

# Determination of the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ from jet cross section measurements

Daniel Britzger

for the H1 Collaboration, NNLOJET and APPLfast

$\alpha_s$  workshop Trento, Italy

03.02.2022

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Eur. Phys. J. C79 (2019) 845

Eur. Phys. J. C77 (2017) 791

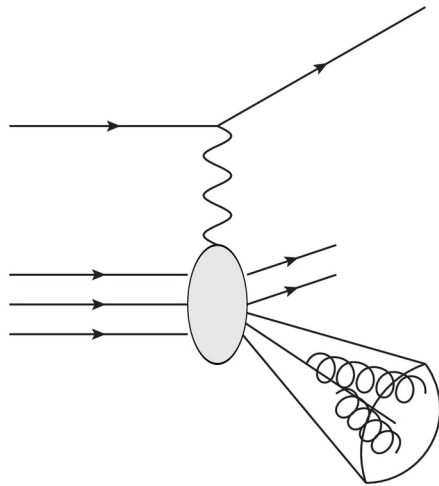
and some more and work in progress....



**MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT**  
FÜR PHYSIK

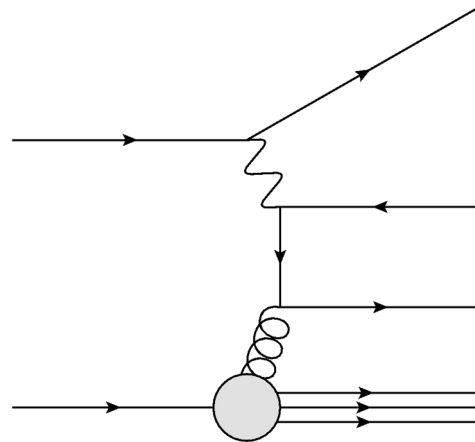
# Jet production at hadron colliders

Neutral-current DIS



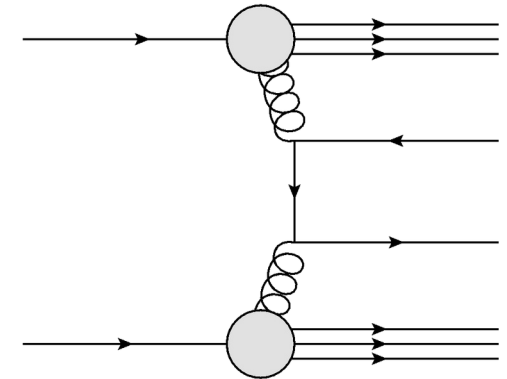
$$ep \rightarrow e + \text{jet} + X$$

Jet production in DIS



$$ep \rightarrow e + 2\text{jets} + X$$

Jet production at the LHC

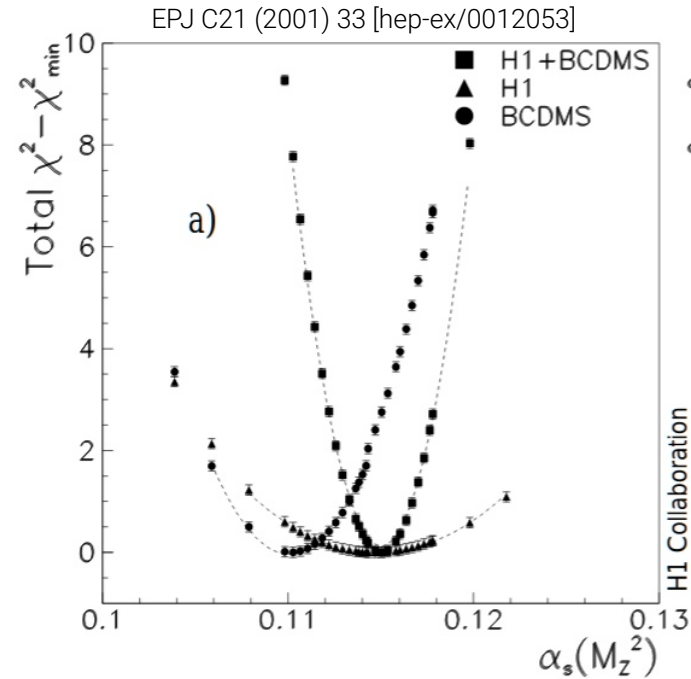
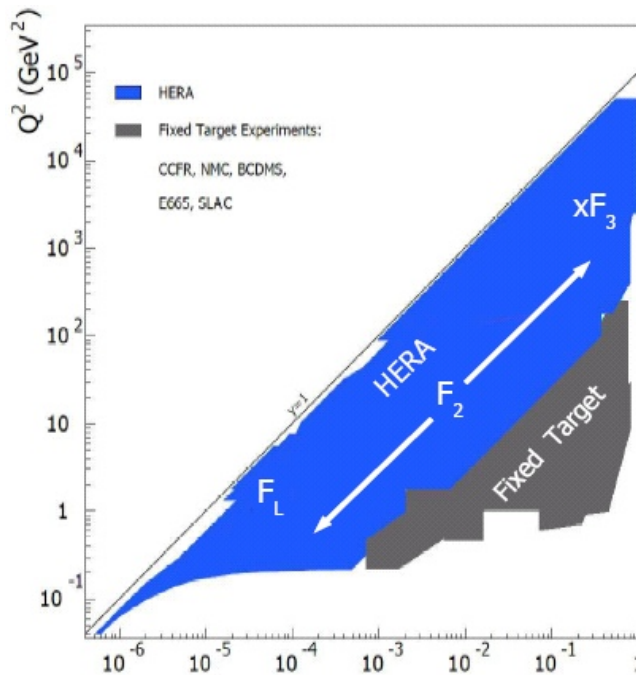
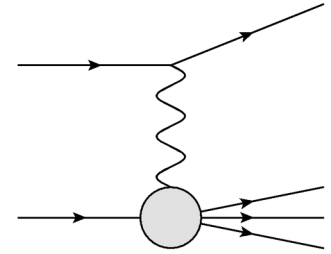


$$pp \rightarrow 2 \text{jets} + X$$

# Inclusive DIS

Inclusive DIS is sensitive to  $\alpha_s$  through  $F_2$  and  $F_L$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{\text{NC}}(x, Q^2, y) \equiv \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{NC}}}{dx dQ^2} \frac{xQ^4}{2\pi\alpha^2 Y_+} \equiv \left( F_2 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} F_L - \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} xF_3 \right)$$

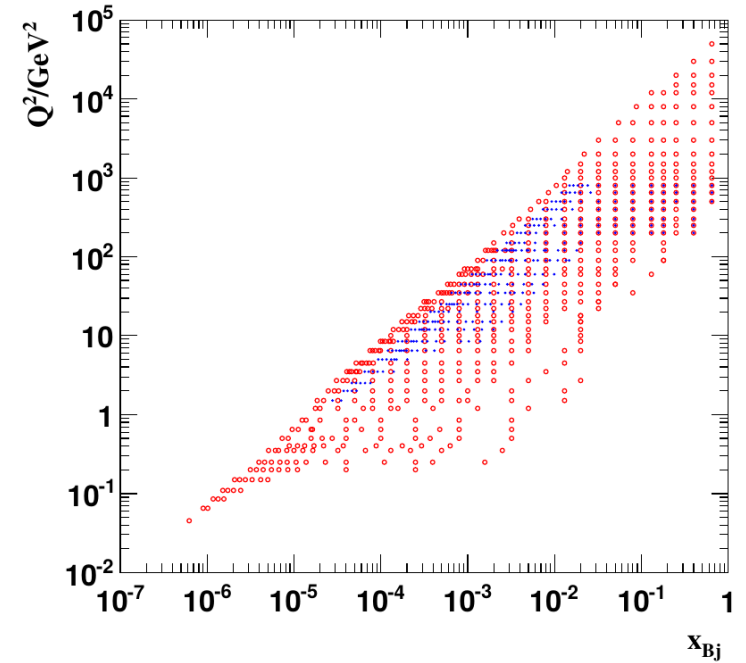
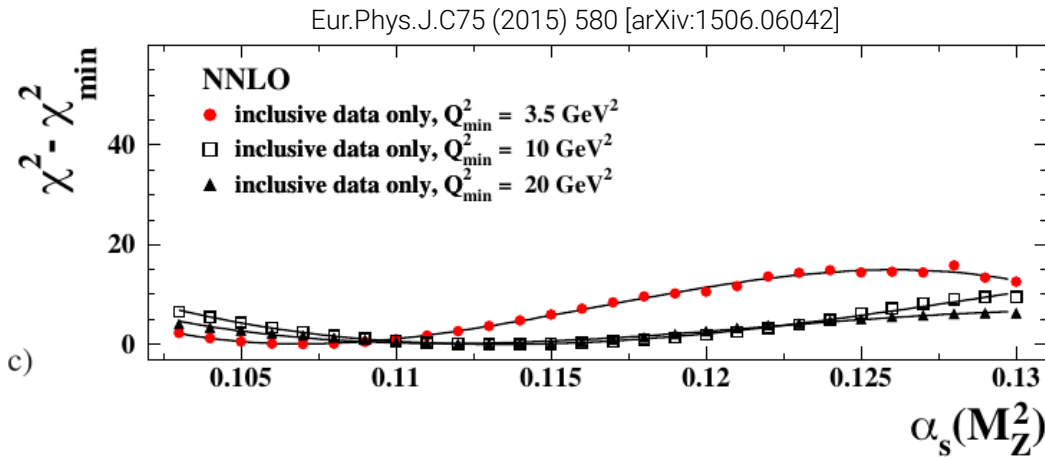
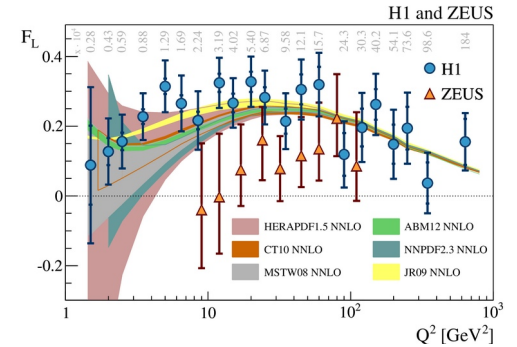


HERA inclusive DIS data has no relevant sensitivity to  $\alpha_s$  ... but fixed target data has !

