Forward- and 3-jet production at HERA

DESY-Lund Small-x meeting

Hamburg 12/10-2009

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•Test QCD at small x. ($5 < Q^2 < 100 \ {
m GeV}^2$ $10^{-4} < x_{Bj} < 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$)

H1 data with a jet close to the proton remnant were analysed.

 $1.75 < \eta_{jet} < 2.79$ e $p_{t,iet} > 3.5 \text{ GeV}$ Q^2 (x_{bj} small x_{bi} Target phase space for evolution in x (BFKL) evolution $x_{jet} >> x_{Bj}$ from large to small x forward jet $x_{jet} = \frac{E_{jet}}{E_{proton}};$ large ~~~~~ Suppress phase space for evolution in Q (Suppress DGLAP) $p_{t,iet}^2 \sim Q^2$

Eur.Phys.J.C46:27-42,2006



Forward Jets in DIS (DESY 05-135)





- Available fixed order calculations "NLO di-jets" (corrected for had. effects) not enough.
- RAPGAP (DGLAP) direct factor of 2 below data
- RAPGAP with contributions from resolved photons, and CDM are quite good.
- CASCADE (CCFM) fails in shape. Total forward jet cross-section roughly described.

Eur.Phys.J.C46:27-42,2006

Lund-DESY meeting, 8/10-2009







$$5 \text{GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 80 \text{GeV}^2$$

 $0.0001 < x < 0.01$

(Essentially the same kinematic range as for the forward jets.)

Jet selection:

$$\begin{split} N_{jet} &> 3 \\ p_{T,1}^* > 4 ~{\rm GeV} \\ p_{T,1}^* + p_{T,2}^* &> 9 ~{\rm GeV} \\ -1 &< \eta_i < 2.5 ~,~ i = 1,2,3 \\ \eta_i &< 1.3 ~,~ {\rm for~one}~ i \in \{1,2,3\} \end{split}$$





MC studies by summer student, Christoph Straeter, 2009

(For the first time we code hztool in C++, and for the first time CASCADE is compare to these data)



Multiplicity and total jet-cross section described by CASCADE.





MC studies by summer student, Christoph Straeter, 2009

(For the first time we code hztool in C++, and for the first time CASCADE is compare to these data)



Same as for the forward jets:

CASCADE do not describe the shape: too low at low x, to high at high x.





High sensitivity to the choice of uPDF.



Data compared to predictions with uPDF using different fits and different splitting functions.

Only the uPDF with the **full CCFM splitting function** (both singular and non sing. terms) describes the data.





Same as before

$$\begin{split} N_{jet} > 3 \\ p_{T,1}^* > 4 ~{\rm GeV} \\ p_{T,1}^* + p_{T,2}^* > 9 ~{\rm GeV} \\ -1 < \eta_i < 2.5 ~,~ i = 1,2,3 \\ \eta_i < 1.3 ~,~ {\rm for~one}~ i \in \{1,2,3\} \end{split}$$

But with the additional requirement that one of the jets are in the forward region.

$$\eta_j > 1.73$$

 $\frac{E_j}{p_0} > 0.035$

The same forward jet selection as for the inclusive forward jets, except no pt2/Q2 requirement.

Comparison 2+forward and inclusive forward



• Possibly improvement of shape for the 2+foward jets events. But still no ok.











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•Increasing the pt of jet1 improves the desciption.











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10<Q²<20

 $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{Bj}} \times \mathbf{10^3}$

20<Q²<85

0.1<r<1.8

0.4<r<4.8

<r>=1.8

1.1<r<20

4

3

 $\mathbf{X_{Bj}} \times \mathbf{10^3}$

<r>=4.9

2

<r>=0.8





 $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{Bj}} \times \mathbf{10^3}$

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LHC FORWARD JETS





Selection: 2 central jets, 1 jet in CASTOR region ($5.2 < \eta < 6.6$) with $E_t > 10~{\rm GeV}$

Hadron level – Generator studies



The Color Dipole Model – giving a more BFKL like final state – with partons unordered in kt (with respect to rapidity) – predicts more hard jets in the CASTOR region.

Both PYTHIA and ARIADNE are run together with Multipartoninteractions Tune A. (Tune A = One of the R. Field tunes to TEVATRON data.)



CASTOR Jets



 -Instead of conventional jet algorithm:
 "CASTOR Jets": Jet reconstruction as described earlier (most active segment+neighbors)
 -Particle energy smeared according to test beam data
 -Noise cut of particles (E_particles > 1 GeV)



With "CASTOR Jets" we can make measurements that distinguish between the different QCD models (DGLAP/non-DGLAP).

At high energy DGLAP/non-DGLAP separation >> PDF uncertainty/sensitivity

Study made at < 1pb⁻¹. One of the first topics to be analysis by using CASTOR

Effects from MI on forward jet analysis



Selection: 2 central jets, 1 jet in CASTOR region ($5.2 < \eta < 6.6$) with $E_t > 10~{\rm GeV}$



Large effect from switching MI off in MC.
At high E difference between CDM and PYTHIA still larger than different MI tunes/models



5 TeV beams



Hadron level MC studies – (No detector simulation applied)



 \rightarrow Ok! Can expect physics signal for 5 TeV beams

 \rightarrow This study: 250000 events, sigma_tot=5mb => Lumi<<1 pb^-1



450 GeV beams



Hadron level MC studies – (No detector simulation applied)



 \rightarrow No difference in shape.

- \rightarrow Total forward jet cross-section ~2 orders of magnitude lower for PYTHIA .
- \rightarrow Possibly interesting measurement.



Motivation



• Search for higher order QCD effects. Parton dynamics beyond DGLAP. BFKL effects.

CASTOR has good segmentation in Phi. Make use of it!

- Azimuthal decorrelations for Mueller-Navelet jets
- At LO: Delta Phi =180

For H.O. DGLAP the momentum conservation between the two jets are expected to be more conserved, while H.O BFKL emissions expects to give a flatter Delta Phi distribution.

Effect from using unintegrated gluon densities. Input k_t from gluon PDF > 0. => Delta Phi < 180 already at LO

Large rapidity range between jets (use CASTOR) to open up phase space for more emissions

Albert K

Azimuthal decorrelation between Mueller-Navelet jets at the TEVATRON as predicted by BFKL NLL (C. Royon - DIS2007 proceeding).

Larger eta separation - > Flatter distribution.







Selection: Central Jet with Et > 10 GeV + "CASTOR Jet".

5.2 < Eta(CASTOR) < 6.4

("CASTOR Jet" defined as most active azimuthal segment (2*pi/16) + Neighbours.)







Selection: Central Jet with Et > 10 GeV + "CASTOR Jet".

5.2 < Eta(CASTOR) < 6.4

("CASTOR Jet" defined as most active azimuthal segment (2*pi/16) + Neighbours.)



FWD PAG Meeting 17/2-2009

•Langer shape difference for higher CASTOR Jet energies



Long range correlations and MI







Long range correlations and MI





(CASTOR particles smeared according to beam test data + 1 GeV noise cut applied.)

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