

# High $E_T$ Jets and PDFs at HERA

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Low  $x$  Workshop, Helsinki, 1 September 2007



- Introduction
- New Jet Measurements HERA
- Application in PDF fits
- Summary



# Introduction

## what are “high” $E_T$ jets?

in this talk:  $\sim 7 \dots 100$  GeV

this (and appropriate kinematics) means that

.....we are not interested in

- hadronisation
- multi parton interactions
- parton dynamics
- calibration headaches

.....but in

- plain perturbative QCD, DGLAP regime

## typical jet selection:

inclusive  $k_T$  algorithm

$p_T$  recombination scheme,

$$R=1.0$$

$$-1.0 < \eta^{\text{LAB}} < 2.5$$

$$7 < E_T^{\text{BREIT}} < 50 \text{ GeV}$$

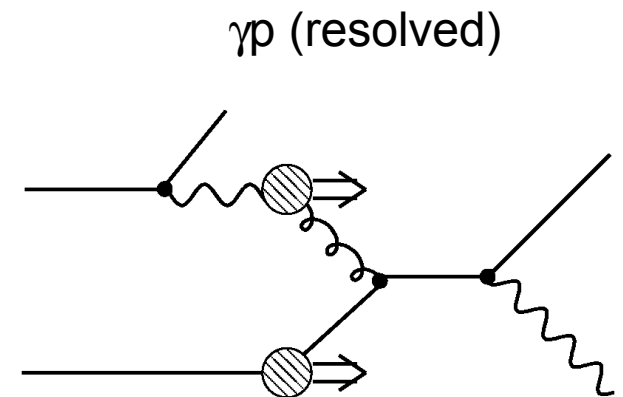
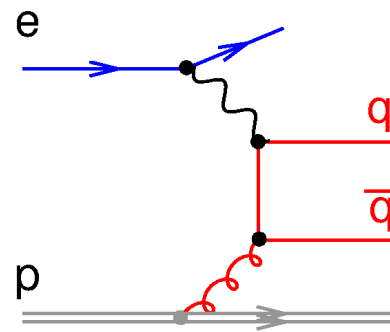
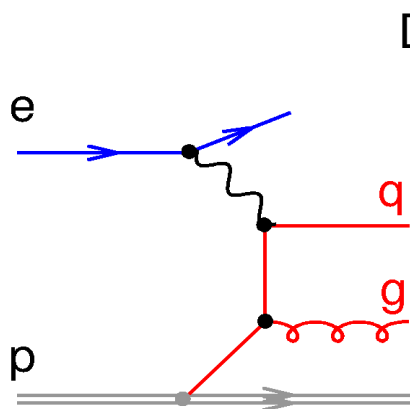
# Motivation

## Jet production in DIS and photo production

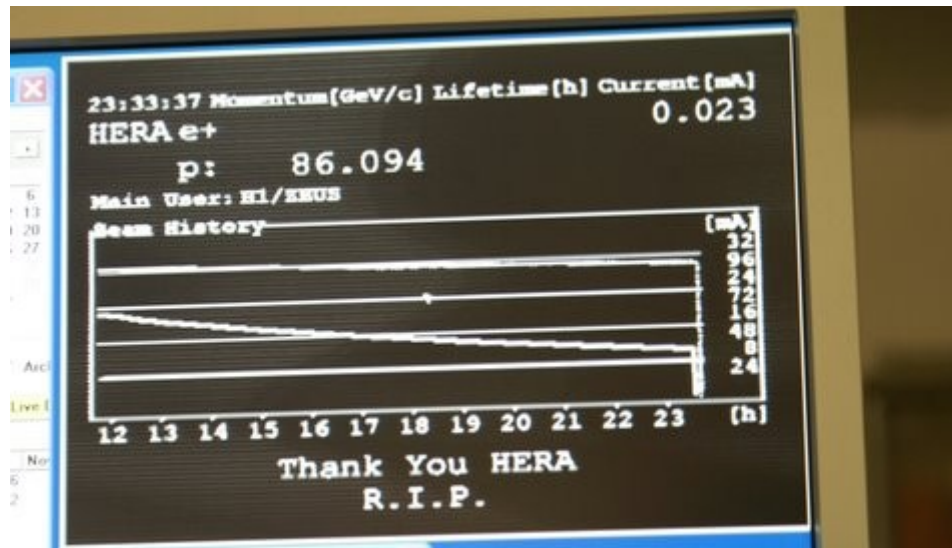
cross section depends on

- strong coupling  $\alpha_S$
- parton density functions of the proton
- QCD matrix elements

e.g. dijet production



# HERA Data Sets

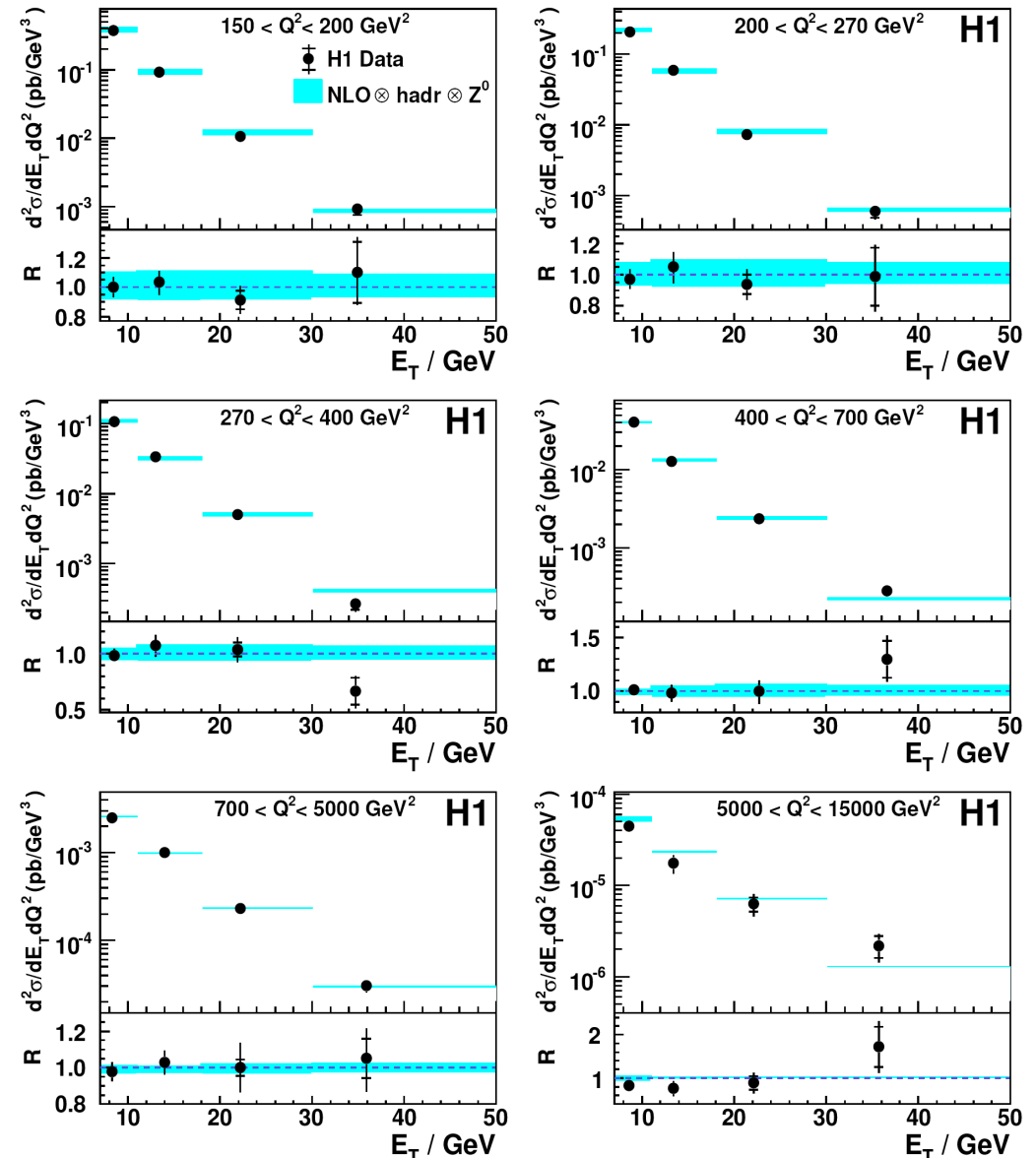


- HERA switched off June 30, two periods:
- HERA I
  - jet analyses typically use  $\sim 60\text{-}100\text{pb}^{-1}$
  - mostly published
- HERA II
  - preliminary results for (high energy) data set of  $\sim 320\text{pb}^{-1}$
  - work ongoing to improve systematics, had. E-scale, luminosity

