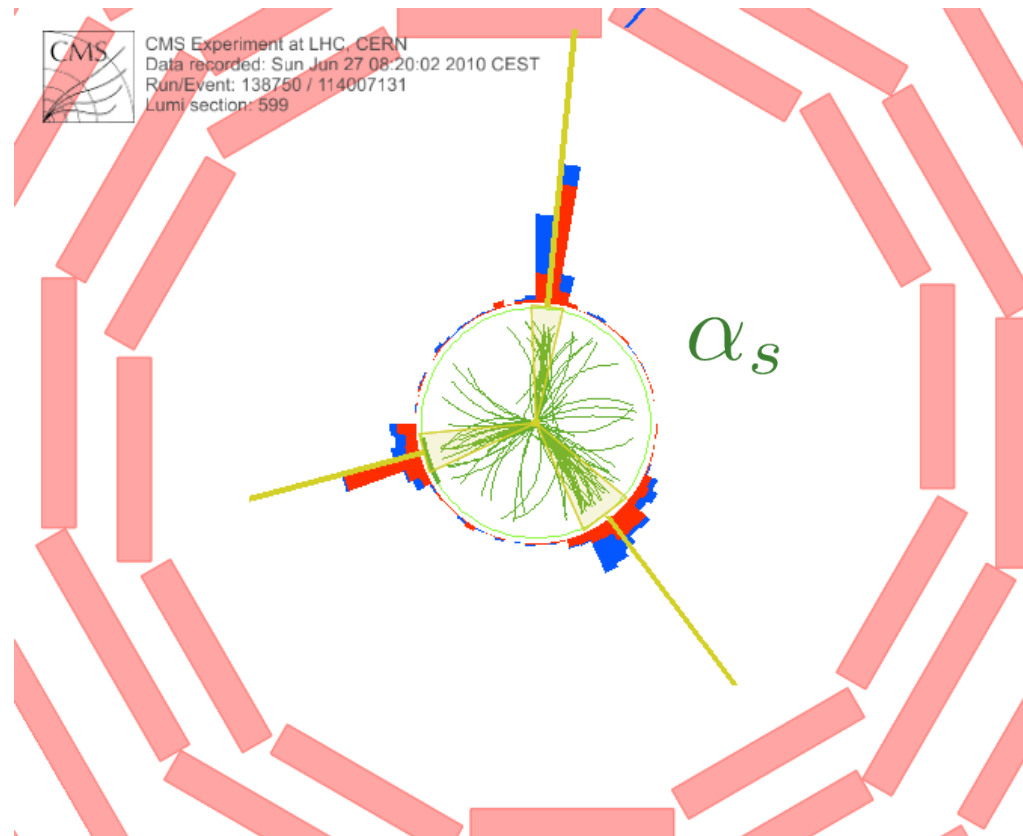




Experimental Tests of QCD



Proton Structure (PDF)

Proton Structure (PDF)

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

Klaus Rabbertz, KIT





Outline



- Motivation
- Colliders and Detectors
- Photons
- Boson + Jets
- Inclusive Jets
- Dijets and 3-Jets
- Normalized Multi-Jets and the strong Coupling Constant α_s
- Outlook

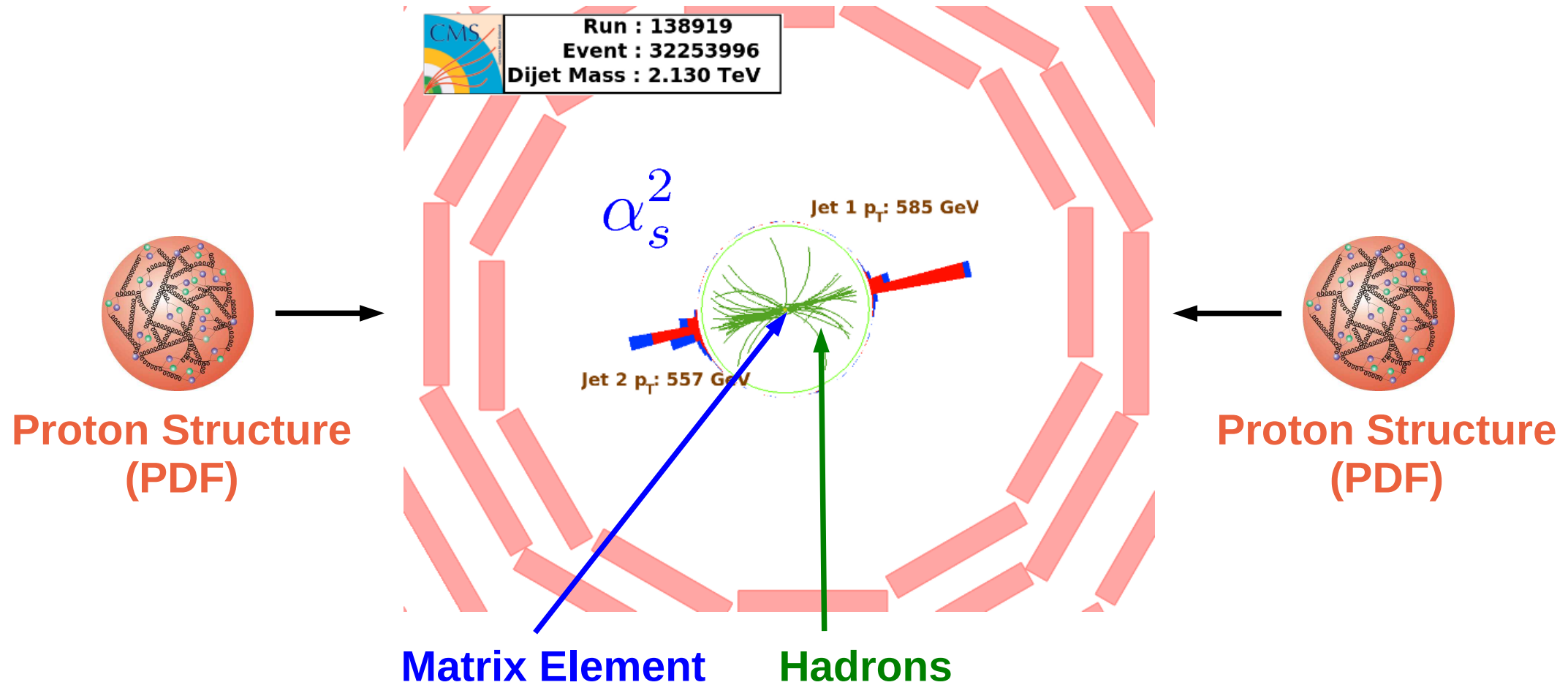
W/Z production will be covered by João Guimarães da Costa in the next talk. For more details on W/Z/ γ or jet production at the LHC see also the talks of Massimo Casarsa and Rolf Seuster in the parallel session room A.

**Obviously I still had to leave out numerous interesting topics :-(
Priority was given to latest results.**



Why QCD?

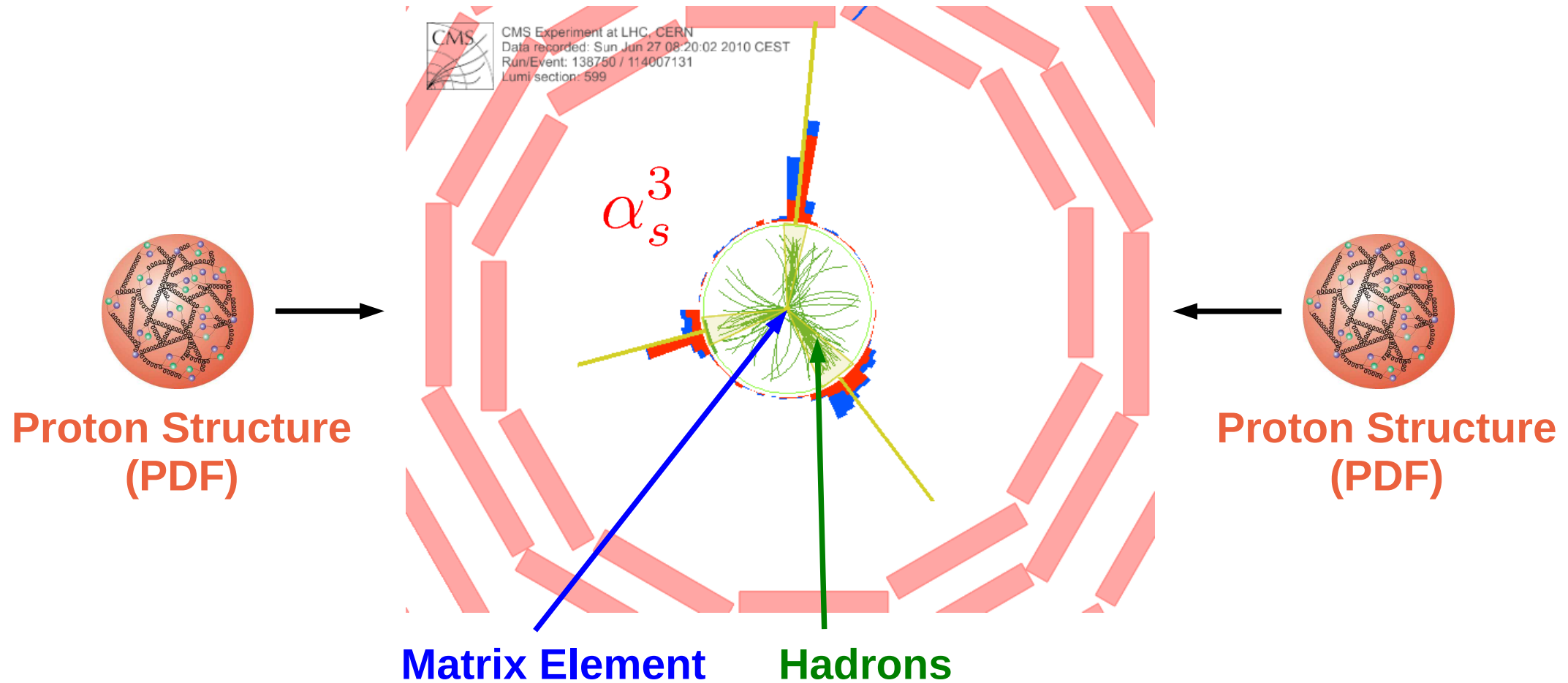
Abundant production of jets → hadron colliders are “jet laboratories”
Learn about hard QCD, the proton structure, non-perturbative effects ...





Why QCD?

Abundant production of jets → hadron colliders are “jet laboratories”
... and the strong coupling α_s !

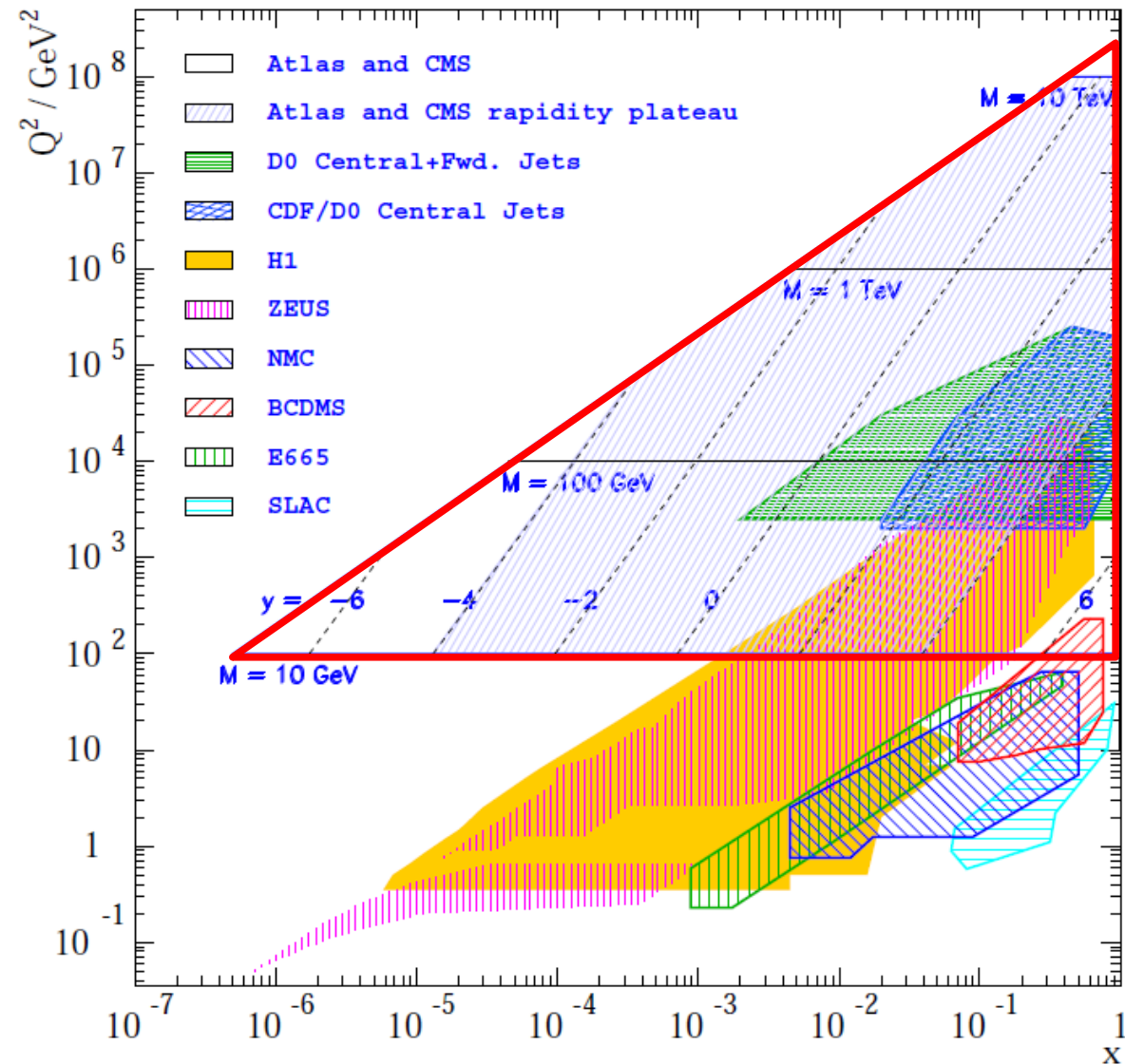




Why QCD?

- Fascinating – comprises a huge variety of phenomena
- Unavoidable – hadrons are “made of QCD”
- Indispensable – linking piece between many processes
- Demanding – enormous background to searches for new physics
- Uncharted – dominating uncertainty for Higgs cross sections

Huge accessible phase space

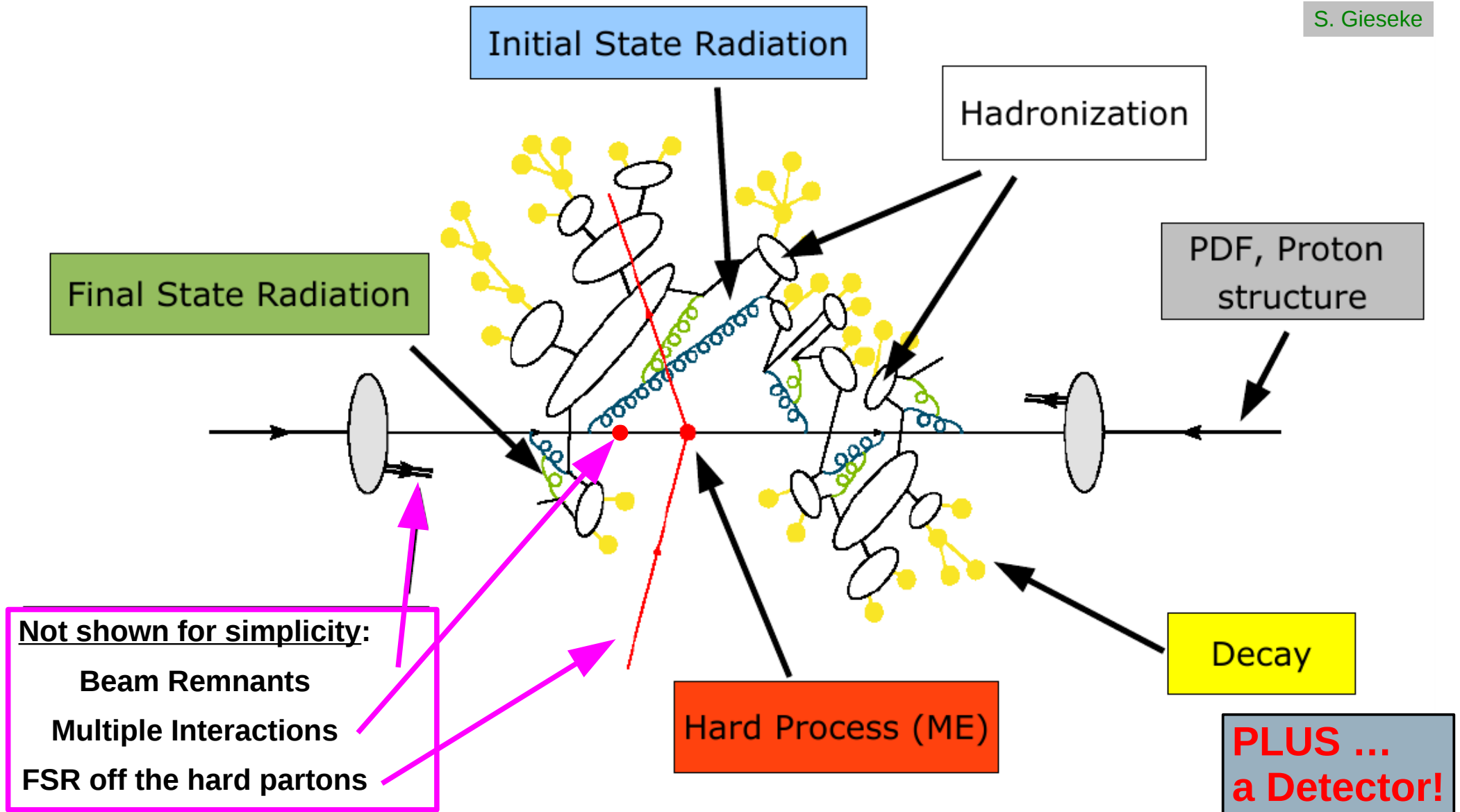


S. Glazov, Braz.J.Ph. 37 (2007) 793.



The Complexity of QCD

S. Gieseke





The Colliders



Tevatron: 1986 – 2011

Collisions of p anti-p

Run II: $E_{\text{cms}} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$

Run II: Record luminosity: $4.3 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

LHC: 2009 – present

Collisions of p-p, Pb-Pb, and p-Pb

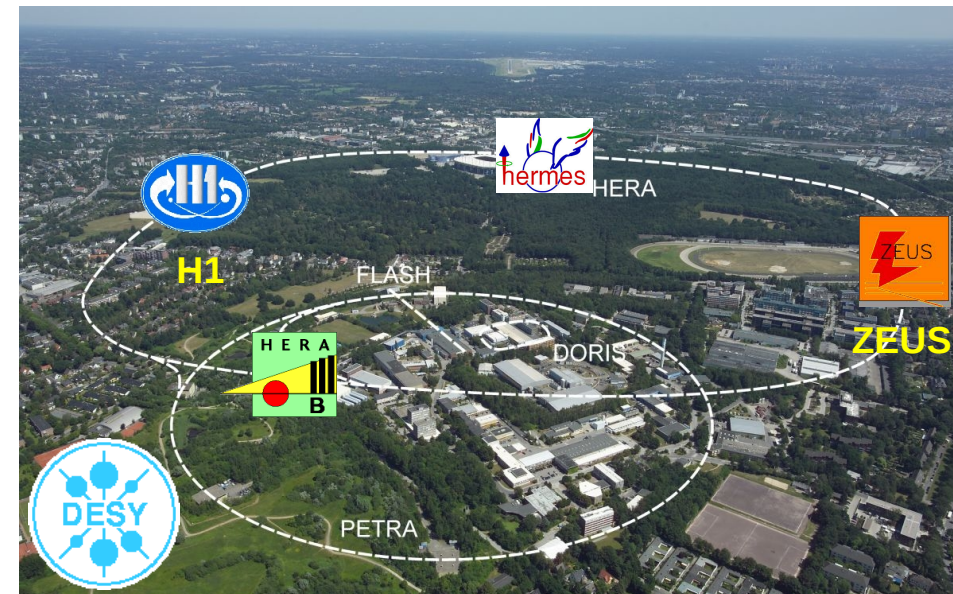
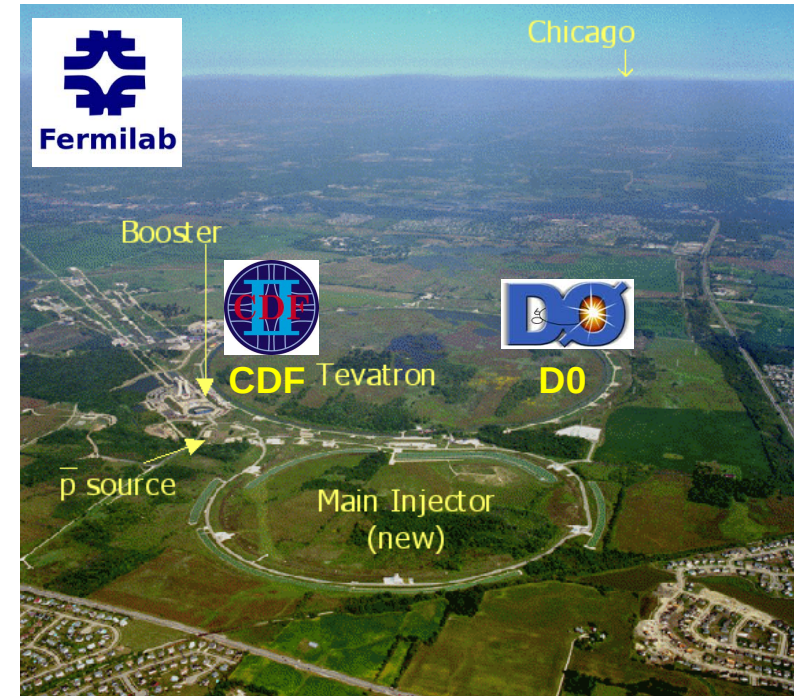
$E_{\text{cms}} = 0.9, 2.36, 2.76, 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$

Peak inst. Luminosity: $\sim 8 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

HERA: 1992 – 2007

Collisions of e^+p , e^-p

HERA II: $E_{\text{cms}} = 319 \text{ GeV}$





LHC and Experiments



LHC: p-p collisions 2012: 23/fb

ATLAS/CMS global features:
Silicon trackers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.5$
Calorimetry: Up to $|\eta| \sim 5.0$
Muon chambers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.4-2.7$
Jet energy scale: **1 – 3 % prec.**



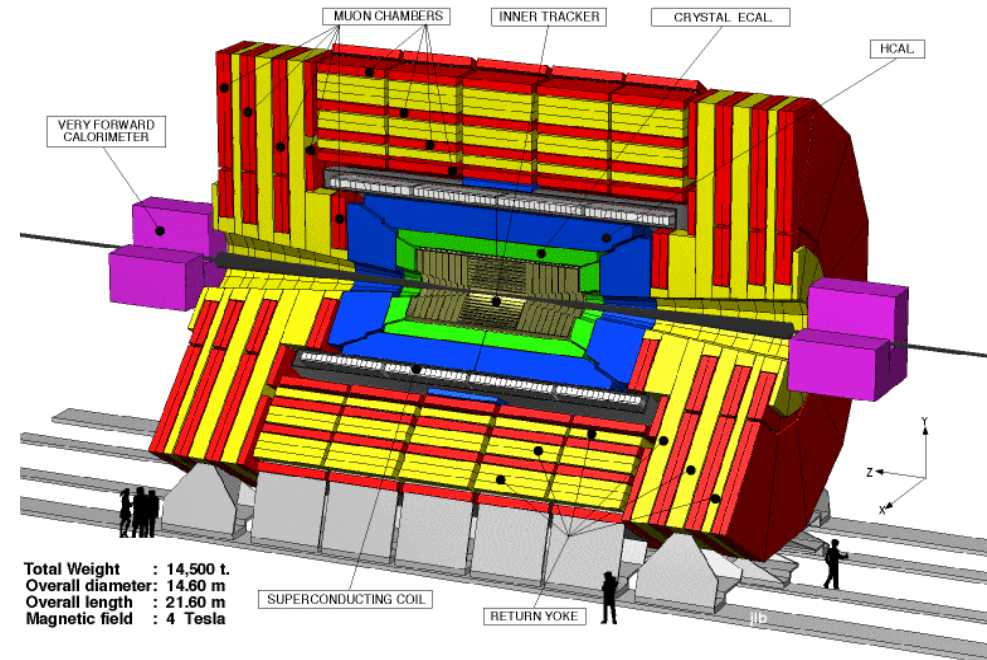
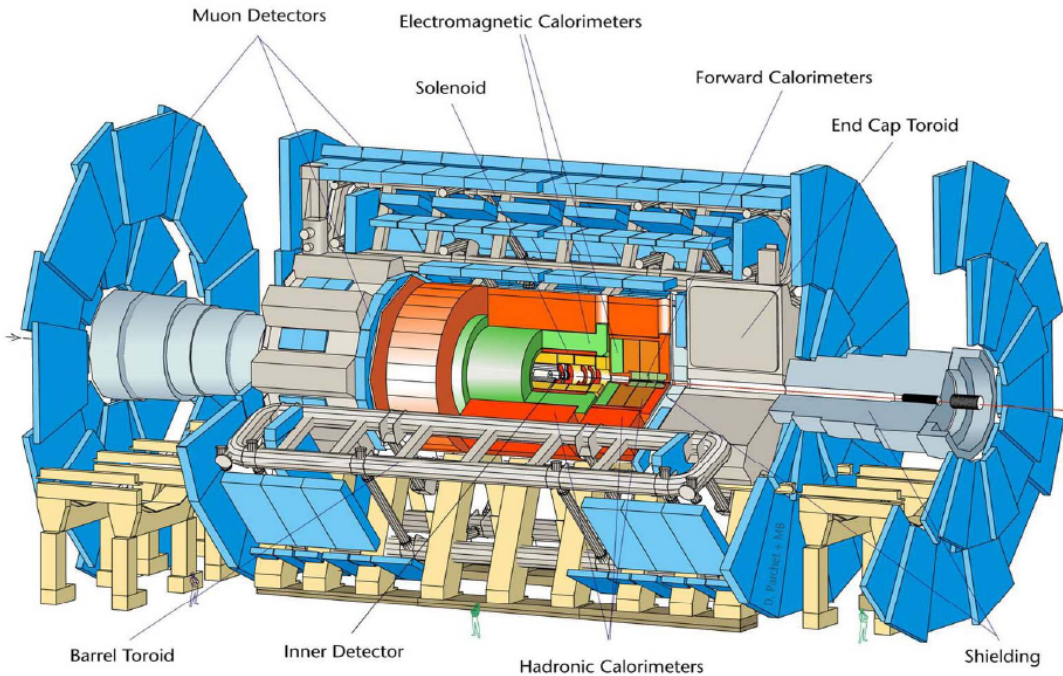
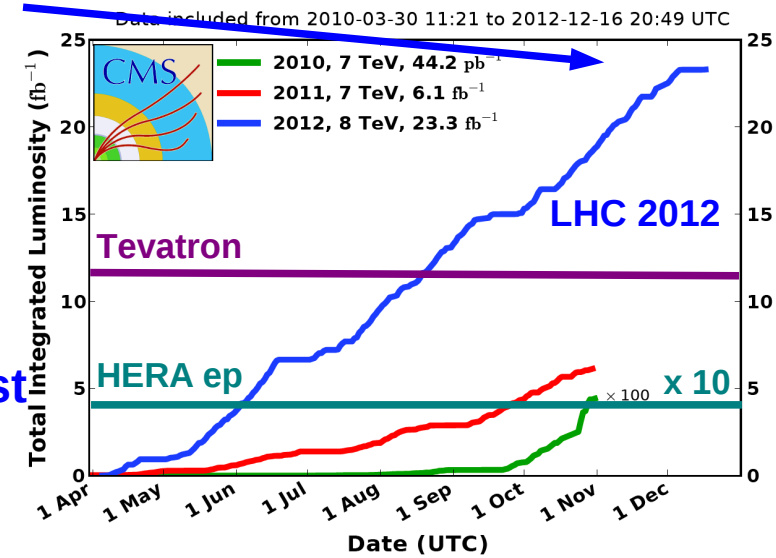
ALICE

