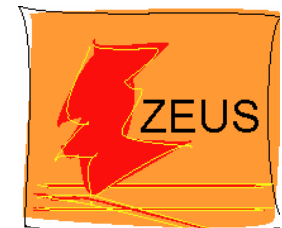


# *QCD analysis with determination of $\alpha_s$ based on HERA inclusive and jet data*



*Krzysztof Nowak*  
*on behalf of*  
***H1 and ZEUS***  
*collaborations*



- ✓ *Introduction*
- ✓ *H1 and ZEUS data*
- ✓ *Fit results*

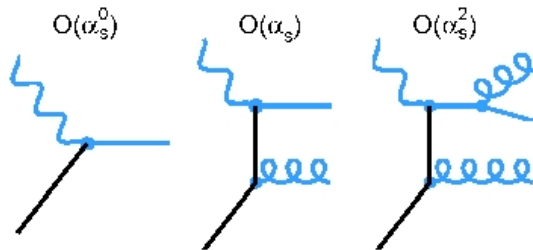


# Simultaneous PDF + $\alpha_s$ determination

HERAPDF fit uses external information about  $\alpha_s$

HERA data sensitive to  $\alpha_s$  – simultaneous PDF and  $\alpha_s$  fit possible

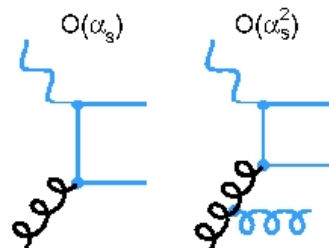
$\Delta(x)$   
singlet



DIS cross sections at leading order  
sensitive to

$$\sigma_{DIS} \propto \Delta$$

$G(x)$   
gluon

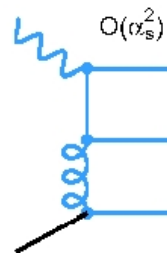


Jet cross sections at leading order  
sensitive to

$$\sigma_{jet} \propto \alpha_s (c_G G + c_\Delta \Delta)$$

**Remark:  $\alpha_s$  -  $G$  correlation**

$\Sigma(x)$   
non-singlet



Jet data needed to determine  $\alpha_s$  with  
reasonable precision: HERAPDF1.6

# ***HERAPDF 1.6***

*Using the same same DIS data as HERAPDF1.5:  
HERA I+II, NC+CC, H1ZEUS combined data*

*In addition four inclusive jet measurements:*

- ✓ *HERA I + II high  $Q^2$  normalized jets (H1)*
  - ✓ *HERA I low  $Q^2$  jets (H1)*
  - ✓ *96-97 high  $Q^2$  jets (ZEUS)*
  - ✓ *98-00 high  $Q^2$  jets (ZEUS)*
- } HERA I*

*DIS data calculated by QCDNUM 17*

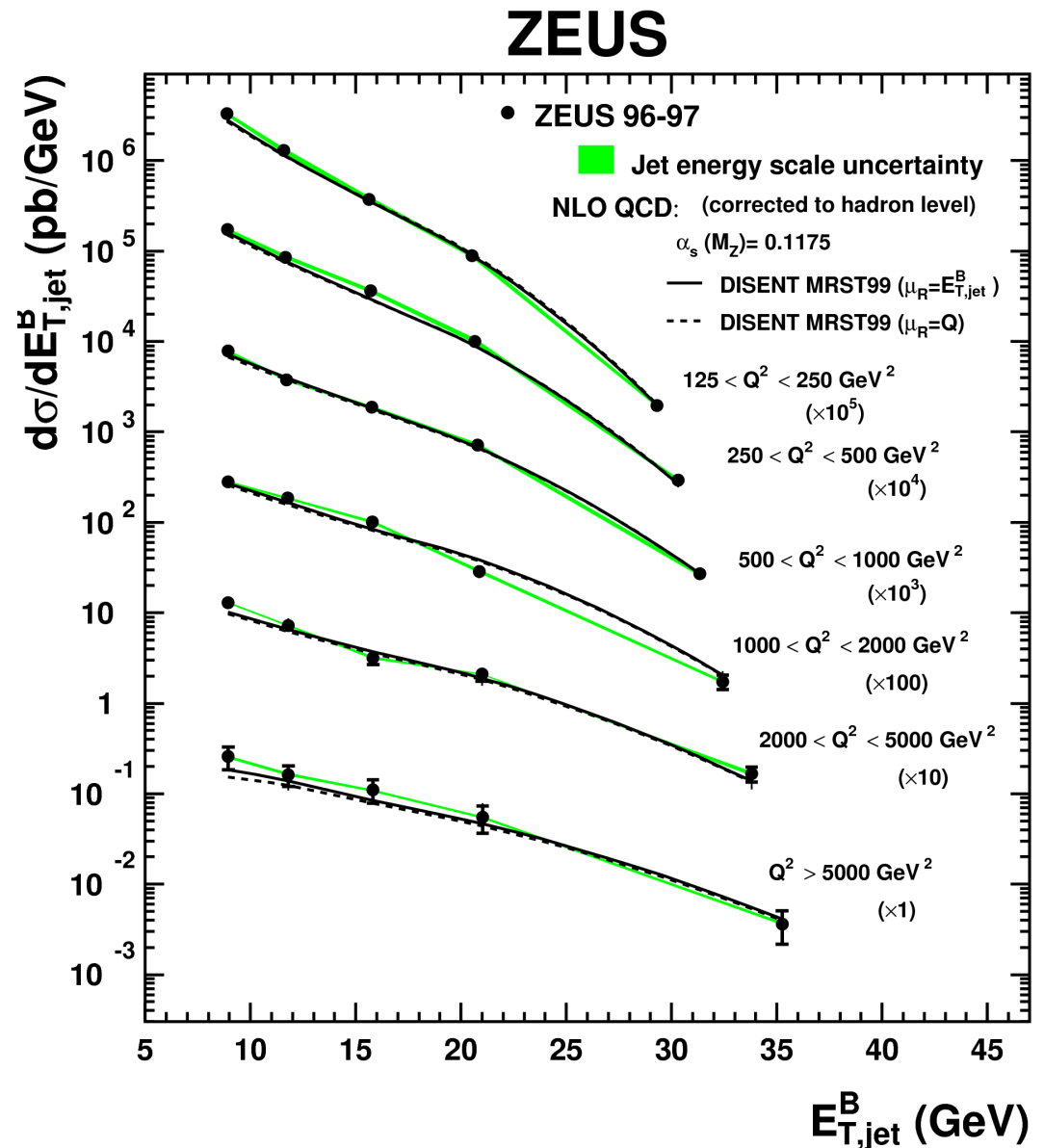
*Jet cross sections calculated by NLOJet++ / FastNLO*

