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CDF and D0

Inclusive Jets at the Tevatron

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INCLUSIVE JETS at the TEVATRON

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Results from CDF and DØ collaborations on the inclusive jet cross sections at 1800 and 630 GeV and strong coupling constant are presented. The statistical uncertainties are significantly reduced relative to the previous results and experimental systematic uncertainties are comparable with the uncertainties in the theoretical predictions. Despite observed discrepancies with theory, which could be accommodated by modifications of parton distribution functions, the inclusive jet cross sections can be described by perturbative Quantum Chromodynamics.

1 Introduction

After CDF published the results of the inclusive jet cross section from the 1992-1993 data¹, which showed discrepancies with NLO QCD predictions, a great deal of effort was made to achieve a better understanding of the theoretical uncertainties of this measurement and the experimental differences between CDF and DØ results. Both CDF and DØ use iterative fixed cone algorithms which incorporate the Snowmass algorithm. Since the experimental clustering algorithms are more efficient at recognizing overlapping jets than NLO calculations, an additional constraint on the parton clustering is applied to the theory which requires two partons to be separated by more than $\mathcal{R}_{sep} \times R$, (where R is the radius of the jet cone) to be considered separate jets.

Since the inclusive jet cross section has been calculated only to NLO, the results of theoretical predictions depend on factorization and renormalization scales (μ_F , μ_R). Fig.1a shows the theoretical uncertainties for the inclusive jet cross section associated with the choice of \mathcal{R}_{sep} , μ_F and μ_R .

Another source of theoretical uncertainty is the choice of parton distribution functions - PDFs. As shown in the Fig.1b this can introduce $\approx 20\%$ variations in the jet cross sections. For comparing experimental results to theory predictions two programs are used. The EKS² program, which is a complete $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ analytical calculation of the inclusive jet cross section, and JETRAD³, a complete $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$ event generator. Both programs require the selection of renormalization and factorization scales, a set of parton distribution functions and a jet clustering algorithm, but give identical results when the same parameters are used.

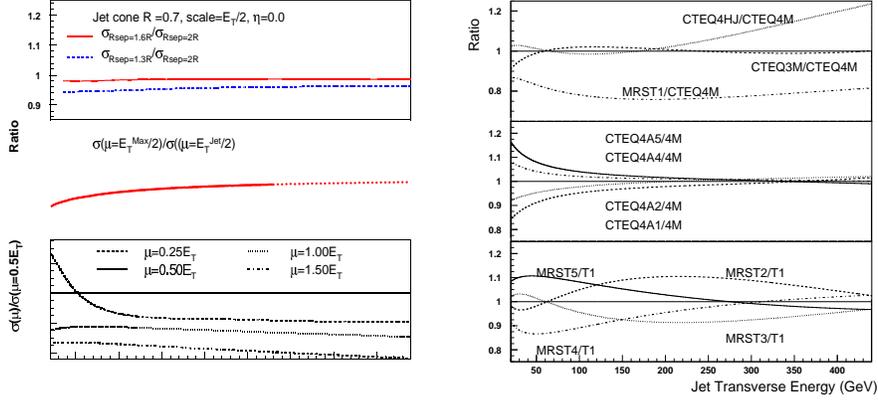


Figure 1: Theoretical predictions for the inclusive jet cross section using (a) different choice of \mathcal{R}_{sep} and μ , (b) different PDFs. Each prediction is normalized to NLO EKS calculation with CTEQ4M, $\mu = E_T^{jet}/2$, $\mathcal{R}_{sep} = 1.3$.

2 Inclusive Jet Cross Section at 1800 GeV

The inclusive jet cross section represents one of the basic tests of QCD at a hadron-hadron collider. The cross section is written as

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dE_T d\eta} = \frac{N}{\Delta E_T \Delta \eta \mathcal{L}}$$

where N is the number of jets observed in ΔE_T and pseudorapidity $\Delta \eta$ interval and \mathcal{L} is the integrated luminosity. The CDF collaboration measures the cross section in the region $0.1 \leq |\eta| \leq 0.7$, while DØ performs the analysis in the $|\eta| \leq 0.5$ region.

