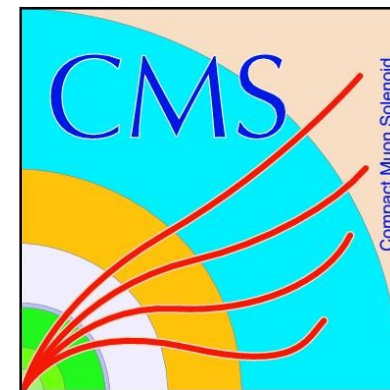

Resummation probed by Parton Showers in Drell-Yan + Jets

Samantha Dooling

On behalf of the CMS Collaboration
12th June 2014

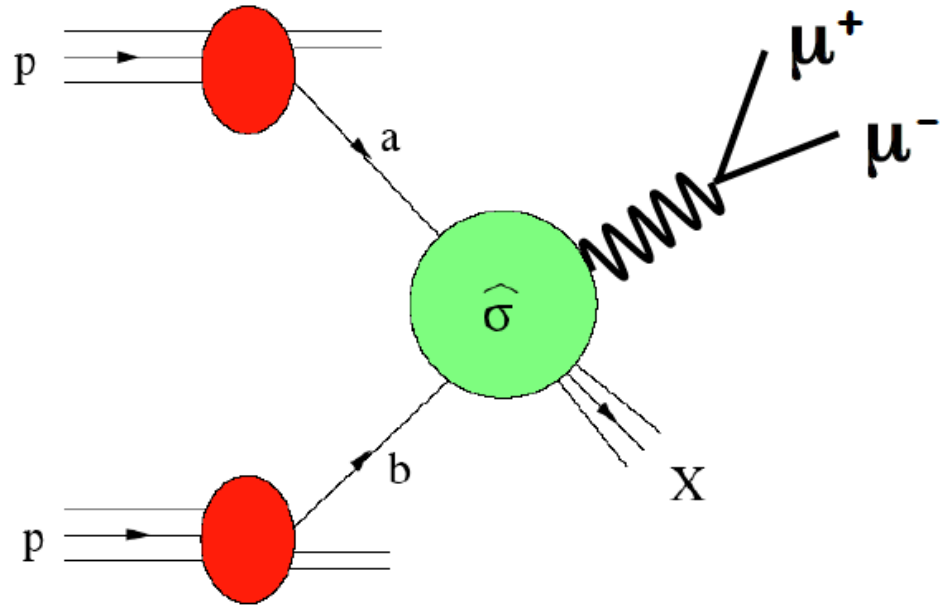
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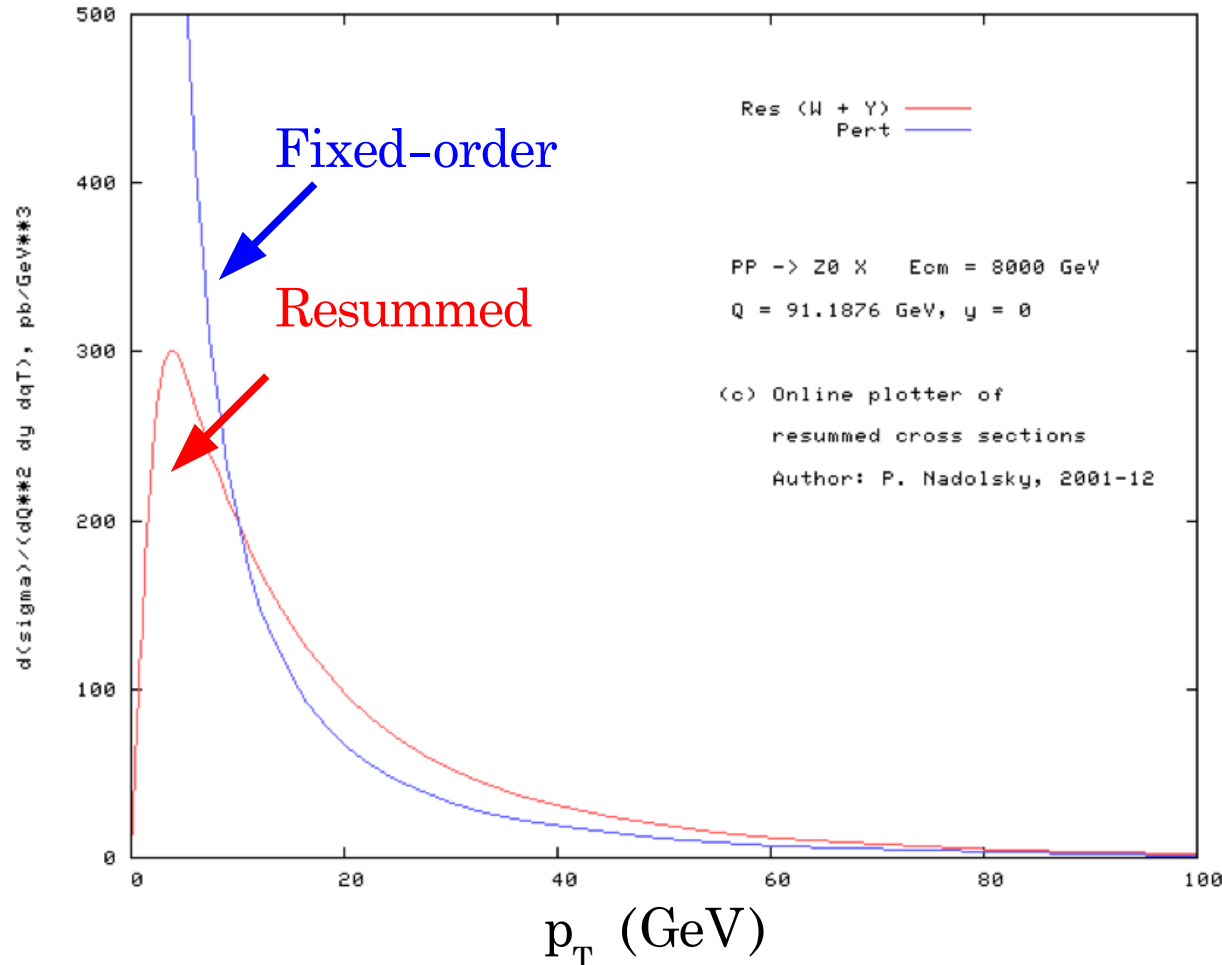
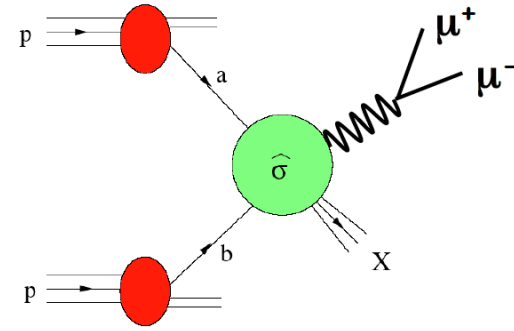
Content

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- Motivation
- Event Selection
- Cross Section Measurement
- Results
- Summary & Conclusions



Introduction

$$\sigma_{PP} = \sum_q \int dx_1 dx_2 f_q(x_1, \mu_F^2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mu_F^2) \hat{\sigma}_{q\bar{q} \rightarrow l+l^-}$$



At small scale :
large logarithms appear

$$\alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-1} \frac{M^2}{p_T^2}$$

Fixed-order calculation diverges
at small scales

Partonic Cross Section needs to be
resummed to describe the
decrease at low p_T

Introduction

Differential transverse momentum distribution

▷ Resummed leading logarithms to all orders

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_T^2} \sim \frac{d}{dp_T^2} \exp \left(-\frac{\alpha_S}{2\pi} C_F \ln^2 \left(\frac{M^2}{p_T^2} \right) \right)$$

Different approach to test Resummation

▷ Parton Showers

$$\Delta(t) = \exp \left(-\int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{t'} \int \frac{dz}{z} \frac{\alpha_S}{2\pi} P(z) \frac{f(x/z, t)}{f(x, t)} \right)$$