Specialist for heavy ions



Specialist for b quarks

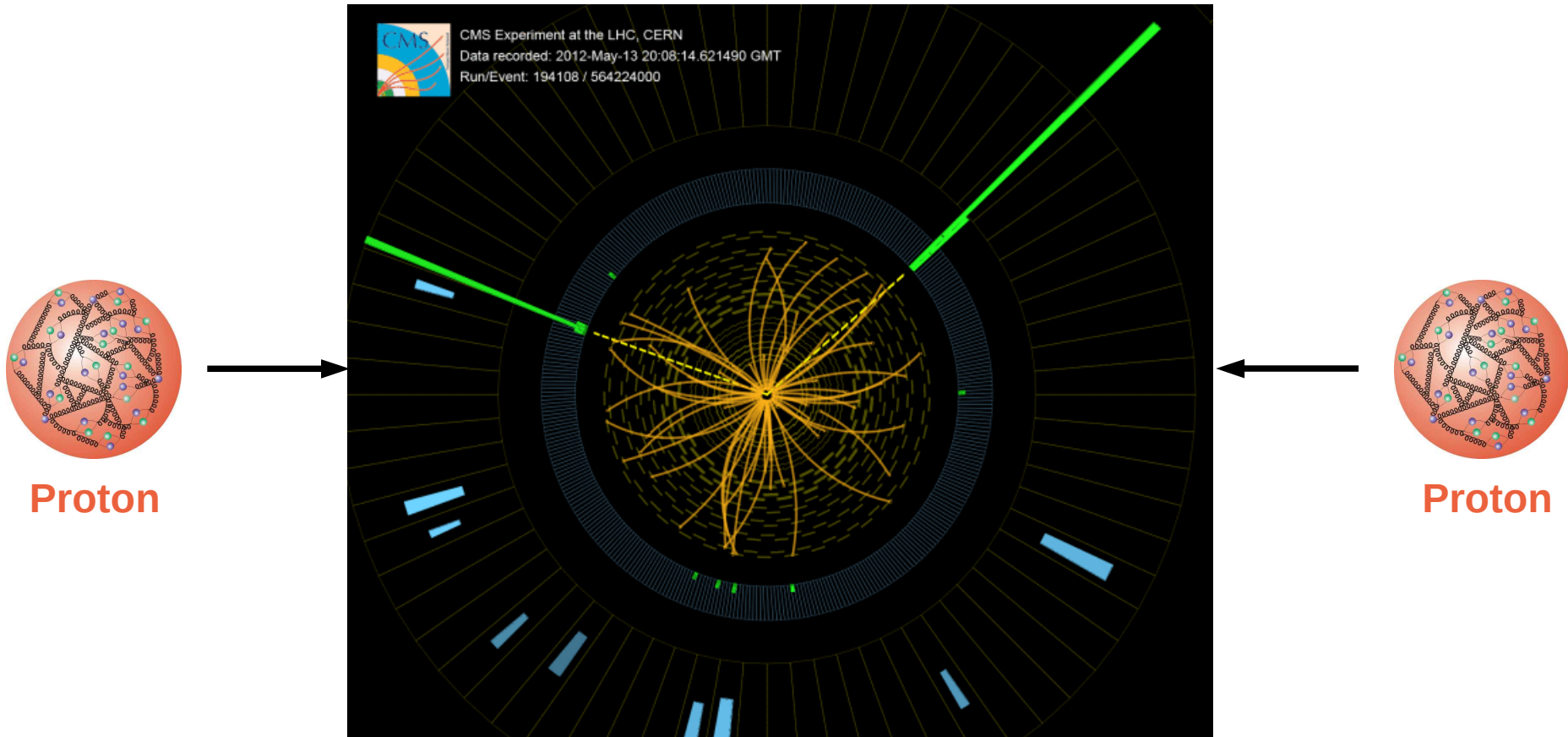
CMS Integrated Luminosity, pp





(Di-)Photons

Higgs or no Higgs?



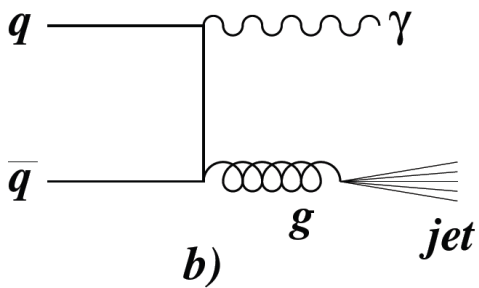
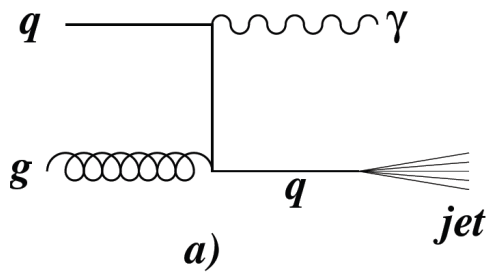


Photon Production



Formerly underexplored process:

- high fraction of fragmentation photons, cured by isolation
- theory available at NLO, sensitive to gluon PDF

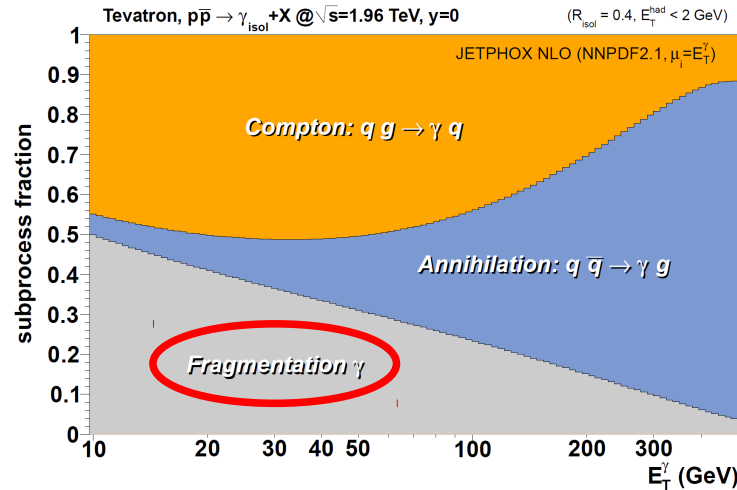


Tevatron

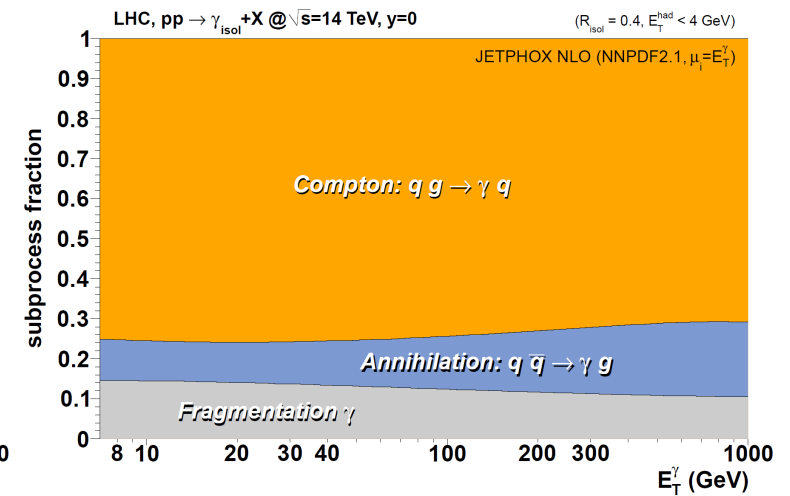
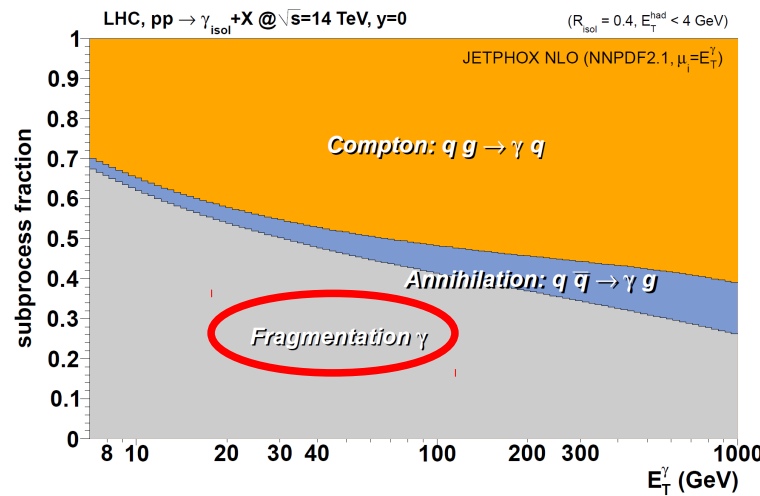
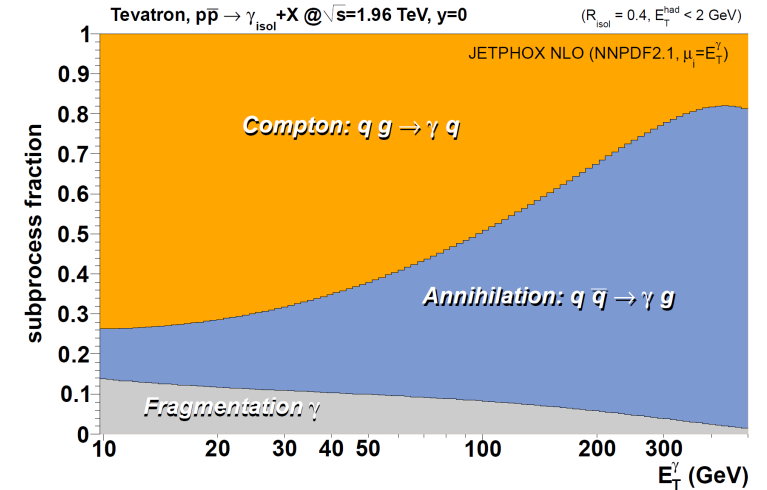
LHC 14 TeV

Background:
Non-prompt
Photons from
Decays, e.g.
 π^0 , η

Inclusive



Isolated



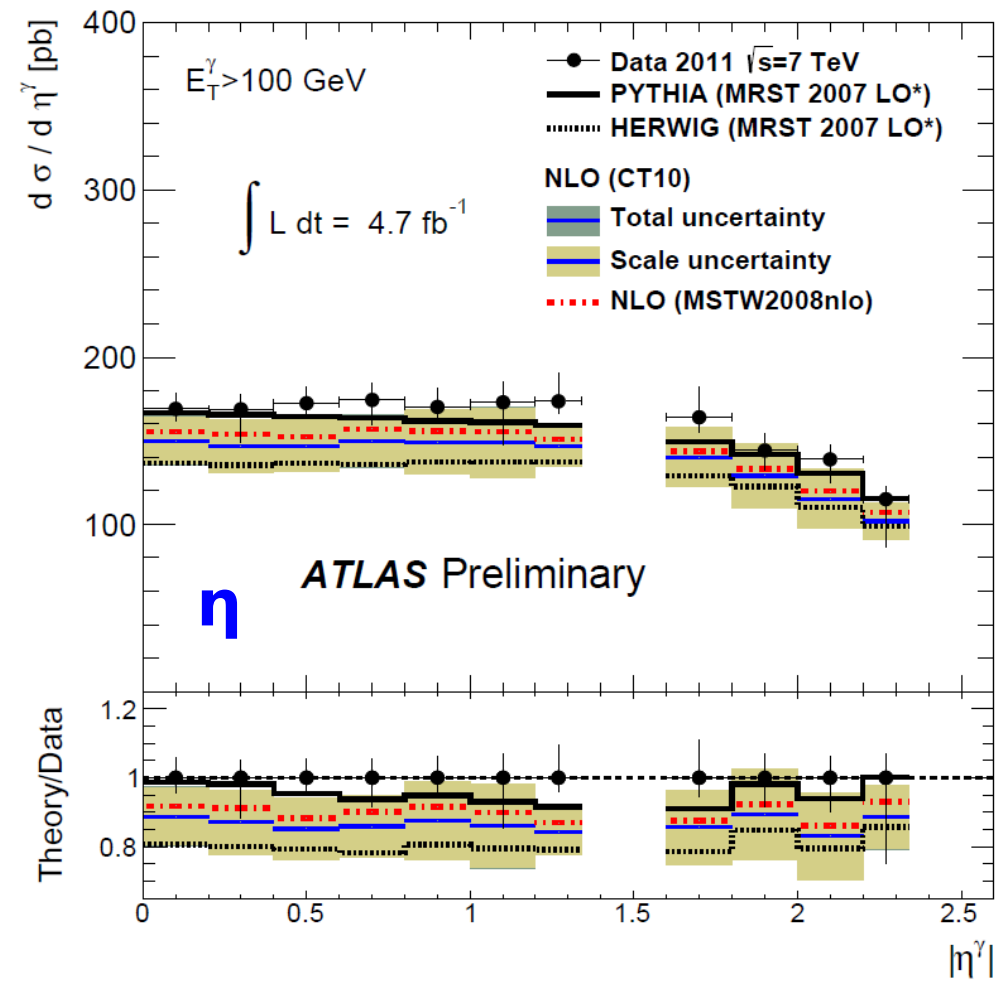
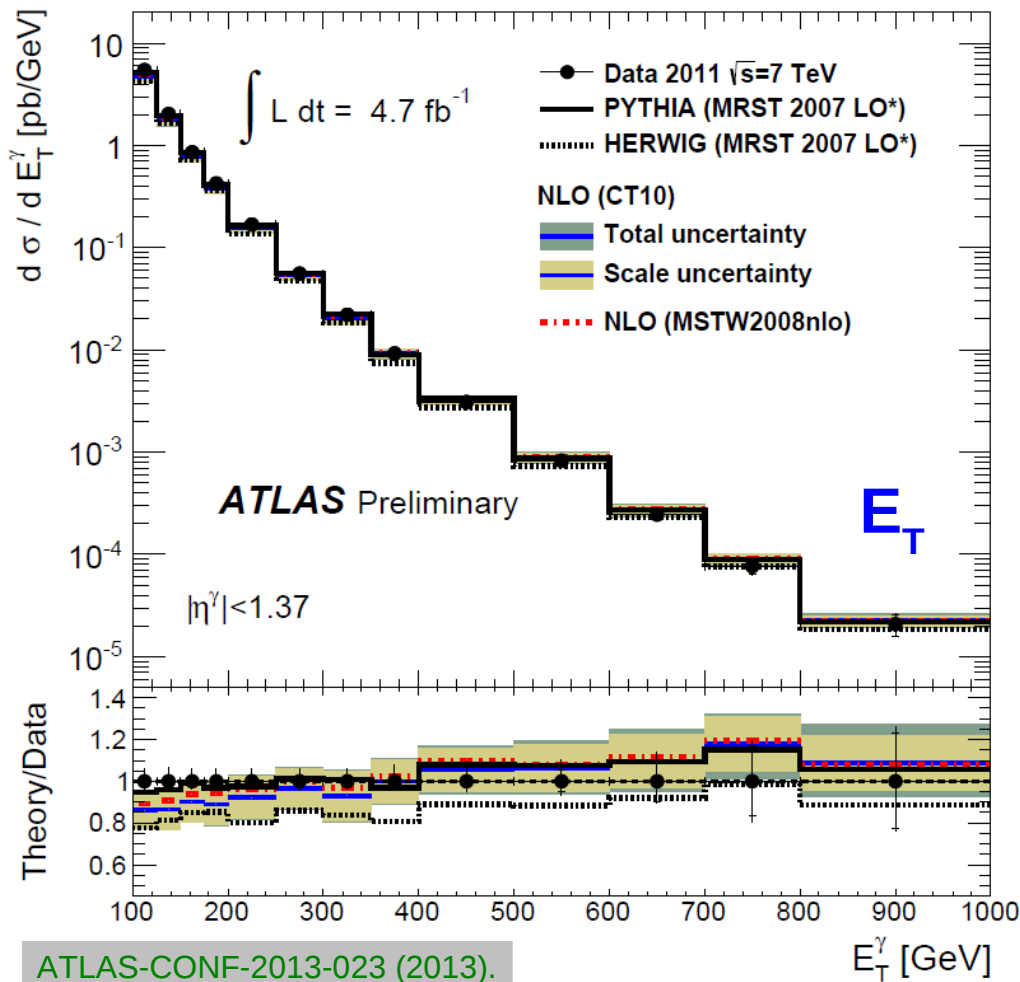
d'Enterria, Rojo, arXiv:1202.1762



Isolated Prompt Photons



- New ATLAS measurement extends to 1 TeV in photon transverse energy
- In agreement with NLO (JetPhox) over 5 orders of magnitude
- Limiting factor: Scale uncertainties in theory
- Some tension visible versus photon rapidity

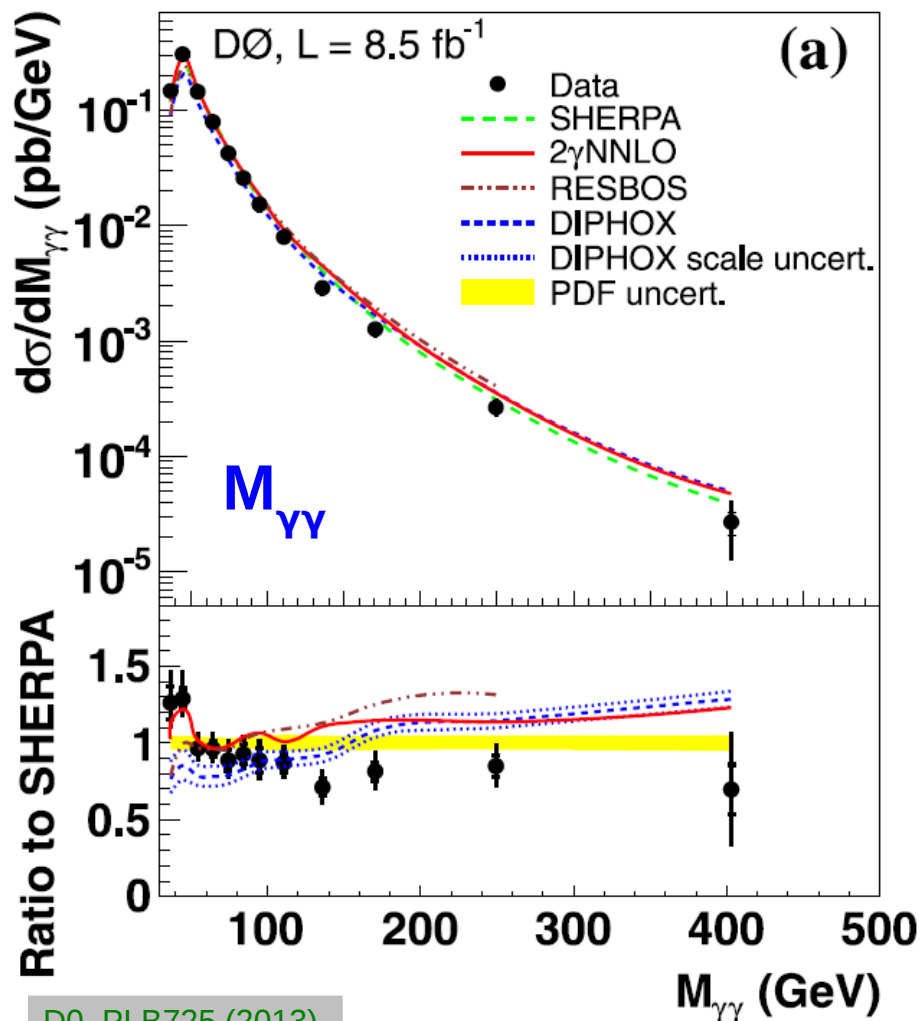


ATLAS-CONF-2013-023 (2013).

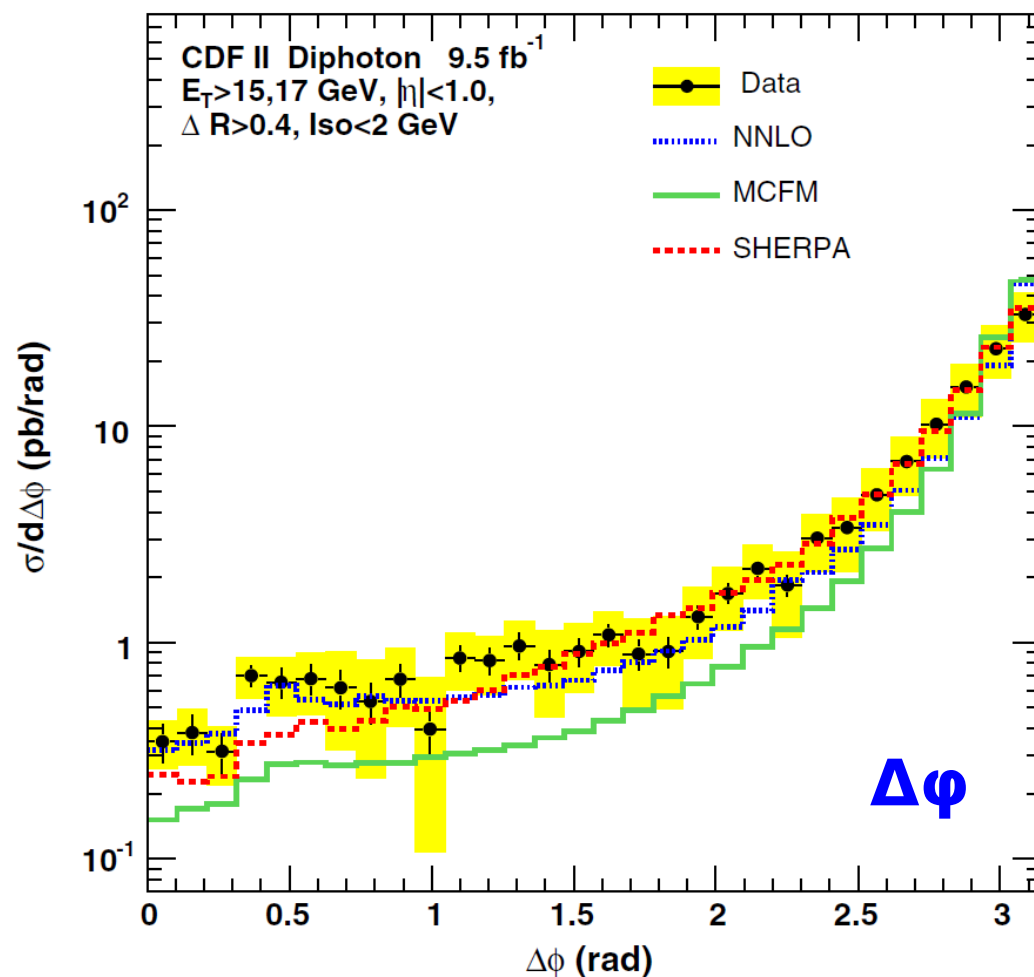
Di-Photons at 1.96 TeV



- Final results from D0 and CDF for isolated photon pairs
- Irreducible background in $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ for Higgs or other searches
- Somewhat better agreement with NNLO (2 γ NNLO) than previous NLO (DiPhox) or with improved photon treatment in parton showers (Sherpa)



D0, PLB725 (2013).



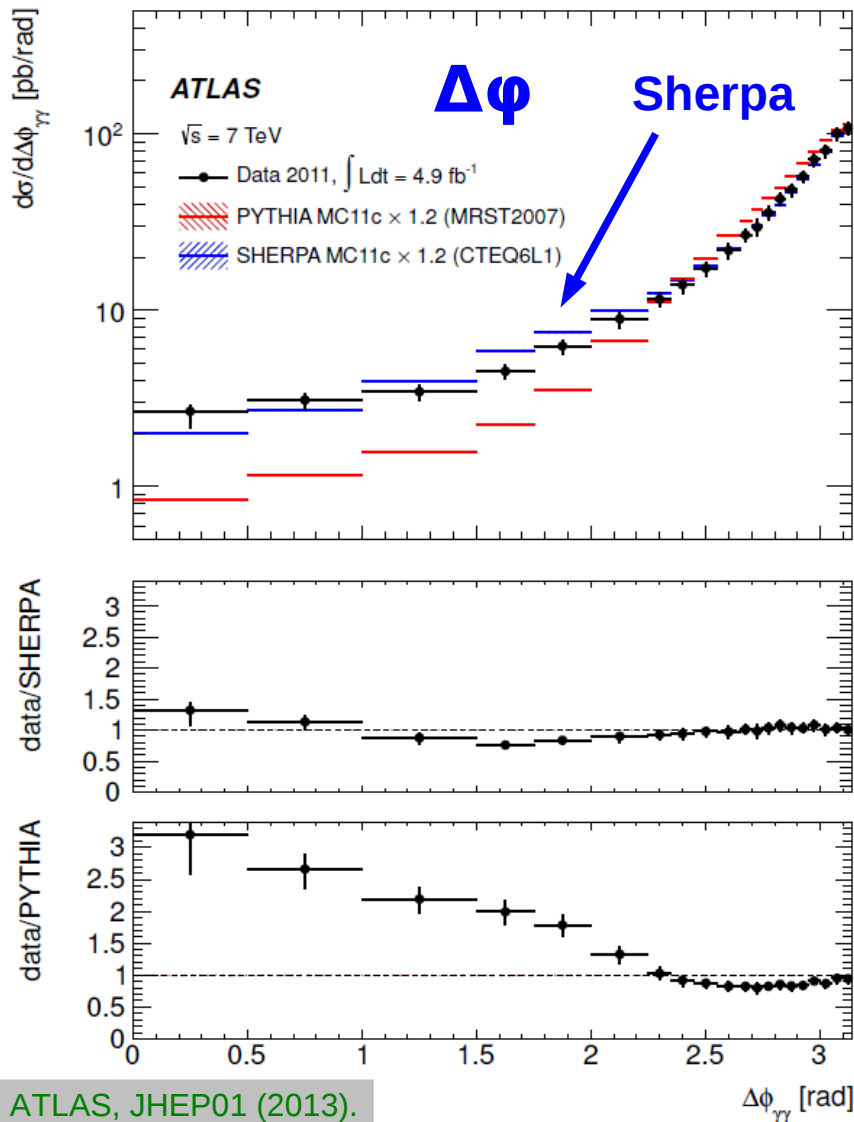
CDF, PRL110 (2013).