Both CDF and DØ put similar requirements on the events and jets selected for calculation of the cross section. Events with large missing E_T are excluded to avoid background from cosmic rays. Additional corrections should be done to account for detector mismeasurements, finite energy resolution and non-jet energy falling in the jet cone.

CDF applies a so-called “unsmearing” procedure for the simultaneous correction for detector response and energy resolution. The detector response functions are determined from the Monte Carlo simulation tuned to the CDF data. The trial spectrum is smeared using these functions and compared to the raw data. Using an iterative procedure the parameters of trial spectrum are obtained which give the best match between the smeared trial data and raw cross section. The corresponding unsmear curve referred as a “standard curve” and used to correct measured cross section. The simultaneous correction allows to obtain the result which is independent of E_T binning while having the same statistical uncertainty. Fig. 2 shows the inclusive jet cross from the CDF 1994-1996 data, corresponding to a total integrated luminosity of 89 pb^{-1} . The five-fold increased data sample over 1992-1993 CDF data results in a significantly reduced statistical error. For comparison with NLO predictions, the EKS program is used with $\mu_R = \mu_F = E_T^{jet}/2$, CTEQ4M as a PDF choice and $\mathcal{R}_{sep} = 1.3$. As one can see from Fig. 2b the flexibility in gluon distribution functions (different PDF sets) can accommodate the discrepancy between the data and the theory predictions.

The results from DØ inclusive jet cross section from 92 pb^{-1} has been published recently⁴. The cross section DØ measuring is in rapidity region $|\eta| < 0.5$, which was chosen because the detector is uniformly thick and both the jet resolution and calibration are optimal. The analysis differs from CDF in that the spectrum is corrected independently for energy calibration and then for distortion due to jet energy resolution. The Fig. 3a shows comparison of DØ - data

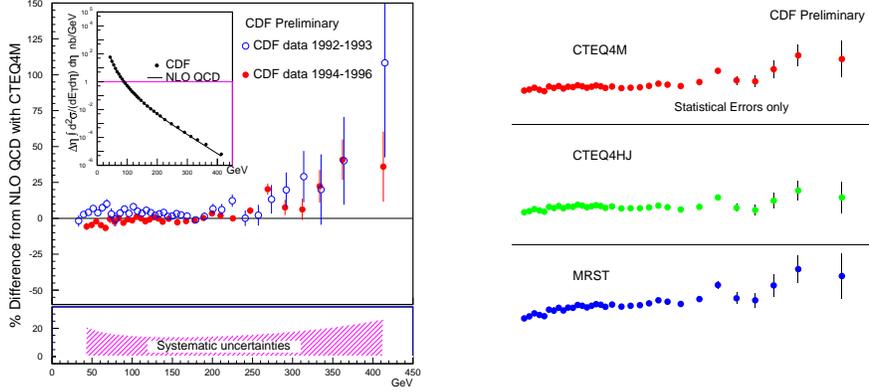


Figure 2: CDF Inclusive jet cross section compared to predictions from EKS program with CTEQ4M, (shaded band represents the quadrature sum of the correlated systematic uncertainties for 1994-1996 data); (b) 1994-1996 data sample compared to EKS NLO predictions for different PDF choices.

with theoretical prediction from JETRAD with $\mu = 0.5E_T^{max}$, and $R_{sep} = 1.3$. There is a good agreement over 7 orders of magnitude.

2.1 Comparison of CDF and DØ Results

For comparison of CDF and DØ results, the DØ analysis was repeated for the CDF pseudorapidity region $0.1 < |\eta| < 0.7$. The data also has been corrected for the 2.7% difference in luminosity definition.

DØ performed a χ^2 comparison between their data and the nominal curve describing the central values of the CDF data (see Fig. 3b). A statistical error only comparison (by assuming