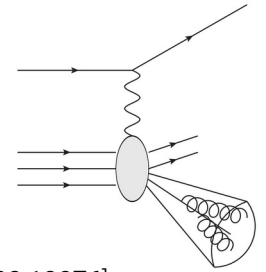
# $\alpha_s$ from NC and CC Inclusive DIS

## All HERA inclusive NC & CC DIS data

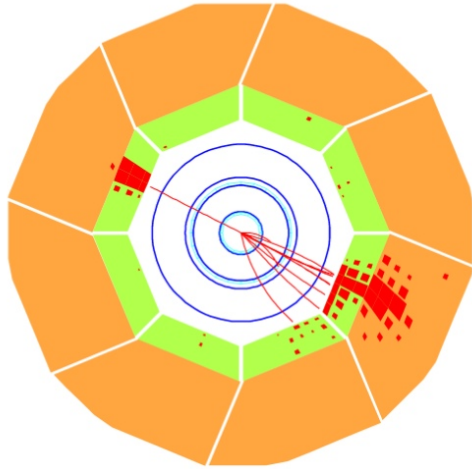
- H1 & ZEUS combined data
  - incl. low-E runs  $\rightarrow F_L$  sensitivity
  - PDF determination and  $\alpha_s$  scan
- $\rightarrow$  No significant sensitivity to  $\alpha_s$  from HERA inclusive DIS data
- $\rightarrow$  ... but PDFs are determined with high precision



# Hadronic final state in NC DIS

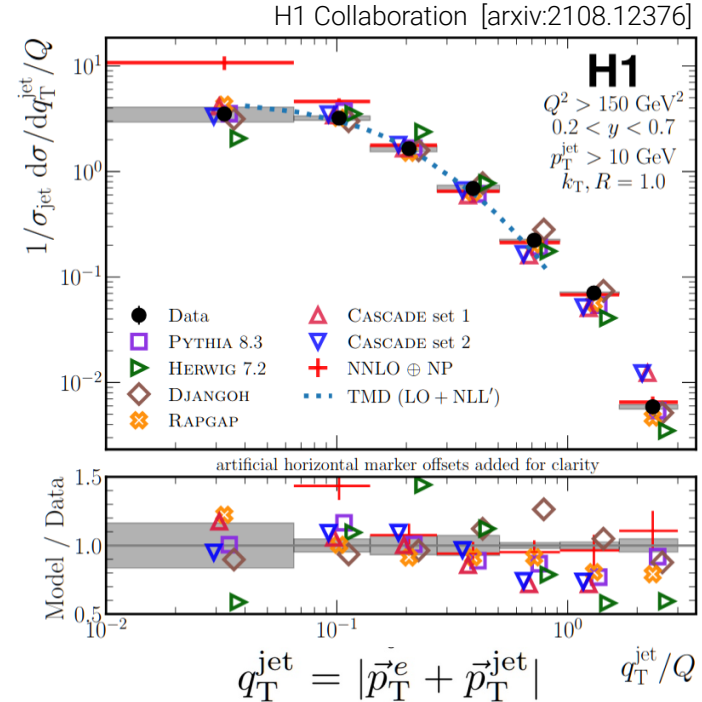


More detailed measurements of hadronic final state in NC DIS



Measurement of lepton-jet correlations

- Very clean: no pile-up, no underlying event, ...
- sensitive to  $\alpha_s$  through parton-shower, PDFs, resummation, TMD?, etc...

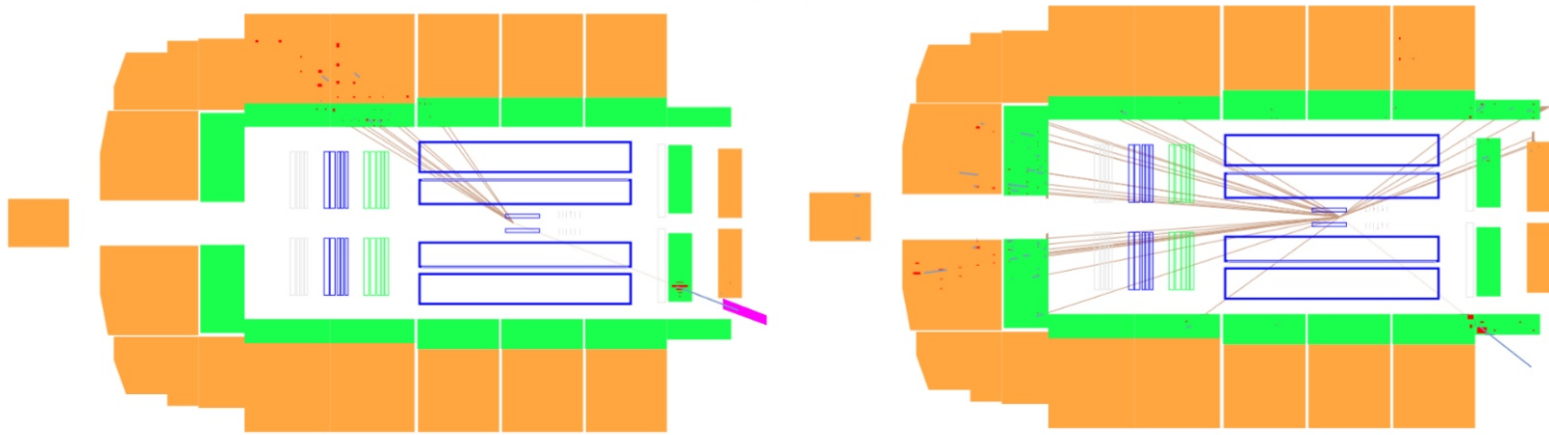


Very rich physics inside DIS jets with strong  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity:

- Jet substructure & subjets, groomed jets, hadron-in-jets, charge-energy-correlations, Lund plane, ...
- measurements still ongoing. Stay tuned ... (DIS22)

# Hadronic final state in NC DIS

Event shapes: measurement of hadronic final state w/o jets



$\alpha_s$  from event shapes in HERA-I (EPJ C46 (2006) 343)

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1198 \pm 0.0013 \text{ (exp)} \begin{matrix} +0.0056 \\ -0.0043 \end{matrix} \text{ (theo)}$$

→ high experimental precision (while just HERA-I)

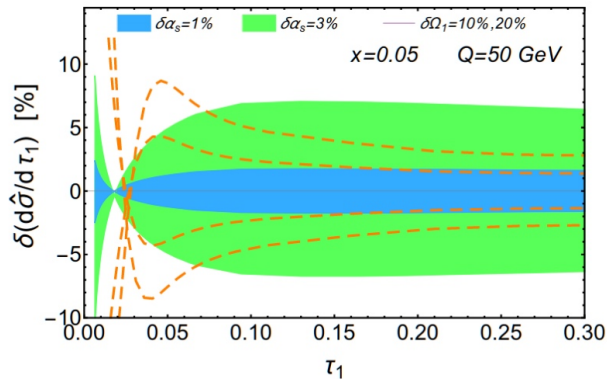
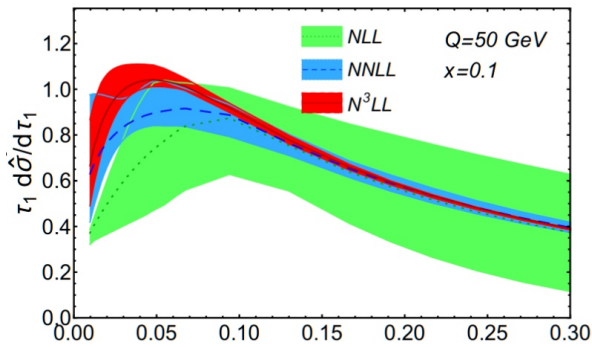
→ largely limited by theory

# 1-jettiness

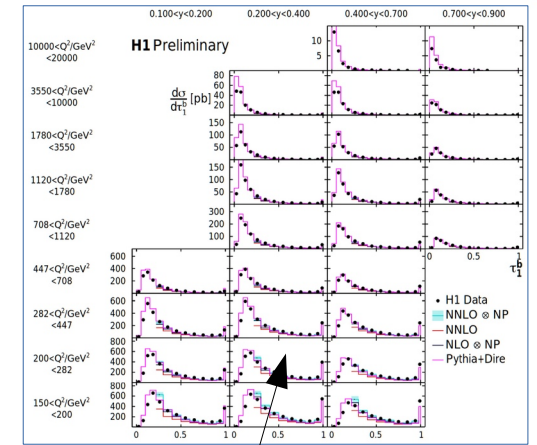
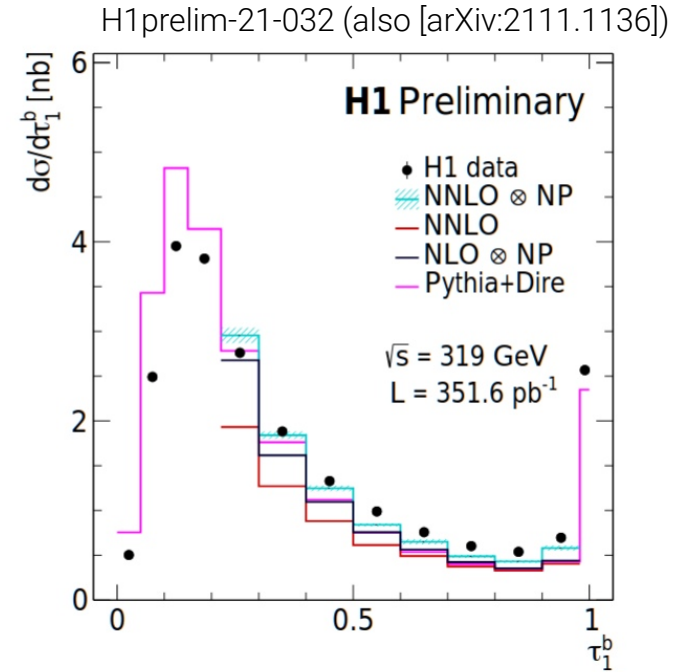
Event shapes free of non-global logs

$$\tau_1^b = \frac{2}{Q^2} \sum_{i \in X} \min\{xP \cdot p_i, (q + xP) \cdot p_i\}$$

- Axes of incoming parton ( $xP$ ) and  $q+xP$
- Advances in factorization, SCET, fixed-order pQCD and ME+PS matching allow for precise predictions
- Fresh measurement in DIS  
→ Exciting  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity w/ high theo. and exp. precision



I. Stewart – Future Physics with HERA, Hamb. Nov 2014

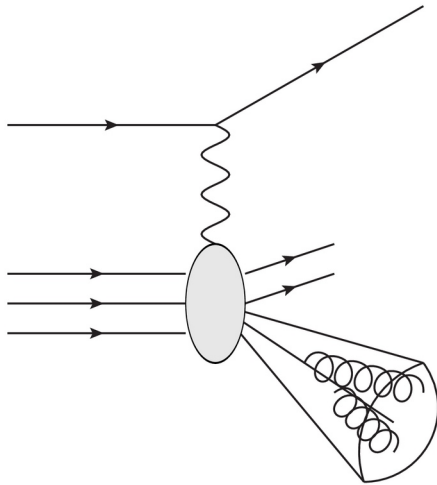


Triple-differential NC DIS data !