*Correlated error between jet measurement taken into account*

# Inclusive jet cross section at high $Q^2$

*Phys. Lett. B 547, 164 (2002)*

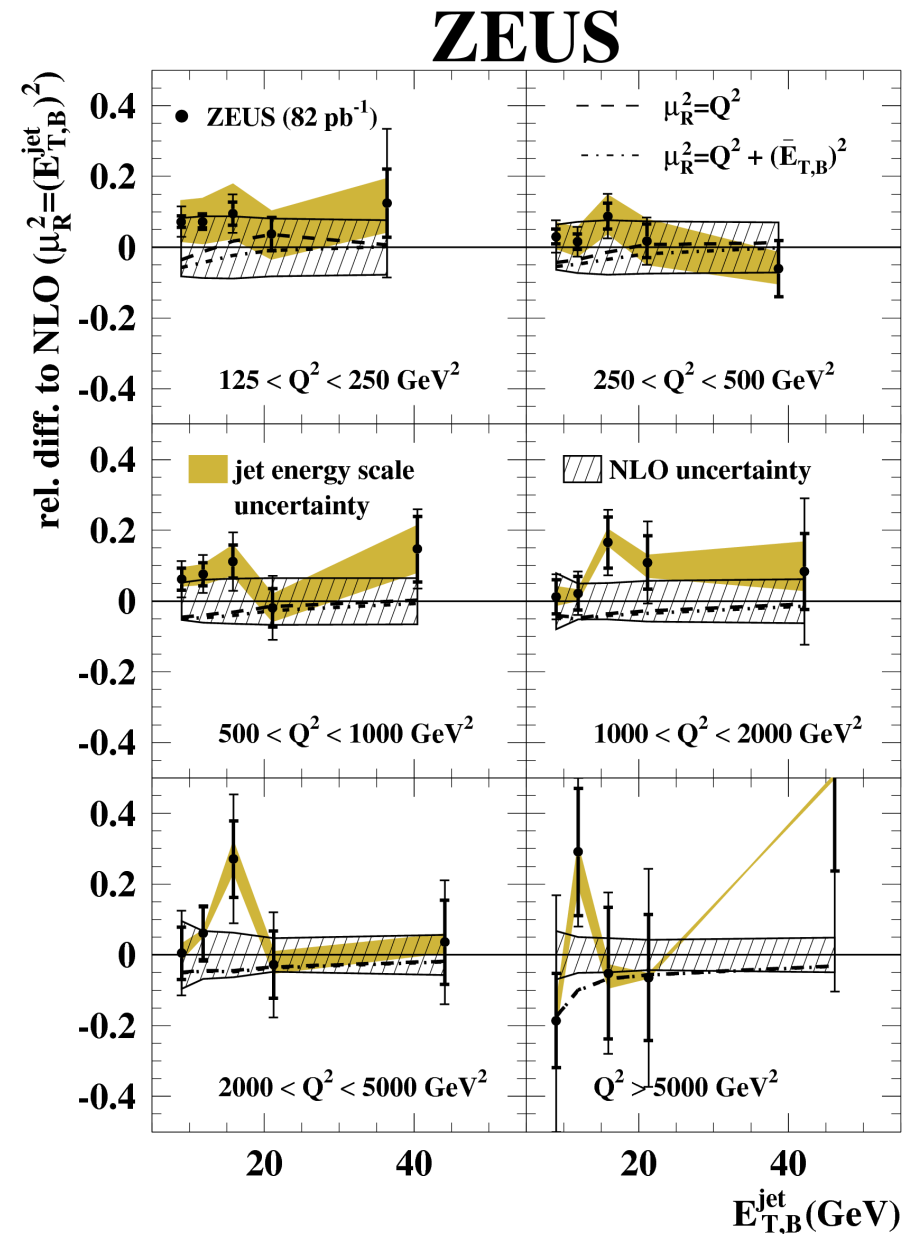
- ✓ ZEUS 96/97 data ( $L = 38.6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )
- ✓  $Q^2 > 125 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ✓ In bins of  $P_T$  and  $Q^2$  (30 points)
- ✓ Average experimental error:  
 $\pm 15\% \text{ (unc.) } \pm 4\% \text{ (cor.)}$
- ✓ Average theoretical error:  
 $\pm 5\% \dots 10\%$



# Inclusive jet cross section at high $Q^2$

*Nucl. Phys. B 765, 1 (2007)*

- ✓ ZEUS 98-00 data ( $L = 82 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )
- ✓  $Q^2 > 125 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ✓ In bins of  $P_T$  and  $Q^2$  (30 points)
- ✓ Average experimental error:  
 $\pm 13\%$  (unc.)  $\pm 4\%$  (cor.)
- ✓ Average theoretical error:  
 $\pm 5\% \dots 10\%$



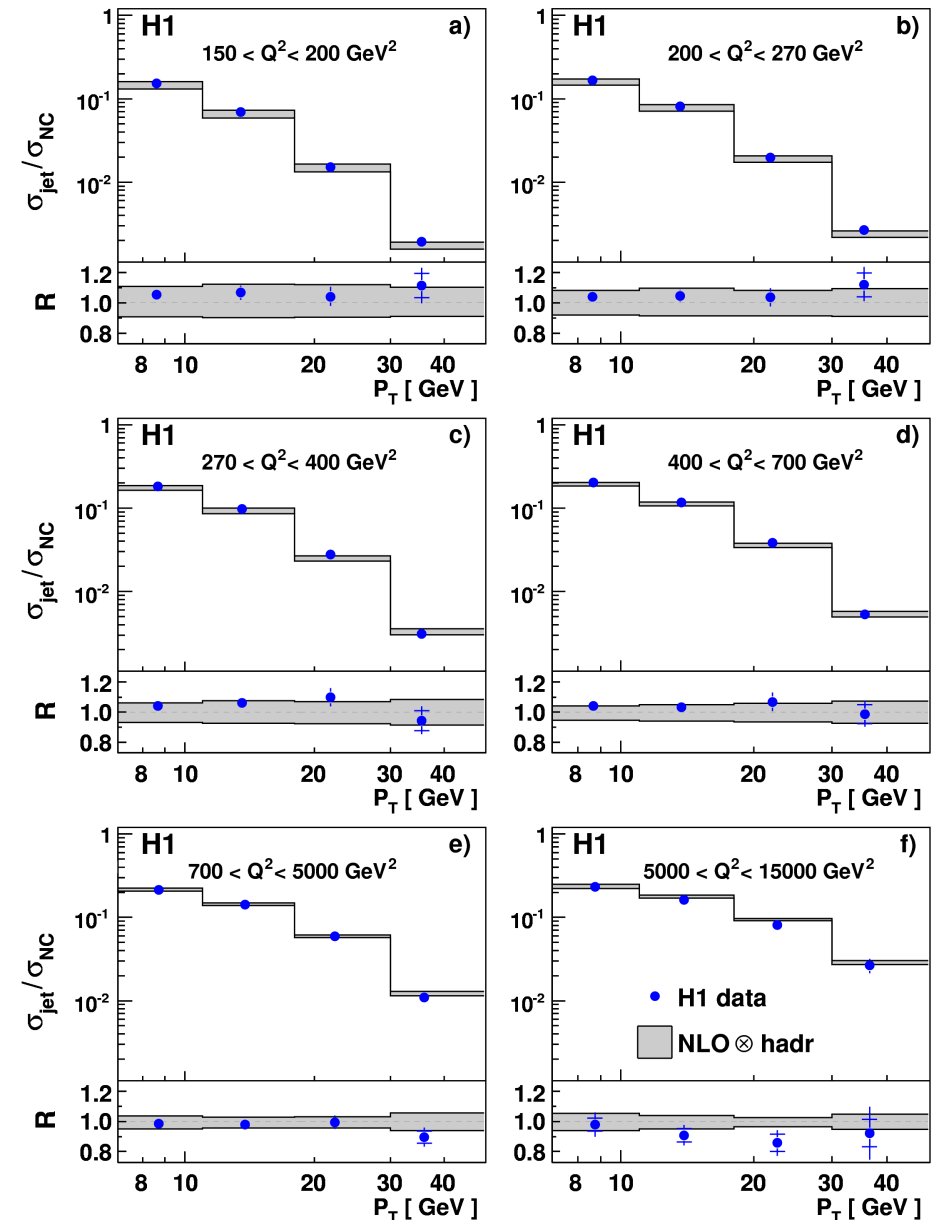
# Inclusive jet cross section at high $Q^2$