# Inclusive Jets at High $Q^2$

- HERA I,  $e^+p$
- NC DIS:  $150 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$
- exp. error  $\sim 5\%$ , mainly due to hadronic energy scale and model dependence
- QCD does a good job describing the jet cross section
  - NLO perturbative prediction corrected for hadronisation,  $O(10\%)$
  - at highest  $Q^2$  need to include also  $Z^0$  exchange,  $O(10\%)$

## Inclusive Jet Cross Section



Phys.Lett.B(2007), hep-ex/0706.3722

# Inclusive Jets at High $Q^2$

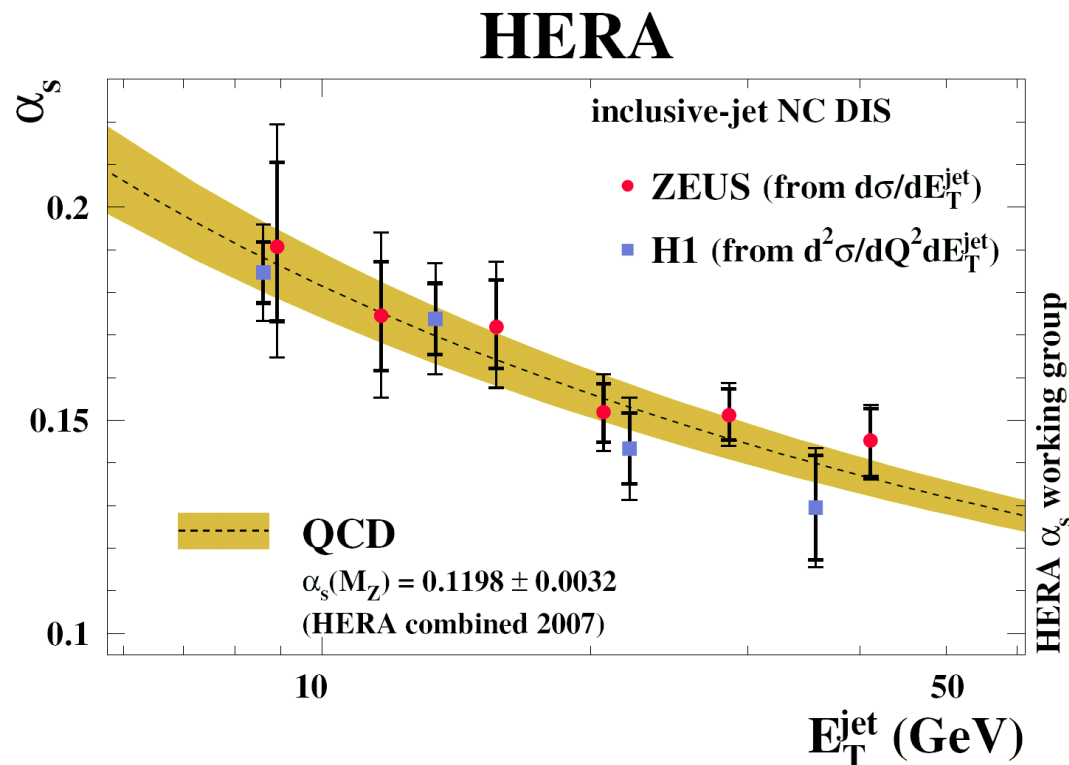
similar results from ZEUS

both used in simultaneous fit of  $\alpha_s$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1198 \pm 0.0019 \text{ (exp.)} \pm 0.0026 \text{ (th.)}$$

competitive precision and consistent with world average

plus: observation of asymptotic freedom from HERA jets alone



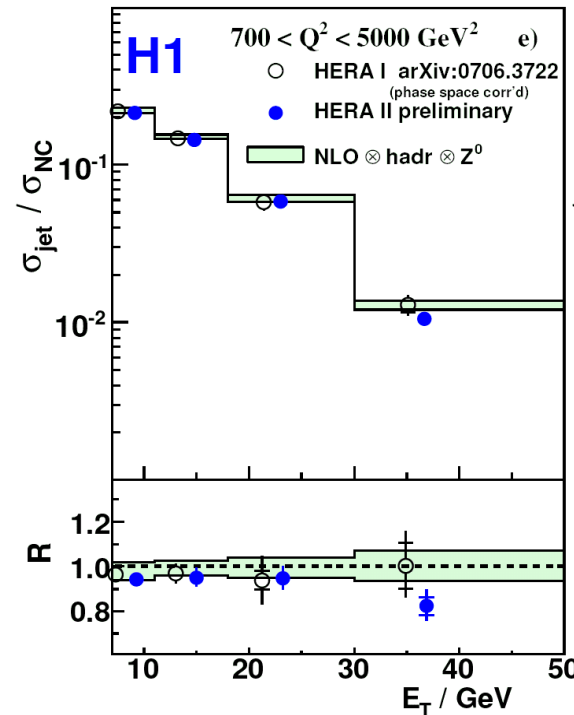
HERA  $\alpha_s$  Working Group

submitted to EPS2007

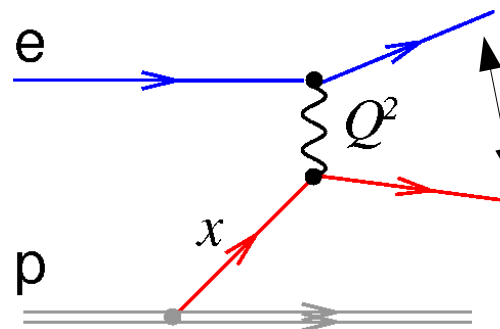
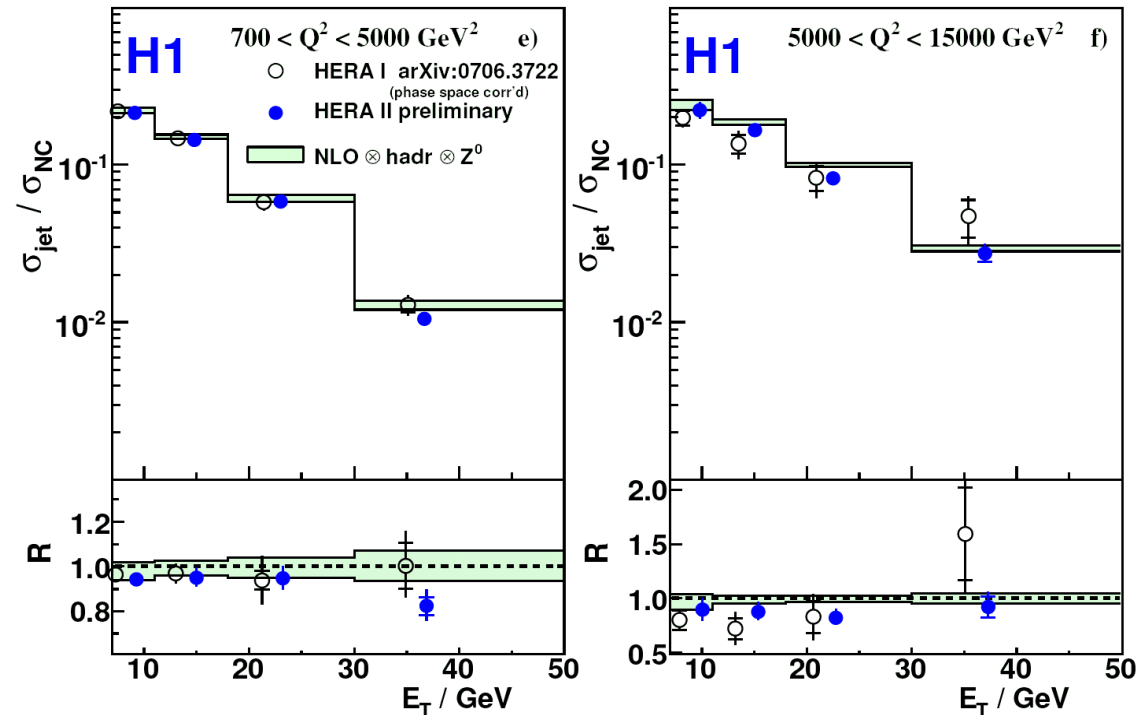
# Inclusive Jets at High $Q^2$

