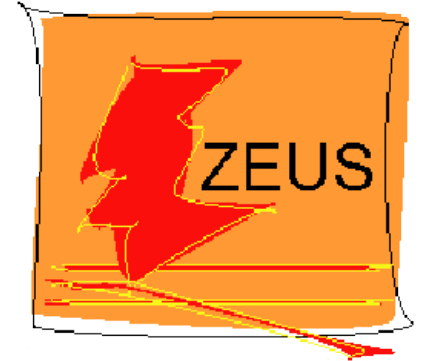


Precision QCD measurements at HERA



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Lake Louise Winter Institute 2013

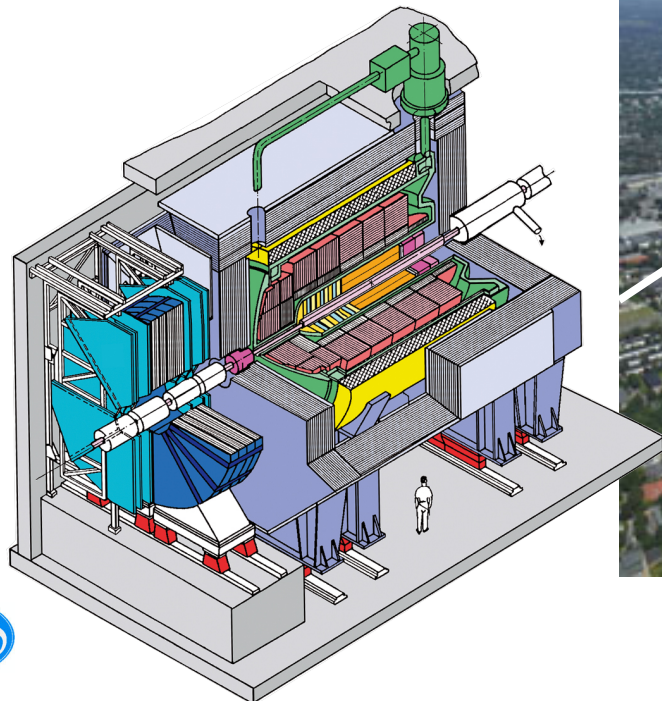
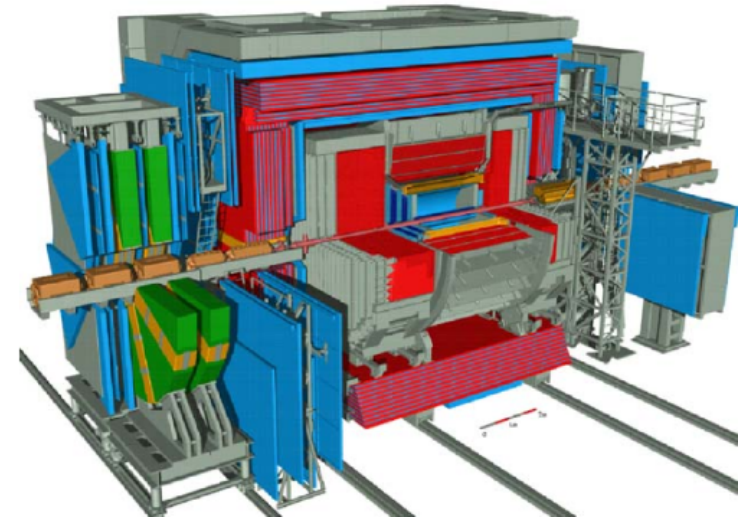
17-23 February 2013, Lake Louise, Canada

Outline:

- Jet production at HERA
 - Extraction of strong coupling constant
- Heavy quark production at HERA
 - Test of perturbative QCD

The HERA ep collider (1992 - 2007)

- ep collider:
- e^\pm energy: 27.6 GeV
- p energy: 920 GeV
- Center of mass energy: 319 GeV
- 2 collider experiments: H1 and ZEUS
- Integrated luminosity: $\sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (per experiment)



Motivation: QCD in ep collisions

- QCD:**

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \bar{\psi}_i (i(\gamma^\mu D_\mu)_{ij} - m \delta_{ij}) \psi_j - \frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu}$
- Beautiful theory, determined by **heavy quark masses** and **strong coupling constant α_s** .

- Hard scales for perturbative QCD:**

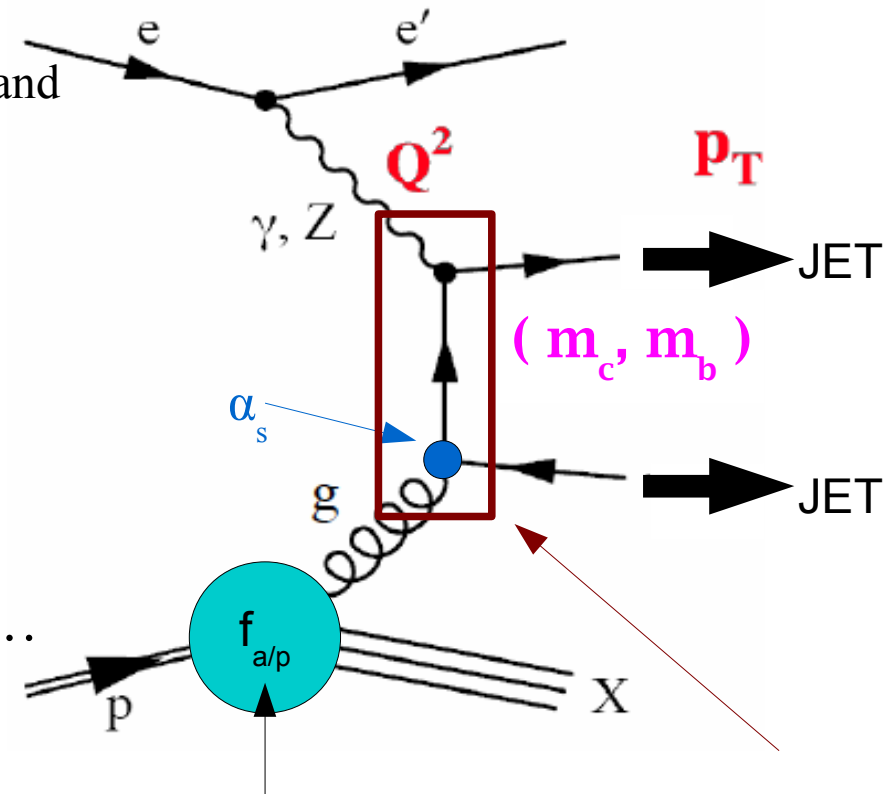
- $m_{c,b}^2, p_T^2, Q^2 > \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$
- **Jet** and **heavy flavor** cross sections in **power series of α_s** .

$$d\sigma = \sum_m \alpha_s^m(\mu_R) \sum_a f_{a/p}(x, \mu_F) \otimes d\sigma_{a,m}(x, \mu_F, \mu_R) \otimes \dots$$

- Jet** and **heavy quark** measurements are gluon-induced processes:

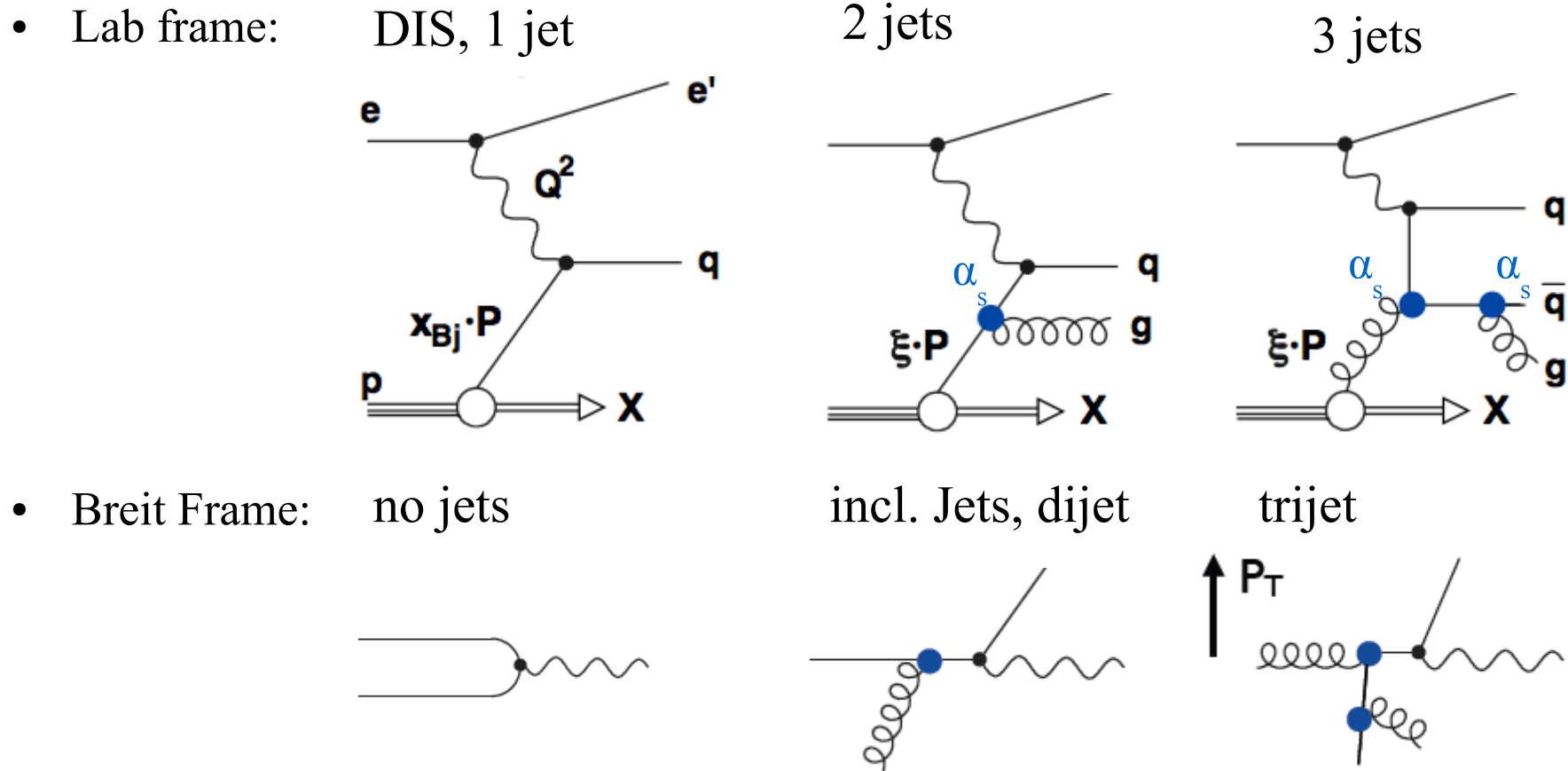
- **Test universality** and **energy behavior of α_s** .
- Take the gluon density from somewhere and **test the consistency of the pQCD calculation**.
- Use the pQCD calculations and **constrain the gluon density of the proton**. (See talk of Vladyslav Libov)

Typical Feynman diagram for gluon-induced jet or heavy quark production:



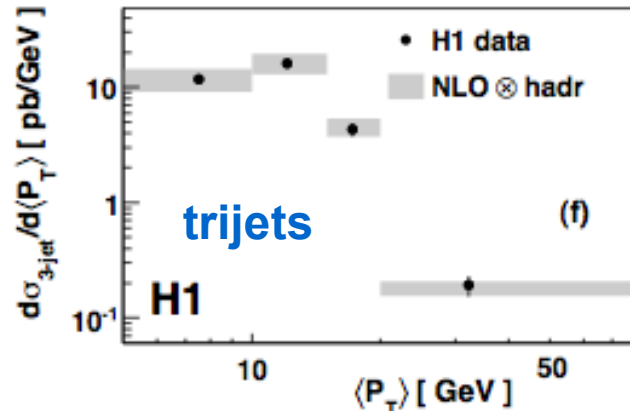
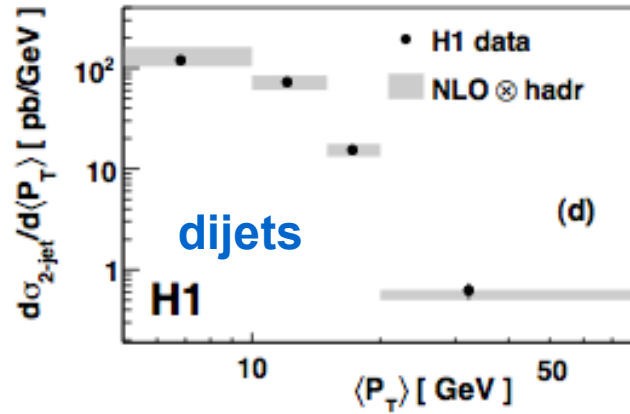
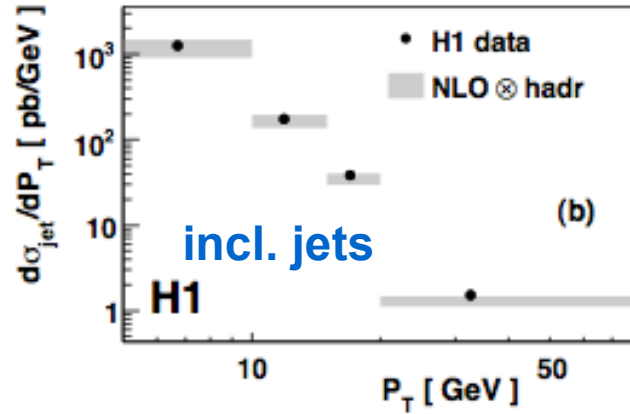
Parton density function (discussed in next talk)
 $a = q, \bar{q}, g$