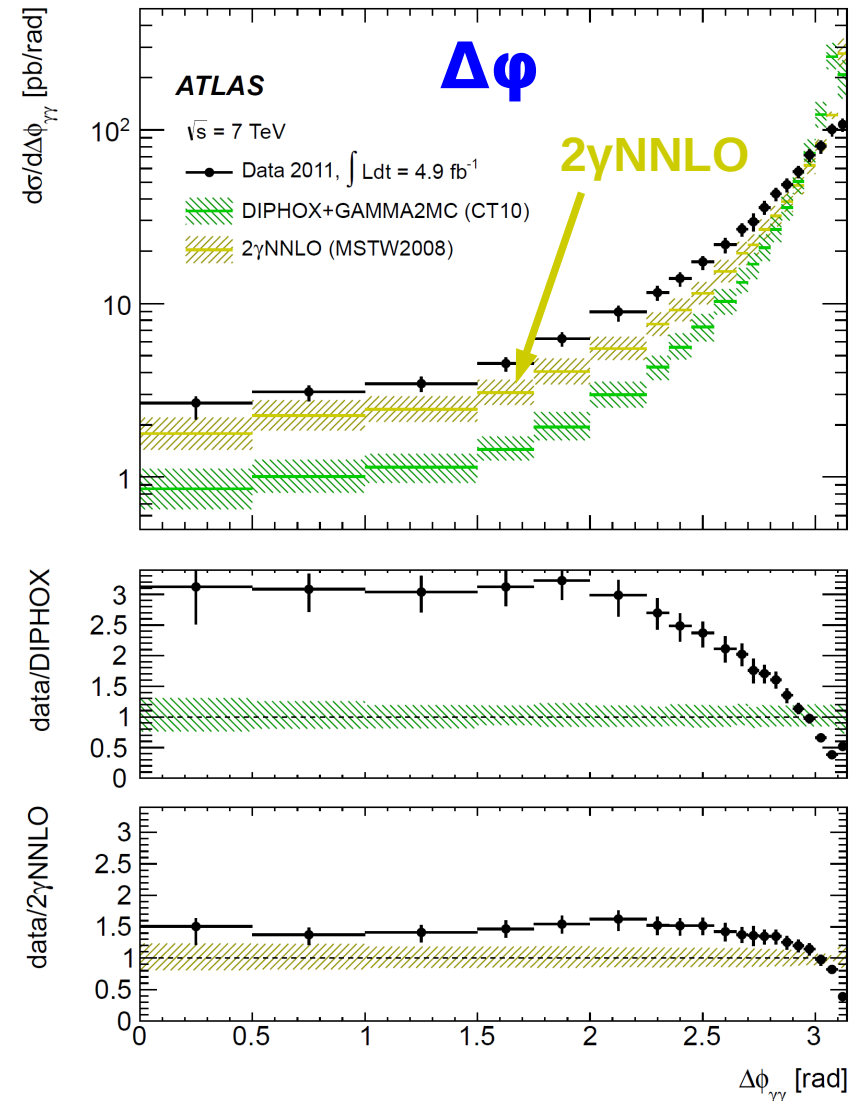
Di-Photons at 7 TeV



- Significant improvement confirmed by ATLAS at 7 TeV
- Still some deviations visible in $\Delta\phi_{\gamma\gamma}$ even to 2 γ NNLO



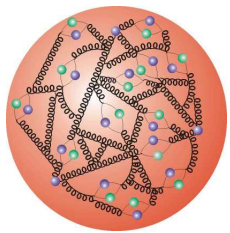
ATLAS, JHEP01 (2013).



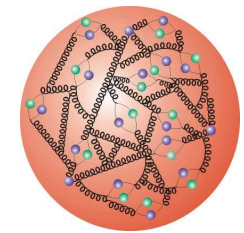
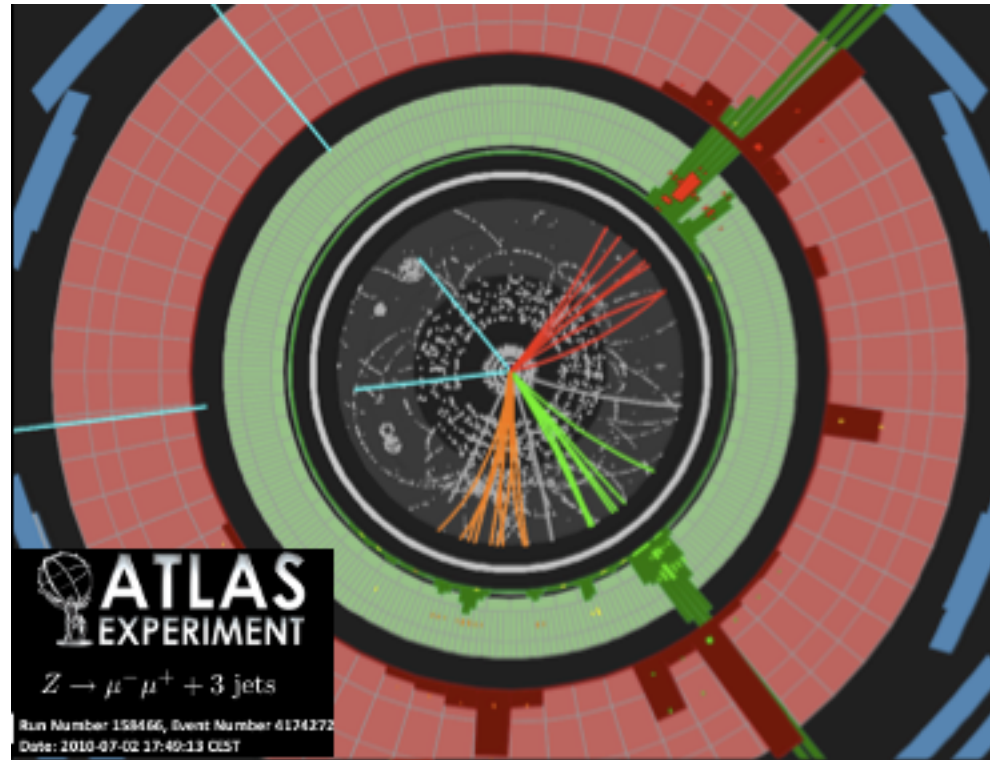


Boson + Jets

Standard Candles



Proton

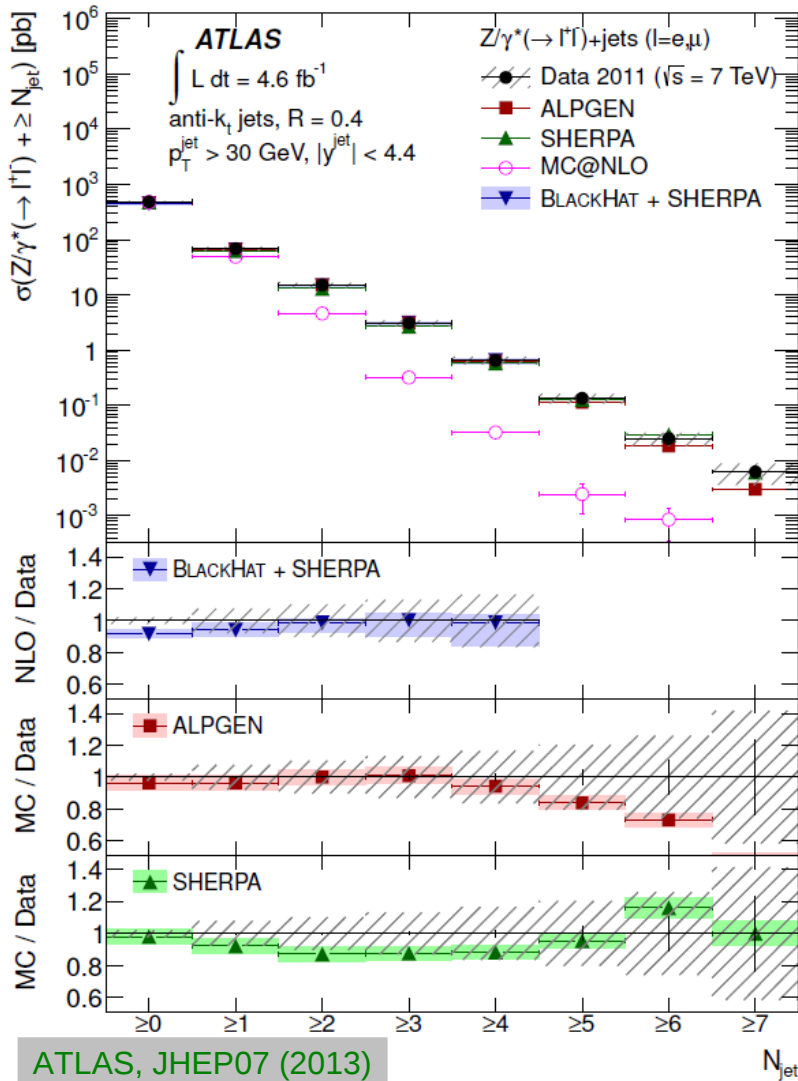


Proton



Z + Jets

- No newer result on γ +jets, but on Z+jets (ATLAS) with up to 7 jets or more!
- In general, agreement with theory @ NLO up to 4 jets, Alpgen and Sherpa OK
- Severe discrepancies to MC@NLO

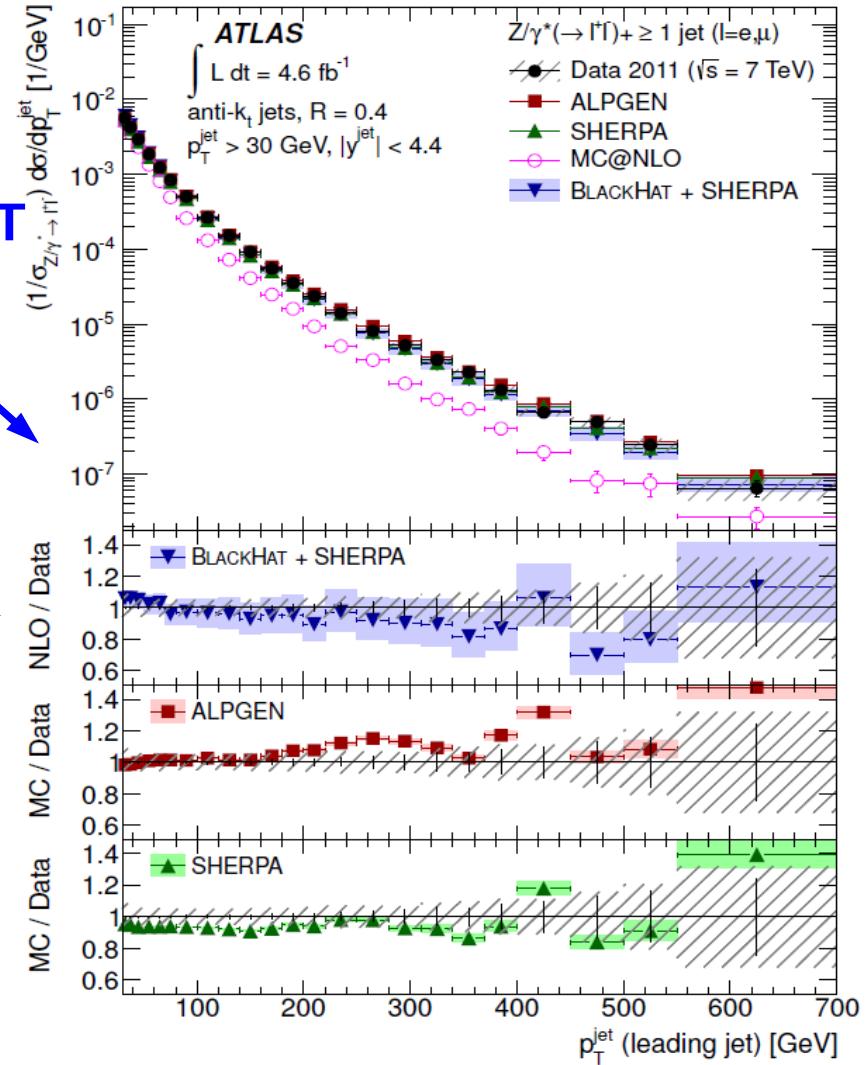


Jet multiplicity

Leading jet p_T

NLO

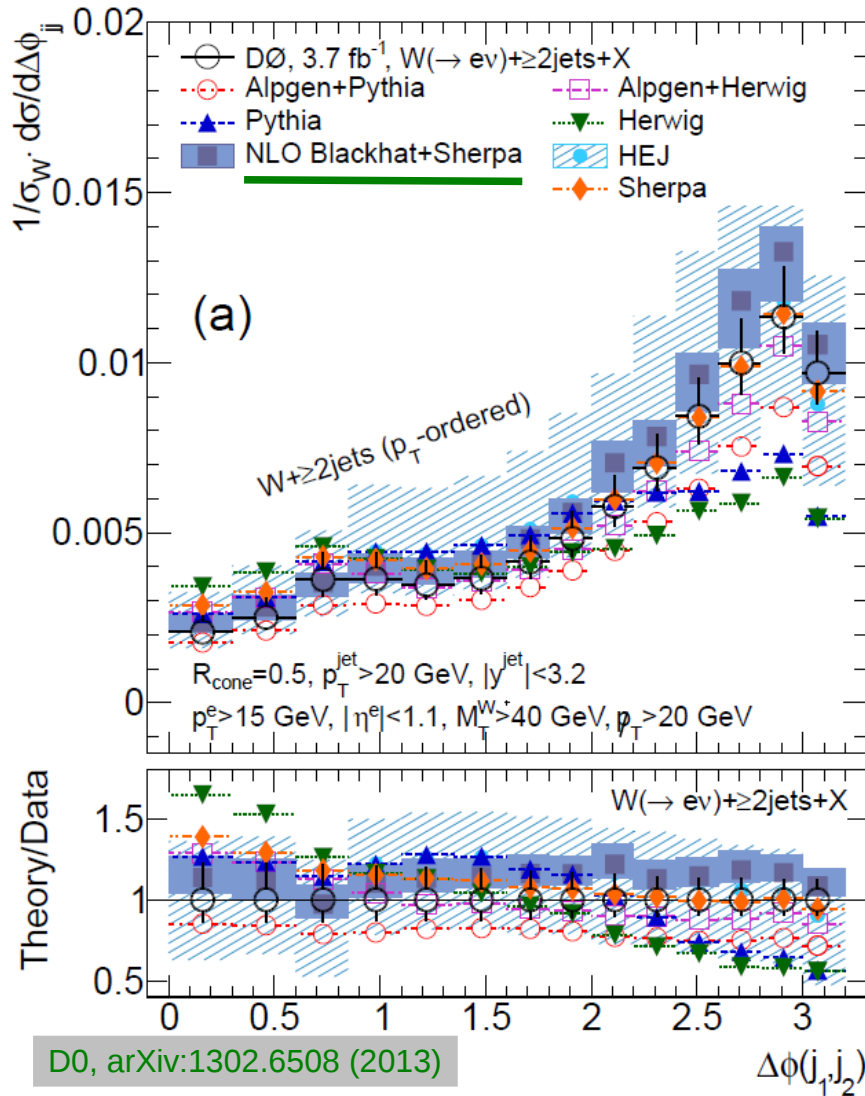
ATLAS, JHEP07 (2013)





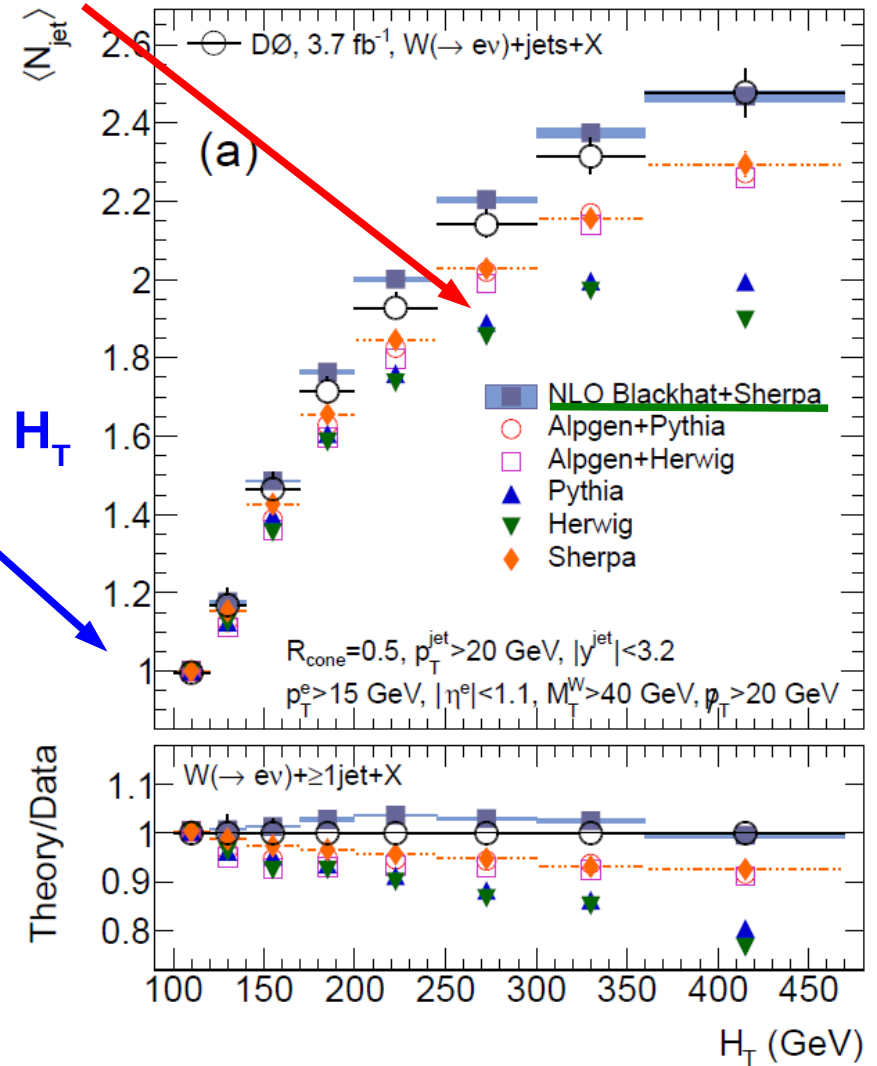
W + Jets

- New comprehensive study by D0
- Data well described by NLO
- LO generators run into problems at high multiplicity



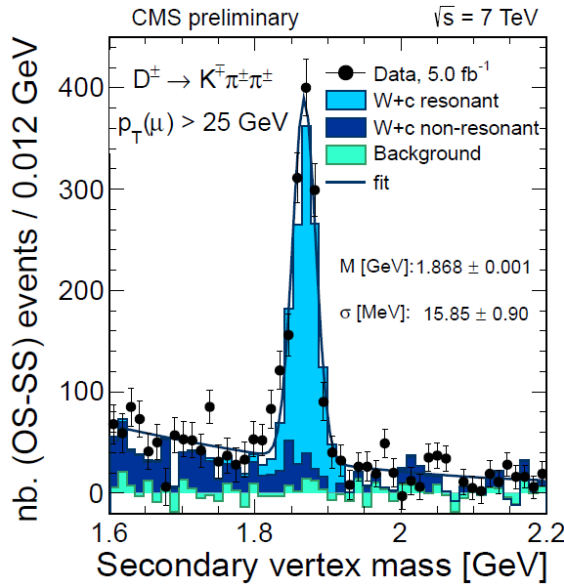
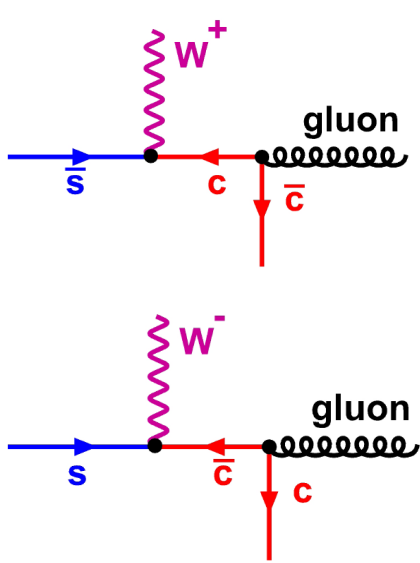
$\Delta\phi_{j_1, j_2}$

$\langle N_{\text{jet}} \rangle$ vs. H_T

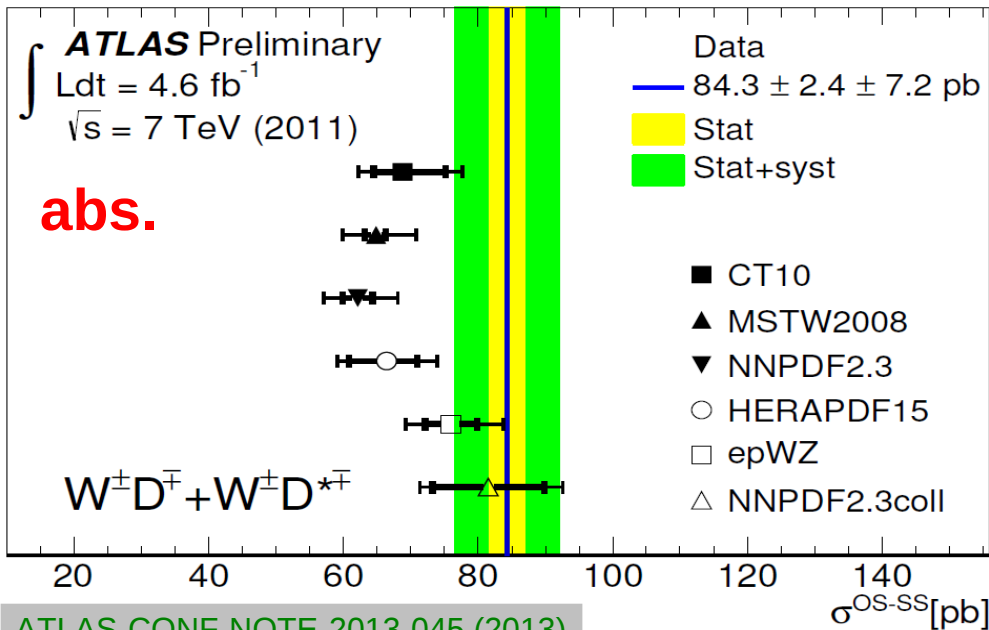




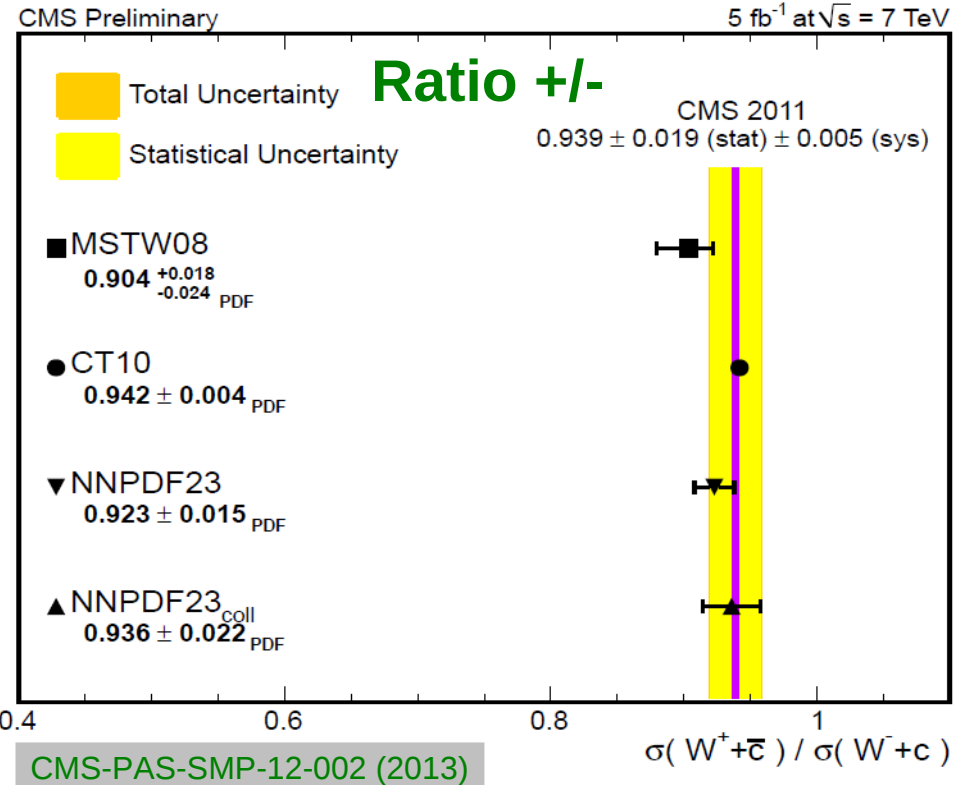
W + c



- New measurements from ATLAS & CMS
- Explicit reconstruction of charmed meson decays (D^\pm , $D^{*\pm}$) or incl. semileptonic (CMS)
- Different phase space ATLAS vs. CMS
- **ATLAS finds smaller abs. cross sections**
- **ratio W+/W- ok**
- **CMS finds agreement within uncertainties for both**



ATLAS-CONF-NOTE-2013-045 (2013)