- jet cross section normalised to neutral current DIS
  - partial cancellation of experimental systematics
- significant improvement of exp. uncertainties with HERA II at high  $Q^2$  and high  $E_T$
- work ongoing for best hadronic calibration
  - HERA I: 2% scale unc.
  - HERA II: aim for  $\leq 1.5\%$
- at highest  $Q^2$  and  $E_T$  data will still be statistically limited

## HERA II



submitted to EPS2007



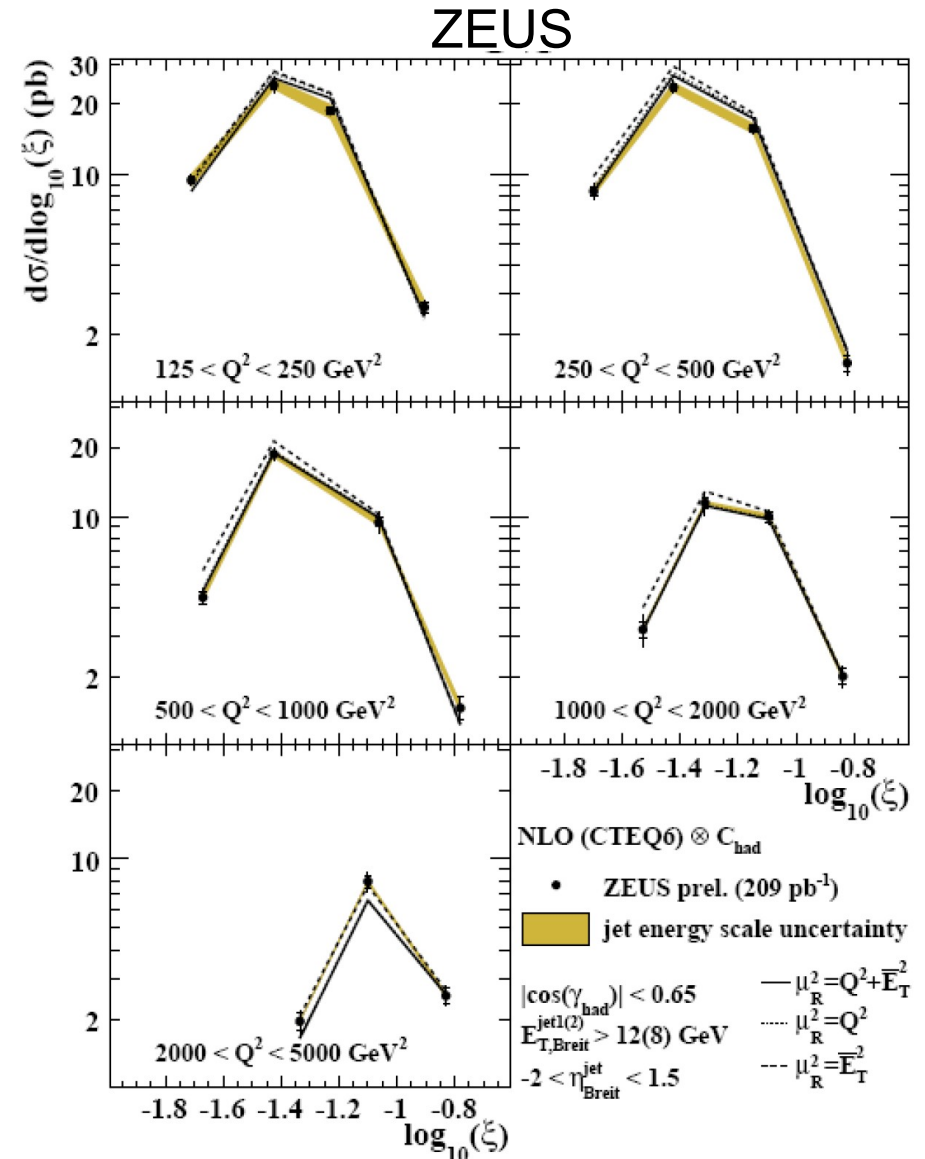
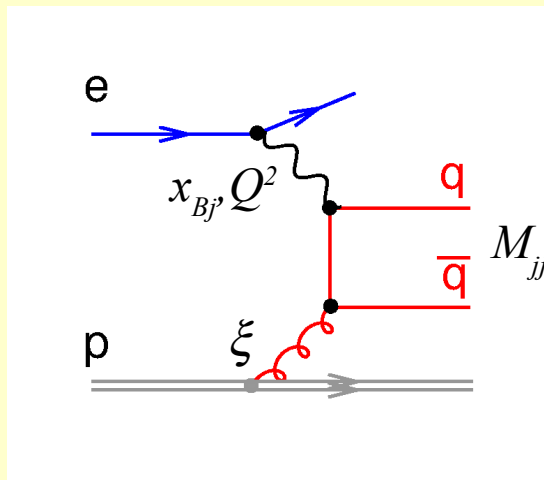
calibrate jet  $E_T$   
with well measured  
scattered electron

# Dijets at High $Q^2$

HERA I + part of HERA II data: 209pb<sup>-1</sup>

- data wanted for more precise gluon at high x (LHC needs this)
- dijets in DIS probe PDFs:

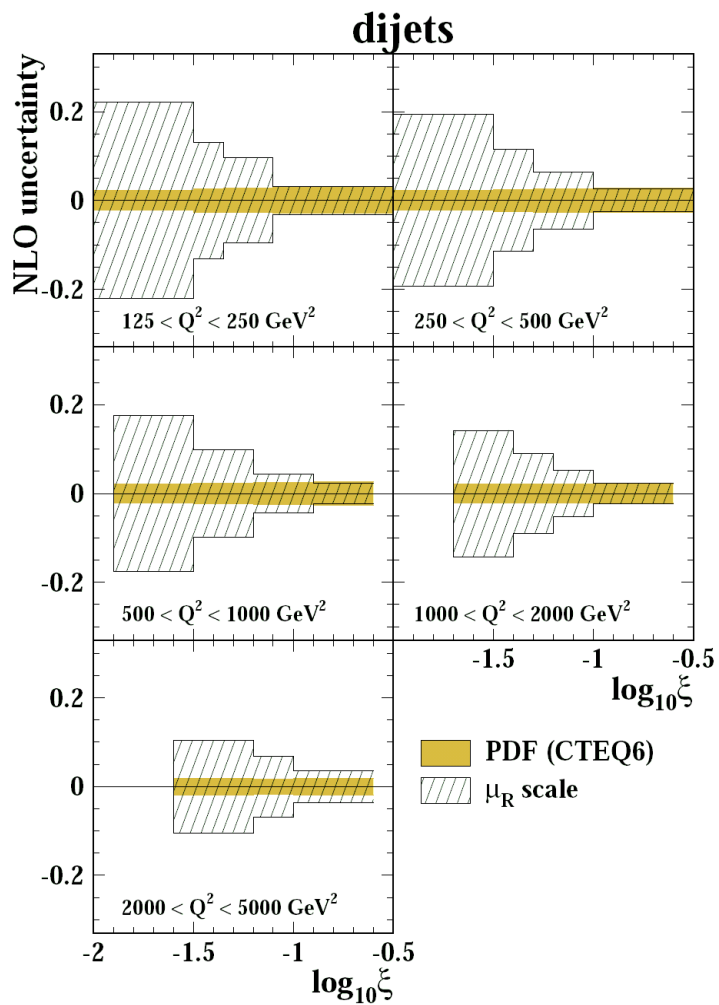
$$\xi \equiv x_{Bj} \left( 1 + \frac{M_{jj}^2}{Q^2} \right)$$



