

Jets in Deep Inelastic Scattering at HERA

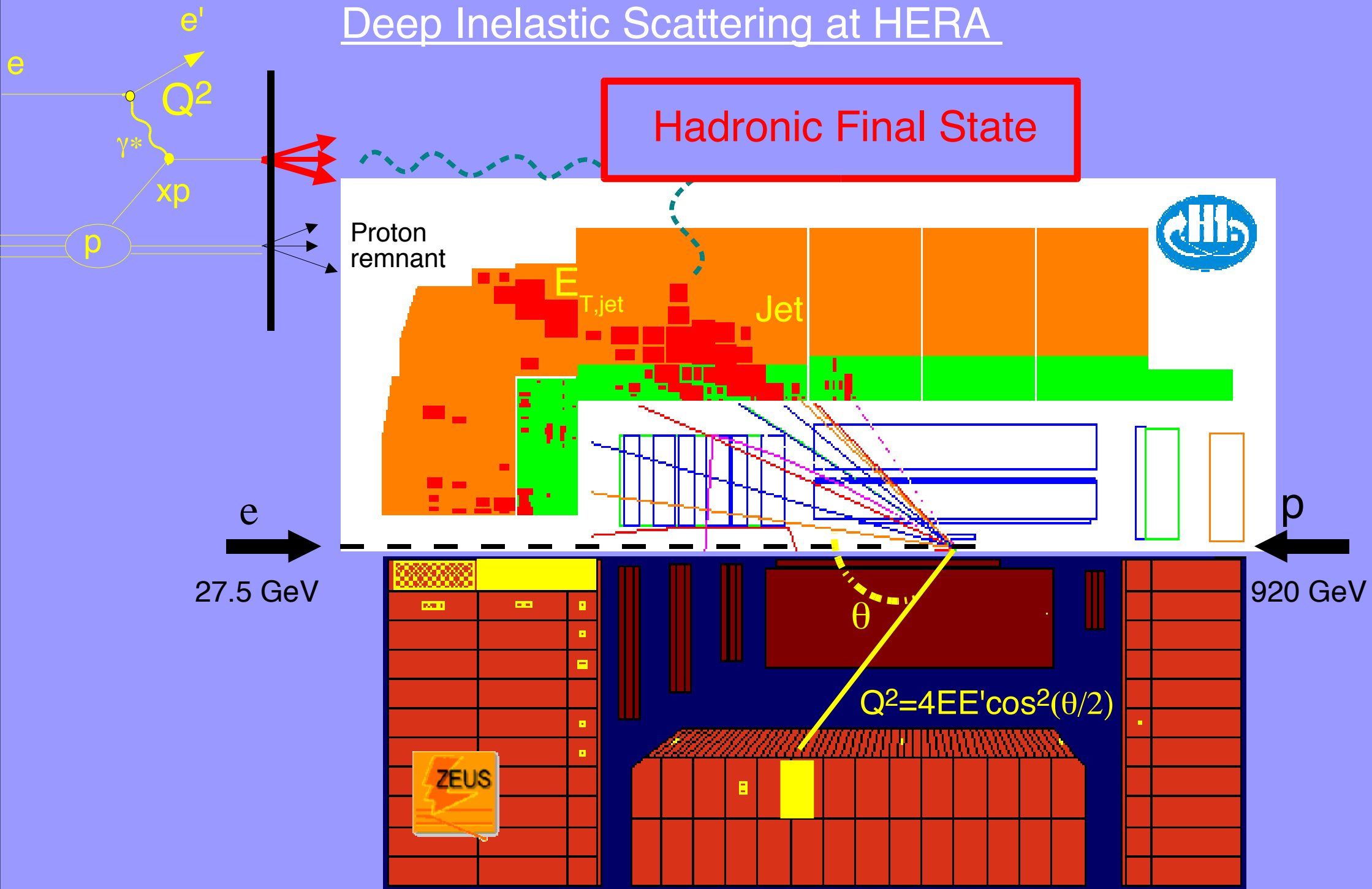
and Measurement of α_s

Roman Pöschl
DESY Hamburg



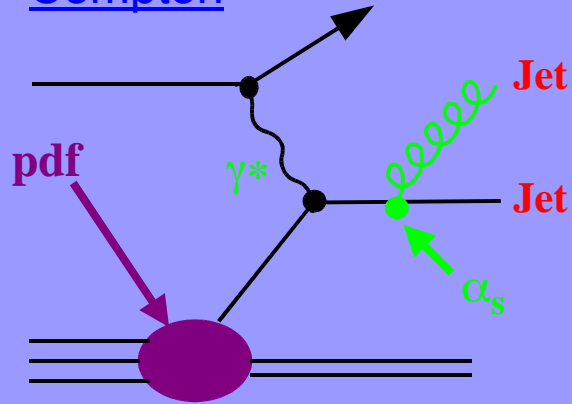
Lake Louise Winter Institute February 2004