Sudakov form factor of initial state parton radiation

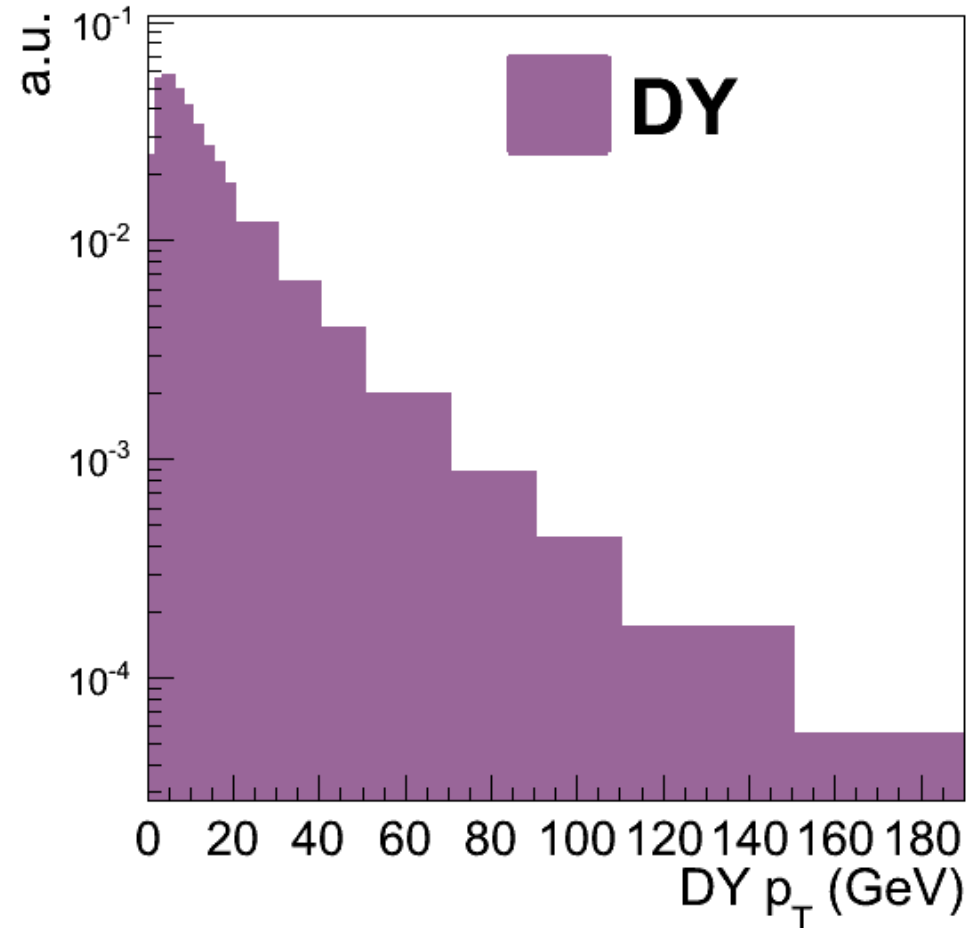
arises from the resummation of the soft and collinear gluon emissions

Motivation

DY dilepton pair transverse momentum distribution

- ▶ **Small p_T** : resummed higher-order contributions dominate
- ▶ **Large p_T** : perturbative QCD corrections at fixed-order

Inclusive **DY** transverse momentum
Maximum $p_T \sim 5$ GeV



Motivation

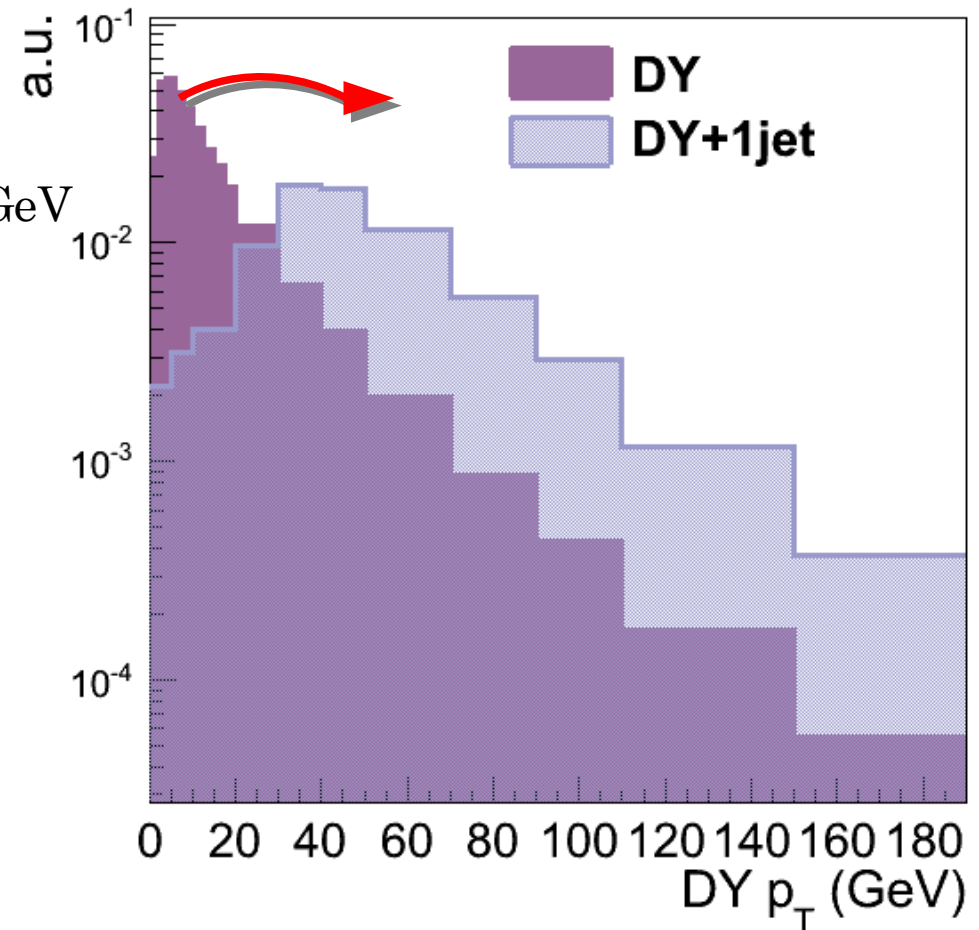
DY dilepton pair transverse momentum distribution

- ▶ **Small p_T** : resummed higher-order contributions dominate
- ▶ **Large p_T** : perturbative QCD corrections at fixed-order

DY in association with jets ($p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$)

Maximum is shifted towards higher $p_T \sim 35 \text{ GeV}$

Increases the phase space for soft gluon radiation



Motivation

DY dilepton pair transverse momentum distribution

- ▶ **Small p_T** : resummed higher-order contributions dominate
- ▶ **Large p_T** : perturbative QCD corrections at fixed-order

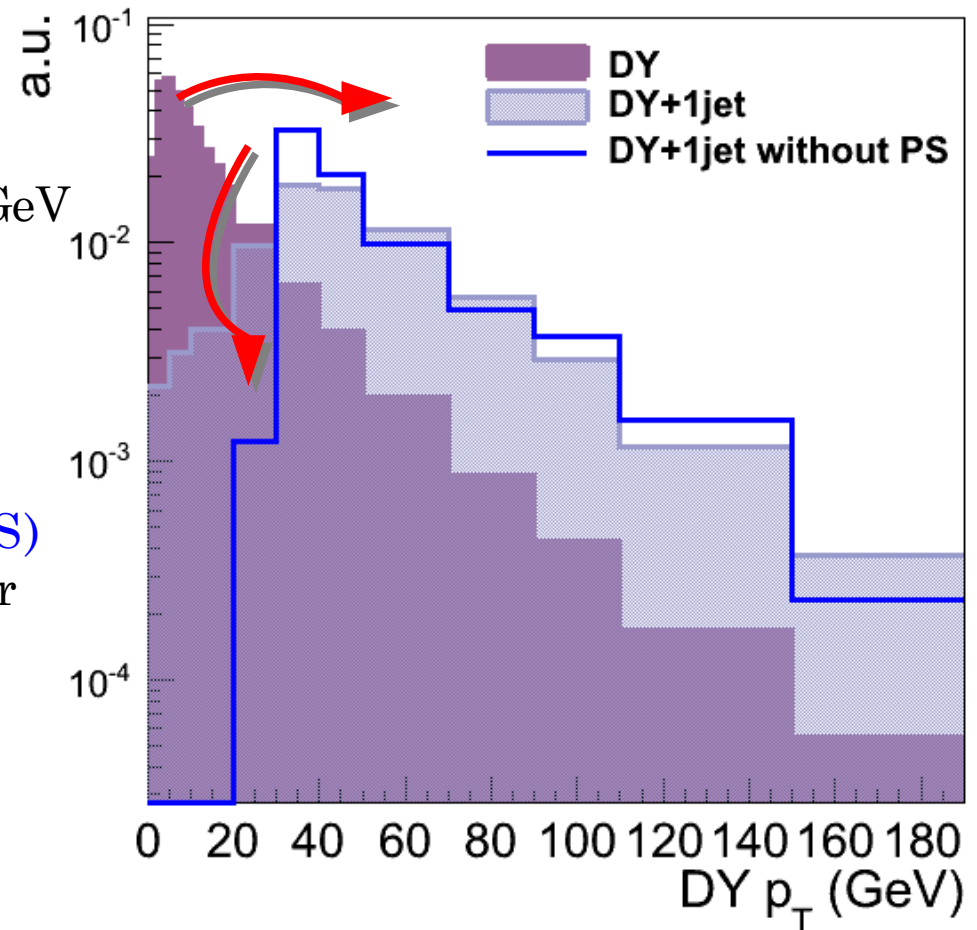
DY in association with jets ($p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$)

