

Inclusive Jet Cross Section

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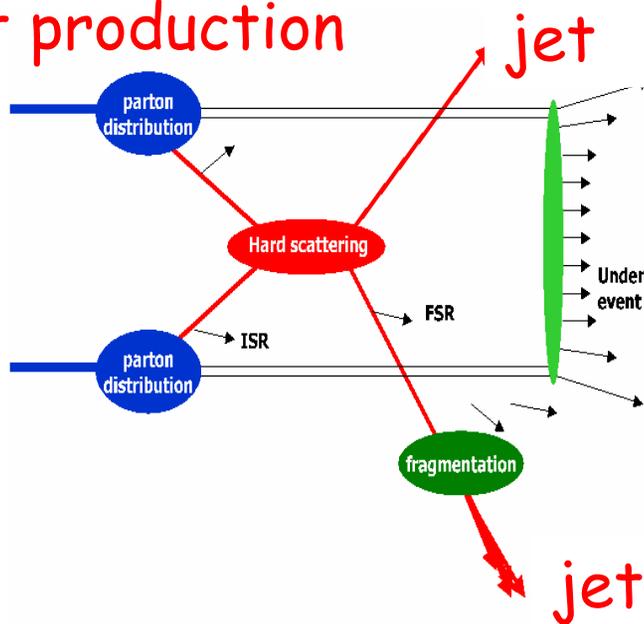


CDF Collaboration meeting Feb 2-3, 2006



Jets @ Tevatron

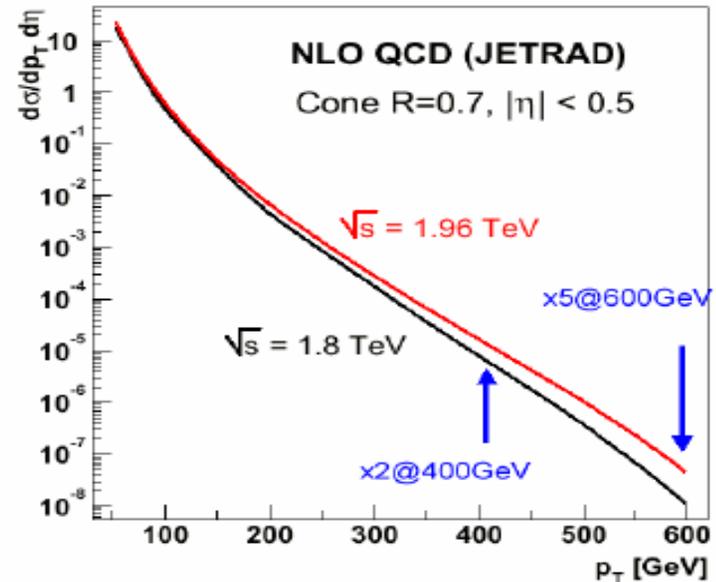
Jet production



→ Stringent test of p-QCD

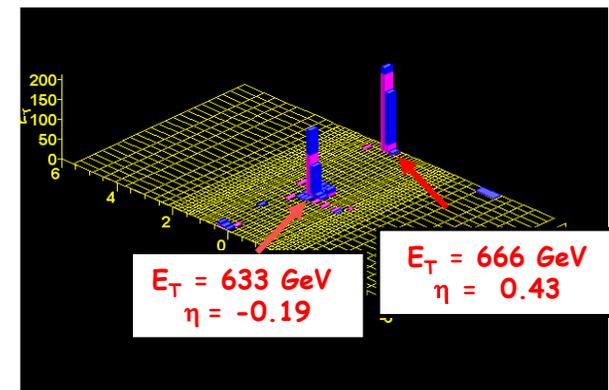
- Over 9 order of magnitude
- Sensitivity to distances $\sim 10^{-19}$ m