D. Britzger –  $\alpha_s$  workshop Trento 2022

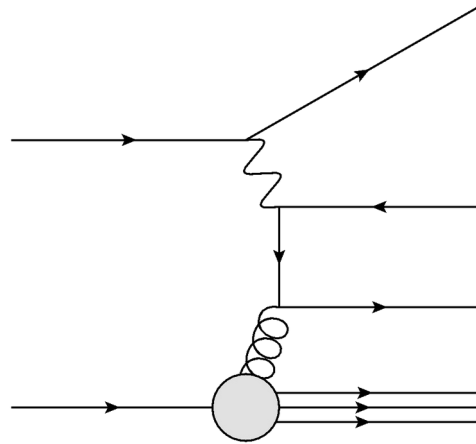
# Jet production at hadron colliders

Neutral-current DIS



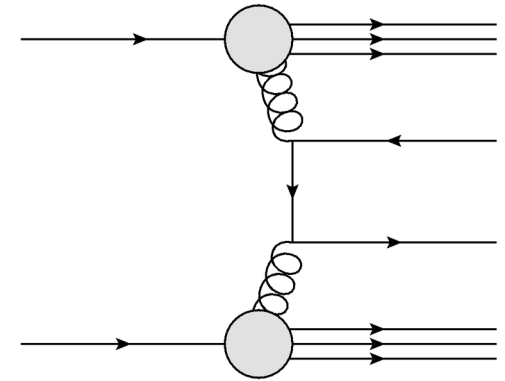
$$ep \rightarrow e + \text{jet} + X$$

Jet production in DIS



$$ep \rightarrow e + 2\text{jets} + X$$

Jet production at the LHC

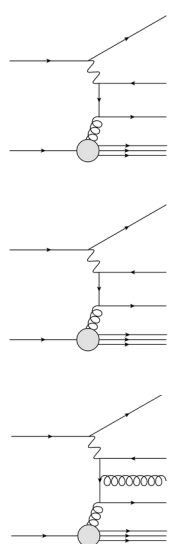


$$pp \rightarrow 2 \text{jets} + X$$



# Summary of (most) HERA jet data

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations



		H1 ZEUS	"Absolute" jet cross sections		"Normalised" jet cross sections			
			820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II	820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$			█	█			█
	high $Q^2$		█	█	█	█	█	█
Dijet	low $Q^2$			█	█			█
	high $Q^2$		█	█	█			█
Three-jet	low $Q^2$			█	█			█
	high $Q^2$				█			█

Note: more jet-data are available (H1 and ZEUS) – mainly from HERA-I, but these were not yet analysed in NNLO. Also jets in photoproduction or in charged-current DIS, or heavy flavor production could be considered.

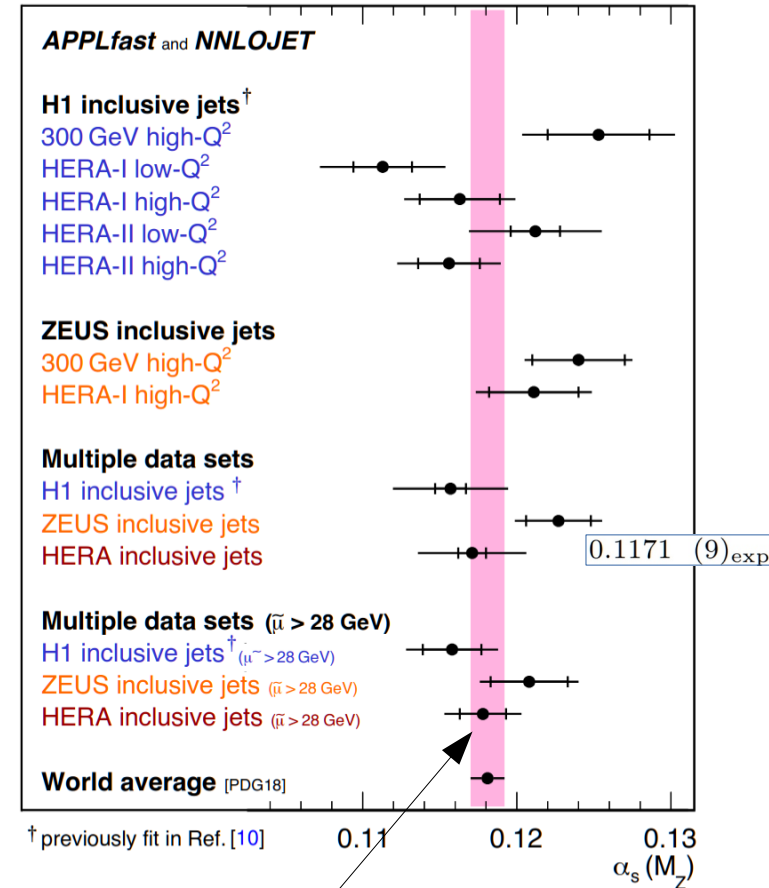
# Inclusive jets in NNLO pQCD

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations

		"Absolute" jet cross sections			"Normalised" jet cross sections		
		820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II	20GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						
Dijet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						
Three-jet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						

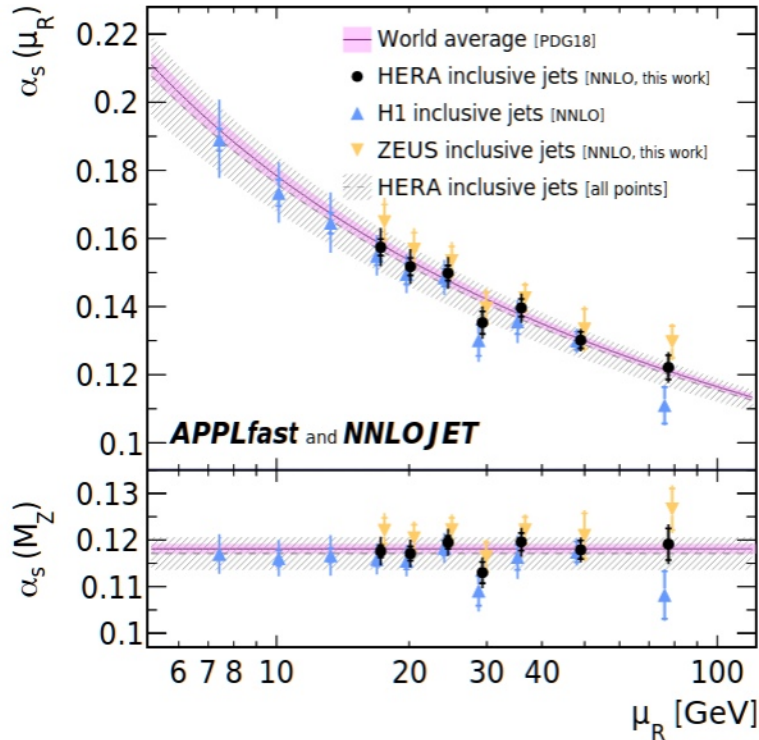
- $\alpha_s$  from inclusive jet cross sections in NC DIS
- NNLO pQCD w/ non-pert. hadronisation corrections
- H1 and ZEUS consistent
- Sizeable scale uncertainties (MHOU) since data are at comparably low scales
- Highest precision obtained in fit to data with  $\mu > 28$  GeV

$\alpha_s$  results from HERA inclusive jet data in NNLO



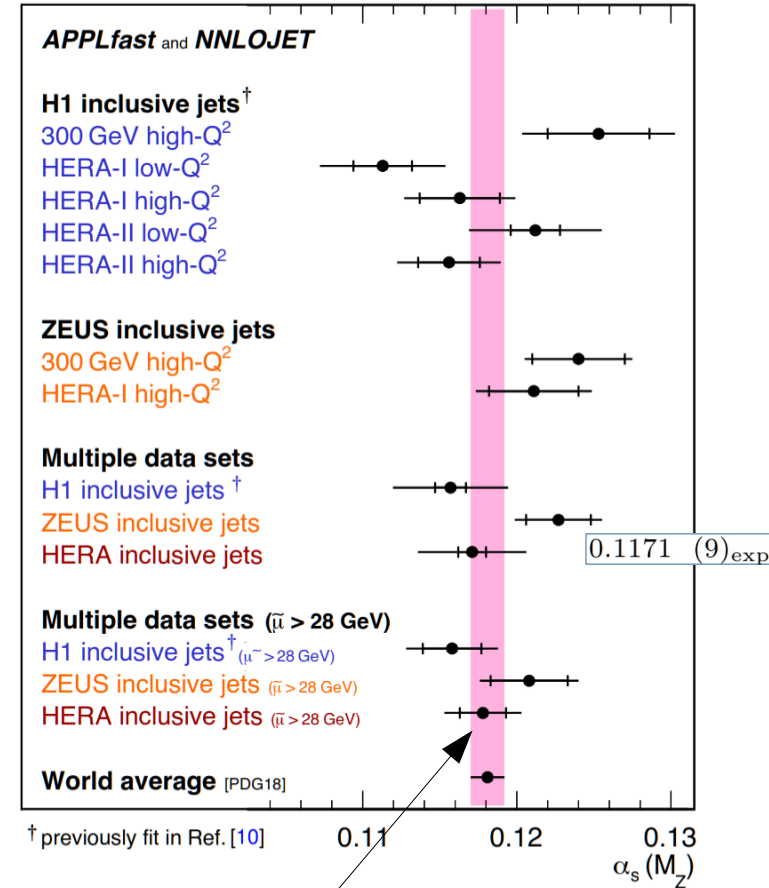
$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1178 (15)_{\text{exp}} (21)_{\text{th}}$$

# Inclusive jets in NNLO pQCD



- Running from inclusive jets in range  $7 < \mu < 80 \text{ GeV}$   
 $\mu^2 = p_T^2 + Q^2$

