

# 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  
BIRMINGHAM, UK

[www.dis17.org](http://www.dis17.org)



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D. Savoiu (KIT), M. Wobisch (Louisiana Tech)

# Motivation

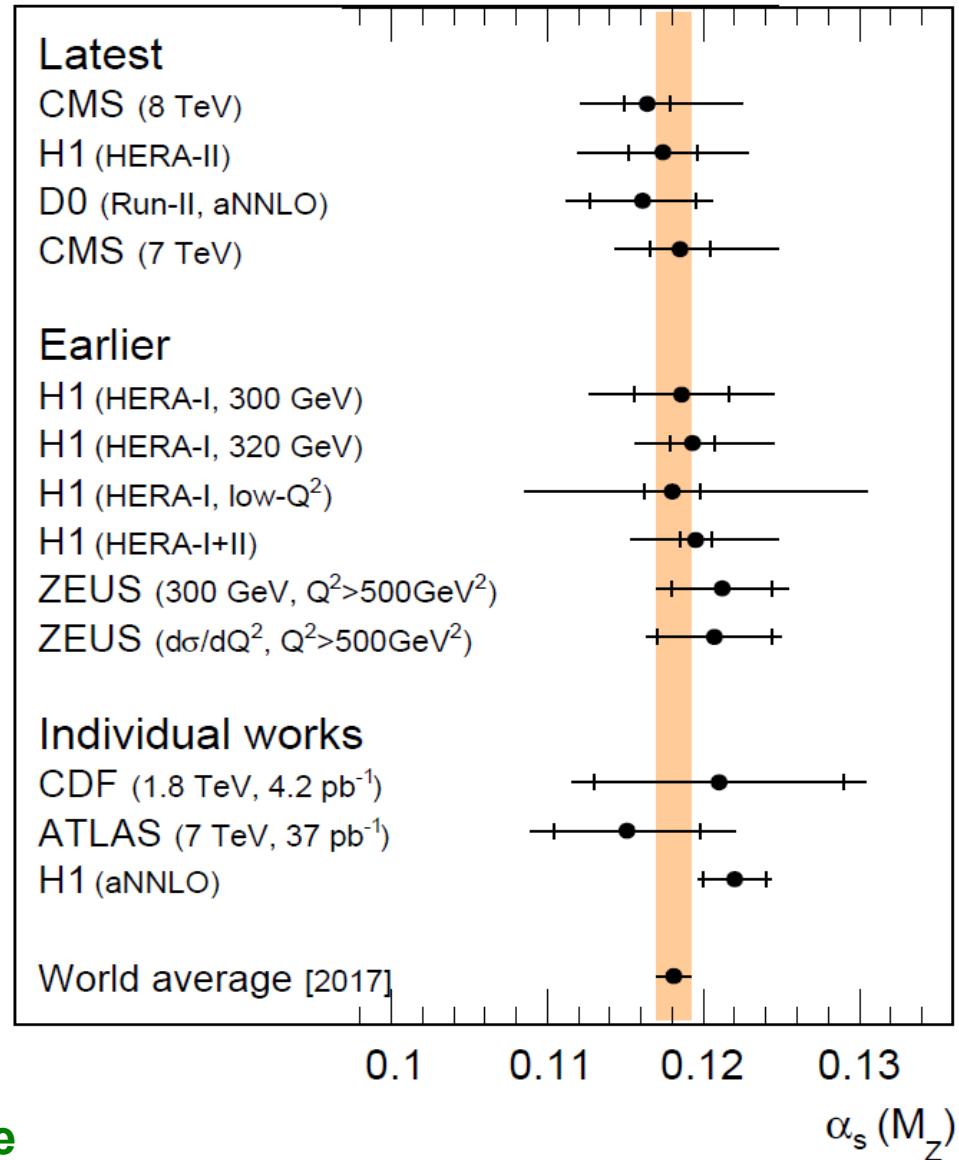
## Why $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ ?

- 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





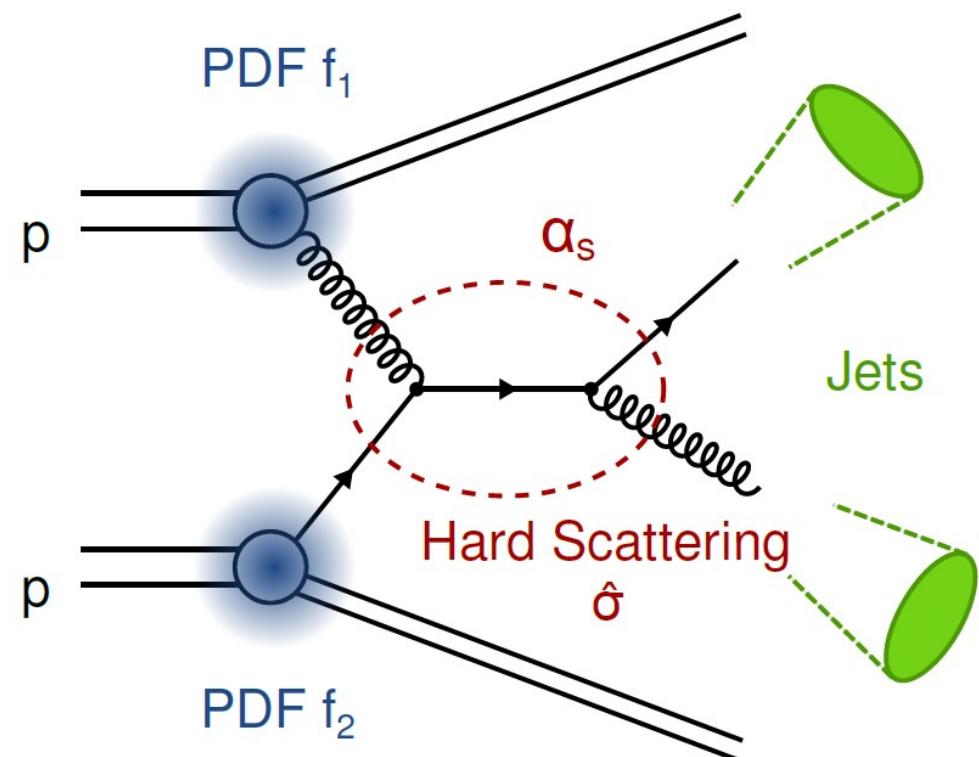
# Main ingredients

## Data

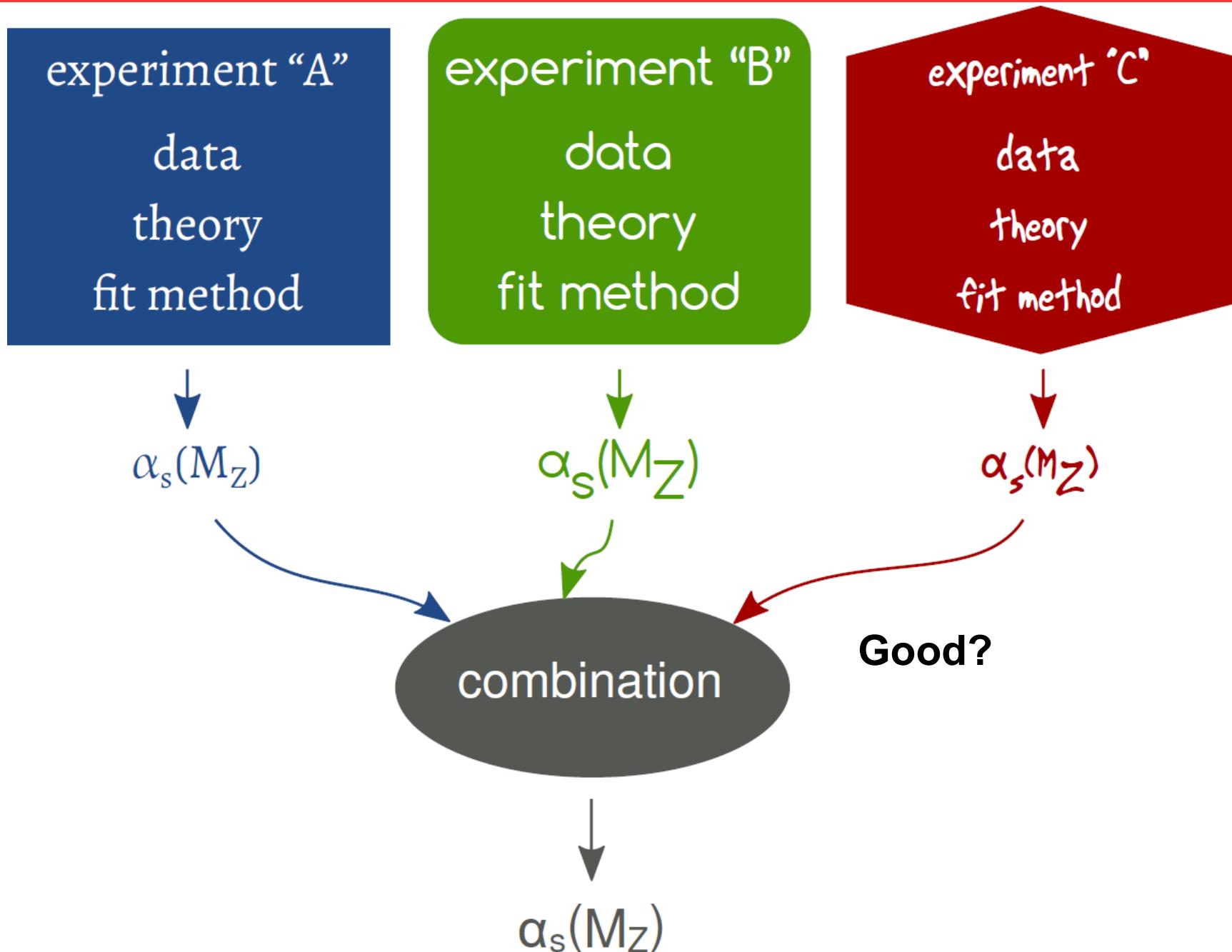
- Abundance of inclusive jet data from various experiments
  - ◆ ATLAS, CMS, CDF, D0, H1, ZEUS, STAR, ...
- Inclusive jet measurement
  - ◆ Phase space, experimental uncertainties, correlations