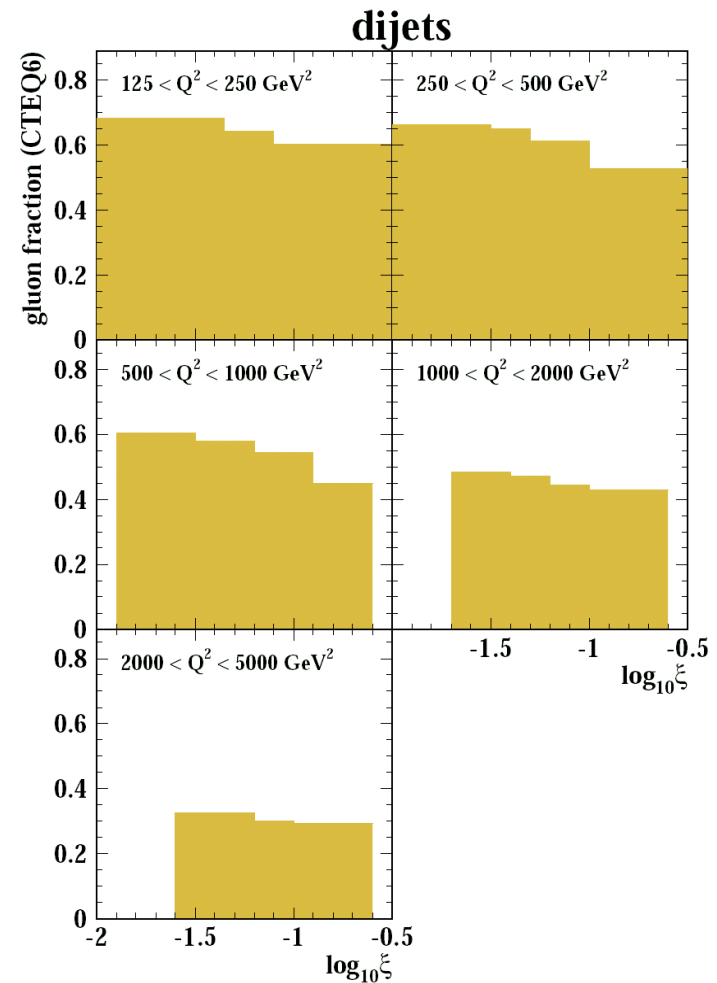
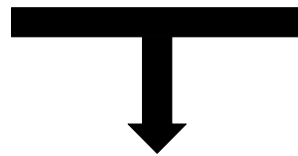
submitted to DIS07



# Dijets at High $Q^2$



At higher  $\xi$  moderate scale uncertainty, in the order of the PDF uncertainty



Still sizable gluon fraction, even at higher  $Q^2$

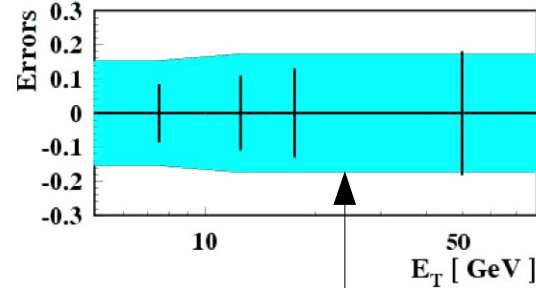
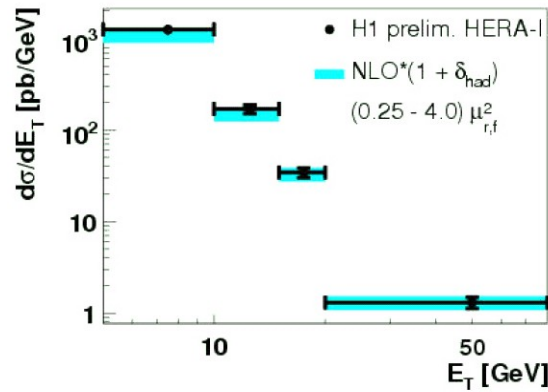
Use this data in future PDF fits to constrain gluon at high  $x$

# Inclusive Jets at Low $Q^2$

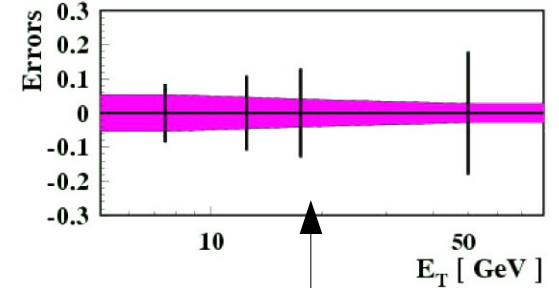
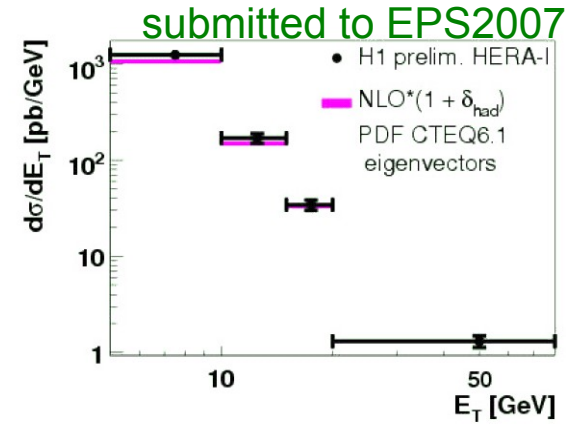
extension of phase space  
to lower  $Q^2$  possible?

here: 5...100  $\text{GeV}^2$   
(compared to  $>150 \text{ GeV}^2$ )

difficult, scale error large  
(and larger than PDF error)

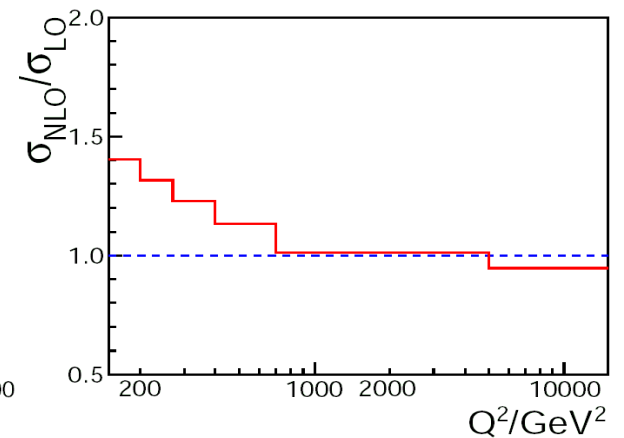
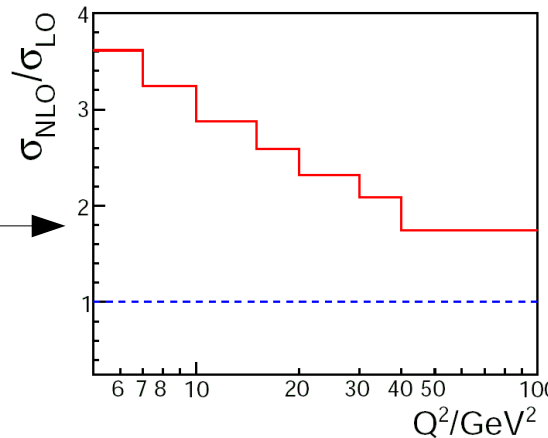


