

# Decorrelation of Dijets at Low $x$ and $Q^2$ and a Fit of the Unintegrated Gluon Density

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HaQ Meeting, June 19 2007

## Outline

⇒ Motivation & Selection

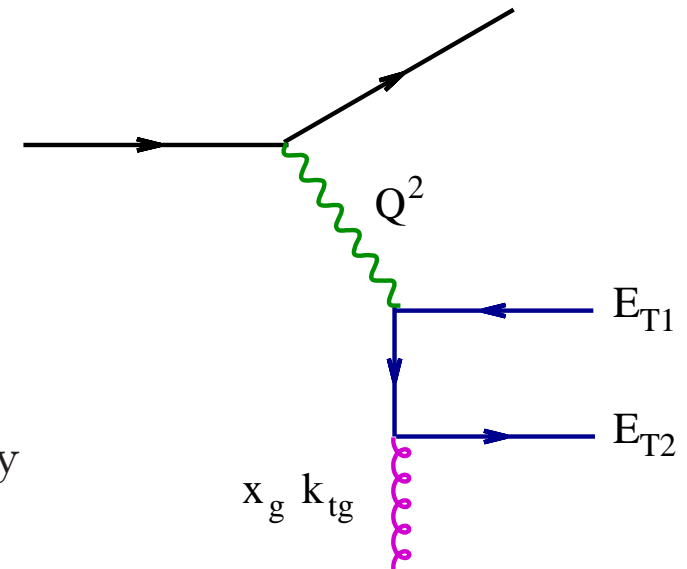
⇒ Unfolding of  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$ ,  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$  and  $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$

⇒ Fit of the Unintegrated Gluon Density

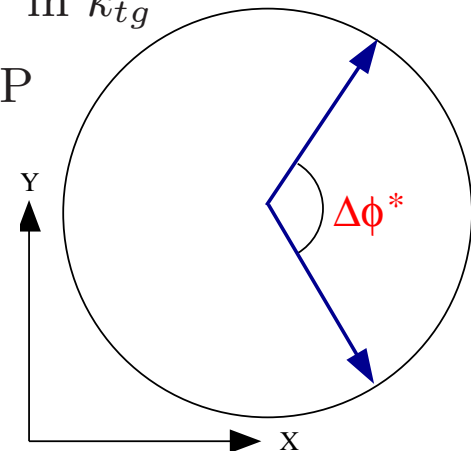
⇒ Summary

# Motivation

**DGLAP:** Gluon collinear with proton in LO  
 $\Rightarrow$  Jets back-to-back in HCM  
 Higher order QCD radiation  
 $\Rightarrow k_{tg} \neq 0$  and  $\Delta\phi^* < 180^\circ$   
 Gluon propagators ordered in virtuality  
 $\Rightarrow k_{tg}$  ordered



**Small- $x$ :** New dynamics (BFKL, CCFM): 'random walk' in  $k_{tg}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Broader  $\Delta\phi^*$  spectrum compared to DGLAP  
 uPDF  $\Rightarrow \Delta\phi^* < 180^\circ$  already in LO



**Azimuthal Decorrelations:**  
 $\Rightarrow$  Sensitive to different parton dynamics  
 $\Rightarrow$  Sensitive to unintegrated gluon density

# Selection

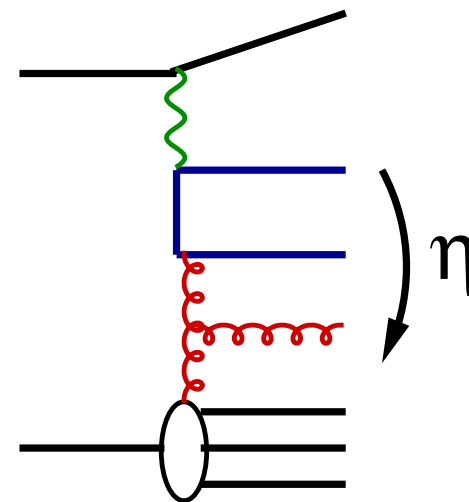
Using 1999/2000  $e^+p$  data,  $\mathcal{L} \simeq 64 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

## DIS Cuts

$5 \text{ GeV}^2 <$	$Q^2$	$< 100 \text{ GeV}^2$
$0.1 <$	$y$	$< 0.7$
$9 \text{ GeV} <$	$E_e$	
$156^\circ <$	$\theta_e$	$< 175^\circ$
$35 \text{ GeV} <$	$E - p_z$	$< 70 \text{ GeV}$
	$ z_{vtx} $	$< 35 \text{ cm}$
	$R_{clus}$	$< 3.5 \text{ cm}$
	$E_{had}$	$< 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
	$E_{veto}$	$< 1.0 \text{ GeV}$

## Dijet Cuts

$-1 <$	$\eta_j$	$< 2.5$
$5 \text{ GeV} <$	$E_{\perp j1,2}^*$	
	Sort in $\eta$	



# Bayes Unfolding

- Based on Bayes theorem

$$P(C_i|E_j) = \frac{P(E_j|C_i) \cdot P(C_i)}{\sum_{l=1}^{n_C} P(E_j|C_l) \cdot P(C_l)}$$

- $P(C_i|E_j)$ : Probability that Effect  $j$  was produced by Cause  $i$
- $P(E_j|C_i)$ : Probability that Cause  $i$  will produce Effect  $j$   
Smearing Matrix - Describes detector response  
Estimated using Monte Carlo
- $P(C_i)$ : Probability of Cause  $i$ . Is unknown.  
Make a first guess, then iterate unfolding and update  $P(C_i)$   
in each iteration
- Properly takes into account migration effects

# Bayes Unfolding

⇒ Example of Smearing Matrix  $P(E_j|C_i)$ :

		13565	19043	62603	176559	191771	270276140
$\Delta\phi^*$ Bins Det Level	5	1593	564	1594	36491	207699	48353
	4	2122	1641	10510	129942	46451	49432
	3	1286	3713	42724	13266	2181	21161
	2	1067	14017	4217	1741	931	7973
	1	10778	990	1316	2343	1810	7459
		1	2	3	4	5	
		$\Delta\phi^*$ Bins Had Level					

Large fluctuations because of many events in background bins

Excluded in Bayes unfolding - Correct for these using bin-by-bin method

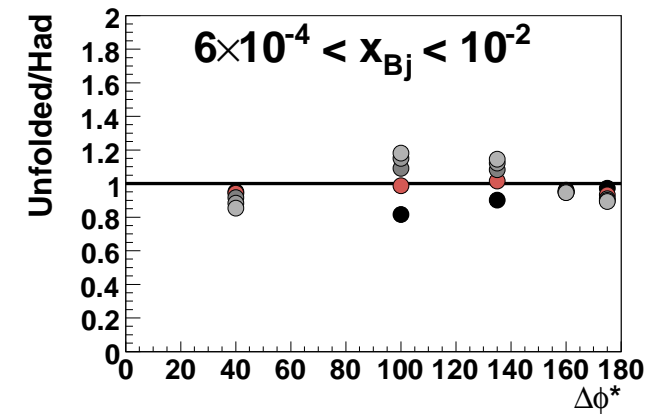
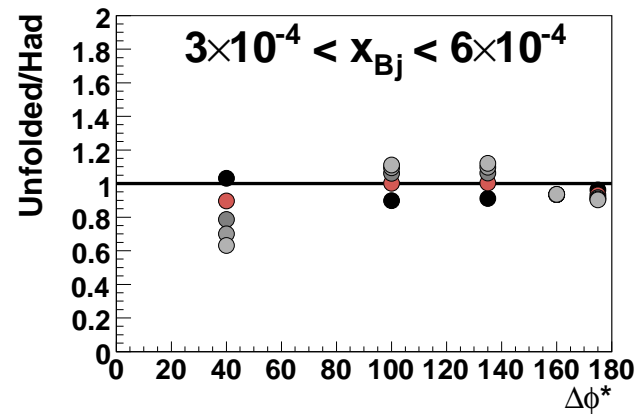
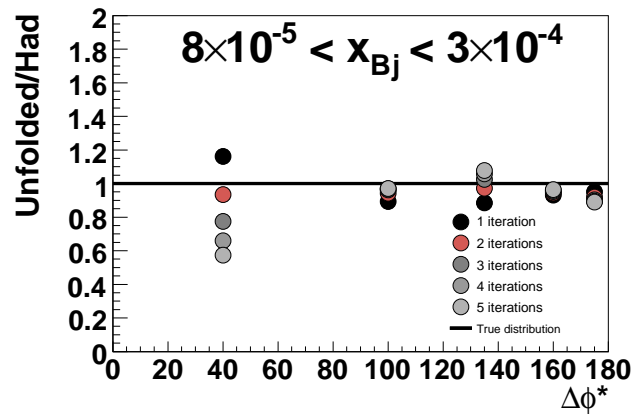
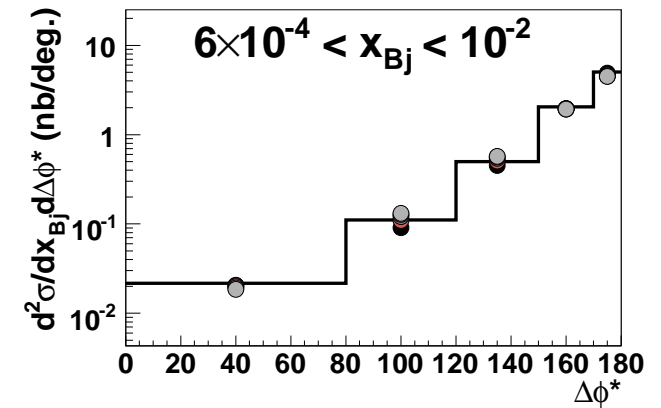
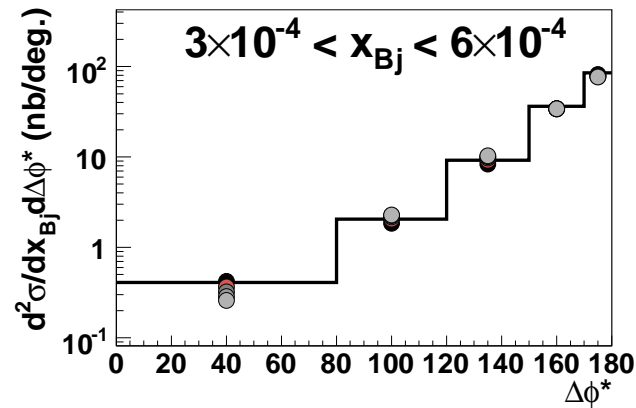
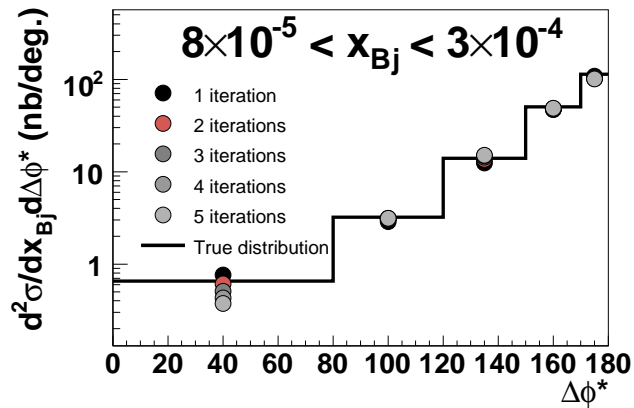
Also QED effects corrected bin-by-bin

⇒ First guess of  $P(C_i)$ : Hadron level distribution of MC used for unfolding

# Bayes Unfolding

Must determine best number of iterations:

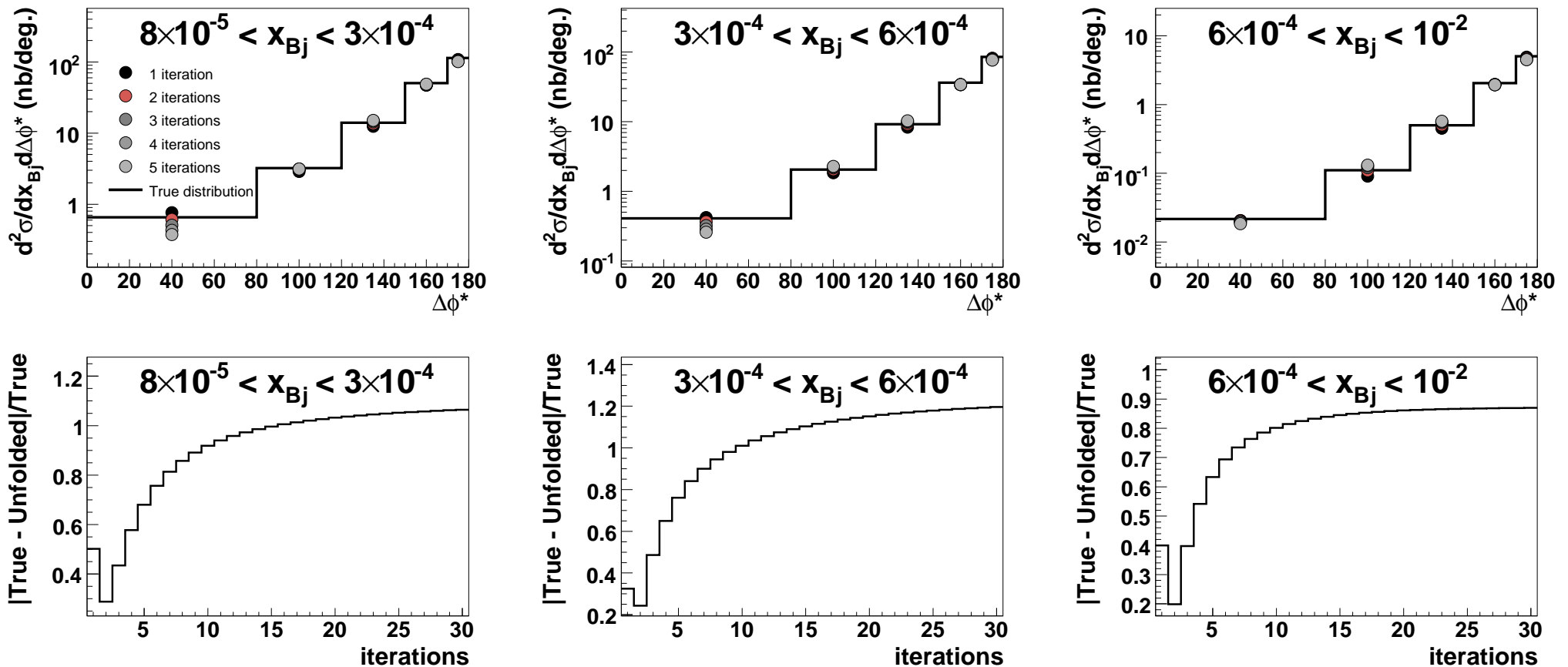
Unfold Rapgap using Django and compare to Rapgap hadron level



# Bayes Unfolding

Calculate  $\sum_{bins} \frac{|true-unfolded|}{true}$  for each iteration

⇒ Best agreement after 2 iterations



Similar result if unfolding Django using Rapgap, and for  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$  and  $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj} dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$

## Systematic Uncertainties

Estimated using Rapgap, except:

Model Dependence:  $\frac{|C_{Rapgap} - C_{Django}|}{2}$

Unfolding Bias:      Unfold Rapgap using Django and compare to true Rapgap distribution ( $\Rightarrow \Delta\sigma_{Rapgap}$ ) and vice versa

Source	Uncertainty	Typical $\Delta\sigma$		
		$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$	$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$
Electron Energy	$\pm 1\%$	0.5-2%	0.5-2%	1-3%
Electron Polar Angle $\theta_e$	$\pm 1$ mrad	$<1\%$	$<1\%$	0.5-2%
LAr Hadronic Energy	$\pm 4\%$	2-7%	2-7%	2-10%
Track Momentum	$\pm 3\%$	$\ll 1\%$	$\ll 1\%$	$\ll 1\%$
Model Dependence	$\frac{ C_{Rapgap} - C_{Django} }{2}$	0.5-2%	0.5-2%	1-4%
Unfolding Bias	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{Rapgap} + \Delta\sigma_{Django}}{2}$	1-7%	1-7%	4-10%

## Systematic Uncertainties

Estimated using Rapgap, except:

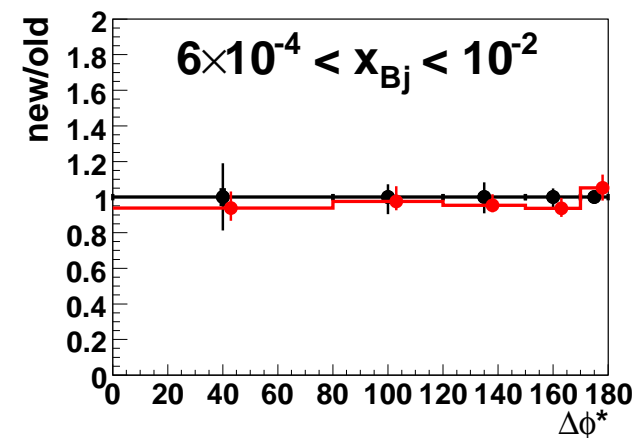
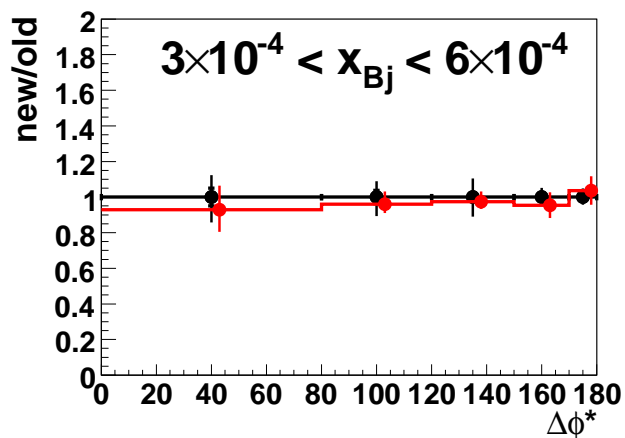
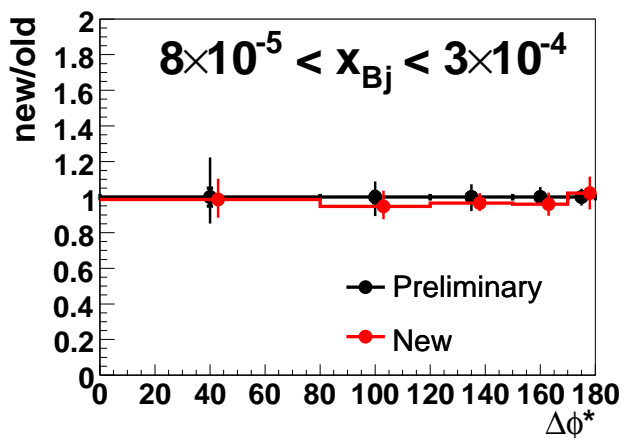
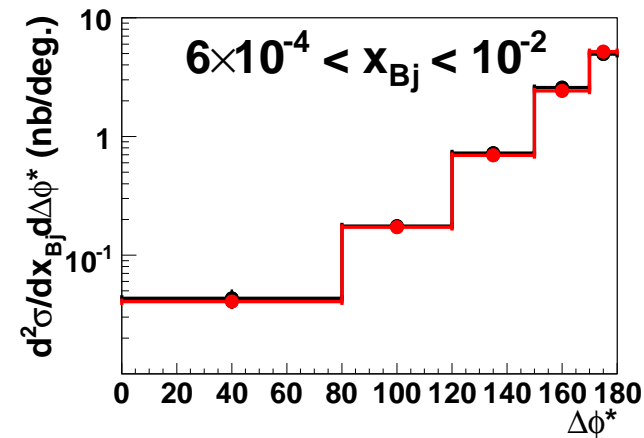
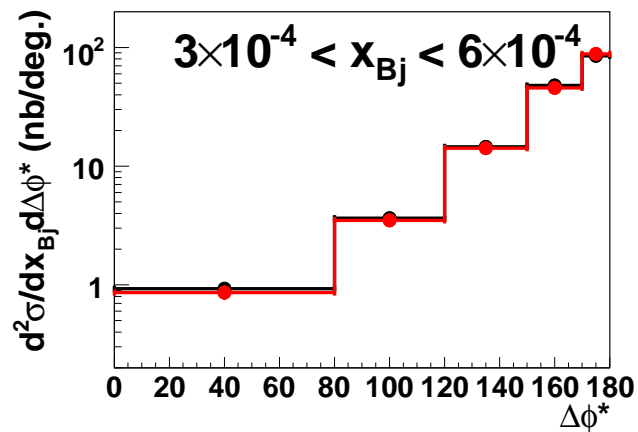
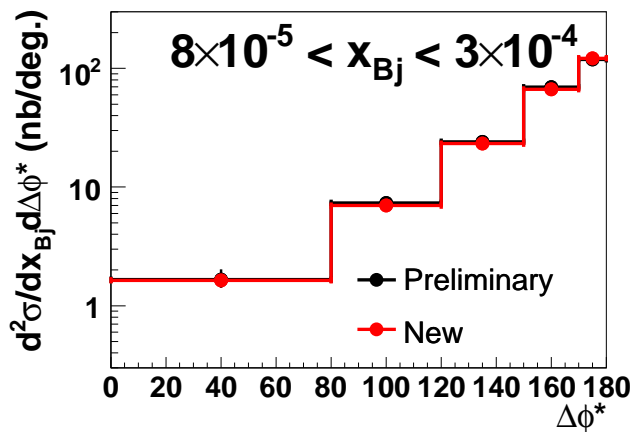
Model Dependence:  $\frac{|C_{Rapgap} - C_{Django}|}{2}$

Unfolding Bias:      Unfold Rapgap using Django and compare to true Rapgap distribution ( $\Rightarrow \Delta\sigma_{Rapgap}$ ) and vice versa

Source	Uncertainty	Correlated or Uncorrelated		
		$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$	$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$	$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$
Electron Energy	$\pm 1\%$	Correlated		
Electron Polar Angle $\theta_e$	$\pm 1$ mrad	Correlated		
LAr Hadronic Energy	$\pm 4\%$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ correlated $\oplus$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ uncorrelated		
Track Momentum	$\pm 3\%$	Uncorrelated		
Model Dependence	$\frac{ C_{Rapgap} - C_{Django} }{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ correlated $\oplus$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ uncorrelated		
Unfolding Bias	$\frac{\Delta\sigma_{Rapgap} + \Delta\sigma_{Django}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ correlated $\oplus$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ uncorrelated		