## Theory

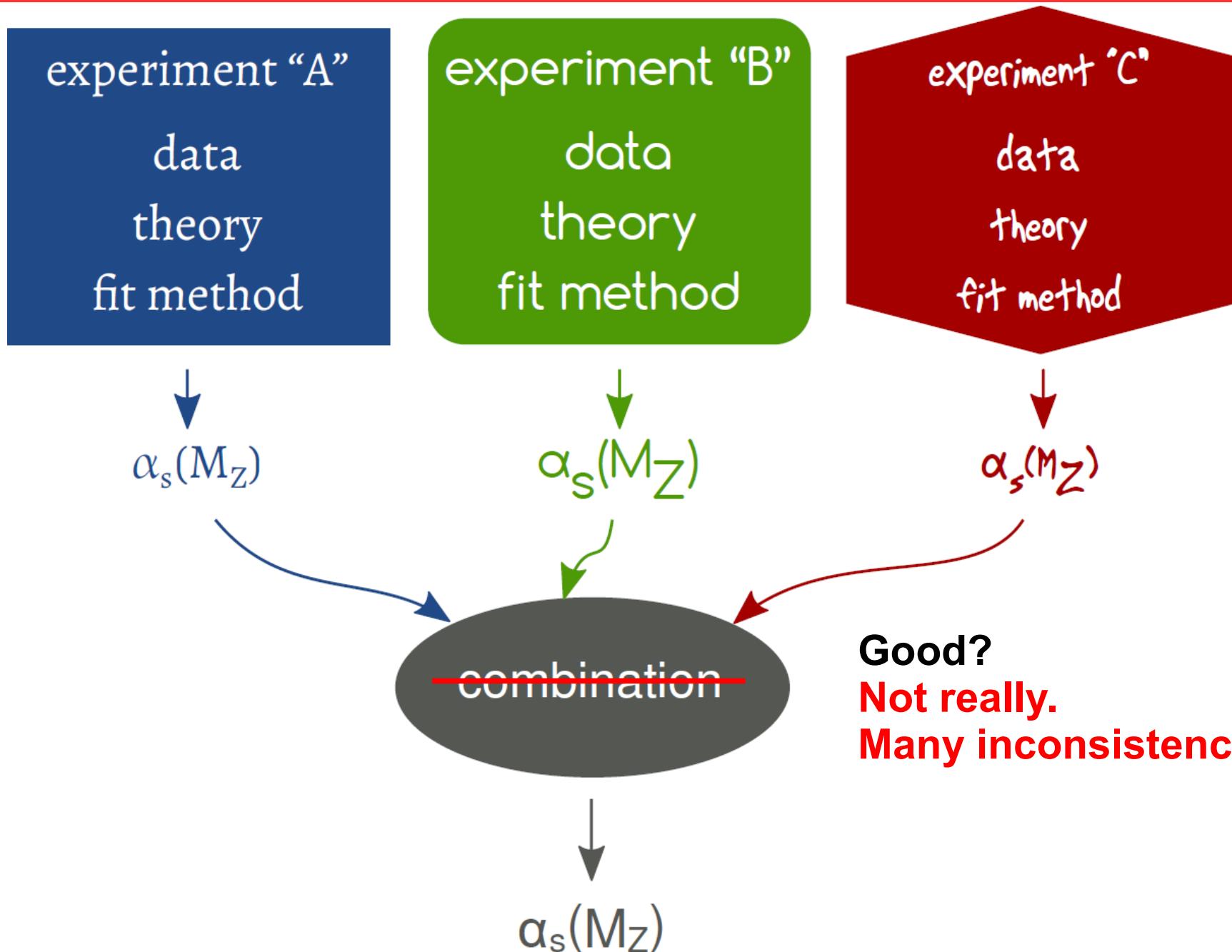
- Partonic matrix element  $\hat{\sigma}$ 
  - ◆ Sensitive to  $\alpha_s(M_z)$
- Convolution with PDFs
  - ◆ Dependence on  $\alpha_s(M_z)$



# 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

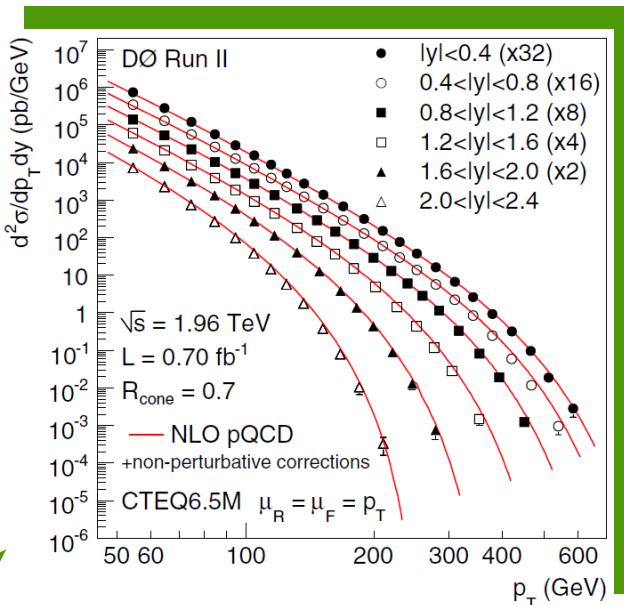
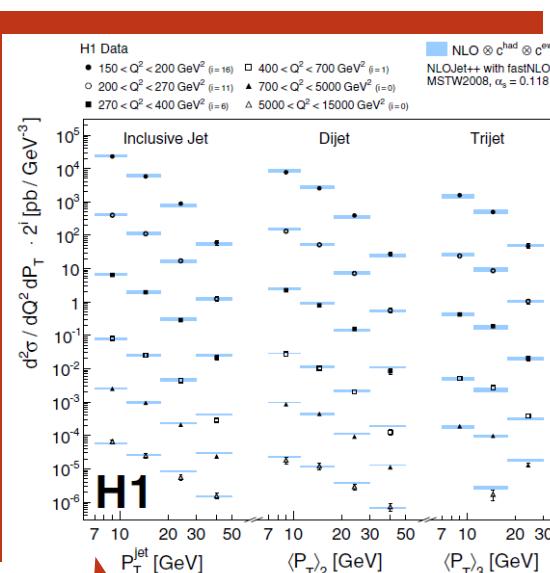
$\chi^2$  definition ... treatment of uncertainties on data, theory ... estimation of uncertainties on  $\alpha_s$



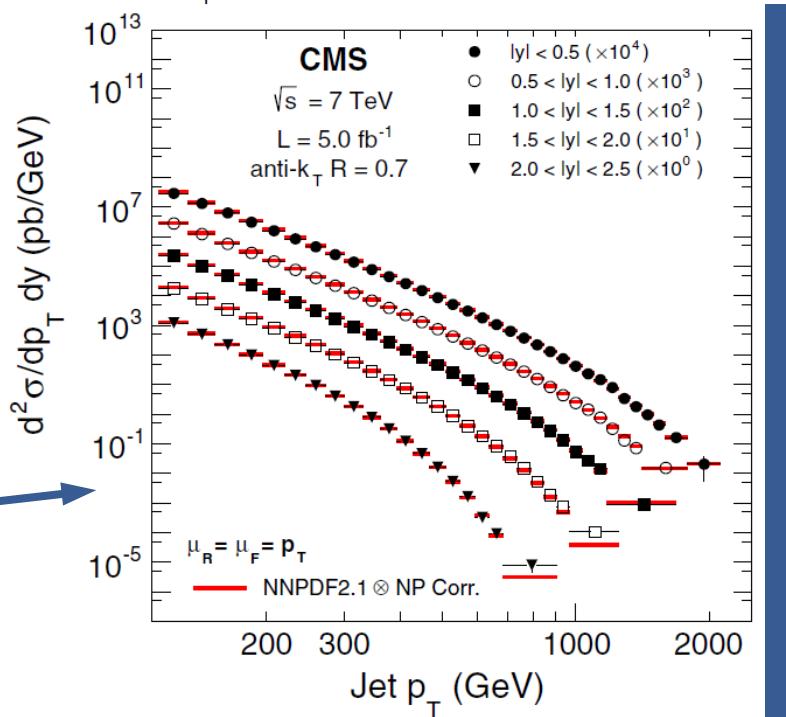
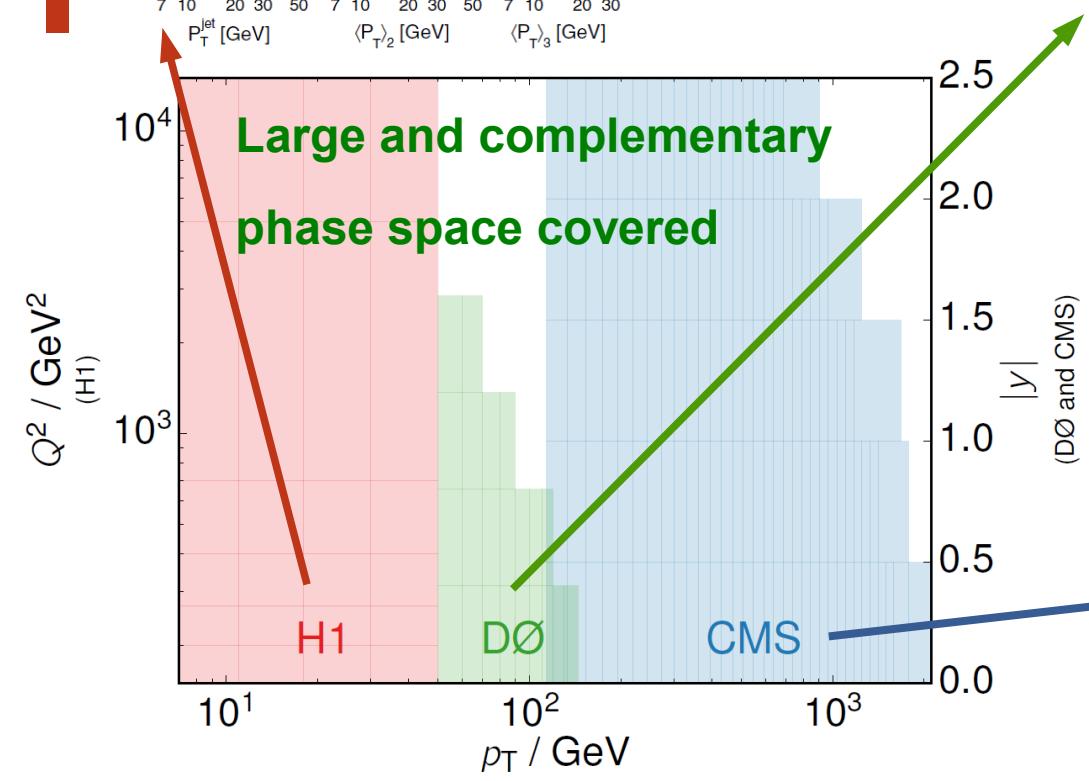
$$\alpha_s(M_Z)$$