*Eur. Phys. J. C65, 363 (2010)*

- ✓ H1 HERA I + II data ( $L = 395 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )
- ✓  $150 < Q^2 < 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ✓ Normalized to DIS cross sections
- ✓ In bins of  $P_T$  and  $Q^2$  (24 points)
- ✓ Average experimental error:  
 $\pm 6\% \text{ (unc.) } \pm 3\% \text{ (cor.)}$
- ✓ Theoretical error:  
 $\pm 5\% \dots 10\%$



Normalised Inclusive Jet Cross Section



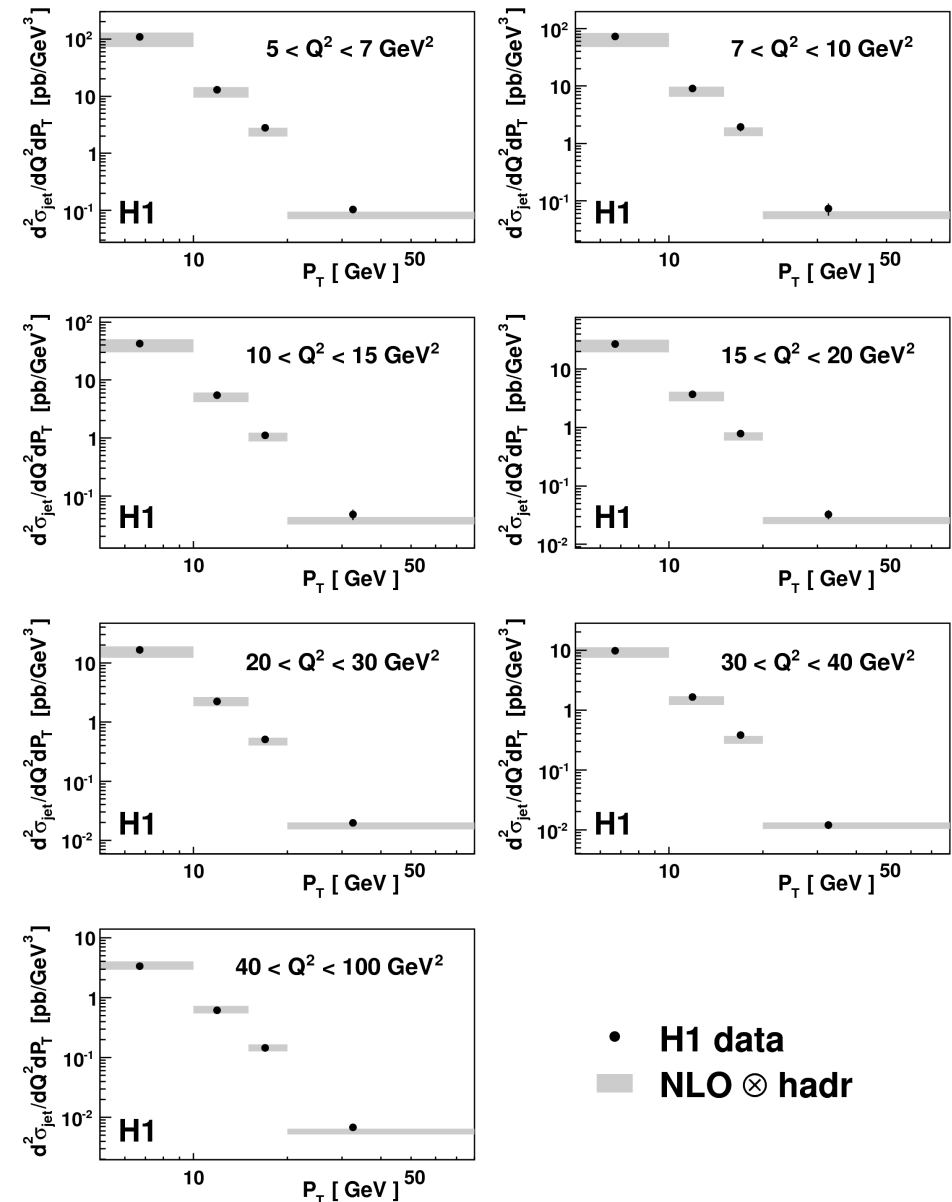
# Inclusive jet cross section at low $Q^2$

*Eur. Phys. J. C67, 1 (2010)*

- ✓ *H1 HERA I data ( $L = 43.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ )*
- ✓  *$5 < Q^2 < 100 \text{ GeV}^2$*
- ✓ *Average experimental error:  
 $\pm 9\% \text{ (unc.) } \pm 8\% \text{ (cor.)}$*
- ✓ *Theoretical error:  
 $\pm 10\% \dots 30\%$*
- ✓ *Low  $Q^2$ : higher orders more important*
- ✓ *Using only points with  $NLO/LO < 2$   
(22 points)*



Inclusive Jet Cross Section



# ***Parametrization***

✓ *Parametrization at the starting scale  $Q_0^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$ :*

$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C(1+Dx+Ex^2) \quad [\text{for } f = g, u_v, d_v, \bar{U}, \bar{D}]$$

*With some additional constrains (more details in backup):*

*10 free parameters (HERAPDF1.0, HERAPDF1.5)*

# Parametrization

- ✓ *Parametrization at the starting scale  $Q_0^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$ :*

$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C(1+Dx+Ex^2) \quad [\text{for } f = g, u_v, d_v, \bar{U}, \bar{D}]$$

*With some additional constraints (more details in backup):*

**10 free parameters** (HERAPDF1.0, HERAPDF1.5)

- ✓ *Recent HERAPDF activities (jet data, charm data, NNLO fit) show need for more flexibility, particularly for gluon pdf:*

$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C(1+Dx+Ex^2) \quad [\text{for } f = u_v, d_v, \bar{U}, \bar{D}]$$