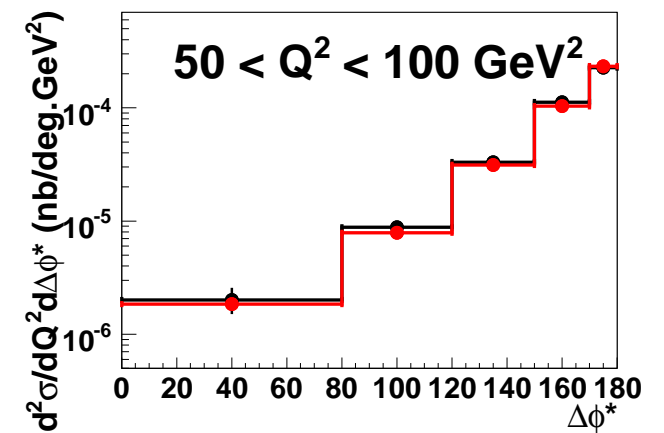
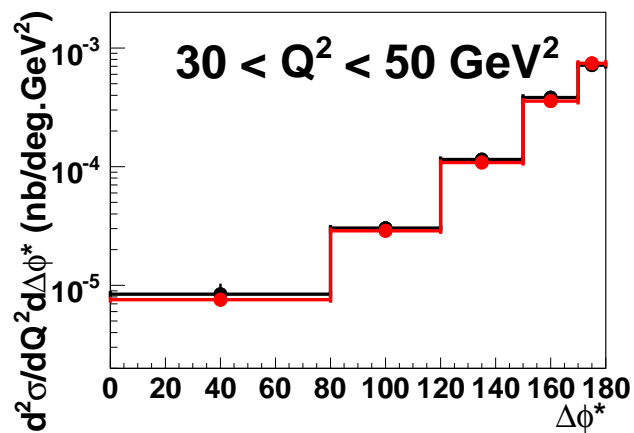
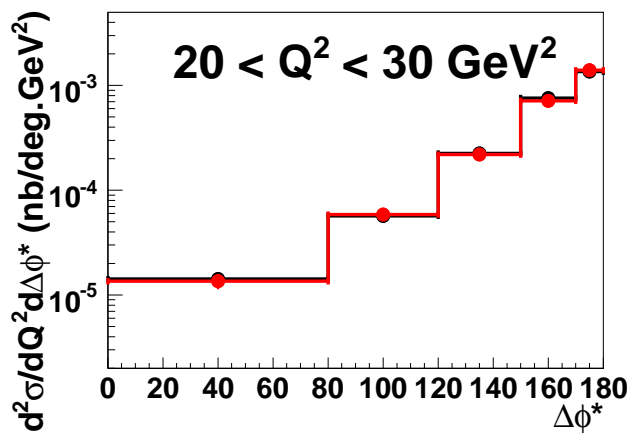
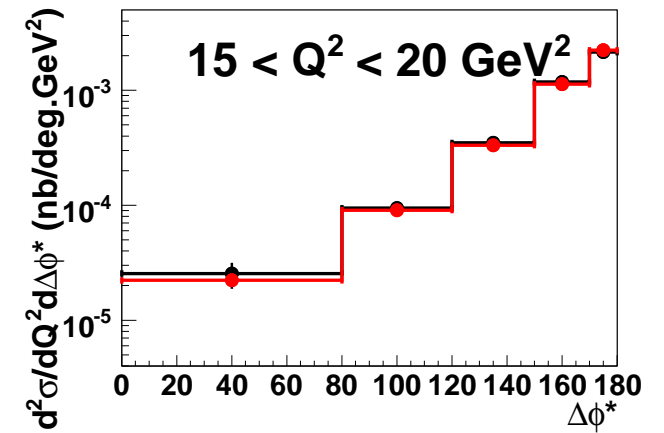
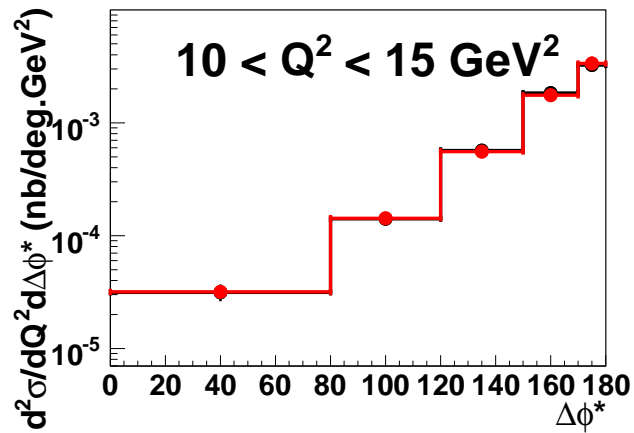
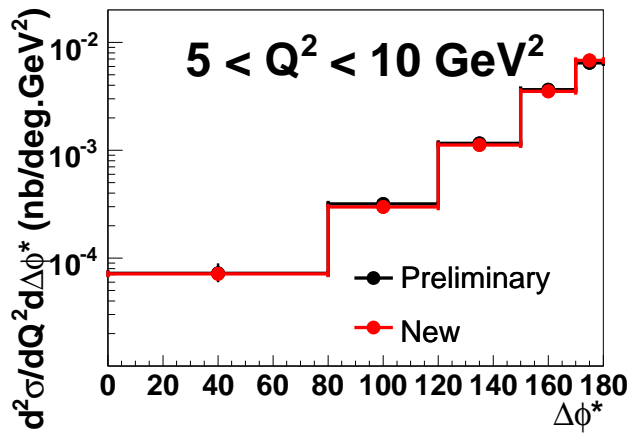
$$d\sigma / dx_{bj} d\Delta\phi^*$$

New Cross sections compared to preliminary (DIS06)



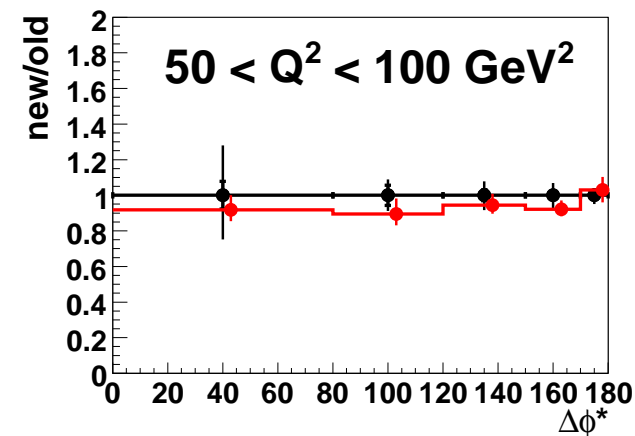
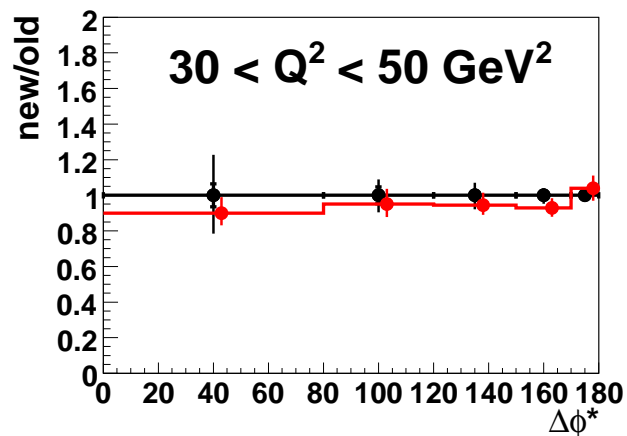
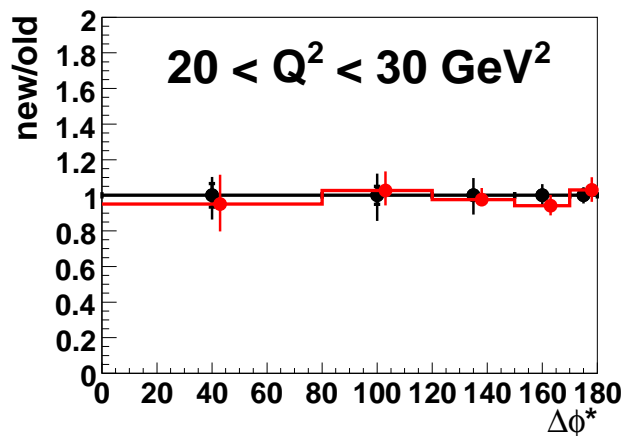
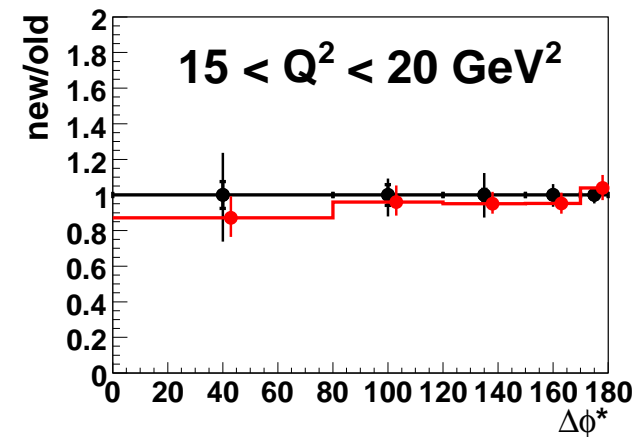
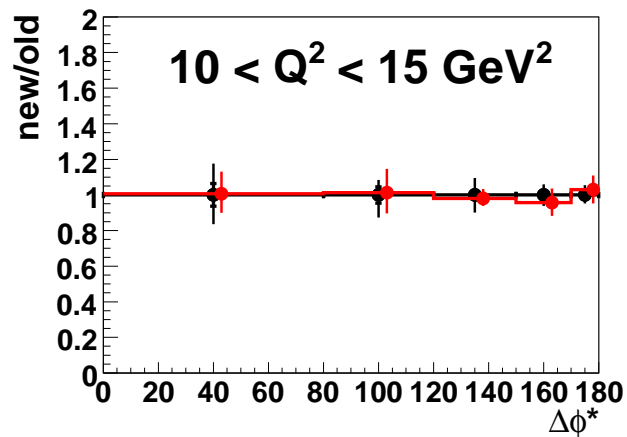
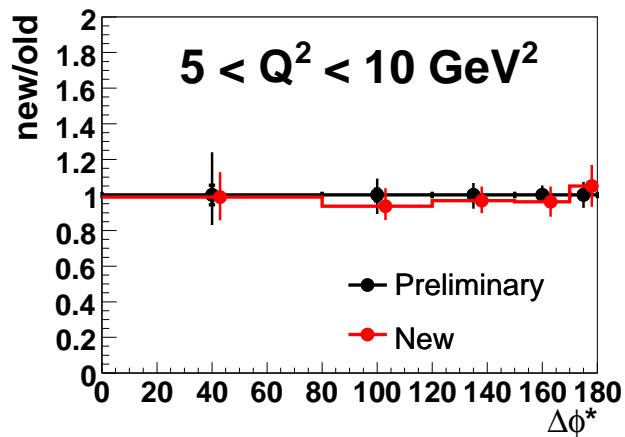
$$d\sigma / dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*$$

New Cross sections compared to preliminary (DIS06)

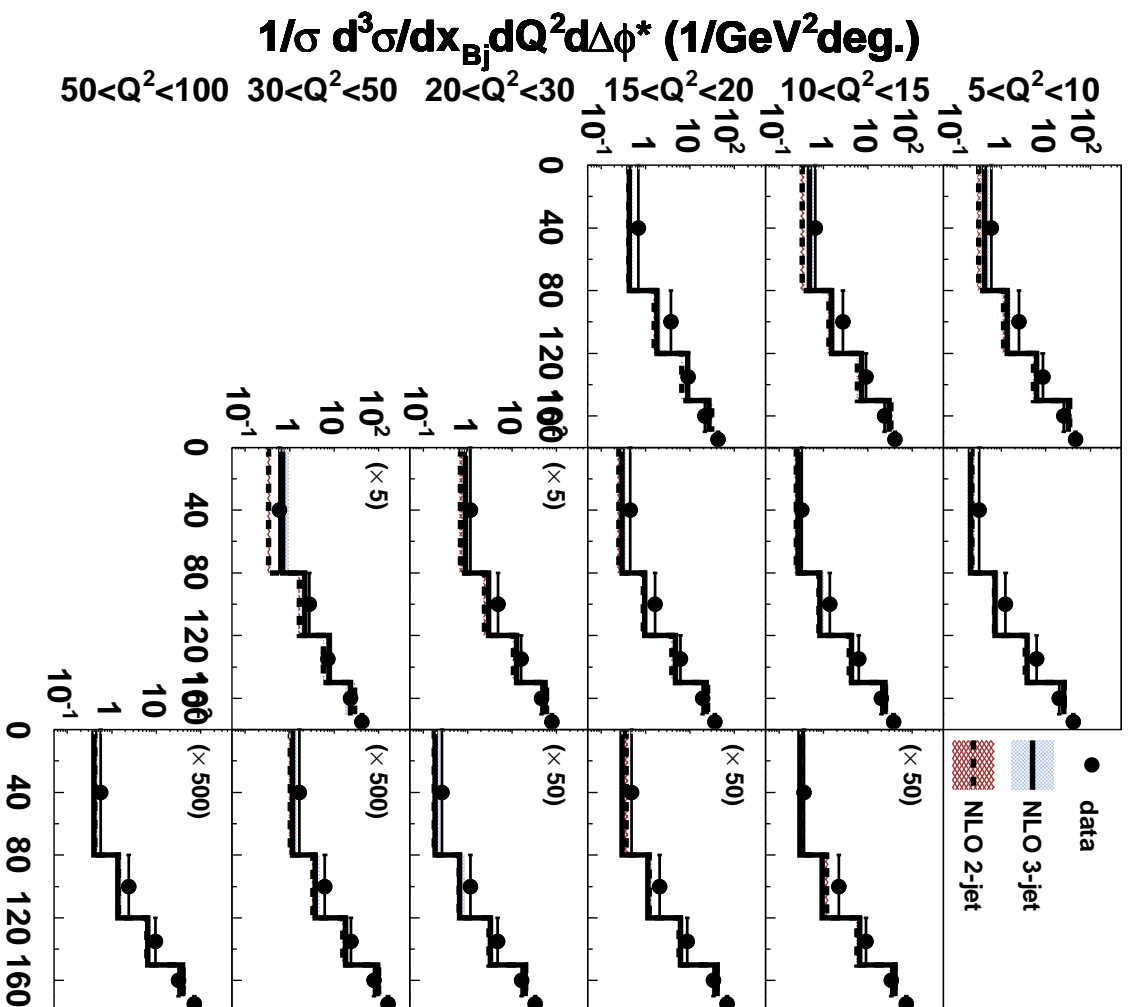


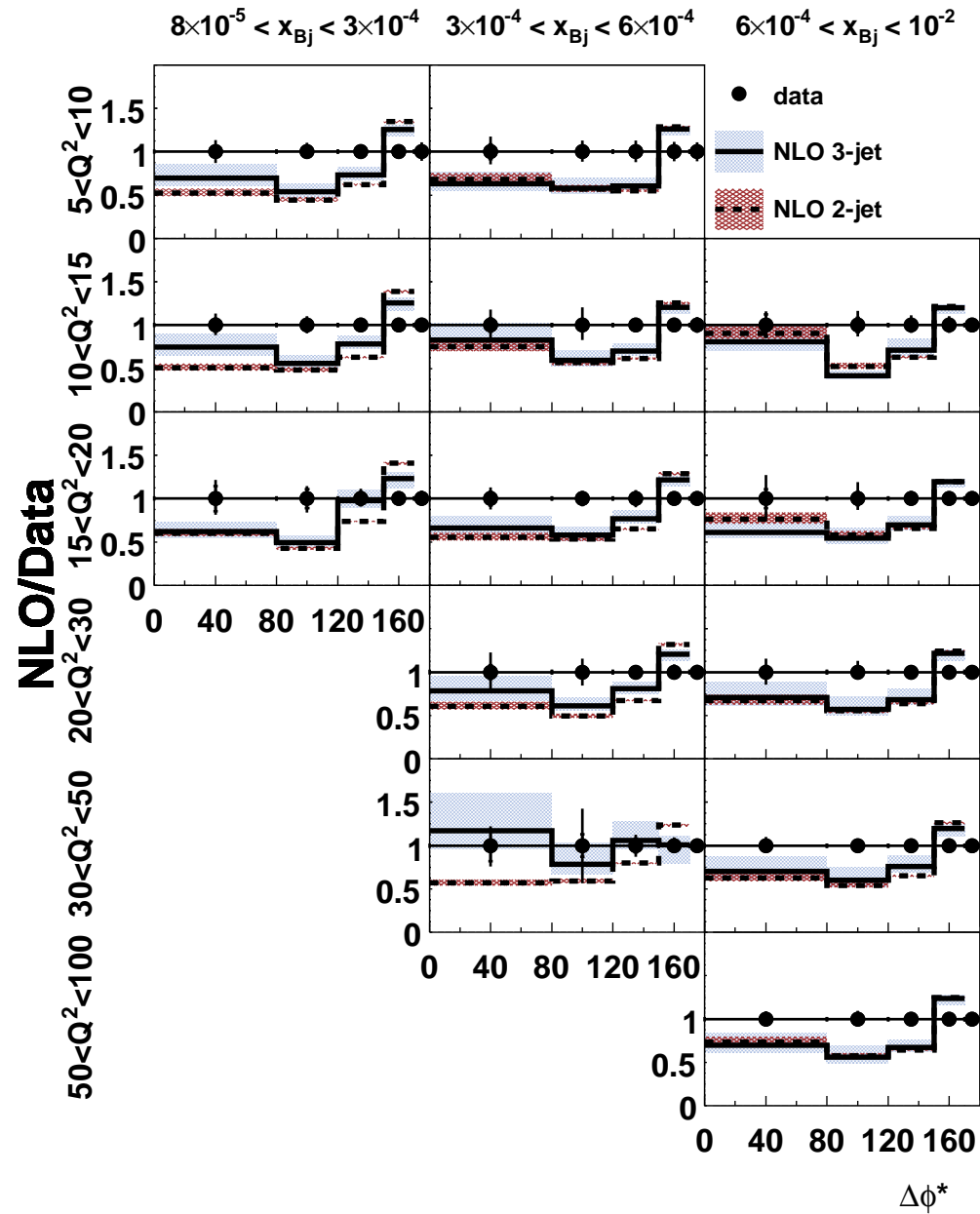
$$d\sigma / dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*$$

New Cross sections compared to preliminary (DIS06)



$8 \times 10^{-5} < x_{Bj} < 3 \times 10^{-4}$    
 $3 \times 10^{-4} < x_{Bj} < 6 \times 10^{-4}$    
 $6 \times 10^{-4} < x_{Bj} < 10^{-2}$





## Fit Procedure

- Only use gluon densities
- Select starting distribution  $x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_\perp, \bar{q}_0)$
- Simulate events using CASCADE MC generator, uPDF is evolved using CCFM according to

$$x\mathcal{A}(x, k_\perp, \bar{q}) = \int dx' \mathcal{A}_0(x', k_\perp, \bar{q}_0) \cdot \frac{x}{x'} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}\left(\frac{x}{x'}, k_\perp, \bar{q}\right)$$

- Minimize  $\chi^2$  by varying parameters in starting distribution  $x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_\perp, \bar{q}_0)$  using HZTOOL and MINUIT

# Fit Procedure

- Starting distribution:

$$x\mathcal{A}_0(x, k_{\perp}, \bar{q}_0) = N \cdot x^{-B} \cdot (1-x)^4 \cdot \exp(-(k_{\perp} - \mu)^2/\sigma)$$

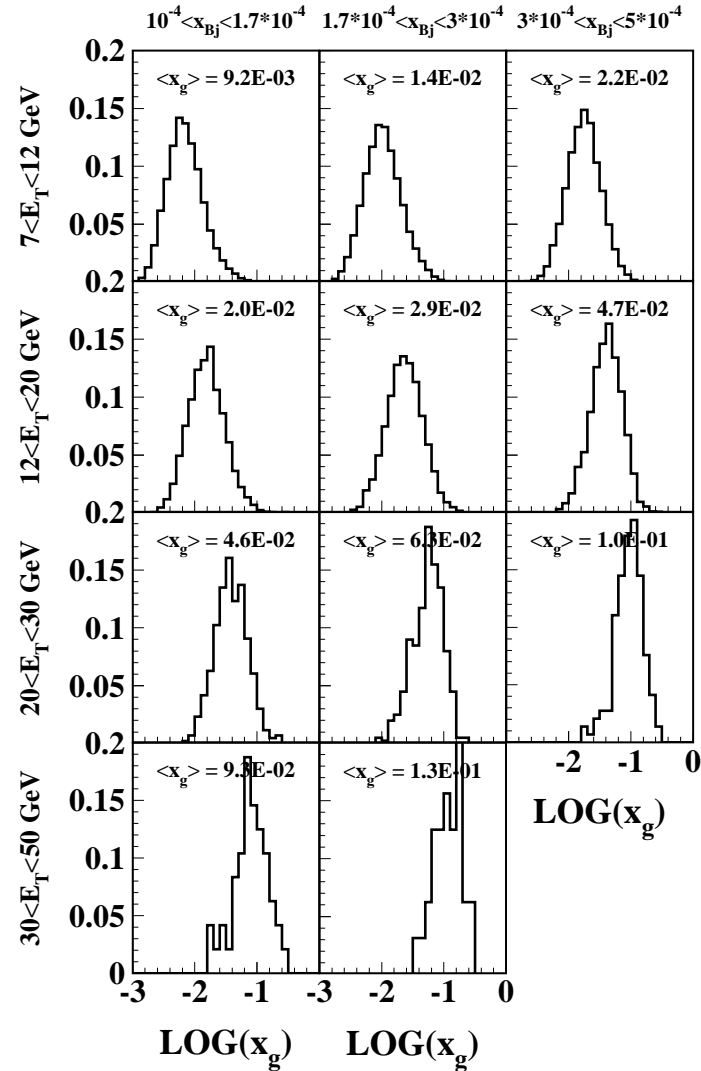
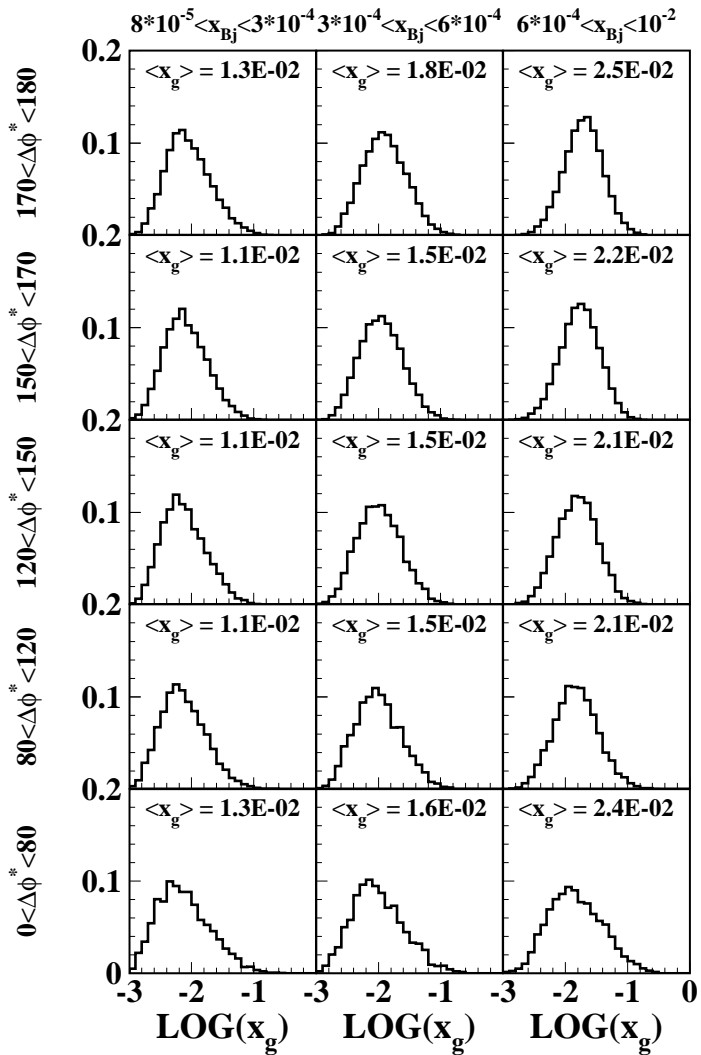
where  $N$ ,  $B$ ,  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are free parameters