$d\sigma_{a,m}$ pQCD matrix element

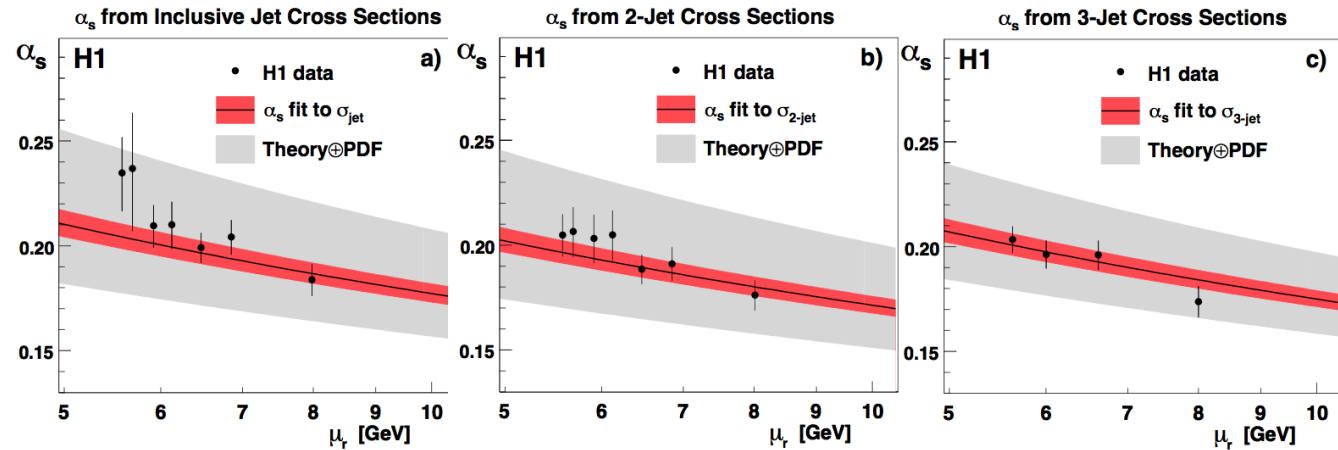


- Boost to Breit Frame, study **multi-jet final states** as functions of standard DIS kinematics and variables such as:
 - Transverse jet momenta: p_T w.r.t photon direction.

- Direct sensitivity to α_s and gluon density

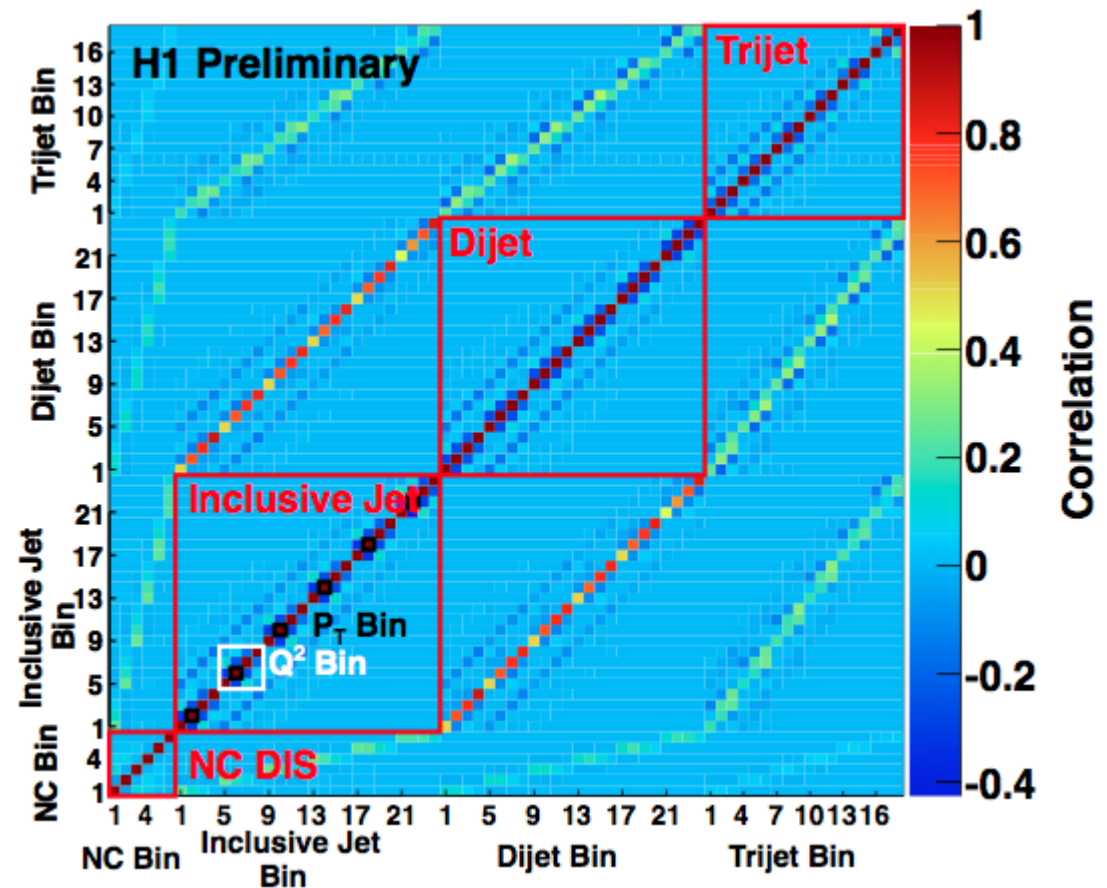


- Double differential inclusive jet, dijet and trijet measurements.
- Data well described by NLO prediction with $\mu_r = \sqrt{(Q^2 + P_T^2)}/2$.
- Simultaneous fit to 62 data points to extract strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(Z)$.



$$\bullet \quad \alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1160 \pm 0.0014(\text{exp.})_{-0.0077}^{+0.0093}(\text{th.}) \pm 0.0016(\text{PDF})$$

- Inclusive jet, dijet and trijet cross sections for $150 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Reduced scale dependence compared to low Q^2 measurement.
- Unfolding of multi-jet cross sections:
 - All correlations of observables incorporated.
 - Full, partly correlated, covariance matrix known.
 - ➔ Important input for QCD fits.
- High experimental ($\sim 2\%$) and theoretical ($\sim 3.5\%$) precision.



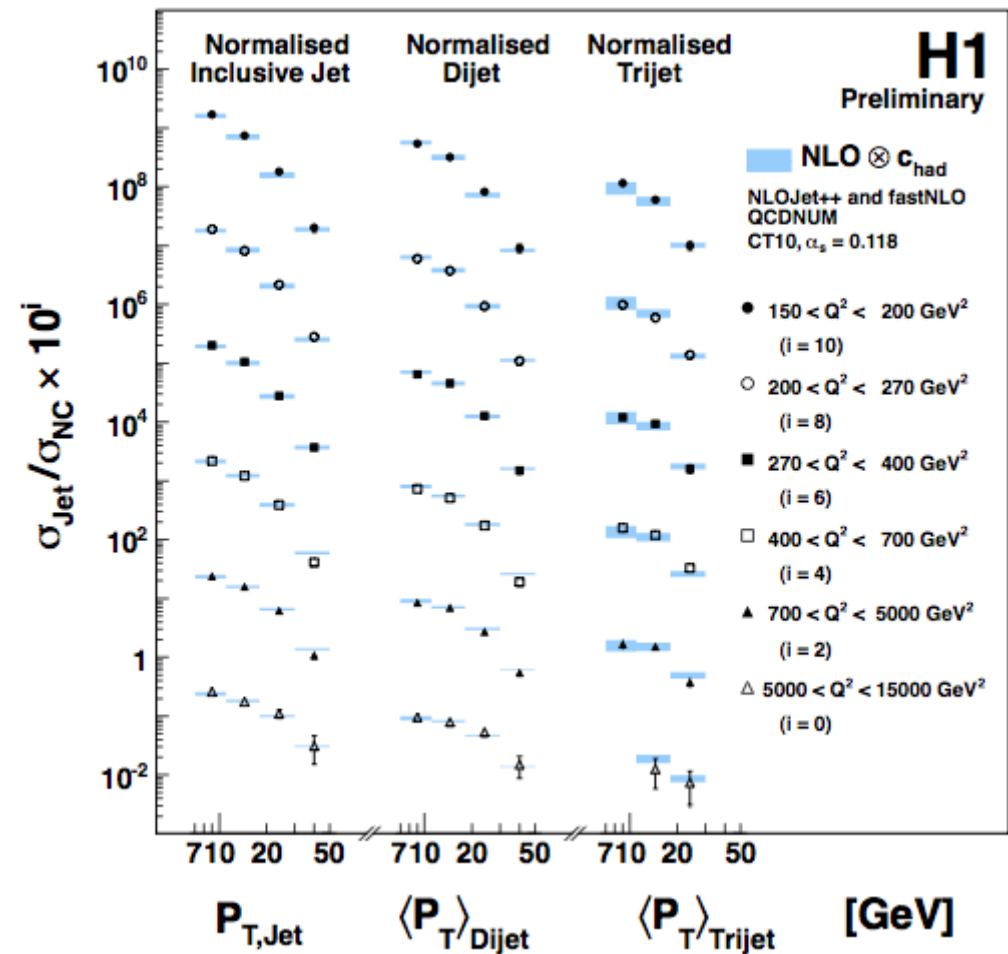
NLO calculation:

- Jet cross sections:
NLOJet++ and FastNLO v2.0
- NC-DIS cross sections:
QCDNUM
- NLO \otimes Hadronisation corrections.

