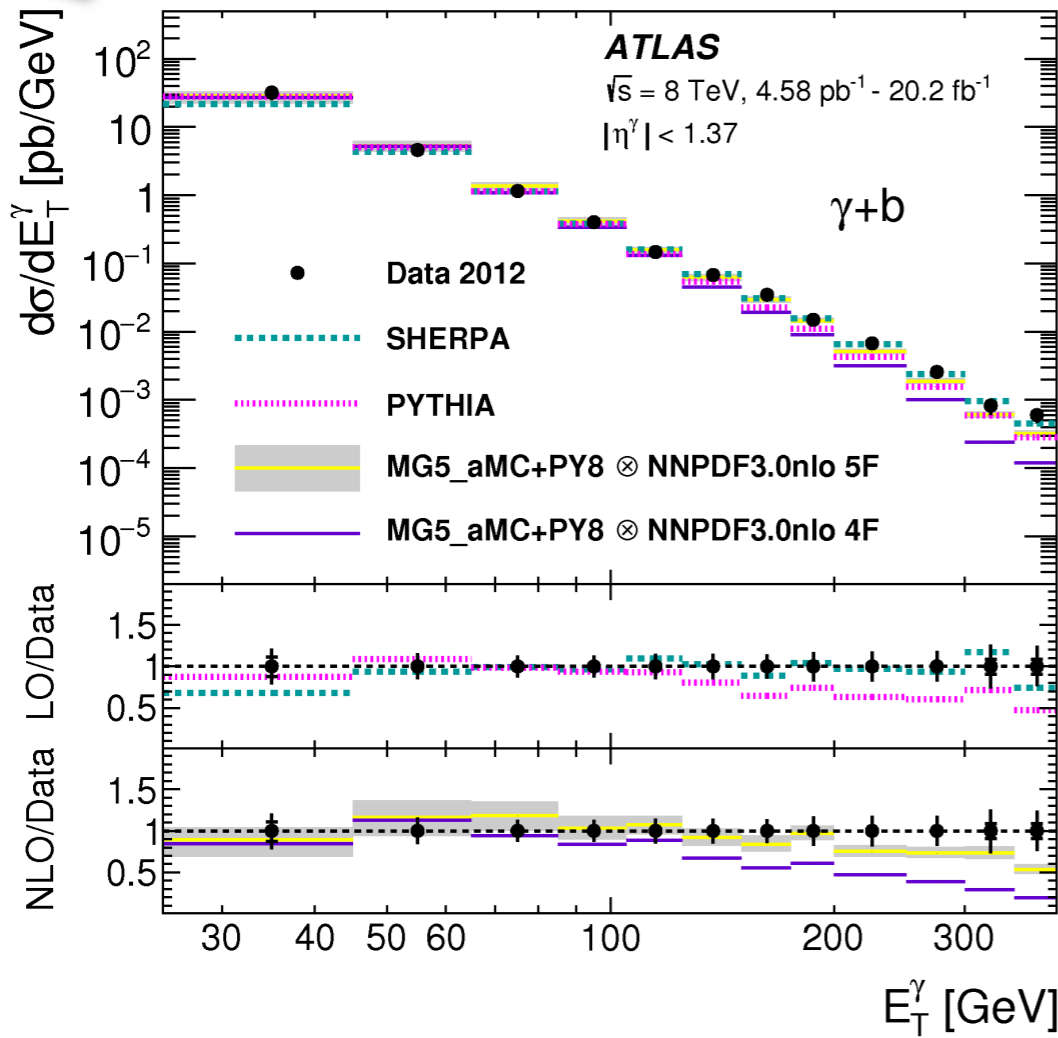
Photon + b/c

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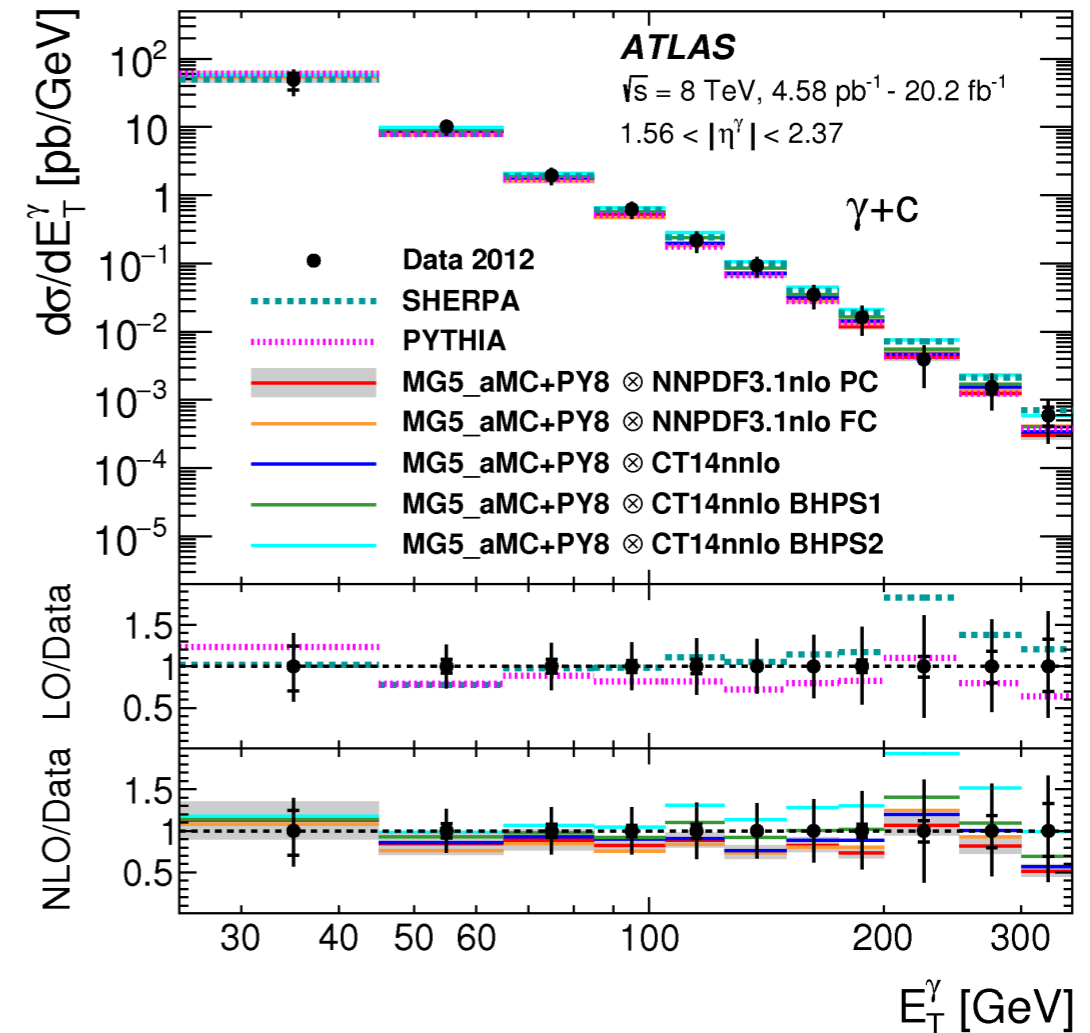


New

$$pp \rightarrow \gamma + b$$



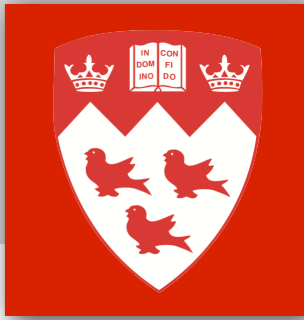
$$pp \rightarrow \gamma + c$$



- LO: Sherpa provides good description of data.
- NLO: 5F scheme provides better description of data up to 200 GeV.
 - Higher-order calculations expected to improve modelling at higher E_T .

- Within uncertainties, LO and NLO provide good description of data.