- Using full splitting function, i.e. including non-singular terms
- One-loop  $\alpha_s$  with  $\lambda_{QCD}^{[4]} = 0.13$  GeV
- Starting scale of evolution:  $\bar{q}_0 = 1.2$  GeV
- $\chi^2 = \sum_i \left( \frac{(T_i - D_i)^2}{\sigma_{T,i}^2 + \sigma_{D,i}^2} \right)$
- Use two data sets:
  - 1)  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj} d\Delta\phi^*}$
  - 2)  $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj} dQ^2 dE_{T,Max}^*}$ : H1 1996/97 data (DESY-03-160)

# Sensitivity to uPDF: $x_g$

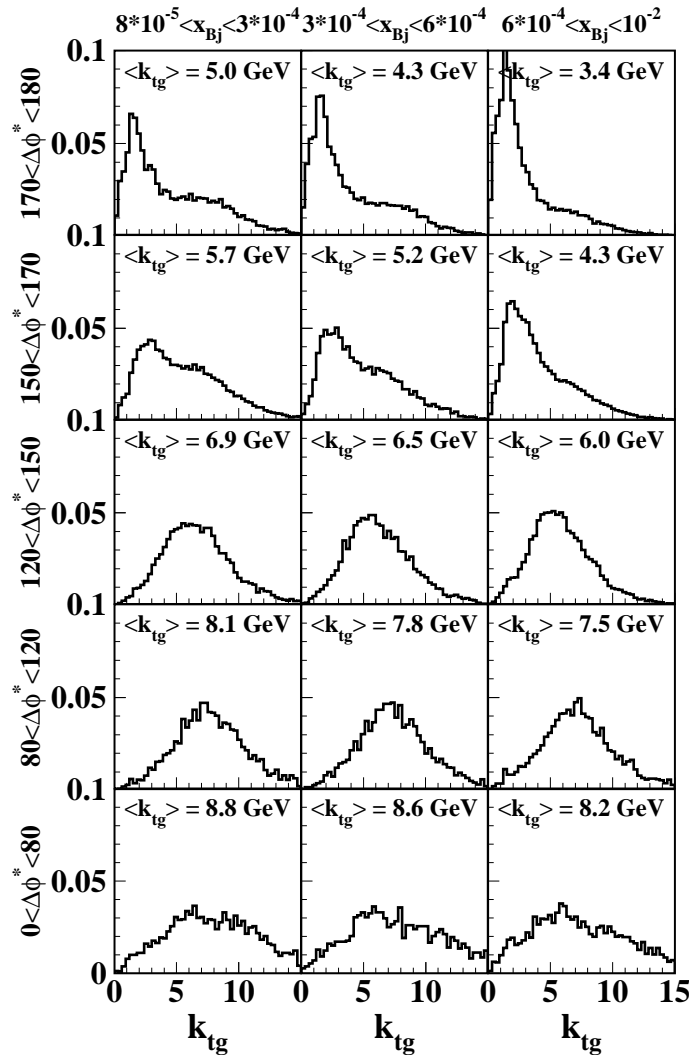
$$\frac{d^2 \sigma}{dx_{bj} d\Delta\phi^*}$$

$$\frac{d^3 \sigma}{dx_{bj} dQ^2 dE_{T,Max}^*}$$

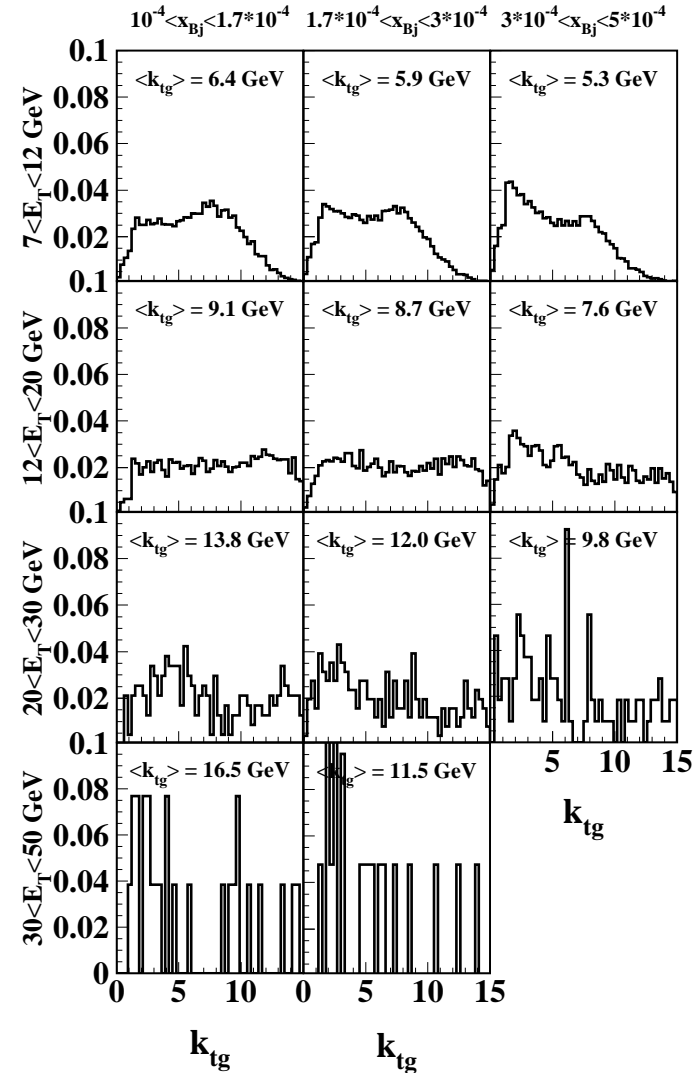


# Sensitivity to uPDF: $k_{tg}$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$$



$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2dE_{T,Max}^*}$$

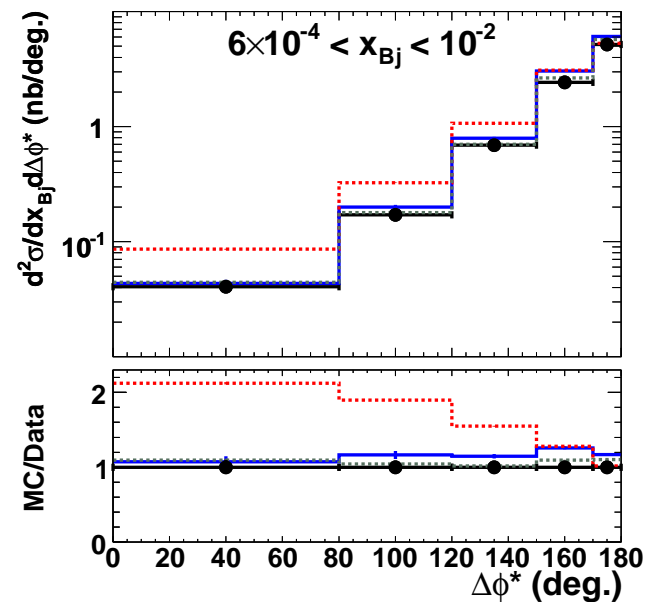
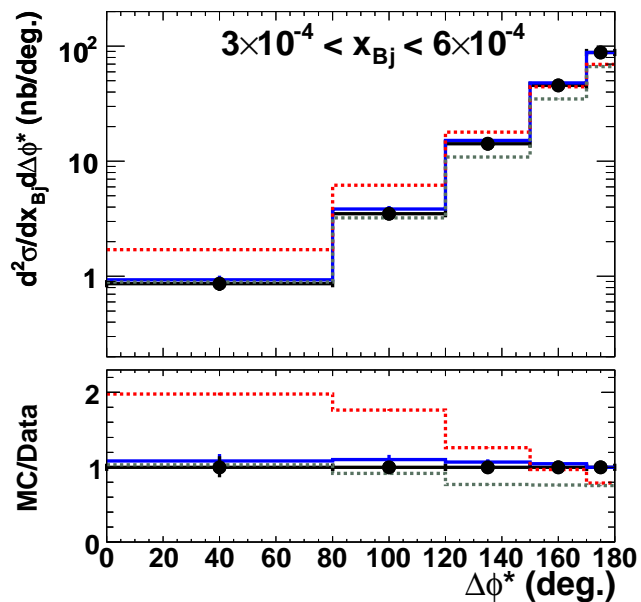
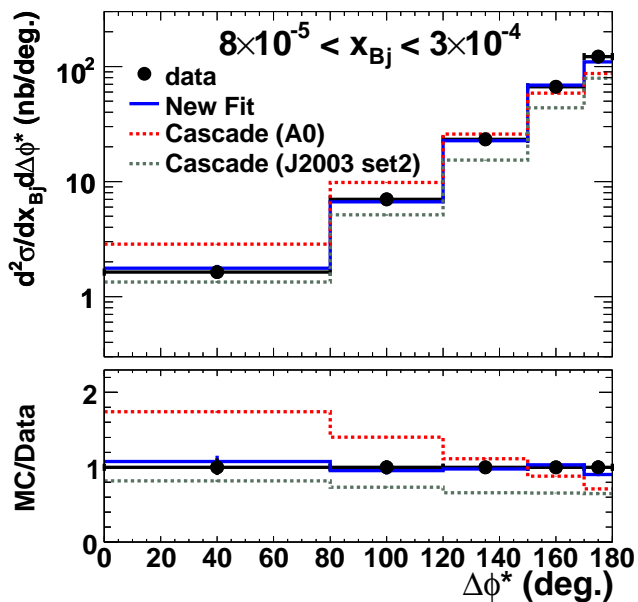


# uPDF Fit

Parameters of Best Fit:

$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	N	B	$\mu$	$\sigma$
1.85	0.2566	0.2920	1.5000	1.5000

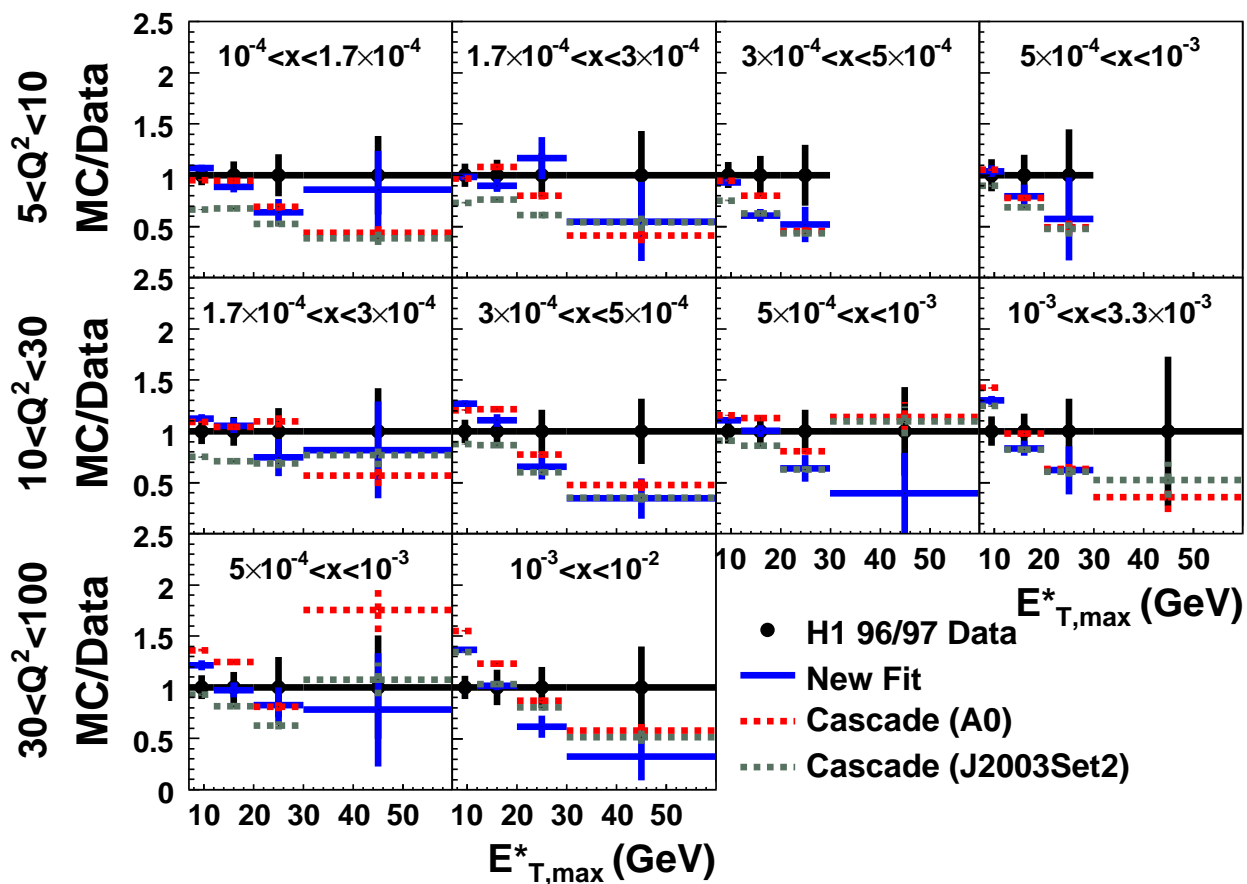
Fit Compared to Data and Cascade predictions  
using A0 and J2003Set2 uPDFs



# uPDF Fit

Parameters of Best Fit:

$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	N	B	$\mu$	$\sigma$
1.85	0.2566	0.2920	1.5000	1.5000

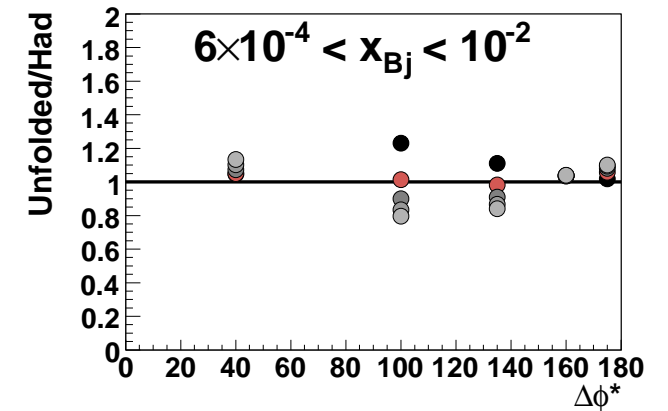
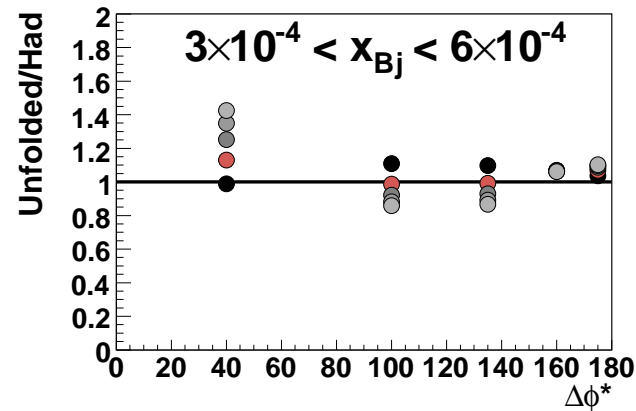
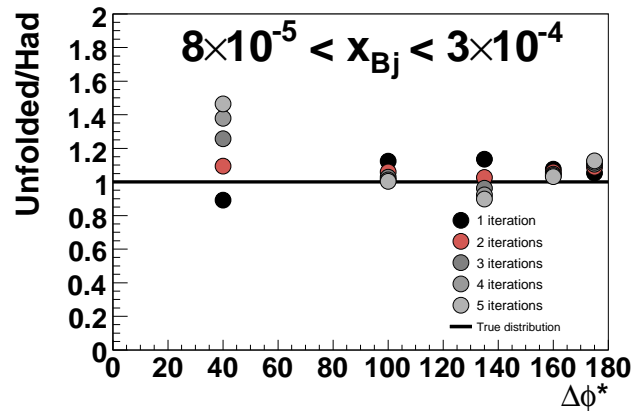
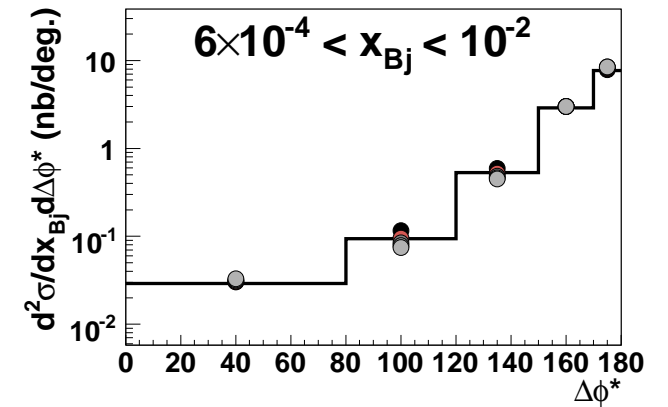
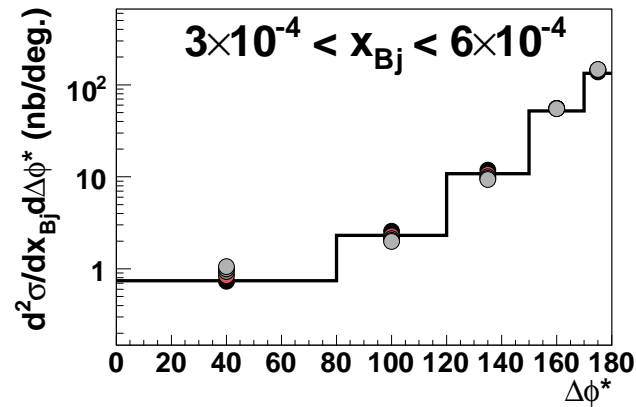
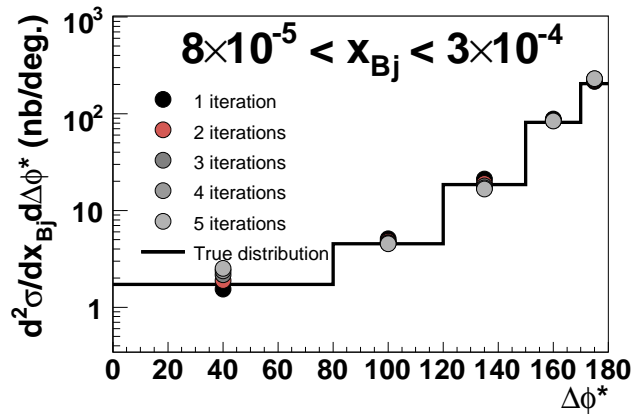