Maximum is shifted towards higher $p_T \sim 35 \text{ GeV}$

Rise at small p_T comes from soft gluon resummation

Treated by the **initial state parton shower (PS)** algorithms of the Monte Carlo event generator

**Test Resummation with DY + Jets
by MC parton shower algorithm**



Event Selection

- Two opposite charged muons
- Muons have to be isolated to ensure they emerge from an electroweak process

$$|\eta_{\mu}^{lead, sublead}| < 2.1$$

$$p_T^{lead} > 20 \text{ GeV}, p_T^{sublead} > 10 \text{ GeV}$$

- Jets are defined by the anti- k_T algorithm ($R=0.5$)
- Jet $p_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $|\eta| < 4.5$
- Separate the jets from the two muons by $\Delta R > 0.5$

Drell-Yan Measurement

- Measurement is performed with the CMS Detector
- Measurement is performed in bins of the dimuon invariant mass (30-1500GeV)
- Investigate transverse momentum spectra as a function the Drell-Yan lepton pair mass to change the scale
- Cross sections are normalized by cross section in the Z Peak region (60-120GeV)

$$\alpha_S^n \ln^{2n-1} \frac{M^2}{p_T^2}$$

Transverse Momentun Distribution

$$d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$$

Jet Multiplicity

$$\langle N_{\text{jets}} \rangle$$

Cross Section Measurement

Inclusive

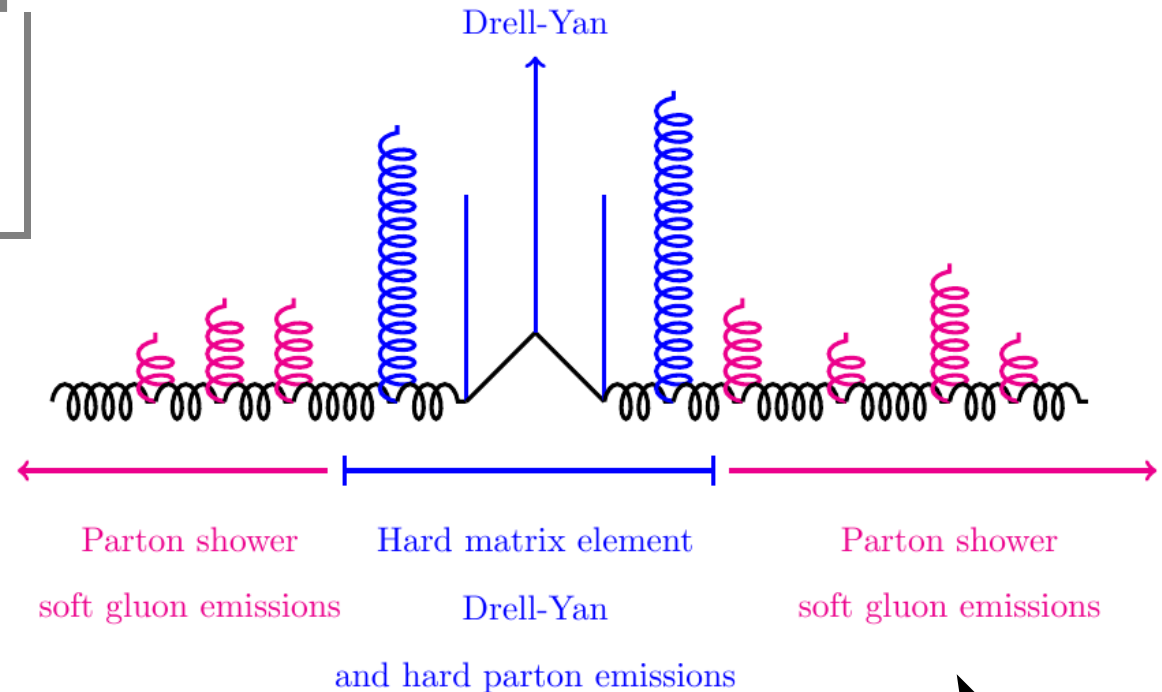
DY+1jet

DY+2jets

$$d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$$

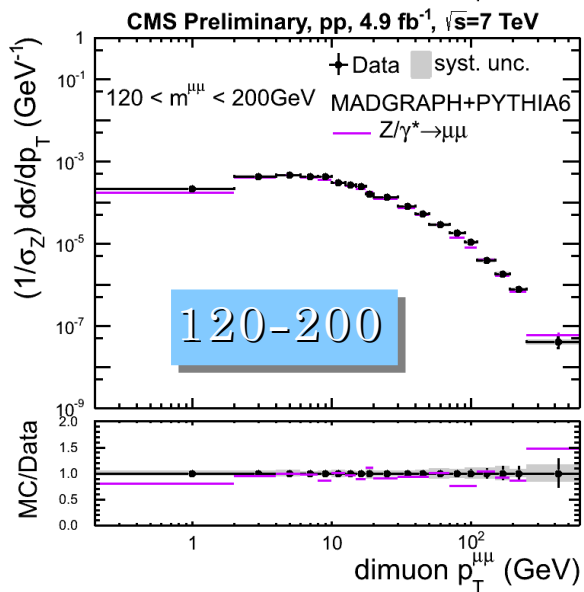
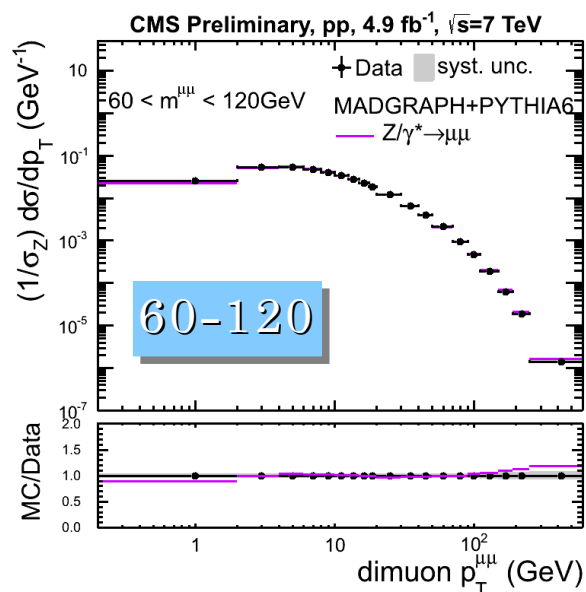
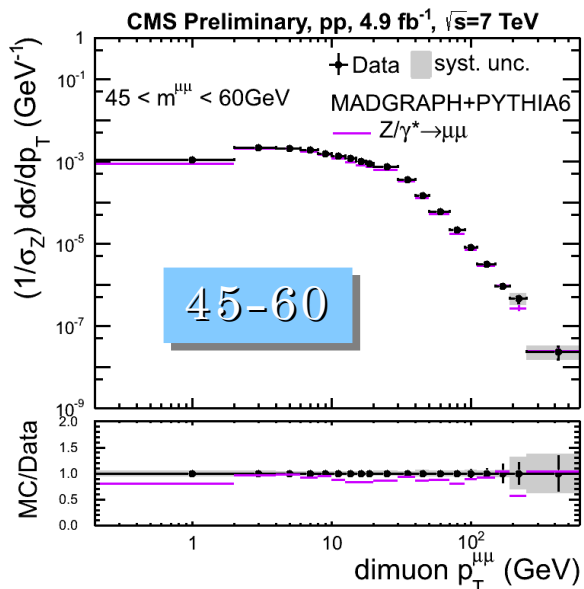
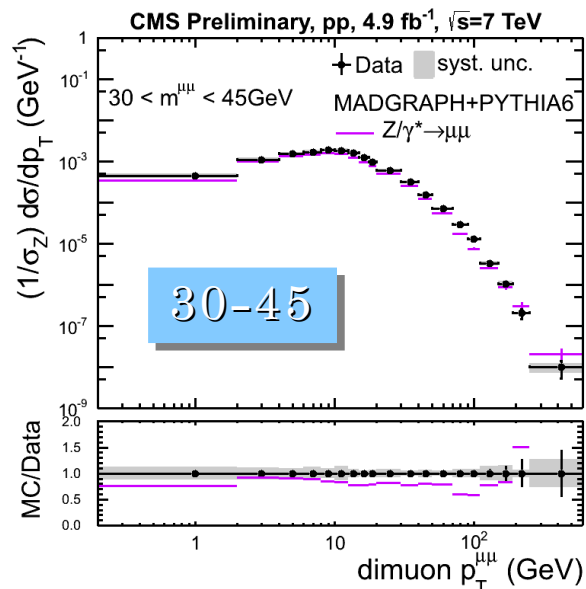
- Double differential cross section in p_T and mass
- Five bins in invariant mass
- Inclusive Drell-Yan production
- Drell-Yan production in association with at least one jet
- Drell-Yan production in association with at least two jets