→ Tail sensitive to new physics and PDFs

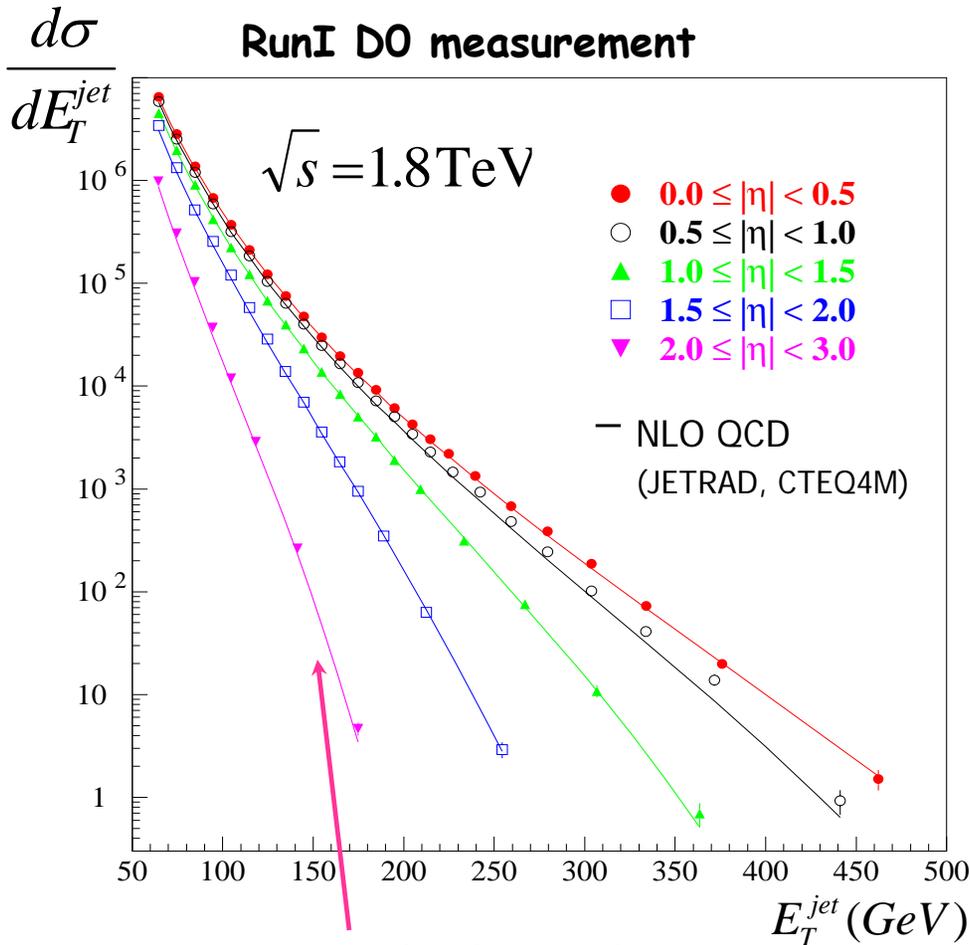


- Higher σ_{jet} with respect to RunI
- Increased p_T range for jet production

Highest dijet mass so far: $Mass \cong 1.3$ TeV

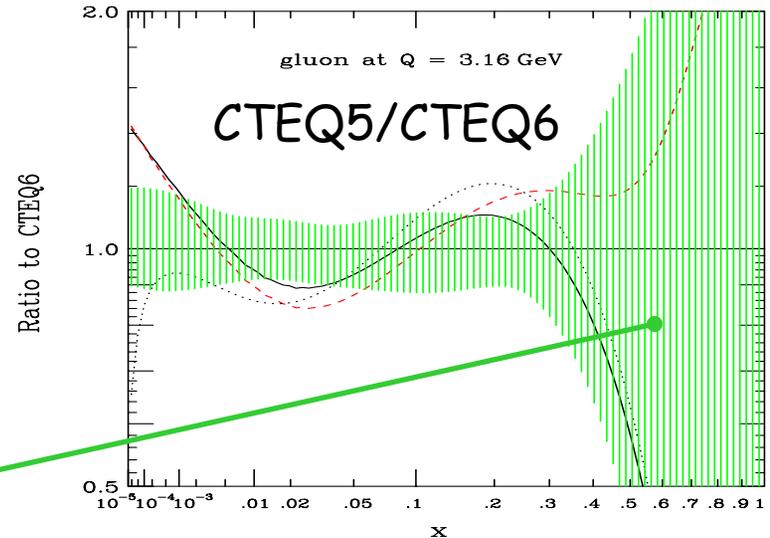
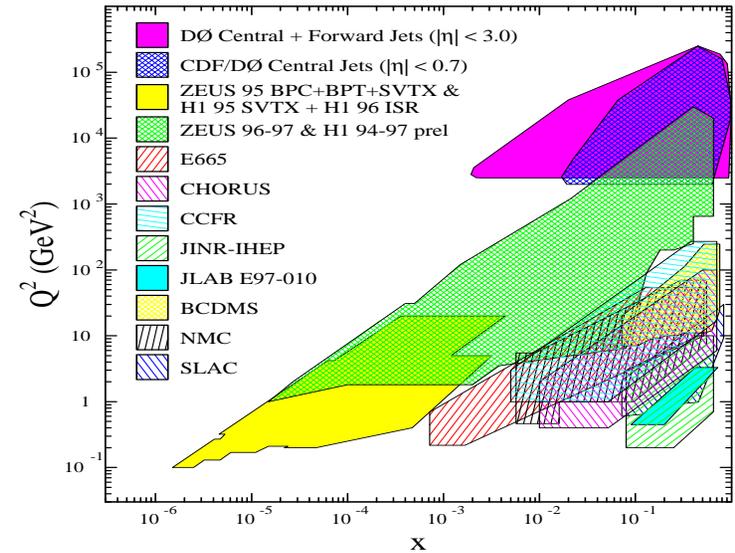


Run I cross section vs η



Measurements in the **forward region** allow to constrain the gluon distribution

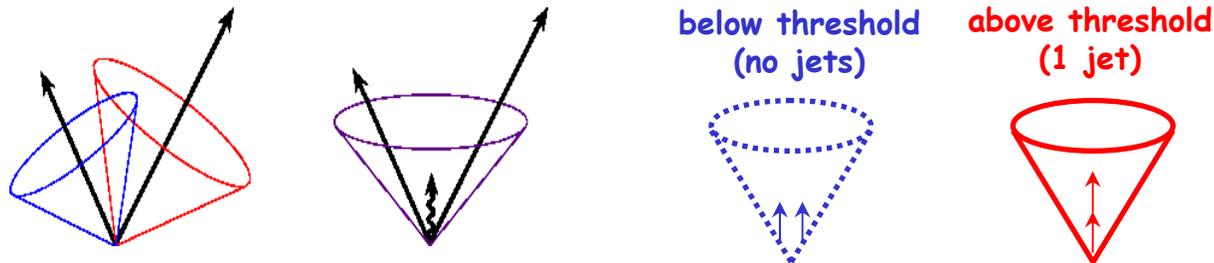
Big uncertainty still remains for high-x gluons



Jet Measurement: Cone algorithms

Precise jet search algorithm necessary to compare with theory

→ Run I cone-based algorithm is not infrared/collinear safe to all orders in p-QCD



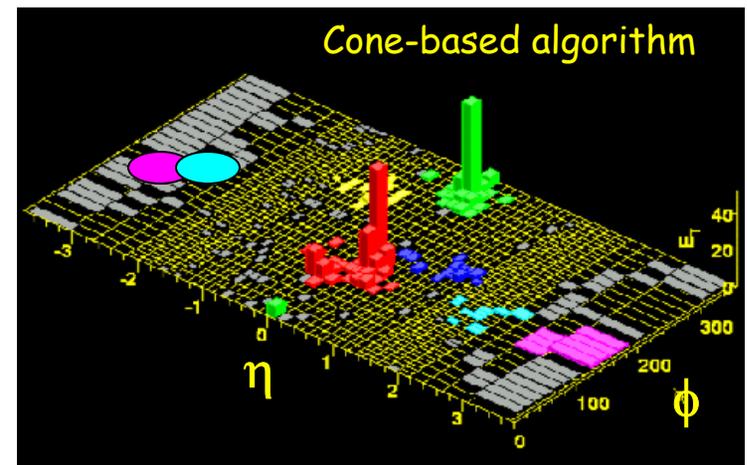
→ Run II ⇒ new cone-based algorithm: **MidPoint**