# Summary

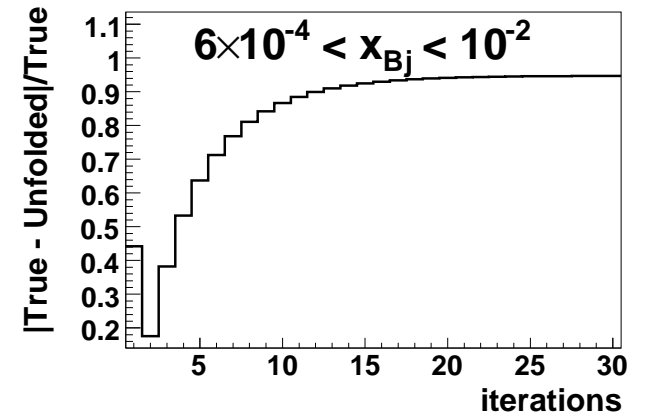
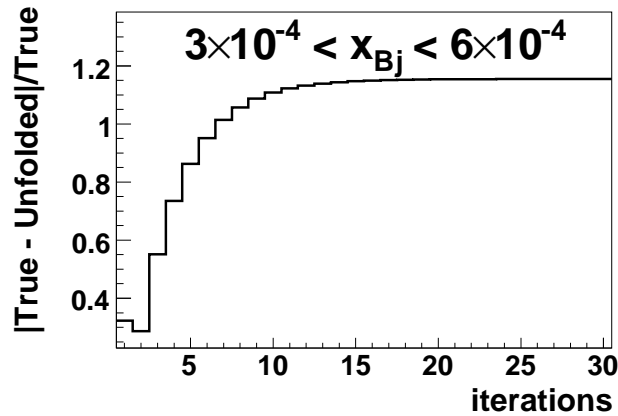
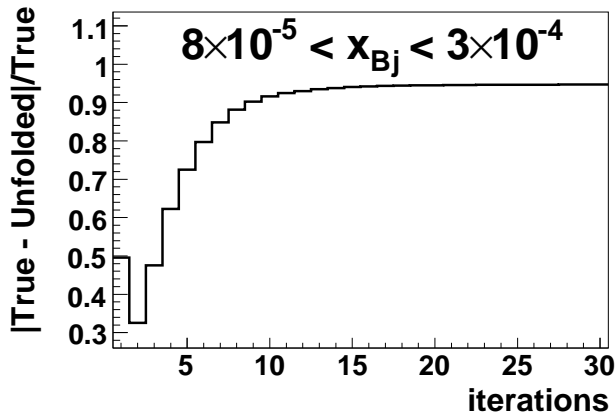
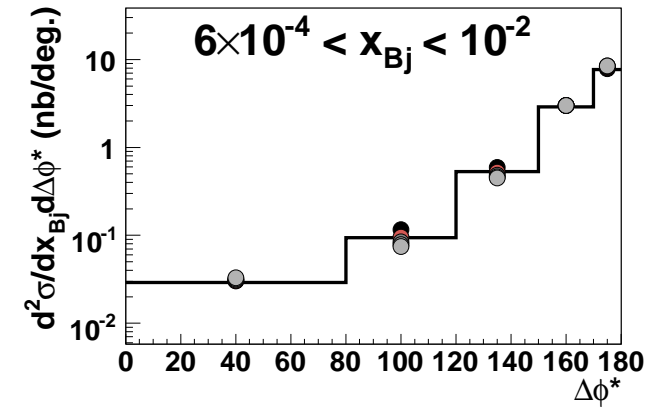
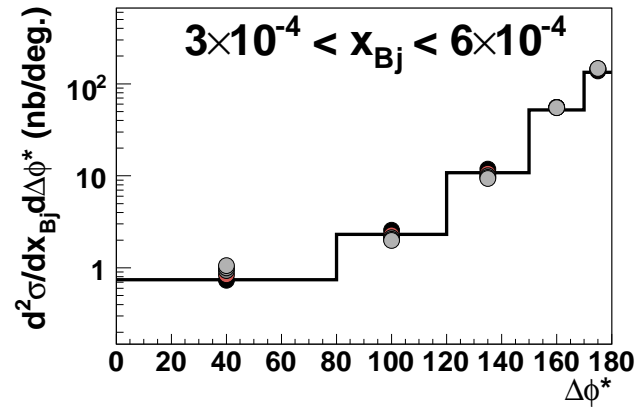
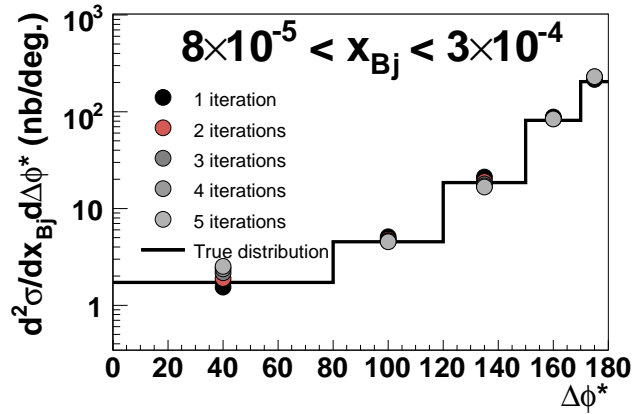
- $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$ ,  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$  and  $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$  unfolded using Bayes method
  - $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$  and  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$  in agreement with preliminary cross sections
  - $\Rightarrow$  Systematic uncertainties generally smaller at low  $\Delta\phi^*$  and larger at high  $\Delta\phi^*$  compared to preliminary
- uPDF fitted to  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$  and  $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2dE_{T,Max}^*}$ 
  - $\Rightarrow$  improved description of  $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_{bj}d\Delta\phi^*}$
  - $\Rightarrow \frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2dE_{T,Max}^*}$  better described at low  $x$  and  $Q^2$
  - $\Rightarrow$  Fit suggests  $\mu = \sigma = 1.5$  GeV for Gaussian intrinsic  $k_T$

**BACKUP  
PLOTS**

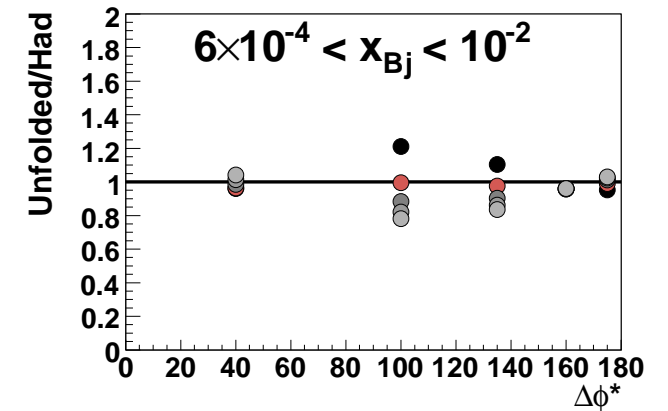
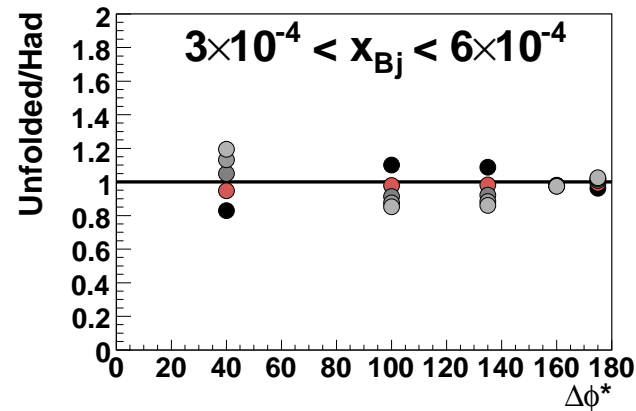
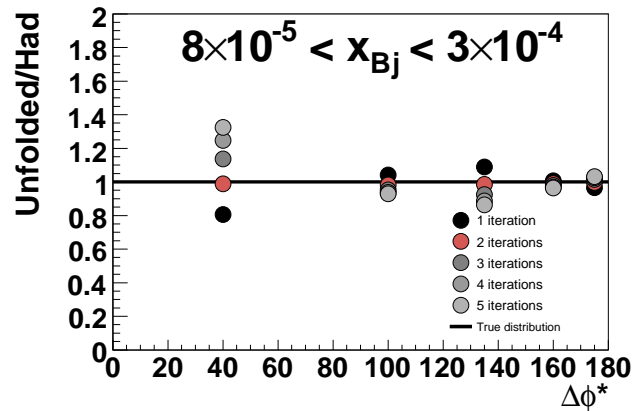
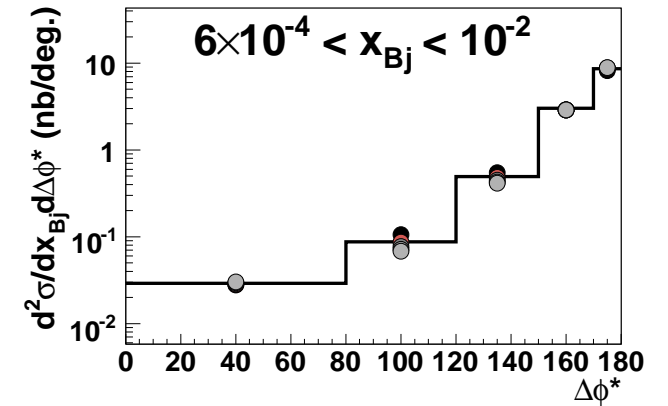
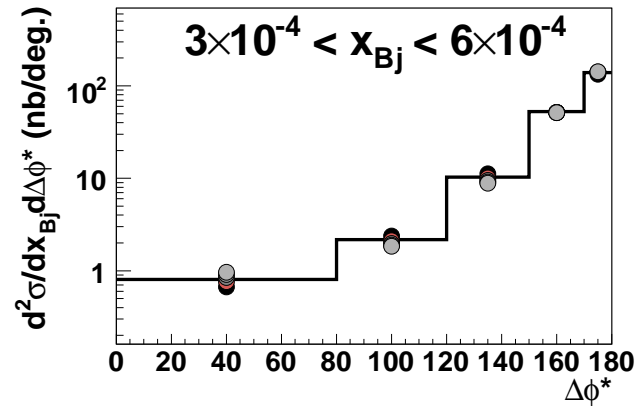
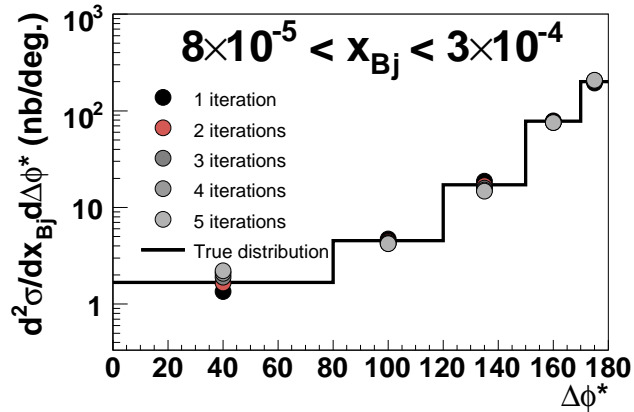
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Django using Rapgap



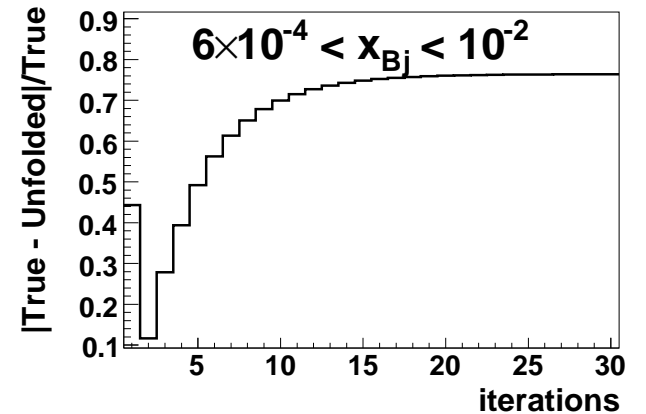
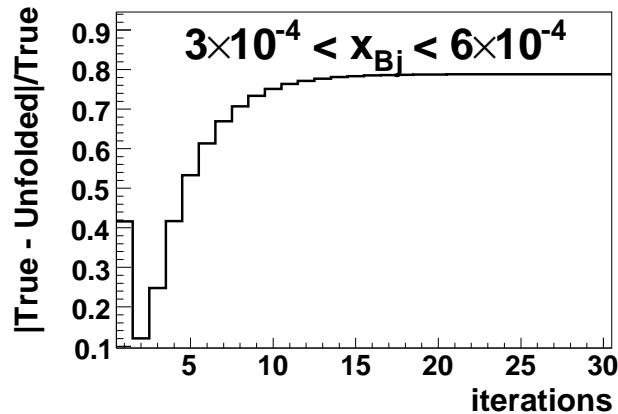
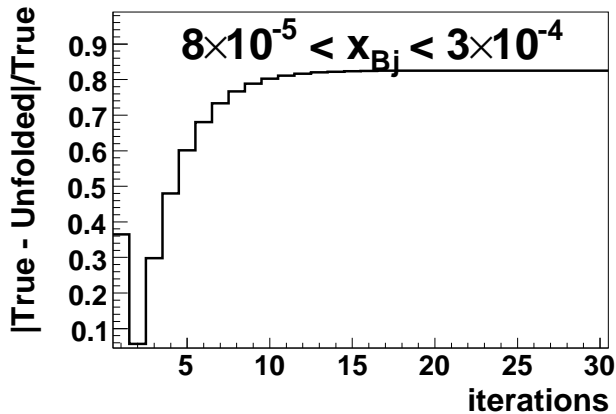
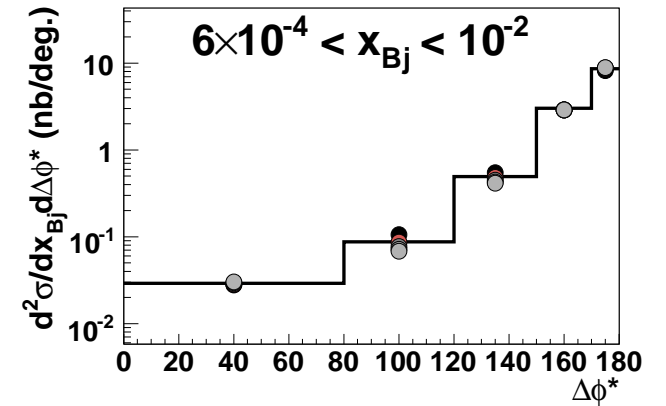
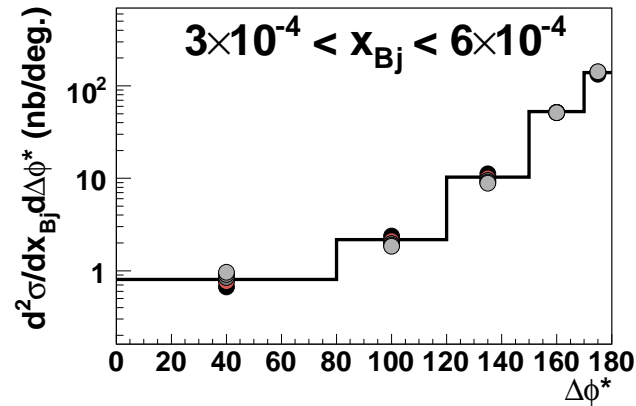
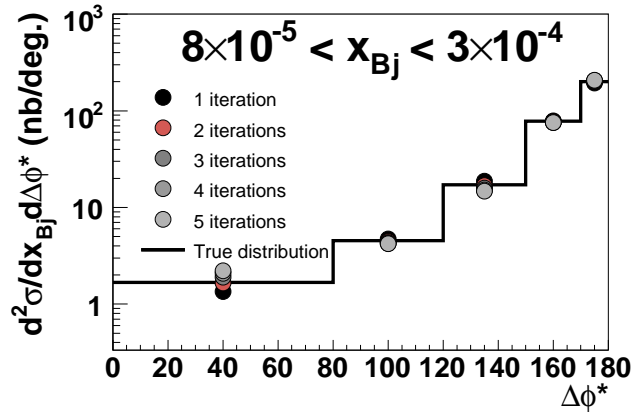
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Django using Rapgap



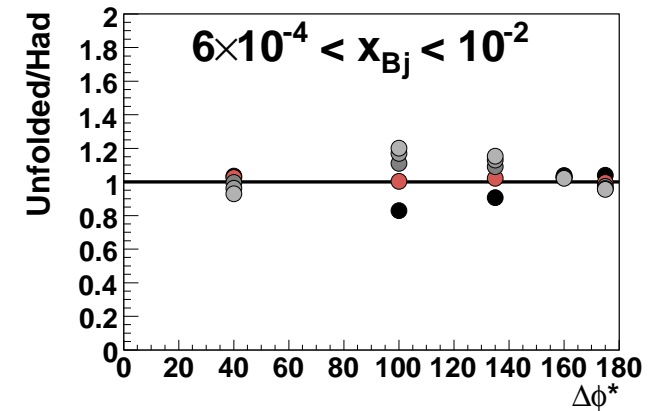
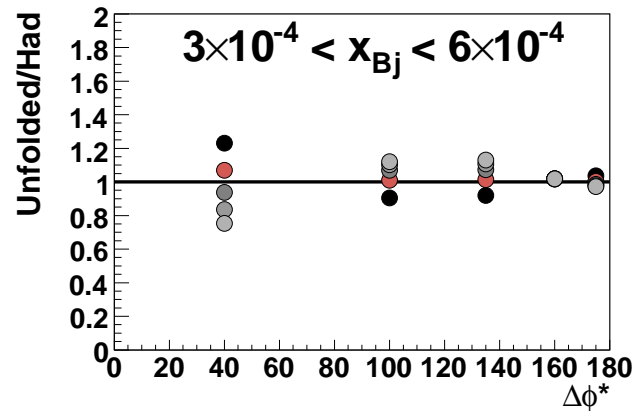
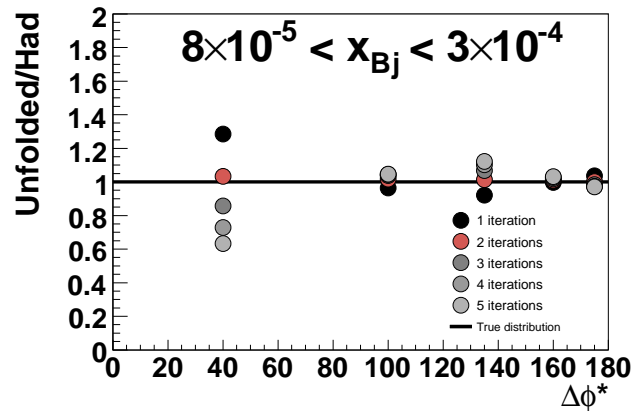
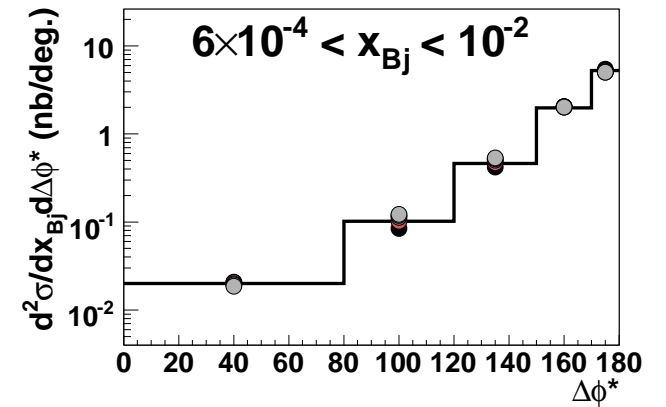
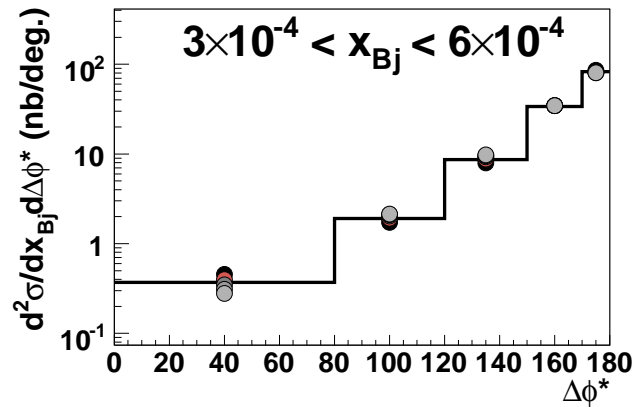
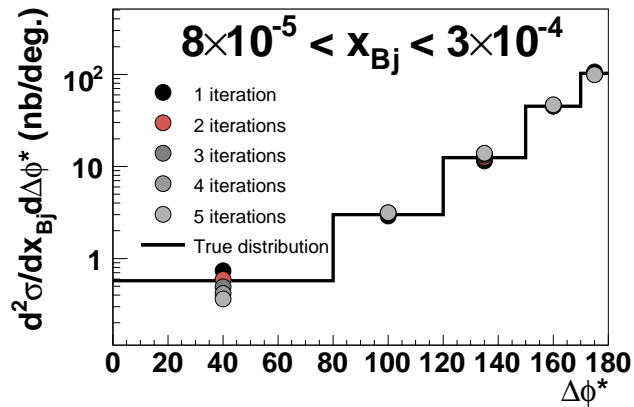
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Django using Rapgap NRad



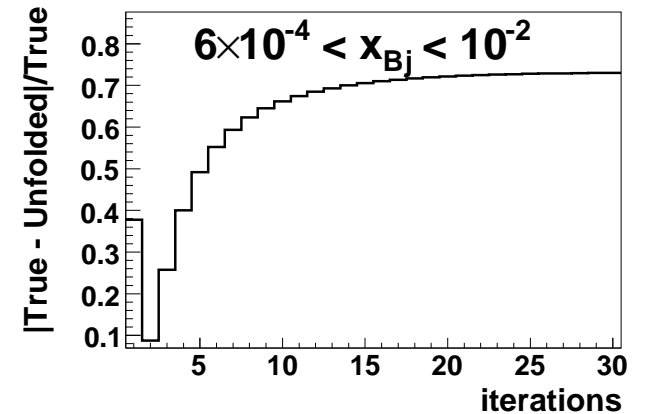
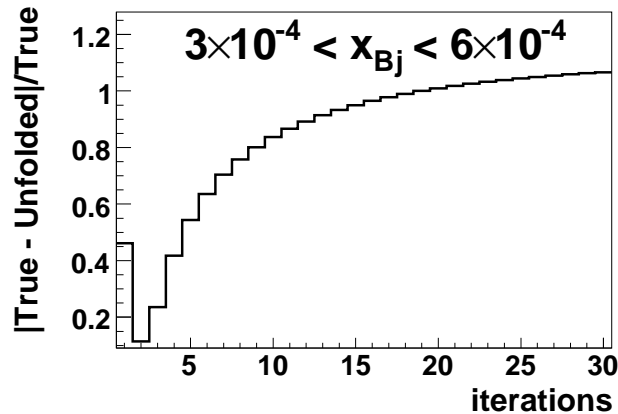
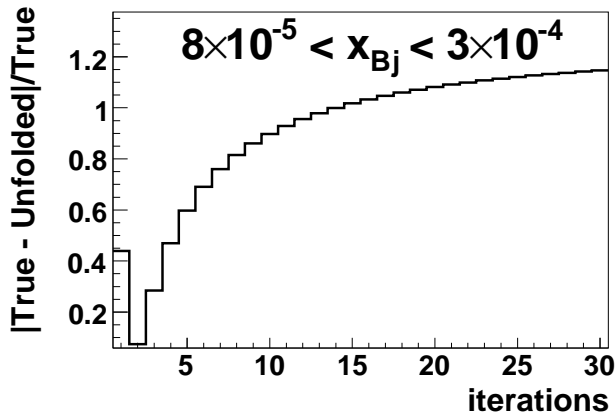
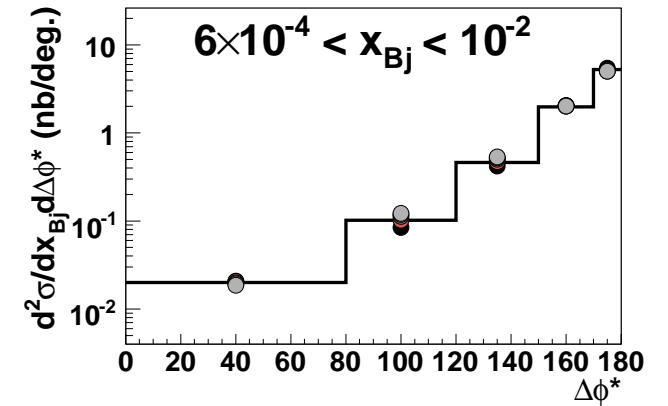
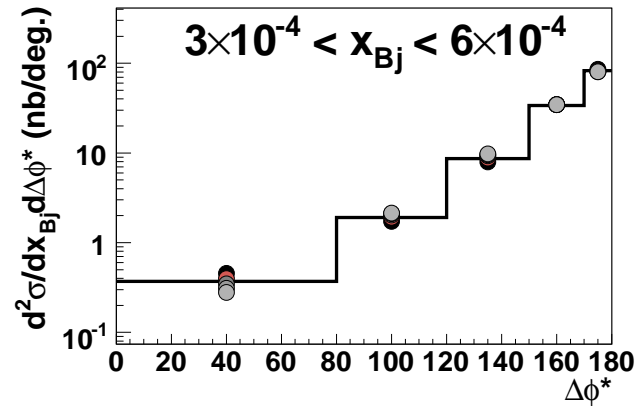
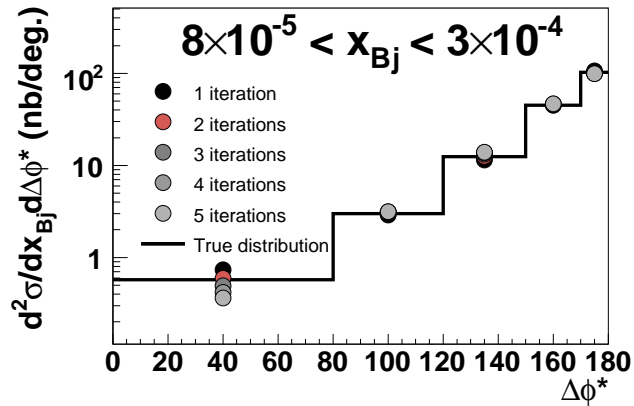
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Django using Rapgap NRad