scale+hadronization

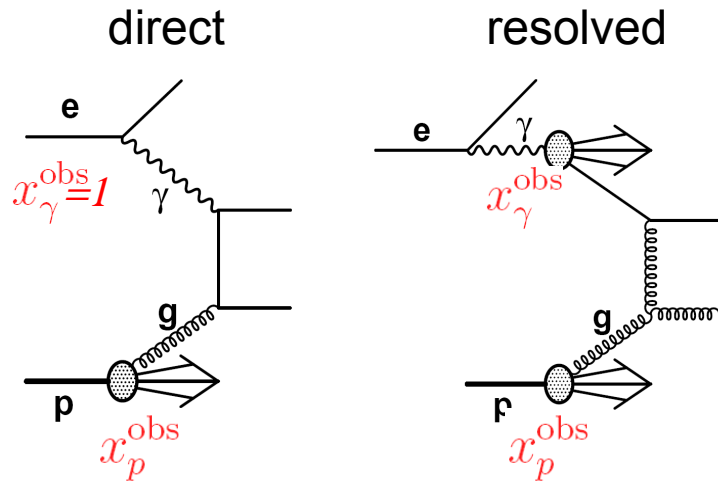


PDF

k-factors rise strongly  
below  $\sim 100 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  
need NNLO!

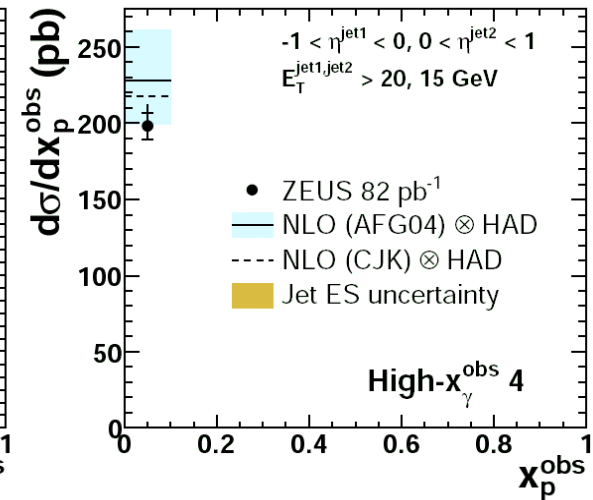
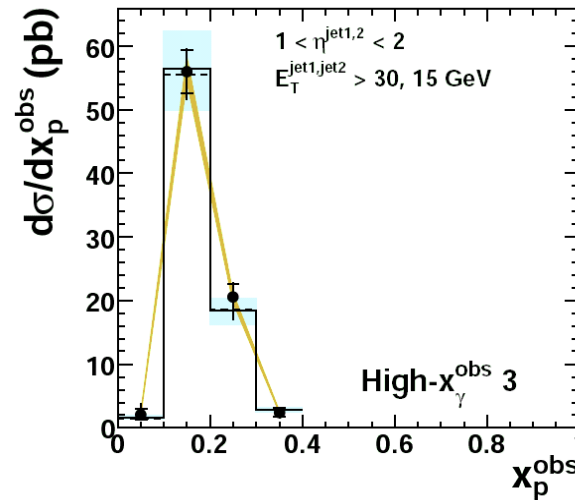
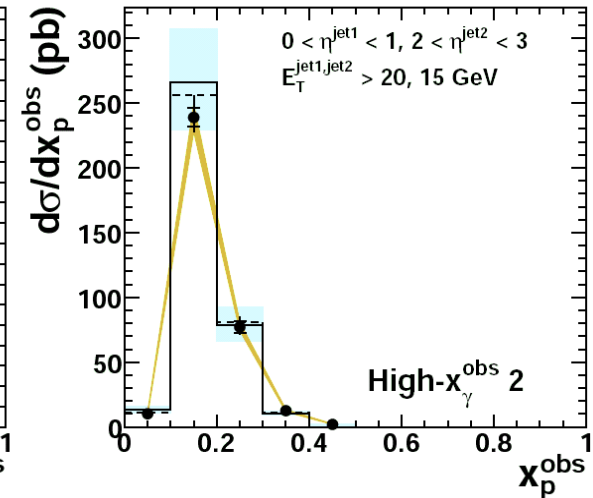
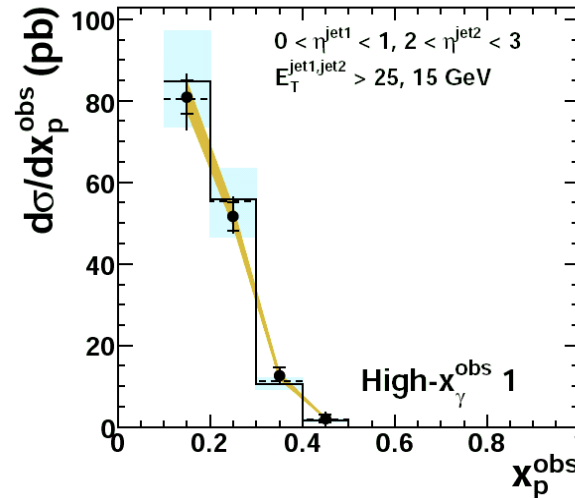


# Dijets in Photo Production



- high- $x_\gamma^{obs}$  enriches direct contribution
- choose four kinematic regions with cuts optimised for largest sensitivity to gluon PDF
- NLO gives good description: use in future fit!

ZEUS



$$Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

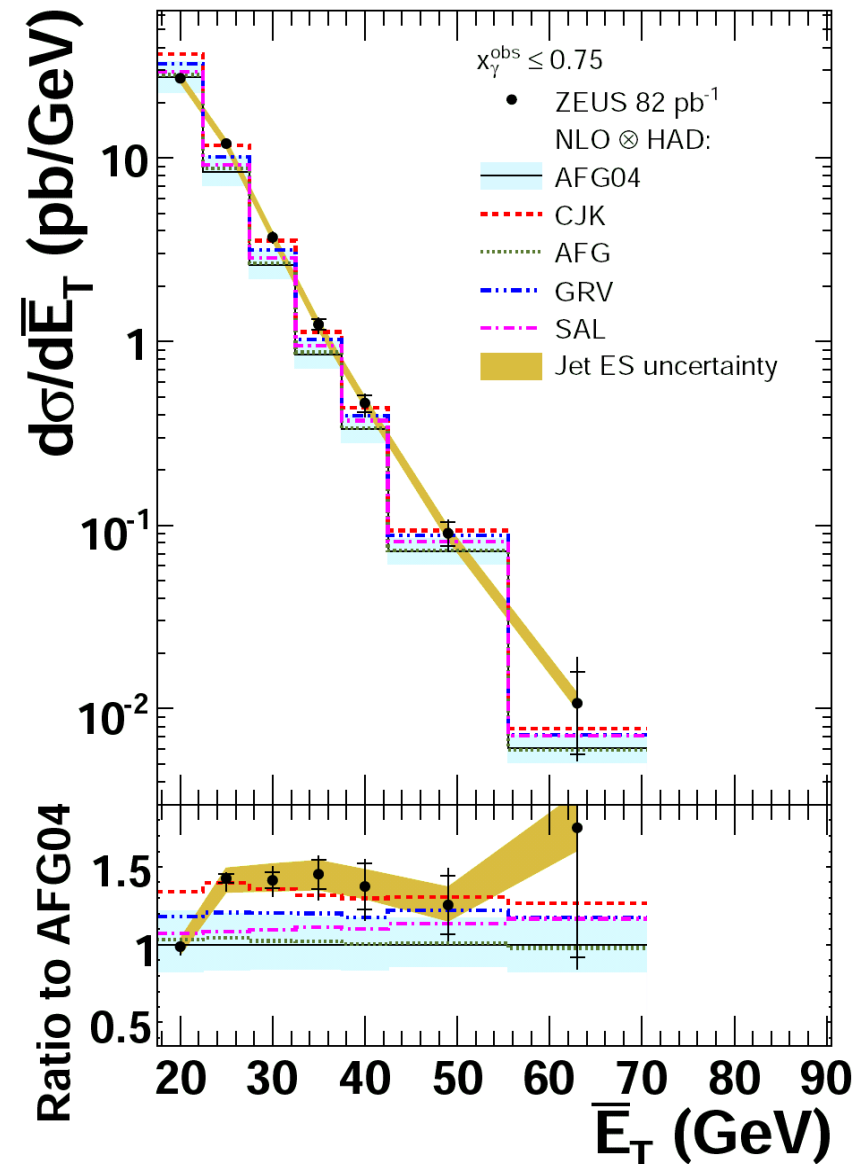
$$E_T^{jet1} > 20 \text{ GeV}, E_T^{jet2} > 15 \text{ GeV}$$