$\alpha_s$  results from HERA inclusive jet data in NNLO

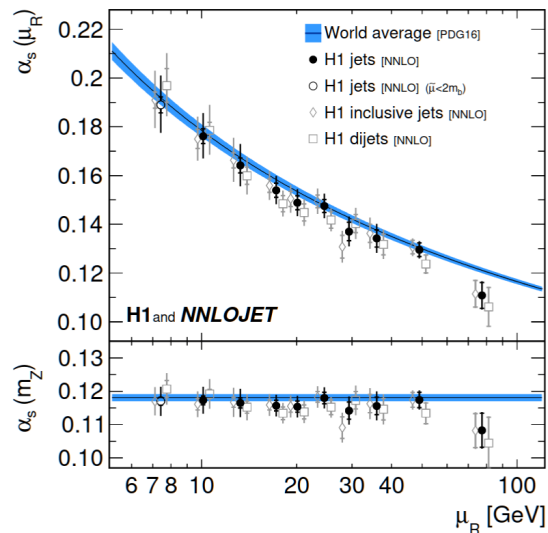


$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1178 (15)_{\text{exp}} (21)_{\text{th}}$$

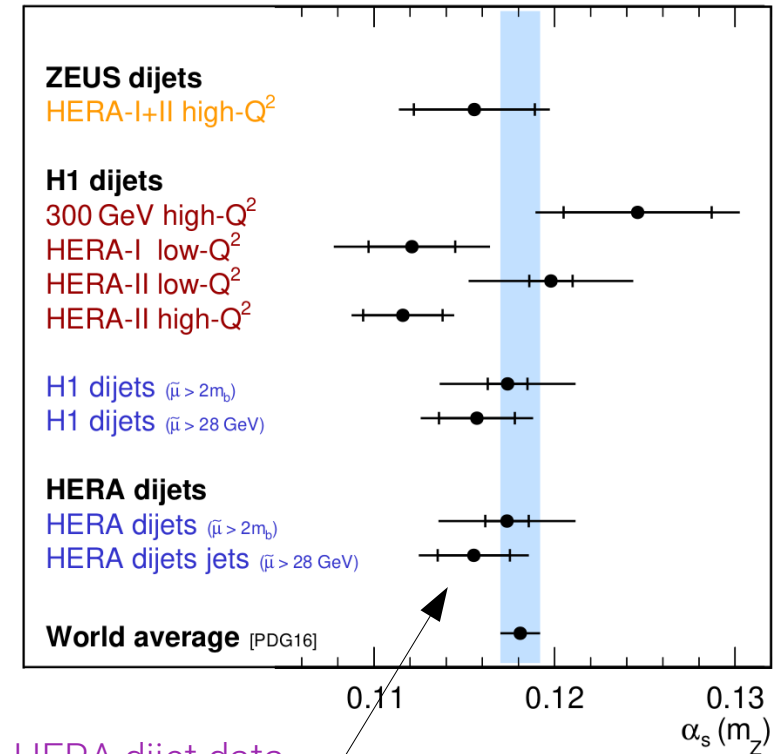
# Dijets

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations

	H1 ZEUS	"Absolute" jet cross sections			"Normalised" jet cross sections		
		820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II	820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						
Dijet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						
Three-jet	low $Q^2$						
	high $Q^2$						



- Dijets measured as function of  $Q^2$  and  $\langle p_T \rangle$
- Dijets less precise than inclusive jet
- No benefit from H1+ZEUS combination
- Running consistent with incl. jet
- H1 Inclusive jet + dijet  $\rightarrow$  small improvement



HERA dijet data

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1157(22)_{\text{exp}}(23)_{\text{th}}$$

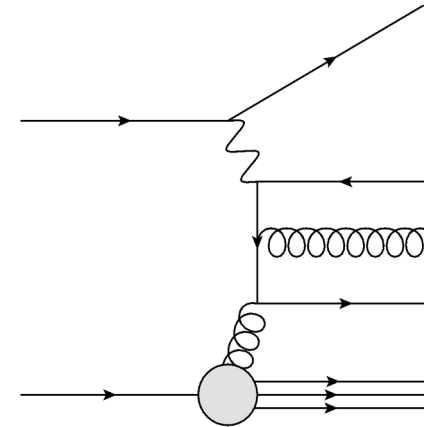
Inclusive jet + dijet data (H1 only)

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1166(19)_{\text{exp}}(24)_{\text{th}}$$

# 3-jet – NLO

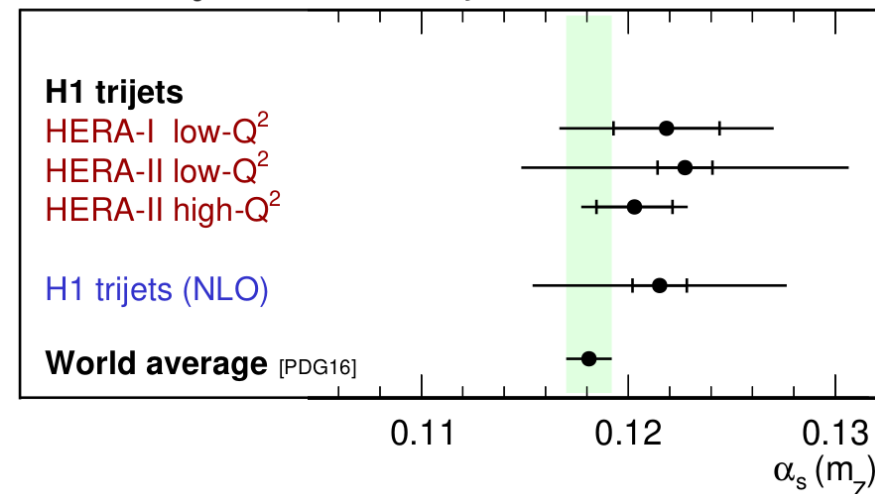
Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations

		"Absolute" jet cross sections			"Normalised" jet cross sections		
		820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II	820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$		██████████	██████████		██████████	██████████
	high $Q^2$	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Dijet	low $Q^2$		██████████	██████████		██████████	██████████
	high $Q^2$	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Three-jet	low $Q^2$		██████████	██████████		██████████	██████████
	high $Q^2$		██████████	██████████		██████████	██████████



## Three-jet cross sections at HERA

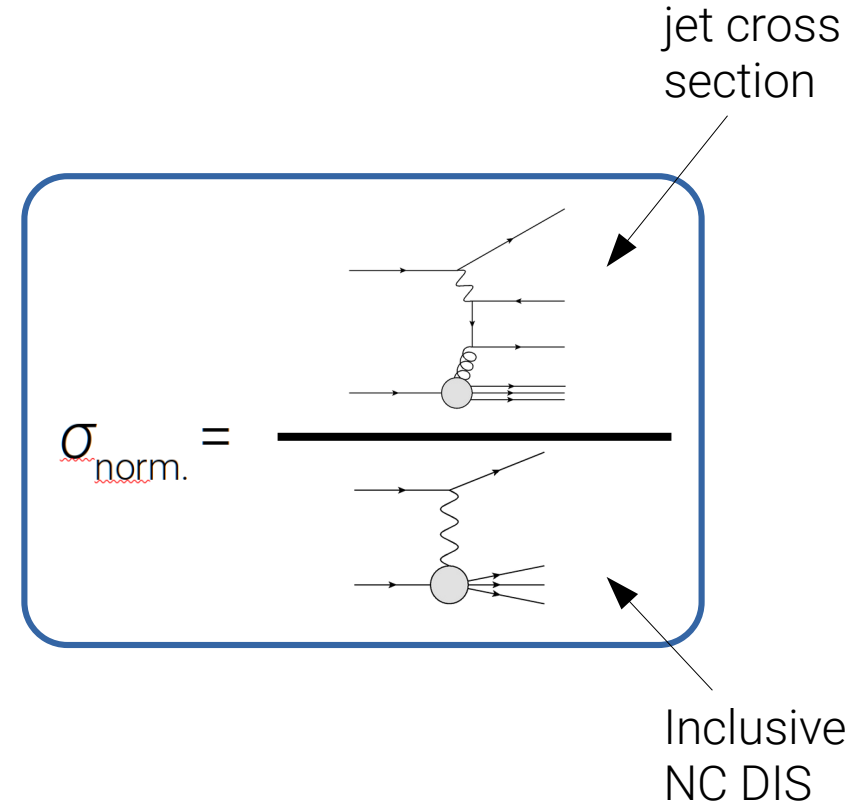
- Enhanced  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity  $O(\alpha_s^2)$  but limited in statistics
- So far, only NLO calculations available (2→3)
- Reasonable precision from low- $Q^2$  data (EPJ C77 (2017) 215) (high stat., low  $\mu_R$ -scale) → but large scale uncertainties in NLO



# Normalised jet cross sections

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) compared for  $\alpha_s$  determination

	H1 ZEUS	"Absolute" jet cross sections		"Normalised" jet cross sections		
		820GeV	HERA-I	820GeV	HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$					
	high $Q^2$					
Dijet	low $Q^2$					
	high $Q^2$					
Three-jet	low $Q^2$					
	high $Q^2$					



Normalised jets:

→ normalisation w.r.t. inclusive NC DIS

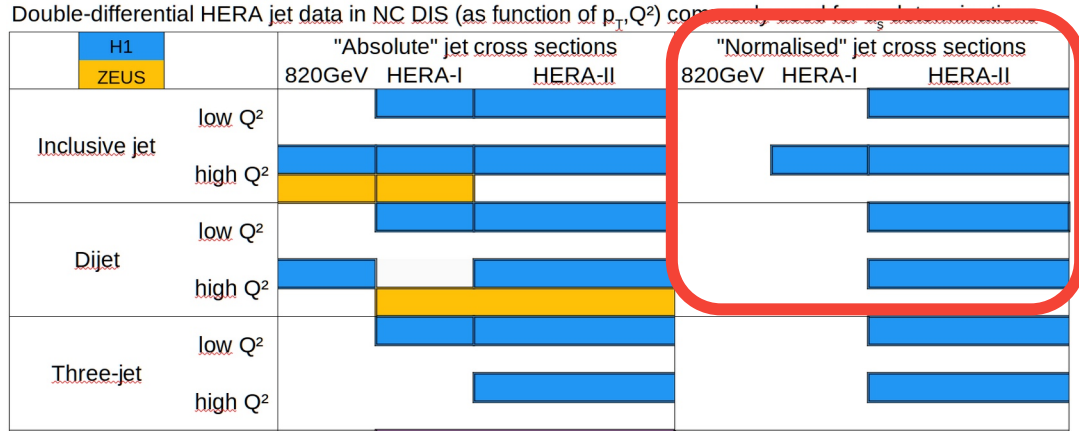
→ preserve  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity

→ Some experimental uncertainties cancel or are reduced

→ Correlations of jet data to inclusive DIS data are correctly treated in common fit

→ Ideal jet-data for combined PDF+ $\alpha_s$  determination (together with incl. DIS data)

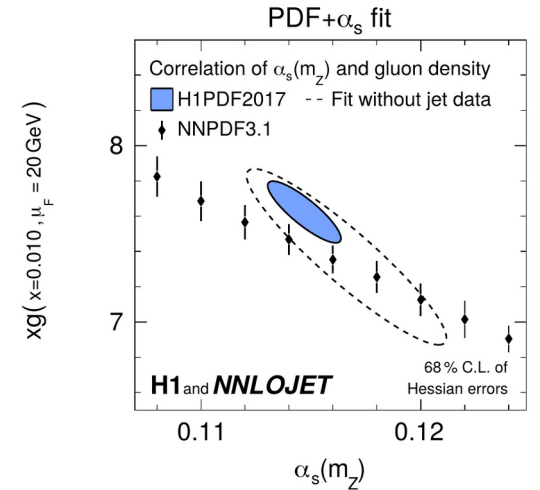
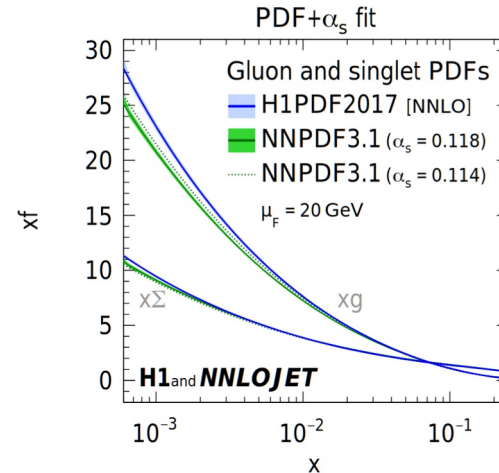
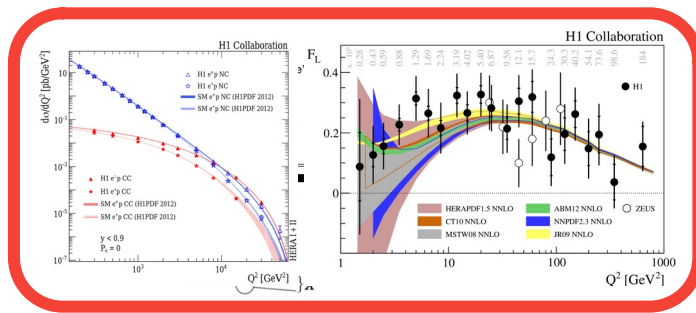
# Normalised jets



- Normalised jets have highest  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity
- Several exp. uncertainties cancel
- Correct treatment of correlations in combined PDF+ $\alpha_s$  fit (H1PDF2017nnlo)

## PDF+ $\alpha_s$ fit exploits

- normalised jet cross sections
- H1 inclusive NC & CC DIS data



$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1147 (11)_{\text{exp,had,PDF}} (2)_{\text{mod}} (3)_{\text{par}} (23)_{\text{scale}}$$

# HERAPDF

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations

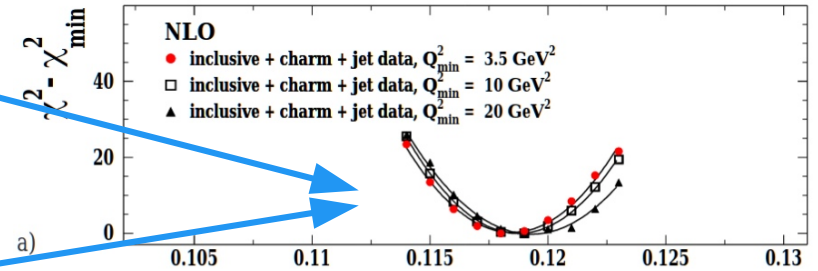
	H1 ZEUS	"Absolute" jet cross sections		"Normalised" jet cross sections	
		820GeV HERA-I	HERA-II	820GeV HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	[red box]
Dijet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	[red box]
Three-jet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
Combined charm		[red box]		[red box]	

Double-differential HERA jet data in NC DIS (as function of  $p_T, Q^2$ ) commonly used for  $\alpha_s$  determinations

	H1 ZEUS	"Absolute" jet cross sections		"Normalised" jet cross sections	
		820GeV HERA-I	HERA-II	820GeV HERA-I	HERA-II
Inclusive jet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	[red box]
Dijet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	[red box]
Three-jet	low $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
	high $Q^2$	[red box]		[red box]	
Combined charm		[red box]		[red box]	

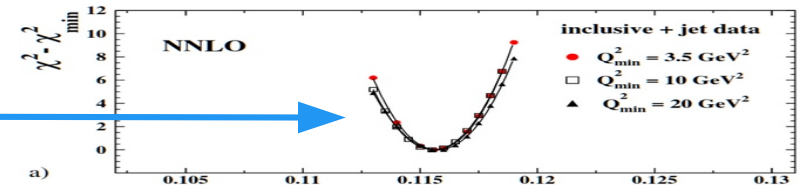
## HERAPDF2.0NLO

### H1 and ZEUS



- Good  $\alpha_s$  sensitivity & only small impact on PDFs

## HERAPDF2.0NNLO

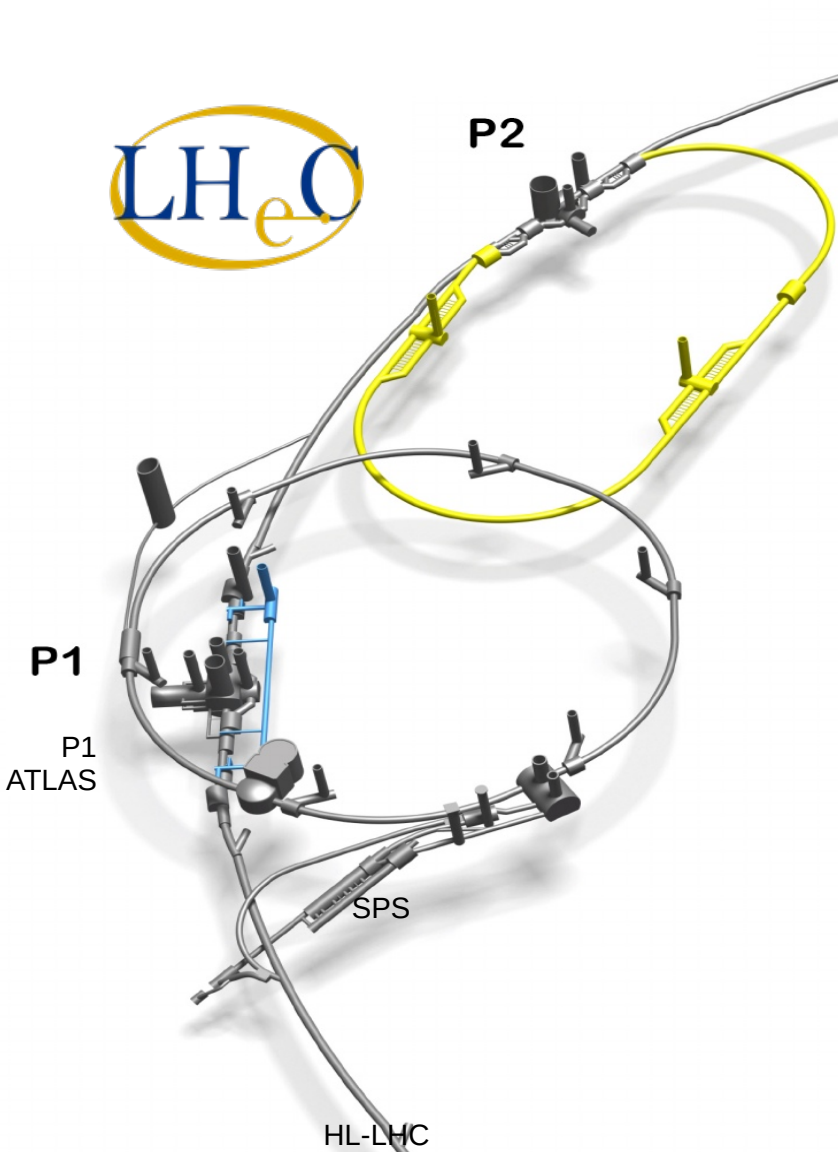


- Consistent result as H1 alone

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1156 \pm 0.0011 \text{ (exp)}$$



# Future prospects – the LHeC



## *LHeC – ep data in 2030s*

- ERL electron ring attached to HL-LHC
- $E_e = 50 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $L \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