Data is compared to Monte Carlo predictions

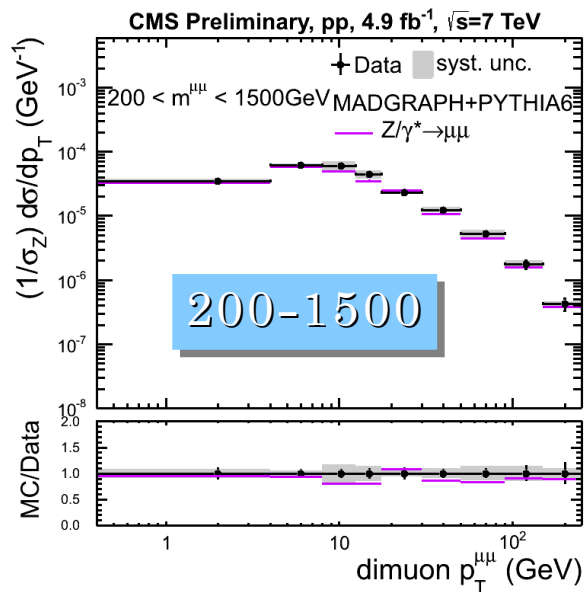


MadGraph generates the hard process with ≤ 4 partons

Parton shower is modelled by PYTHIA6



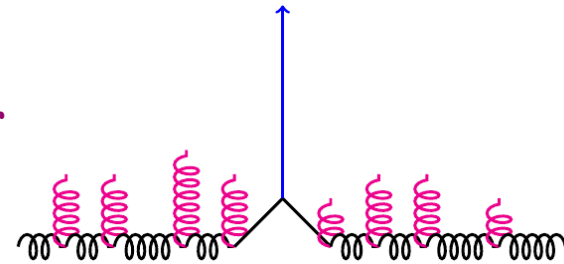
- Corrected data to stable particle level
- Normalized cross sections
- Dominant systematic uncertainty inclusive DY: Unfolding (8%)
DY+jets: JEC (10%)



Monte Carlo Comparison

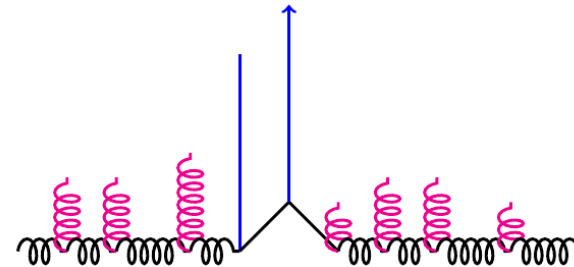
- PYTHIA6 (Z2*)
- Inclusive DY production

Lowest Order
in α_s



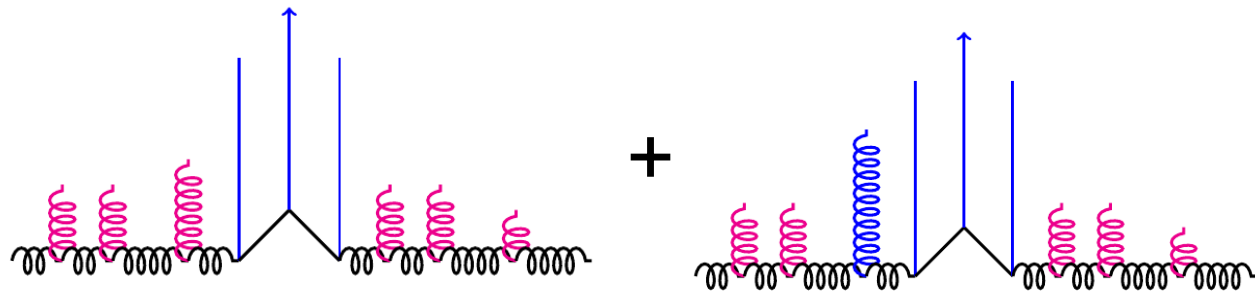
- PYTHIA6 (Z2*)
- $O(\alpha_s)$ DY production