- Cone-based jet algorithms include an “experimental” prescription to resolve situations with overlapping cones

- This is emulated in pQCD theoretical calculations by an arbitrary increase of the cone size : $R \rightarrow R' = R * 1.3$

- Still differences between D0/CDF algorithm implementation

- Theory suggests to separate jets according to their relative transverse momentum



Jet Measurement: K_T algorithm

→ K_T Algorithm preferred by theory

- Separate jets according to their relative transverse momentum

1. Compute for each pair (i,j) and for each particle (i) the quantities:

$$d_{ij} = \min(p_{T,i}^2, p_{T,j}^2) \frac{\Delta R^2}{D^2} \quad d_i = (p_{T,i})^2$$

2. Starting from smallest $\{d_{ij}, d_i\}$:

3. If it is a d_i then it is called a jet and is removed from the list

4. If it is a d_{ij} the particles are combined in "proto-jets" (E scheme)

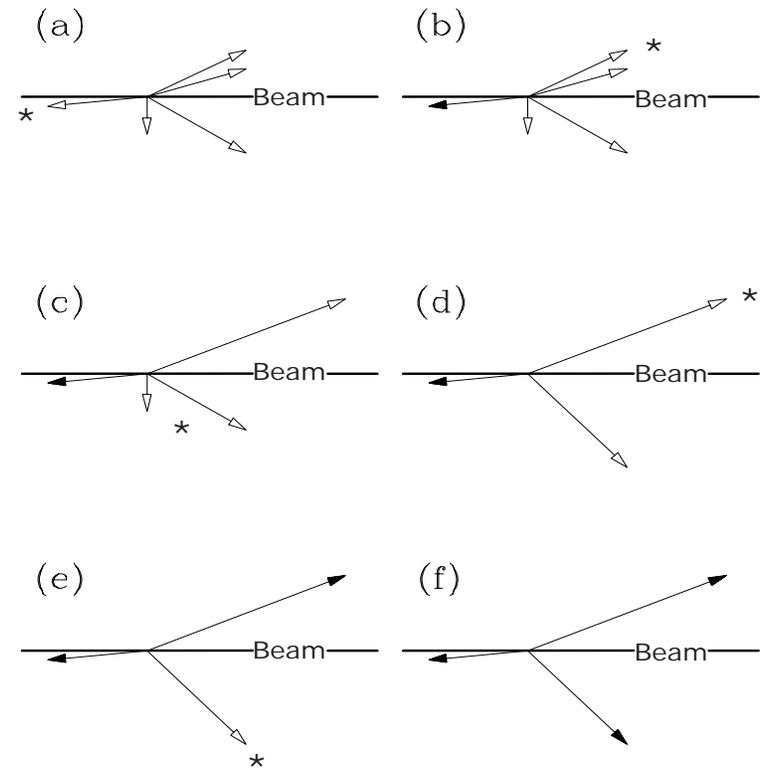
5. Iterate until all particles are in jets

- Infrared/collinear safe to all order in p-QCD (relevant for NNLO)

- No merging/splitting parameter needed

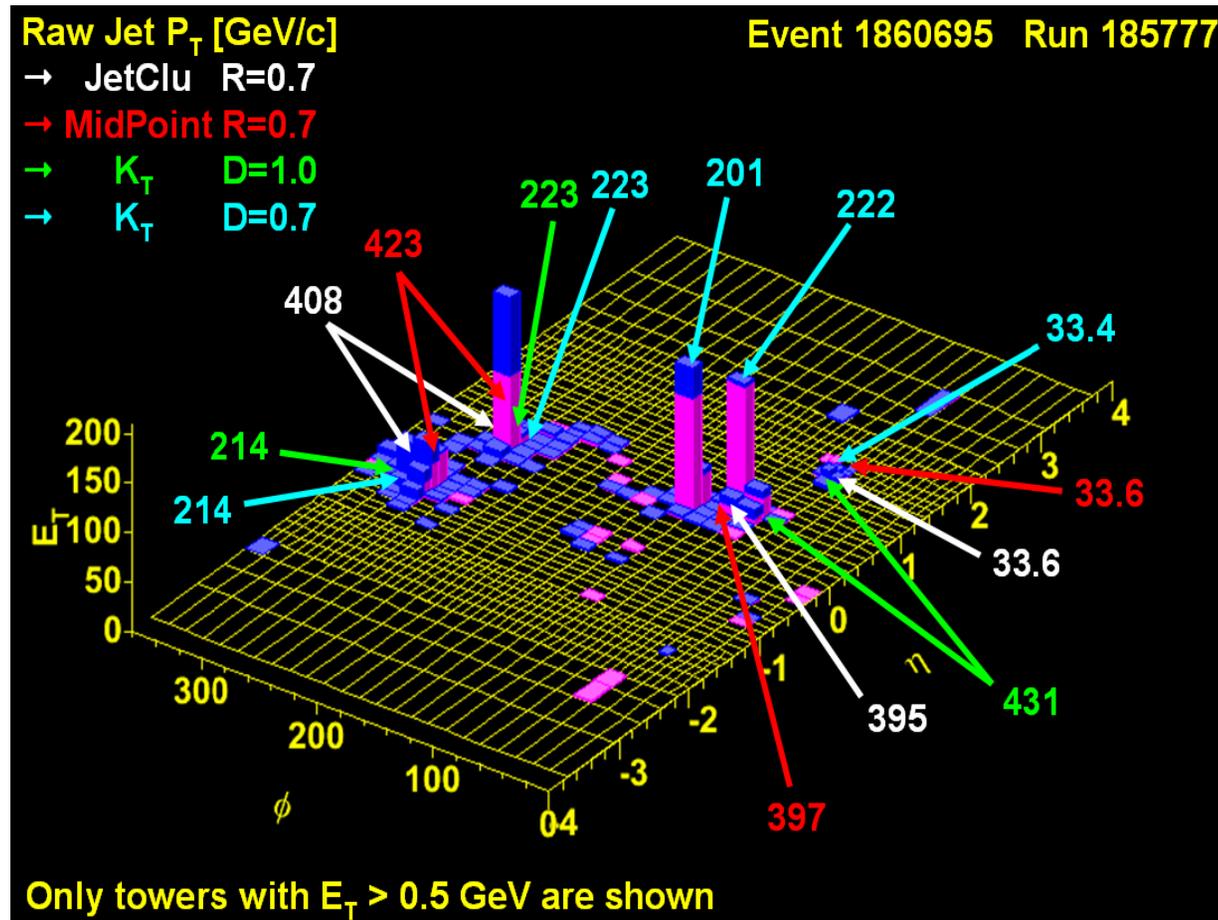
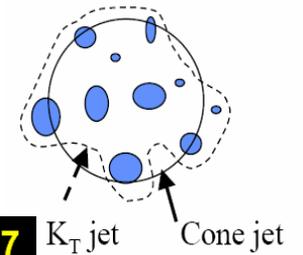
Successfully used at LEP and HERA but its is relatively new in hadron colliders