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



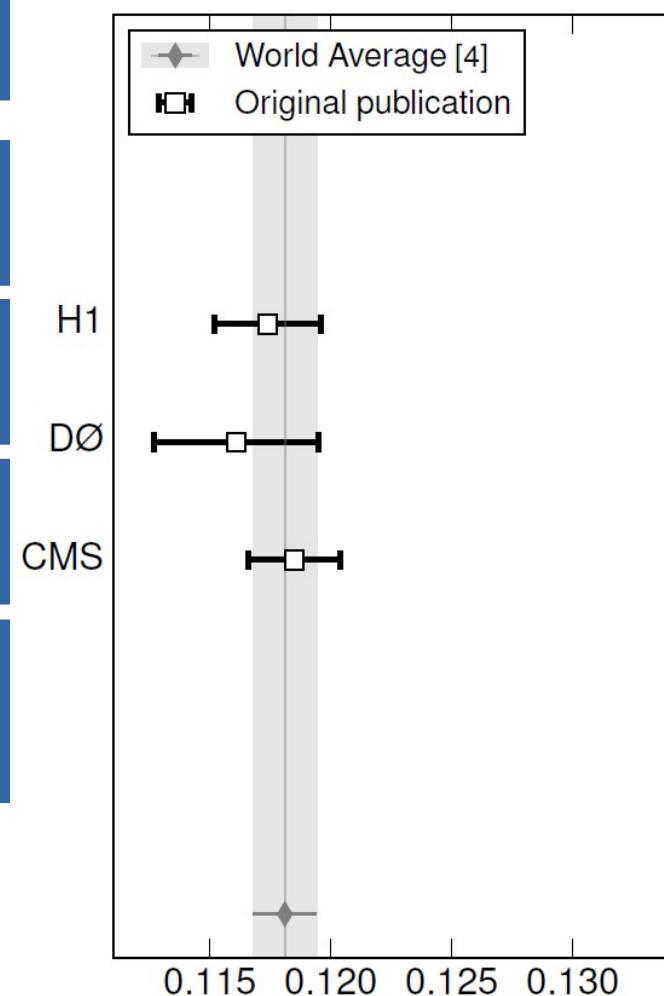
CMS, EPJC 75 (2015) 288.  
 D0, PRD 80 (2009) 111107.  
 H1, EPJC 75 (2015) 65.





# 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>



Could reproduce the original results with → Alpos.

Significant differences in procedures!