Fit to extract strong coupling constant:

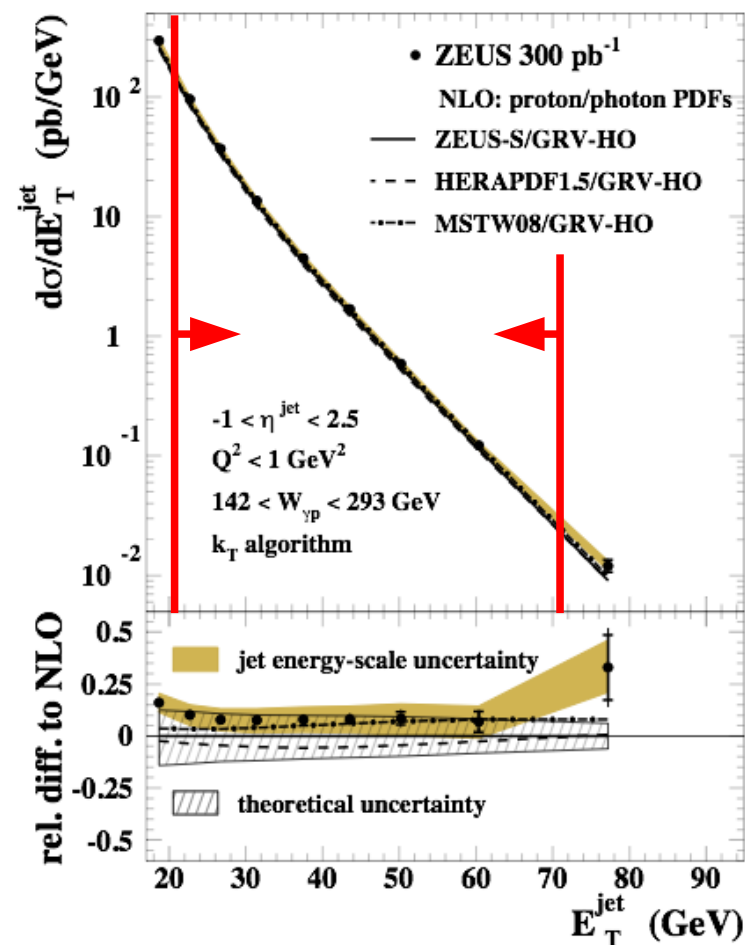
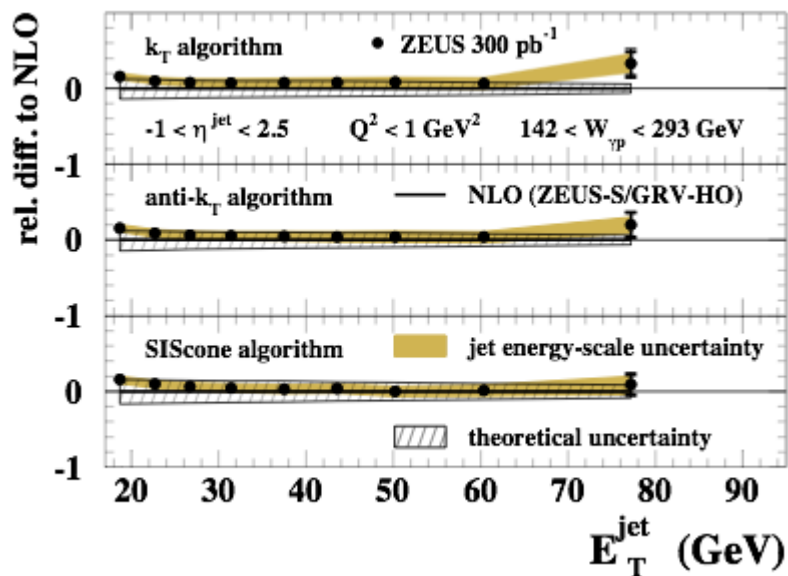
- Fits of α_s to each sample (inclusive jet, dijet, trijet) result in good χ^2/NDF .
- Tension between dijets and inclusive/trijets.
- Fit of all three samples with restriction that NLO corrections $< 30\%$
 $\rightarrow \chi^2/\text{NDF} = 53.2 / 41 = 1.3$

Normalised multijet cross sections:



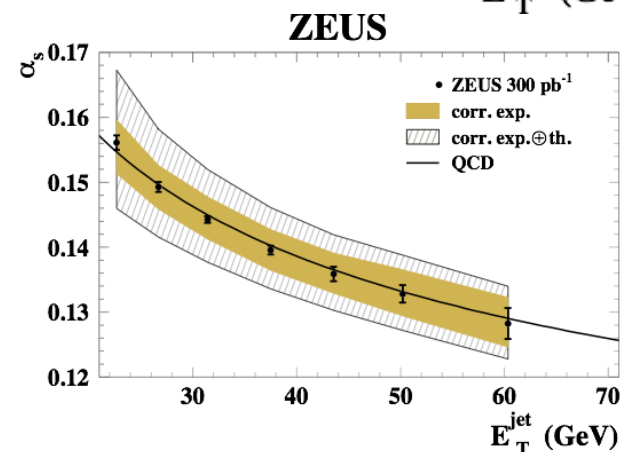
$$\alpha_s = 0.1163 \pm 0.0011 (\text{exp}) \pm 0.0014 (\text{PDF}) \pm 0.0008 (\text{had}) \pm 0.0039 (\text{theo})$$

- Double differential measurement in E_T and η .
- Study of different jet algorithms, SIScone, anti- k_T and k_T .