⇒ more difficult environment (Underlying Event, Multiple $p\bar{p}$ interactions)



MidPoint vs K_T algorithm

→ An example:



Differences in the number of jets, the jet E_T ...

Different Cross section measurement

Event Selection

→ Measurements based on $\sim 900 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of CDF Run II data

→ Event Selection

- Jets defined with K_T algorithm ($D=0.7$) or MidPoint algorithm
- Primary vertex position $|V_z| < 60 \text{ cm}$
- Missing E_T significance cut
- Jets in different Y regions

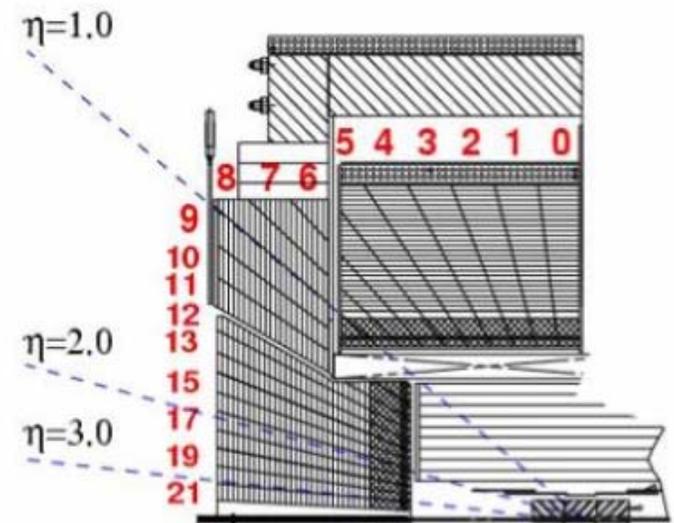
Region 1 : $|Y| < 0.1$ (90° crack)

Region 2 : $0.1 < |Y| < 0.7$ (Central Calorimeter)

Region 3 : $0.7 < |Y| < 1.1$ (Central Cal. + 30° crack)

Region 4 : $1.1 < |Y| < 1.6$ (30° crack + Plug Cal.)

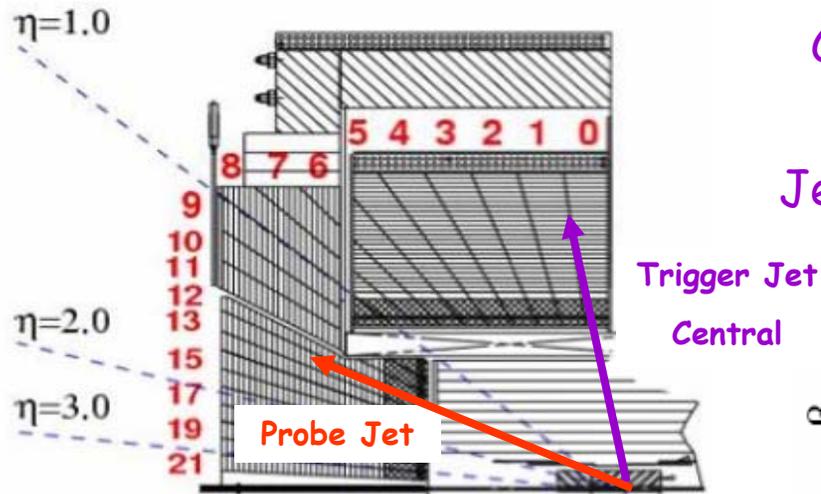
Region 5 : $1.6 < |Y| < 2.1$ (Plug Cal.)



→ Pythia MC samples used to correct the measurements

MC studies: Dijet Balance

→ To study the jet response relative to central calorimeter region where the MC provides a proper description of the data



Central Region: Calorimeter + Tracking



Jet Calorimeter response well understood
(within $\pm 2-3\%$ energy scale)

- Dijet events $P_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$

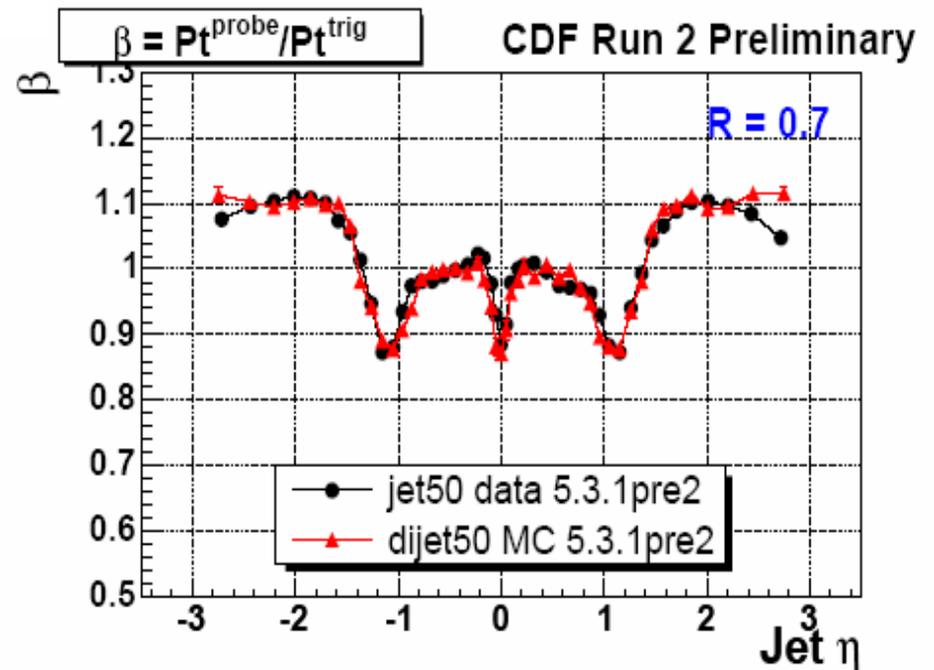
- Definitions

$$\rightarrow P_{T\text{Mean}} = (P_{T\text{Trig}} + P_{T\text{Prob}})/2$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta P_T^F = (P_{T\text{Prob}} - P_{T\text{Trig}})/P_{T\text{Mean}}$$

$$\rightarrow \beta = (2 + \langle \Delta P_T^F \rangle) / (2 - \langle \Delta P_T^F \rangle)$$