First Order
in α_s

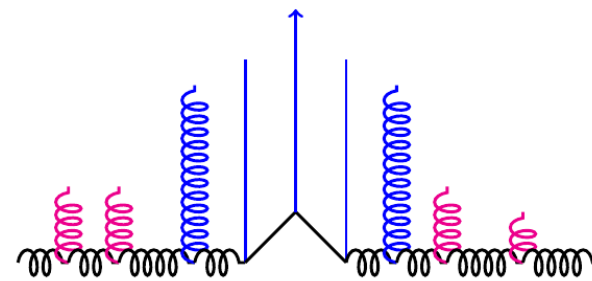


DY is
balanced by
the hard
parton
emission

- POWHEG+PYTHIA6 (Z2*)
- DY + 2 jets at NLO
- HERAPDF

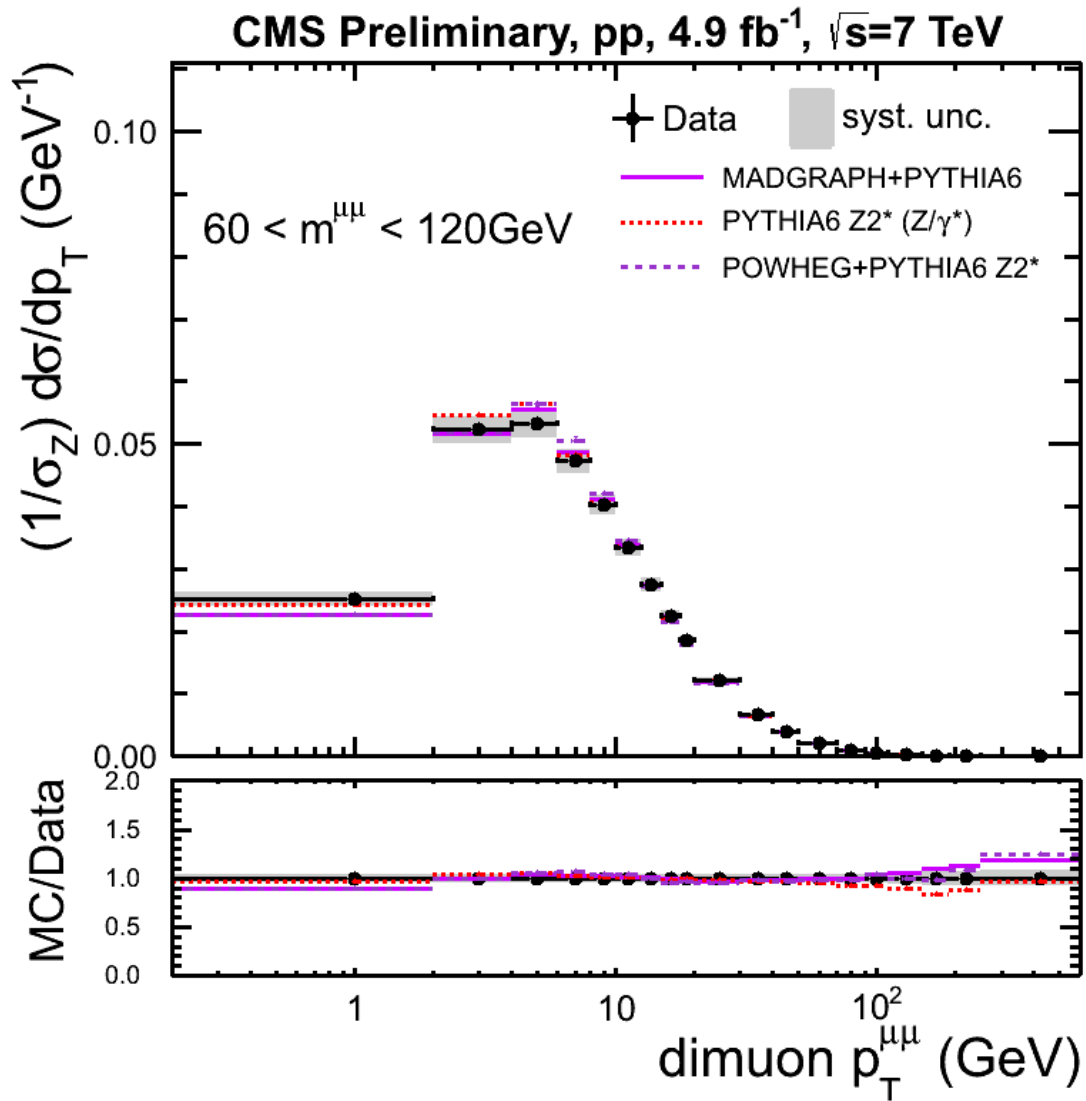


- MadGraph+PYTHIA6 (Z2)
- 4 partons in the matrix element calculation



Results $d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$

Inclusive



Inclusive DY :

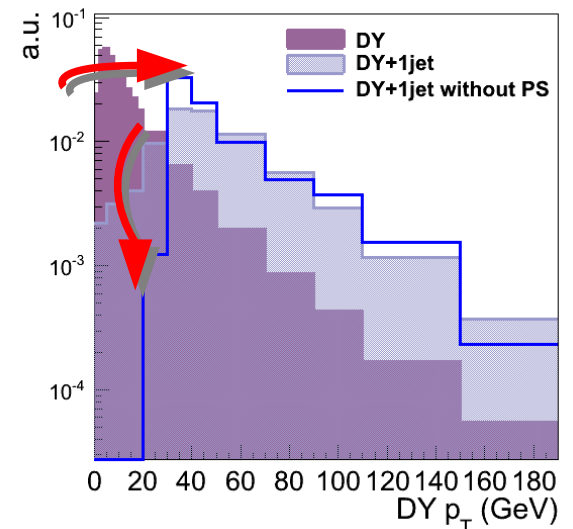
all MC show nice agreement to data

Lowest order and higher order calculations provide a reasonable result

Maximum of distribution:

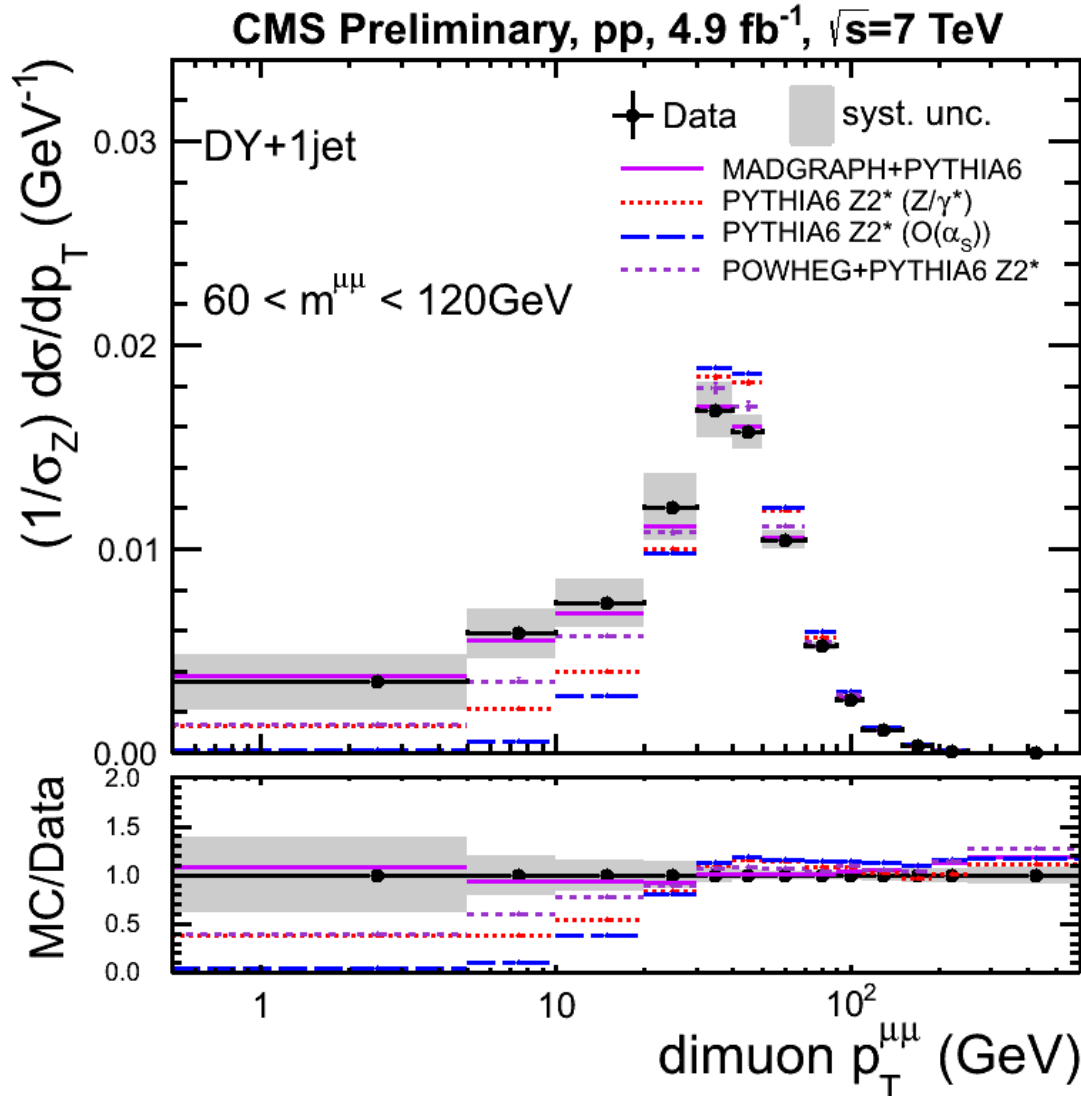
around 5 GeV

Region of soft gluon resummation can be enlarged



Results $d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$

DY+1jet

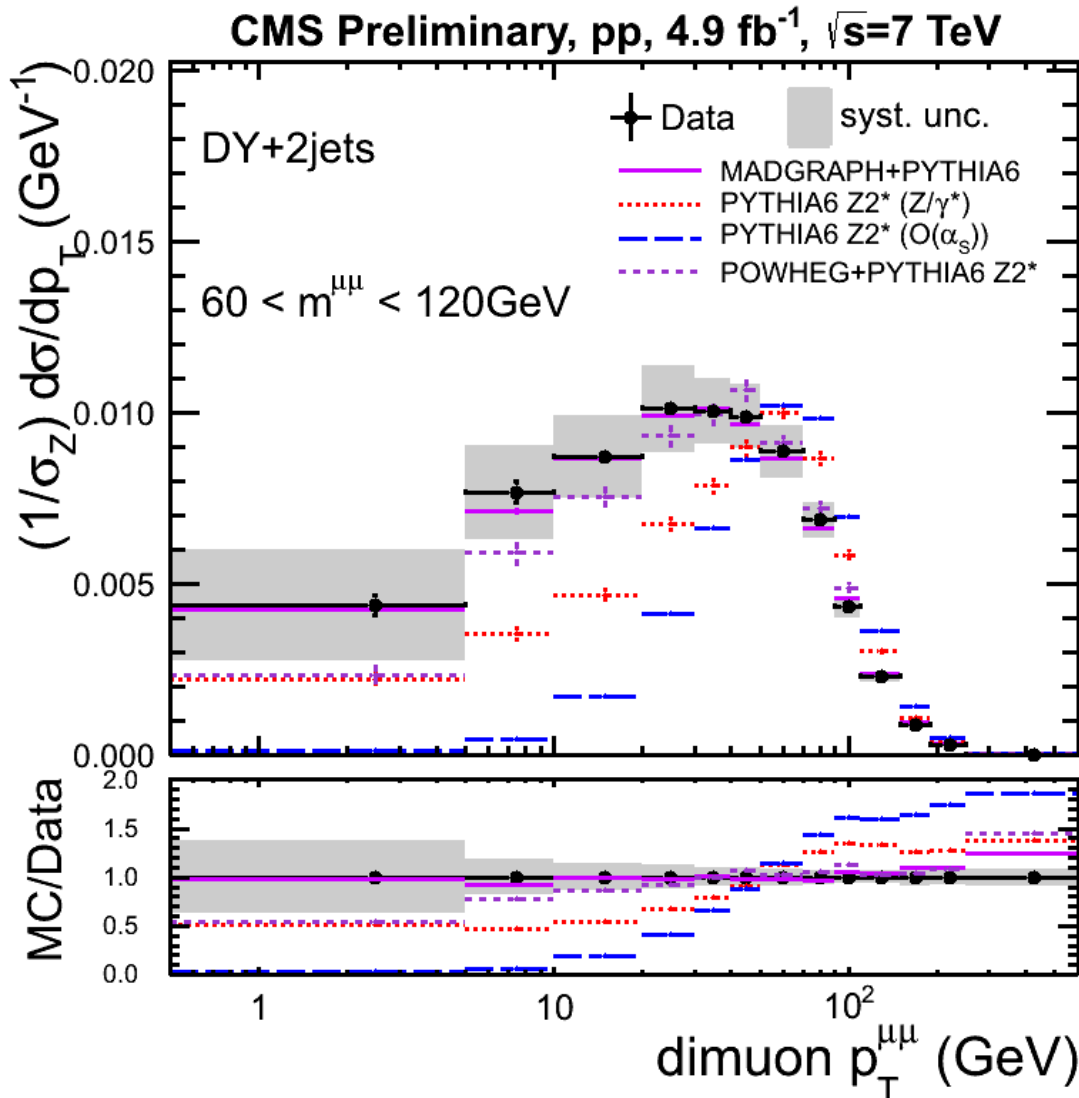


Maximum of the distribution is shifted to higher p_T

DY + 1 jet :
Data compared to lowest order in α_s and higher order calculation plus parton shower

Region of soft gluon resummation:

Well described by higher order calculation, lowest order in α_s fails



Low p_T region is filled by soft gluon emissions

DY + 2 jets :
 Two jets balance each other and the DY lepton pair gains p_T from soft gluons

Region of soft gluon resummation:

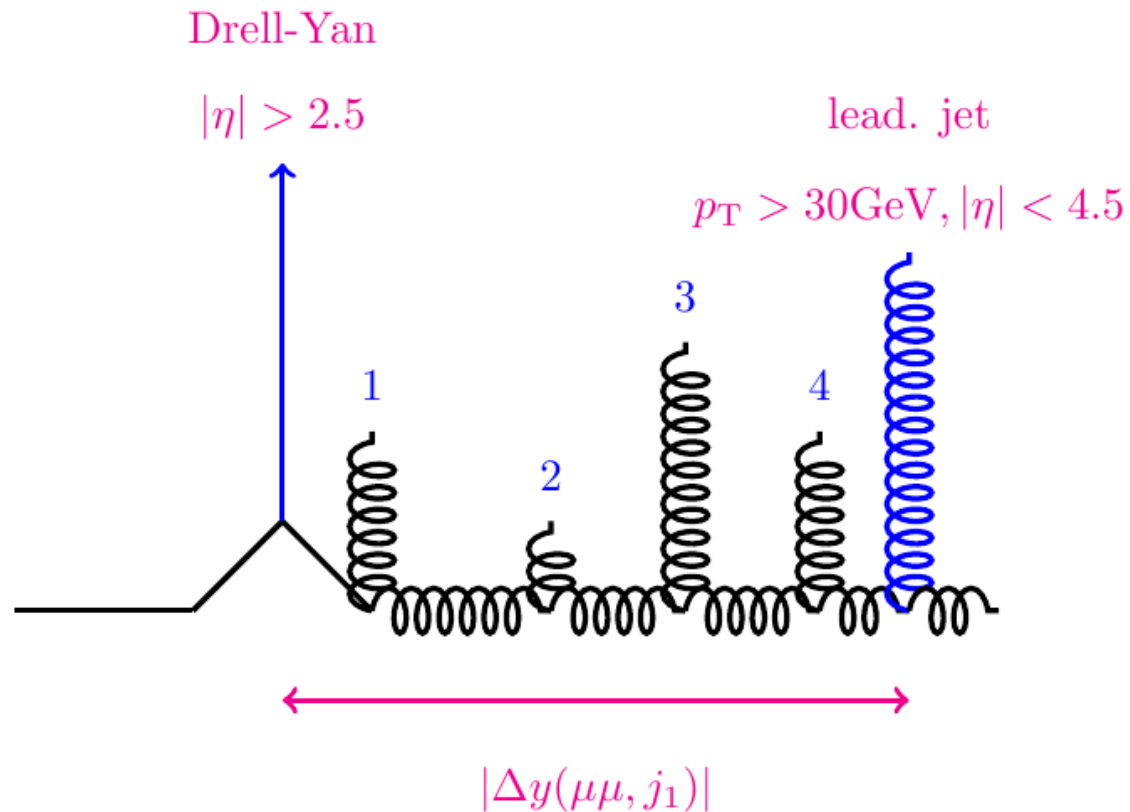
Well described by higher order calculation, lack of low p_T leptons in lowest order α_s

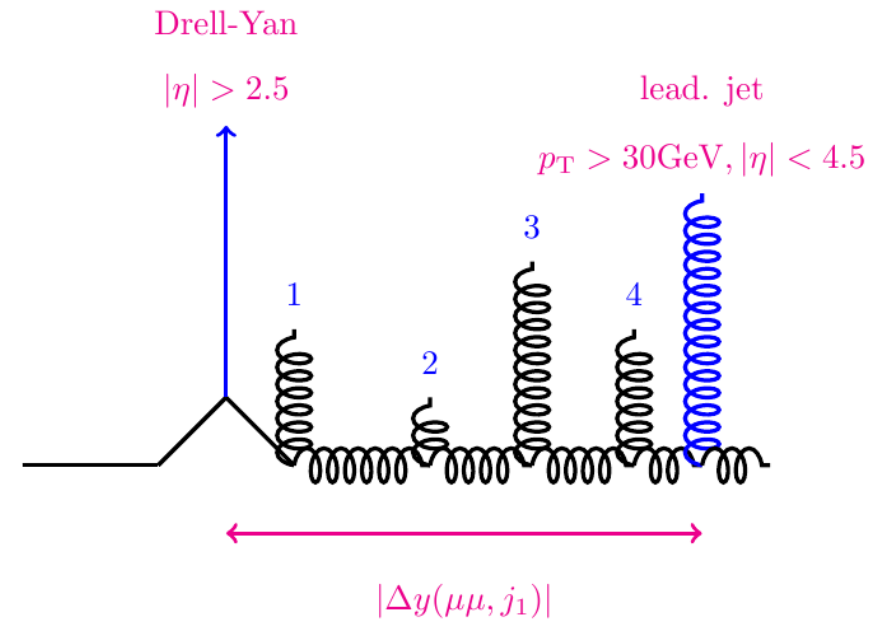
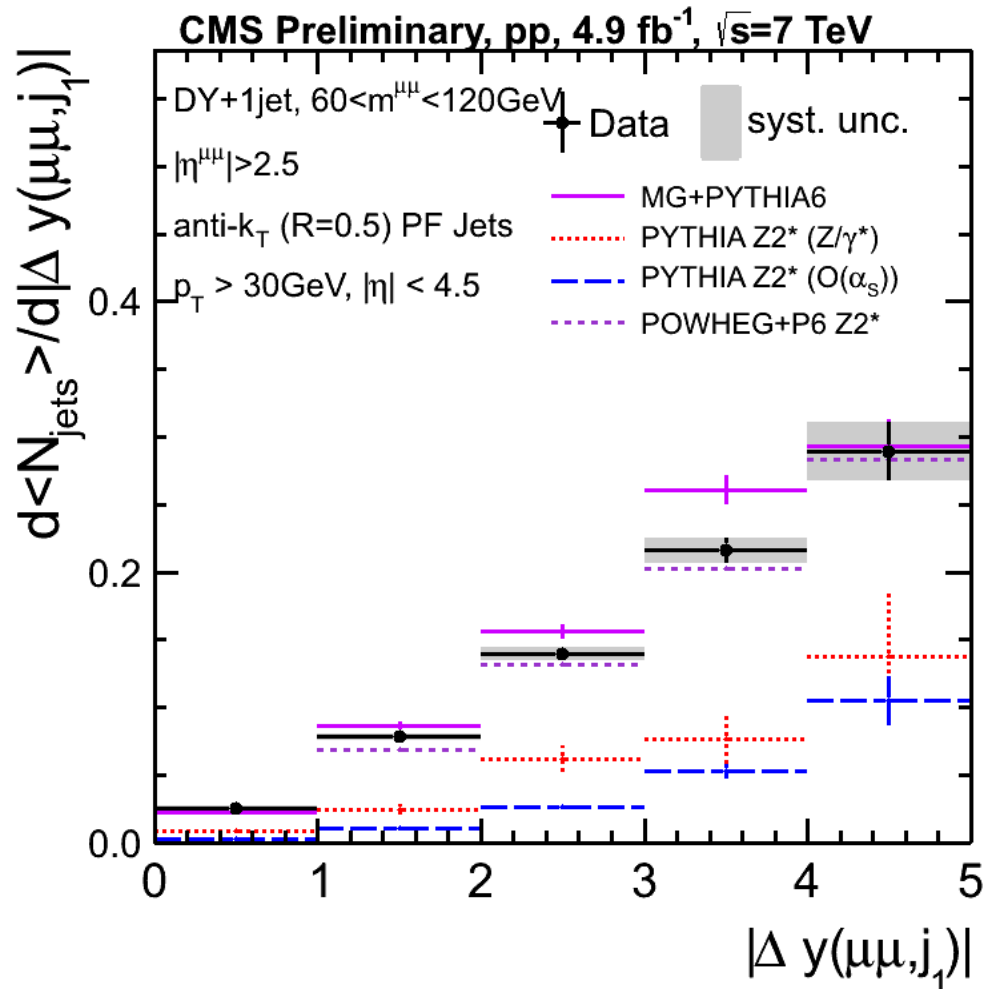
Jet Multiplicity