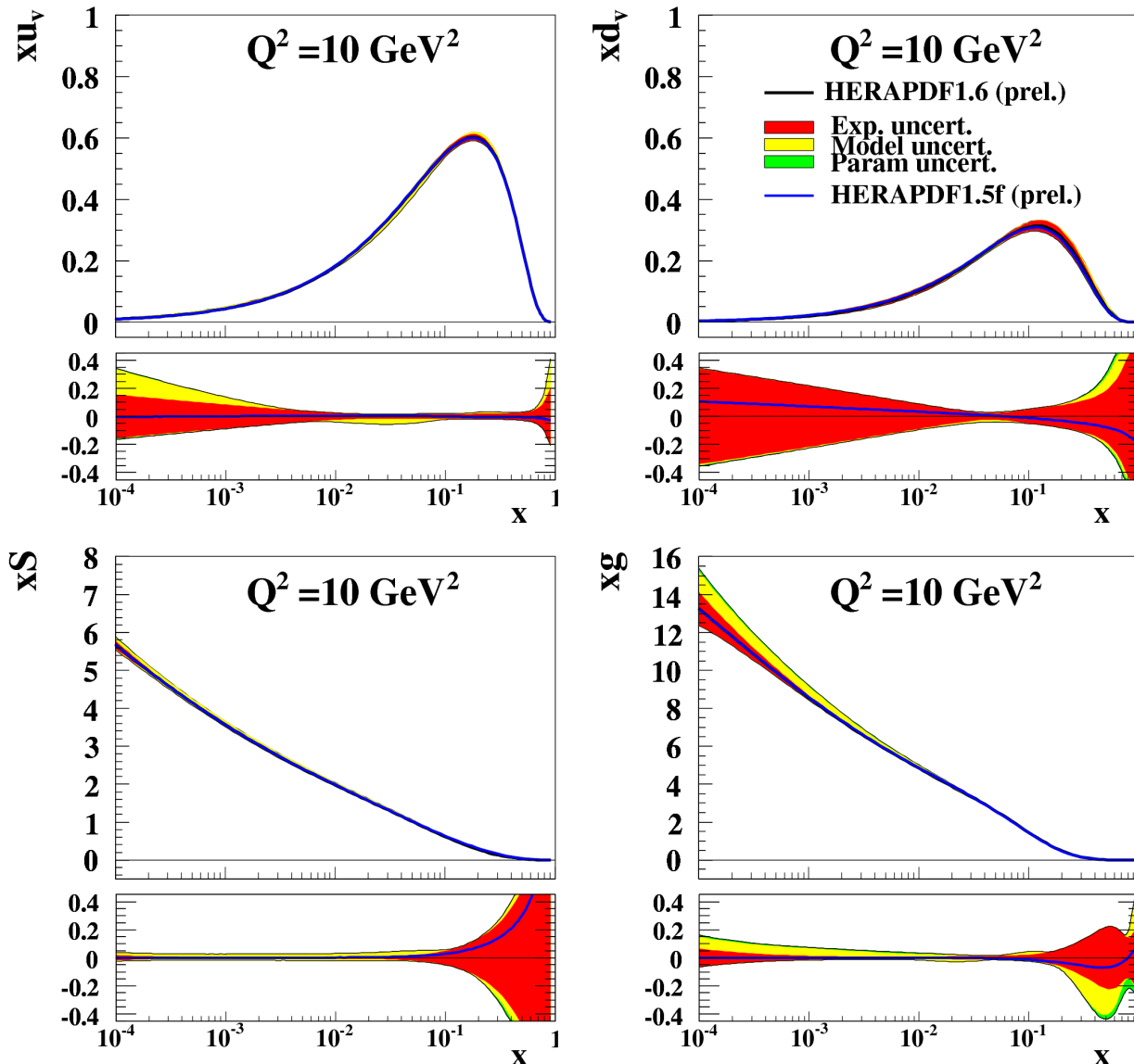
$$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g}(1-x)^{C_g} - A'_g x^{B'_g}(1-x)^{25}$$

*Additional constraints  $B_{d_v} = B_{u_v}$  and  $D_{u_v} = 0$  have been dropped*

**14 free parameters** (HERAPDF1.5f, HERAPDF1.6)

# Fit with fixed $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1176$

## H1 and ZEUS HERA I+II PDF Fit with Jets



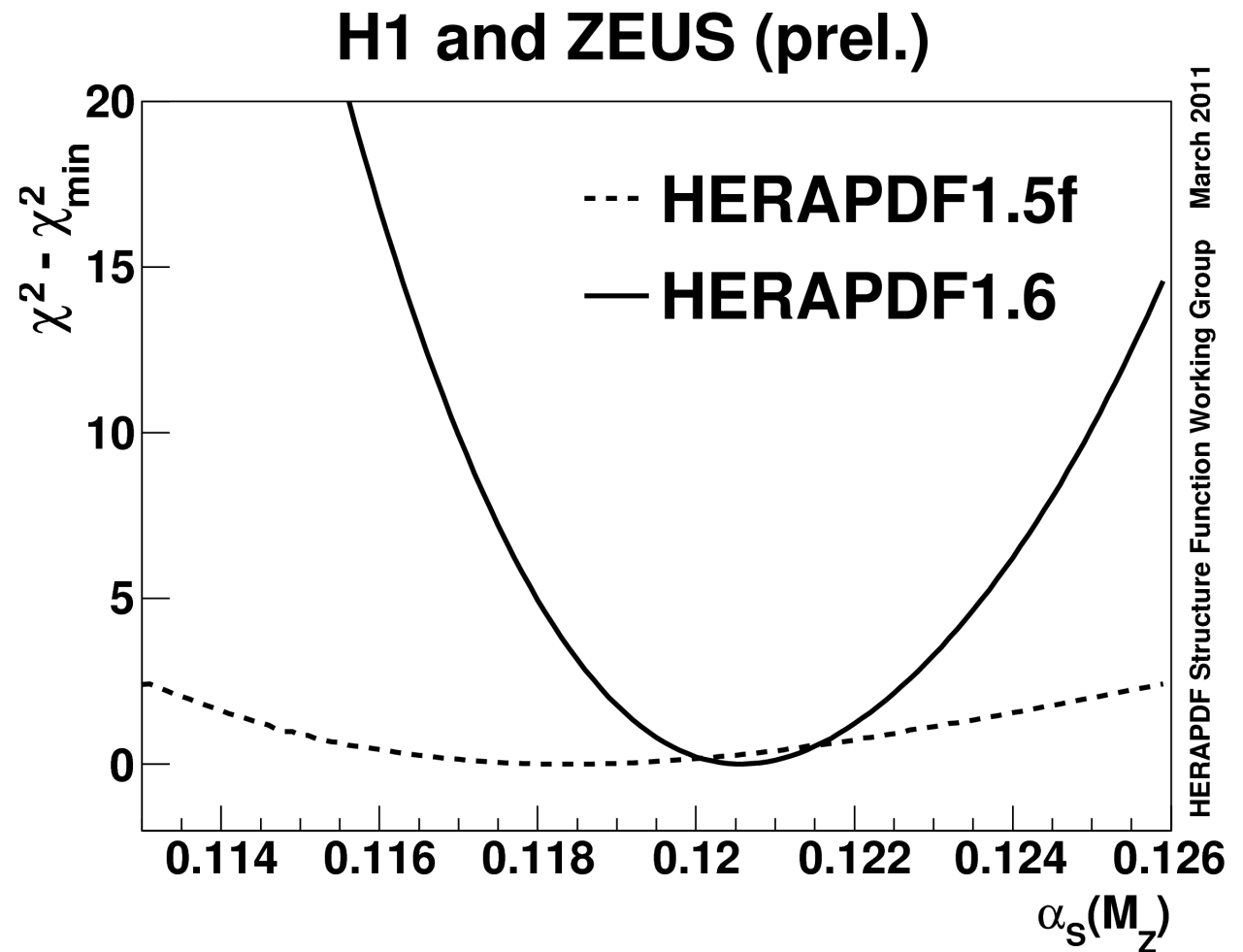
March 2011

HERAPDF Structure Function Working Group

- ✓ Jet data sensitive to gluon PDF already at LO
- ✓ One might look for improvements in terms of gluon uncertainty, regardless on  $\alpha_s$
- ✓ Very little difference observed (small improvement for high- $x$ )
- ✓ Softer sea distribution

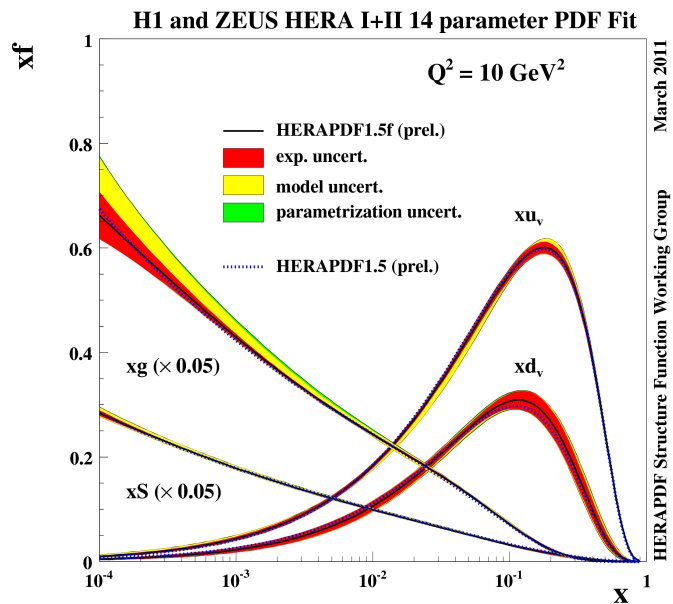
# $\chi^2$ scan of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