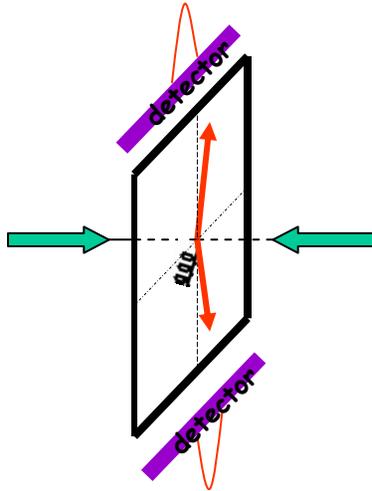
Event by event: $\beta = P_{T\text{Prob}} / P_{T\text{Trig}}$



Corrections have been applied based on the dijet balance studies

MC Studies: Bisector Method

→ To study the jet energy resolution



The P_T unbalance between the jets is sensitive to physics (ISR) and detector effects

- Dijet events $P_T > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$

- Definitions

$$\rightarrow \gamma = |(\phi^{\text{Jet1}} - \phi^{\text{Jet2}})/2|$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta P_{T//} = \pm (P_T^{\text{Jet1}} + P_T^{\text{Jet2}}) \cos(\gamma)$$

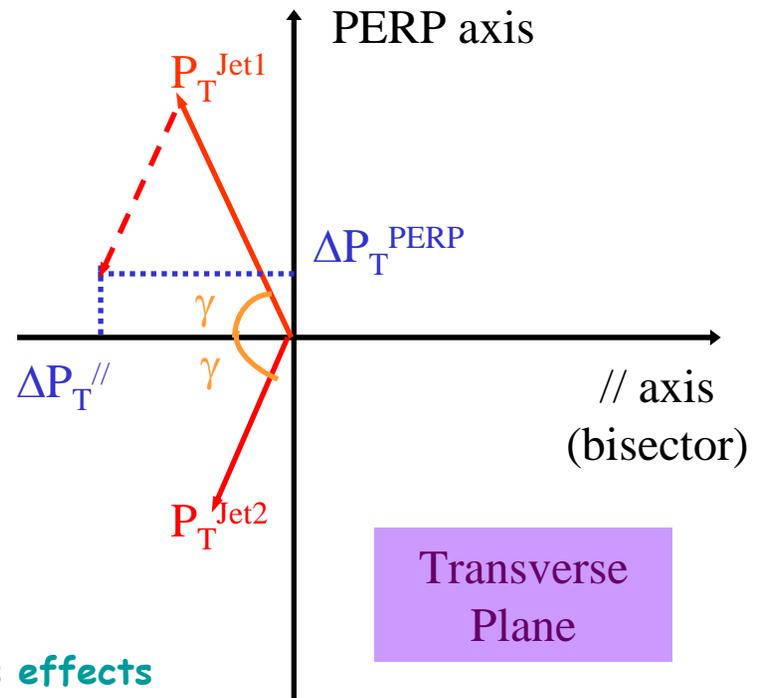
$$\rightarrow \Delta P_T^{\text{PERP}} = (P_T^{\text{Jet1}} - P_T^{\text{Jet2}}) \sin(\gamma)$$

- Relevant variables

- $\sigma_{//}$ = rms of $\Delta P_{T//}$ distribution \Rightarrow physics effects

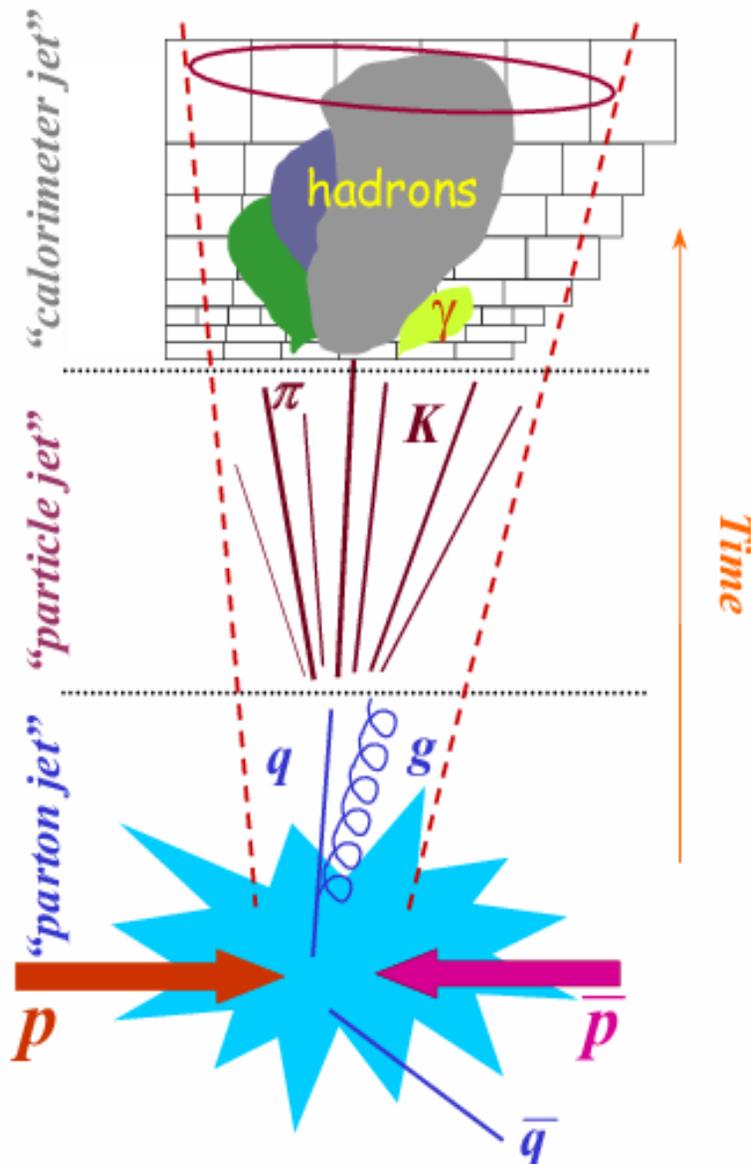
- σ_{PERP} = rms of ΔP_T^{PERP} distribution \Rightarrow detector + physics effects