DY+1jet

- ▶ Average Number of Jets in Δy of DY and the leading jet
- ▶ Forward Drell-Yan production $|\eta| > 2.5$

$$\eta^{\text{DY}} = \eta(\mu_1) + \eta(\mu_2)$$





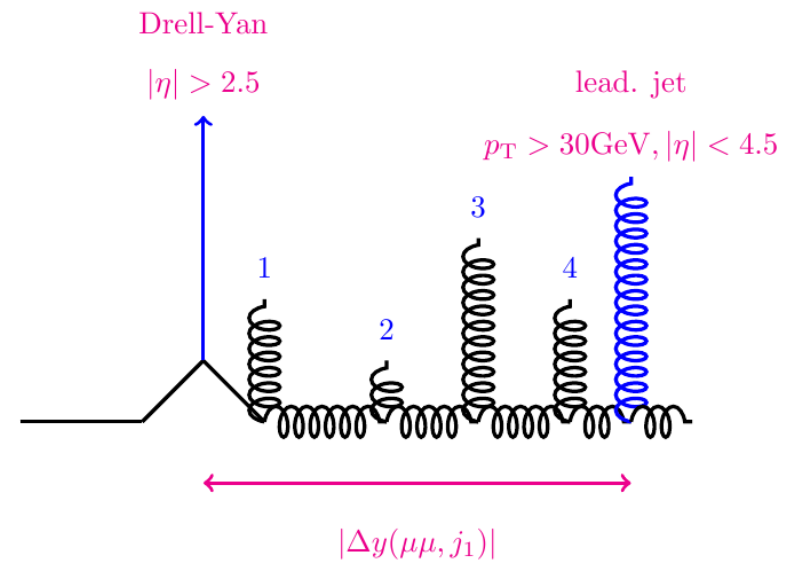
- ▶ Increasing jet multiplicity with increasing Δy
- ▶ Calculations to higher order $O(\alpha_s)$ show good description
- ▶ Lowest and first order calculations predict too low jet multiplicity

Summary

- ▶ Double differential cross section in mass and transverse momentum of the dimuon pair (2011 Data, 4.9fb^{-1})

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}}$$

- ▶ Jet multiplicity as a function of Δy



- Increased sensitivity to soft gluon resummation by using DY + jets
- Parton Showers describe the region of soft gluon resummation
- Merged parton showers and fixed order calculation provides best agreement
- Higher order calculation is needed to describe the low p_T region

Backup

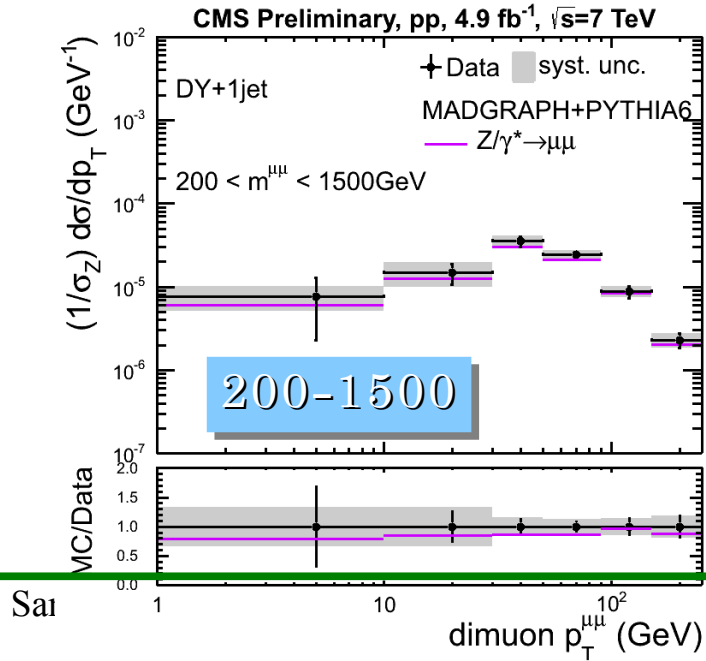
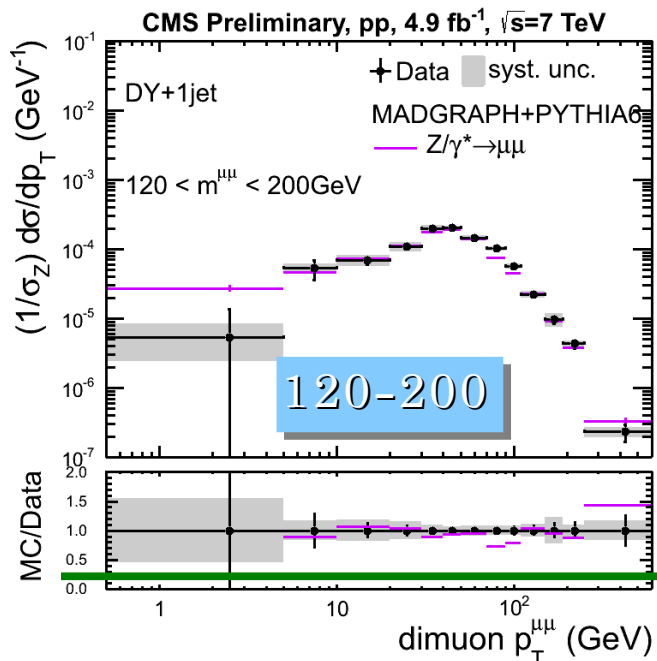
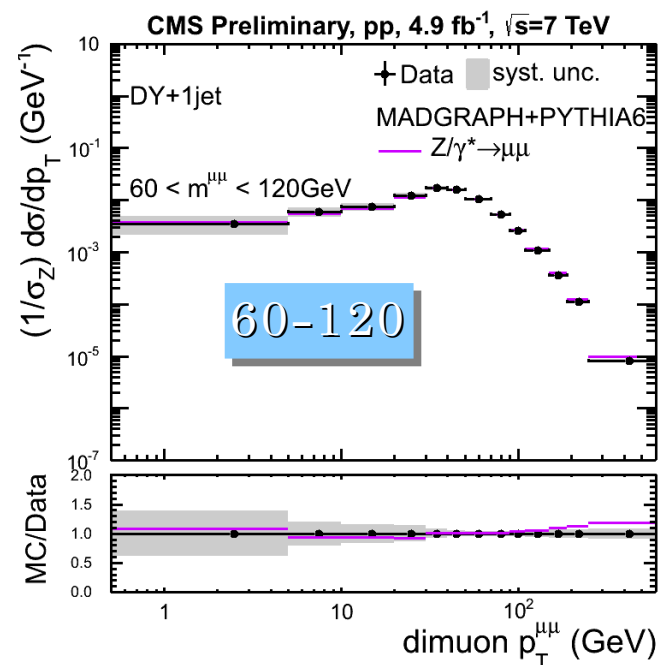
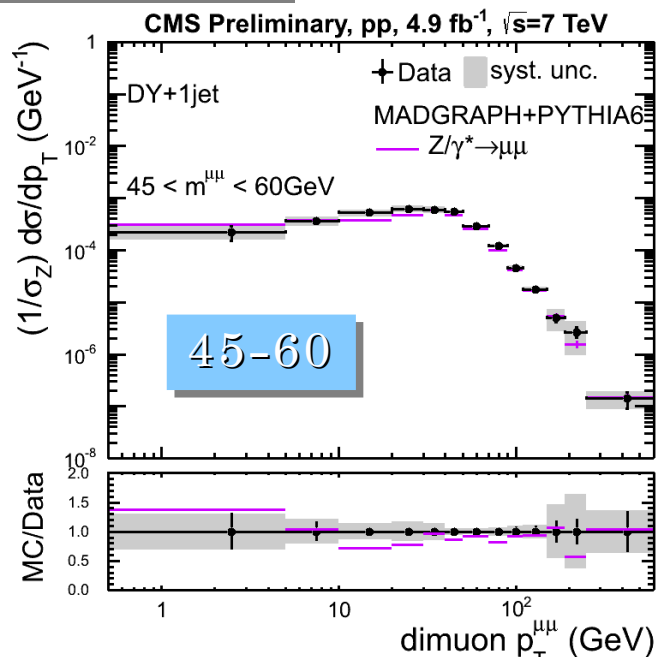
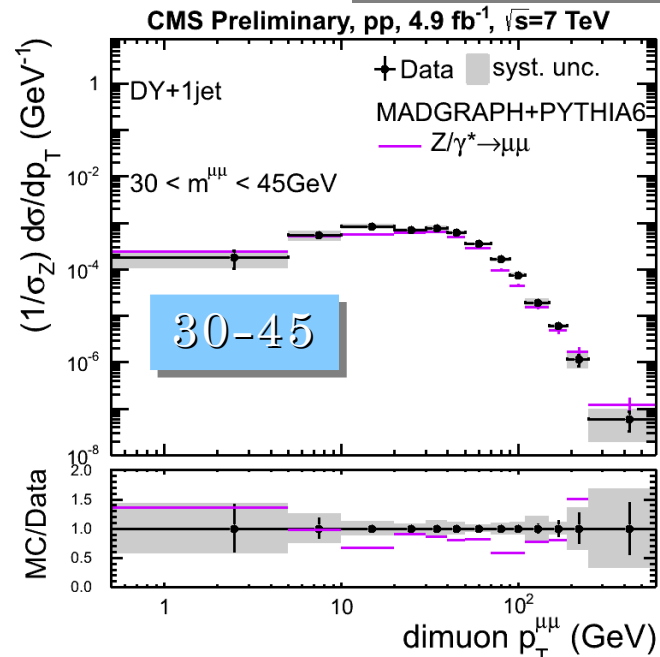
Drell-Yan Measurement