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



experimental uncertainty

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$

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

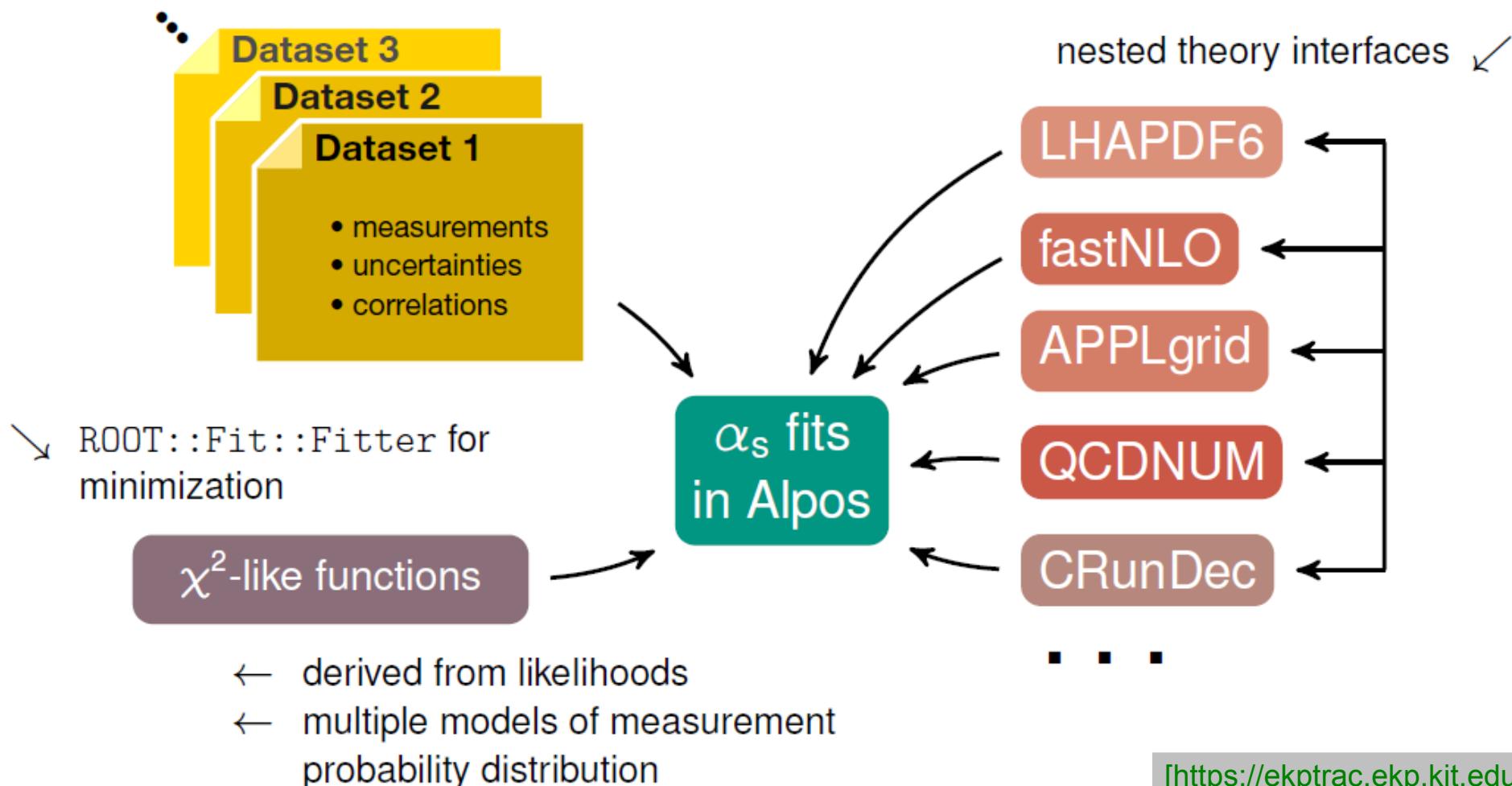


# Fitting framework: Alpos

## 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



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



# Fitting framework: Alpos

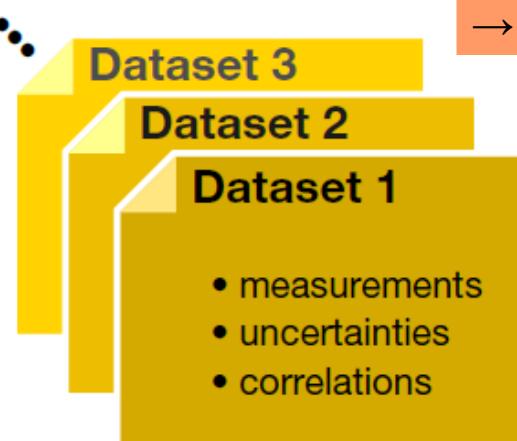
New modular C++ based fitting framework

→ E. Eren: CMS jet results, next talk

- used for  $\alpha_s(M_z)$ , PDF, and electroweak fits within H1 and CMS

→ input format: experience with xFitter/HERAFitter

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



→ F. Olness: xFitter, tomorrow

nested theory interfaces

LHAPDF6

fastNLO

APPLgrid

QCDNUM

CRunDec



→ ROOT::Fit::Fitter for minimization

$\chi^2$ -like functions

$\alpha_s$  fits in Alpos

← 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

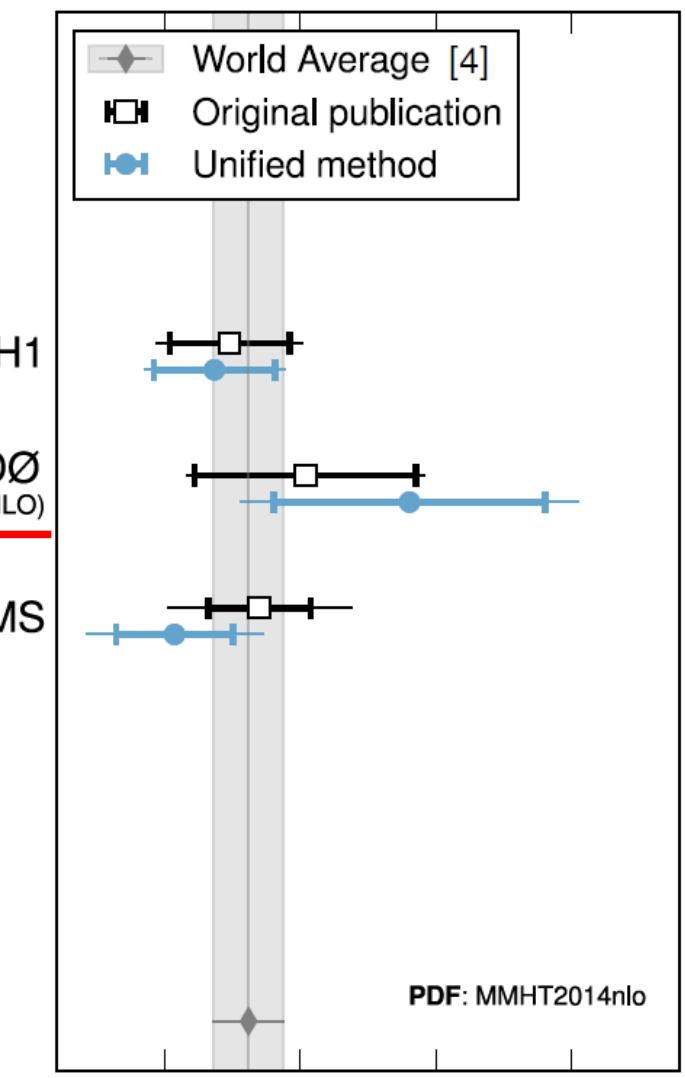
conventional  $\chi^2$   
(**log** data – **log** theory)  
+ relative uncertainties

PDF and non-perturbative  
uncertainties

included in  $\chi^2$  definition

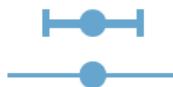
PDF  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  dependence

additional uncertainty  
on  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$



## Results using unified fit procedure:

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



experimental uncertainty  
total uncertainty  
(except scale)

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$

# 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

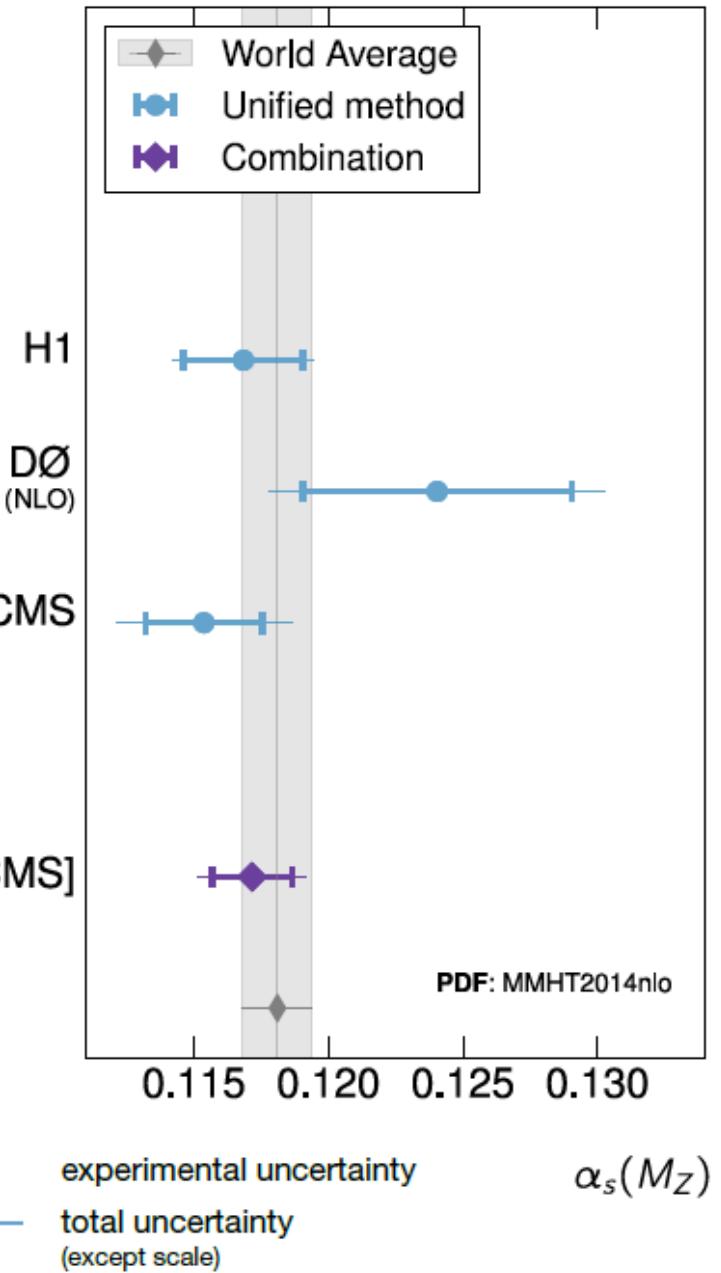
additional uncertainty  
on  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

## Result of simultaneous fit:

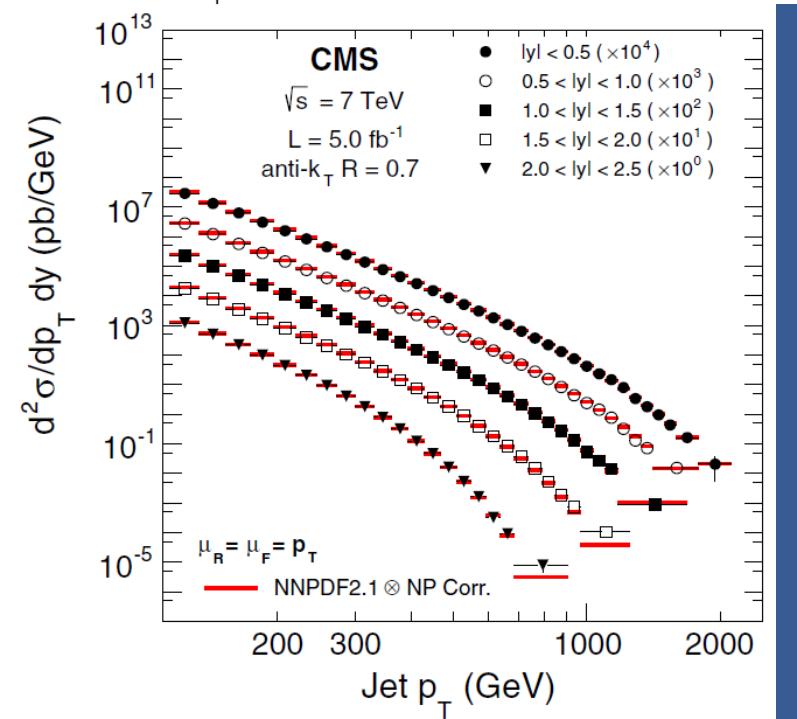
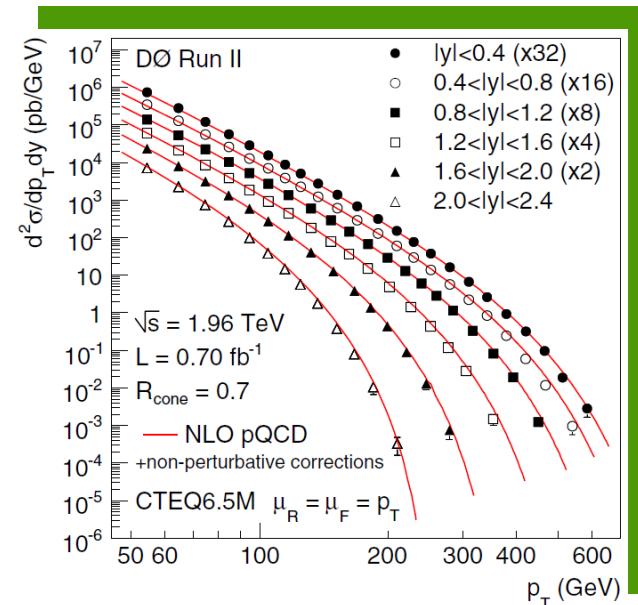
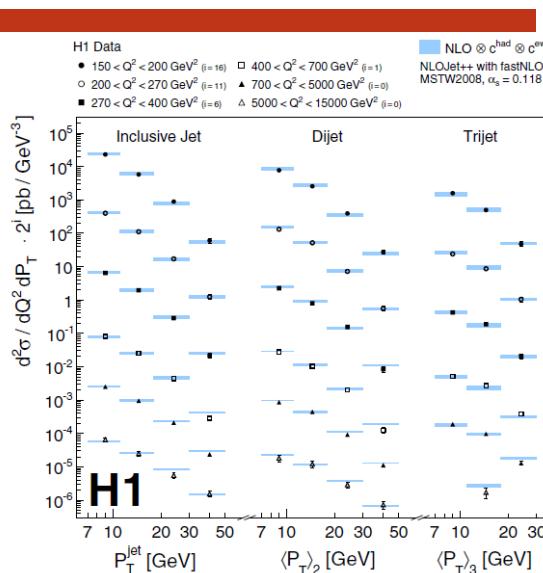
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1172(15)_{\text{exp}} (14)_{\text{theo w/o scale}} (50)_{\text{scale}}$$