- $\sigma_D = \sqrt{(\sigma_{\text{PERP}}^2 - \sigma_{//}^2)}$



Corrections have been applied in the MC for the most forward regions

Corrections strategy



From calorimeter to hadron level

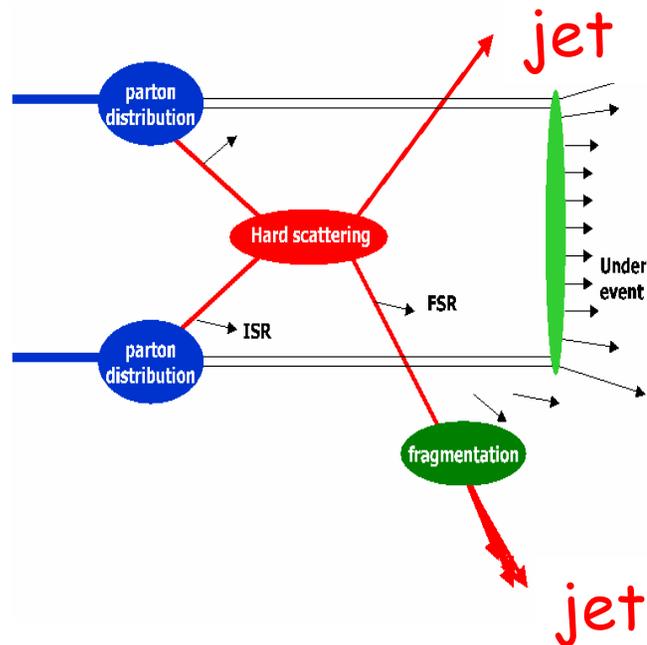
- Multiple $p\bar{p}$ interaction correction
 - To remove contributions from multiple interactions per bunch crossing
 - P_T contribution (ε) to the P_T^{Jet} for each additional primary vertex $\Rightarrow \sim 1\text{-}2 \text{ GeV}/c$

$$P_T^{\text{RAW}}(\text{corrected}) = P_T^{\text{RAW}} - \varepsilon \times (\text{Num.vert} - 1)$$

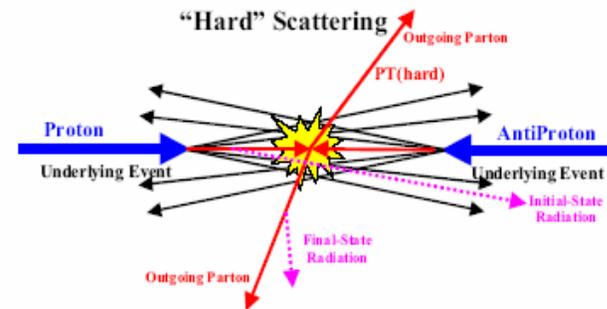
- First an average p_T correction (based on MC)
 - To correct in **average** the energy measured in the calorimeter to take into account non-compensation and dead material
- Unfolding correction (based on MC)
 - To take into account smearing/resolution effects

NLO corrections

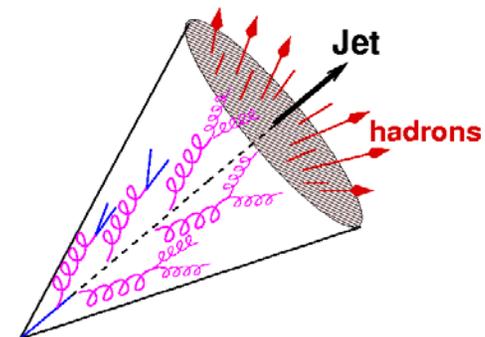
For comparison to NLO pQCD calculations corrections has to be applied for Underlying event and Hadronization effect (model dependent)