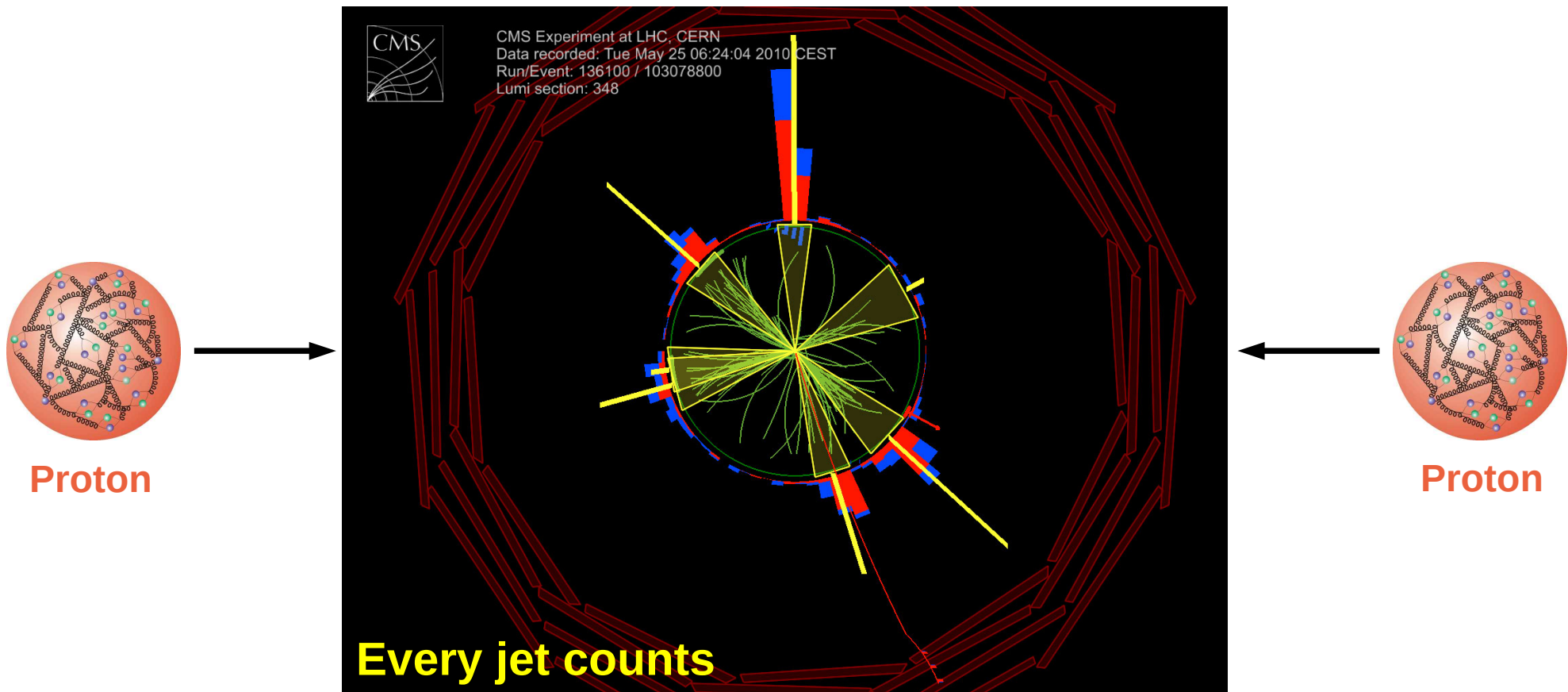
CMS-PAS-SMP-12-002 (2013)



All Inclusive



High transverse Momenta





Inclusive Jets

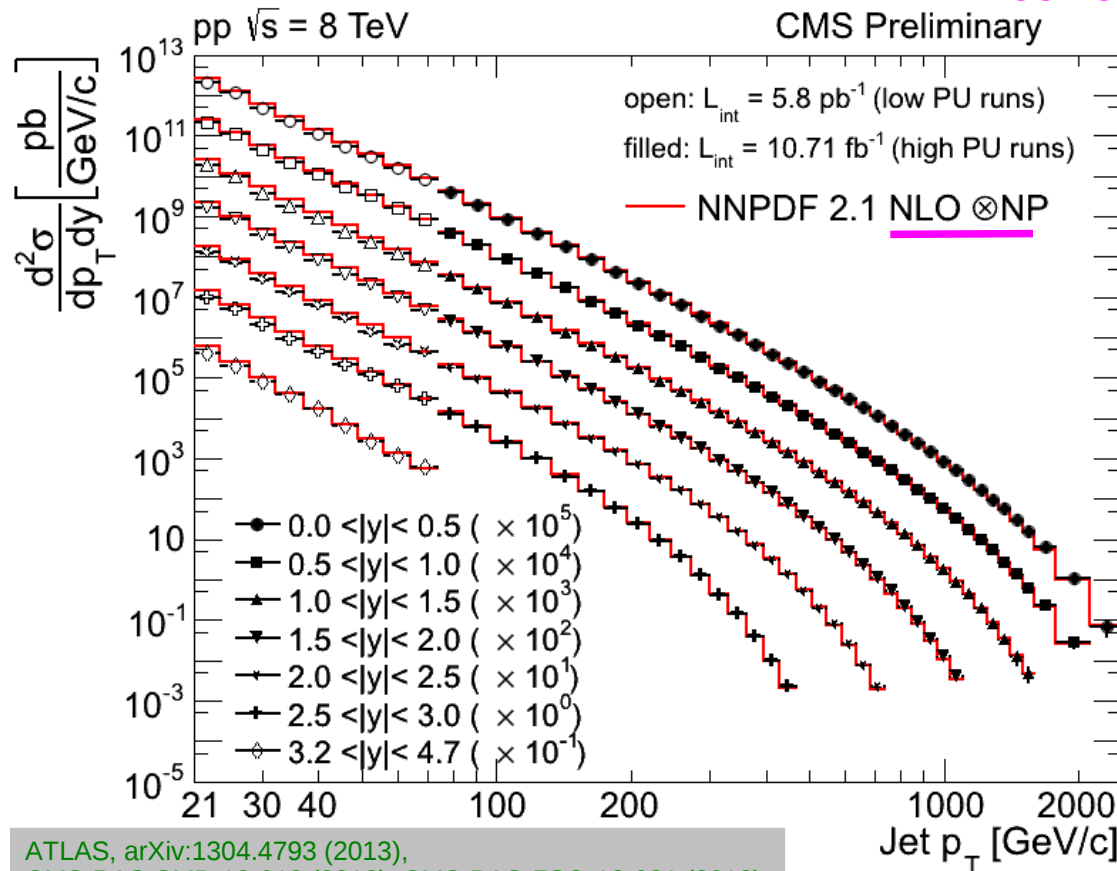


Agreement with predictions of **QCD** at NLO over many orders of magnitude in cross section and even beyond 2 TeV in jet p_T and for rapidities $|y|$ up to $\sim 5 \rightarrow$ constrain gluon PDF!
 Similar picture at 7 TeV, 8 TeV (CMS left) or 2.76 TeV (ATLAS right)

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T dy} \propto \alpha_s^2$$

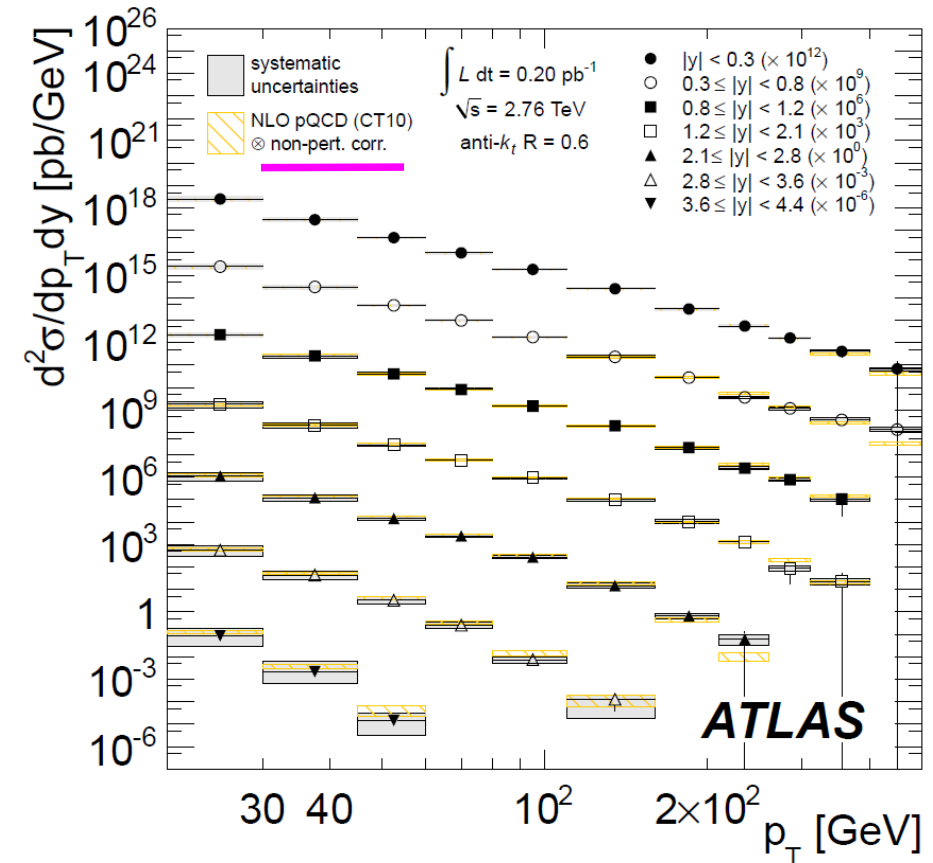
anti-kT, R=0.7, 8 TeV, 2012

Data vs. NLO pQCD
 ⊗ non-perturbative corrections



ATLAS, arXiv:1304.4793 (2013),
 CMS-PAS-SMP-12-012 (2013), CMS-PAS-FSQ-12-031 (2013).

anti-kT, R=0.6, 2.76 TeV, 2012



Inclusive Jet Ratios: Jet Size R



Ratio with different jet sizes

$R = 0.5/0.7$ and $0.2/0.4$

G. Soyez,
PLB698 (2011).

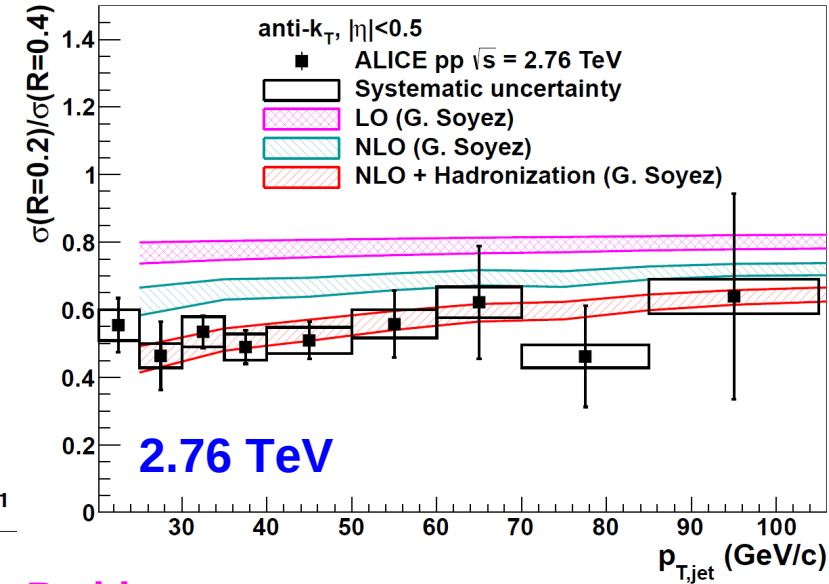
ALICE study

$R=0.2 / R=0.4$

Emphasizes effects of showering and hadronization

→ NLO insufficient to describe data!

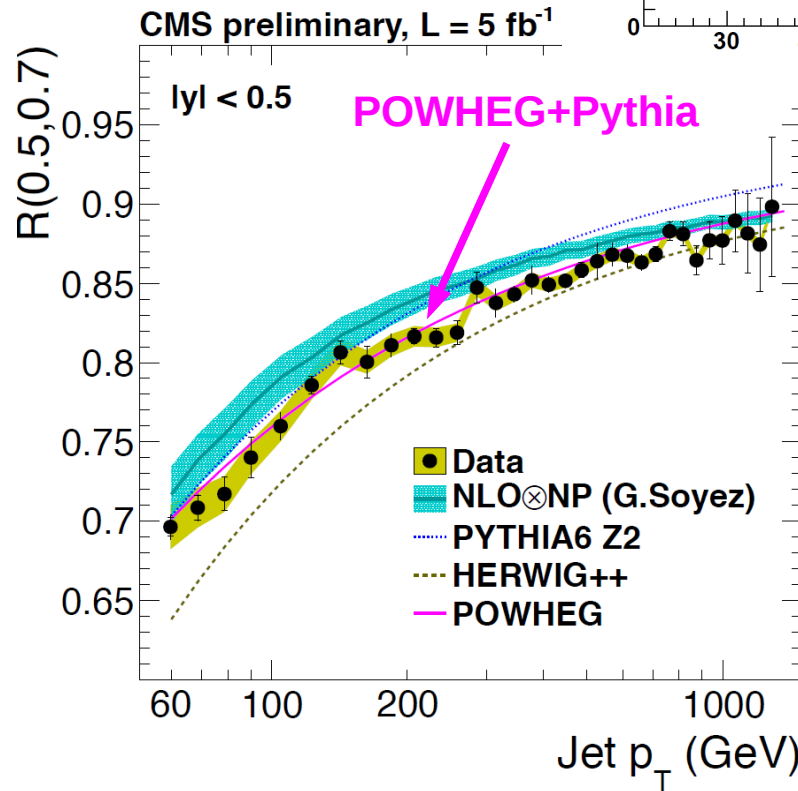
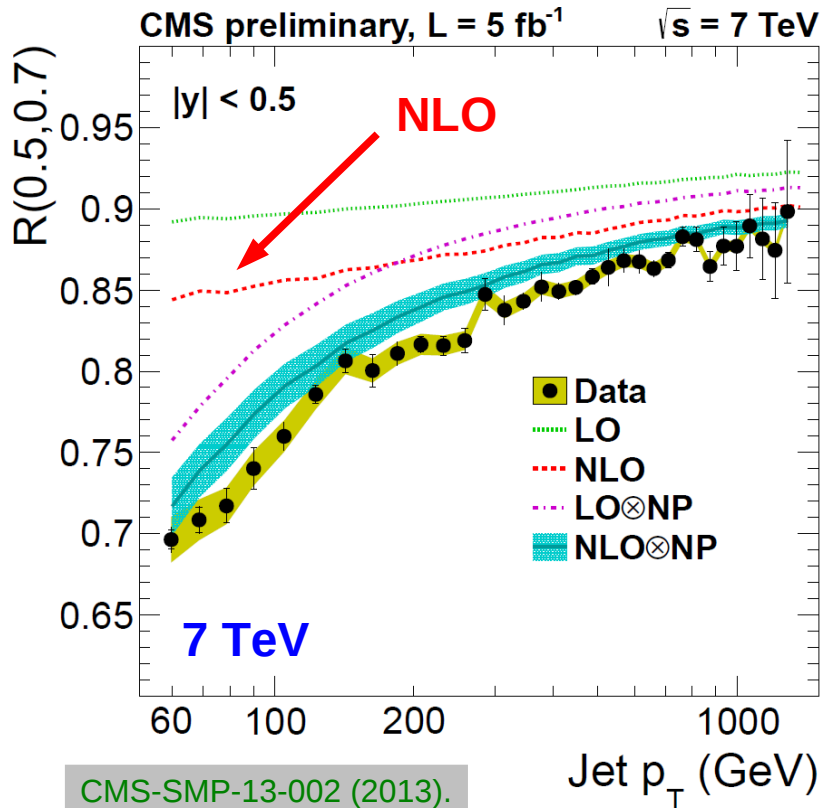
New CMS study: $R=0.5 / R=0.7$



ALICE, PLB722 (2013).

Requires event generators:
 LO+PS+HAD → better
 (Pythia6, Herwig++)

NLO+PS+HAD → best
 (POWHEG+Pythia)

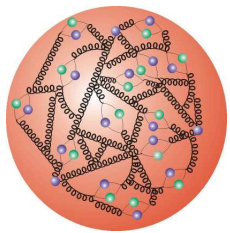


CMS-SMP-13-002 (2013).

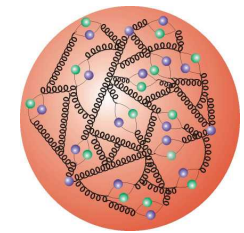
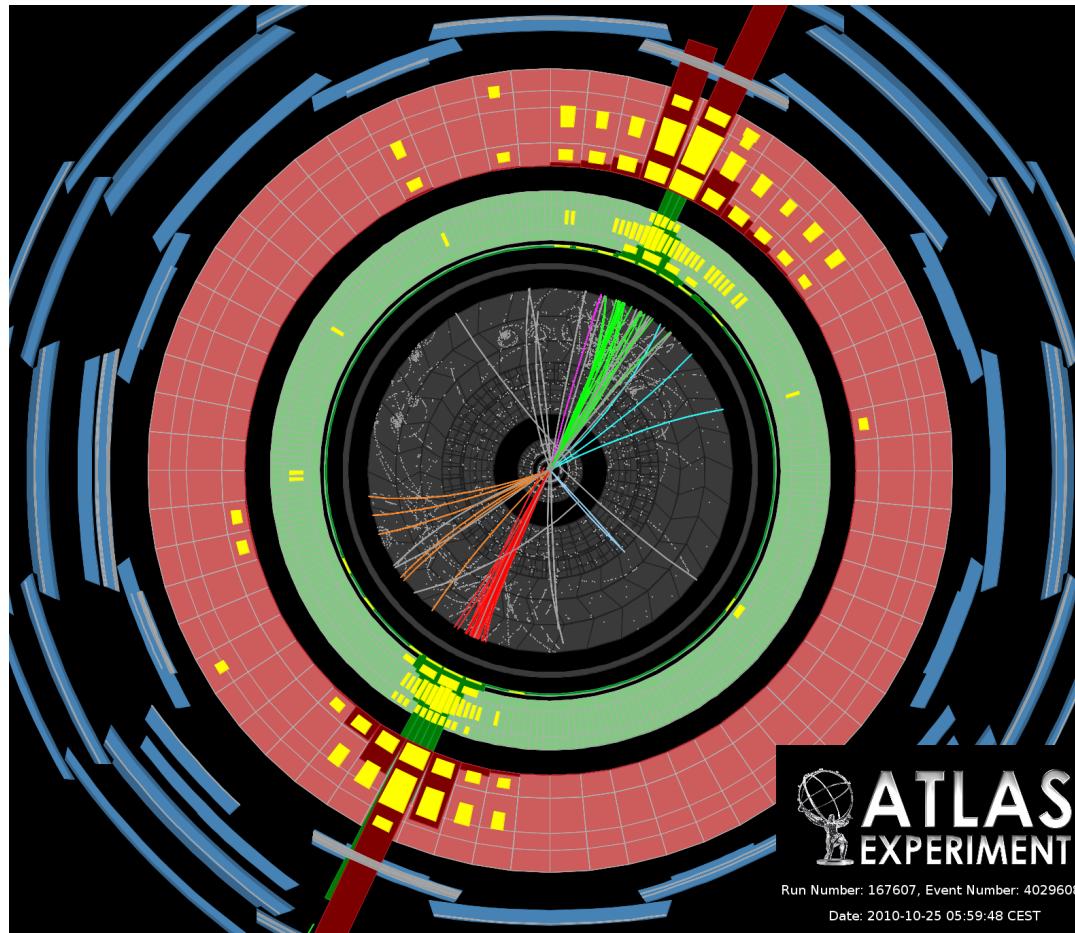


Dijets and 3-Jets

High Masses



Proton



Proton



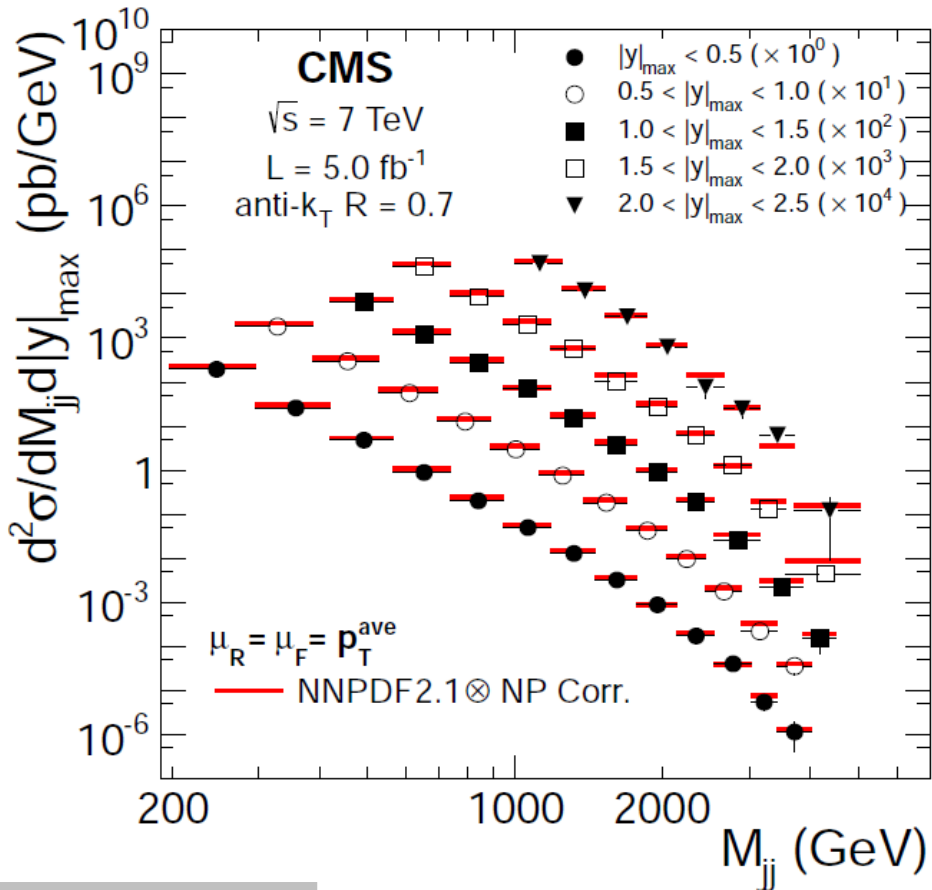


Dijet Mass

Again agreement with predictions of QCD
over many orders of magnitude!
QCD works too well :-)

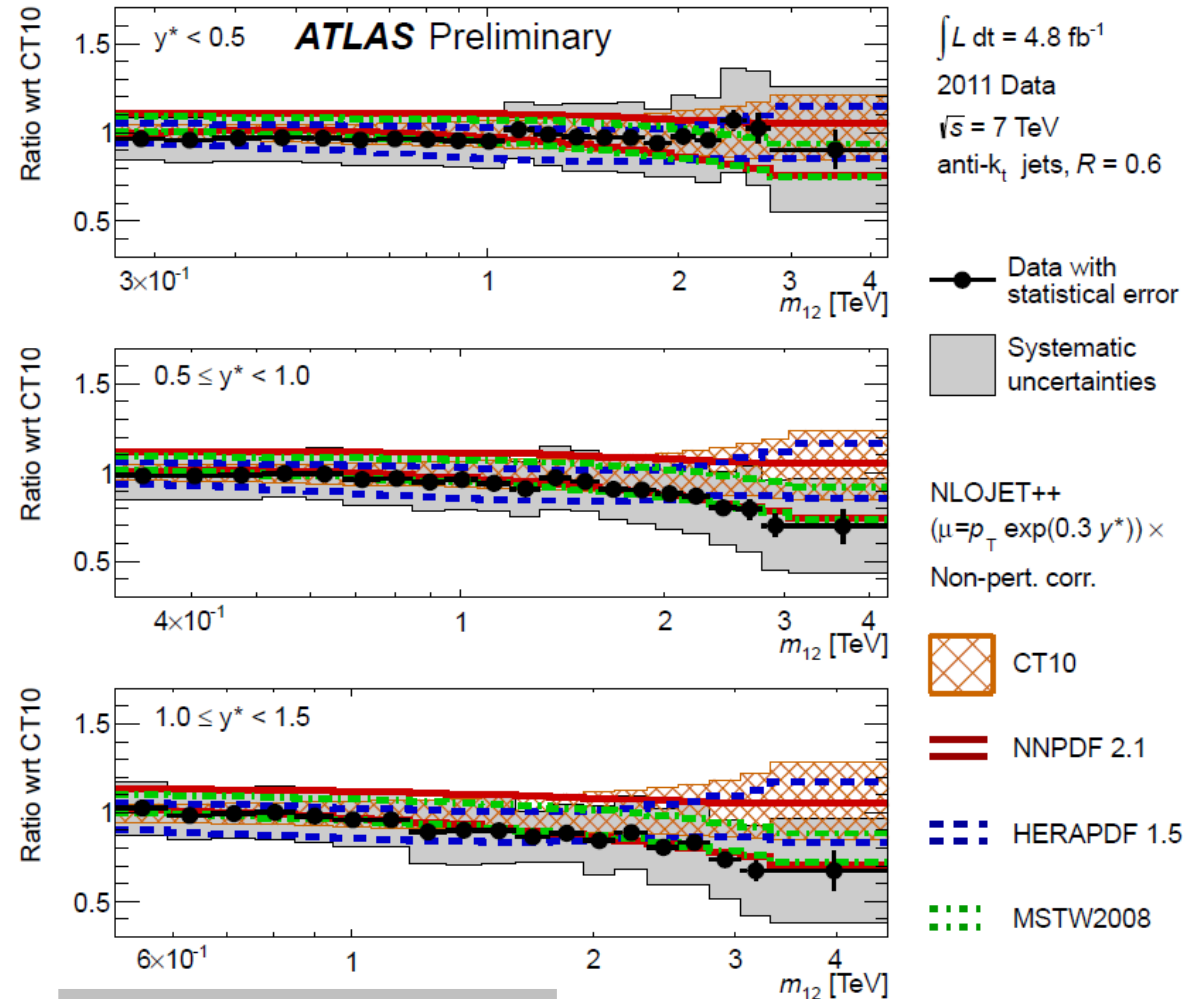
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dM_{JJ}d[|y|_{max}, y^*]} \propto \alpha_s^2$$

anti-k_T, R=0.7, 7 TeV, 2011



CMS, PRD87 (2013)

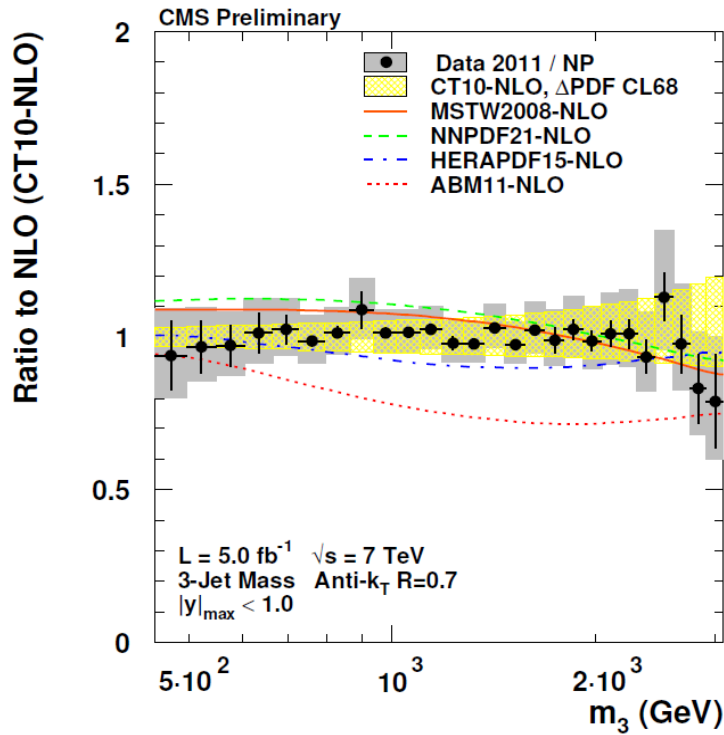
anti-k_T, R=0.6, 7 TeV, 2011



ATLAS, CONF-2012-021 (2012).