Deep Inelastic Scattering at HERA

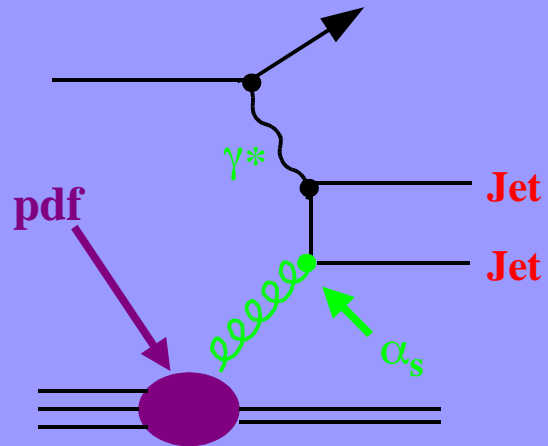


Jet Cross Sections in DIS

QCD-Compton

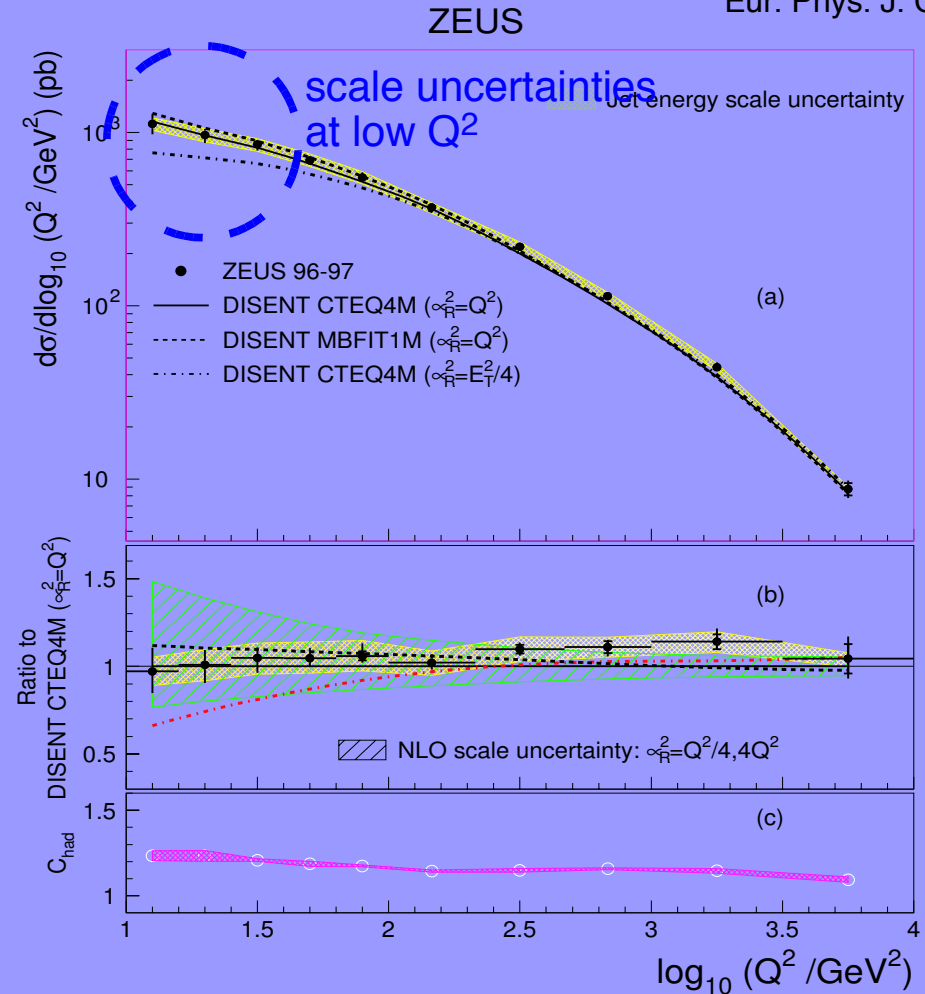


Boson Gluon Fusion



Dijet Cross Section

Eur. Phys. J. C C23 (2002) 1



$$\sigma_{jet} = \sum_n \alpha_s^n(\mu_r) \sum_{i=G,q} \hat{\sigma}_{jet}(\mu_r, \mu_f) \otimes \text{pdf}(\mu_r, \mu_f)$$

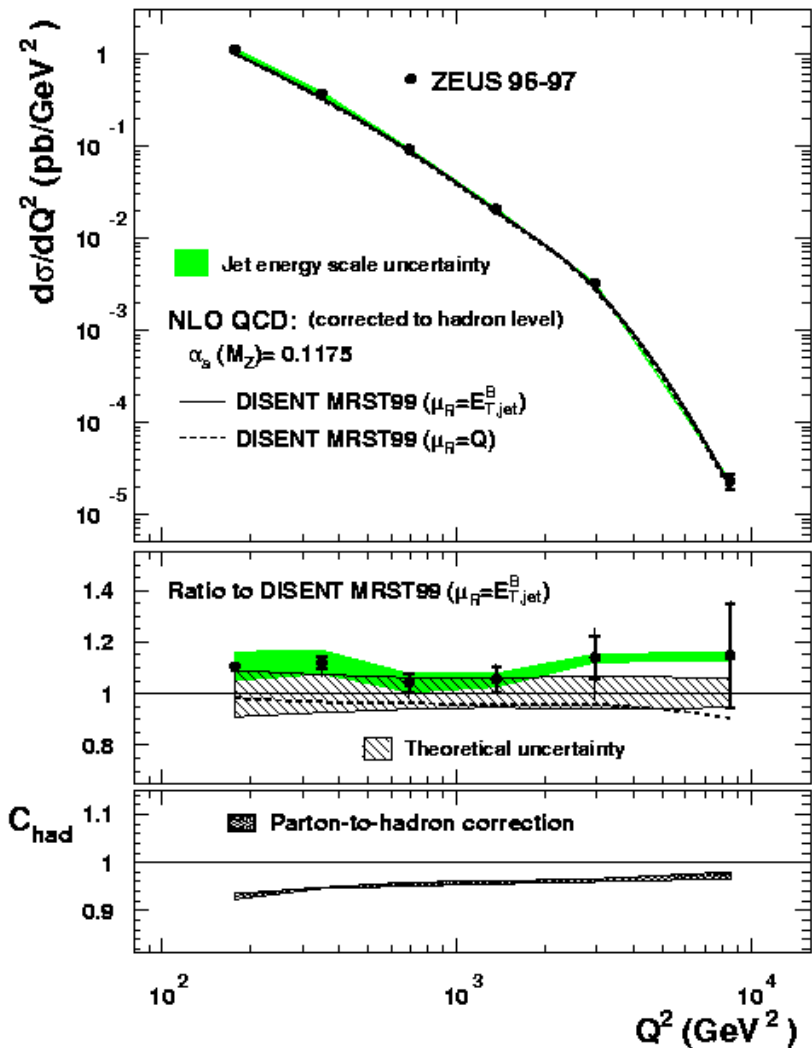
Description of data by NLO-QCD [$O(\alpha_s^2)$]
if $Q^2 > 150 \text{ GeV}^2$ with small scale uncertainties