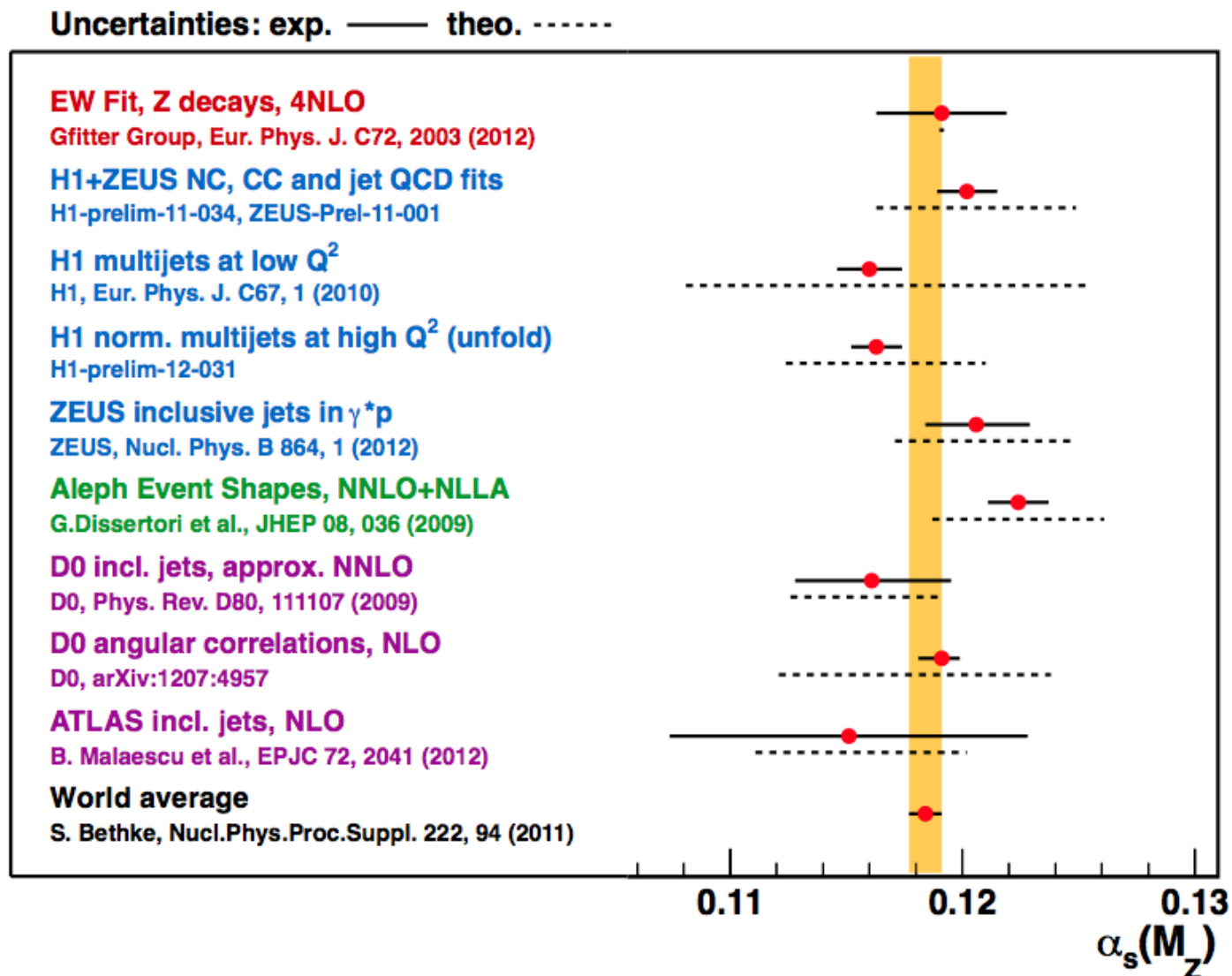


- Extraction of α_s in $21 < E_T < 71$ GeV.
- Same conclusions for all jet algorithms.

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1206^{+0.0023}_{-0.0022} \text{ (exp.) } ^{+0.0042}_{-0.0035} \text{ (th.)}$$



Comparison of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ values



- Competitive experimental errors.
- To do better, need NNLO calculations.

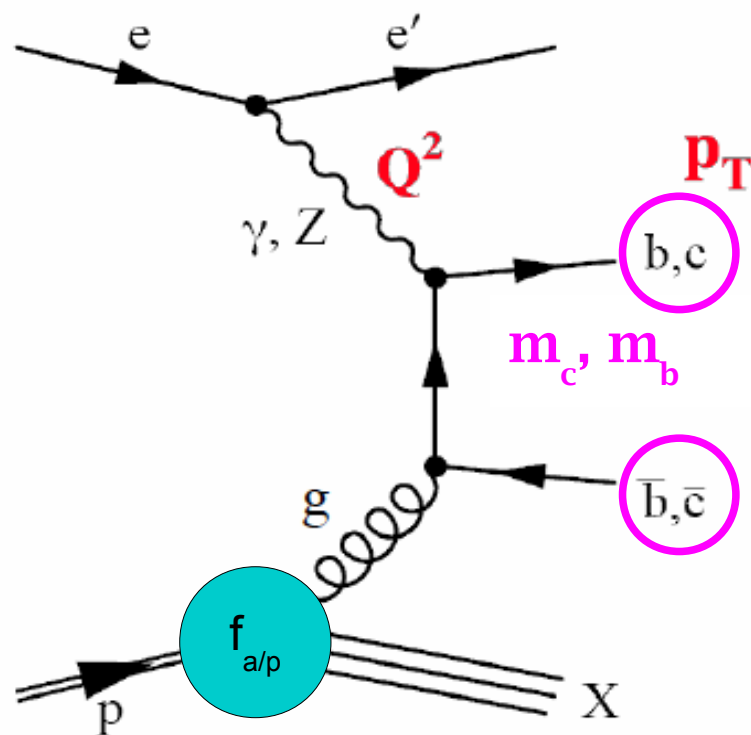
Heavy Flavour Production:

- Hard scales for perturbative QCD:

- $m_{c,b}^2, p_T^2, Q^2$
- multi-scale problem.

Heavy Flavours:

- Charm quark
- Beauty quark



- Aim of these measurements:

- Test pQCD at different hard scales.
- Provide input to PDF fits.
(see talk of Vladyslav Libov)



Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=48 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Phase Space