Underlying event



Hadronization

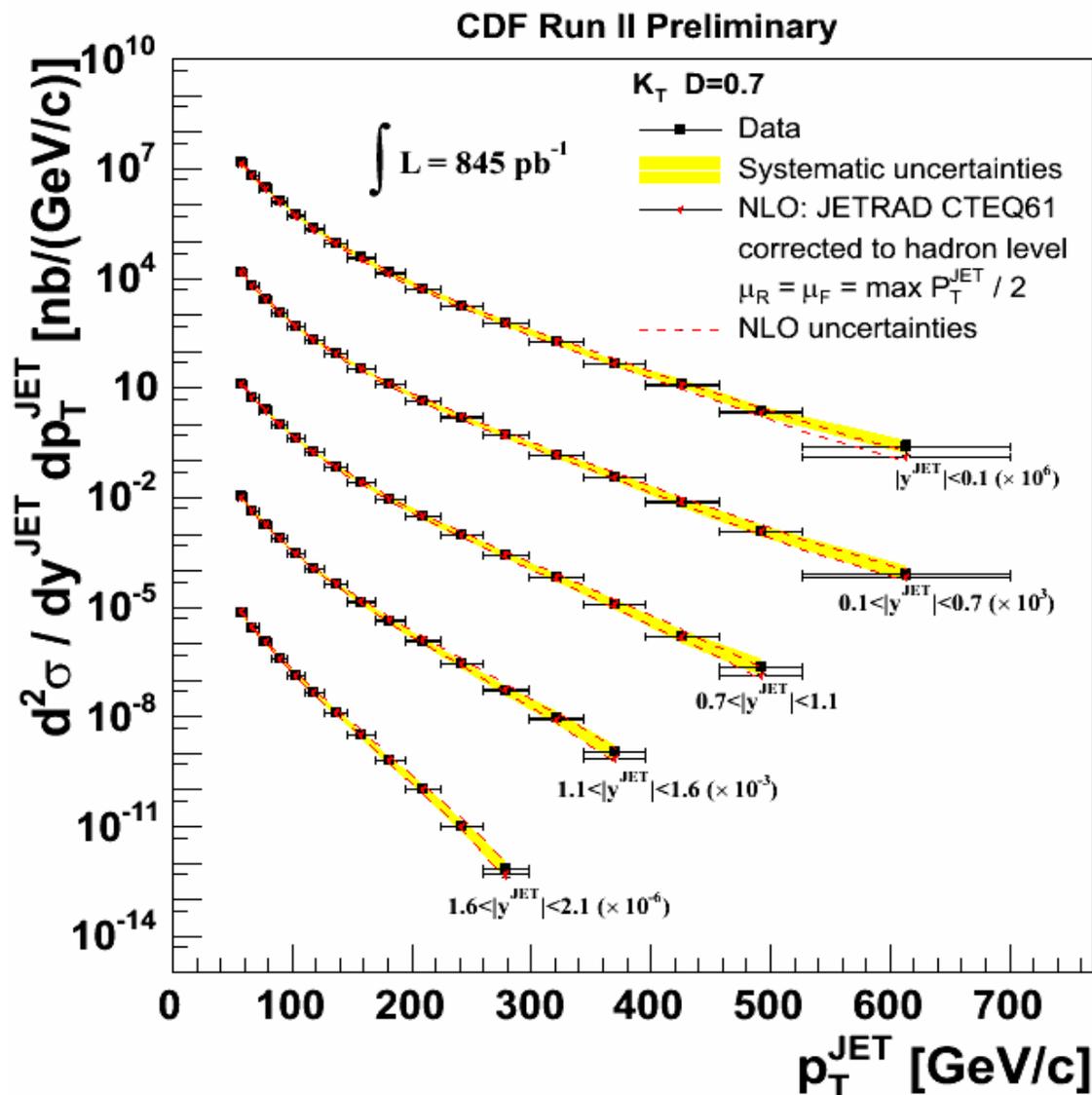


$$C_{HAD}(P_T^{Jet}, Y^{Jet}) = \frac{\sigma(\text{Hadron Level Pythia Tune A with MPI})}{\sigma(\text{Parton Level Pythia Tune A no MPI})}(P_T^{Jet}, Y^{Jet})$$

Jets cross sections with K_T

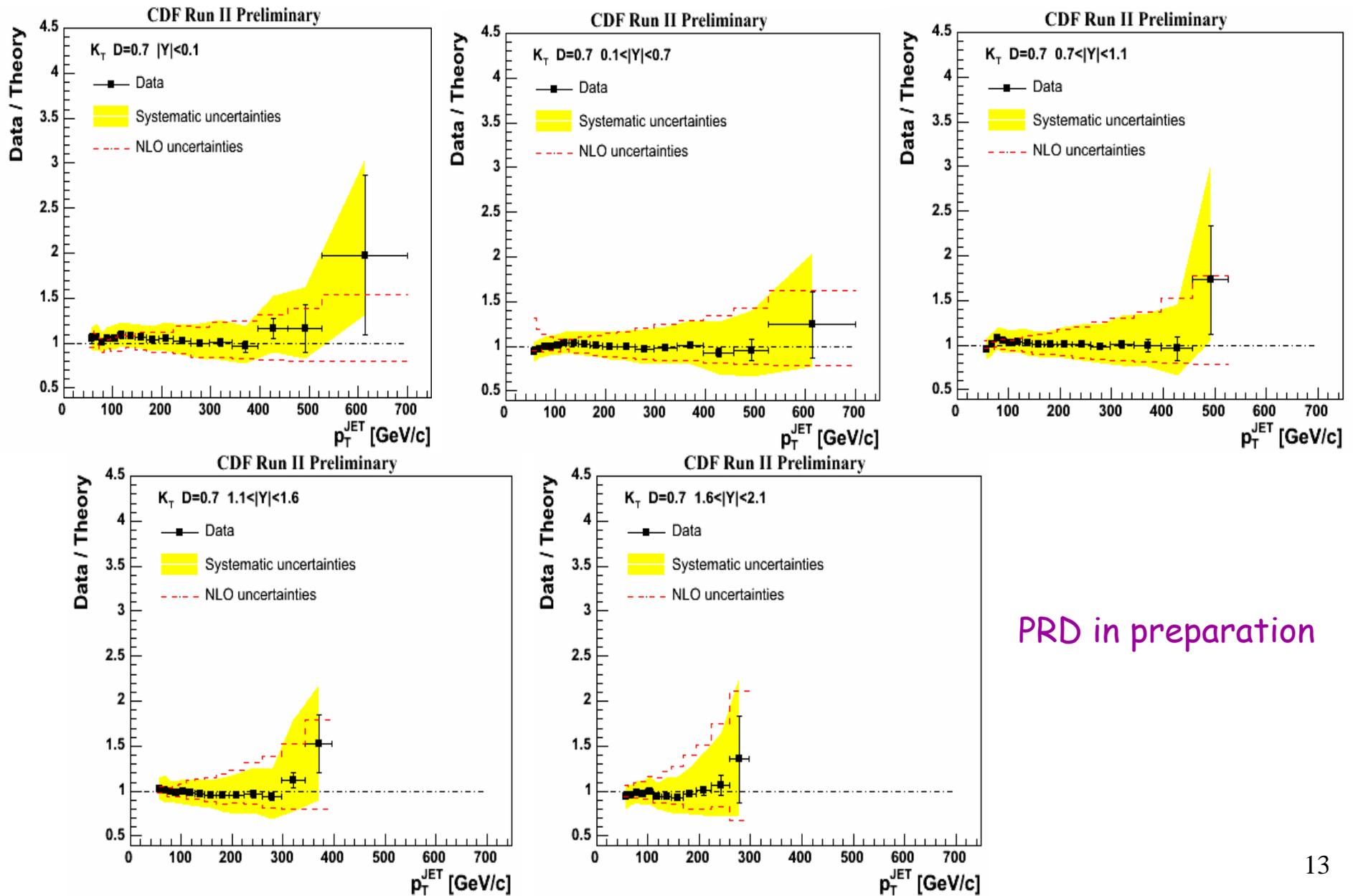
Regis Lefevre
Mario Martinez
Olga Norniella