Inclusive Jet Cross Sections

Theoretical and experimental advantages

Phys. Lett. B 547 (2002) 164

ZEUS



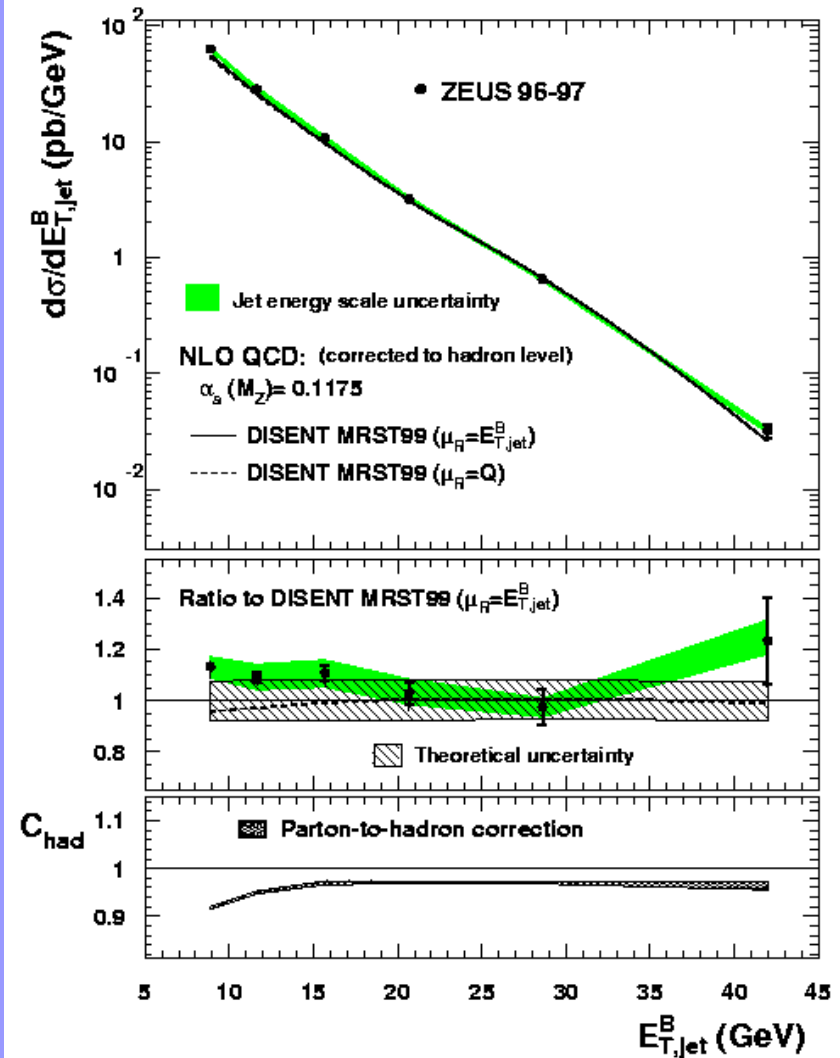
Experimental and theoretical uncertainties $O(7\%)$

Best agreement between data and theory at large Q^2, E_T

Small hadronisation corrections at large Q^2, E_T

Phys. Lett. B 547 (2002) 164

ZEUS



Extraction of α_s possible at large values of Q^2 and E_T

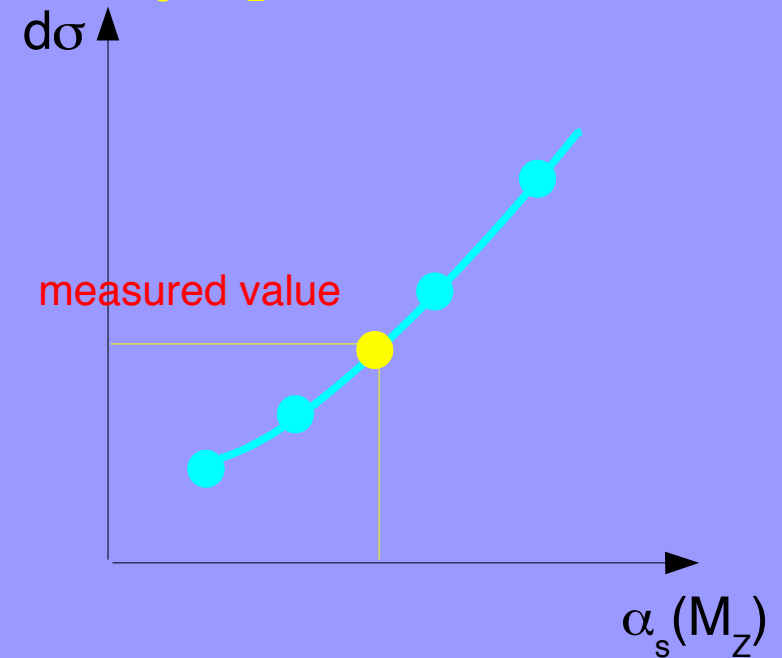
Determination of α_s

- Parameterize jet cross section as power series of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

$$d\sigma \sim A \cdot \alpha_s + B \cdot \alpha_s^2$$

Based on NLO-QCD predictions which employing different values of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

- Extract from measured cross section 'true' value of α_s



- Result from inclusive cross section $d\sigma/dQ^2$
 $Q^2 > 500 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1212 \quad +0.0017 \quad \leftarrow \text{Stat.}$$

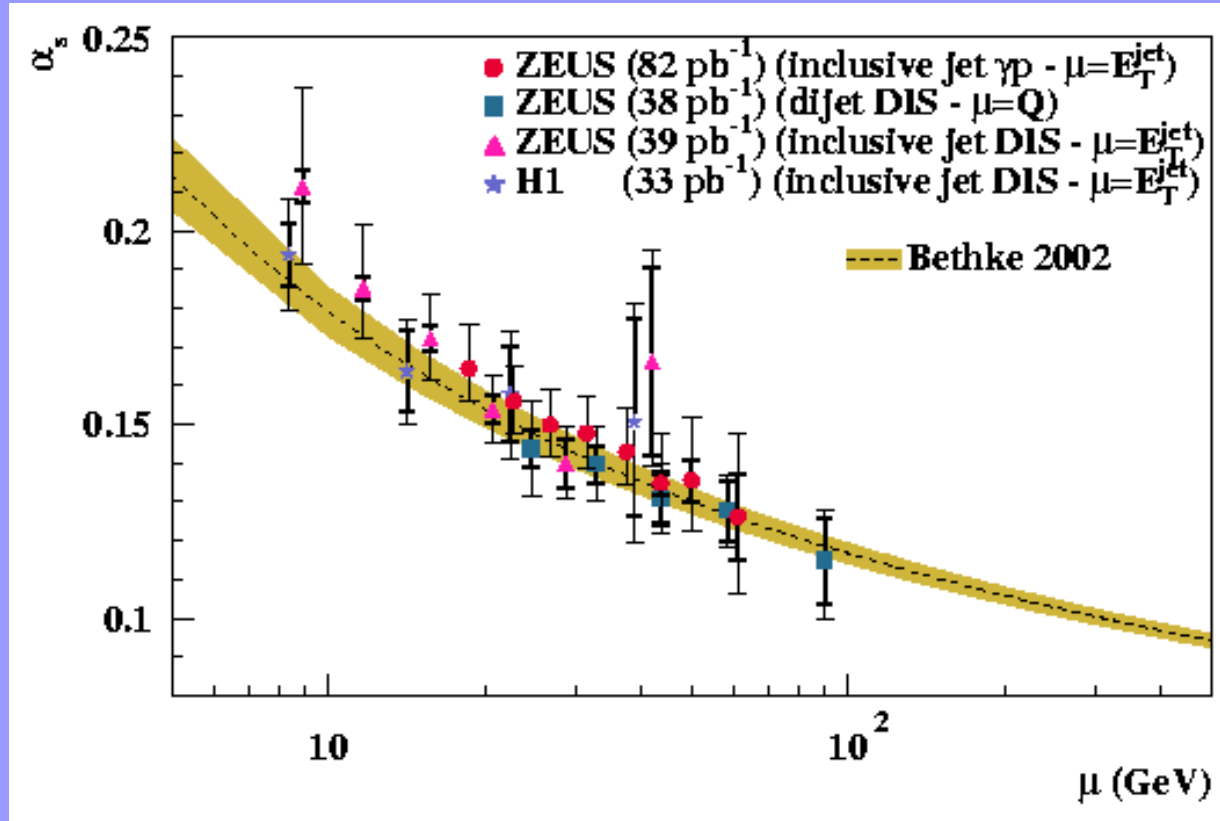
Phys. Lett. B 547 (2002) 164 $+0.0023$
 -0.0031 \leftarrow Exp.: Jet Energy Scale