3-Jet Mass

- Sensitive to α_s beyond $2 \rightarrow 2$ process
- Known at NLO (NLOJet++)
- Sensitive to PDFs
- Involves additional "scale" $p_{T,3}$

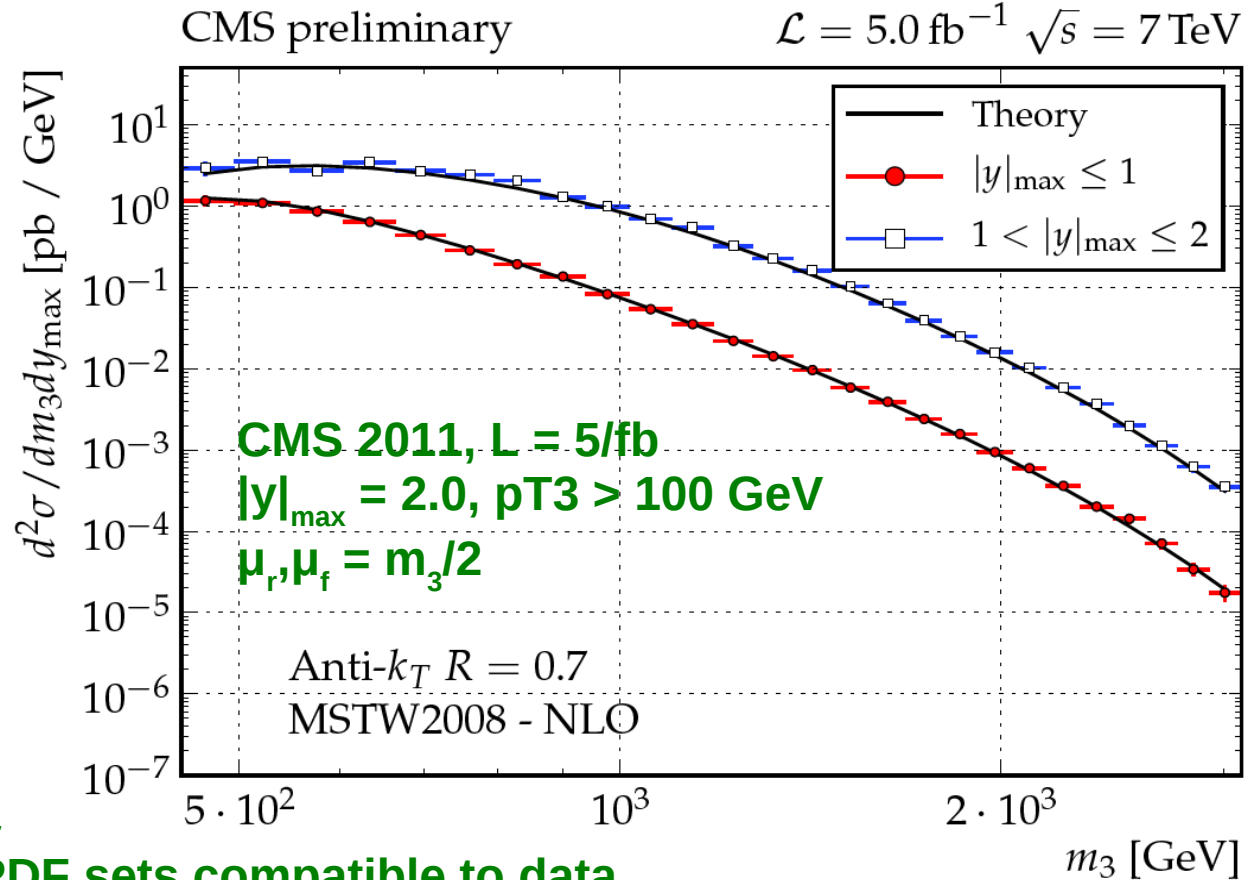


Most PDF sets compatible to data

Extraction of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ from scales up to 1.4 TeV

Dominated by theory uncertainty! NLO only

$$\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.1160^{+0.0025}_{-0.0023} (\text{exp, PDF, NP}) \boxed{+0.0068}_{-0.0021} (\text{scale})$$



$$\frac{d\sigma_{3jet}}{dm_{3jet}} \propto \alpha_s^3$$



Color Coherence

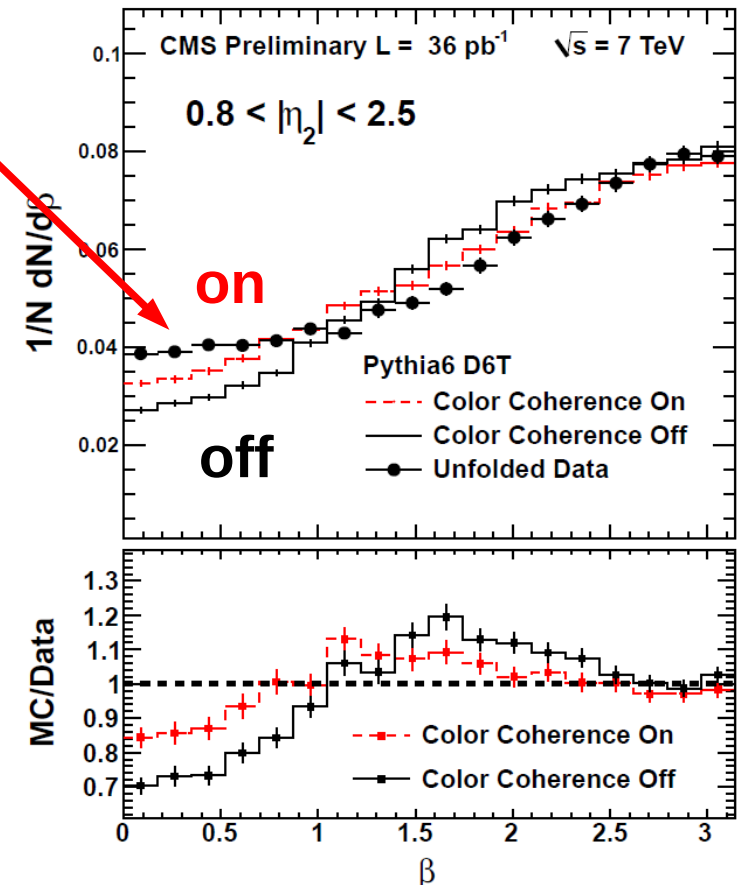
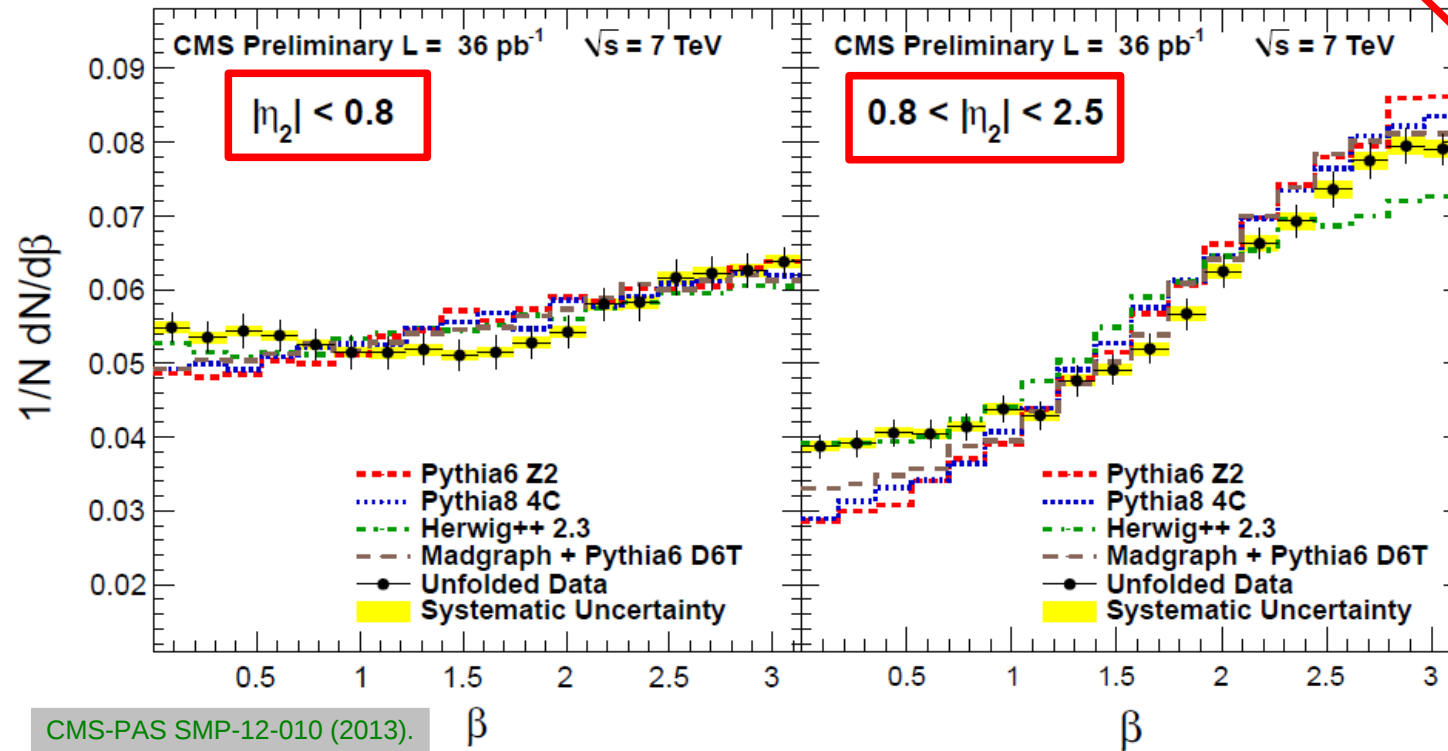
Study orientation of 3rd jet emission near 2nd → test interference in parton emissions

$$\beta = \left| \tan^{-1} \frac{\Delta\phi_{32}}{\text{sign}(\eta_2)\Delta\eta_{32}} \right|$$

$\beta \sim 0 \rightarrow$ emission between jet 2 and beam

In MC approximated by angular ordering → improves description still not perfect

No MC really good, better tunes required

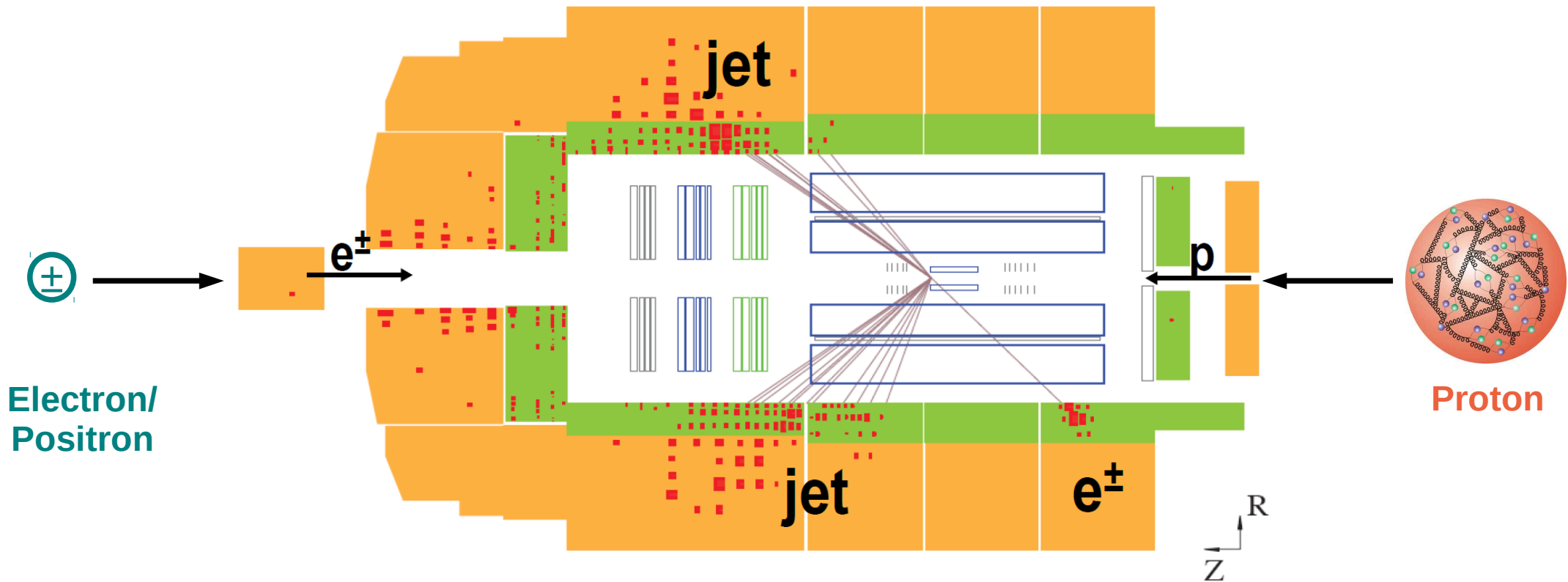




Normalized Multi-Jets and α_s



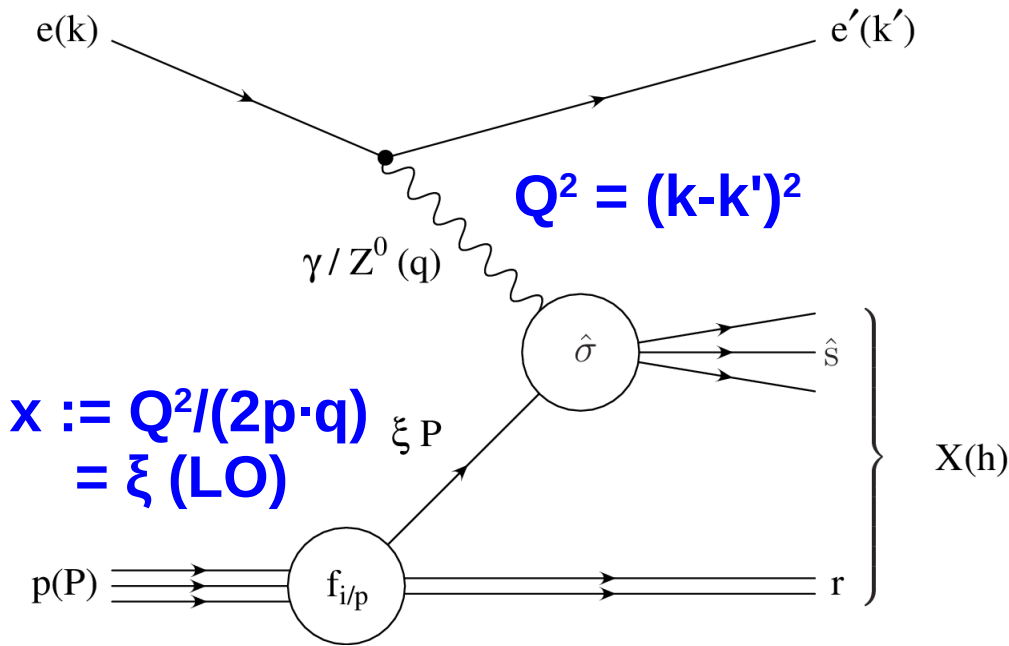
High Scales



Electron/
Positron

Proton

Normalized Multi-Jets in DIS



Jet phase space:

Jets incl.: $-1.0 < \eta_{\text{lab}} < 2.5$
 $7 < p_T < 50 \text{ GeV}$
 2-,3-Jets: $5 < p_T < 50 \text{ GeV}$

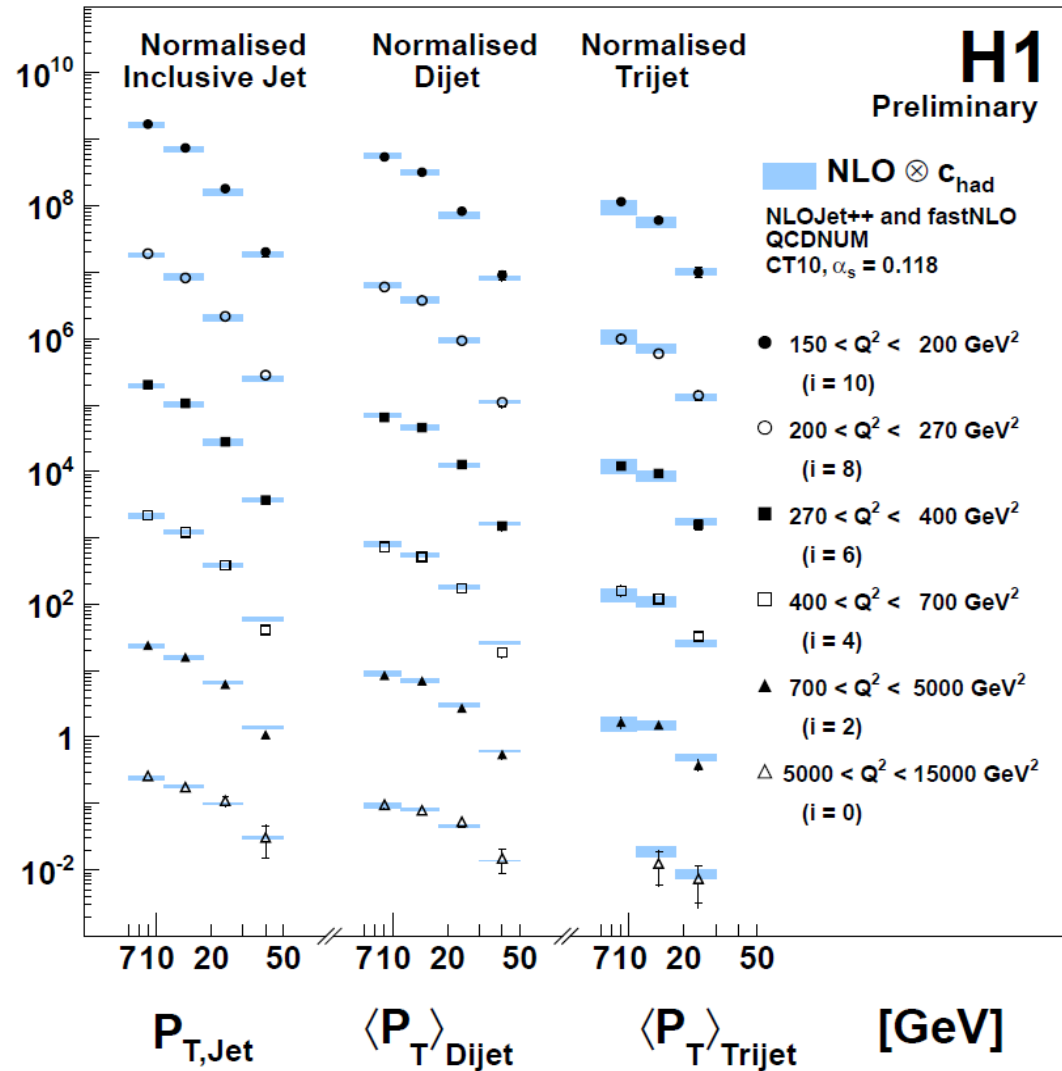
Scales: $\mu_r^2 = (Q^2 + E_T^2)/2$
 $\mu_f^2 = Q^2$

Normalization: NC DIS

Normalized Multijet ($k < 1.3$)

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1163 \pm 0.0011(\text{exp}) \pm 0.0014(\text{PDF}) \pm 0.0008(\text{had}) \pm 0.0040(\text{theo})$$

$$\chi^2 / \text{ndf} = 53.3 / 41 = 1.30$$



NLO only

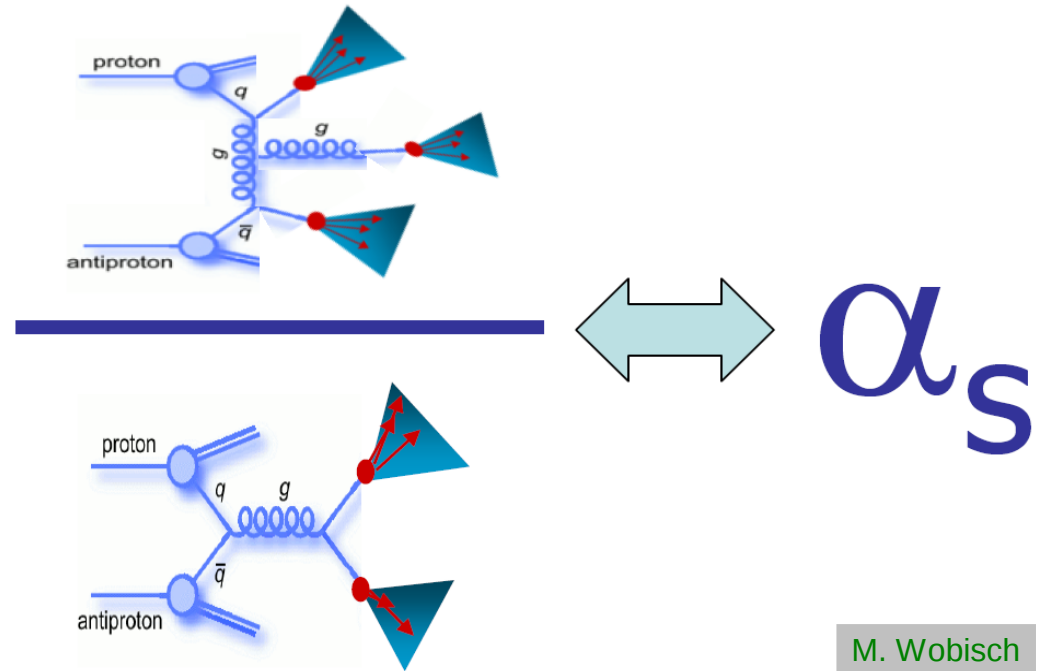
Dominated by theory uncertainty!