Events with 2 low p_T -electrons with

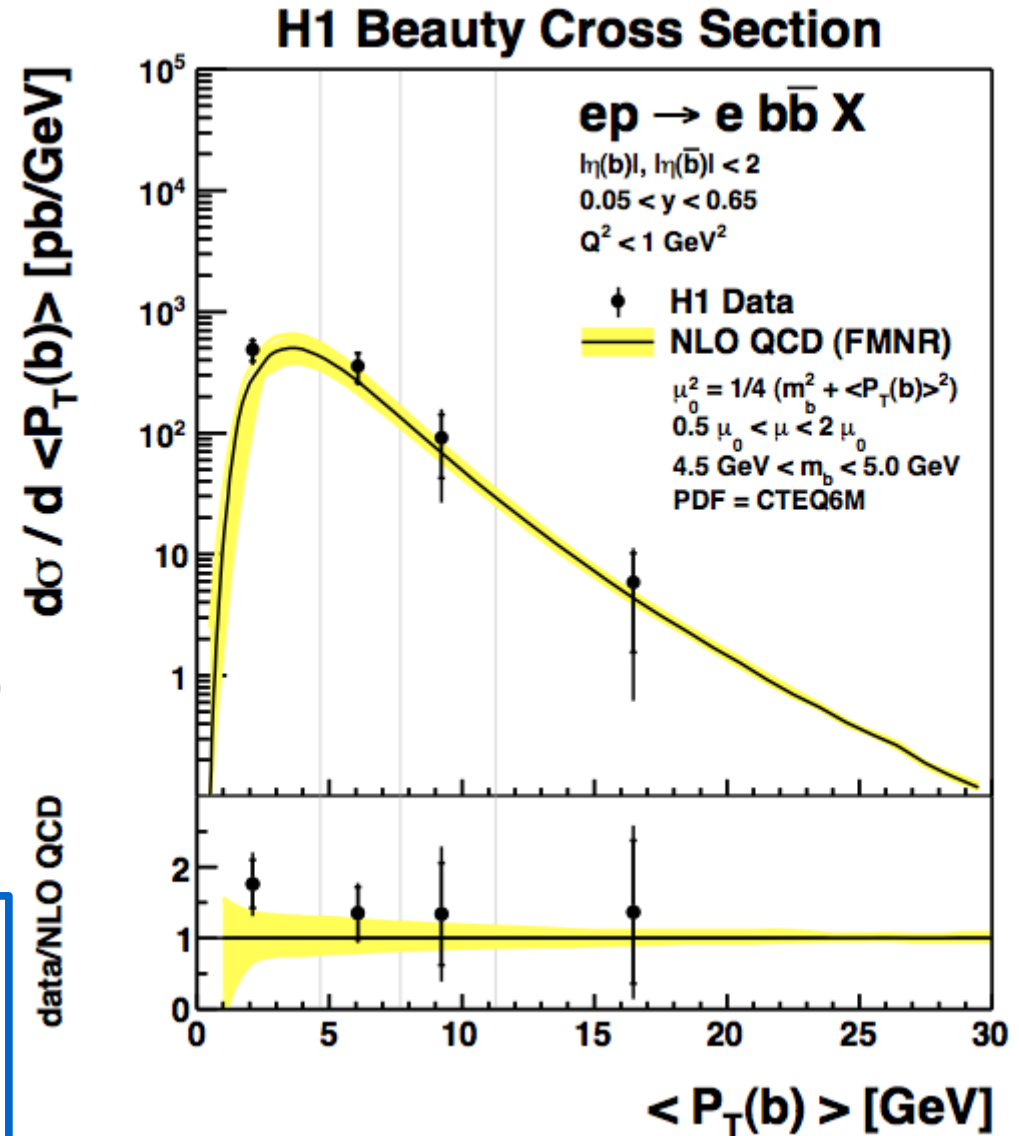
$p_T(e) \geq 1 \text{ GeV}$

Beauty tagging

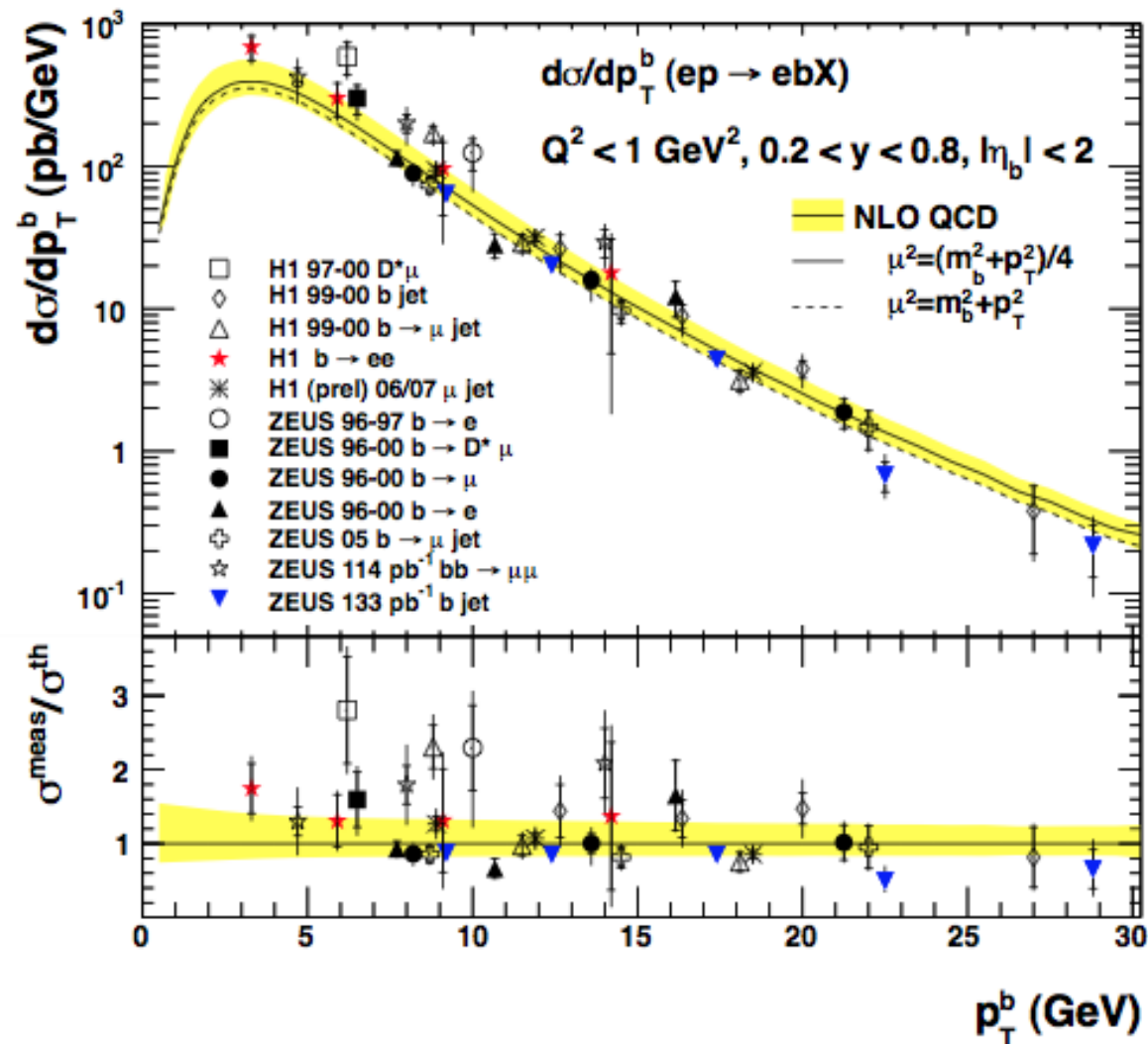
Two low p_T electrons from semileptonic decays:

- Exploit di-electron correlations:
 - Invariant mass m_{ee}
 - Azimuthal correlation $\Delta\Phi_{ee}$
 - di-electron charge product: $q(e1)*q(e2)$

- Access to lowest $p_T(b)$ values ever measured in ep.
- Agreement between data and NLO calculation (FMNR).



HERA



- Many measurements confirming each other over a wide $p_T(b)$ range.
- General good agreement between data and NLO calculation (FMNR).