$+0.0028$
 -0.0027 \leftarrow Theory: Terms beyond NLO 3%
Parton PDFs 1%
Hadronisation corrections 0.2%

Precise Determination of α_s !

α_s from inclusive Jet and Dijet Cross Sections

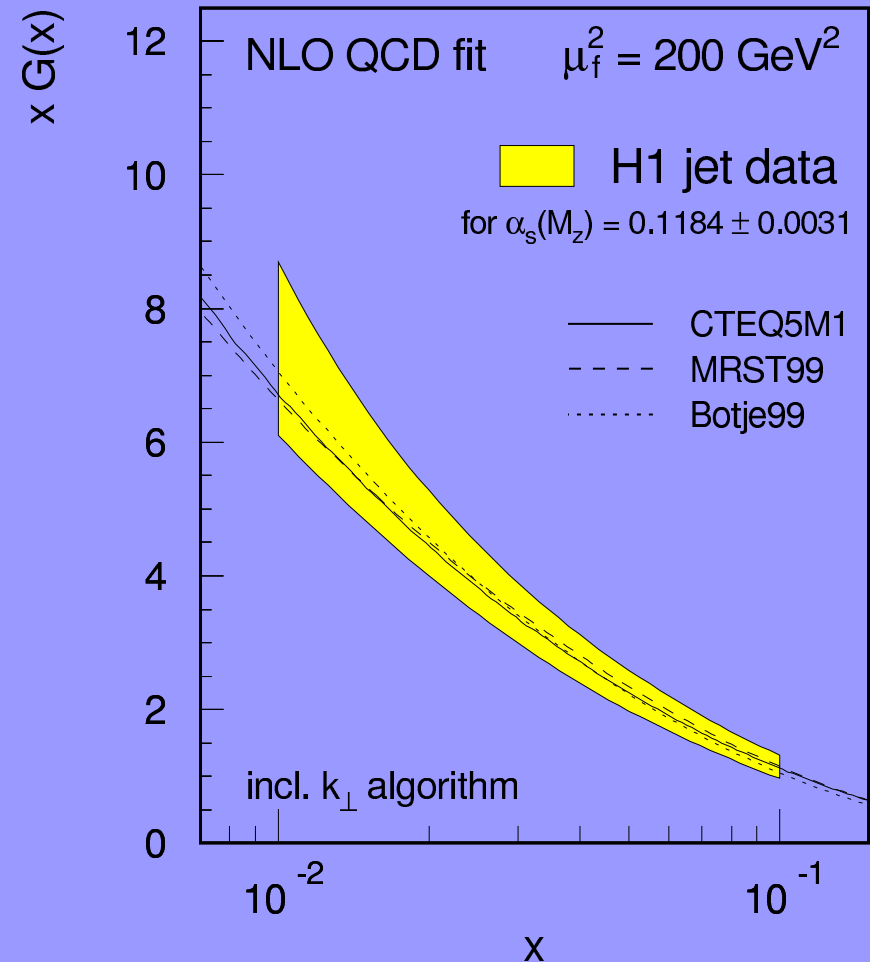
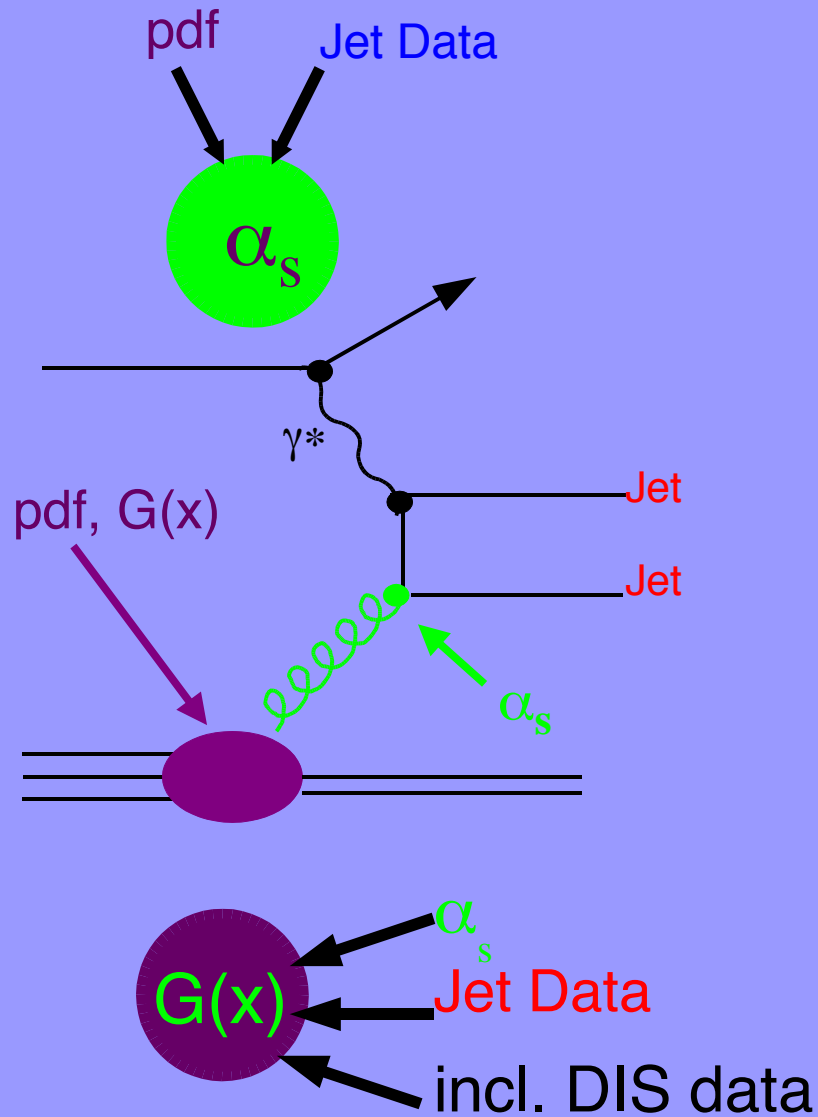
Extraction of α_s at different energy scales μ
→ Running of α_s with energy
(Basic QCD prediction)



Phys. Lett. B 570 (2003) 7
Phys. Lett. B 507 (2001) 70
Phys. Lett. B 547 (2002) 164
Eur. Phys. J. C 19 (2001) 289

Results show clearly the running of α_s over wide range of μ
Consistency with global fits

Determination of the Gluon Density with Jets



$$\int_{0.01}^{0.1} dx xG(x, \mu_f = 200 \text{ GeV}^2) = 0.229$$

Direct determination of gluon density with jets consistent with result from global fits

Universality of gluon density !