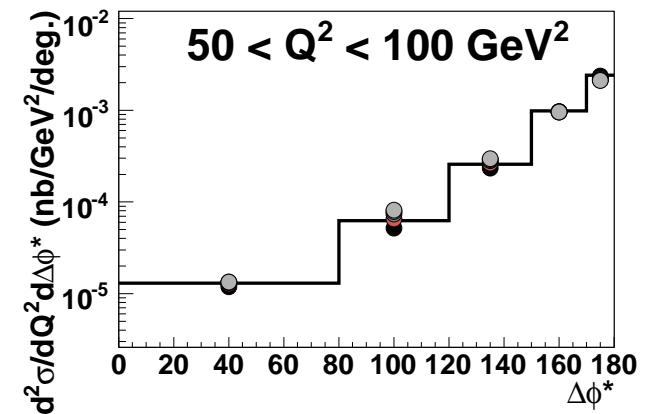
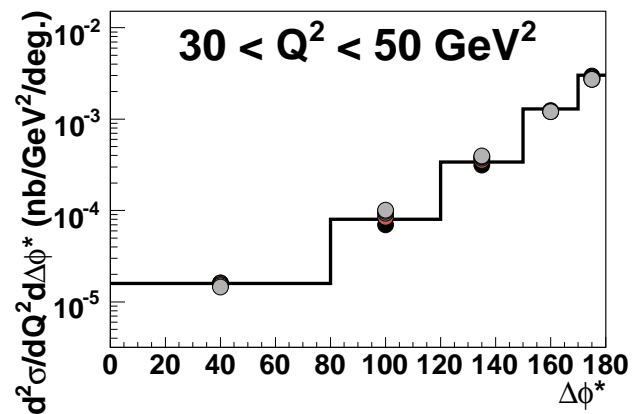
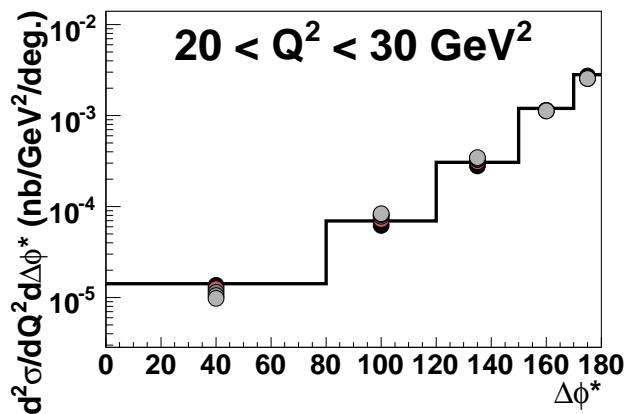
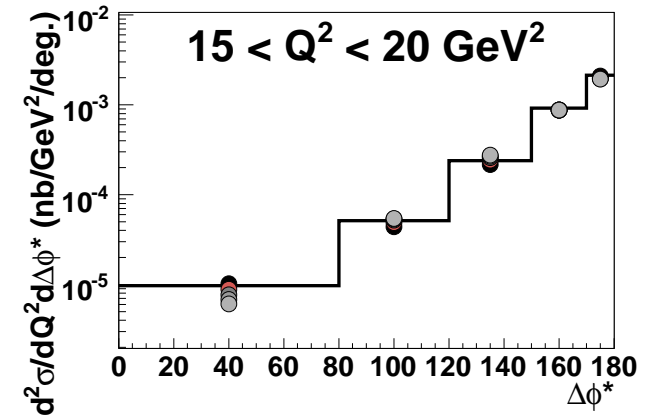
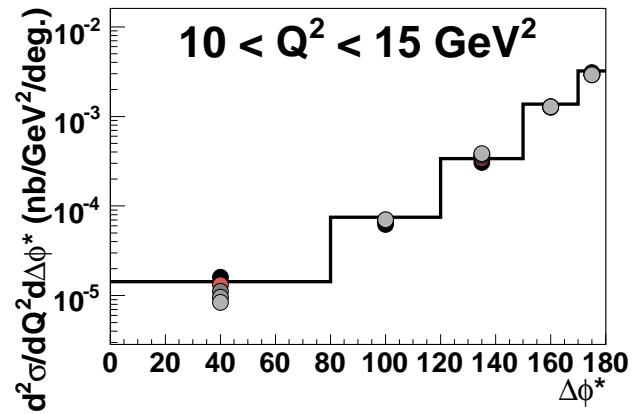
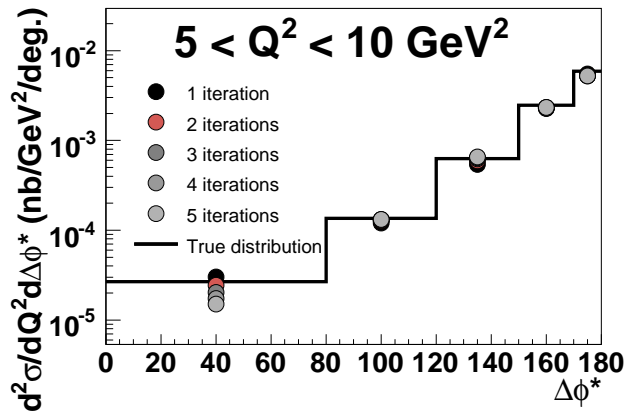
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad



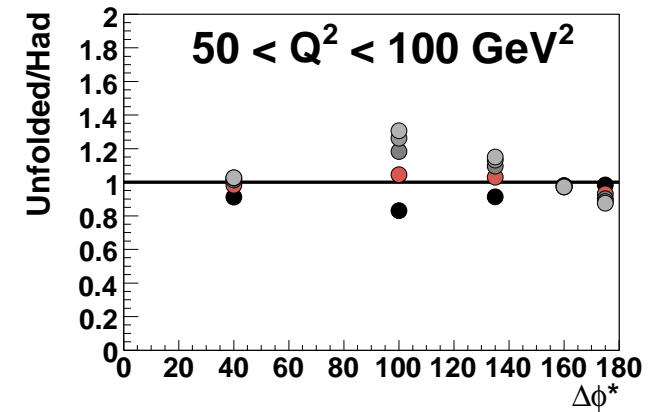
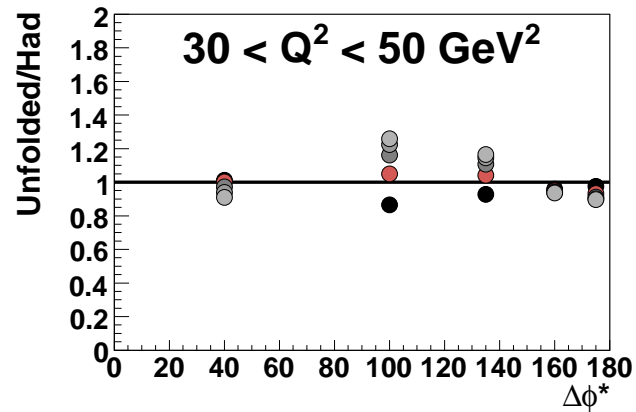
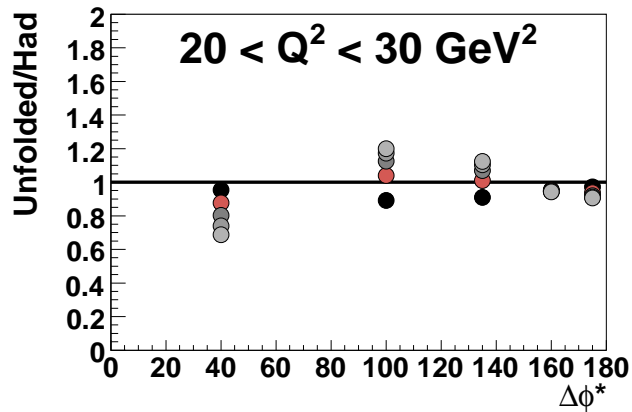
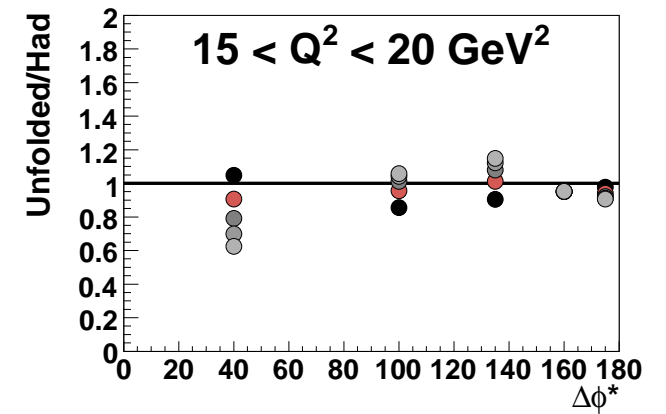
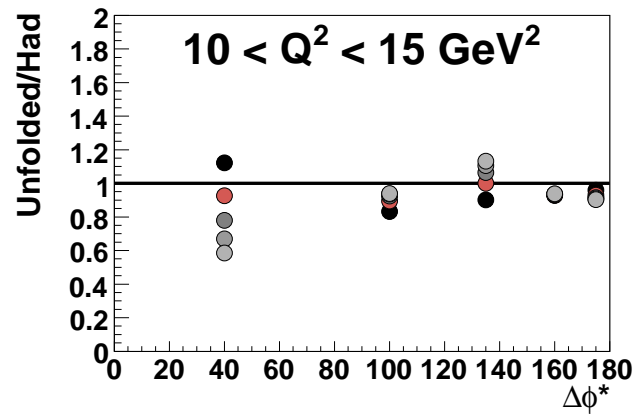
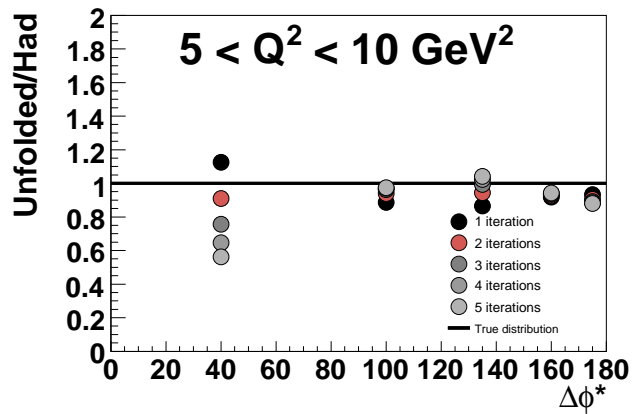
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad



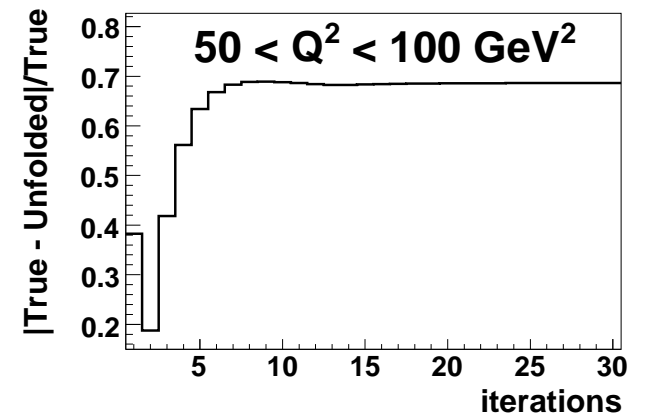
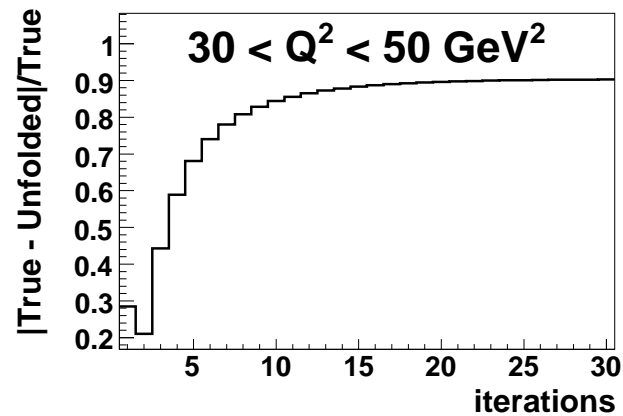
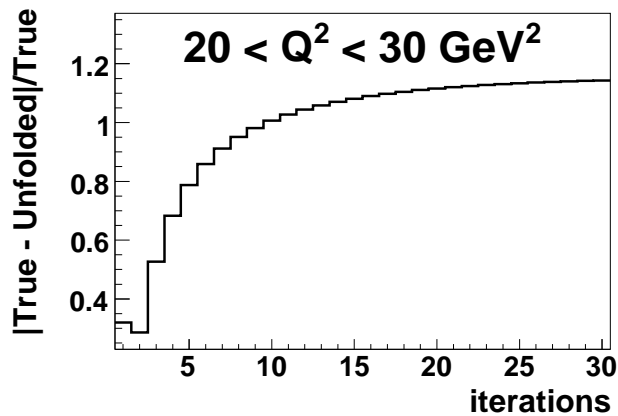
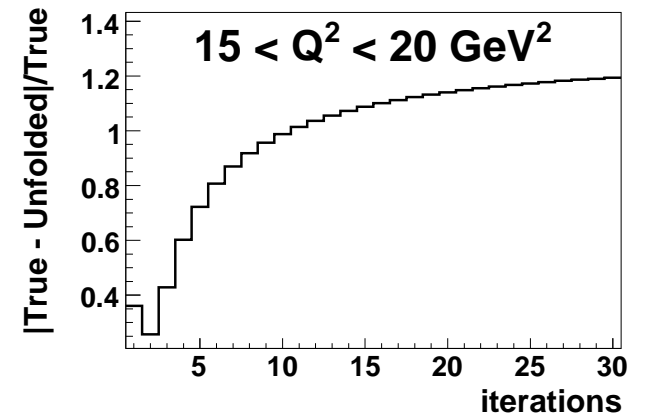
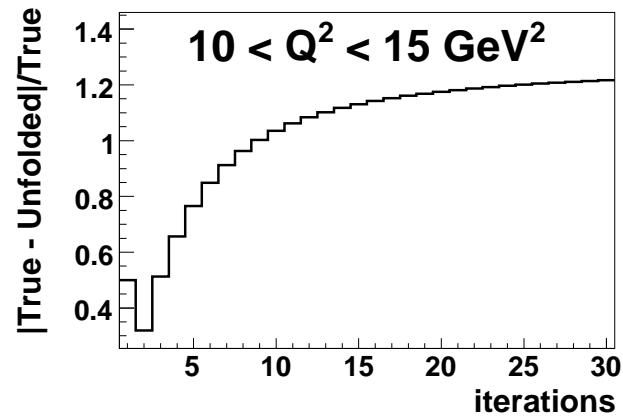
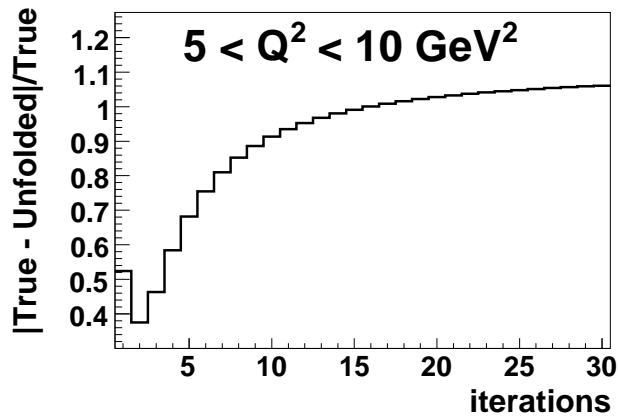
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



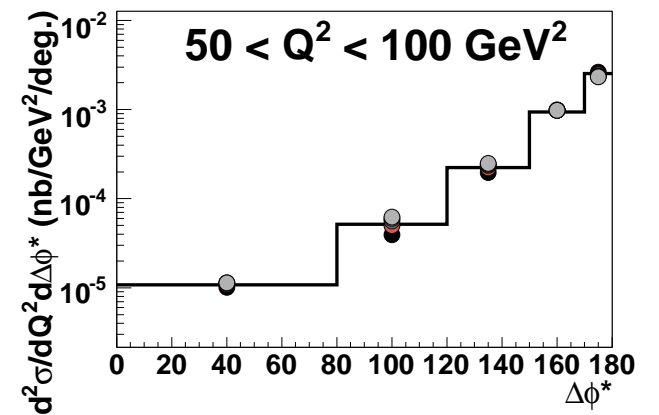
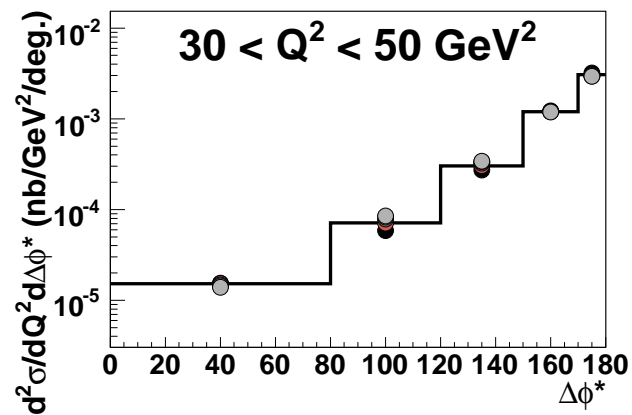
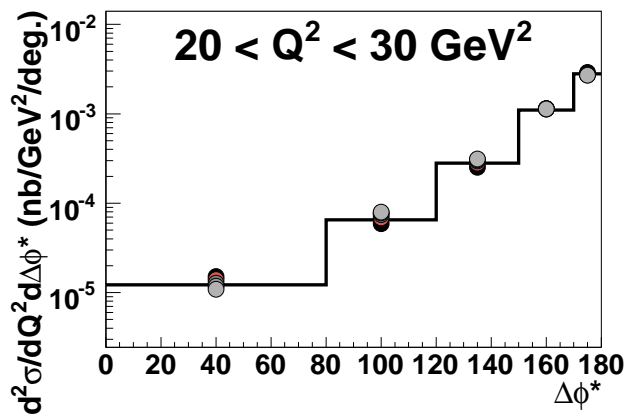
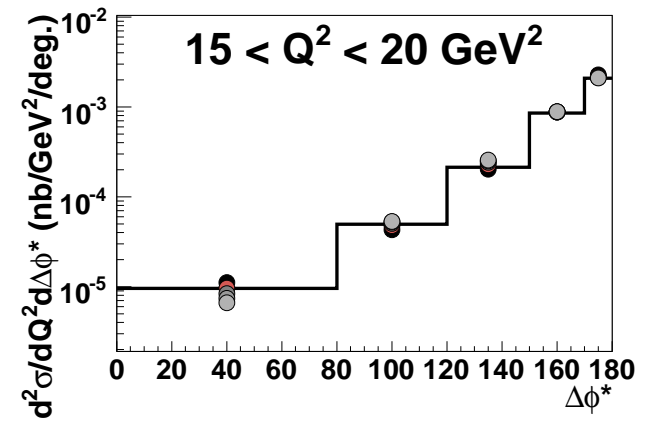
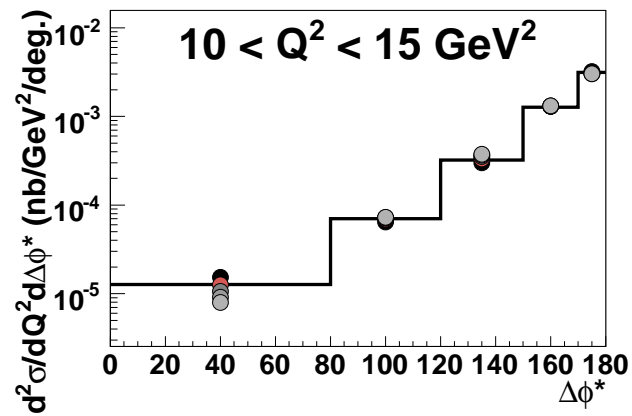
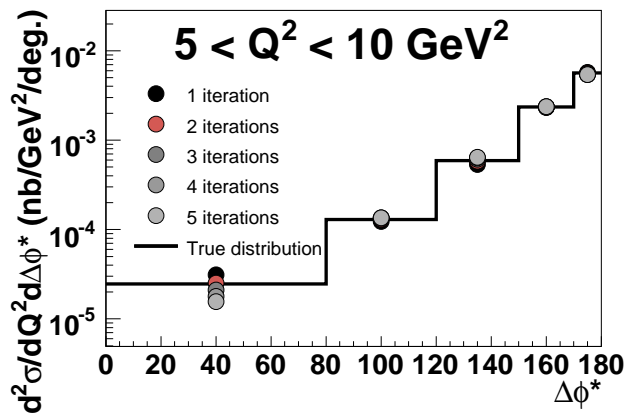
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