## *LHeC*

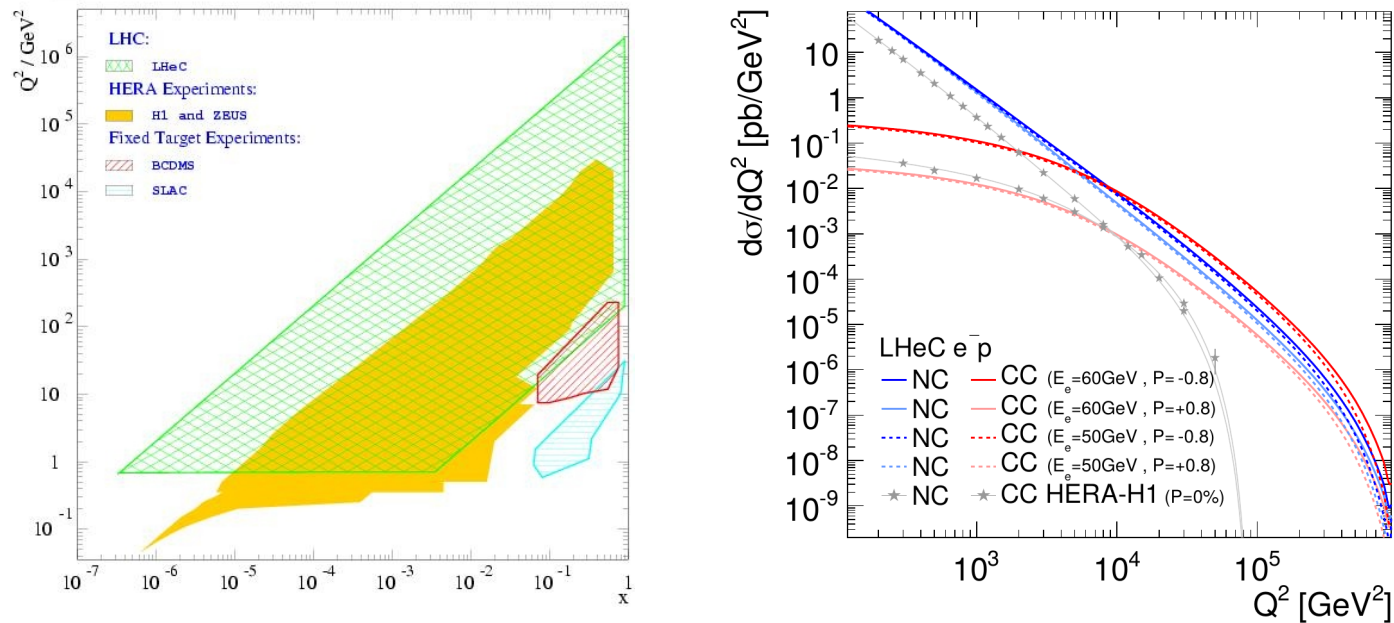
- $\sqrt{s} \sim 1.3 \text{ TeV}$
- Electron and positron data
- Up to  $1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity
- Detector may possibly be shared with ALICE3/HI  
( Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 40 )  
( J.Phys.G 48 (2021) 110501 )

## *Relocatable*

- electron-accelerator components can be relocated from HL-LHC to FCC-hh

# Future: Inclusive DIS at LHeC

LHeC vs. HERA: greatly increased kinematic plane, 1000x higher luminosity, almost hermetic  $4\pi$  detectors (no trigger limitations)

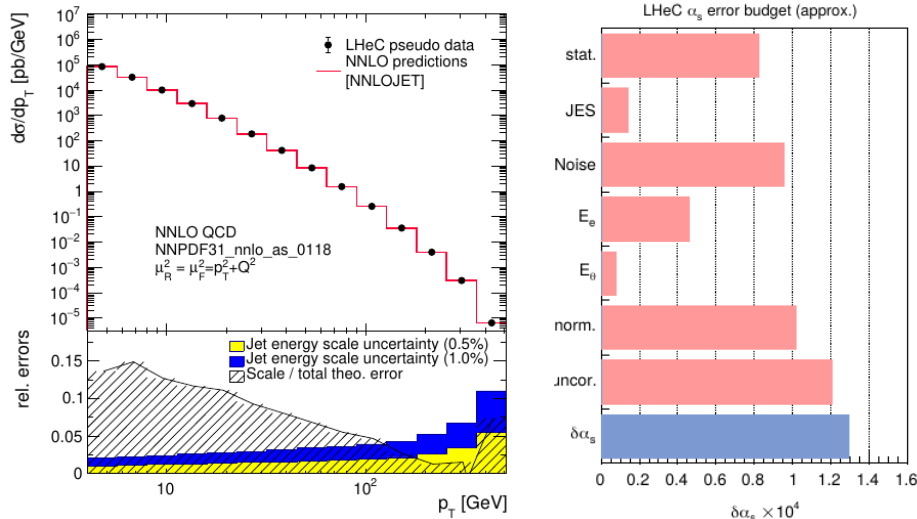


From a PDF+ $\alpha_s$  fit to simulated NC & CC DIS data (incl. full set of exp. uncertainties) one expects

$$\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z)(\text{incl. DIS}) = \pm 0.00022_{(\text{exp+PDF})}$$

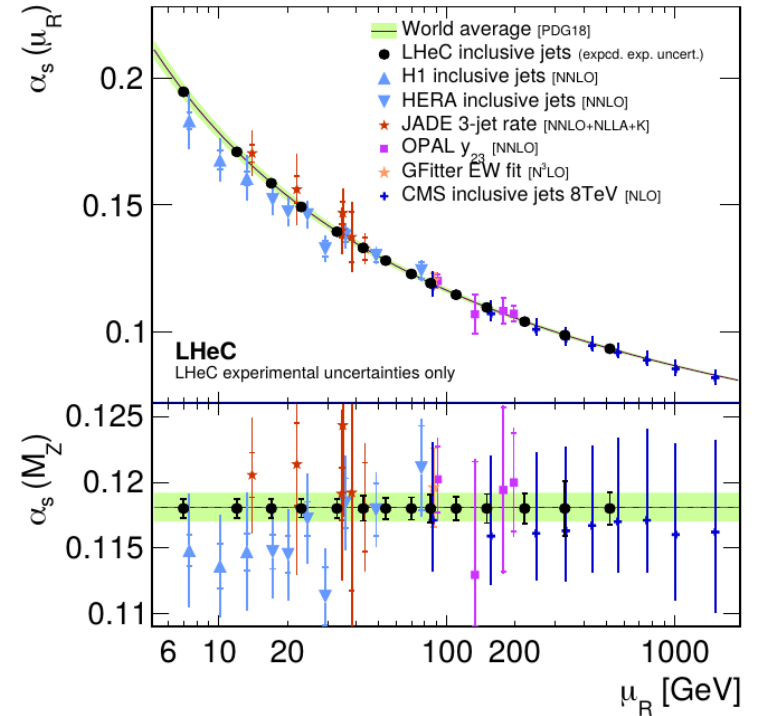
# Future: Jets at LHeC

Simulated inclusive jet cross section data  
with full set of uncertainties



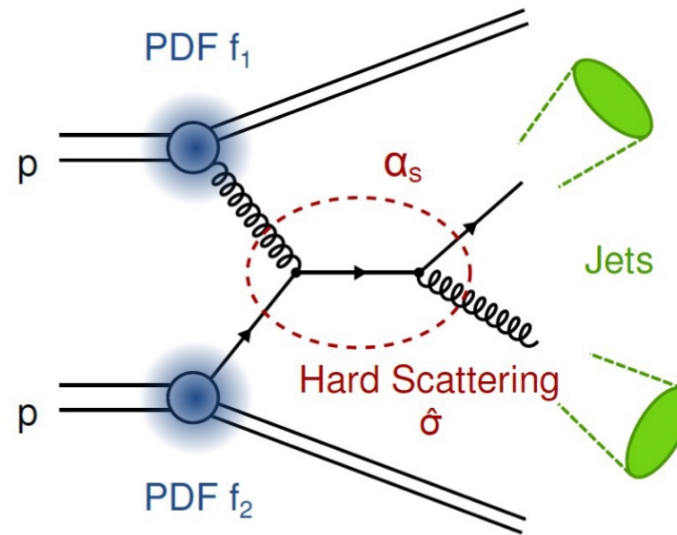
Expected uncertainties from fit with NNLO pQCD

$$\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z)(\text{jets}) = \pm 0.00013_{(\text{exp})} \pm 0.00010_{(\text{PDF})}$$



Running can be tested with permille  
precision from  $5 < \mu_R < 500\text{GeV}$

# $pp \rightarrow 2 \text{ jets}$



Dijet production is dominant process at LHC  $\rightarrow$  Sensitive to  $\alpha_s(m_Z)$  in leading order pQCD  
NNLO predictions from NNLOJET (antenna subtraction)

$\rightarrow$  interfaced to fastNLO/APPLgrid for repeated calculations

Ongoing work in collaboration with:

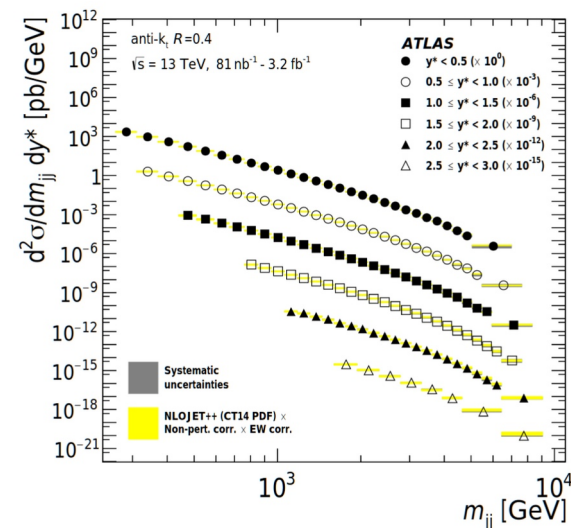
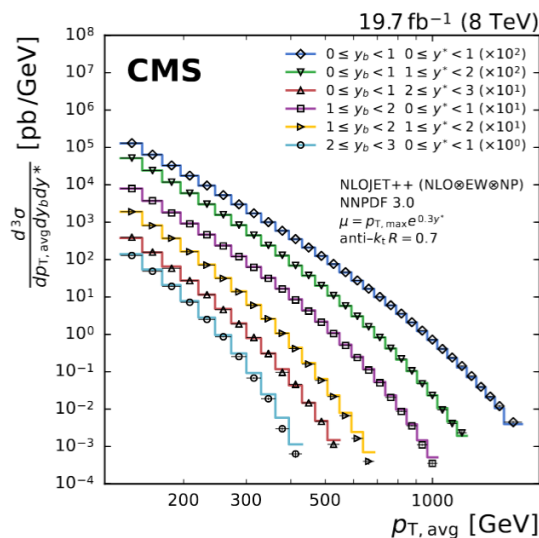
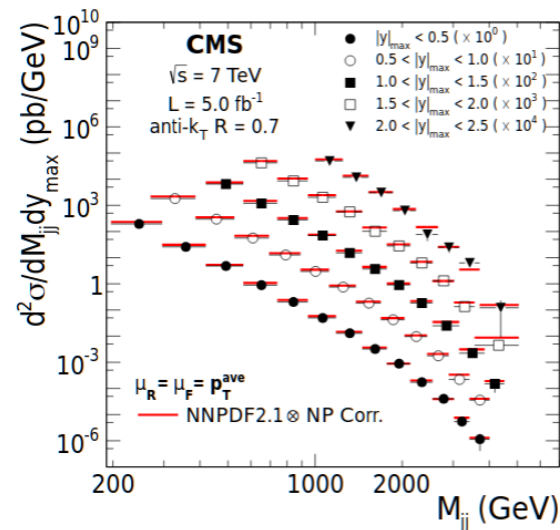
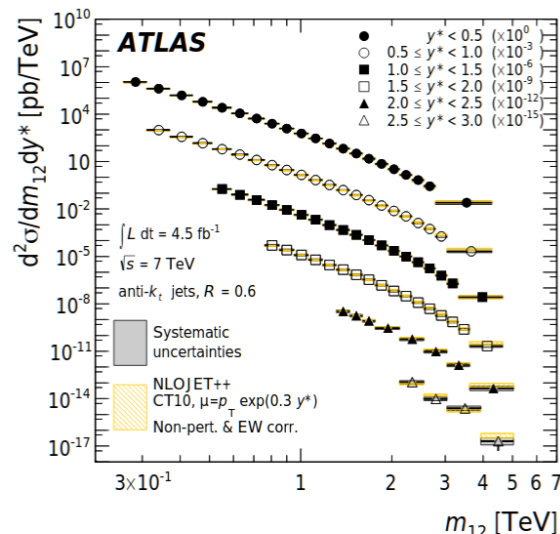
A. Gehrmann-De Ridder, Th. Gehrmann, N. Glover, C. Gwenlan, A. Huss, J. Pires, K. Rabbertz, D. Savoiu and M. Sutton