- Predictions with IC predict higher cross-section at high x .

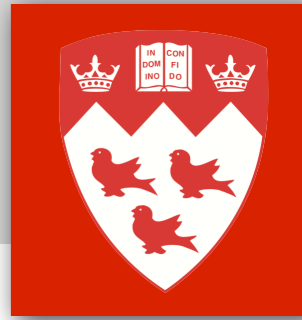
Summary



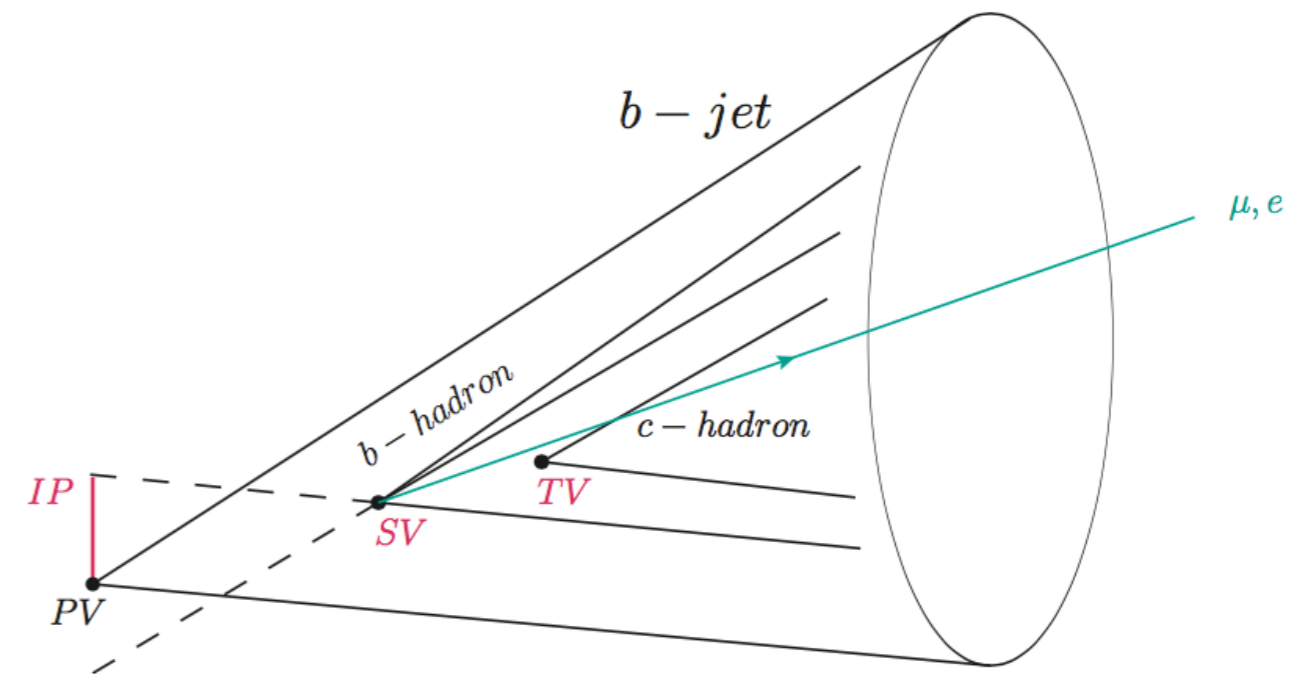
- Large data samples, well-understood detector performance and effective pile-up mitigation techniques make it possible to perform precision measurements of known Standard Model processes.
- Study of photon production in pp collisions provides stringent tests of QCD.
 - Calculations beyond NLO needed to reduce theoretical uncertainties and improve modelling.
- Measurements can be used to set constraints on proton PDFs.