3-Jet Ratios and α_s in hh

Again: Normalization or ratios for different multiplicity $N_{jet} = 3$ over 2:

- Similar as in H1 normalized cross Sections!
- Avoid direct dependence on PDFs and the RGE
- Reduce exp. and scale uncertainties
- Eliminate luminosity dependence



M. Wobisch

Three observables investigated:

D0: $R_{\Delta R}$

- Average no. of neighbor jets within ΔR in incl. sample
- D0 midpoint cone $R=0.7$
- Min. jet p_T : 50 GeV
- Max. rap.: $|y| < 1.0$
- Scale: Jet p_T
- Data 0.7/fb

CMS: $R_{3/2}$

- Ratio of inclusive 3- to inclusive 2-jet **events**
- anti-kT $R=0.7$
- Min. jet p_T : 150 GeV
- Max. rap.: $|y| < 2.5$
- Scale: Average dijet p_T
- Data 2011, 5/fb

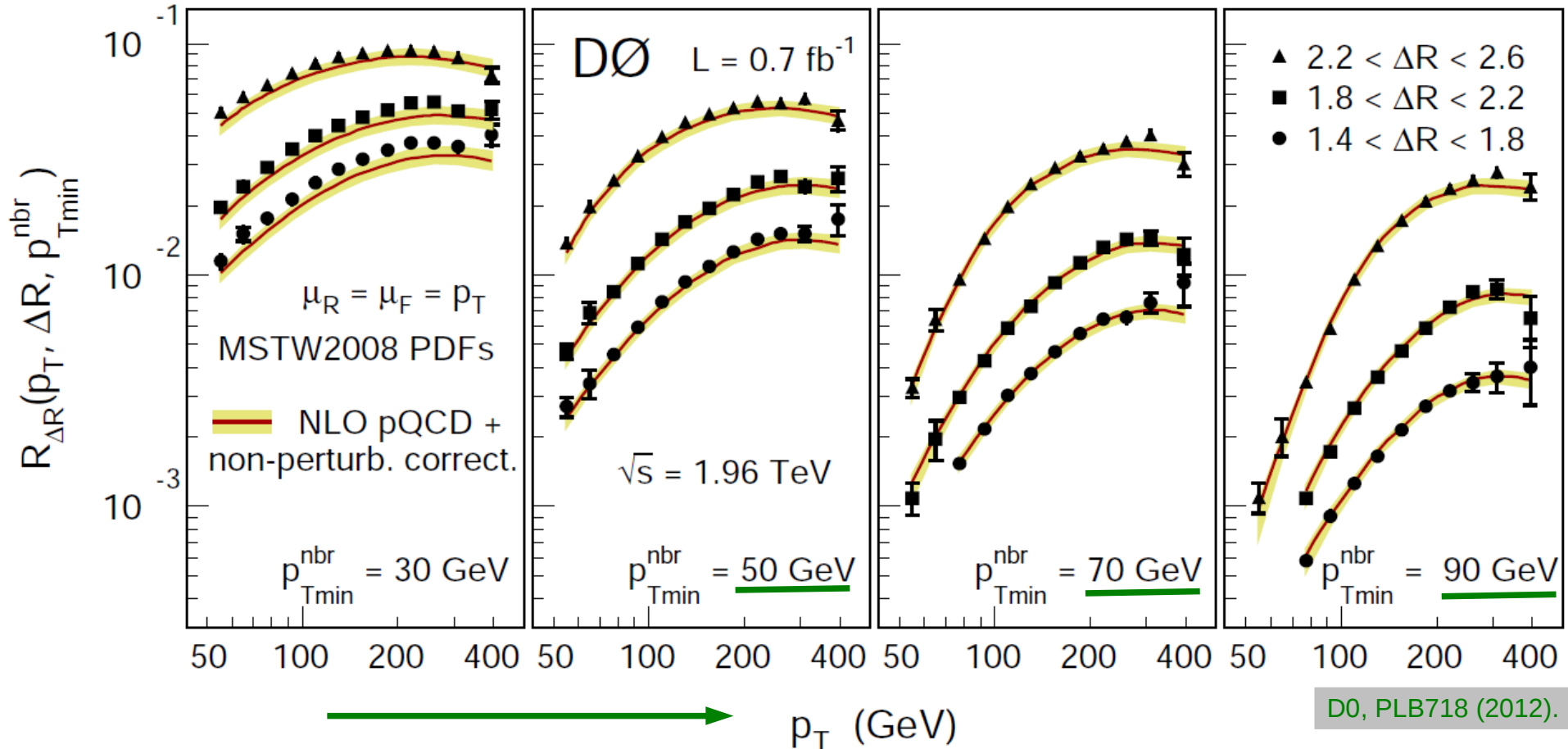
ATLAS: $N_{3/2}$

- Ratio of inclusive 3- to inclusive 2-**jets**
- anti-kT $R=0.6$
- Min. jet p_T : 40 GeV
- Max. rap.: $|y| < 2.8$
- Scale: Jet p_T
- Data 2010, 36/pb



Jet Angular Correlation

$R_{\Delta R}$



Good description of data by theory in particular for higher jet $p_{T,min}$

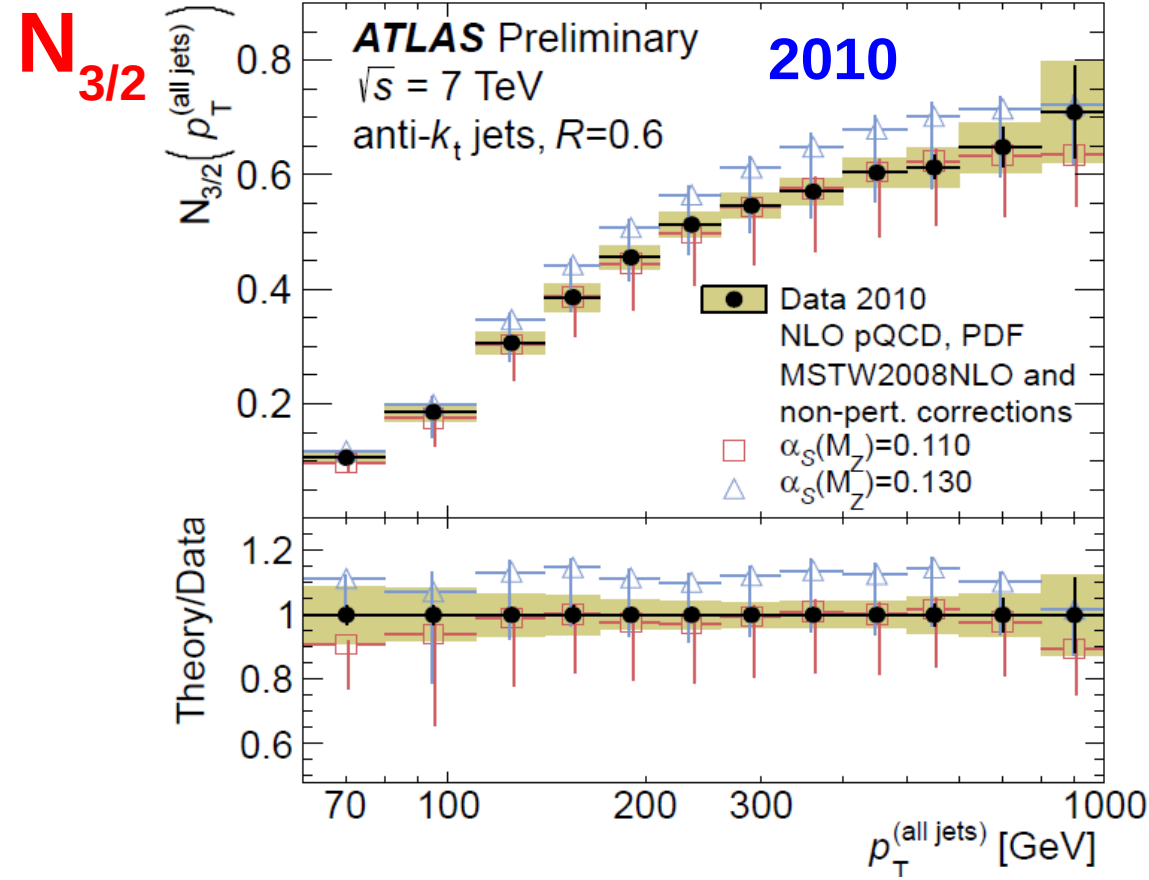
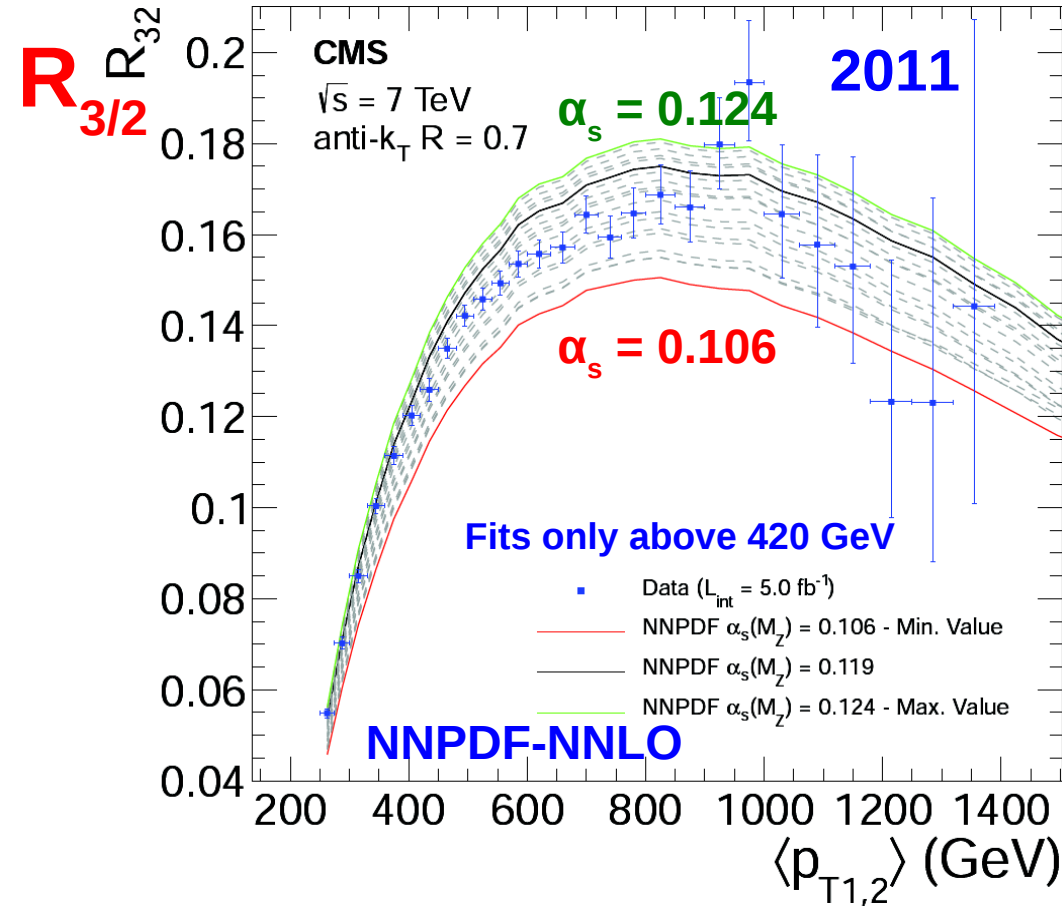
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1191^{+0.0048}_{-0.0071} \text{ (total)}$$

Dominated by theory uncertainty! NLO only

$$\pm 0.0003 \text{ (stat)} + 0.0007 \text{ (exp.)} - 0.0009 \text{ (exp.)} + 0.0002 \text{ (NP)} - 0.0001 \text{ (NP)} + 0.0010 \text{ (MSTW)} - 0.0005 \text{ (MSTW)} + 0.0000 \text{ (PDFset)} - 0.0024 \text{ (PDFset)} + 0.0046 \text{ (scale)} - 0.0066 \text{ (scale)}$$



3- to 2-Jet Ratios



Similarly described by CT10 or MSTW2008
 Discrepancies observed with ABM11

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1148 \pm 0.0014 \text{ (exp)}$$

$$\pm 0.0018 \text{ (PDF)} \pm_{0.0000}^{0.0050} \text{ (scale)}$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.111 \pm 0.006 \text{ (exp)}$$

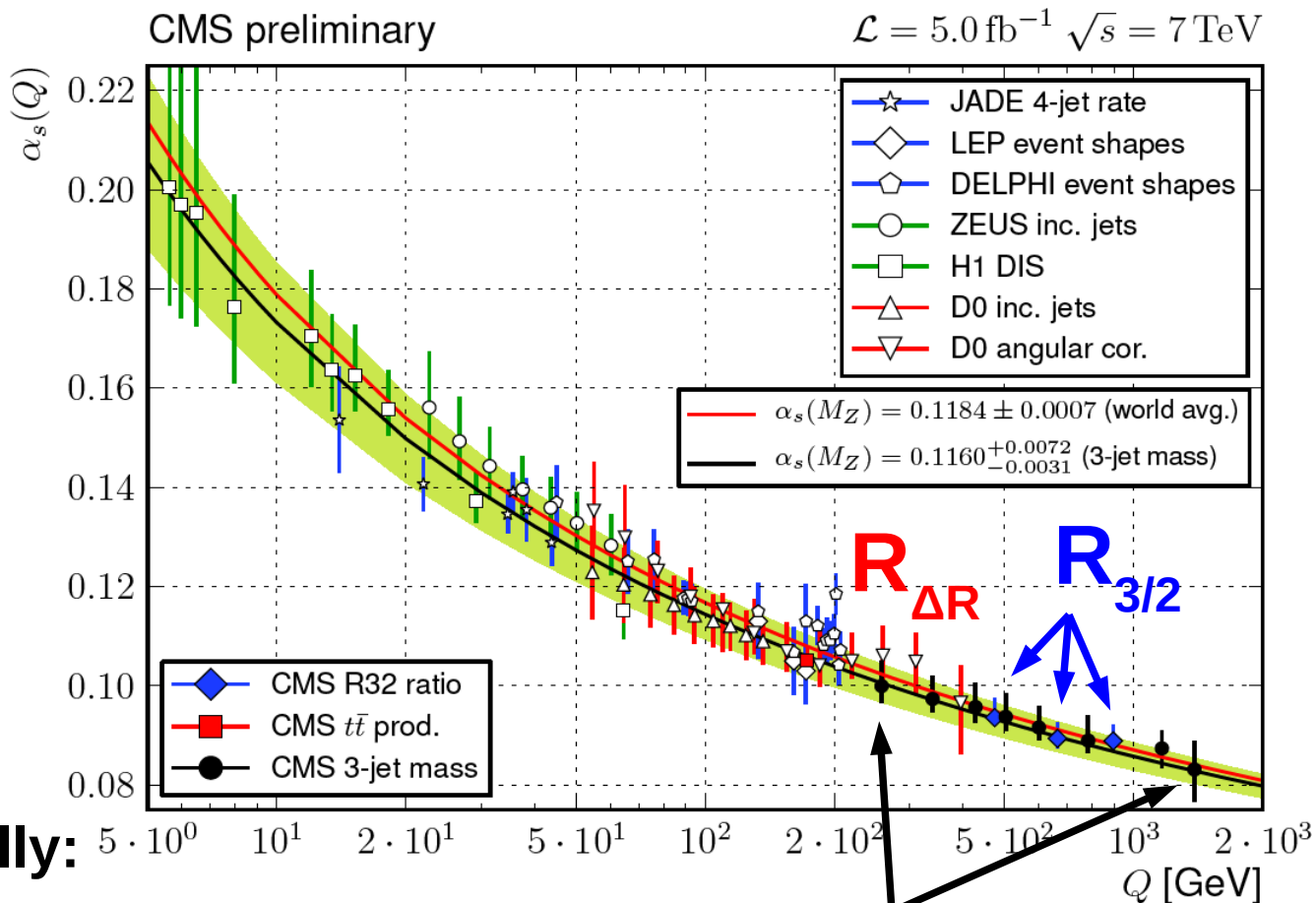
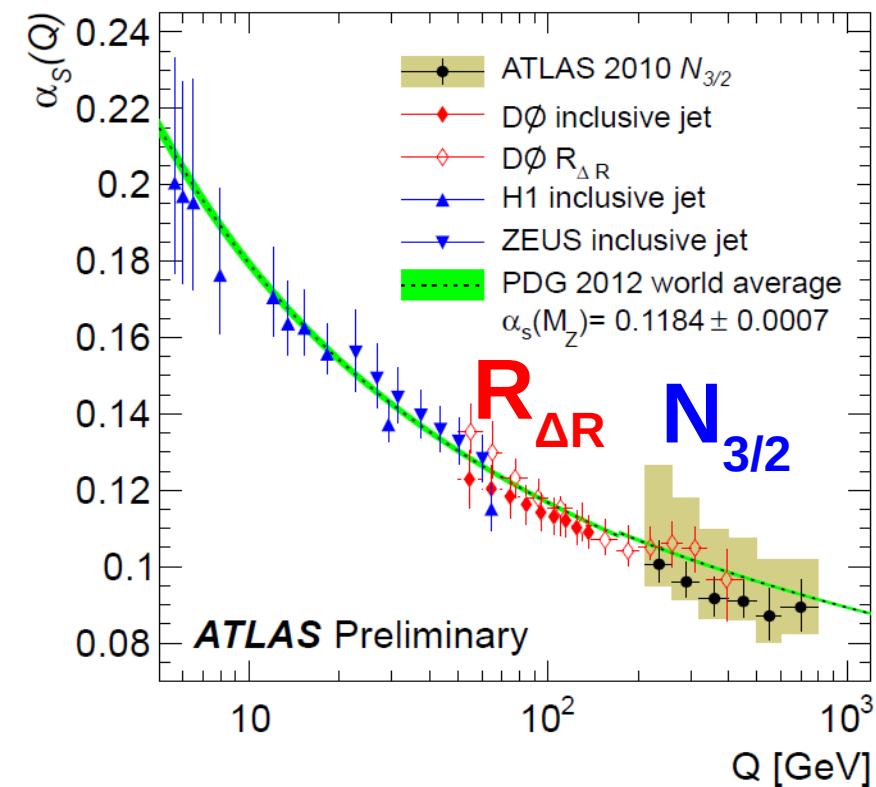
$$\pm_{0.003}^{0.016} \text{ (theory)}$$

CMS, arXiv:1304.7498 (2013)

Dominated by theory uncertainty!

ATLAS-CONF-2013-041 (2013)

Determination of α_s (NLO)



Uncertainties added quadratically:

H1 preliminary

DØ $R_{\Delta R}$

ATLAS $N_{3/2}$ prel.

CMS m_3 prel.

CMS $R_{3/2}$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1163 \pm 0.0045 \text{ (total)}$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1191^{+0.0048}_{-0.0071} \text{ (total)}$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.111^{+0.017}_{-0.007} \text{ (total)}$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1148^{+0.0055}_{-0.0023} \text{ (total)}$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1160^{+0.0072}_{-0.0031} \text{ (total)}$$



α_s Summary

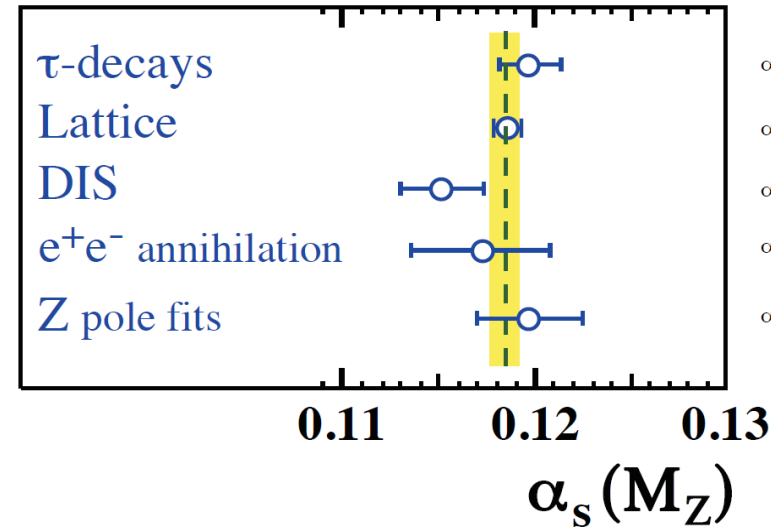
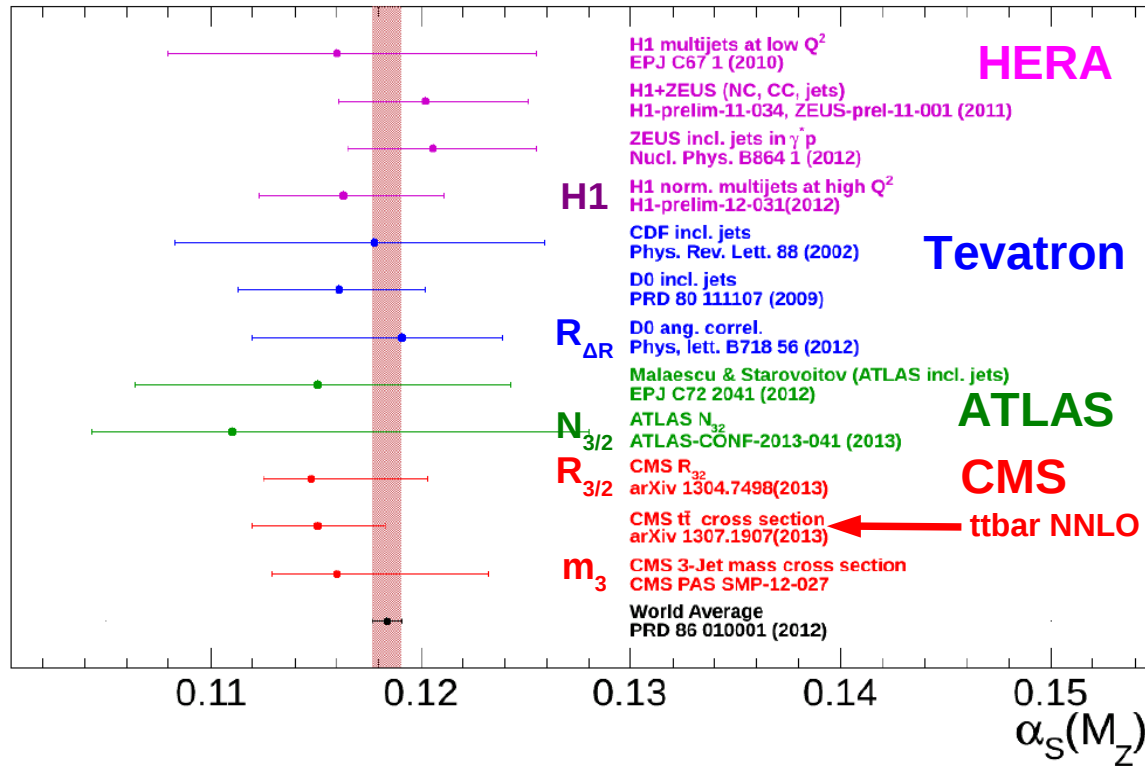


P. Kokkas, EPSHEP 2012:

NLO

S. Bethke, 2012:

NNLO



$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1197 \pm 0.0016$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1185 \pm 0.0007$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1151 \pm 0.0022$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1172 \pm 0.0037$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1197 \pm 0.0028$$

PDG2012

Jet data from hadron colliders measure up to scales of 1.4 TeV (2011 data)!

Uncertainties dominated by theory \rightarrow

need jets at NNLO for inclusion into world summary

\rightarrow inclusive jets in progress by Gehrmann-de Ridder et al.

and electroweak corrections

\rightarrow done by Dittmaier et al.



- Still new precise measurements from HERA and Tevatron
- Already at 7 TeV LHC opened up new regimes in phase space, more results for 8 TeV to come ... and for 13/14 TeV of course
- Data quality makes jet measurements **PRECISION PHYSICS**
- Theory definitely entered regime of NLO as Standard
- But still more precise theory required, partially to come this year
- New ideas for analyses are explored
- Didn't even mention other exciting topics like jet substructure, gap fractions, ...



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Thank you for your attention!



Backup Slides





Achievements



30 years ago ...

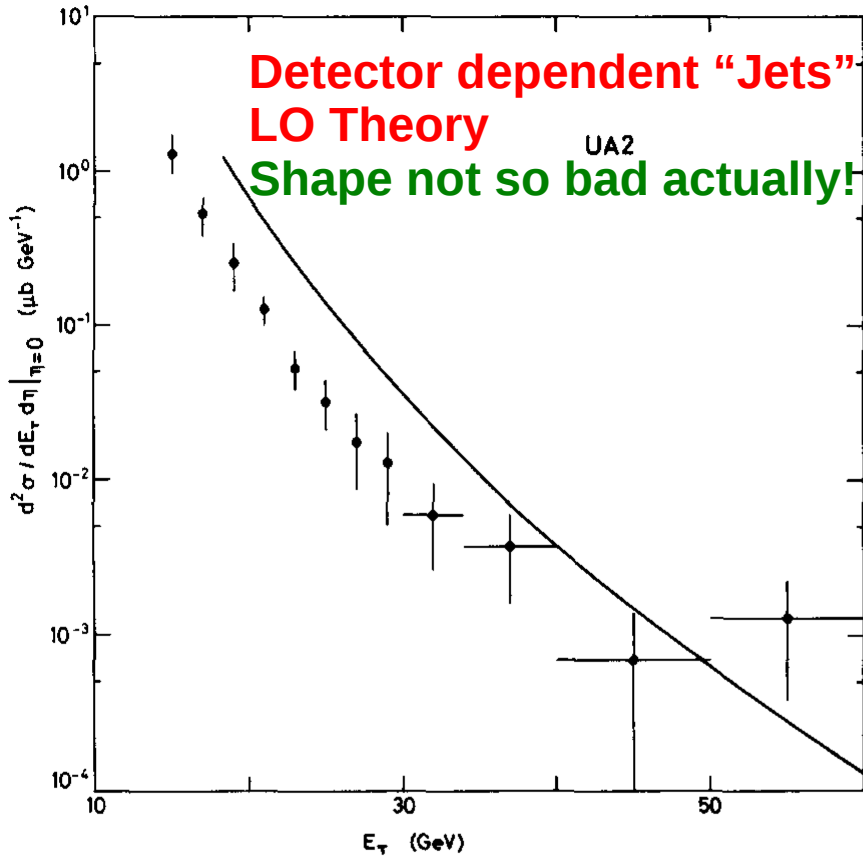
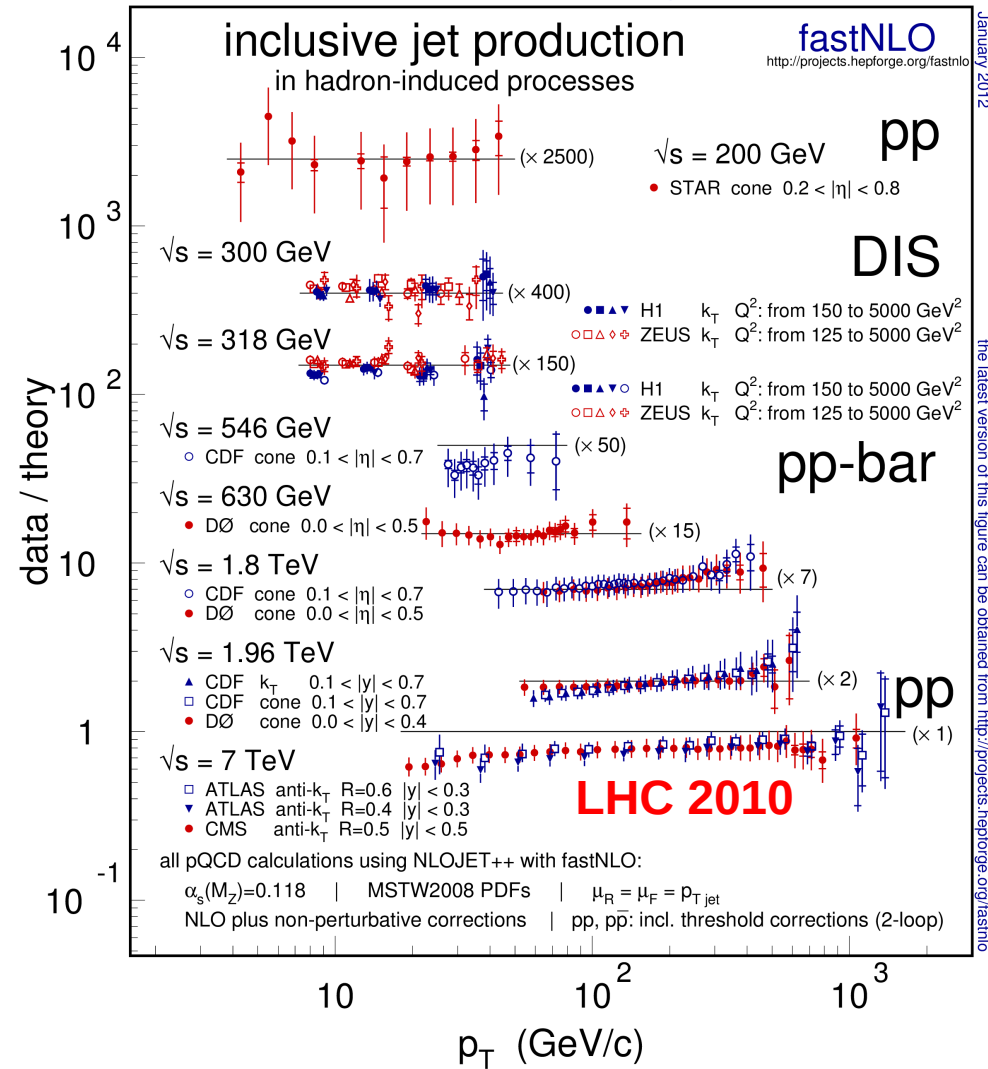


Fig. 6. Inclusive jet production cross section. The solid line (ref. [6]) uses $\Lambda = 0.5$ GeV while $\Lambda = 0.15$ GeV would bring the calculated rates in better agreement with the data. However various uncertainties preclude a determination of Λ from the data [13].