Results $|y^{\text{Jet}}| < 2.1$



Good agreement
with NLO

Results with K_T : Data/NLO



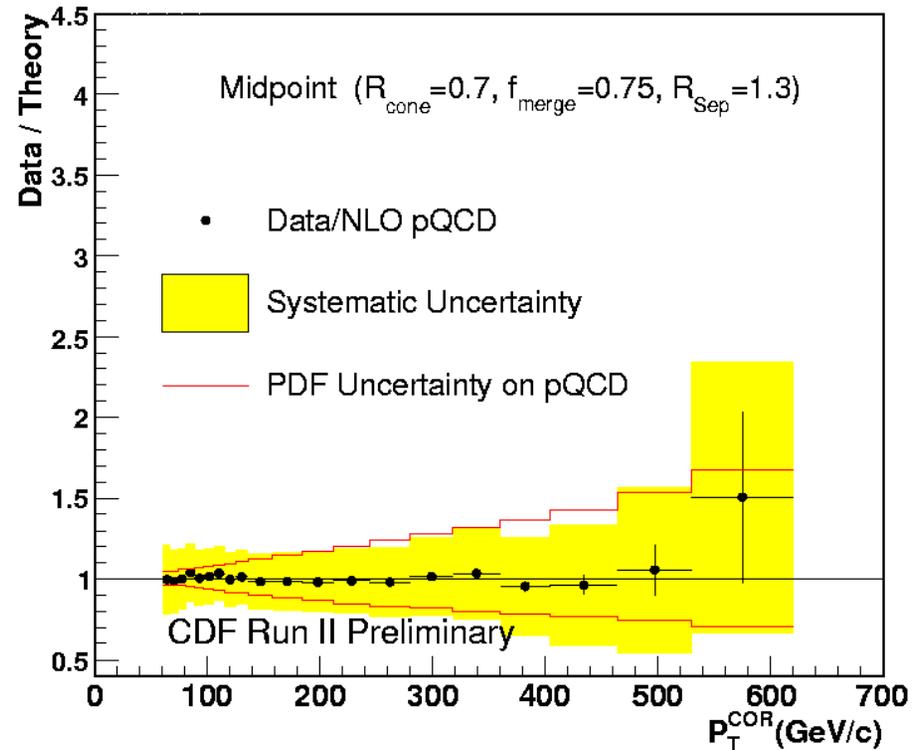
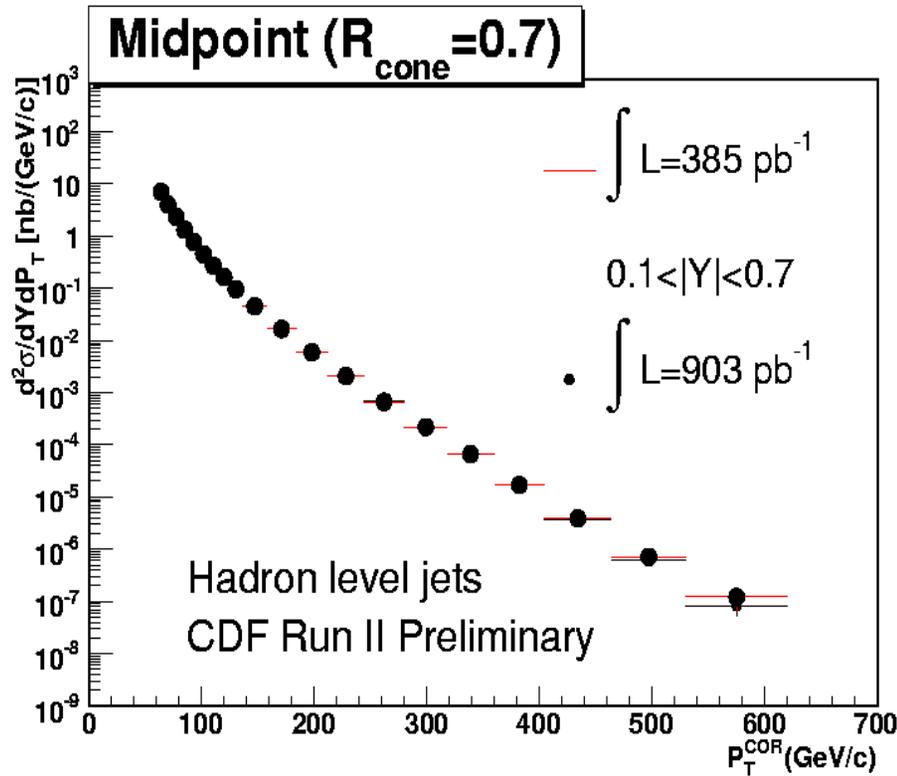
PRD in preparation

Jets cross sections with MidPoint

Craig Group
Ken Hatakeyama
Frank Chlebana

Results $0.1 < |Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 0.7$

...



...also good agreement with NLO

Summary & Plans

→ Inclusive jet cross section measured using $\sim 900 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ of CDF Run II data in five rapidity regions:

$$|Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 0.1 ; 0.1 < |Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 0.7 ; 0.7 < |Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 1.1 ; 1.1 < |Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 1.6 ; 1.6 < |Y^{\text{Jet}}| < 2.1$$

- Using the K_T algorithm and MidPoint algorithms
 - PRLs submitted in December with 385 pb^{-1} for central jets
- Fully corrected to the hadron level
- Good agreement with theory (corrected for UE / Hadronization)

→ Results are going for blessing for winter conferences

- MidPoint: Central jets (Forward regions results in spring)
- K_T algorithm: Five Rapidity regions
 - PRD is already in preparation
 - running over the new 150 pb^{-1} up to Nov 9th