- ✓ *Fit without jet data (HERAPDF1.5f) exhibits shallow  $\chi^2$  minimum, little sensitivity to  $\alpha_s$*
- ✓ *Addition of jets (HERAPDF1.6) allows precise  $\alpha_s$  determination*



# Transition to free $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

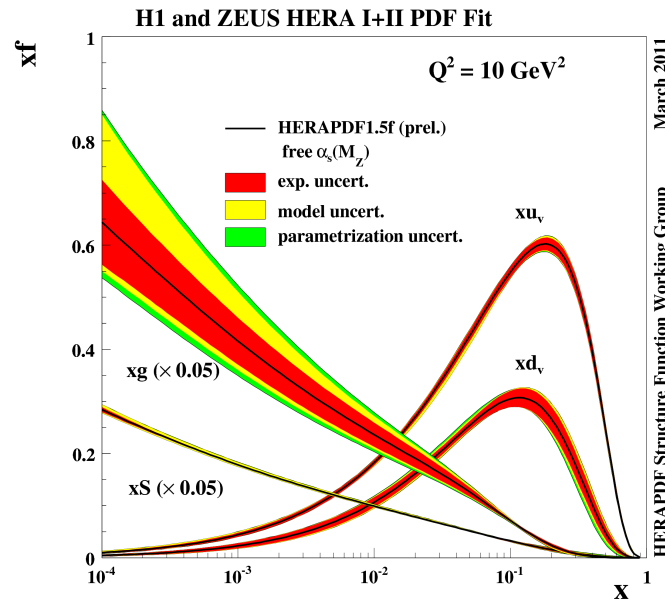
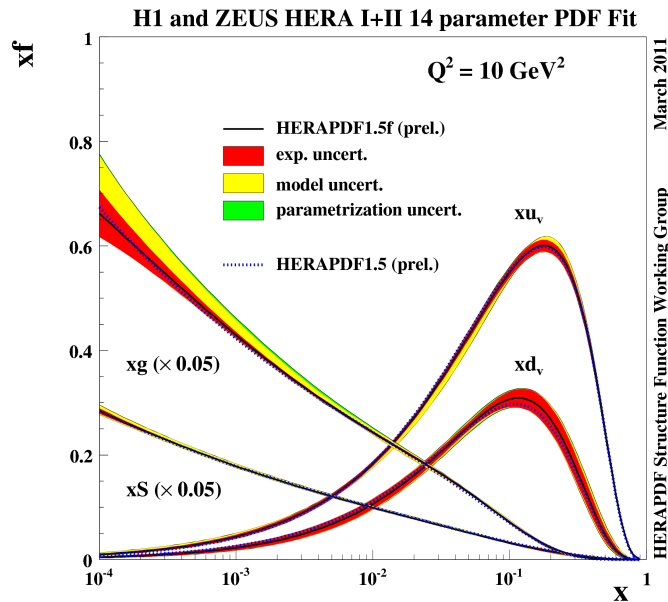
No jets,  $\alpha_s$  fixed



# Transition to free $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

No jets,  $\alpha_s$  fixed

No jets,  $\alpha_s$  free



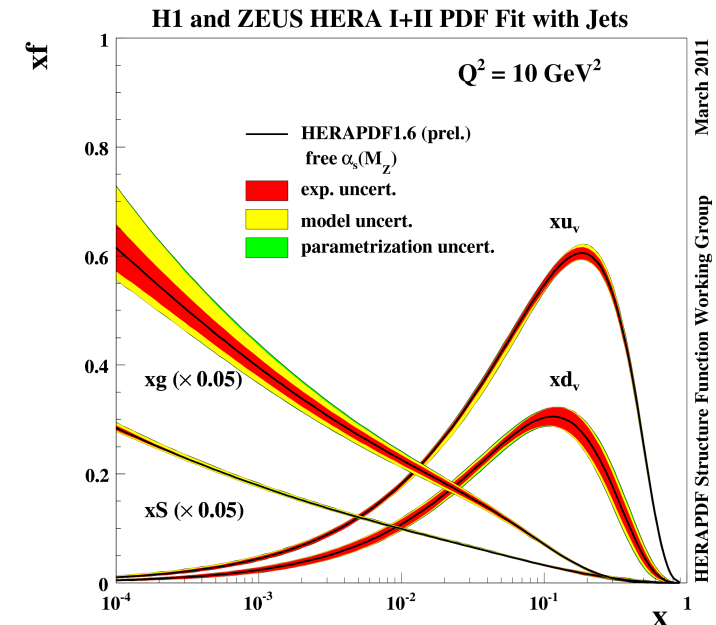
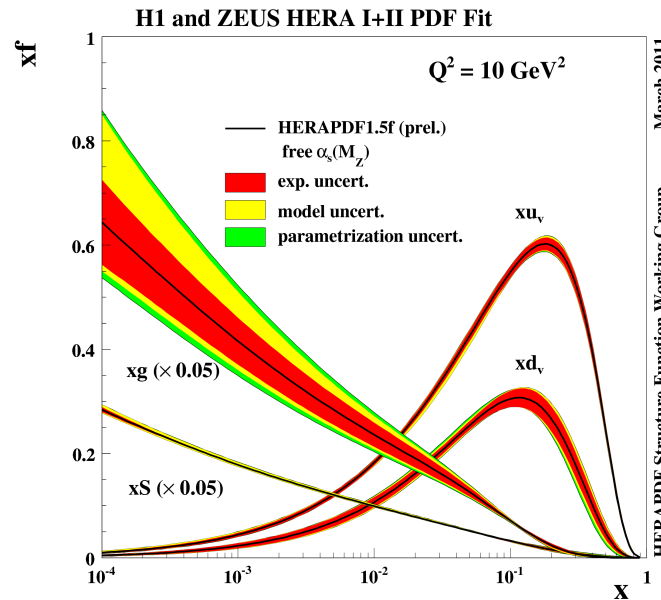
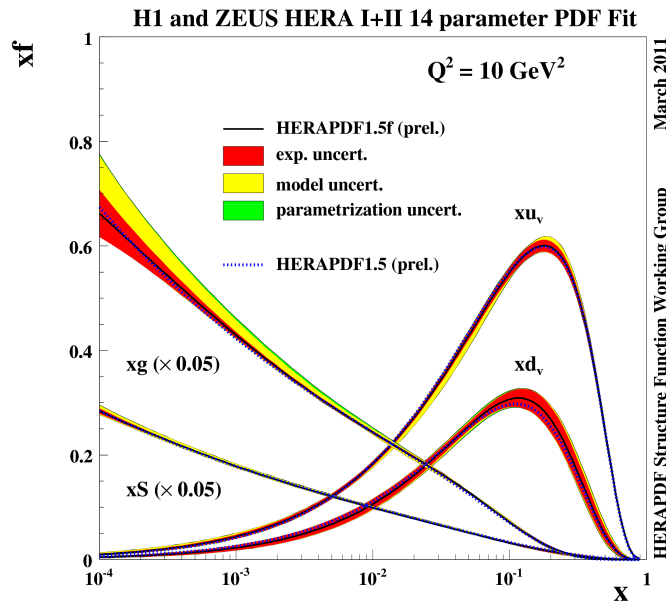
✓ Due to gluon –  $\alpha_s$  correlation, freeing  $\alpha_s$  lead to increase of gluon uncertainty