UA2, PLB 118 (1982).

... and today !



January 2012
the latest version of this figure can be obtained from <http://projects.hepforge.org/fastnlo>

fastNLO



Jet Algorithms



Primary Goal:

Establish a good correspondence between:

- detector measurements
- final state particles and
- hard partons

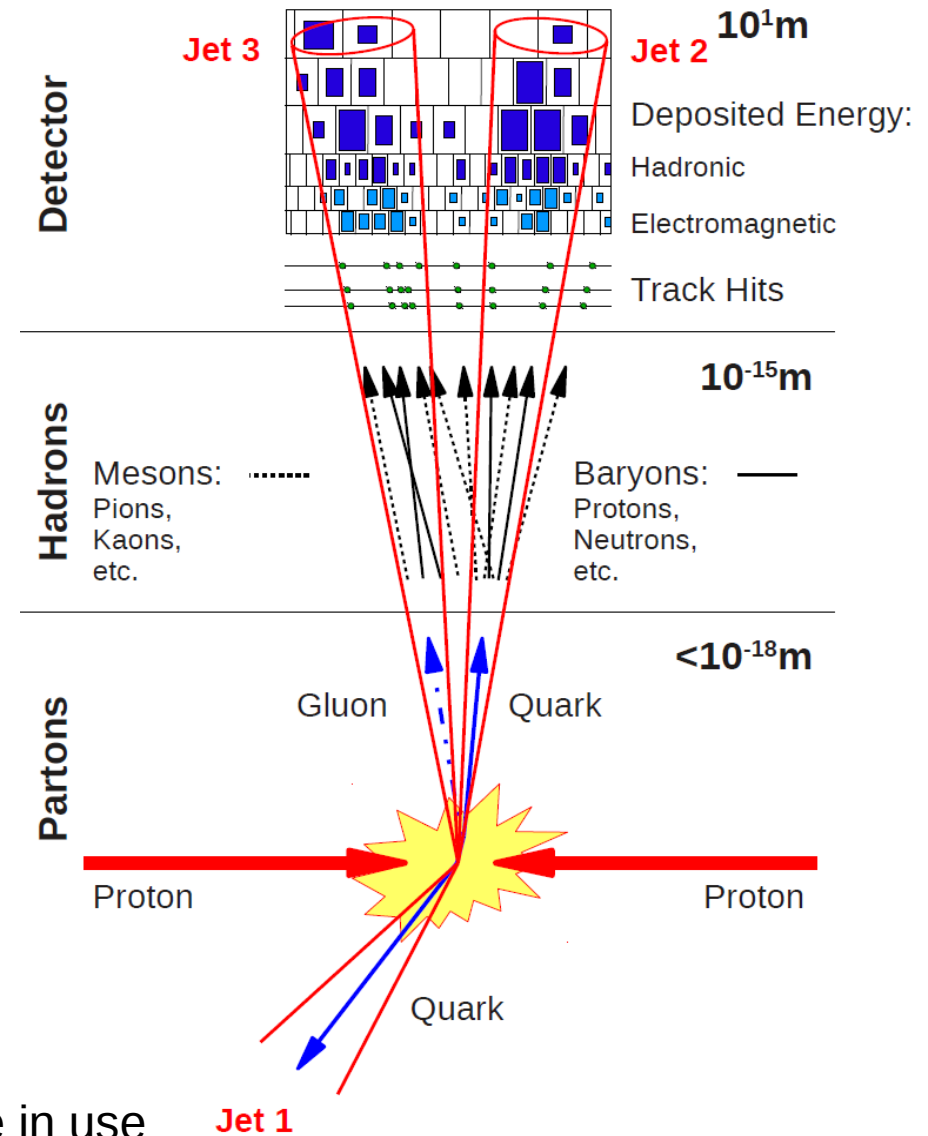
Two classes of algorithms:

1. **Cone algorithms:** "Geometrically" assign objects to the leading energy flow objects in an event (favorite choice at **hadron colliders**)
2. **Sequential recombination:** Repeatedly combine closest pairs of objects (favorite choice at **e^+e^- & ep colliders**)

Standard at Tevatron: MidPoint Cone

Standard at LHC: anti-kT

CDF also looked at kT; at LHC also kT, Cam/AC, SIScone in use



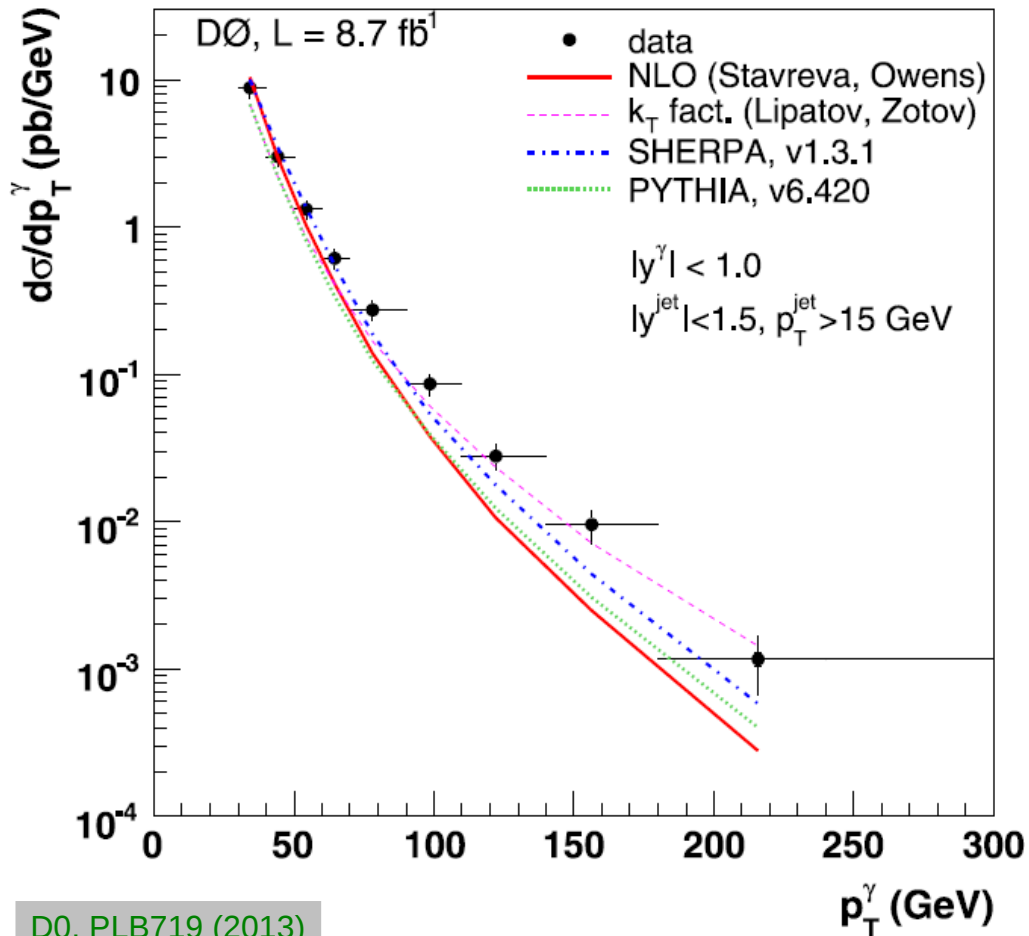


Photon + HF Jet



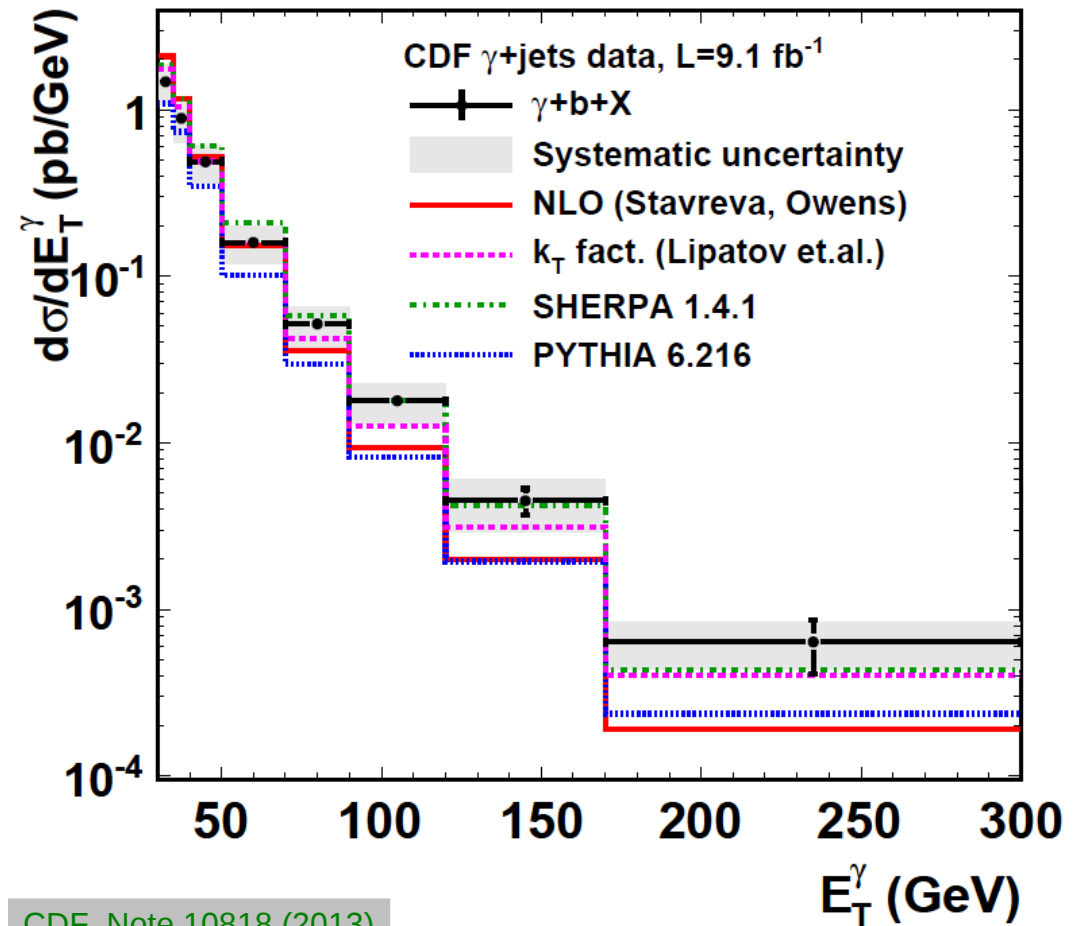
- New results from D0 and CDF for photon+heavy flavour (b,c) production
- At low p_T probes HF PDF; at high p_T produced by gluon splitting
- **NLO insufficient**
- **Better described by e.g. Sherpa**

D0: $\gamma + c + X$



D0, PLB719 (2013)

CDF: $\gamma + b + X$



CDF, Note 10818 (2013)



Inclusive Jet Ratios: E_{cms}

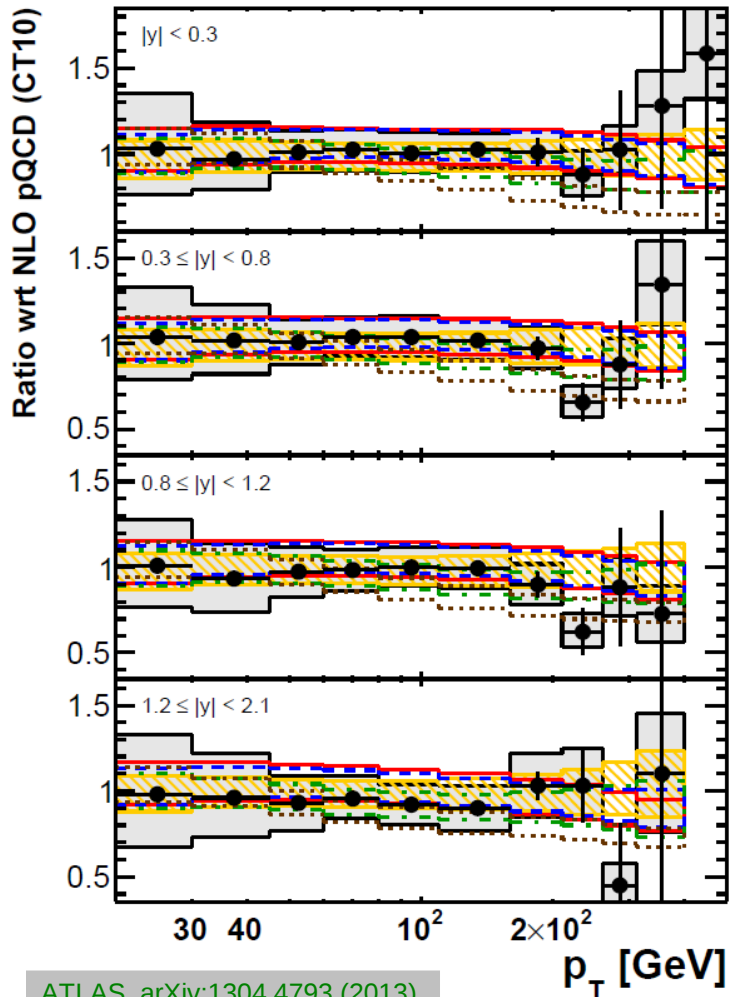


Ratio to NLO (CT10)
at $E_{cms} = 2.76$ TeV

At least partial cancellation
of uncertainties

→ more precise comparisons

“Ratio of ratios to NLO”
at two different energies
 $E_{cms} = 2.76$ and 7.0 TeV



ATLAS, arXiv:1304.4793 (2013).

ATLAS

$$\int L dt = 0.20 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

$$\rho = \sigma_{jet}^{2.76\text{TeV}} / \sigma_{jet}^{7\text{TeV}}$$

anti- k_t $R = 0.6$

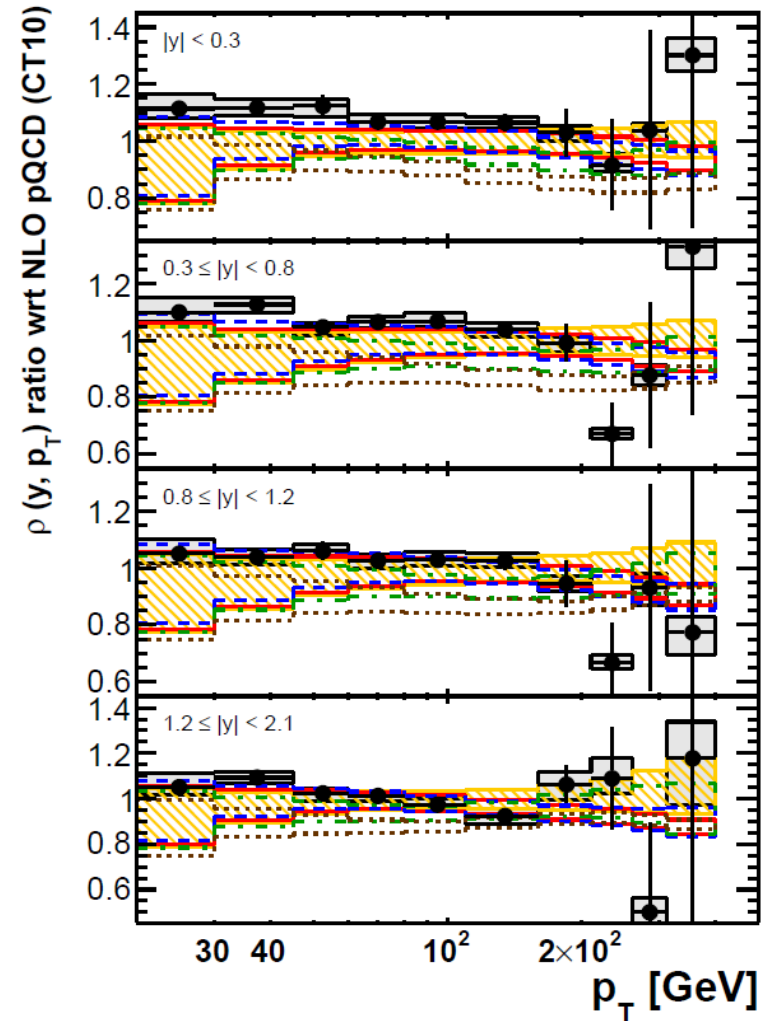
● Data with
statistical
uncertainty

■ Systematic
uncertainties

reduce

NLO pQCD ⊗
non-pert. corrections

- ▨ CT10
- MSTW 2008
- - - NNPDF 2.1
- · - · HERAPDF 1.5
- ⋯ ABM 11 NLO



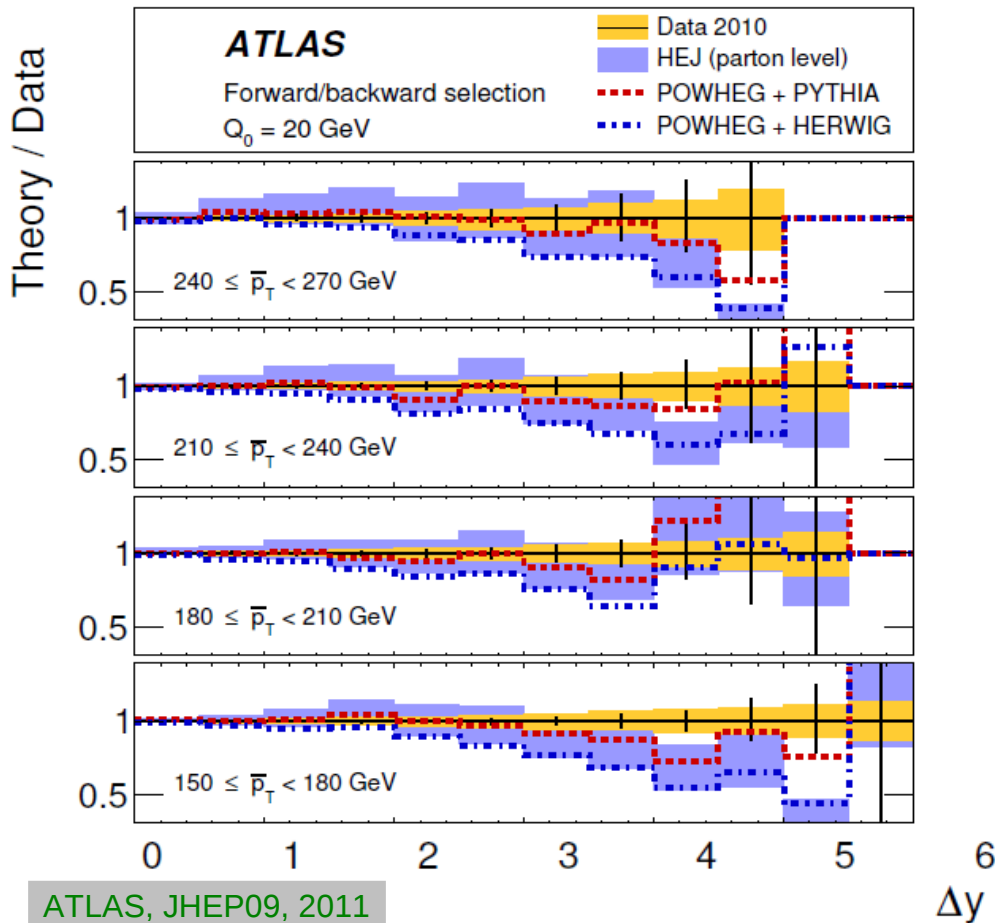


Dijets separated in Rapidity

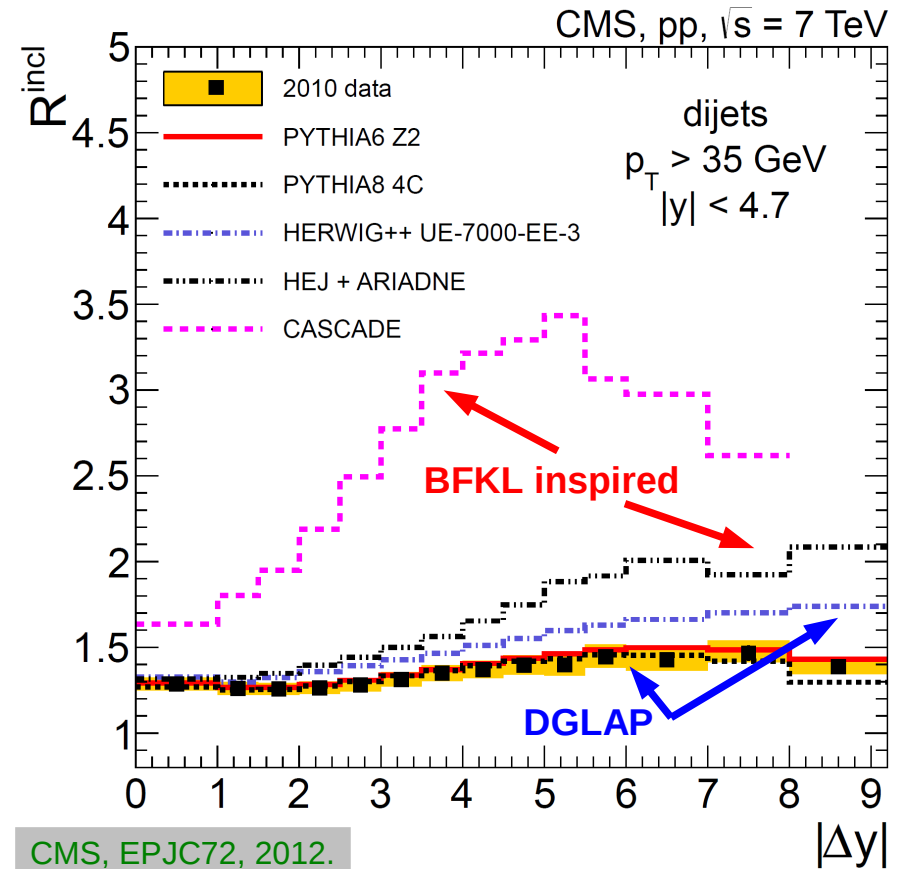


Quantities sensitive to potential deviations from DGLAP evolution at small x
Some MC event generators run into problems ... but also BFKL inspired ones!
Large y coverage needed, also useful for WBF tagging jets.

Most forward-backward dijet selection



All possible dijet pair distances over leading dijet pair distance

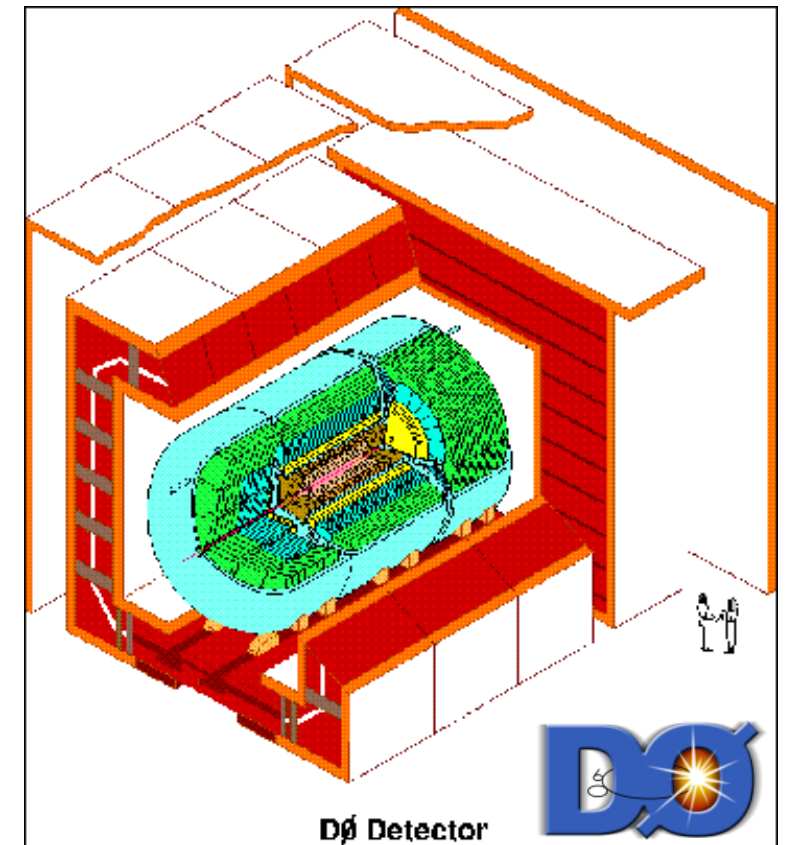
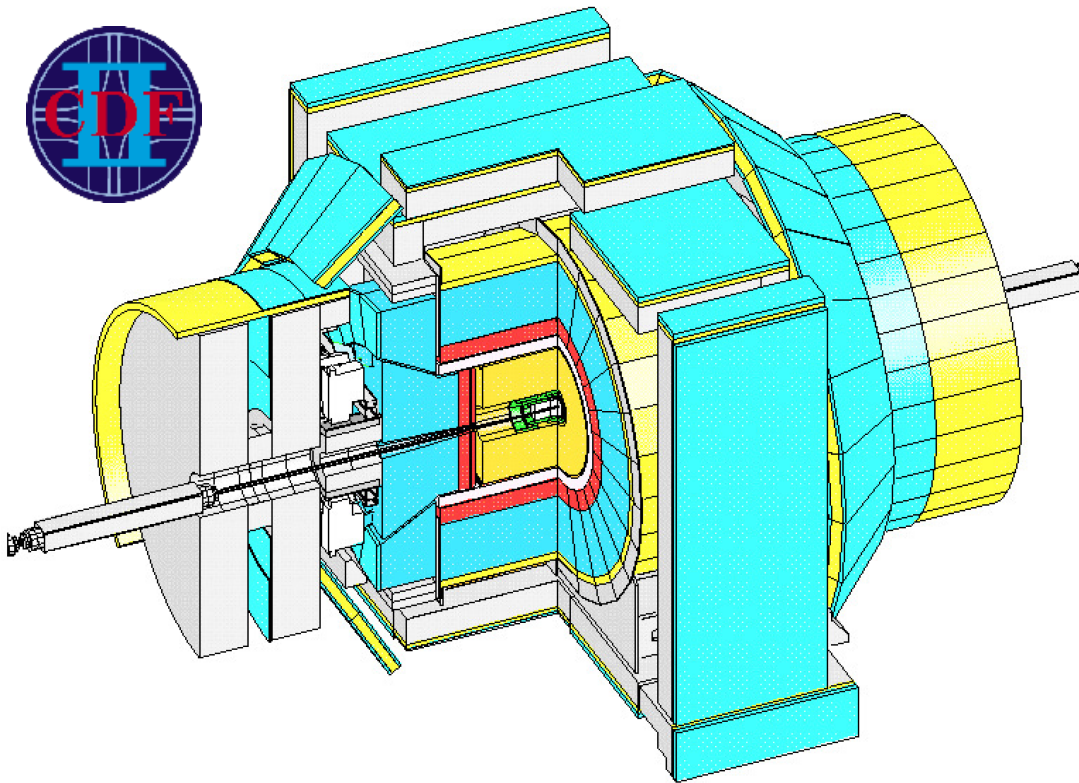




CDF and D0

Silicon tracker: Up to $|\eta| = 2.0 - 2.5$
Drift cell tracker: Up to $|\eta| = 1.1$
Calorimetry: Up to $|\eta| = 3.2$
Muon chambers: Up to $|\eta| = 1.5$
Jet energy scale: 2 – 3 % prec.