Phys.Rev.D, hep-ex/0706.3809

# Dijets in Photo Production

## ZEUS

- mean  $E_T$  of dijets shown for an resolved enriched sample
- none of the used photon PDFs describes the distribution
- all too flat at low mean  $E_T$
- data should be used in new fits of the photon PDFs



Phys.Rev.D, hep-ex/0706.3809

# PART II, Jets for PDF Fits

# Jet Cross Section @ NLO for Fits

NLO calculations for jets are slow, one way out:  
“k-factor” method →

- for a given PDF: compute k-Factors (once)
- $k = \sigma\text{-NLO} / \sigma\text{-LO}$
- in PDF fit
  - compute  $\sigma\text{-LO}$  for each PDF iteration
  - multiply  $\sigma\text{-LO}$  with k-Factor: get “NLO” Prediction

This is an approximation →

- k-Factor itself depends on the PDFs
  - different for different partonic subprocesses
  - different x-coverage in LO and NLO

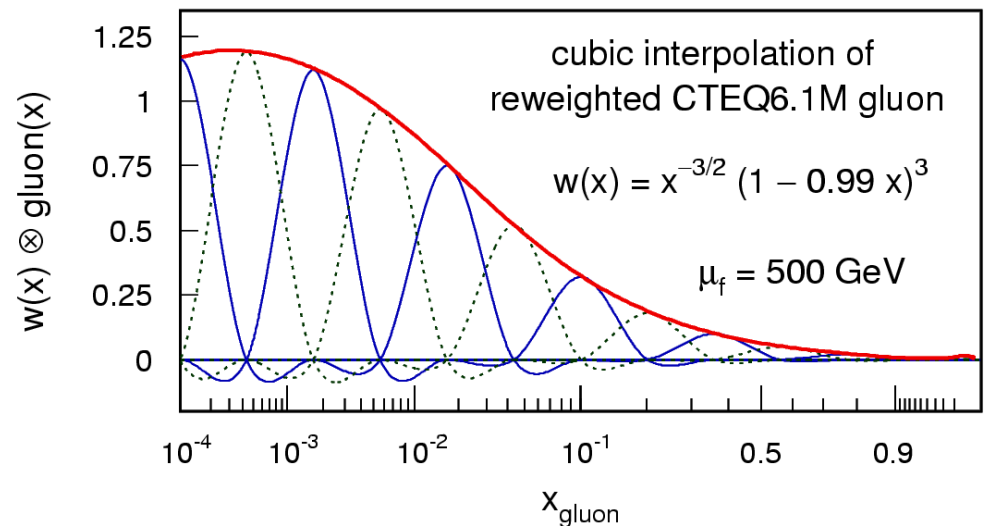
With drawbacks →

- procedure has systematic errors of 2-5%
- works only for “simple” cross sections (incl. jets in pp) not for pp-dijets, DIS jets, ...
- even LO computation is relatively slow (compromise wrt. stat. errors)

# fastNLO

solution:

- separate and  $\alpha_S$  and PDFs from rest
- store result in bins of  $x$ , partonic subprocess, scales,...
- use interpolation techniques for precision
- already in "Using PDF interpolation to solve the DGLAP equations"  
C.Pascaud, F.Zomer, LAL-94-42
- implemented e.g. in H1 EPJC  
19(2001)289, ZEUS-JETS PDF, ...
- fastNLO: emphasis on efficiency and universality (ep,  $p\bar{p}$ , pp)
- see <http://projects.hepforge.org/fastnlo/>  
for calculations of 28 jet cross sections for TEVATRON, HERA, LHC, RHIC



with 8  $x$ -bins: already 0.5% Precision  
only 10  $x$ -bins: achieve goal of 0.1% precision

used

- stretching:  $x \rightarrow \sqrt{\log_{10}(1/x)}$
- reweighting:  $w(x) = x^{-3/2} (1 - 0.99x)^3$

**fastNLO**

TK, M.Wobisch, K.Rabbertz, hep-ph/0609285

# Jets for PDF Fits

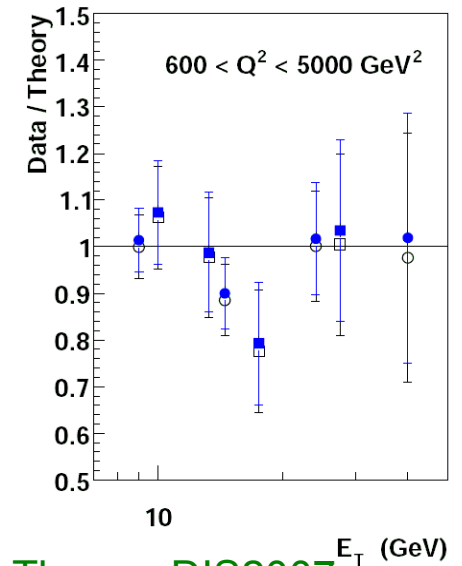
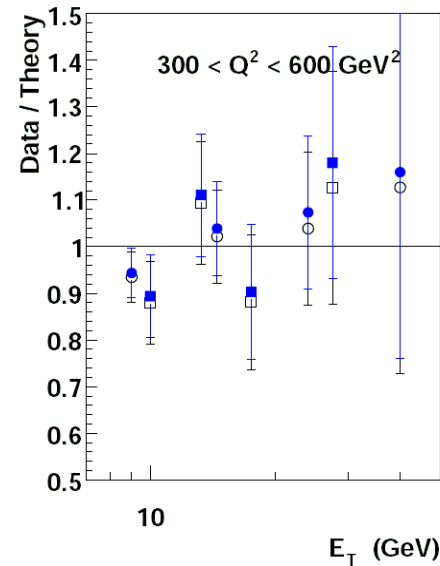
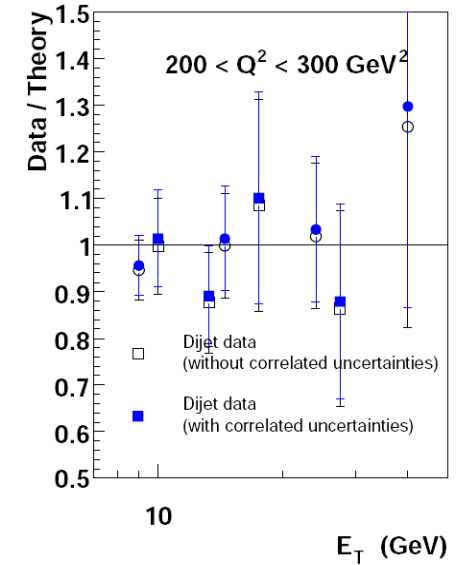
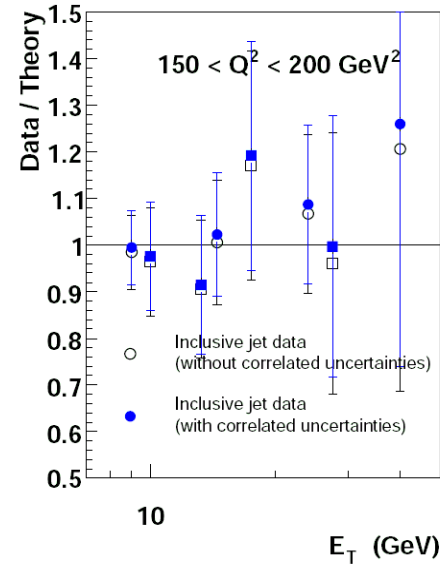
- having a prediction for jet cross section as function of  $\alpha_S$  and PDF allows for straightforward fits by minimising  $\chi^2$
- combine with inclusive NC/CC DIS data
  - state of the art for these is NNLO, not yet for jets ☹️
- experimental systematics are correlated, use Hessian method = fitting the systematical parameters
- issue: theory/scale error important for jets
  - correlation of uncertainty between e.g. inclusive jets and dijets?
  - offset method (repeating fit for different scales) sensitive to fluctuations, maybe too conservative?