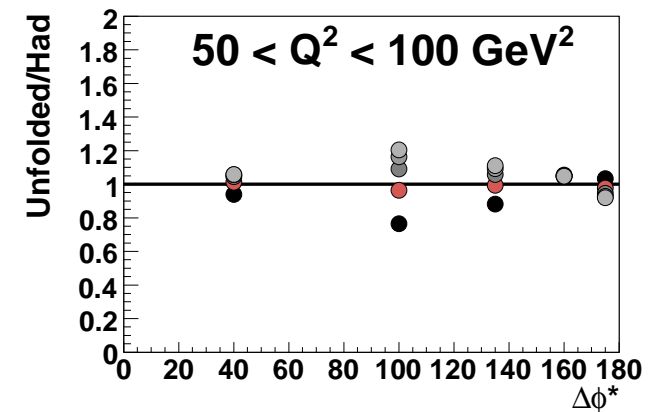
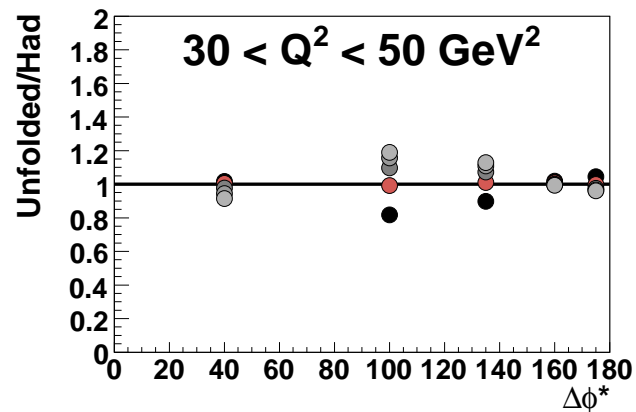
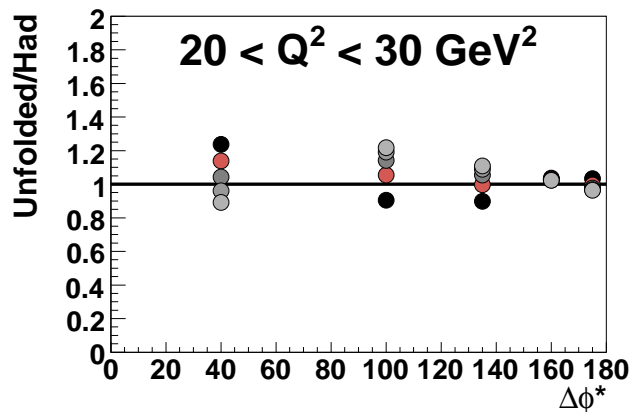
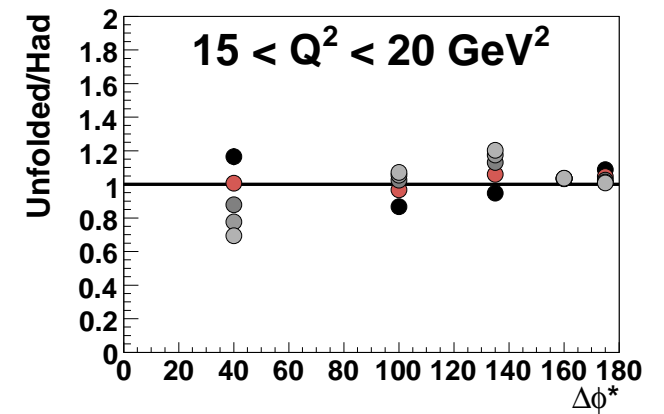
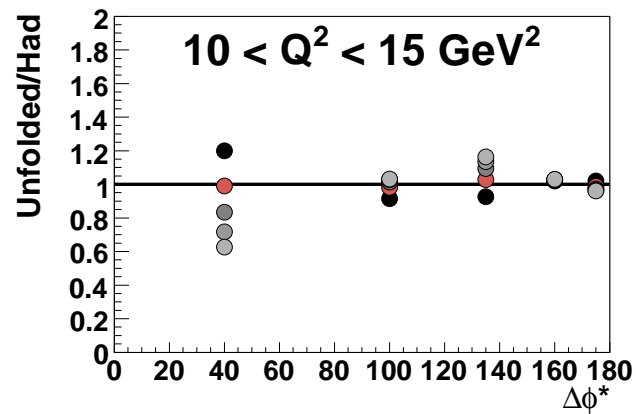
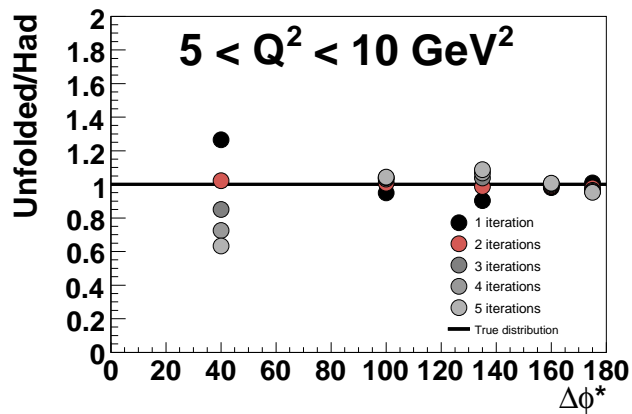
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



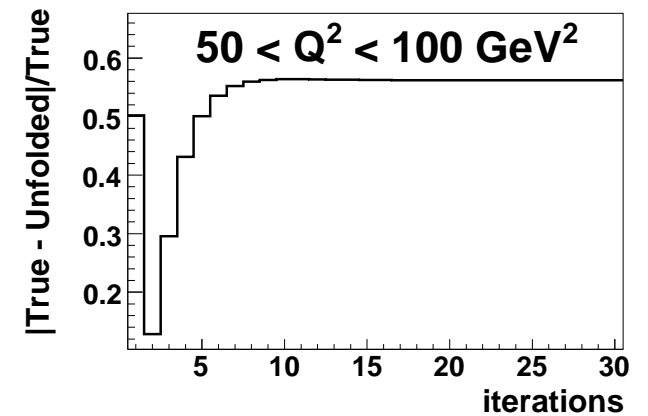
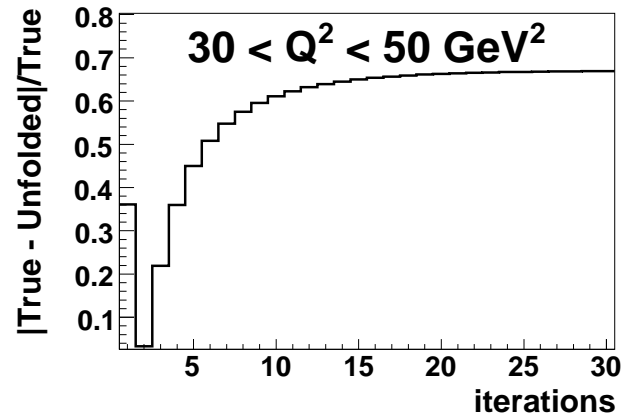
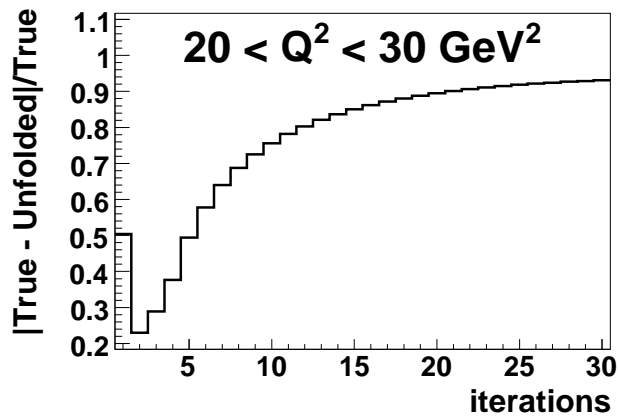
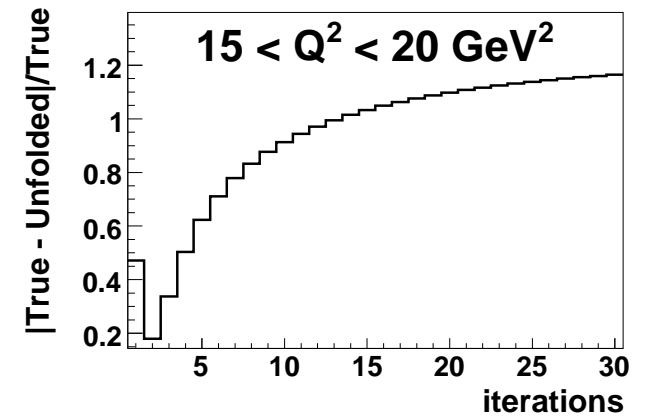
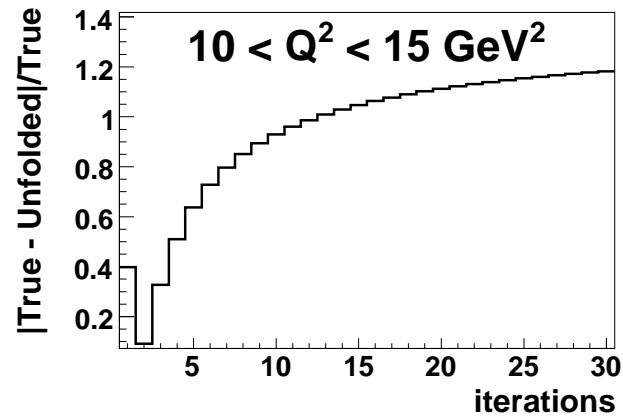
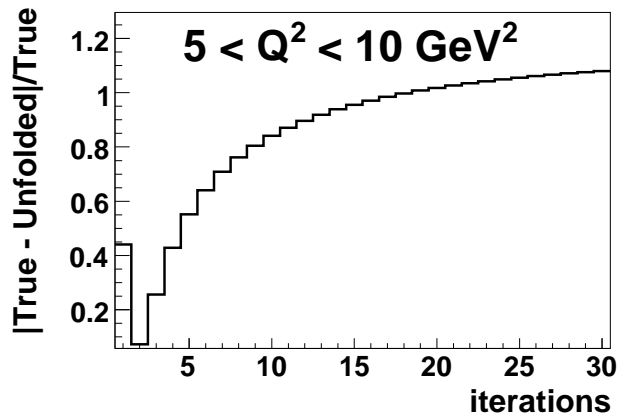
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



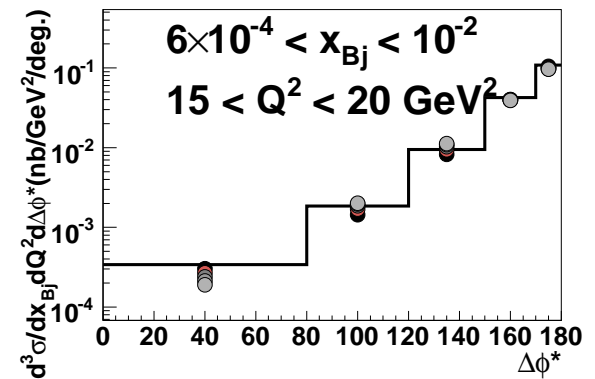
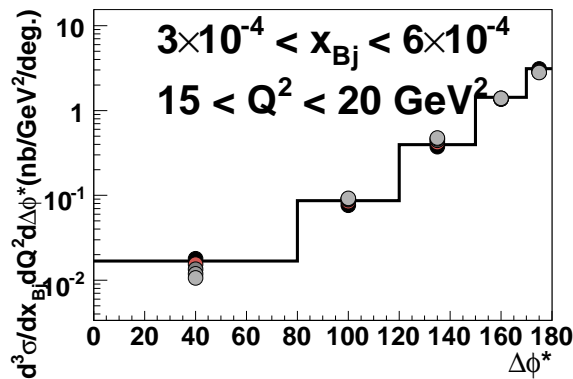
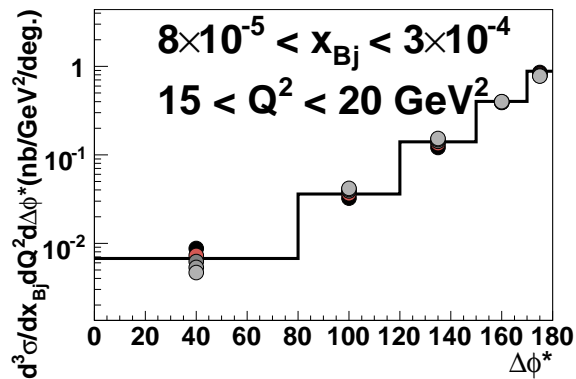
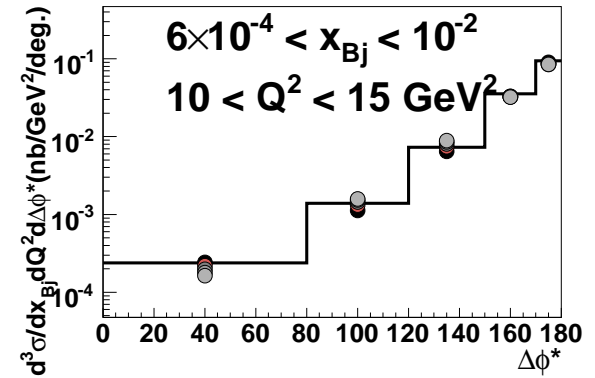
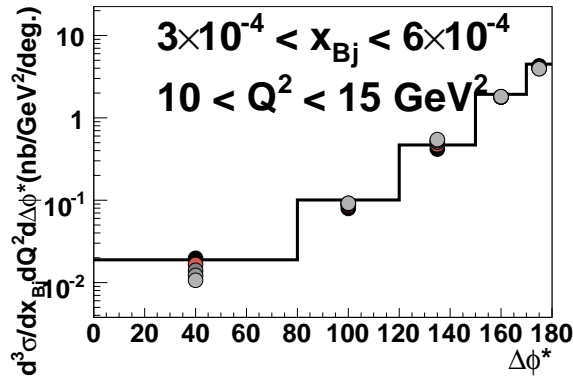
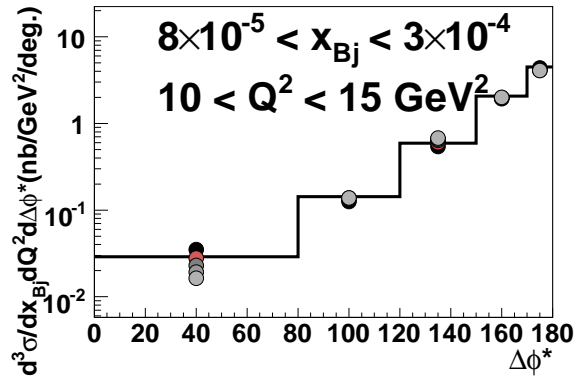
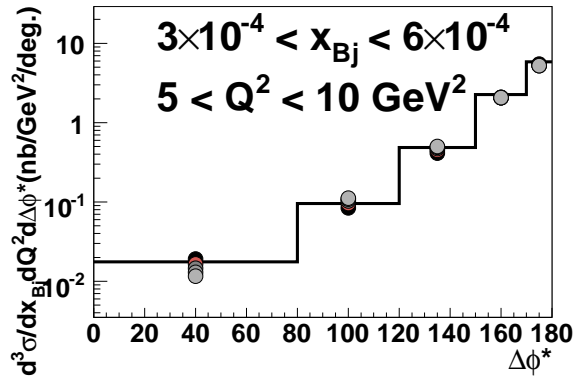
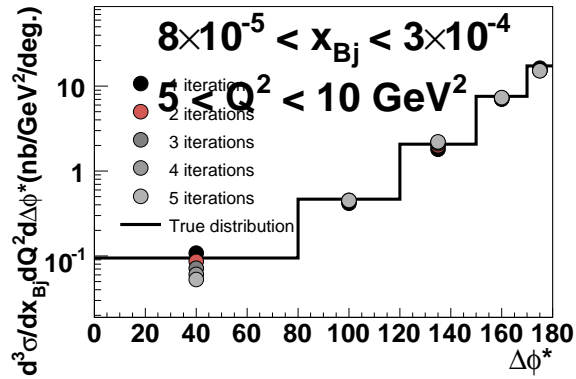
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



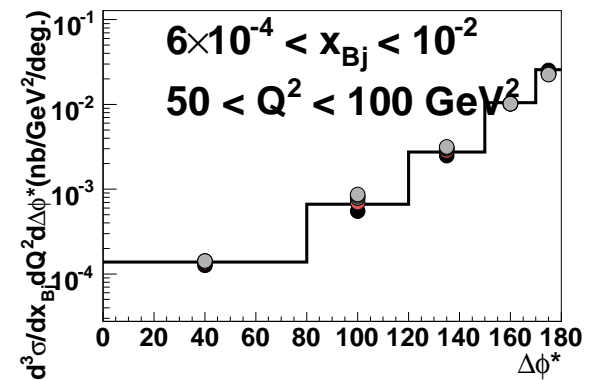
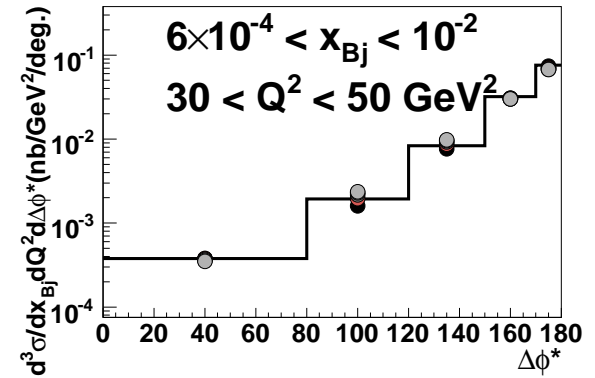
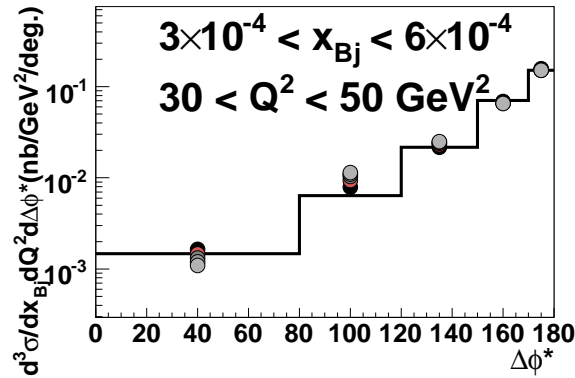
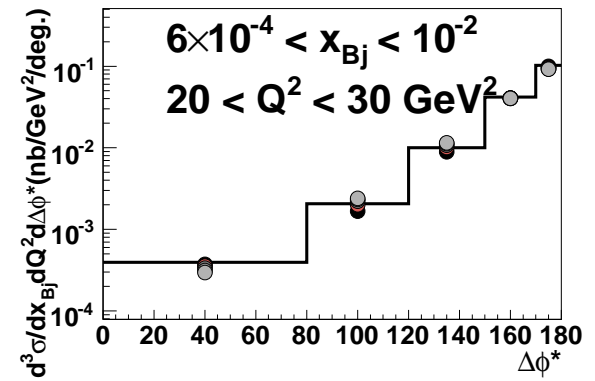
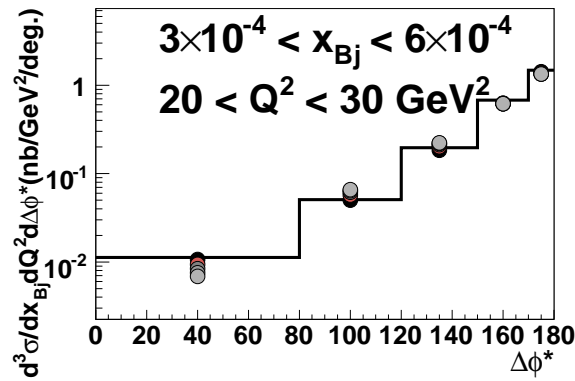
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad - $\frac{d^2\sigma}{dQ^2 d\Delta\phi^*}$