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

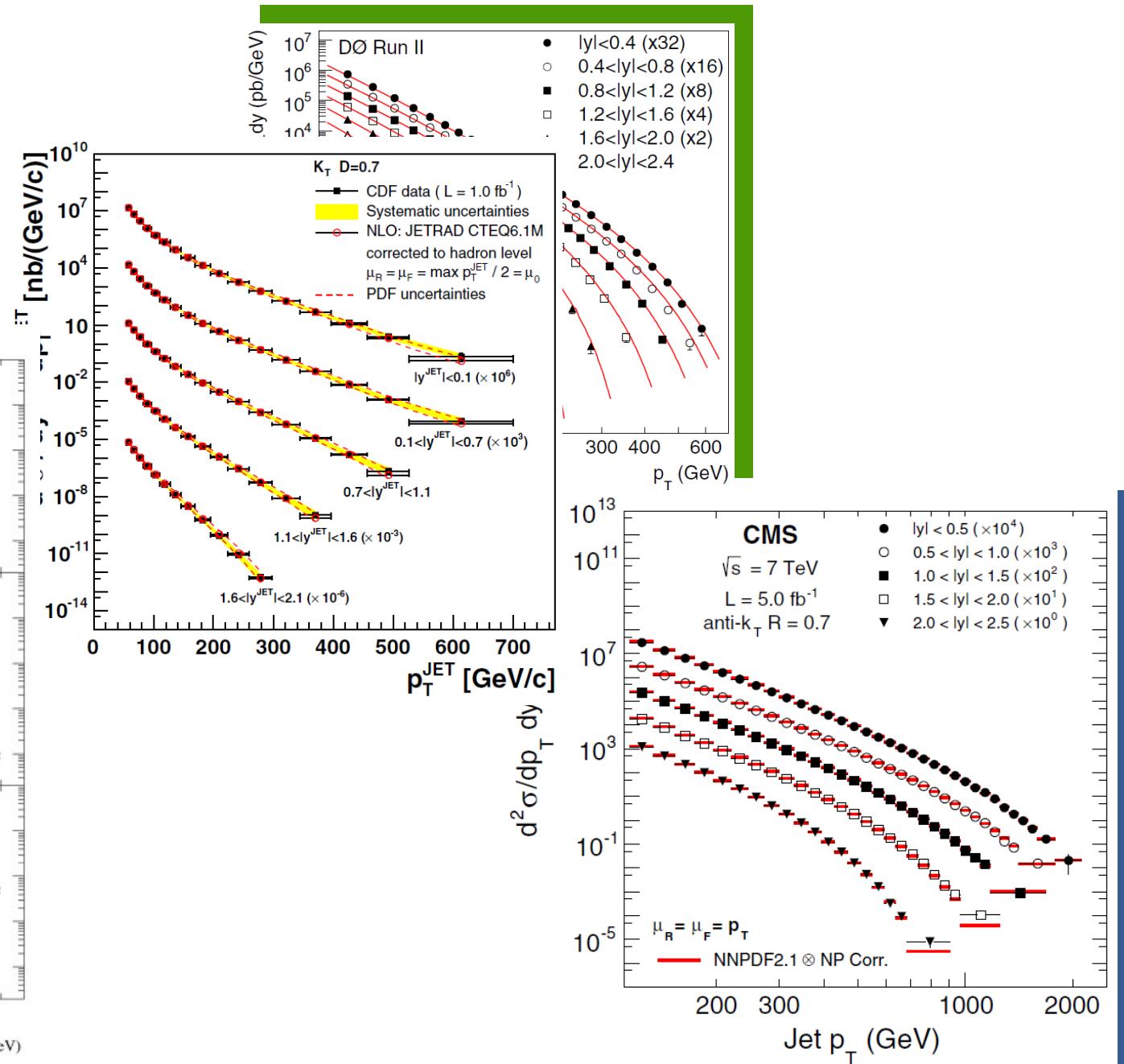
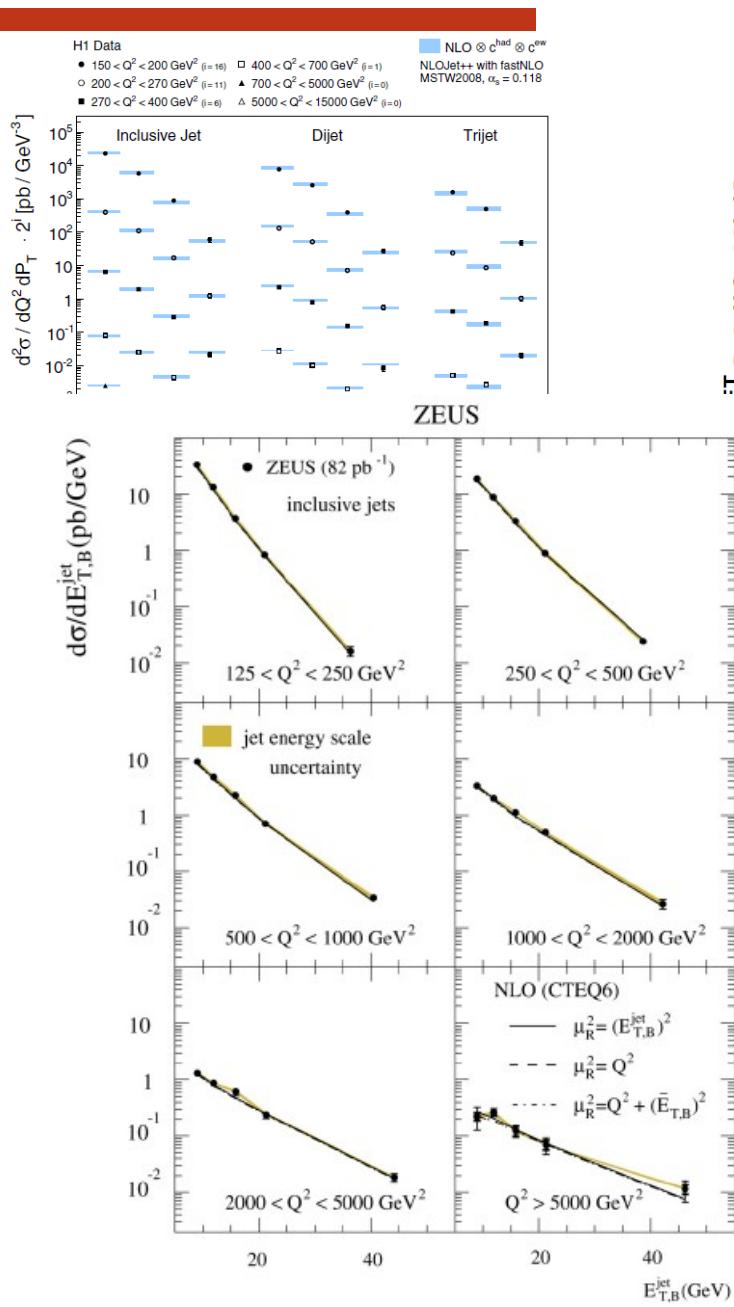
D. Savoie, Master's thesis, IEKP-KA/2016-25, KIT