# Global Fits

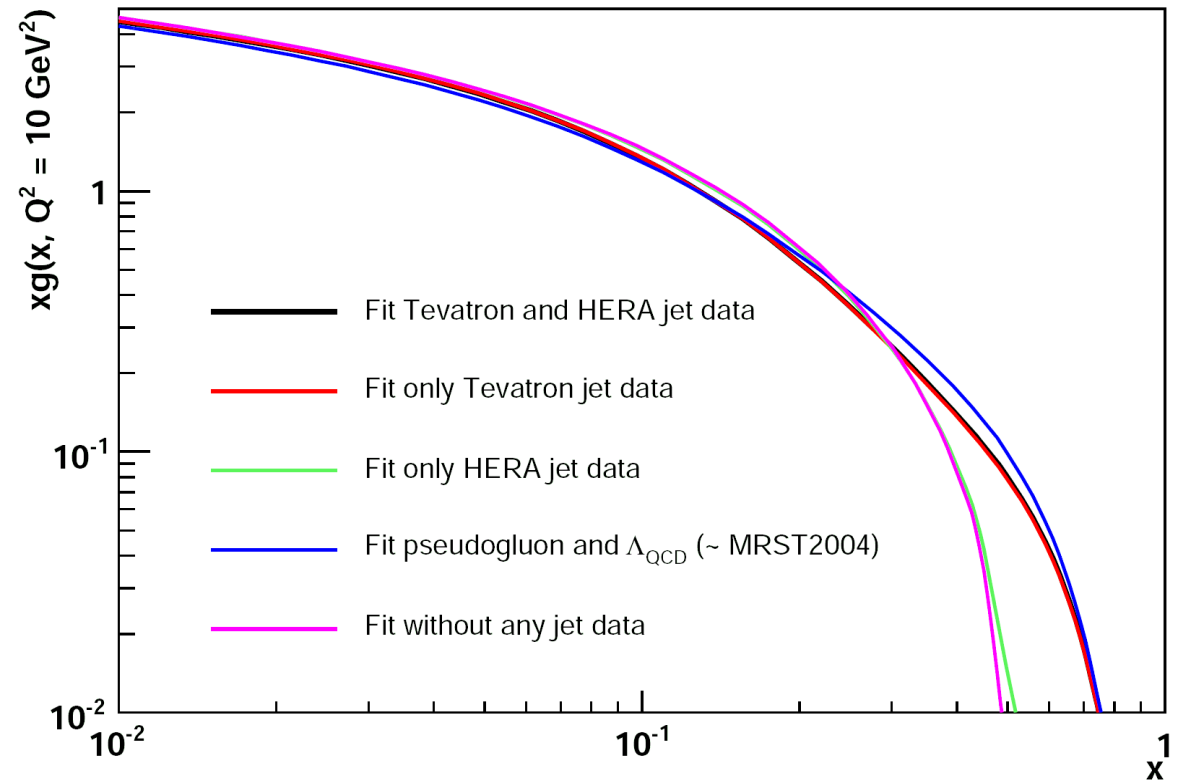
H1 95-97 incl. jet and dijet data,  $\chi^2 = 14/32$  pts

- fastNLO is used by MSTW to include jet data from TEVATRON and HERA in their new fit
- quality of fit excellent, correlations of systematics have little effect for HERA jets



R.Thorne, DIS2007

# Global Fits



R.Thorne, DIS2007

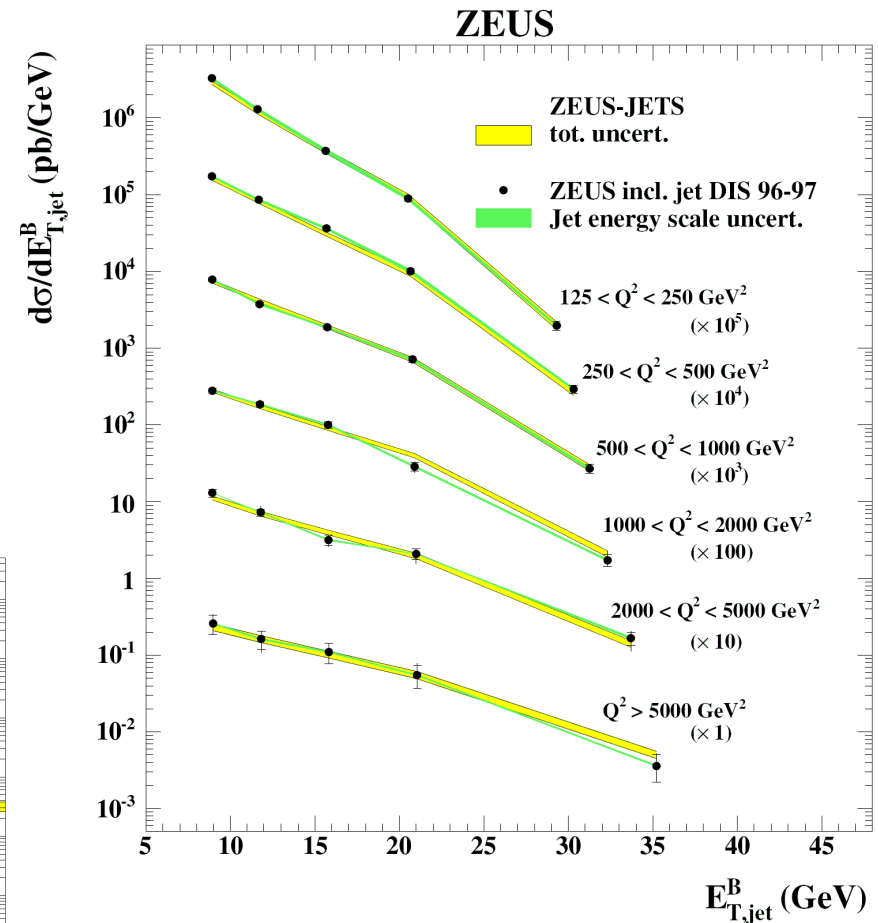
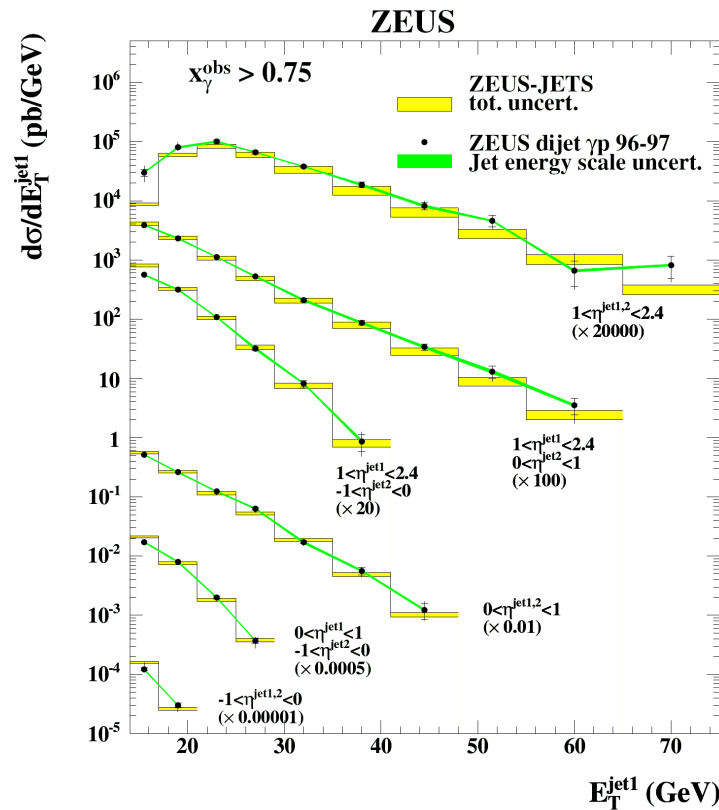
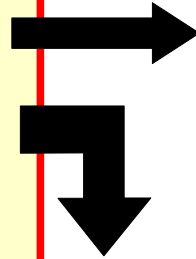
- in the MSTW fit, the HERA jets have little impact
- up to now only part of HERA I and no  $\gamma p$  data used
- recently published (and future!) data will improve the sensitivity