Simultaneous fit of α_s and the gluon density $xG(x)$

Eur. Phys. J. C 19 (2001) 289

Basic idea:

Use three different cross sections to determine unknowns α_s , $G(x)$, $q(x)$

$$\sigma_{DIS} \sim q(x)$$

$$\sigma_{jet} \sim \alpha_s \cdot (c_G G(x) + c_q q(x))$$

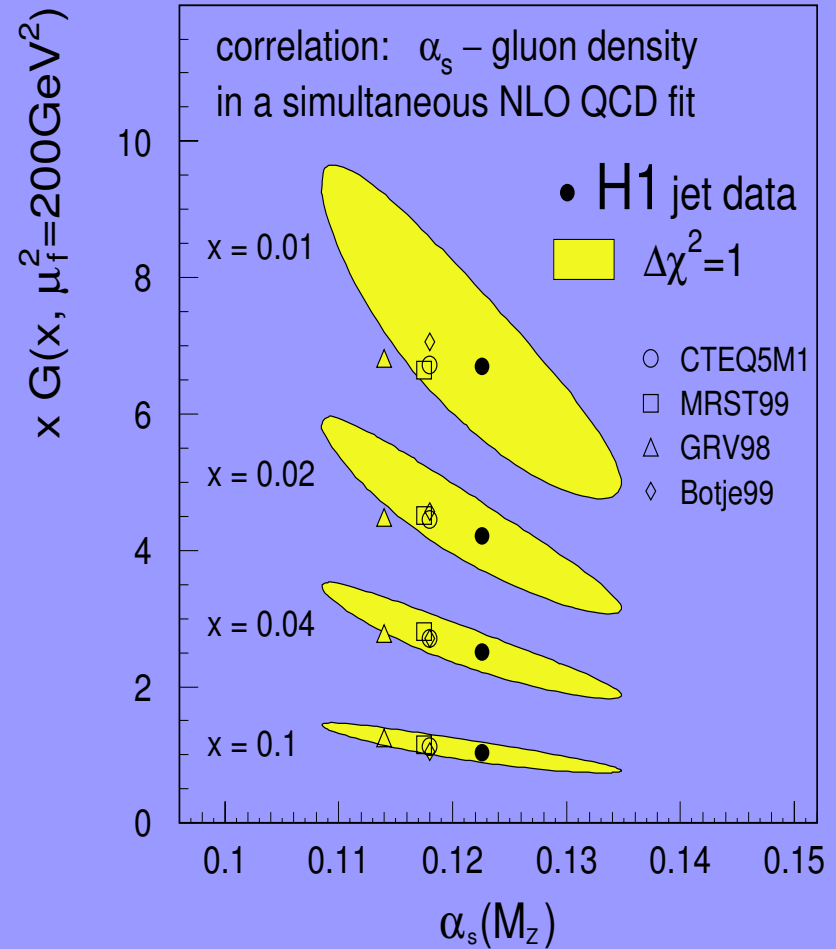
$$\sigma_{2jet} \sim \alpha_s \cdot (c'_G G(x) + c'_q q(x))$$

Kinematic range:

- DIS x-section: $150 < Q^2 < 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Jet x-section: $150 < Q^2 < 5000 \text{ GeV}^2$

Fit:

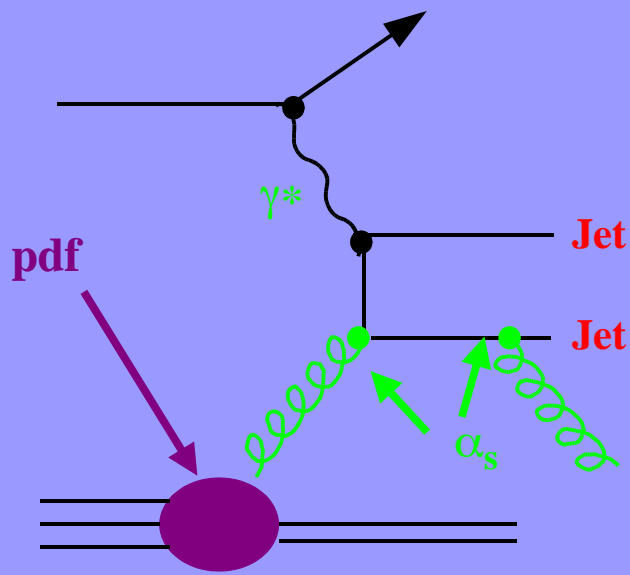
- fixed factorization scale μ_f
- put experimental, scale and hadronization uncertainties into systematics