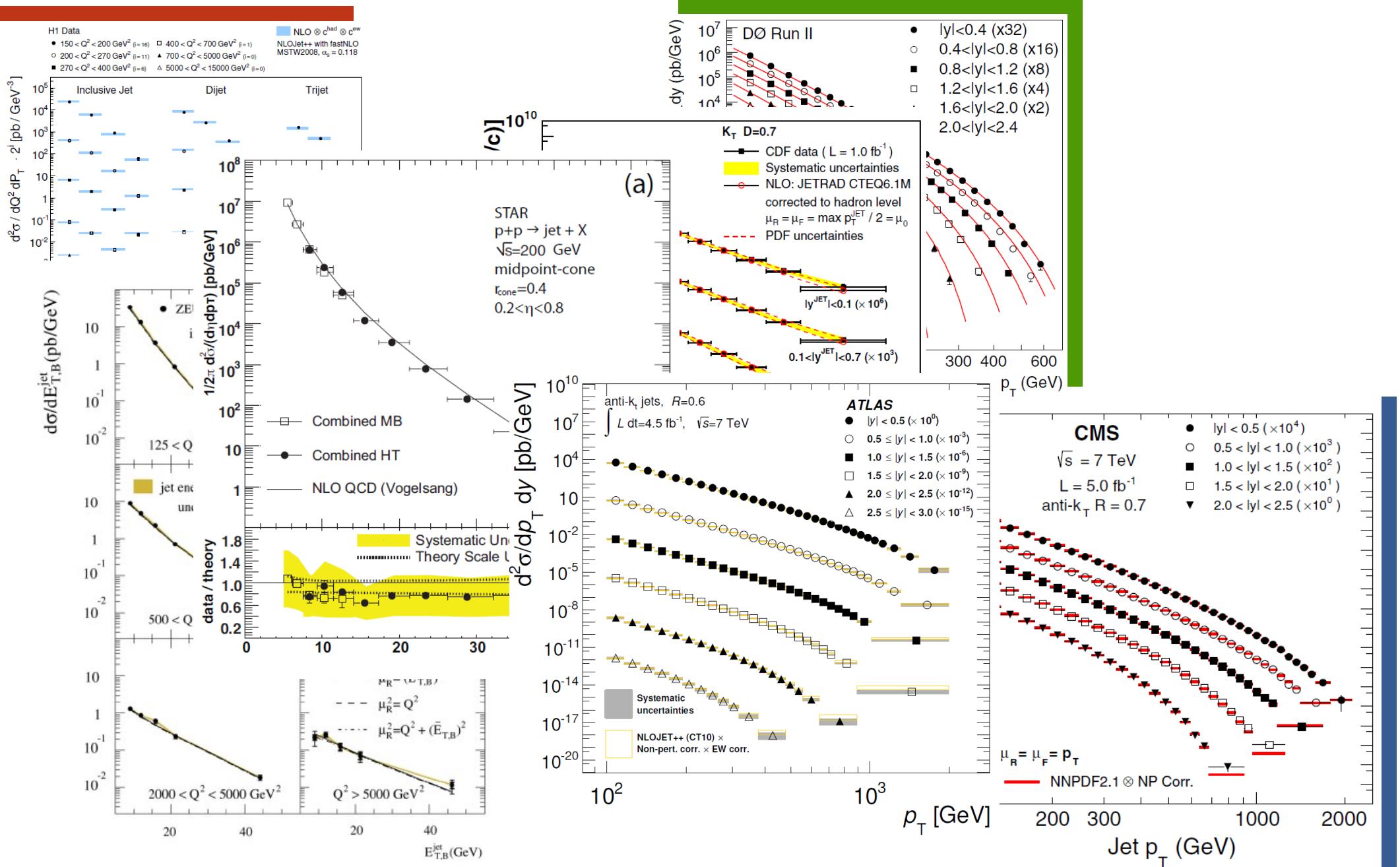
# datasets



# more datasets



# Add more datasets





# Add more datasets

Definition and kinematic range of inclusive jet data sets

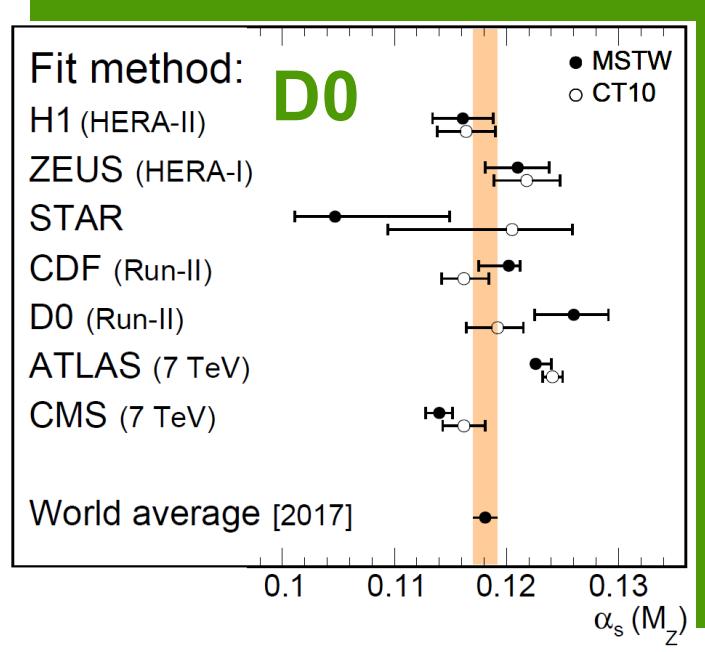
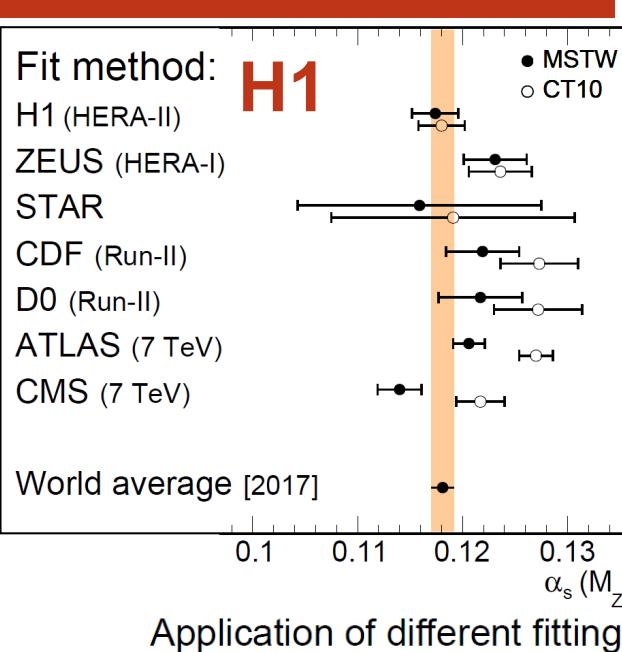
Data	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	$\mathcal{L}$ [fb $^{-1}$ ]	No. of points	jet algorithm	$p_T$ -range [GeV]	Other kinematic ranges
H1 [2]	0.319	0.35	24	$k_t$ (R=1.0)	$7 < p_T < 50$	$150 < Q^2 < 15\,000 \text{ GeV}^2$ $0.2 < y_{\text{DIS}} < 0.7$ $-1.0 < \eta_{\text{lab}}^{\text{jet}} < 2.5$
ZEUS [4]	0.318	0.082	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,