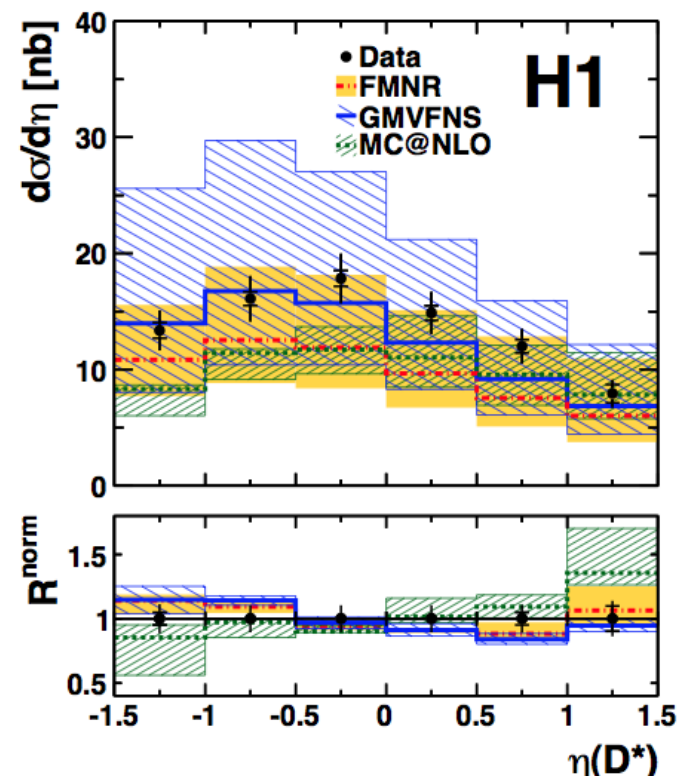
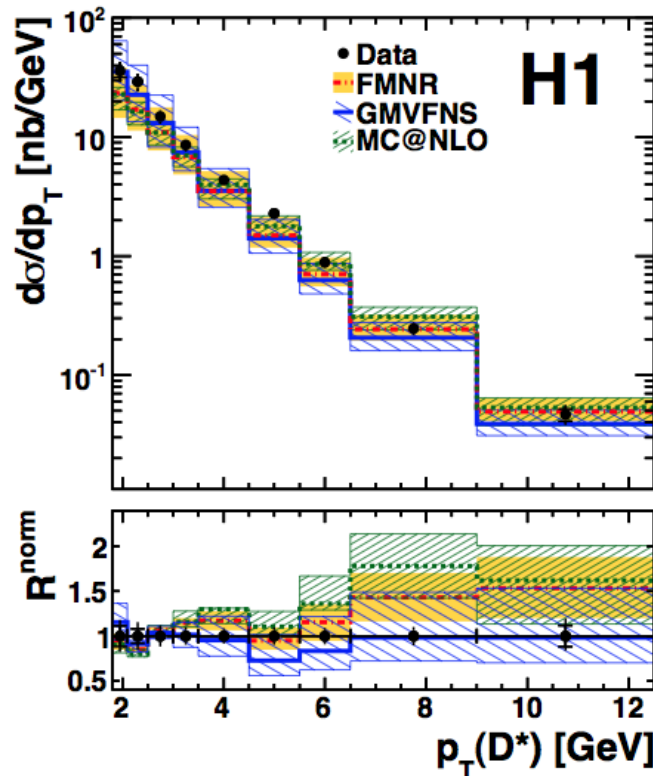
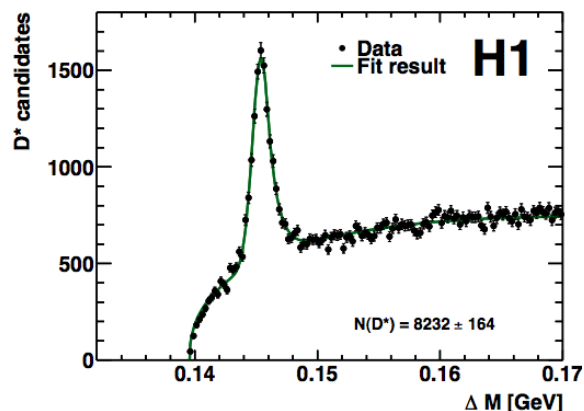
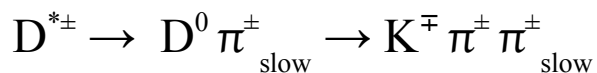
Data sample: $\mathcal{L}=93 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Phase Space

$$Q^2 < 2 \text{ GeV}^2, p_T^{D^*} > 1.8 \text{ GeV}$$

Charm tagging

D^* meson reconstruction via:



- Very high precision of the data, compared to the uncertainties of the NLO predictions.
- NLO predicted shapes less sensitive to theoretical uncertainties, generally show a reasonable agreement with the data.

Data Samples: $\mathcal{L} \sim 350 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

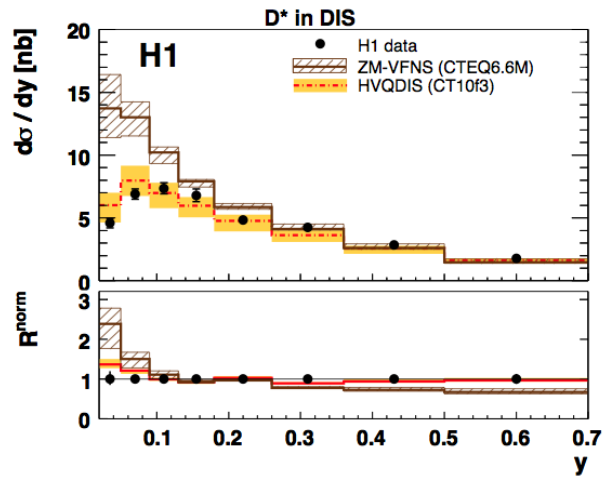
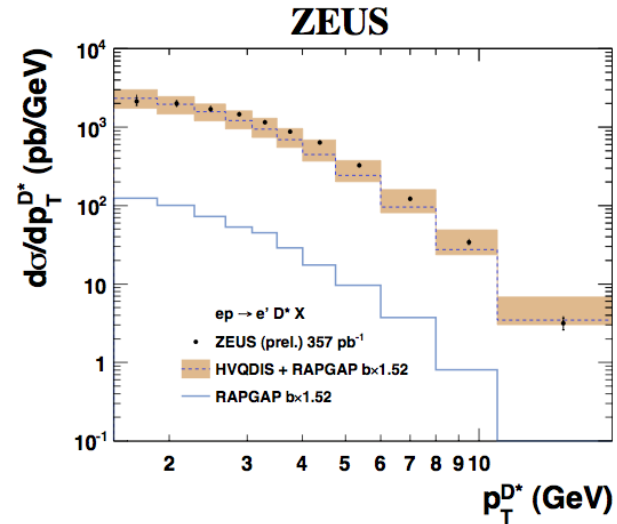
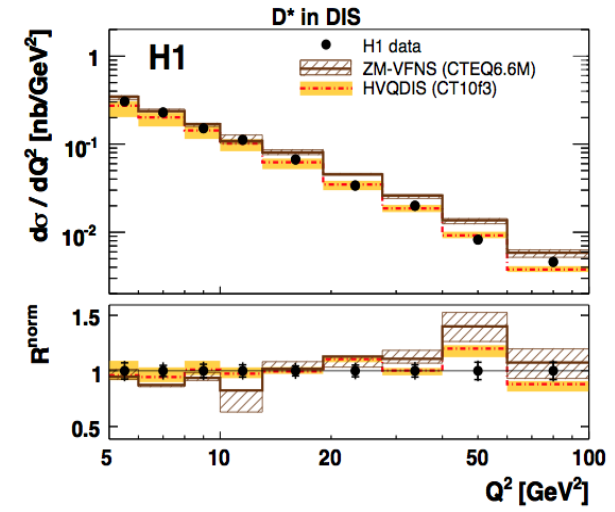
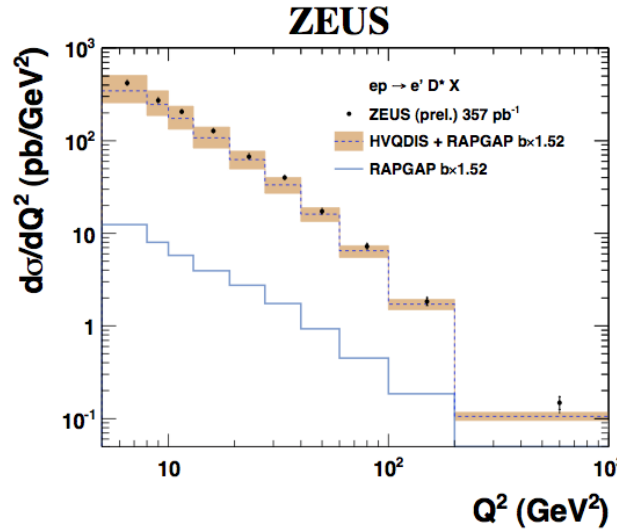
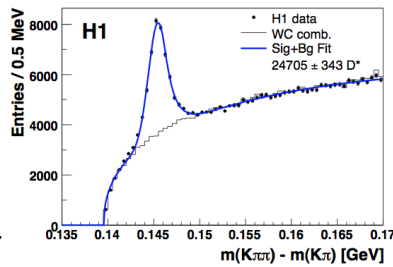
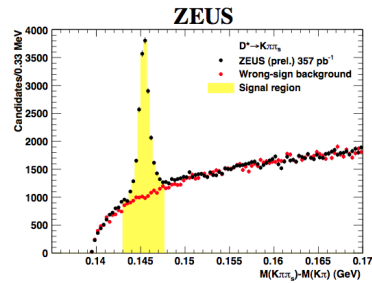
Phase Spaces (H1 / ZEUS)