# Dijet cross sections at the LHC

- Dijet production cross sections measured
  - by ATLAS and CMS
  - at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$  and 13 TeV

Data	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	$d\sigma$	$R_{\text{jet}}$	$\mathcal{L}$
ATLAS [7]	7	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm_{\text{jj}}dy^*}$	0.6	$4.5 \text{ fb}^{-1} \pm 1.8 \%$
CMS [9]	7	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm_{\text{jj}}d y _{\text{max}}}$	0.7	$5.0 \text{ fb}^{-1} \pm 2.2 \%$
CMS [10]	8	$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp_{\text{T,avg}}d^3y^*dy_b}$	0.7	$19.7 \text{ fb}^{-1} \pm 2.6 \%$
ATLAS [8]	13	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm_{\text{jj}}dy^*}$	0.4	$3.2 \text{ fb}^{-1} \pm 2.1 \%$

- We select data with larger jet-R
  - NNLO predictions are more stable
  - smaller relative NP uncertainties
- All: anti- $k_T$  algorithm
- We set  $\mu = m_{\text{jj}}$



# Methodology of $\alpha_s$ determination

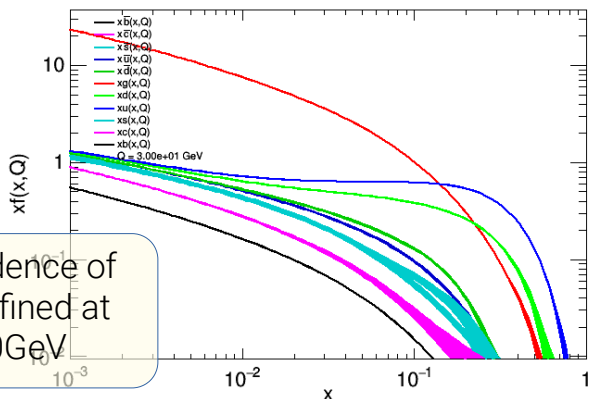
$$d\sigma = \sum_{a,b} \int \frac{d\xi_1}{\xi_1} \frac{d\xi_2}{\xi_2} f_a(\xi_1, \mu) f_b(\xi_2, \mu) d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}(\mu)$$

PDFs from factorization obey DGLAP  
 → Splitting kernel has  $\alpha_s$  dependence

$$\mu^2 \frac{df}{d\mu^2} = \mathcal{P}(\alpha_s) \otimes f$$

$$f_i(\xi, \mu, \alpha_s) = (\Gamma(\mathcal{P}, \mu, \mu_0, \alpha_s) \otimes f_{\mu_0})_i$$

- evolution calculated with Apfel++
- Evolution starting scale  $\mu_0$  can be chosen (set to 30GeV)



x-dependence of PDFs defined at  $\mu_0=30\text{GeV}$

Hard coefficients → expanded in  $\alpha_s$

$$d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}(\alpha_s) = \left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{2\pi}\right)^2 d\hat{\sigma}_{ab,\text{LO}} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{2\pi}\right)^3 d\hat{\sigma}_{ab,\text{NLO}} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{2\pi}\right)^4 d\hat{\sigma}_{ab,\text{NNLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^5(\mu)),$$

→ calculated with NNLOJET and fastNLO/APPLgrid

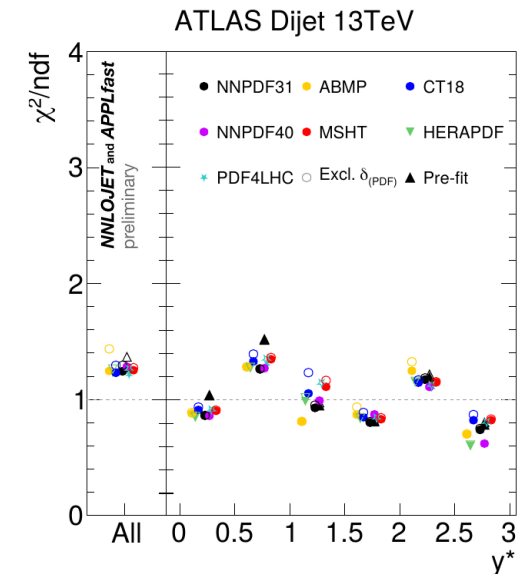
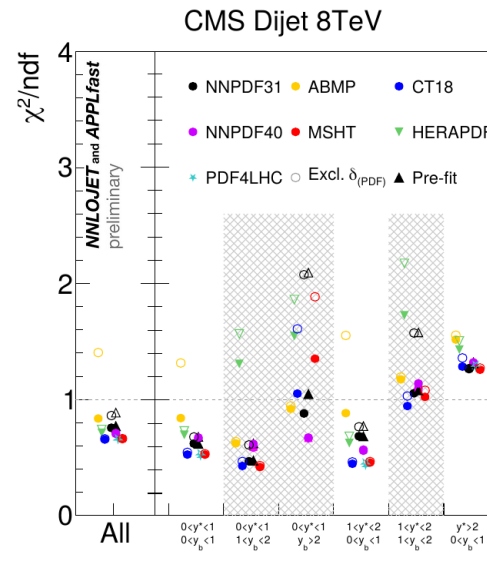
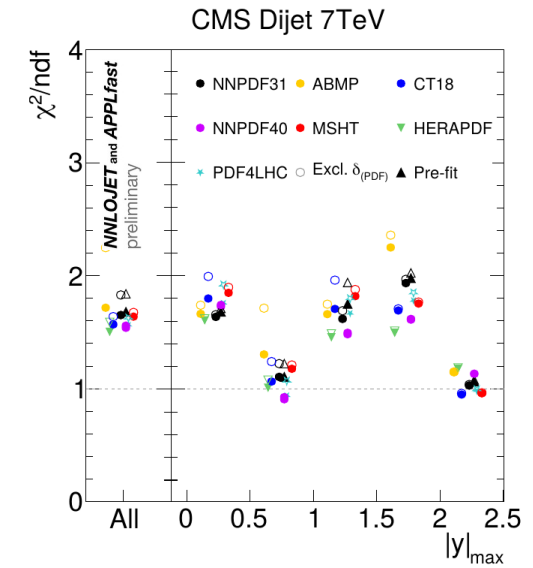
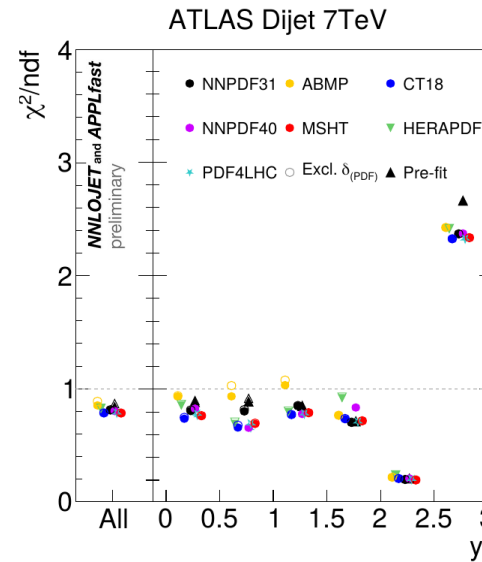
$\chi^2$  minimization

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j} \log \frac{S_i}{\sigma_i} (V_{\text{exp}} + V_{\text{NP}} + V_{\text{th.-stat}} + V_{\text{PDF}})_{ij}^{-1} \log \frac{S_j}{\sigma_j}$$

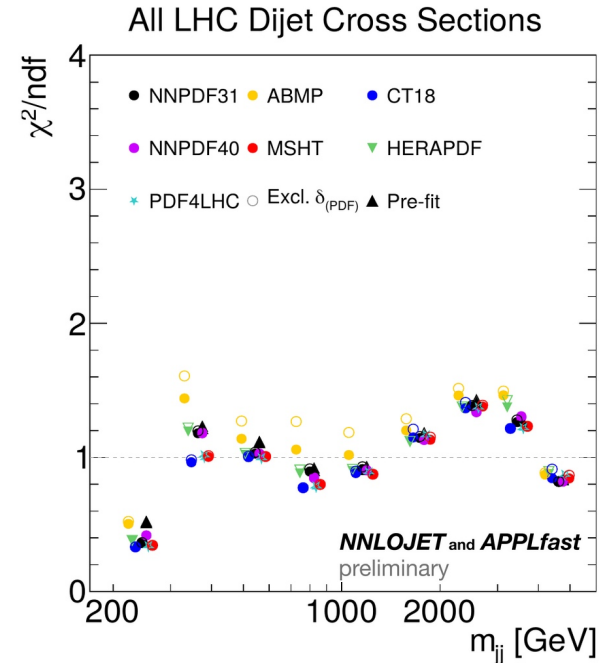
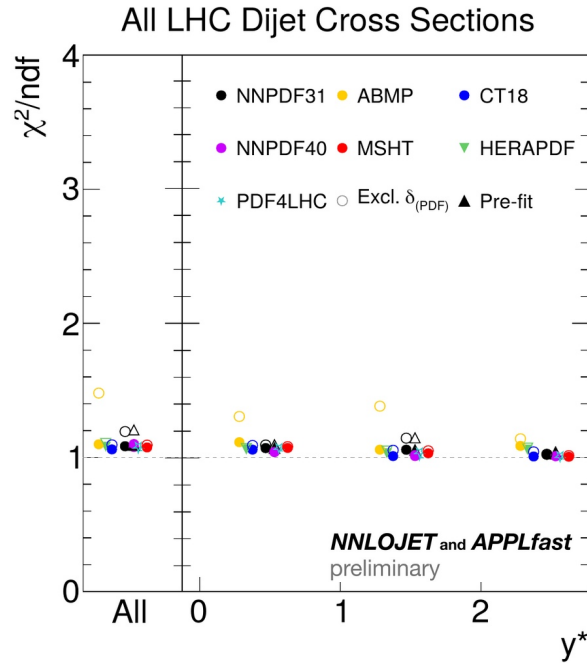
Include PDF uncertainty  
 → "PDF profiling" (=PDF fit)