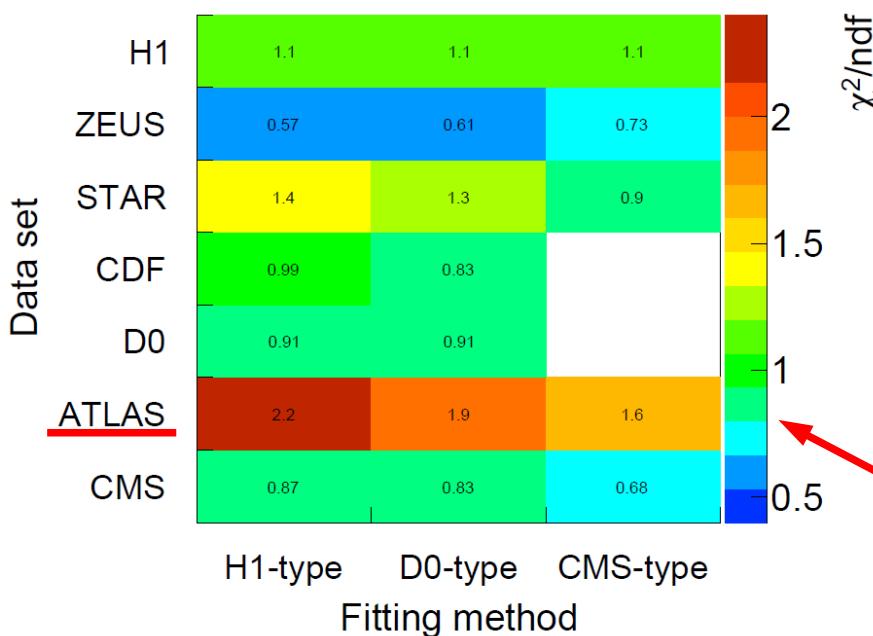


# Original fit procedures



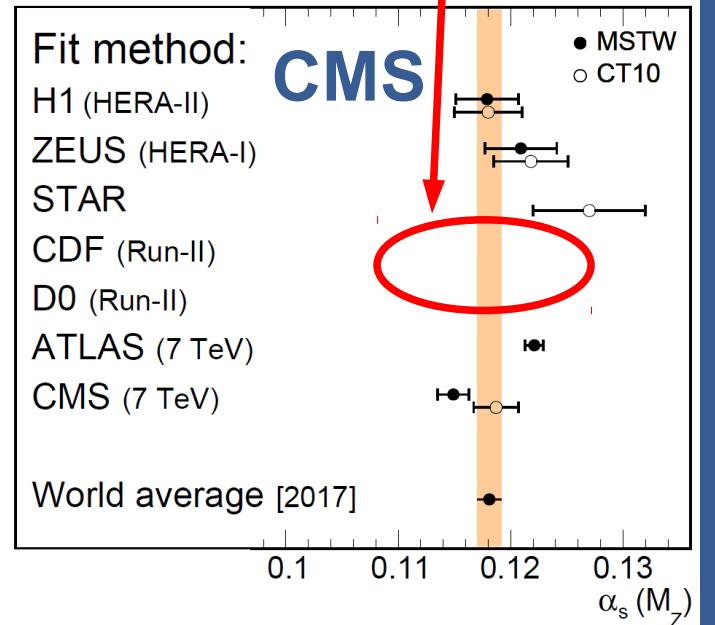
Experimental uncertainties only

Cannot be fitted for these PDFs with this method



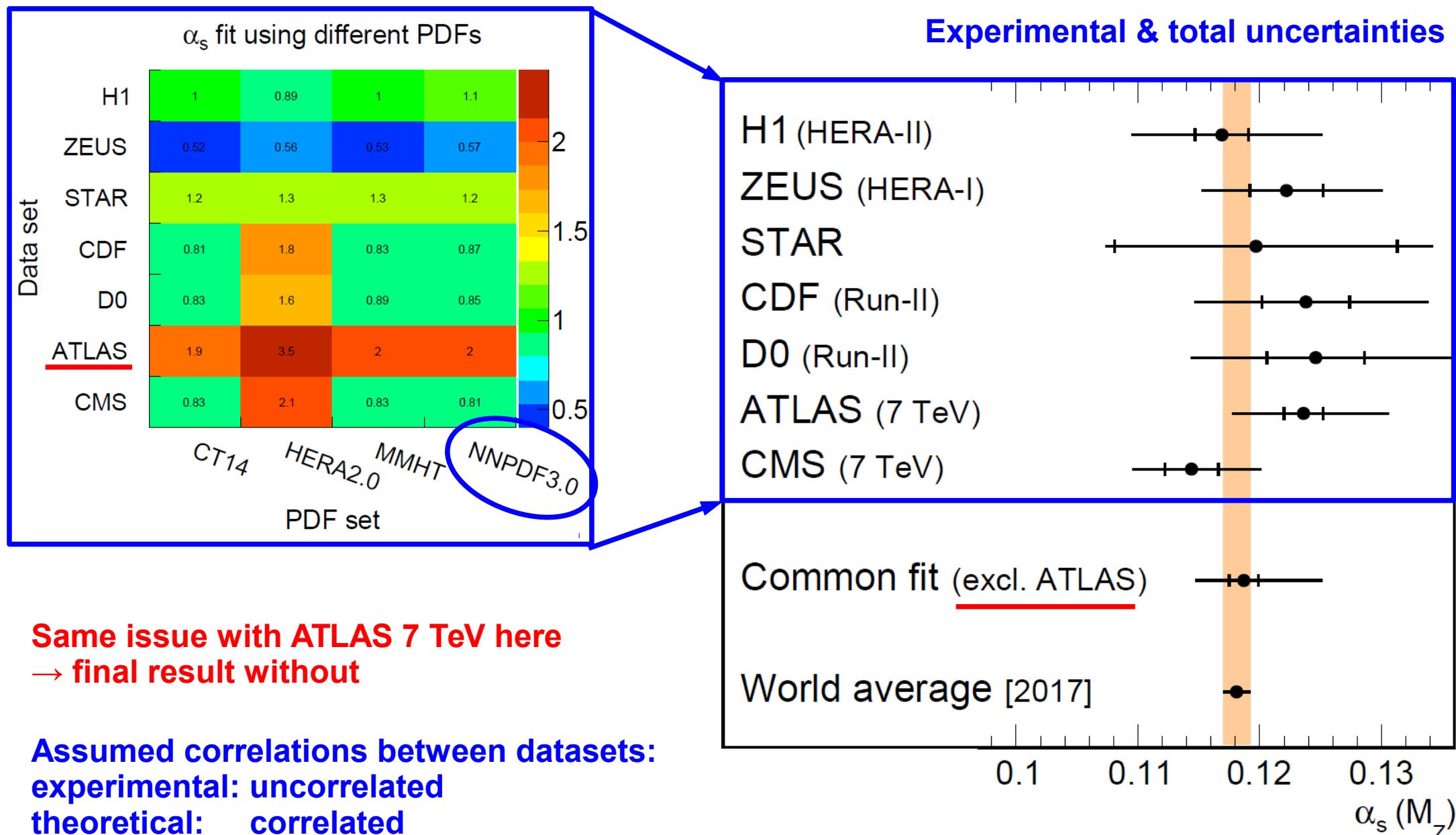
→ J. Dandoy:  
ATLAS 8TeV jets,  
this session

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

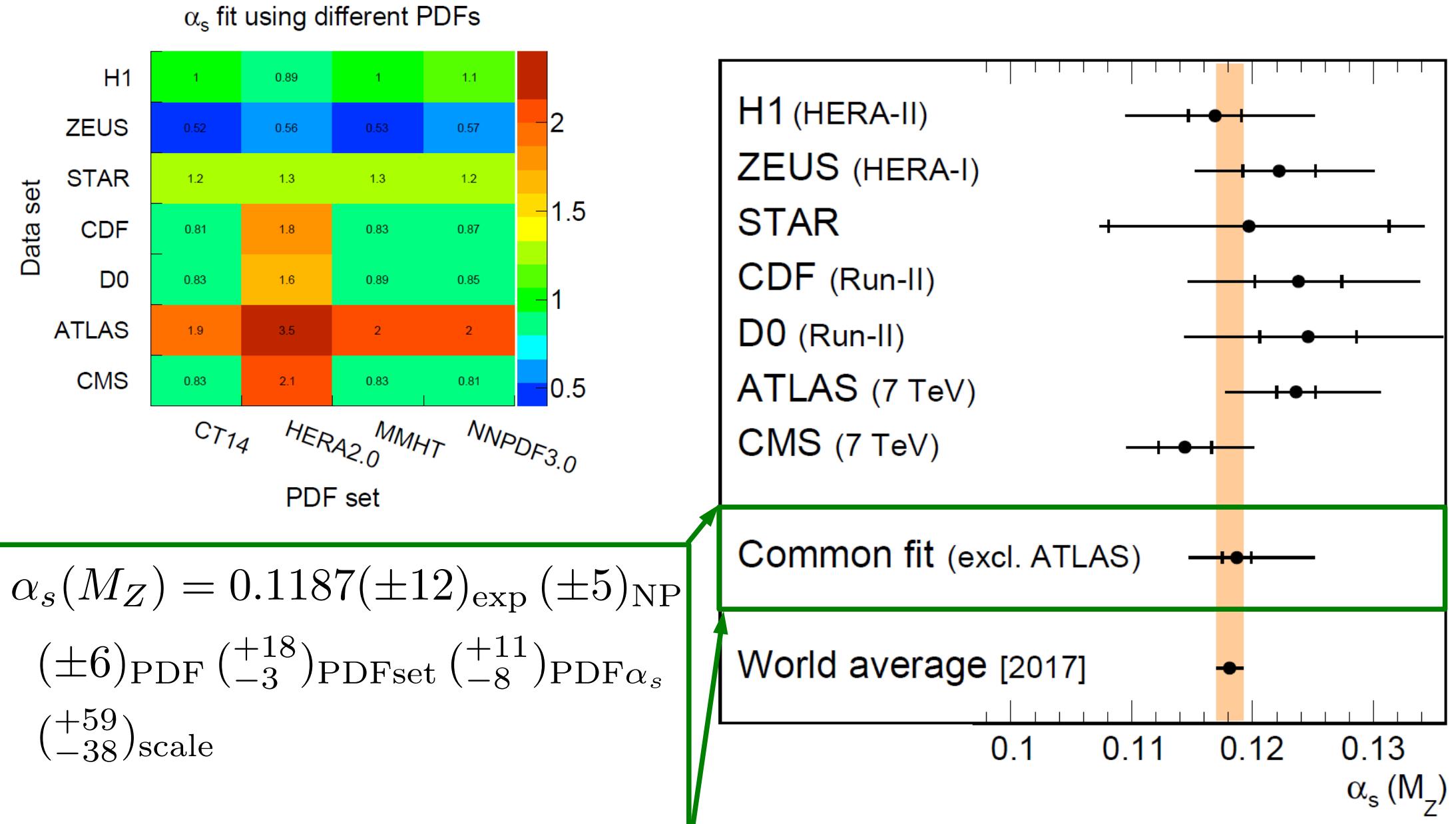




# Unified fit procedure (2)



# Unified fit result (2)

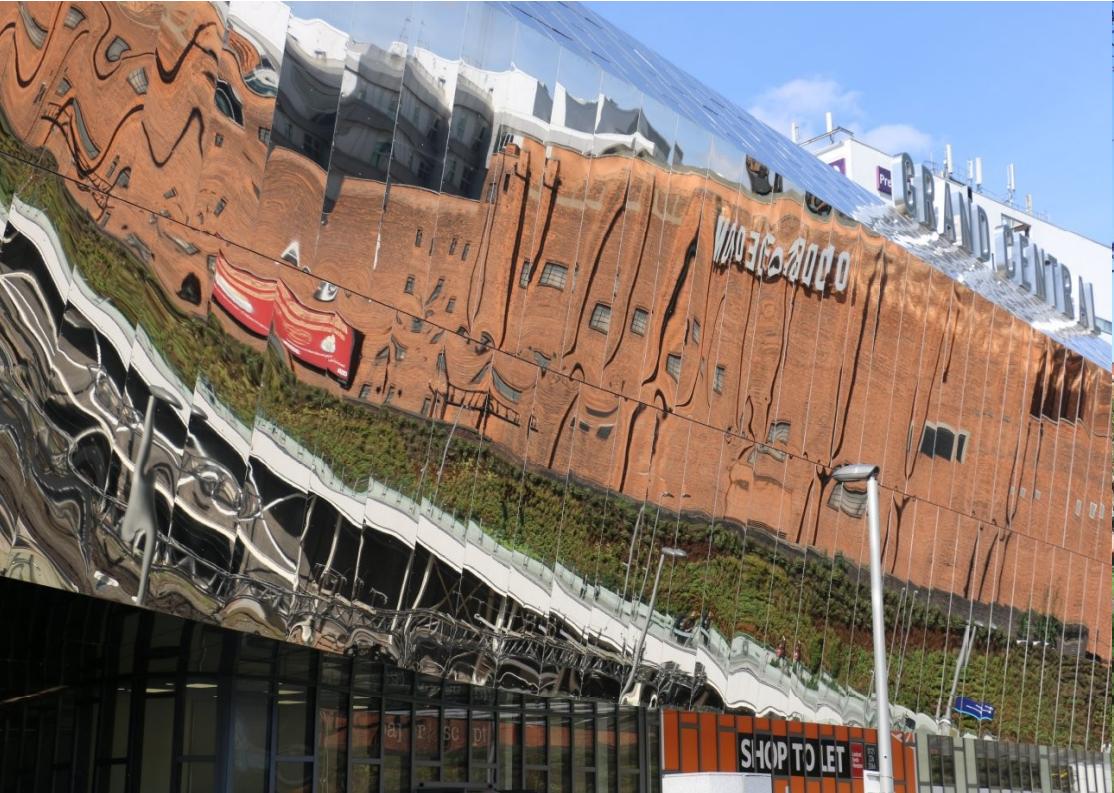




# Summary & Outlook

- 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]
- 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!