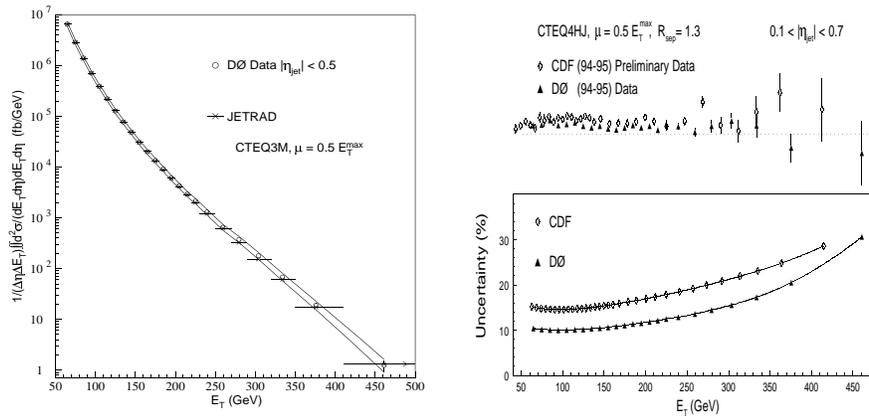


Figure 3: (a) Inclusive jet cross section from DØ data; (b) comparison of DØ data and CDF nominal curve to JETRAD predictions in the region $0.1 < |\eta| < 0.7$ (top), and the quadrature sums of the DØ and CDF systematic uncertainties (bottom).

the same statistical uncertainty on CDF and DØ data and calculating values of CDF curve at DØ E_T points) χ^2 is 35.1 for 24 degrees of freedom. By taking into account systematic uncertainties the χ^2 equals 13.1 corresponding to the probability of 96%.

2.2 Strong Coupling Constant from Inclusive Jet Cross Section

CDF has also used the inclusive jet cross section to extract values of the strong coupling constant. The inclusive jet cross section can be quantitatively described by perturbative QCD in next to leading order (for a given PDF) with the strong coupling constant as a free parameter⁵. α_s is determined at a scale of $E_T/2$, which is directly related to the single jet inclusive transverse energy distribution, and later transformed to the $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ energy using the renormalization group equations (see Fig. 4a). The cited value $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1129 \pm 0.0001(stat)_{-0.0089}^{+0.0078}(exp.syst)$ is obtained by calculating a weighted average from 40 – 250 GeV (to avoid bias from high E_T events of the inclusive jet data set). This method allows an extraction of α_s from one single experimental data set in a very wide energy range. The disadvantage of this method is the correlation between α_s values and gluon distributions from PDFs.

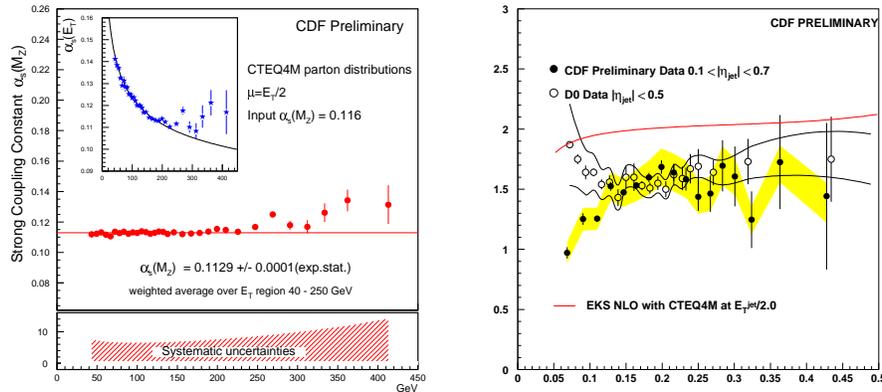


Figure 4: (a) Strong coupling constant extracted from CDF inclusive jet cross section; (b) Ratios of 630 to 1800 GeV inclusive jet cross sections compared to NLO QCD predictions.

3 Ratio of jet cross section at two beam energies

The inclusive jet cross section has been measured by both CDF and DØ at $\sqrt{s} = 630$ GeV. The analysis of the 630 GeV data is analogous to the 1800 GeV analysis. Fig. 4b shows a comparison of CDF and DØ ratios of 630 to 1800 GeV cross sections with their systematic and statistical error compared to CTEQ4M predictions for EKS with $E_T^{jet}/2$ renormalization scale. The CDF results are in good agreement with previous CDF results⁶ and have ruled out the scaling hypothesis. The CDF and DØ results are consistent with each other for $x_T > 0.1$, but disagree for $x_T \leq 0.1$. The results from both experiments are not in good agreement with NLO QCD predictions. An additional study to understand existing differences is in progress. With a larger data sample these measurements could place constraints on the high x_T behavior of the PDF while using relatively low E_T jets.

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