Large anti-correlation between $G(x)$ and α_s
Result consistent with global fits

Improvement by higher statistic @ large ET

Three Jet Cross Sections in DIS



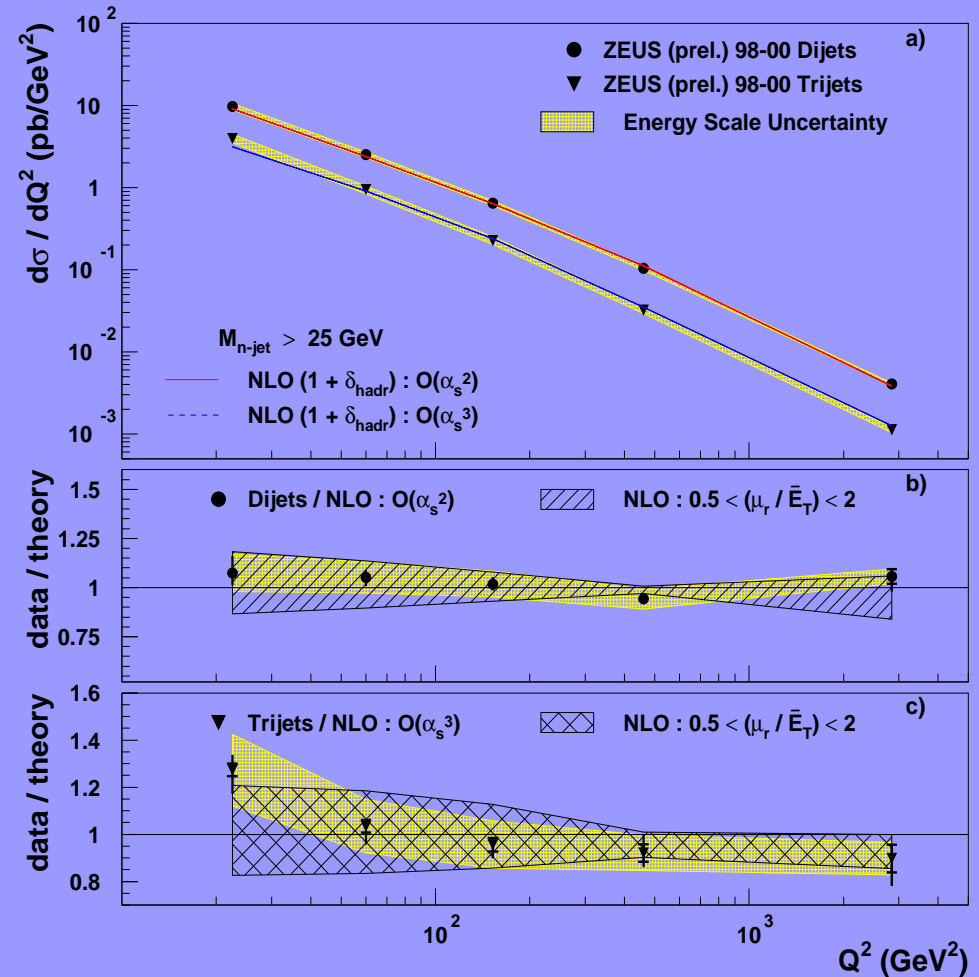
LO process proportional to α_s^2
 \Rightarrow High sensitivity to α_s

Contributed Paper to EPS '03

Dijet and three-jet cross sections well described by NLO QCD calculations (up to α_s^3 for three jets)

Potential for extraction of α_s !?

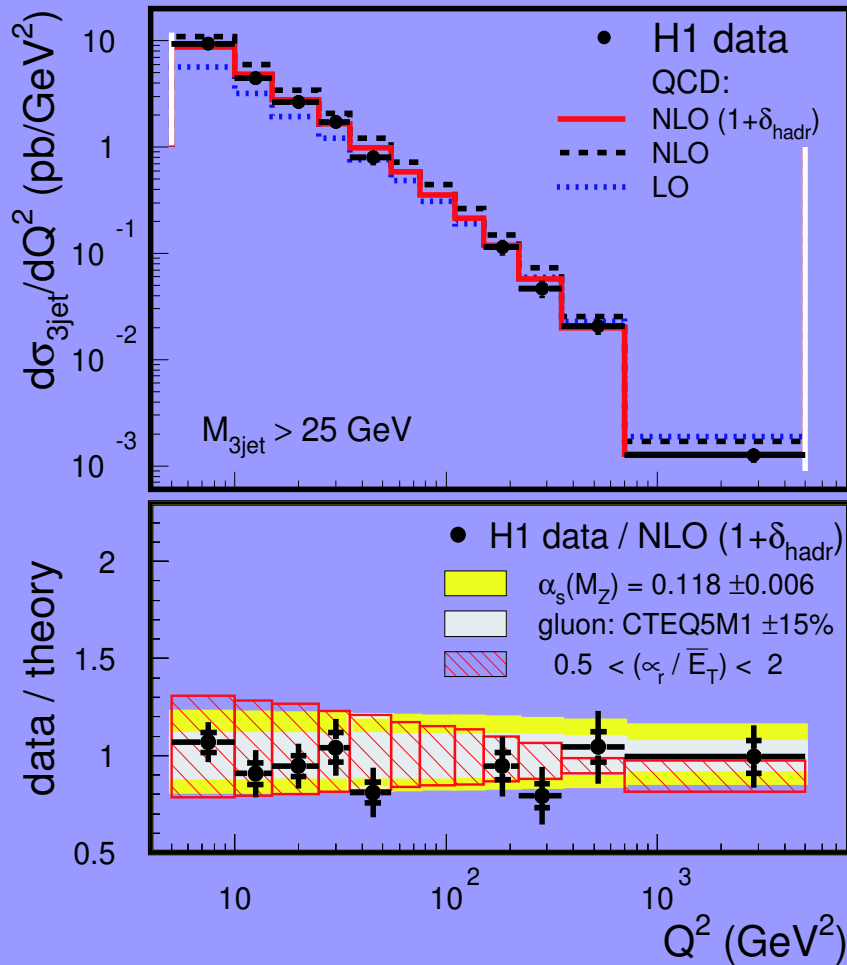
ZEUS



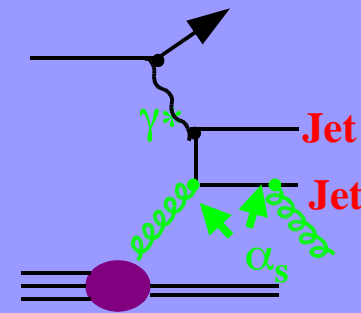
α_s measurement employing three jet cross sections