# Transition to free $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

No jets,  $\alpha_s$  fixed

No jets,  $\alpha_s$  free

With jets,  $\alpha_s$  free



- ✓ Due to gluon –  $\alpha_s$  correlation, freeing  $\alpha_s$  lead to increase of gluon uncertainty
- ✓ Jets bring gluon pdf back under control and allow  $\alpha_s$  fit with reasonable precision

# *Fitted $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ value*

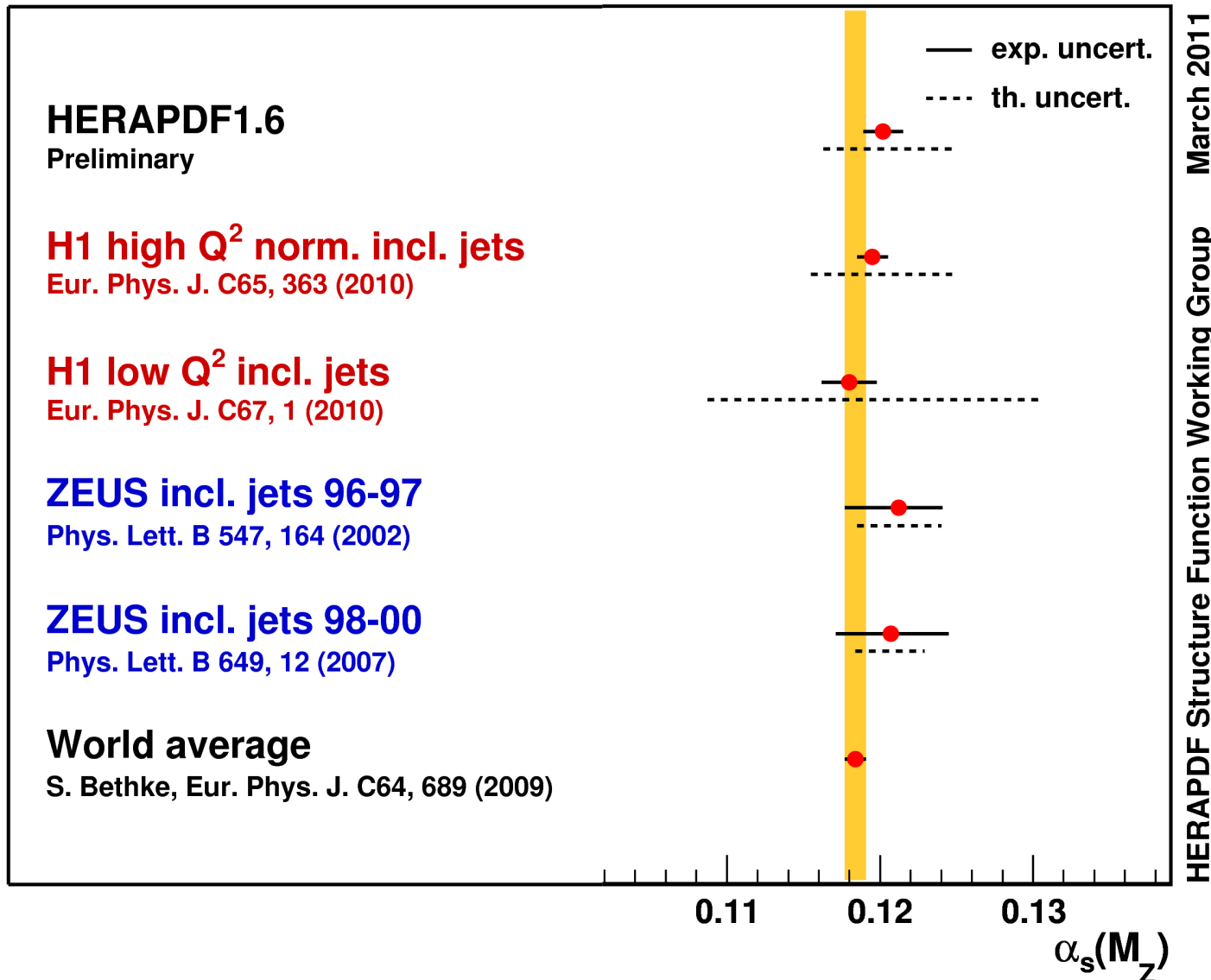
*Strong coupling constant obtained from the HERAPDF1.6 fit:*

$$\alpha_s = 0.1202 \pm 0.0013 (exp) \\ \pm 0.0007 (mod/par) \\ \pm 0.0012 (hadr) \\ +0.0045 \\ -0.0036 (scale)$$

- ✓ *Small experimental uncertainty*
- ✓ *Model and parametrization uncertainty evaluated like for HERAPDF1.5*
- ✓ *Hadronisation uncertainty significant*
- ✓ *Largest uncertainty coming from scale variation*
  - ✓ *Factorization scale multiplied by arbitrary factor of 2 and 0.5)*

# Comparison of fitted $\alpha_s(M_Z)$

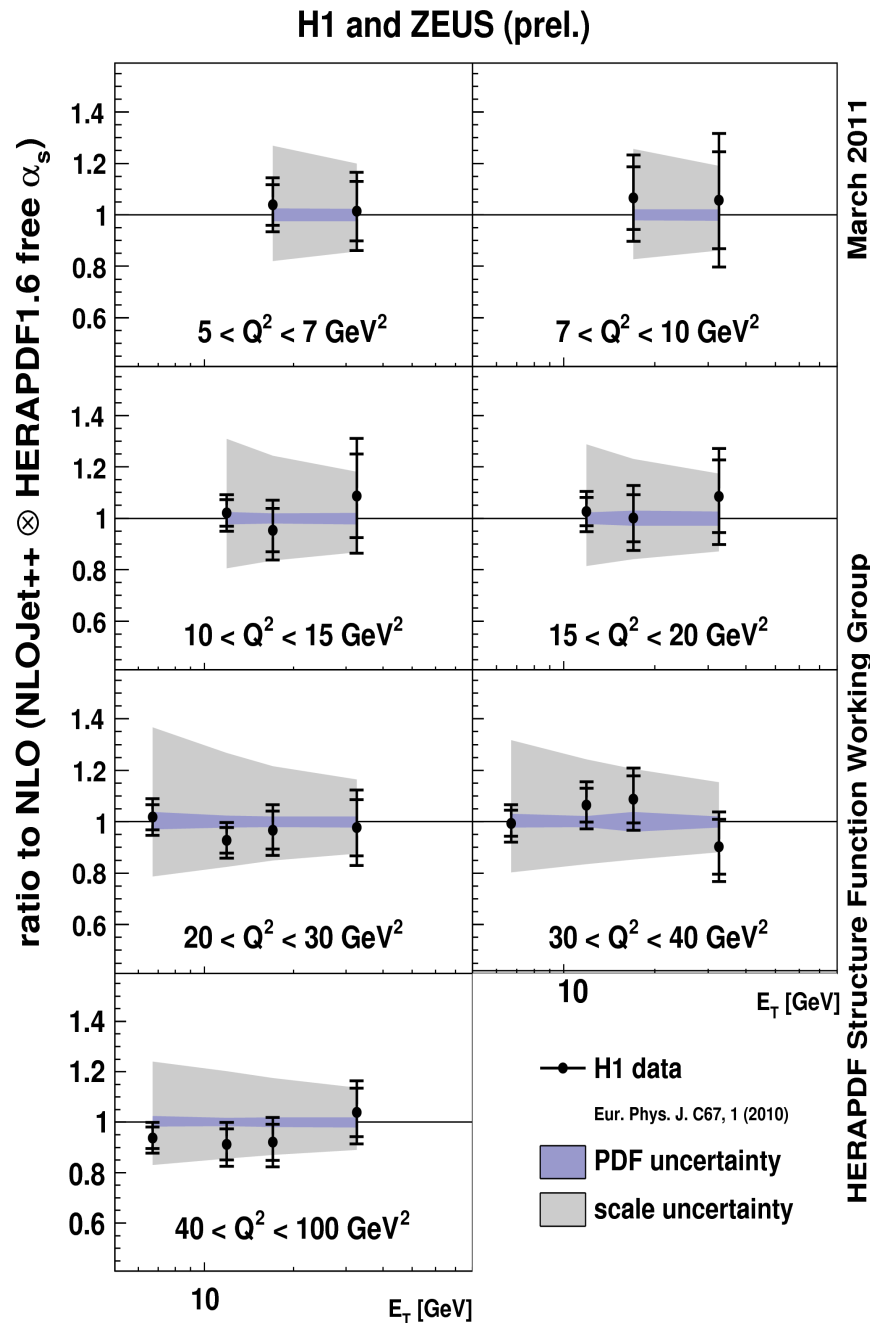
H1 and ZEUS (prel.)