Backup

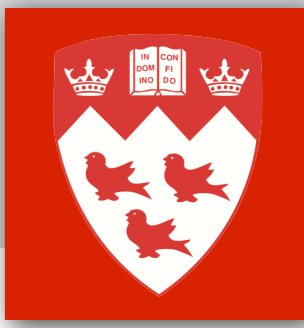
b/c-jet identification



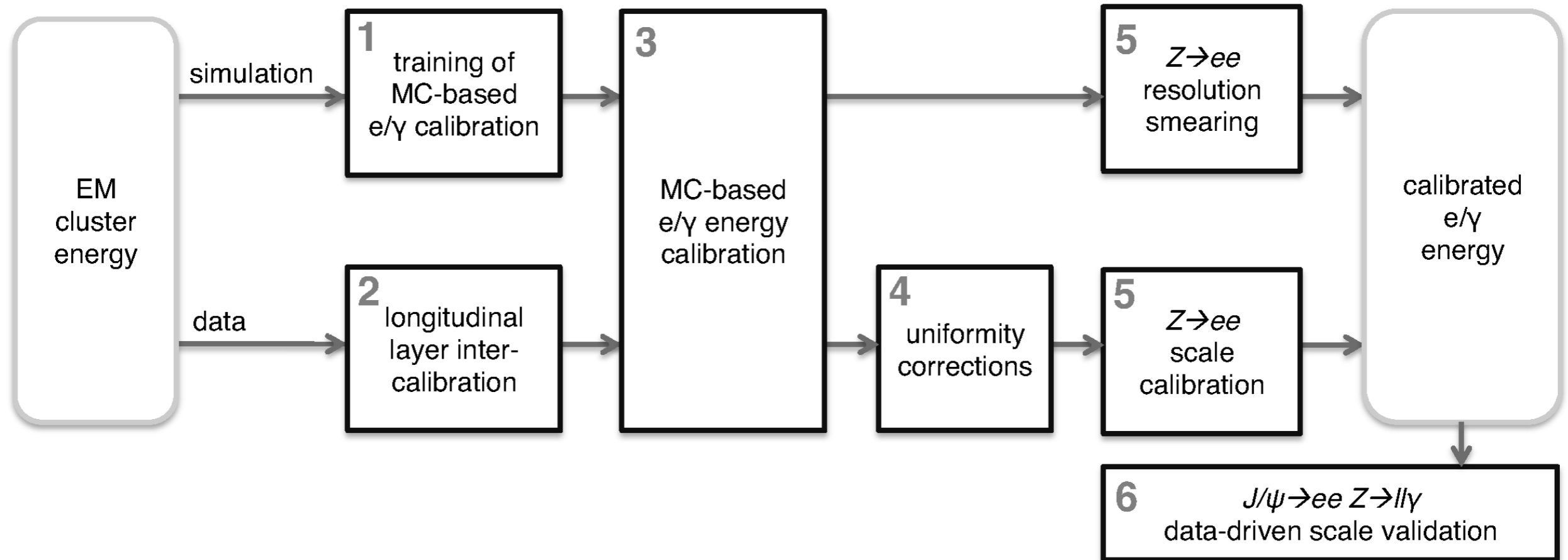
- ▶ MV1c neural network trained to differentiate b-jets from c-jet and light jets
 - Takes as input three types of parameters
 - **Impact parameter** information
 - **Secondary vertex** information
 - **Decay chain path** information, up to tertiary vertex
- ▶ Efficiency calibrated in independent analyses for the three flavours of jets



Electron/photon energy calibration



Schematic overview of the procedure used to calibrate the energy response of electrons and photons in ATLAS.



- S. Morgenstern, "Electron and photon energy measurement calibration with the ATLAS detector"