# ZEUS-Jets PDF Fit

ZEUS-JETS fit uses

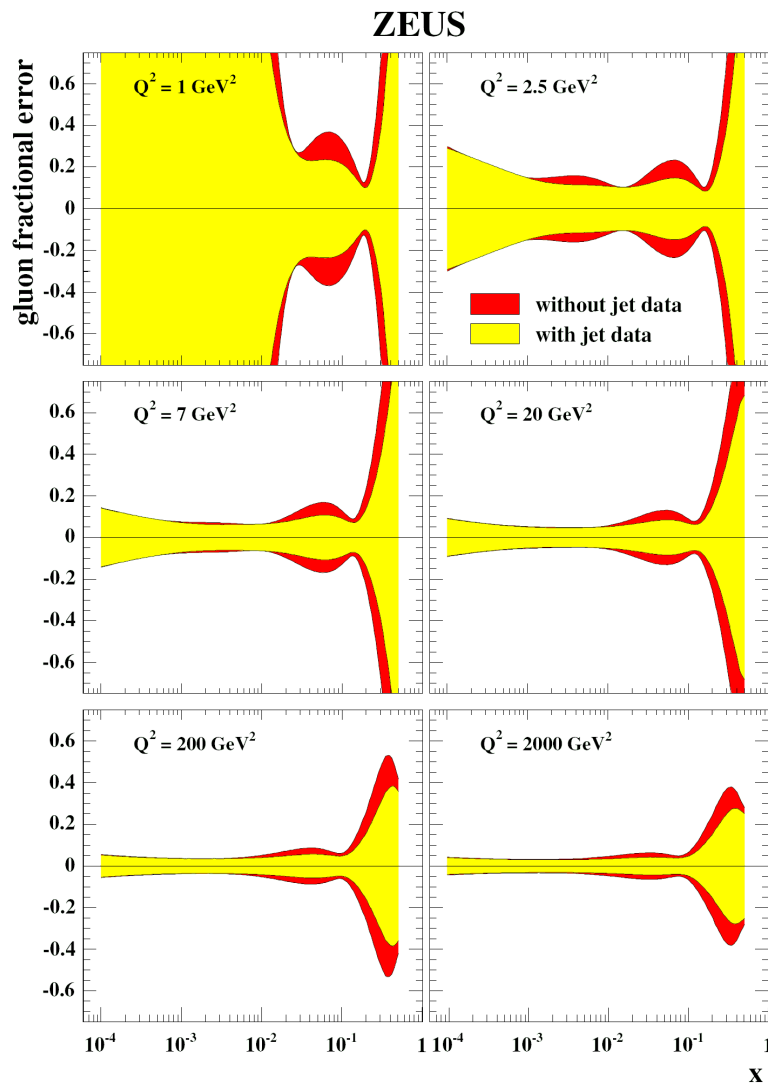
- incl. NC/CC (HERA I)
- DIS incl. jets (part of HERA I)
- $\gamma p$  dijets (part of HERA I)

uncertainties using offset method

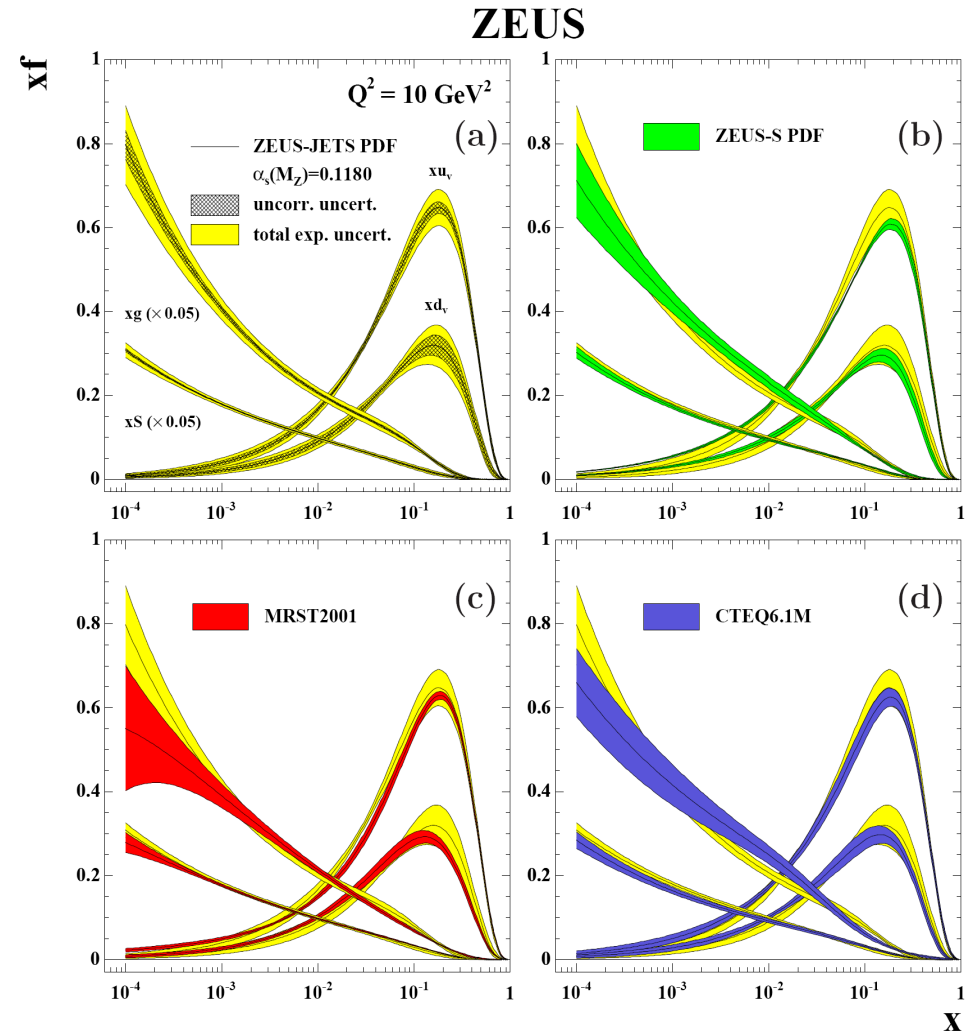


# ZEUS-Jets

jets provide sizable reduction of gluon uncertainty at higher x



this gluon is compatible with global fits



Eur.Phys.J.C42:1-16,2005

# Summary

- Wealth of new jet data from H1 and ZEUS available
- Only part of the HERA I jet data has been used in PDF fits now
- HERA II data will provide improved statistical and systematical precision
- Jets in PDF fits provide further constraints on gluon PDF at high  $x$
- A general purpose NNLO program for jets at HERA is needed!