- ✓ Fitted  $\alpha_s \sim$  average between four used measurements
- ✓ PDF uncertainty part of experimental unc. for HERAPDF1.6
- ✓ All results consistent with the world average

# Data description

## H1 low $Q^2$ jet data

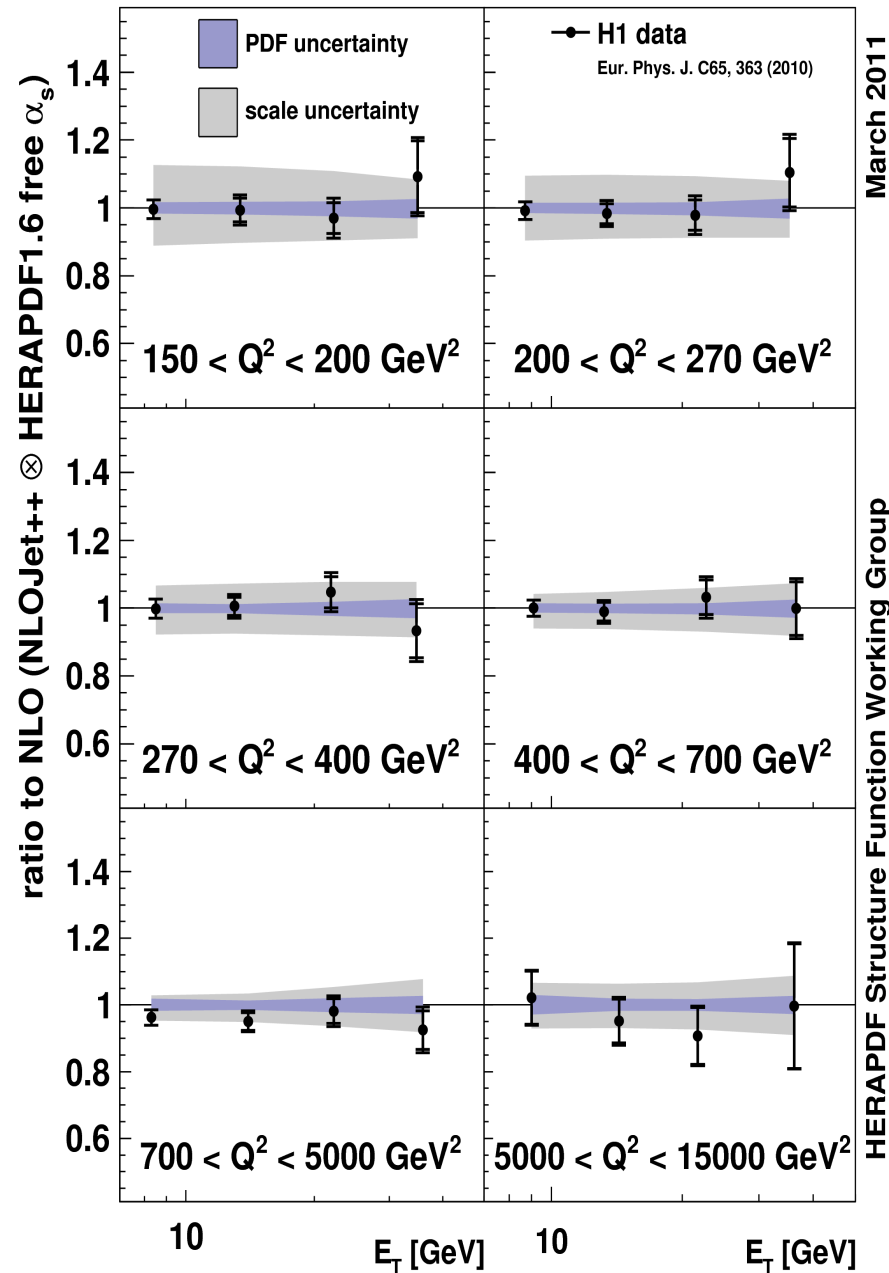


- ✓ Dominant uncertainty coming from factorisation scale variation
- ✓ Higher order corrections less significant for increasing  $Q^2$  and  $P_T$
- ✓ Fit well describes the measurement within uncertainties

# Data description

H1 and ZEUS (prel.)