Q^2 :	5-100 GeV ²	5-1000 GeV ²
$P_T^{D^*}$	> 1.25 GeV	> 1.5 GeV
$ \eta^{D^*} $	< 1.8	< 1.5

Charm tagging

Reconstruction of a D* meson decaying in the golden channel:

$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm \xrightarrow{\text{slow}} K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \xrightarrow{\text{slow}}$$



- General good agreement with massive NLO calculation (HVQDIS) over a wide range in y and Q^2 .
- The ZM-VFNS calculation overshoots the data at low y .

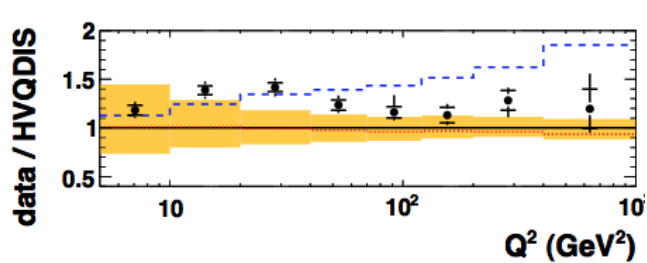
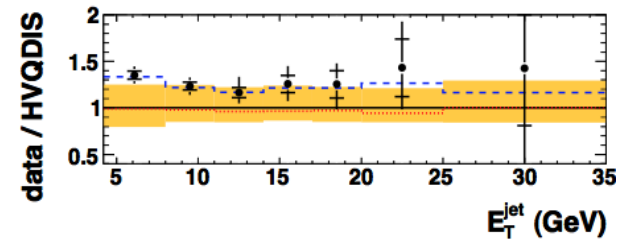
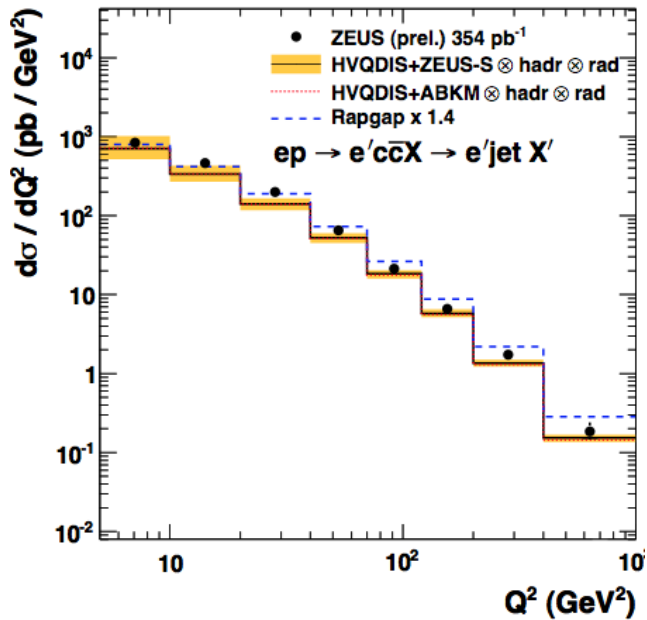
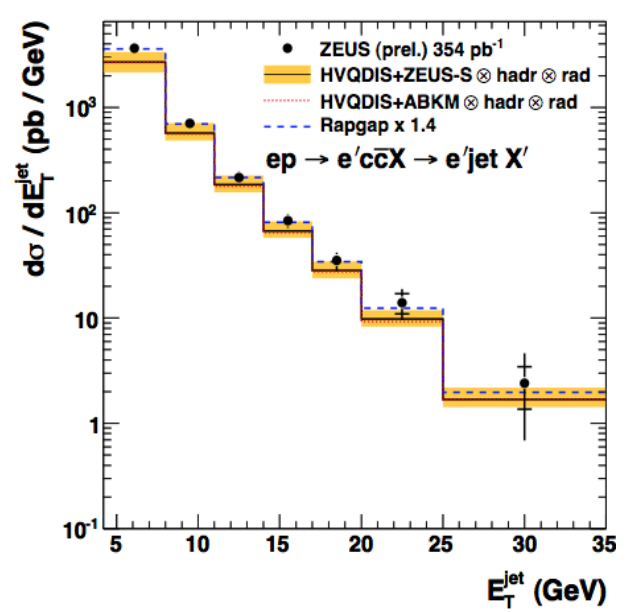
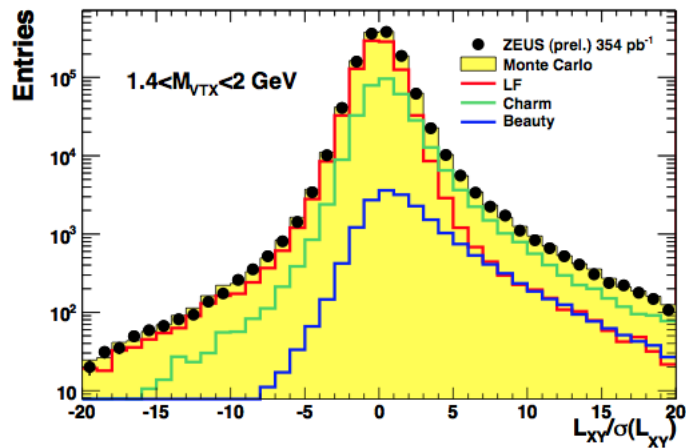


Phase Space
 $5\text{GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 1000\text{ GeV}^2$
 Events with jets with:
 $E_T^{\text{jet } 1(2)} > 4.2\text{ GeV}$

Heavy Quark tagging

Reconstruction of secondary vertices:

- Mass of tracks associated with the secondary vertex.
- Decay length significance
 $S = DL / \sigma(DL)$



• Good agreement between data and NLO QCD calculation (HVQDIS) observed in different kinematical regions.

Summary:

- Measurement of jet and heavy quark production at HERA allow stringent test of QCD.
- Recent HERA data on:
 - Inclusive jets, dijets, trijets measurements in DIS and Photoproduction allow to extract the strong coupling constant α_s .
 - Charm and Beauty production measurements test pQCD at various scales.

Conclusions:

- pQCD calculations in general describe the data over a wide range.
- Precision on α_s extractions:
 - Competitive with data from other experiments.
 - Often dominated by the theoretical uncertainties.