Three jet cross section

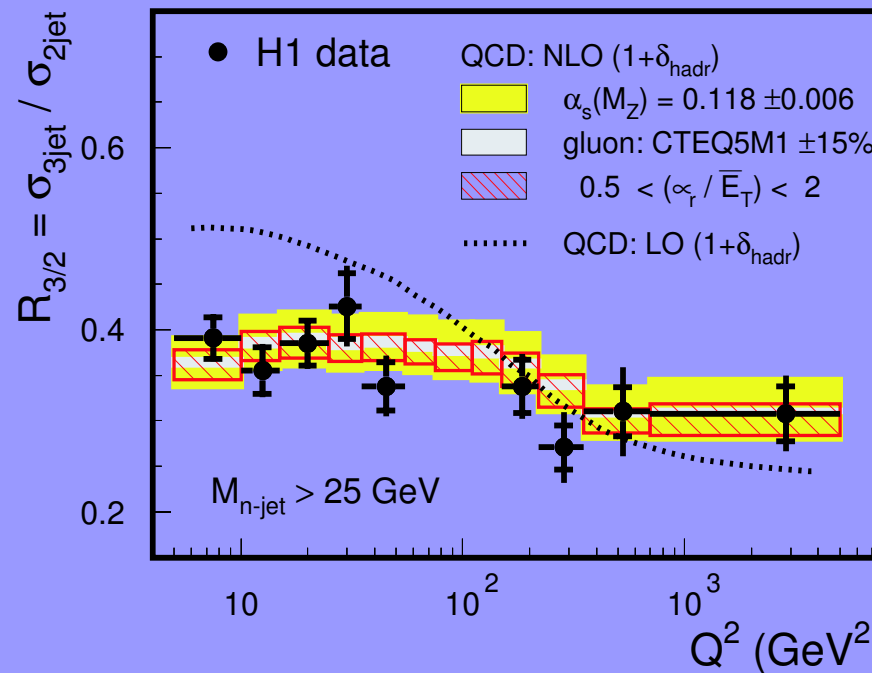
Phys. Lett. B 515 (2001) 17



$$R_{3/2} = \sigma_{3\text{jet}} / \sigma_{2\text{jet}}$$



Phys. Lett. B 515 (2001) 17

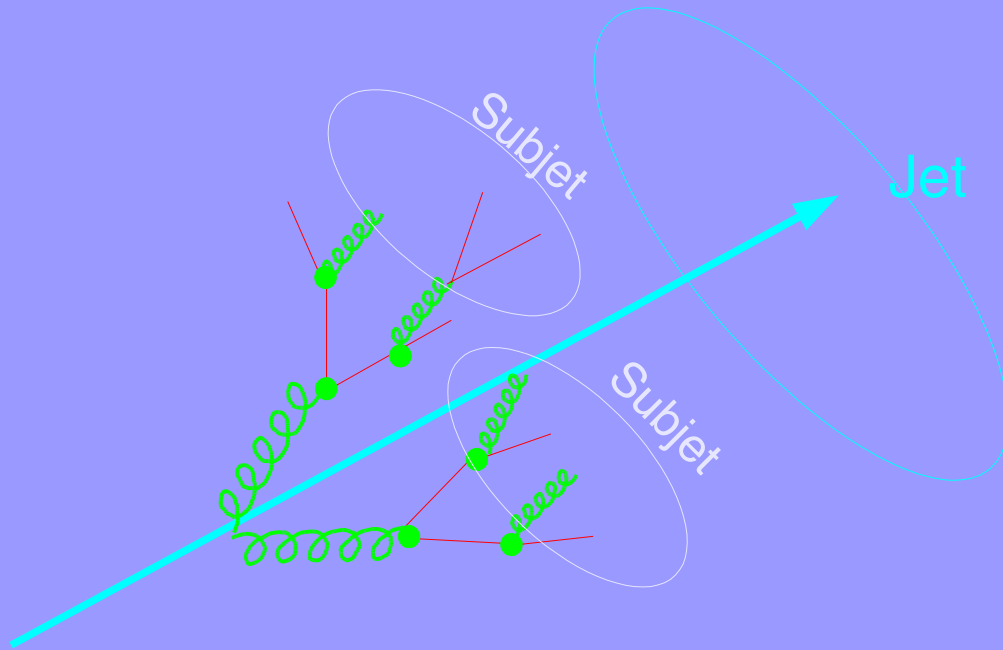


Reduced sensitivity to gluon density by ratio

Sizeable sensitivity on gluon density

Large sensitivity to small variations of α_s

Jet Substructure



A jet can be decomposed
into subjets

Formation of partons \rightarrow subjets is driven by QCD

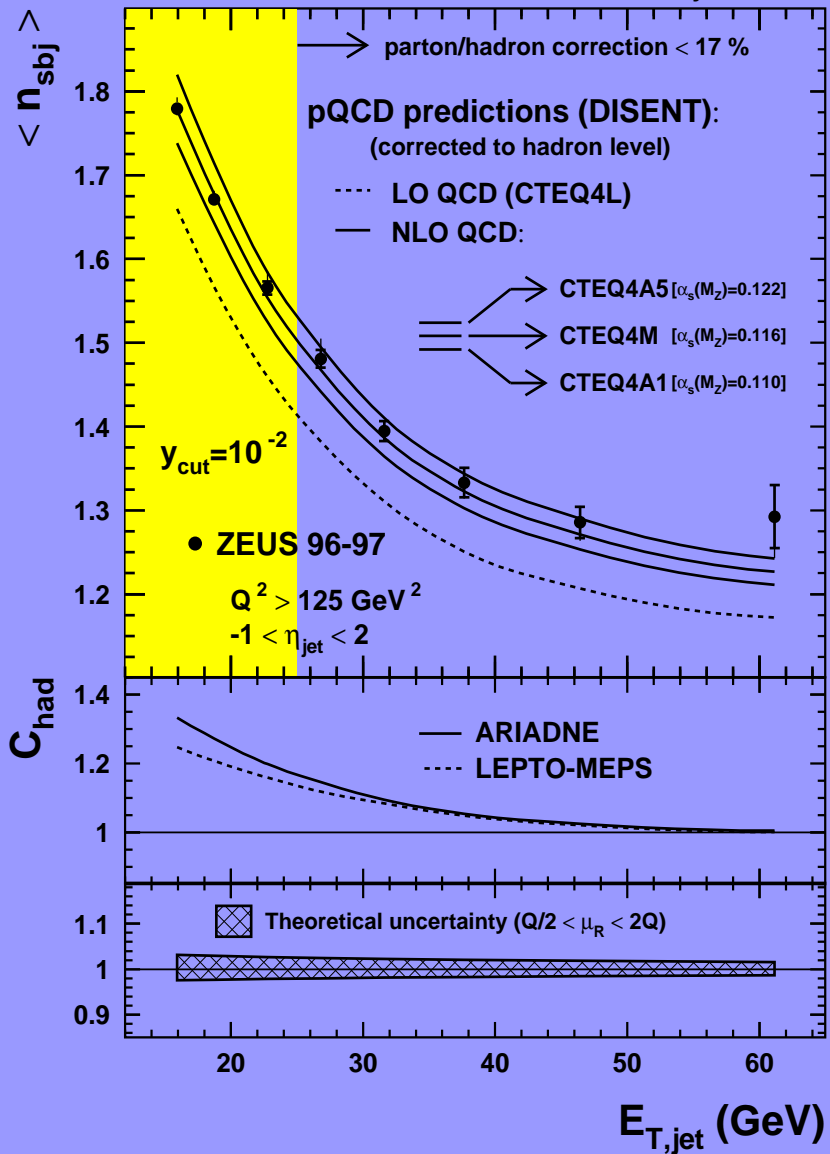
Subjet-Multiplicity sensitive to α_s

Subject Multiplicity and Determination of α_s

Measurement in Lab. Frame

ZEUS

Phys. Lett. B 558 (2003) 41



- Number of subjects decreases as E_T of jet increases

- NLO QCD calculations describe data

- Predictions based on different α_s 'oscillate' around data

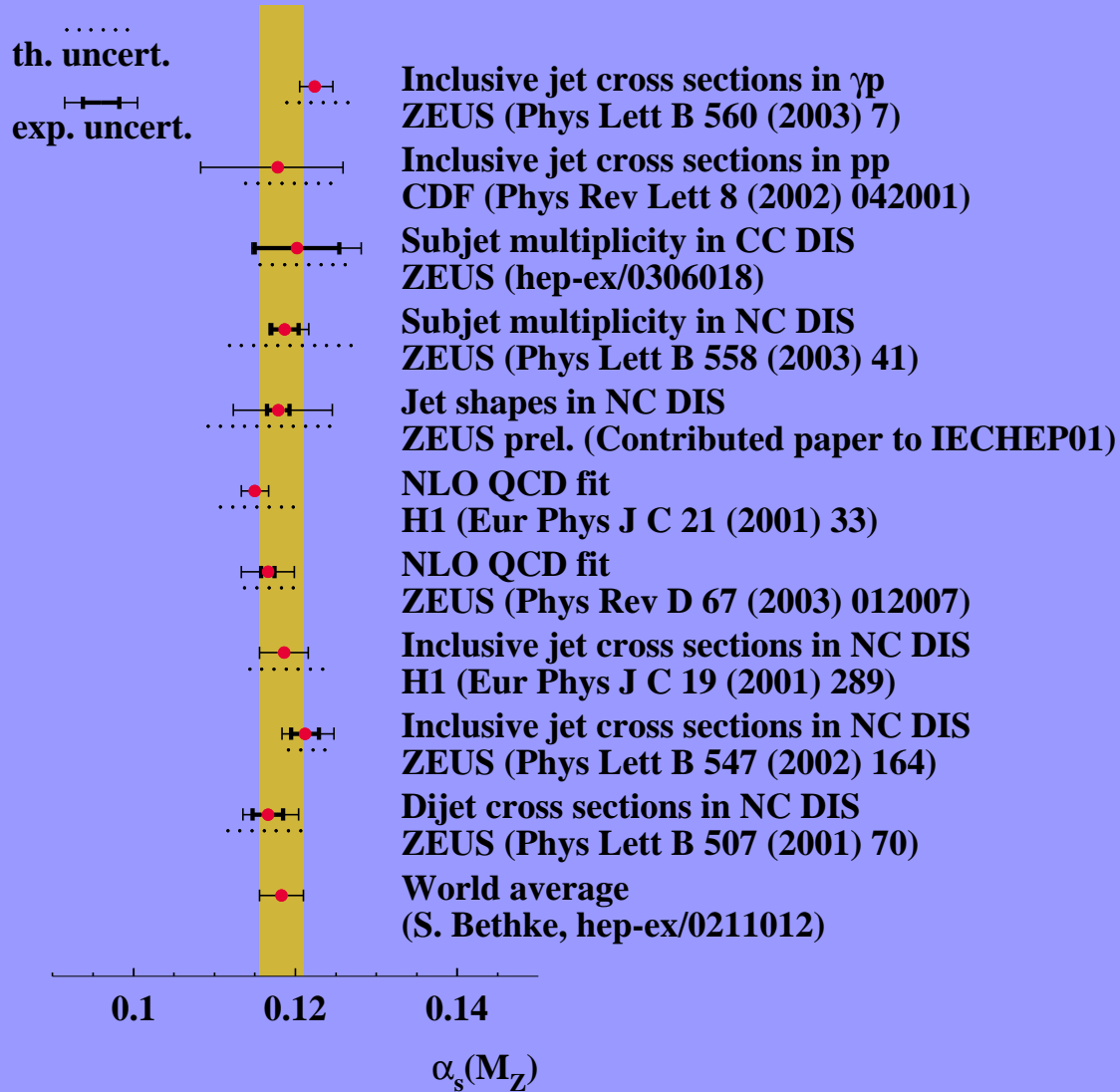
→ Determination of α_s