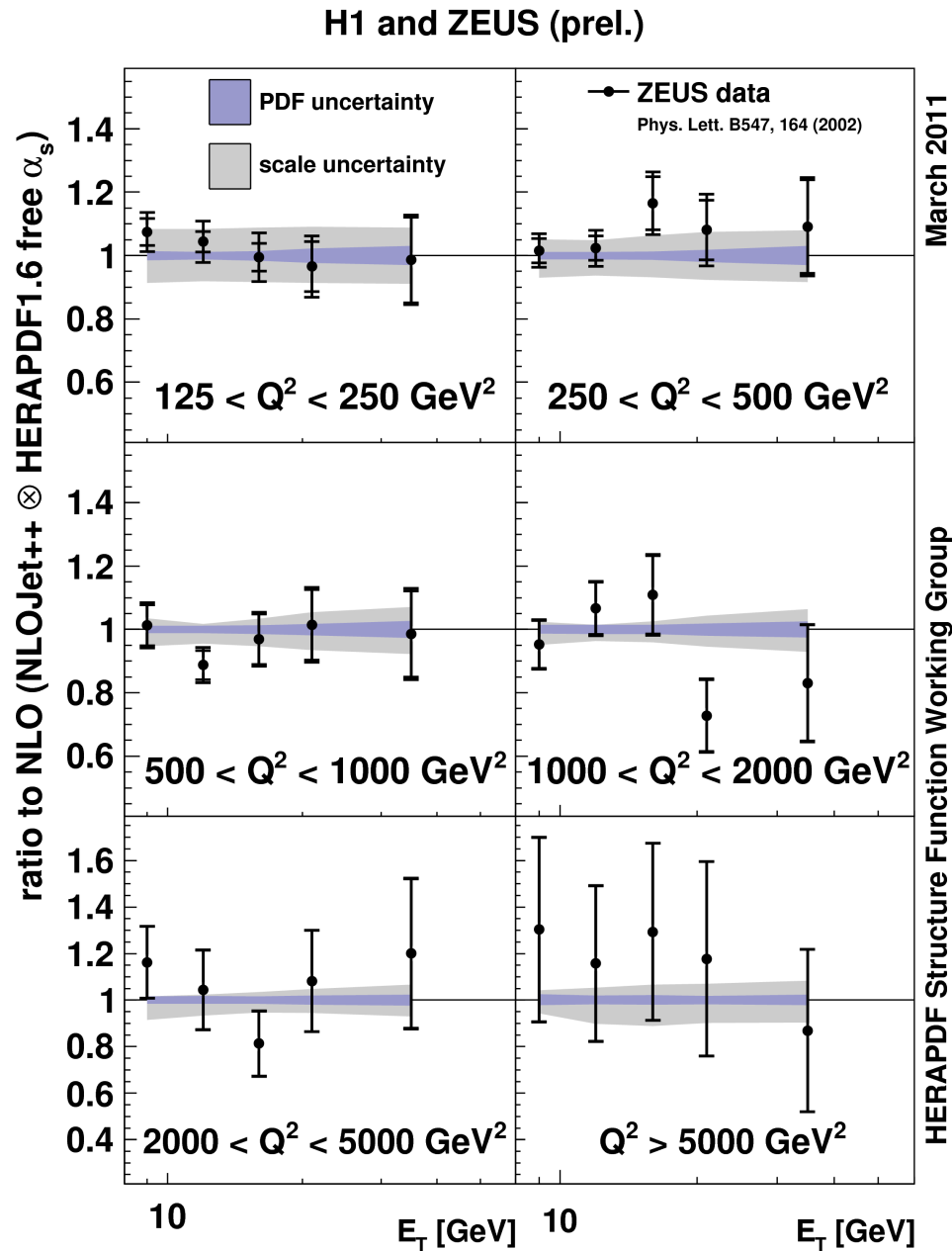
H1 high  $Q^2$  jet data



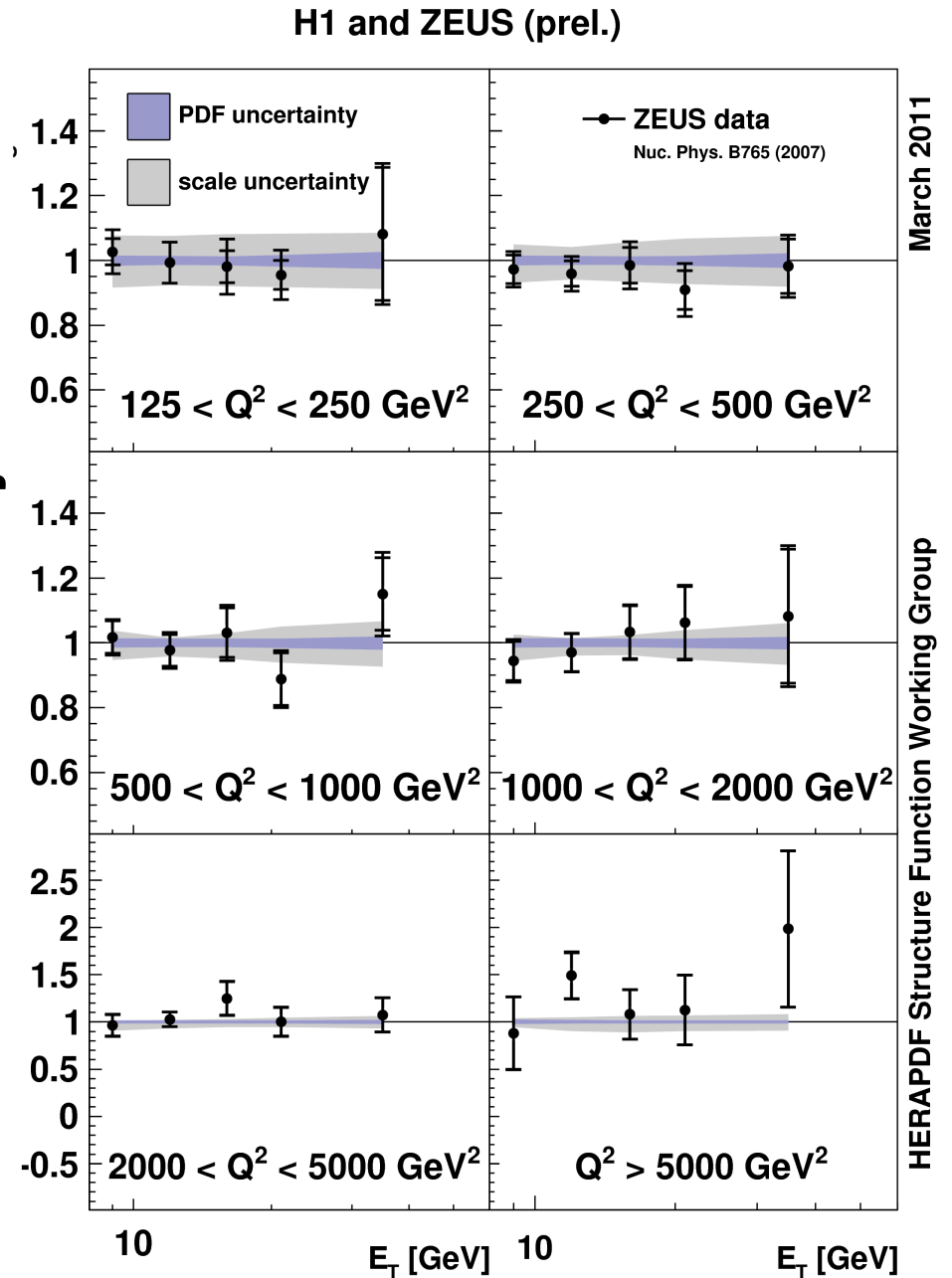
- ✓ *Small experimental error due to high HERAI+II statistics and normalisation*
- ✓ *Smaller uncertainty coming from factorisation scale variation (still dominant)*
- ✓ *Fit well describes the measurement*

# Data description

## ZEUS 96/97 jet data



## ZEUS 98-00 jet data



# Summary

- ✓ *Simultaneous PDF and  $\alpha_s$  fit performed using HERA jet data  
(HERAPDF1.6)*
- ✓ *Precision of  $\alpha_s$  determination comparable to individual measurements and internally consistent*
- ✓ *Experimentally HERA data provide one of the world bests  $\alpha_s$  measurements*
- ✓ *NNLO calculation needed to take advantage of very precise data*



# Backup: Parametrization

Parametrization at the starting scale  $Q_0^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$ :

## 10-parameter fit

(HERAPDF1.0, HERAPDF1.5)

$$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g}$$

$$xu_v(x) = A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} (1 + E_{u_v} x^2)$$

$$xd_v(x) = A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}}$$

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}}$$

$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}$$

**Additional constraints:**

$A_g, A_{u_v}, A_{d_v}$  calculated by sum rules

$$A_{\bar{U}} = A_{\bar{D}} (1 - f_s)$$

$$B_{\bar{U}} = B_{\bar{D}}$$

$$B_{u_v} = B_{d_v}$$

## 14-parameter fit

(HERAPDF1.5f, HERAPDF1.6)

$$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} - A'_g x^{B'_g} (1-x)^{25}$$

$$xu_v(x) = A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} (1 + D_{u_v} x + E_{u_v} x^2)$$

$$xd_v(x) = A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}}$$

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}}$$

$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}$$

**Additional constraints:**

$A_g, A_{u_v}, A_{d_v}$  calculated by sum rules

$$A_{\bar{U}} = A_{\bar{D}} (1 - f_s)$$

$$B_{\bar{U}} = B_{\bar{D}}$$