# Data consistency

- First: study data consistency and agreement with NNLO pQCD  
 → Perform  $\chi^2$  fits to individual  $y$ -regions ( $y^*$ ,  $|y|_{\max}$  or  $y_s, y_b$ )
- Overall, excellent post-fit agreement of data and NNLO pQCD
  - Some fluctuations (as expected)
  - CMS 7TeV a bit higher, CMS 8TeV a bit lower (also seen elsewhere)
  - All PDFs provide good description
  - triple-differential CMS 8TeV data has enhanced PDF sensitivity (as expected)  
 → exclude bins with  $y_b > 1$



# Combined fit to all dijet data

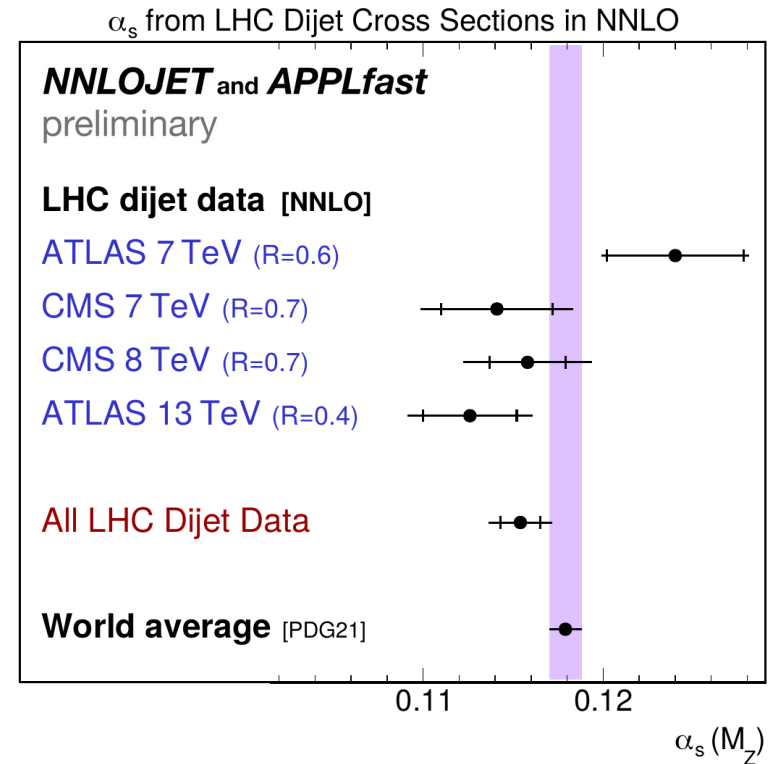


- Fit to all four data sets, but restricted to individual  $y^*$  ranges, or  $m_{jj}$  ranges  
→ Very good data-theory agreement → no systematic trend visible in  $\chi^2$  values
- Fit to all data close to  $\chi^2/\text{ndf} \sim 1.0$



# $\alpha_s(m_Z)$ from LHC dijet data in NNLO

- $\alpha_s(m_Z)$  from LHC dijet data in NNLO pQCD (MSbar,  $n_f=5$ , massless,  $m_Z=91.1876$  GeV)
- Fit to all dijet data  $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 379.0/(351-1)$
- Reasonable agreement of data sets
- Use NNPDF3.1 as central PDF (other PDF result in a bit larger  $\alpha_s$  value, but smaller  $\chi^2$ )
- Uncertainties include
  - experimental
  - non-perturbative corrections
  - PDF (replicas/eigenvectors)
  - PDFset, PDF $\alpha_s$ , PDF $\mu_0$
  - Scale



preliminary

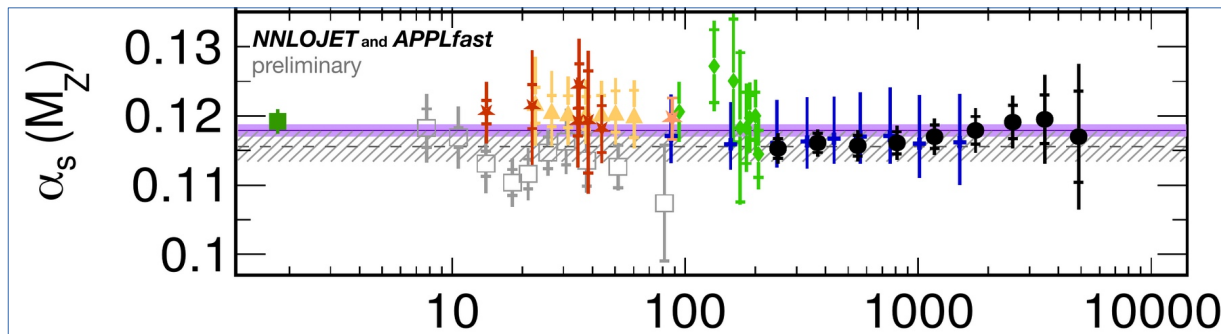
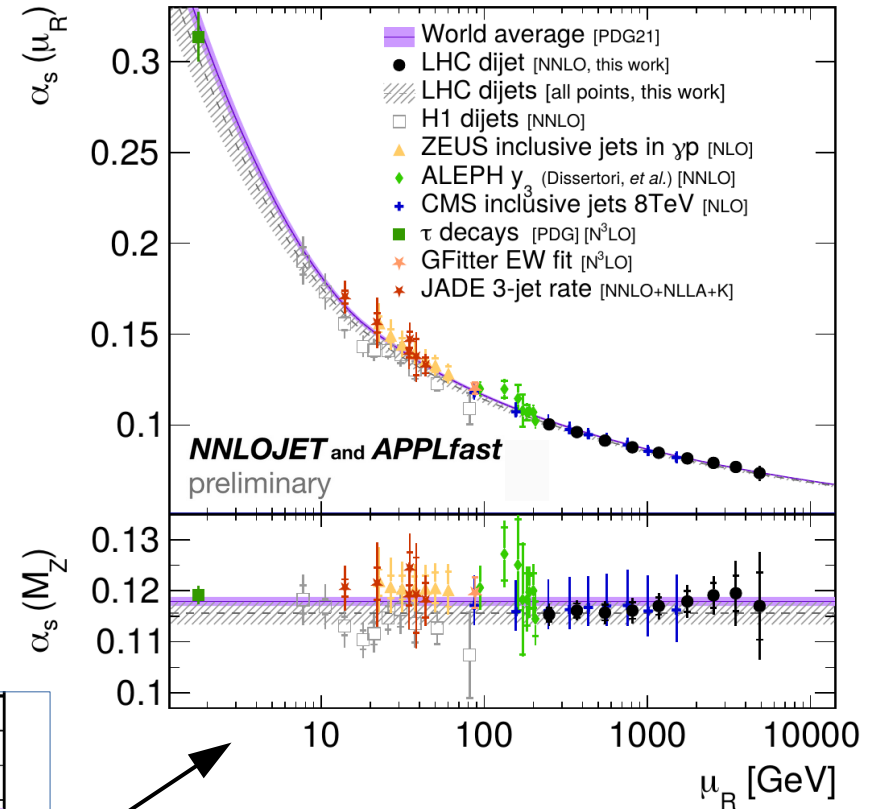
$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1154 (14)_{\text{fit}} (12)_{\text{PDFset}, \alpha_s, \mu_0} (8)_{\text{scale}}$$

# Running

- $\alpha_s$  determinations in adjacent regions of  $m_{jj}$
- Simultaneous fit to all regions:  
9 free parameters and assumption that running is valid within  $m_{jj}$ -range

→ Excellent agreement with RGE expectation

- $\alpha_s$  determined up to  $\mu_R \sim 5\text{TeV}$
- 3.3% uncertainty at  $\mu_R \sim 2.5\text{TeV}$

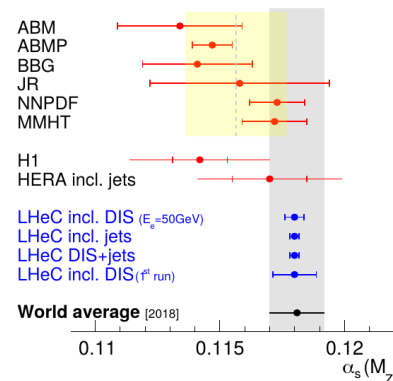


# Summary

## Inclusive NC & CC DIS

- HERA inclusive DIS without noteworthy sensitivity to  $\alpha_s$
- Fixed target, or future  $ep$  experiments (LHeC) have high sensitivity
- Precision measurements of hadronic final state in DIS still ongoing at HERA  
→ jet substructure, event shapes, groomed event shapes will provide new data for  $\alpha_s$  in the near future, with precise predictions (N3LO, N3LL, NNLO+PS, etc...)

Future DIS prospects (2030+)



## Jets in DIS

- $\alpha_s$  determinations dominated by HERA-II jet data  
Inclusive jets (H1&ZEUS) yield
- Fit to incl. jet and dijet with PDFs yields  
(recent confirmed by HERAPDF assessment)

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1178 (15)_{\text{exp}} (21)_{\text{th}}$$

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1147 (11)_{\text{exp, had, PDF}} (2)_{\text{mod}} (3)_{\text{par}} (23)_{\text{scale}}$$

## Dijet production at LHC

- NNLO determination using ATLAS and CMS dijet data at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$  and 13 TeV yields

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1154 (14)_{\text{fit}} (12)_{\text{PDFset, } \alpha_s, \mu_0} (8)_{\text{scale}}$$