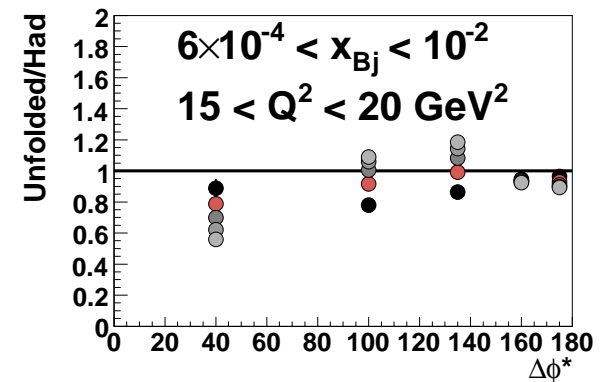
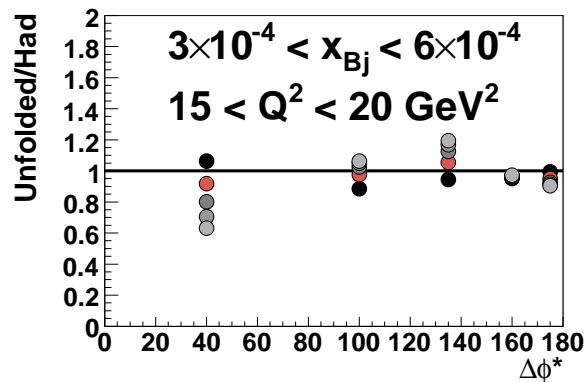
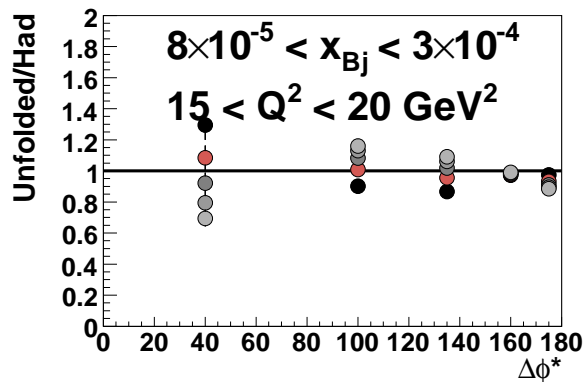
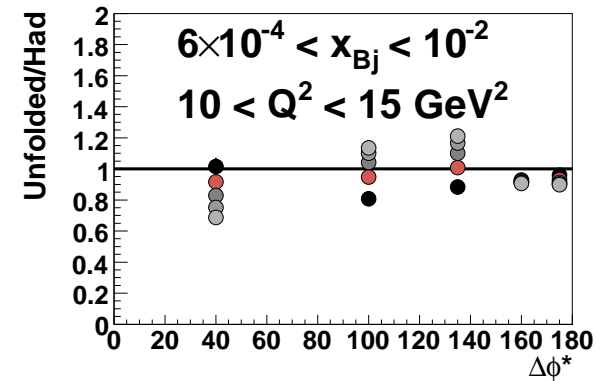
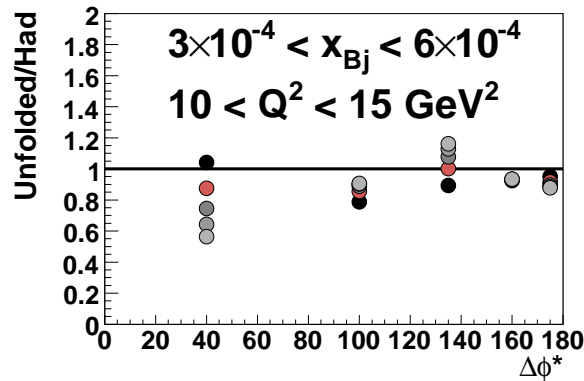
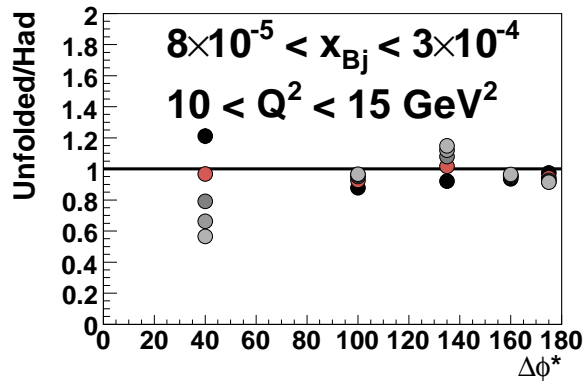
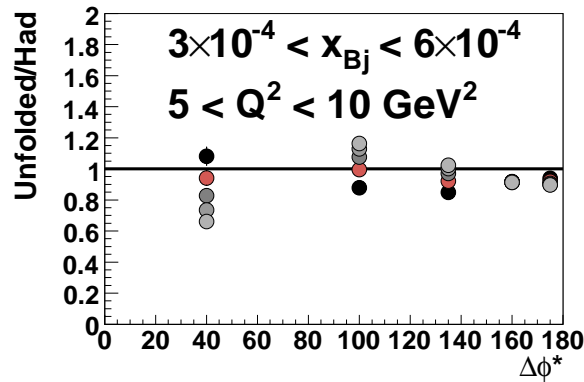
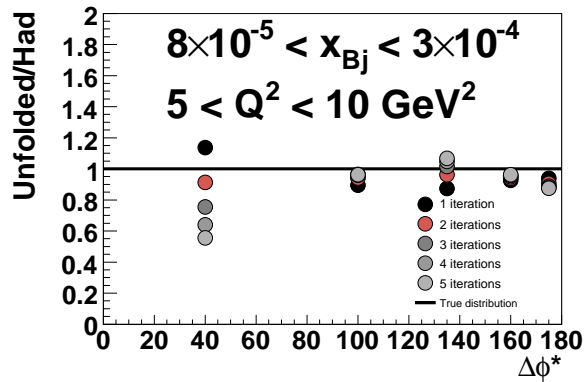
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$



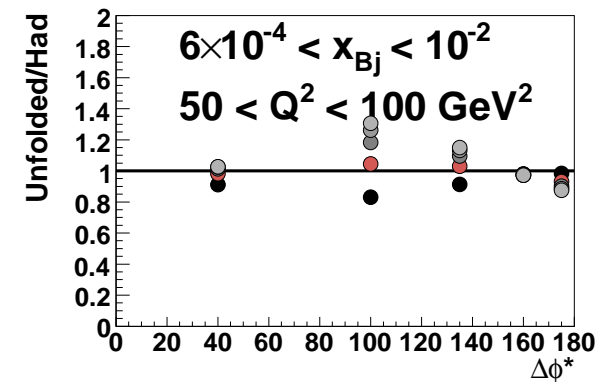
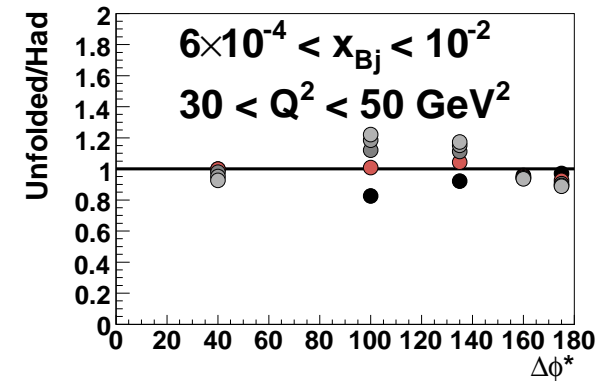
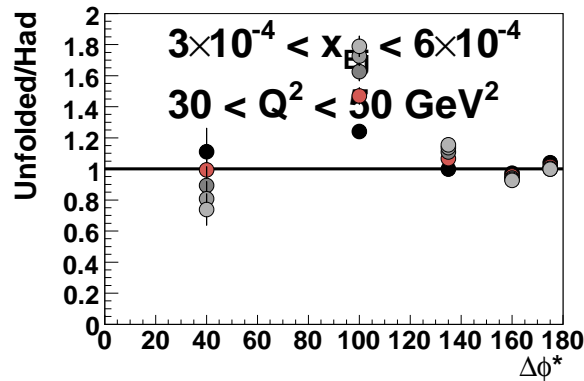
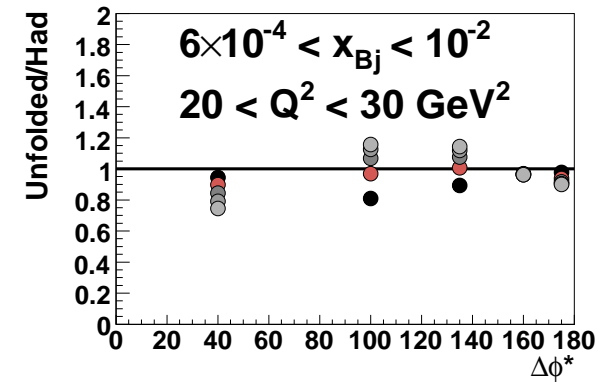
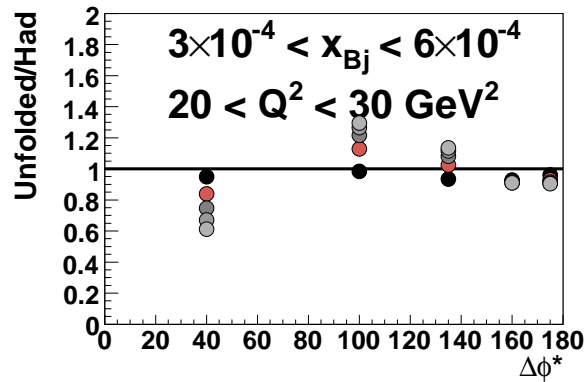
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$



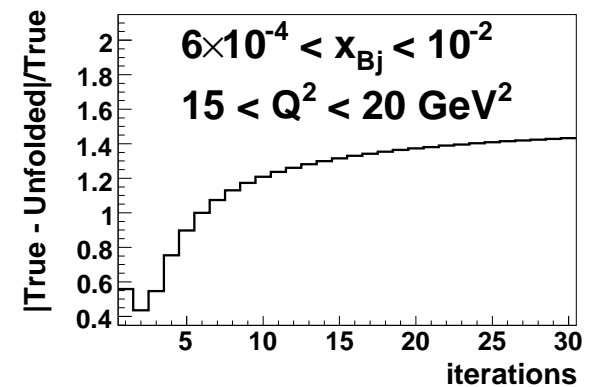
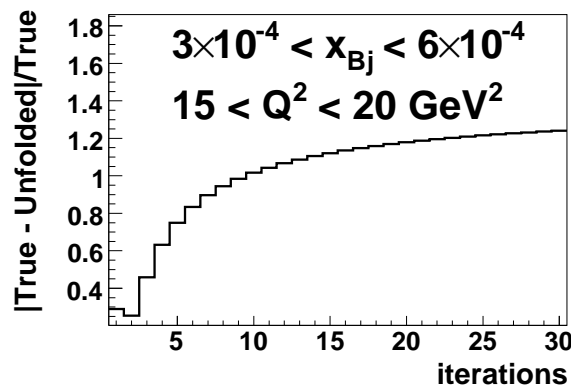
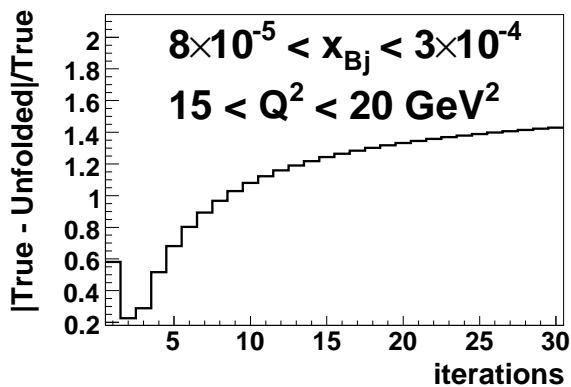
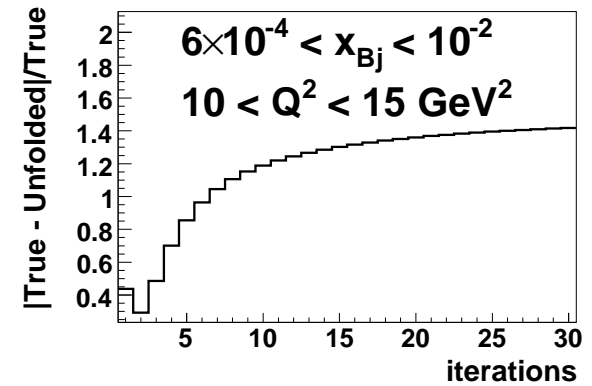
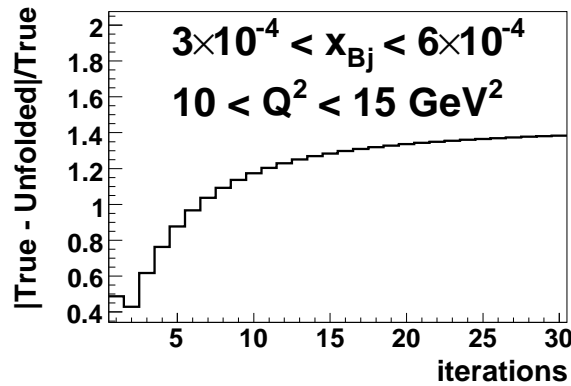
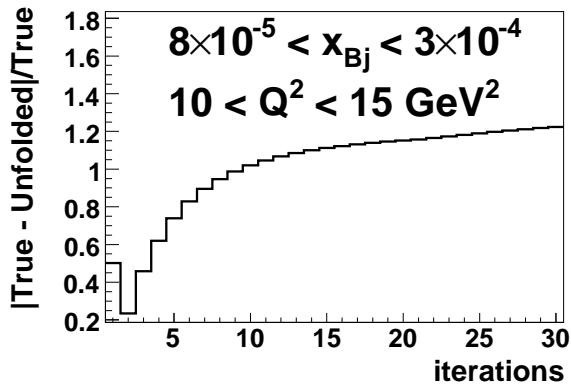
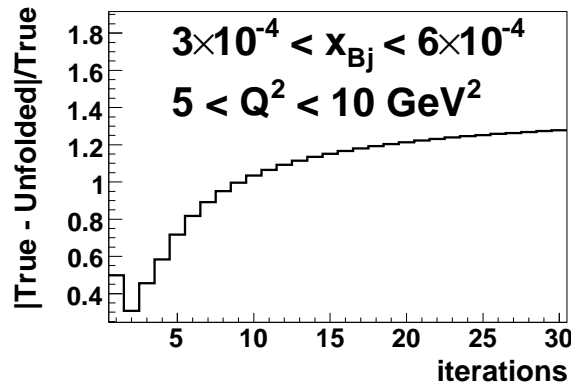
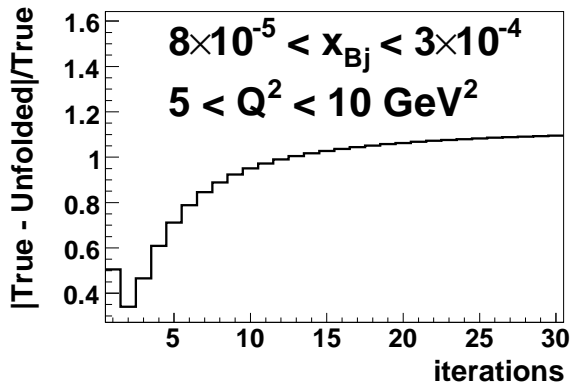
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django - $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$



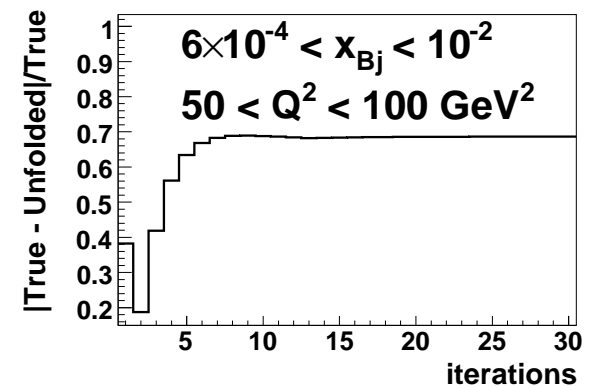
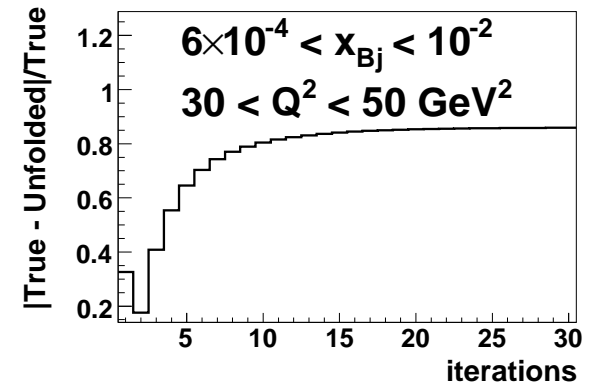
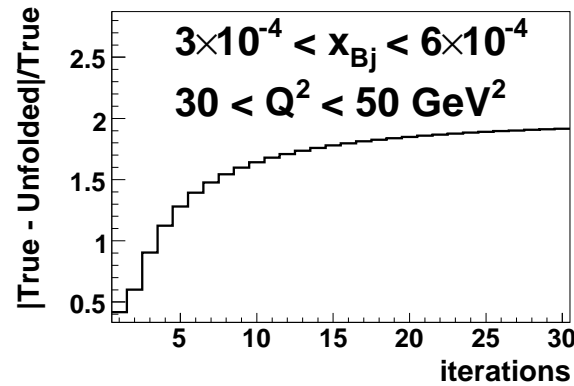
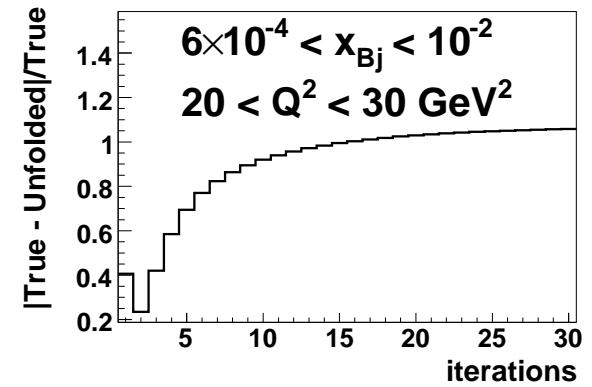
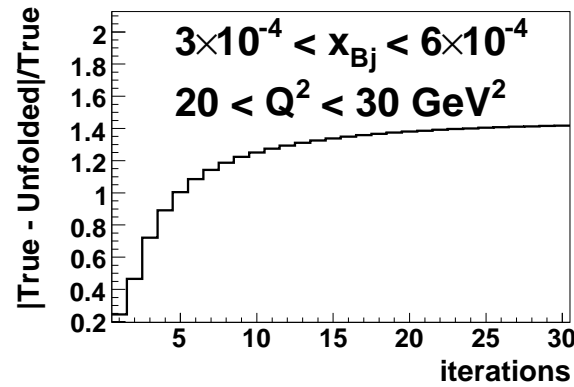
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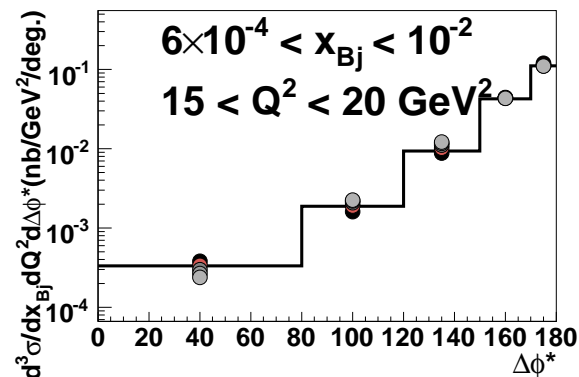
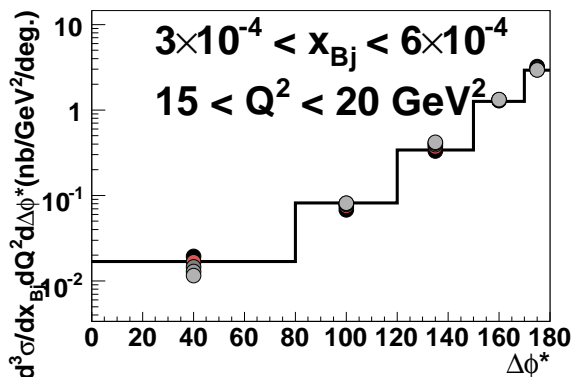
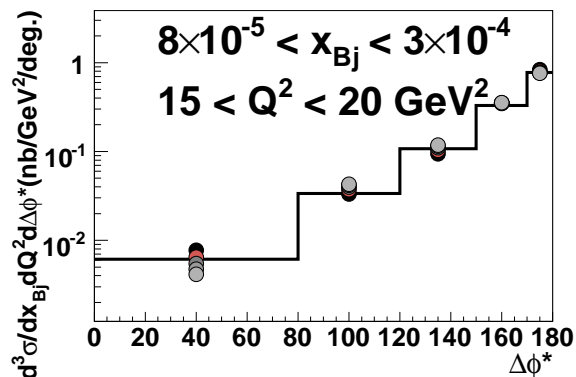
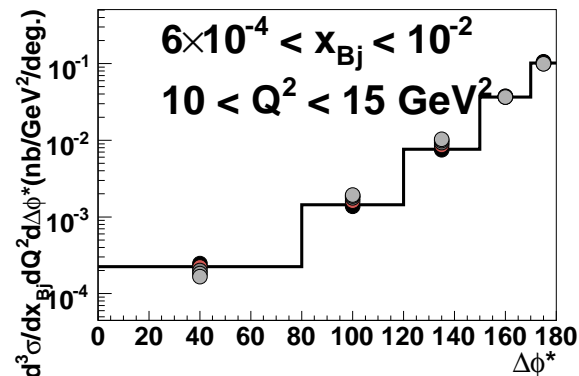
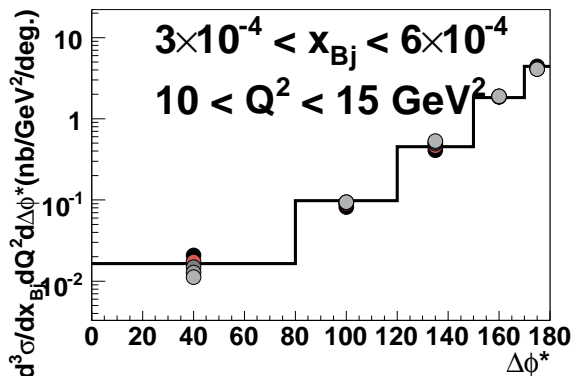
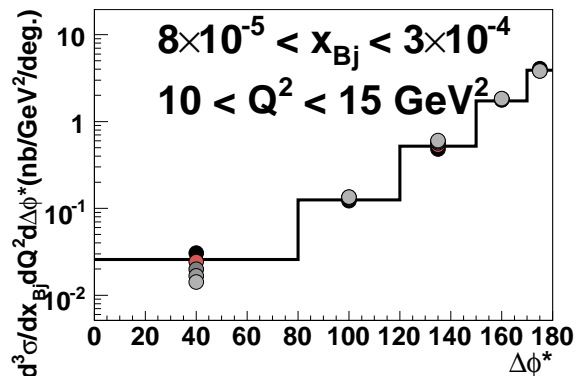
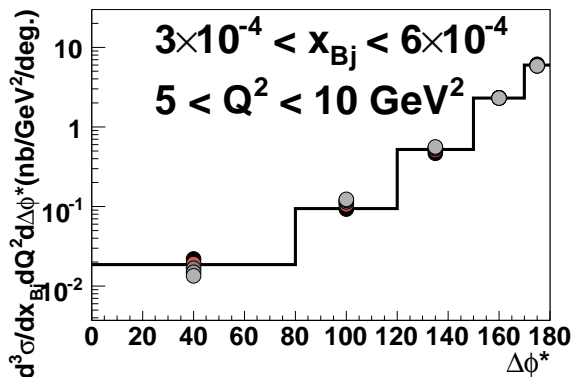
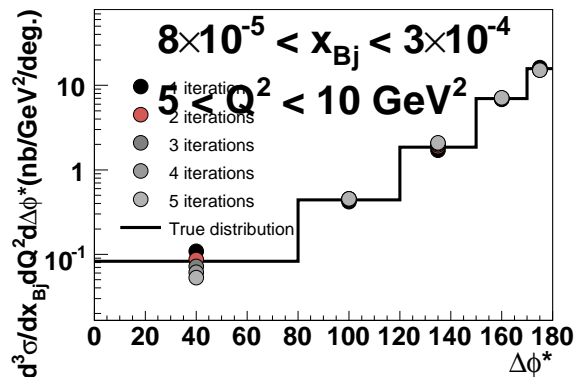
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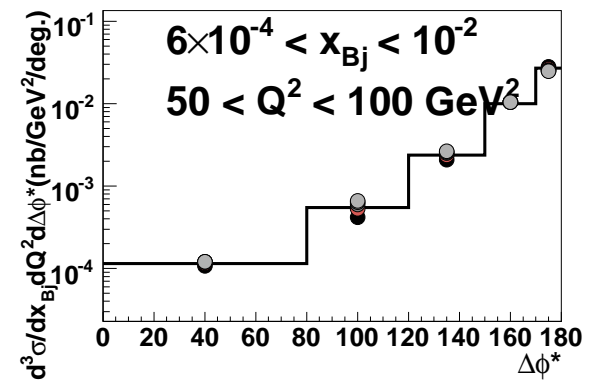
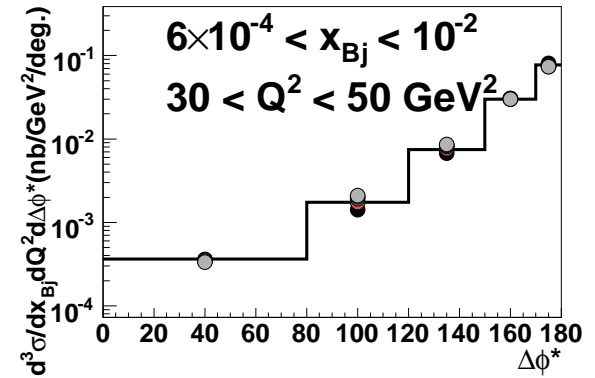
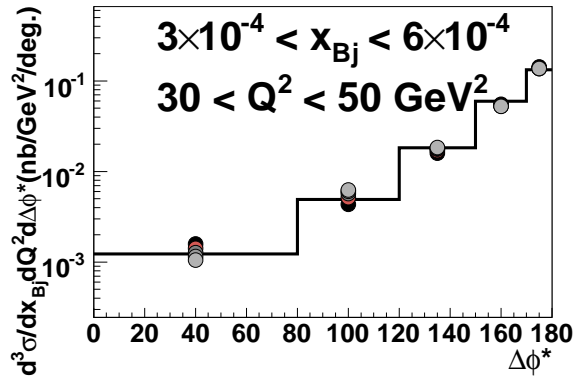
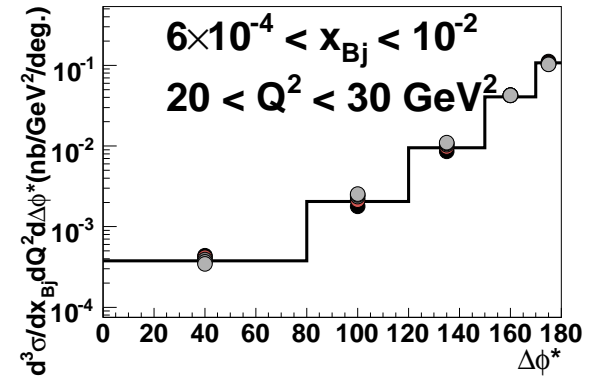
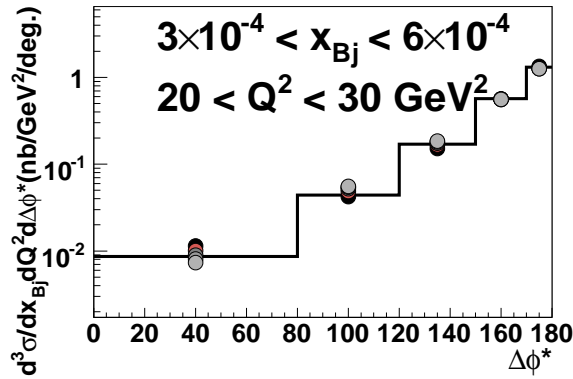
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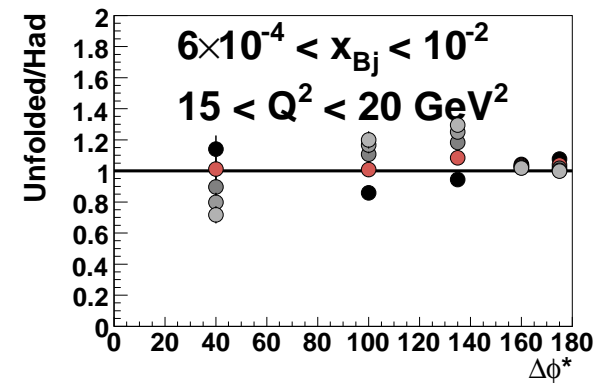
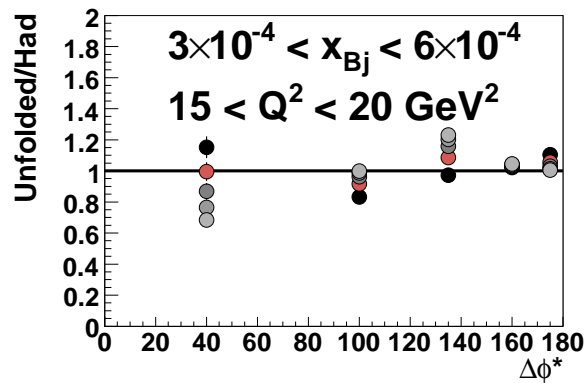
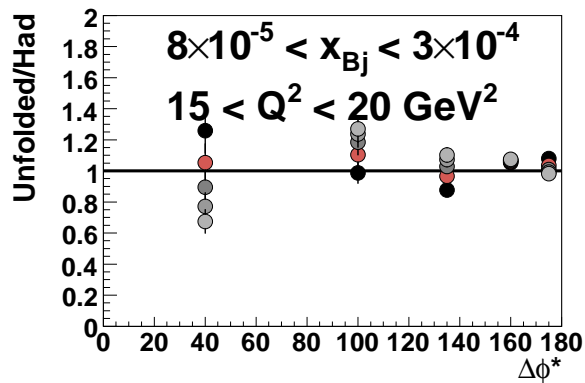
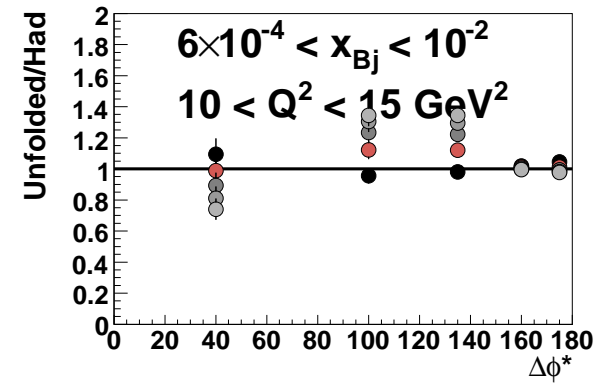
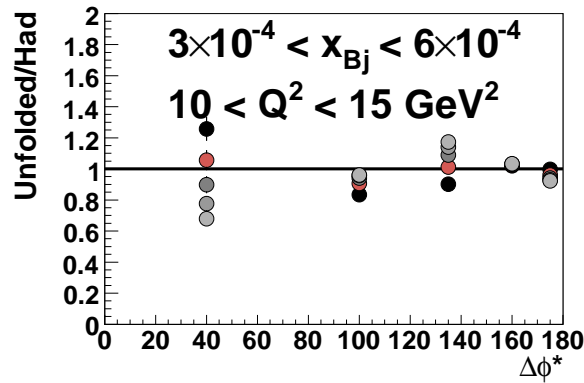
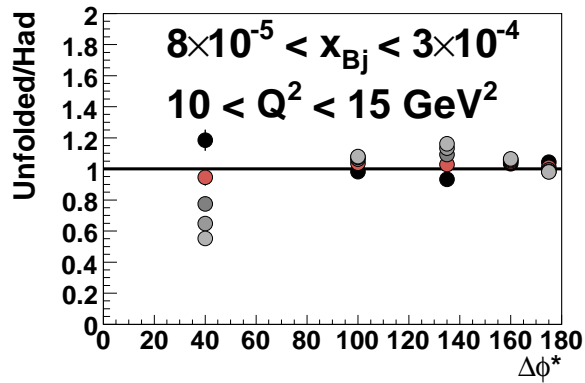
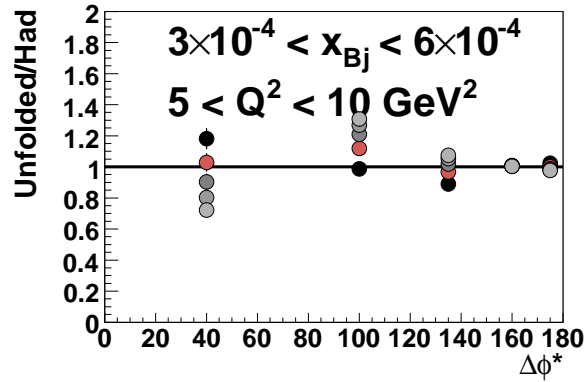
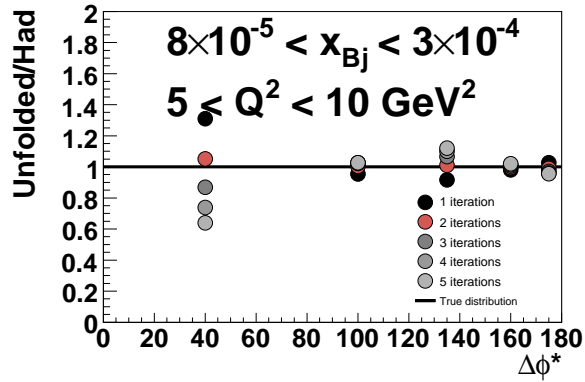
# Bayes Unfolding - Unfold Rapgap using Django NRad - $\frac{d^3\sigma}{dx_{bj}dQ^2d\Delta\phi^*}$