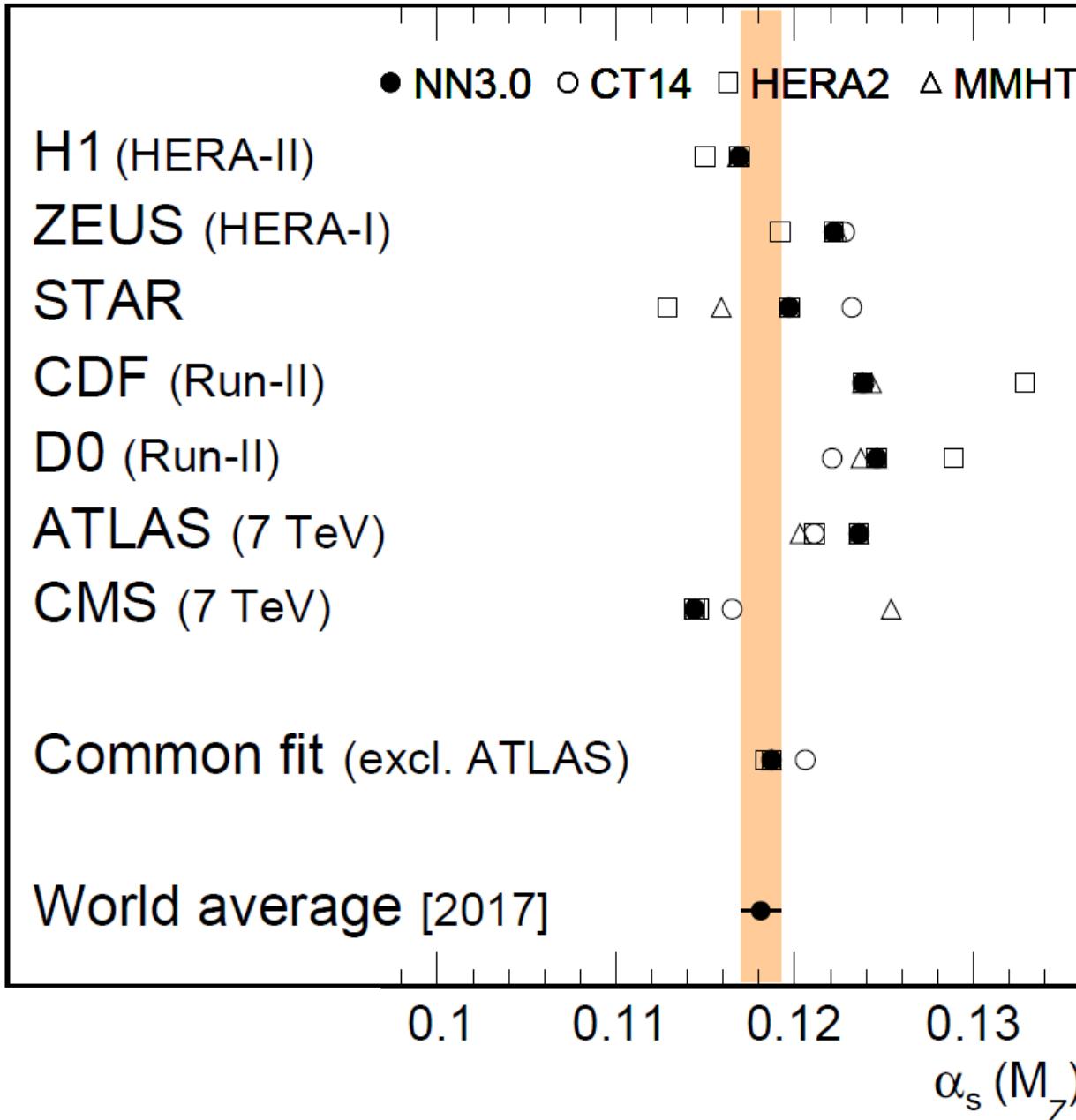




# *Backup*

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# PDF dependence

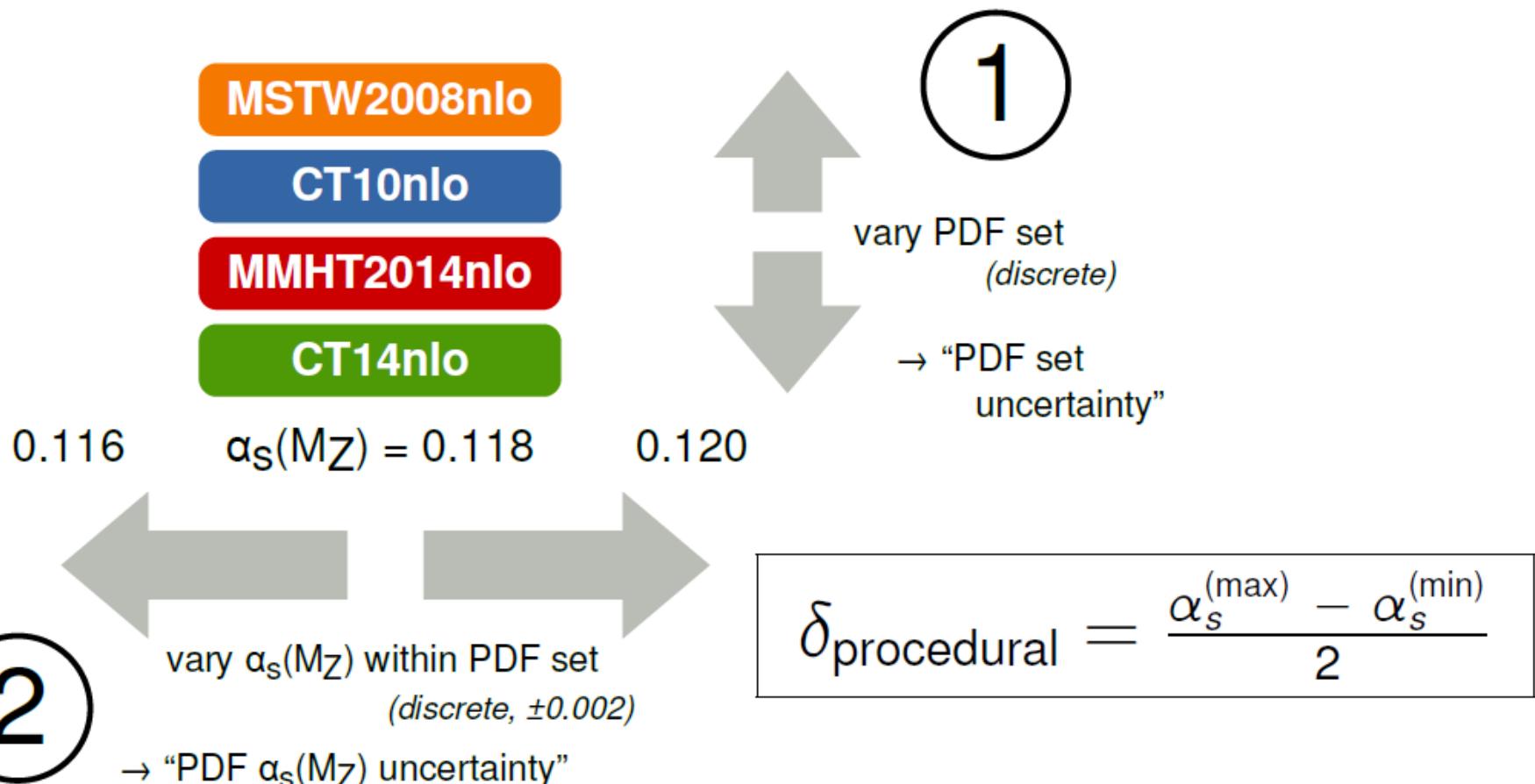




# Additional “PDF” uncertainties

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

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





# Method comparison

## H1 fit methodology

- 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

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

## DØ fit methodology

- 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

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

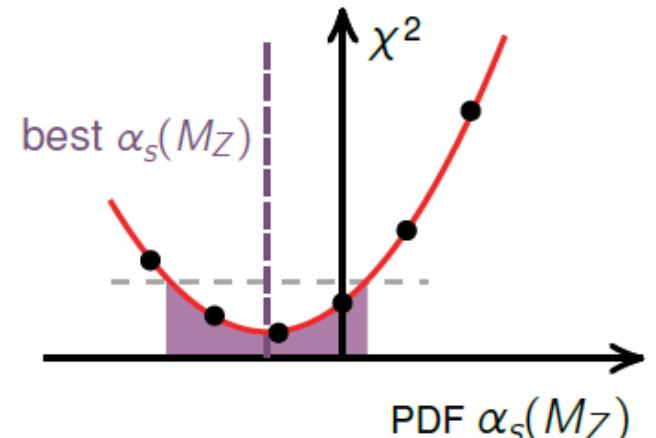


# Method comparison

CMS fit methodology

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

- $\chi^2$  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!**

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