Silicon tracker: Up to $|\eta| = 3.0$
Fiber tracker: Up to $|\eta| = 1.7$
Calorimetry: Up to $|\eta| = 4.0$
Muon chambers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.0$
Jet energy scale: 1 – 2 % prec.





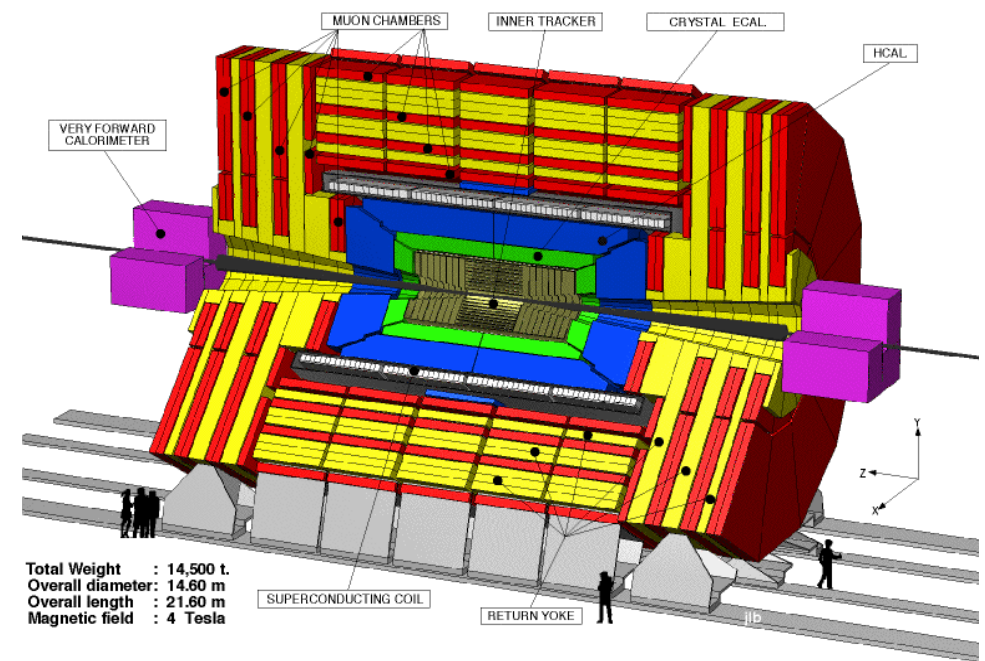
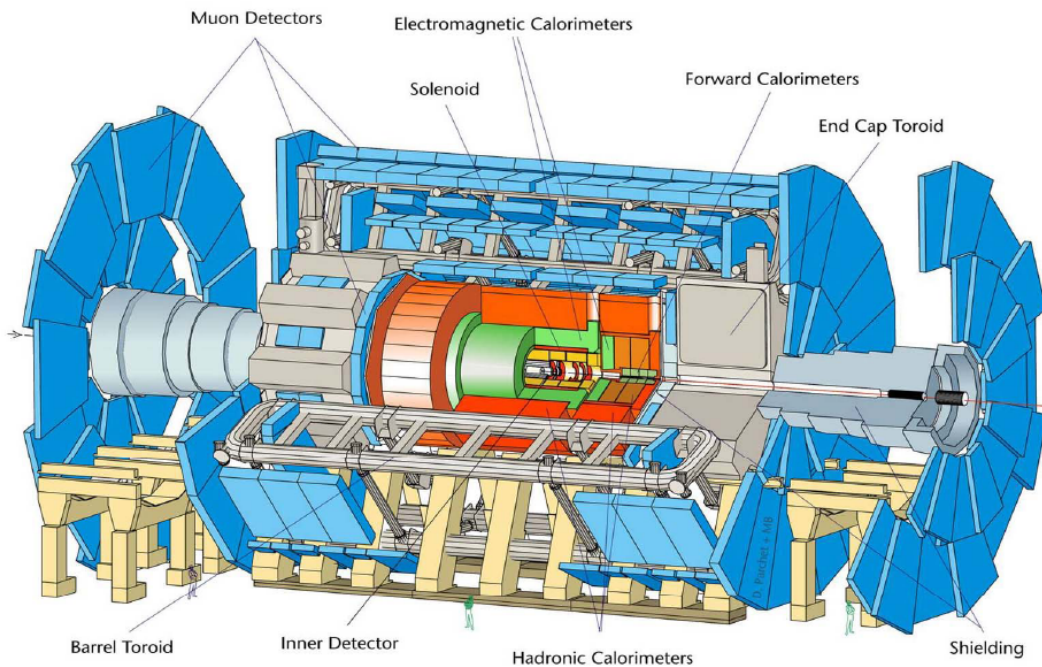
ATLAS and CMS



Silicon trackers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.5$
Calorimetry: Up to $|\eta| = 4.9$
Muon chambers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.7$
Jet energy scale: 1 – 3 % prec.

Silicon trackers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.5$
Calorimetry: Up to $|\eta| = 5.0$
Muon chambers: Up to $|\eta| = 2.4$
Jet energy scale: 1 – 3 % prec.

Both detectors are/will be complemented by further instrumentation at larger rapidities.





Jet Energy Scale



Dominant experimental uncertainties for jets!
Enormous progress in just three years.

➔ **Jet Energy Scale (JES)**

➔ **Noise Treatment**

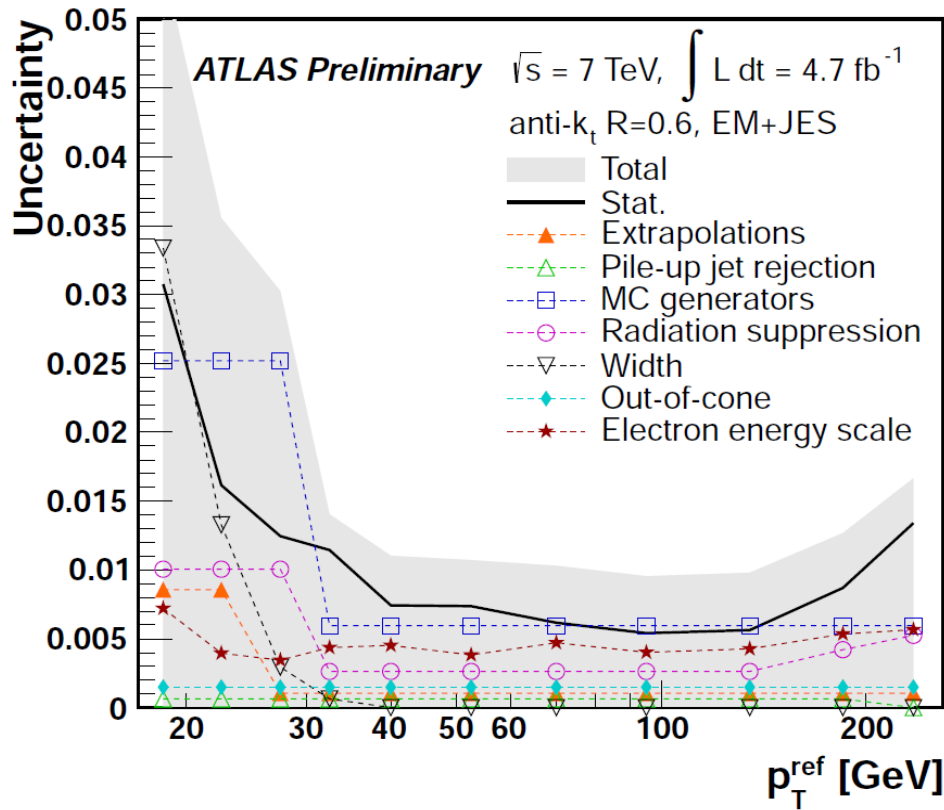
➔ **Pile-Up Treatment**

➔ **Luminosity**

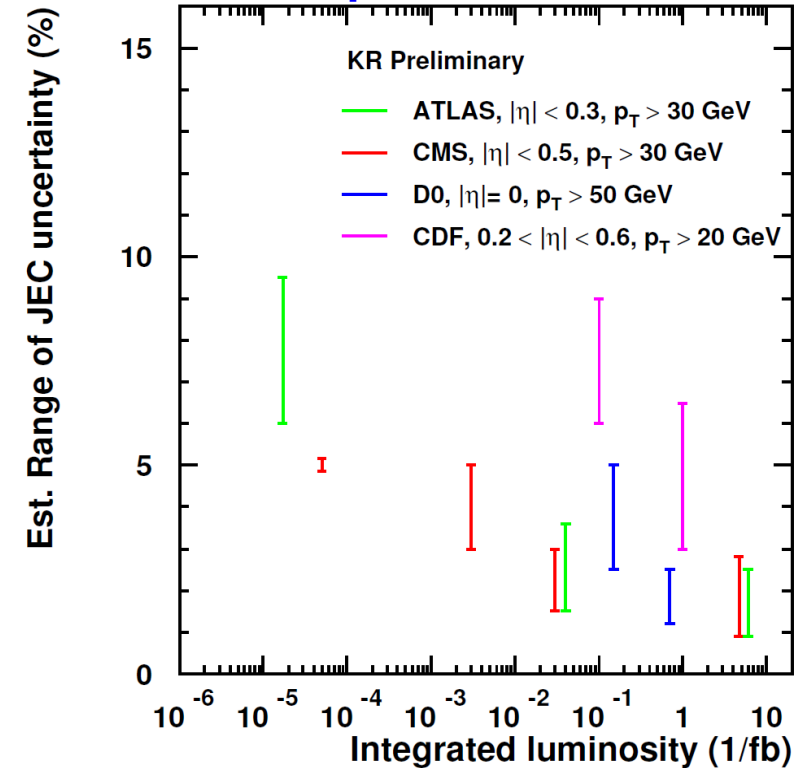
➔ **Jet Energy Resolution (JER)**

➔ ...

ATLAS from 5/fb (2011)
(Z+jet channel)



Approximate development of JEC precision



ATLAS, EPJC 71 2011; arXiv:1112.6297; CONF-2012-053; CONF-2012-063
CMS, JME-10-003; JME-10-010; JINST 6 2011; DP2012-006; DP2012-012
D0, arXiv:1110.3771; D0 prel. 2006

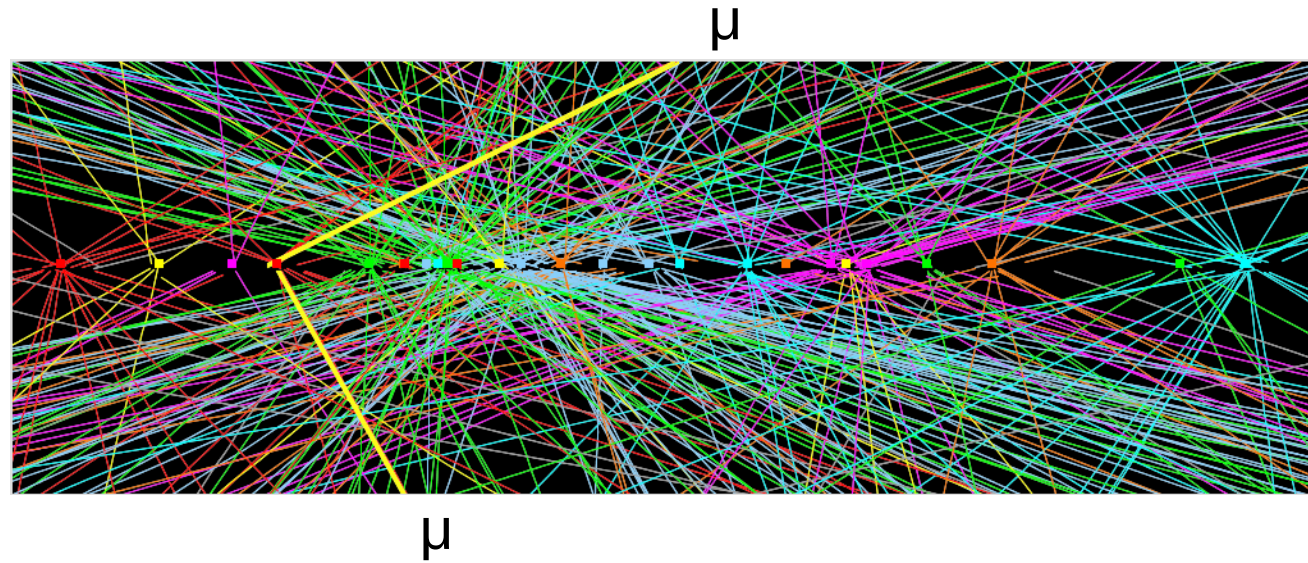


Jet Energy Scale and Pile Up

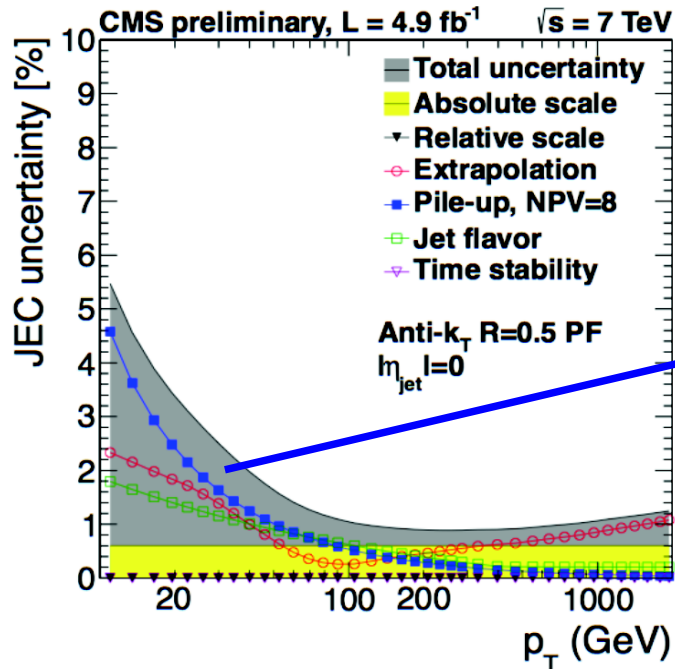


But:
New situation in 2012 at 8 TeV
with many pile-up collisions!

ATLAS Z → μμ candidate
with 25 reconstructed primary vertices:
(Record beyond 70!)

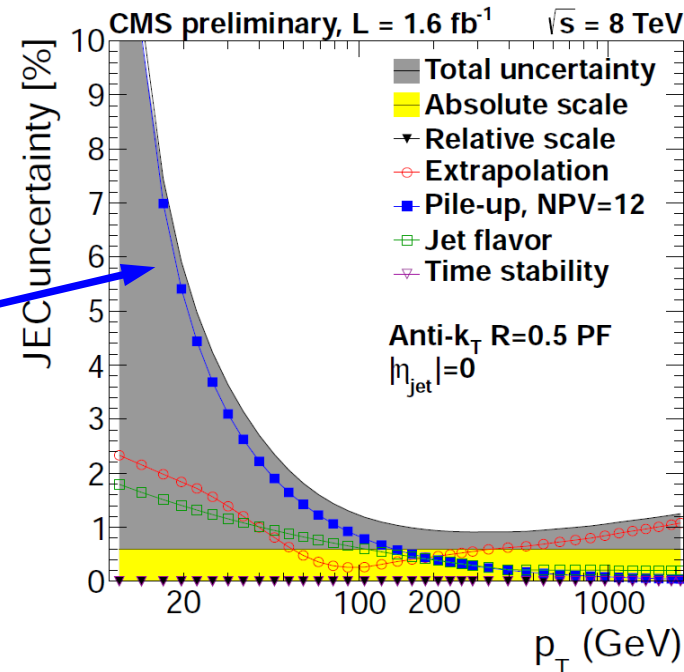


CMS from 5/fb (7 TeV, 2011)



Pile-up effect

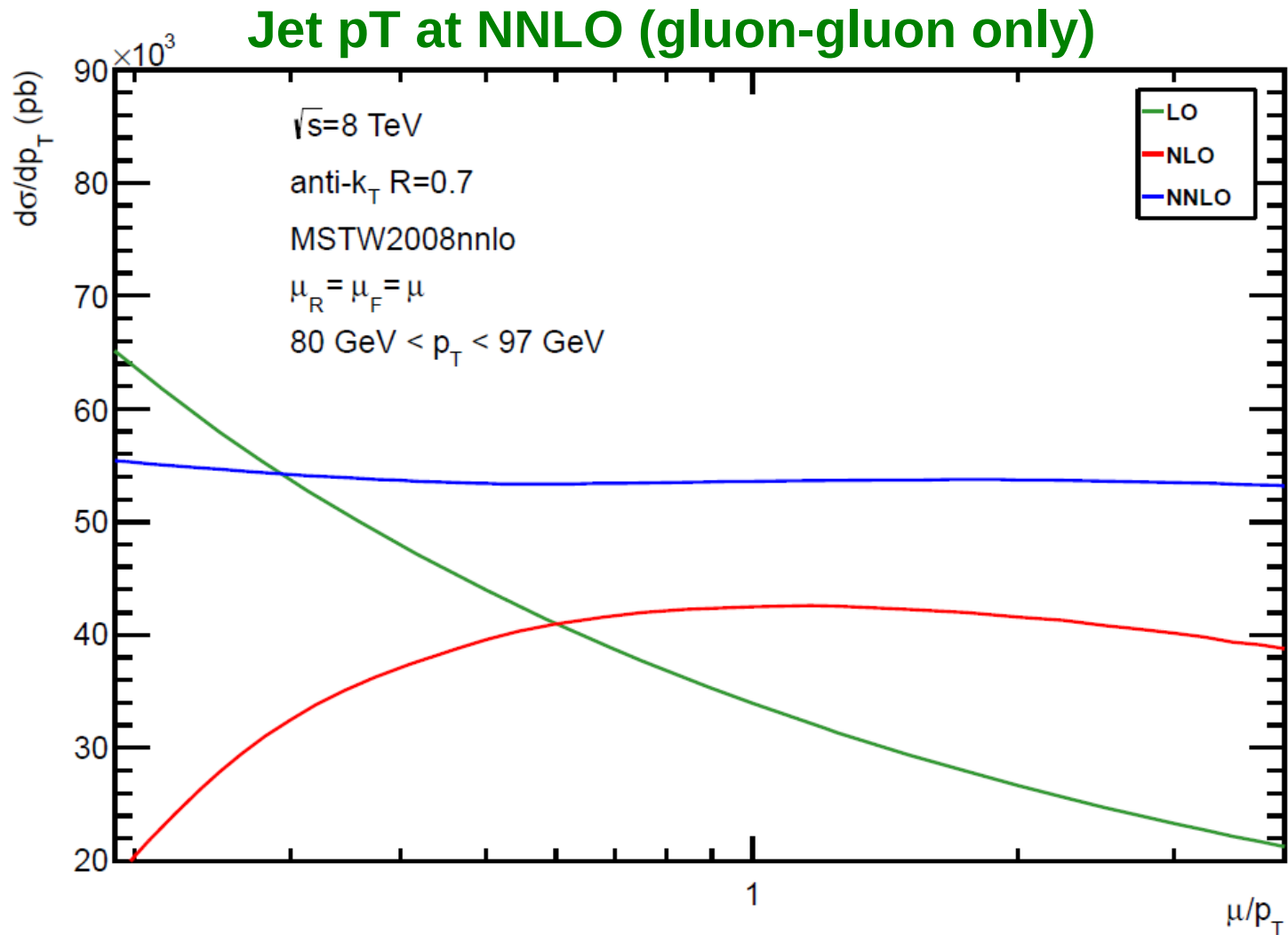
CMS from 1.6/fb (8 TeV, 2011)



CMS, DP2012-006
CMS, DP2012-012



NNLO Scale Dependence



**Drastically reduced
scale dependence!**

$|y| < 4.4, 80 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 97 \text{ GeV}$

From talk by N. Glover, see also:
Gehrmann- de Ridder et al.,
PRL110 (2013), JHEP1302 (2013).

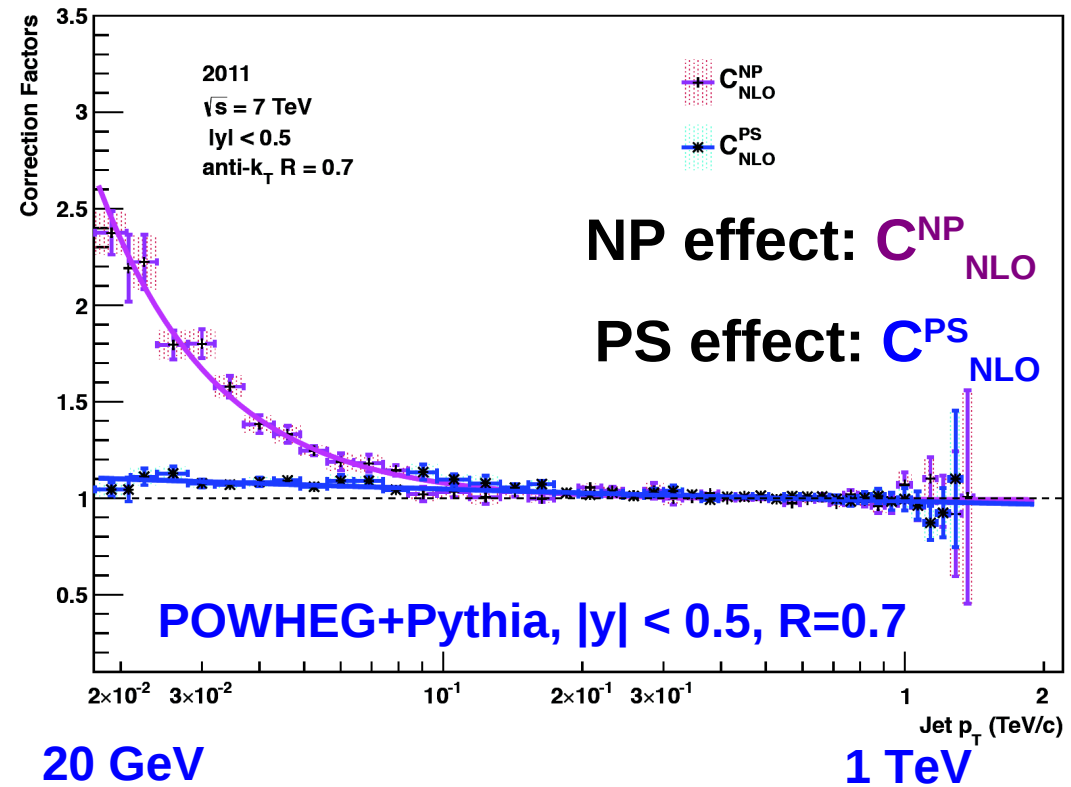
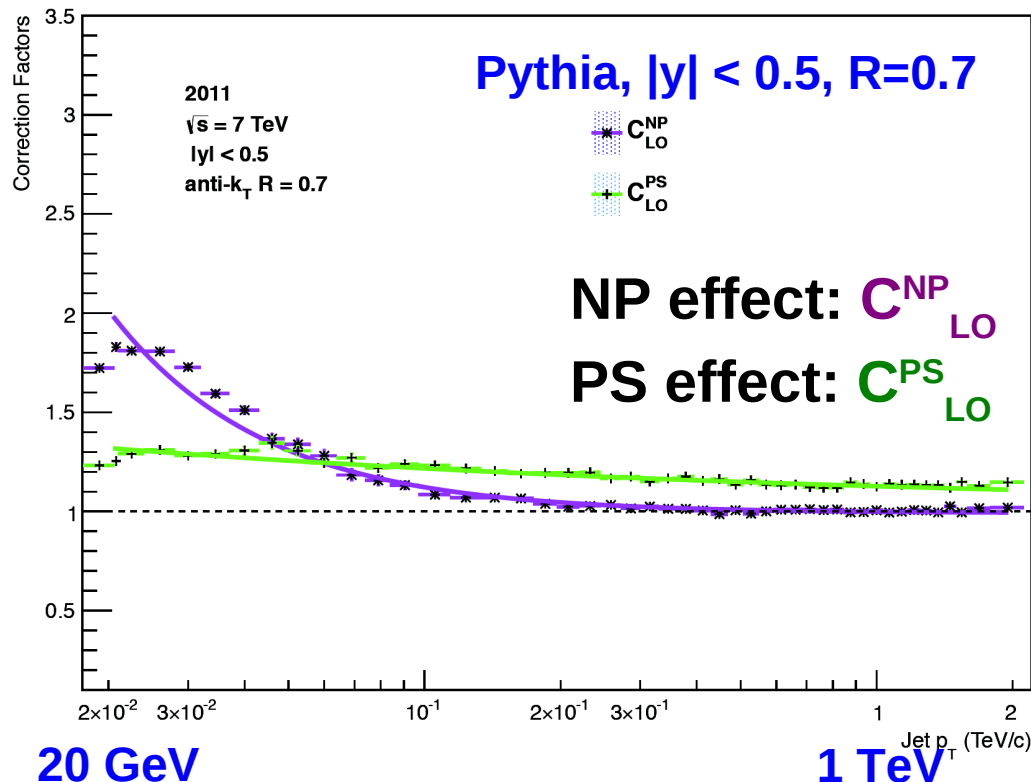


Non-perturbative Corrections



Recipe used at Tevatron & LHC:

- take LO parton shower (PS) MC
- derive corr. for non-pert. (NP) effects, i.e. multiple parton interactions and hadronization
- assume PS effect small on NLO
- assume NP effects similar for LO,NLO



Observations:

- assumptions fine at central rapidity (not shown here)
- NP corrections larger for R=0.7 than 0.5
- for $|y| > 2$ PS effects visible

Figures courtesy of S.Dooling, H.Jung, P.Gunnellini, P.Katsas, A.Knutsson (s. also arXiv:1212.6164)



Process Decomposition



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T d|y|} \propto \alpha_s^2$$