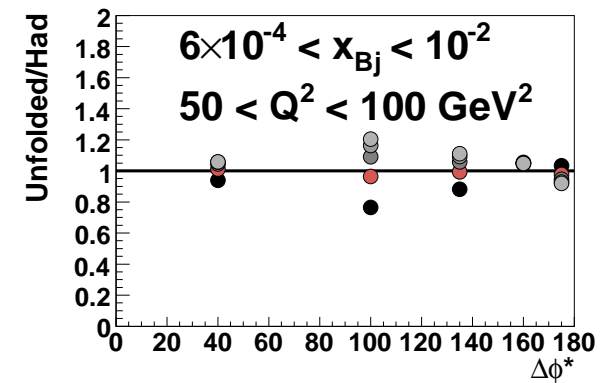
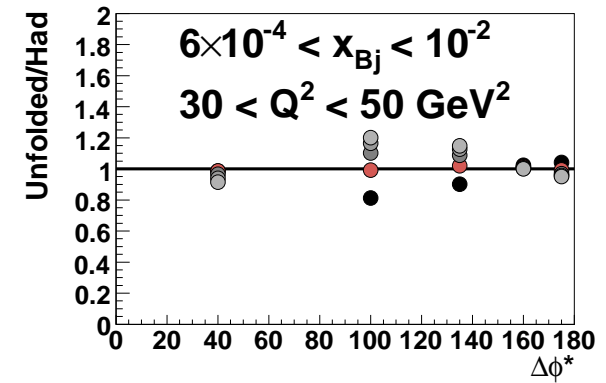
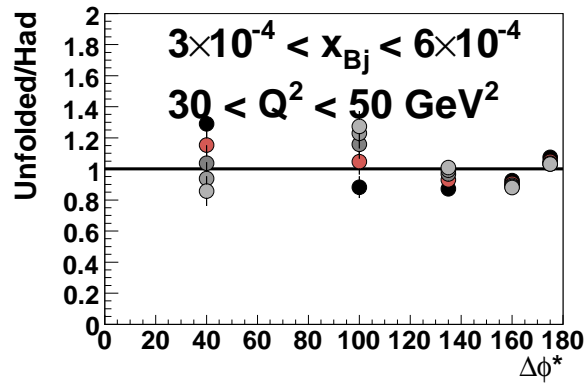
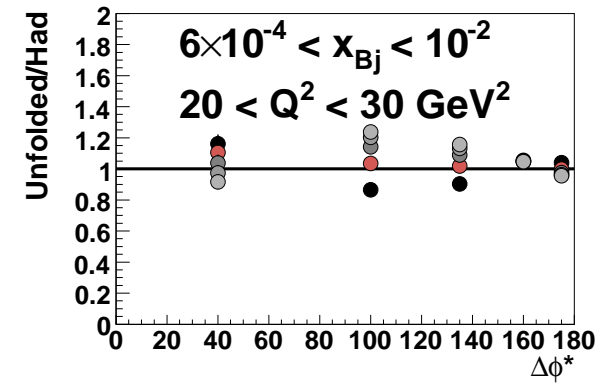
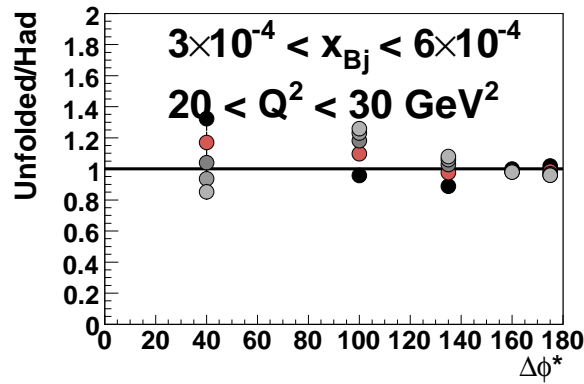
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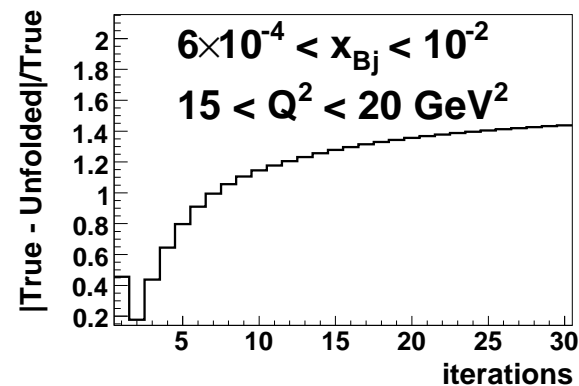
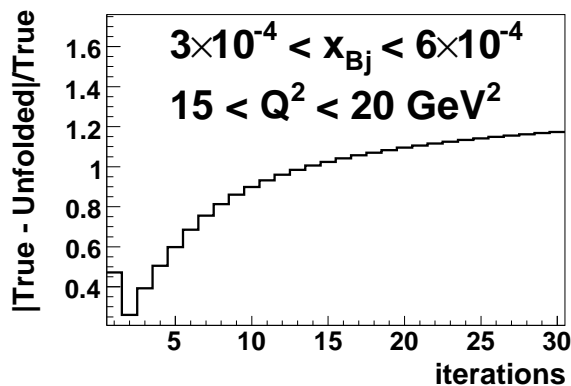
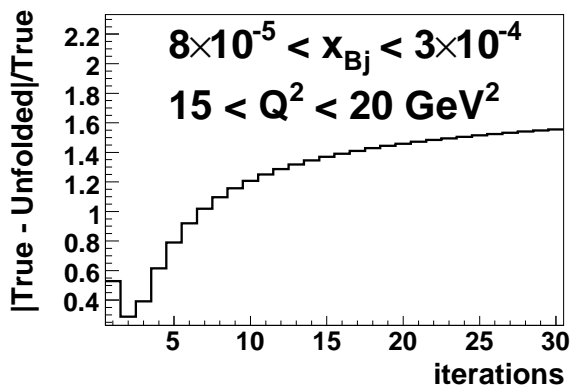
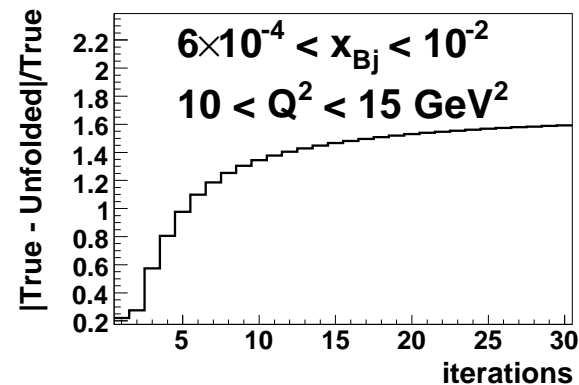
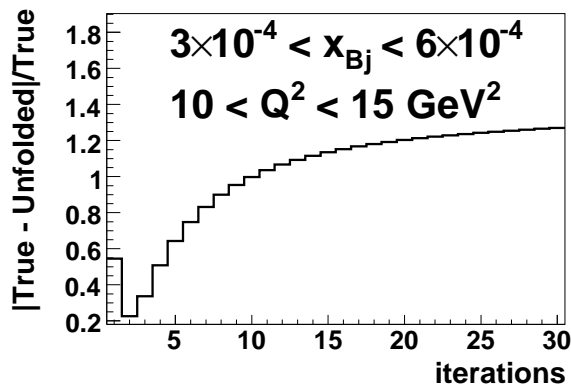
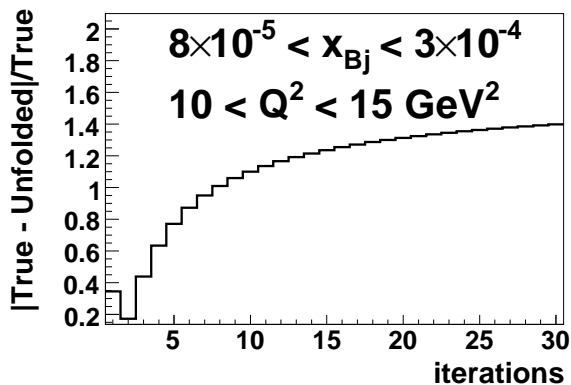
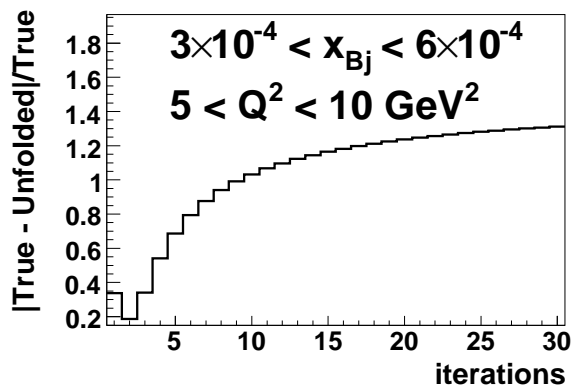
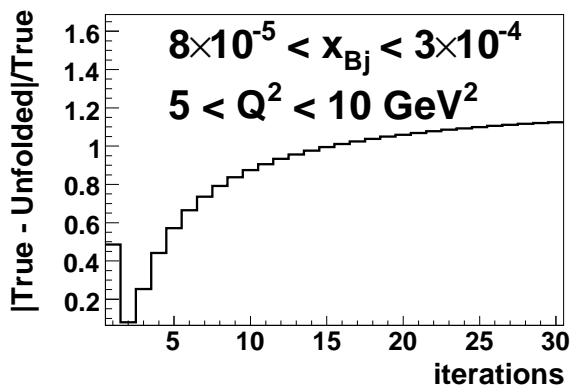
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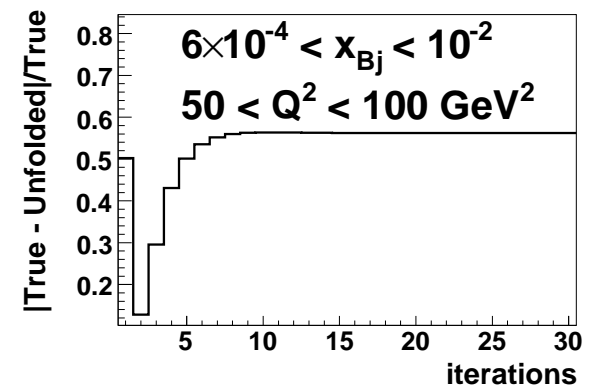
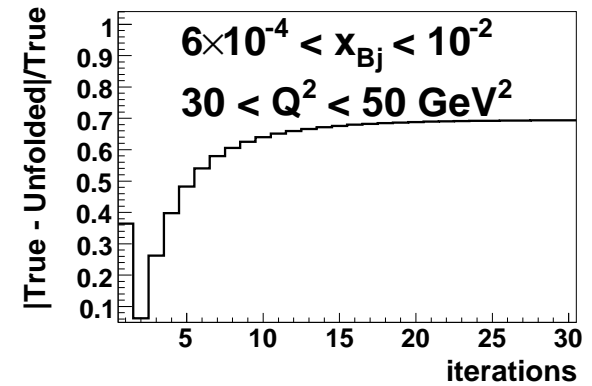
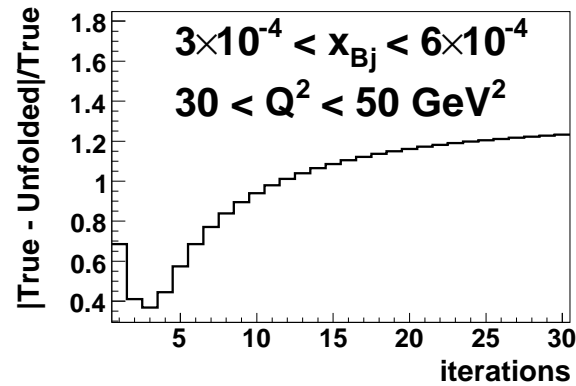
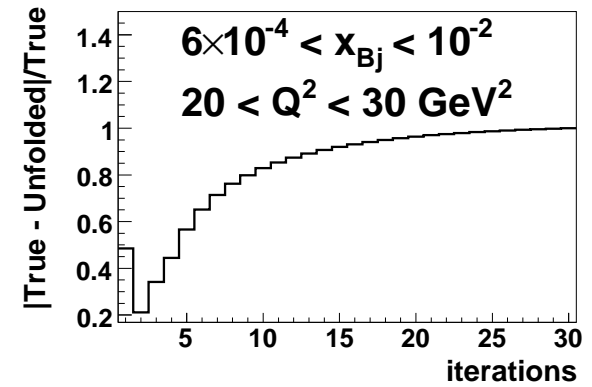
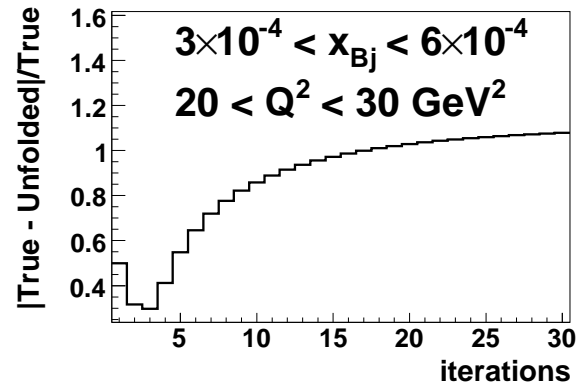
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# uPDF Fit

Parameters of Best Fit:

$\chi^2/\text{ndf}$	N	B	$\mu$	$\sigma$
1.85	0.2566	0.2920	1.5000	1.5000