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1187 \quad +0.0017 \quad \leftarrow \text{Stat.}$$

$$\text{Phys. Lett. B 558 (2003) 41} \quad \begin{matrix} +0.0024 \\ -0.0009 \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow \text{Exp.}$$

$$\begin{matrix} +0.0093 \\ -0.0076 \end{matrix} \quad \leftarrow \text{Theory}$$

Conclusions



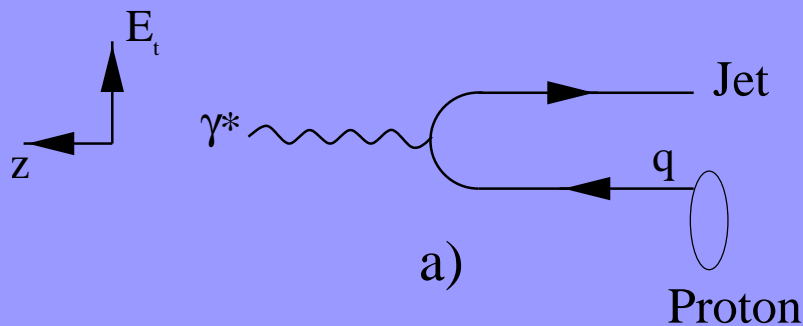
- Multijet production in DIS at HERA allow for stringent test of QCD
- Precise determination of α_s by various jet observables
- Consistent results
- Significant impact on world average of α_s

The Breit Frame

In ep lab-frame outgoing hadrons have to balance E_T of scattered e

Choose frame where transverse energy is solely produced by interesting hard scatter
Frame where proton and photon collide head on

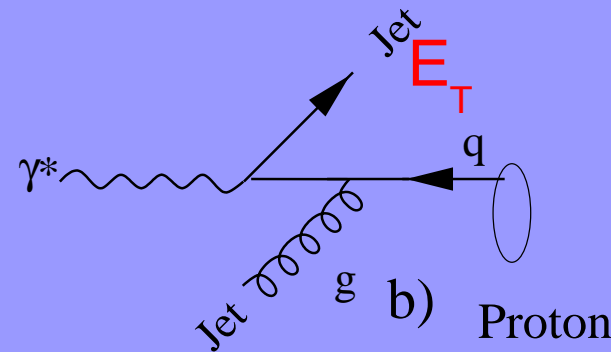
QPM



$$2x \vec{P}_{proton} + \vec{q}_y = 0$$

No transverse energy
in naive QPM

QPM + QCD



Transverse energy E_T
by QCD process