- Measurement is performed in bins of the dimuon invariant mass (30-1500GeV)
- Investigate transverse momentum spectra as a function the Drell-Yan lepton pair mass to change the scale
- Relevant background contributions:
ttbar, QCD, $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$, W+jets, diboson
- Background is subtracted from data events
- Data is corrected to stable particle level
- Systematic uncertainties:
Unfolding, JEC, pileup reweighting, efficiency correction, background estimation
- Cross sections are normalized by cross section in the Z Peak region (60-120GeV) to reduce systematics

Results $d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$

DY+1jet

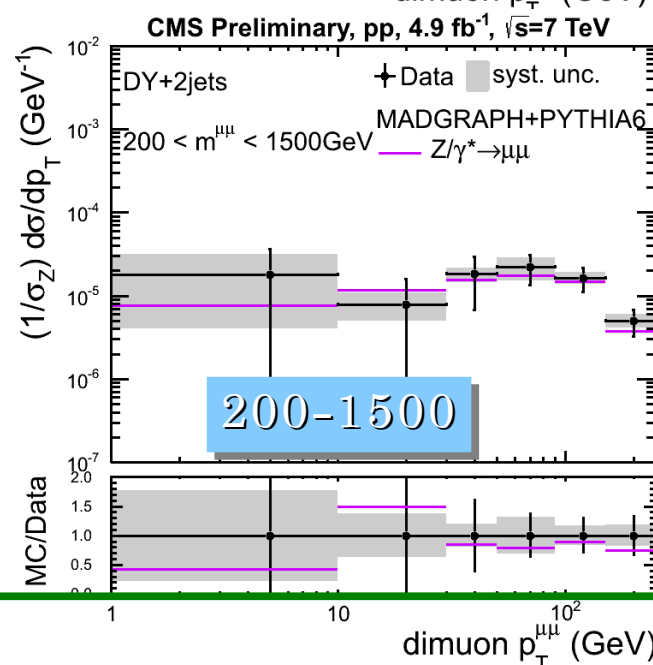
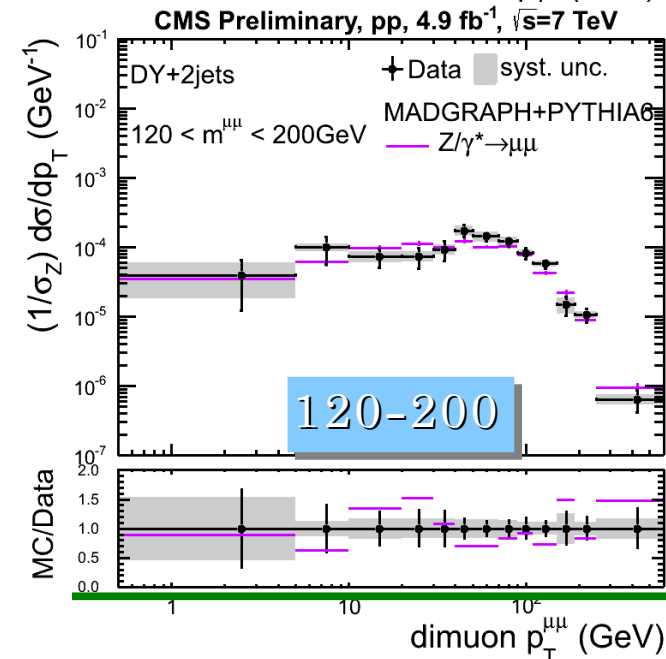
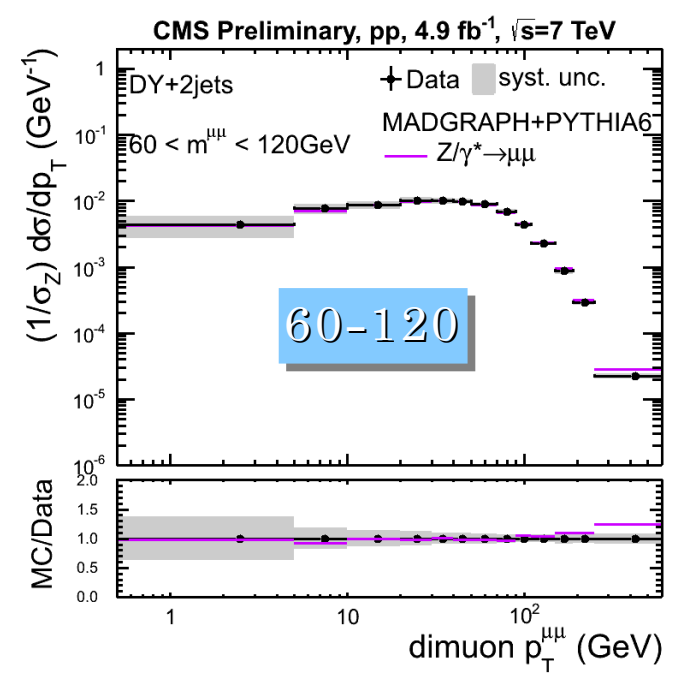
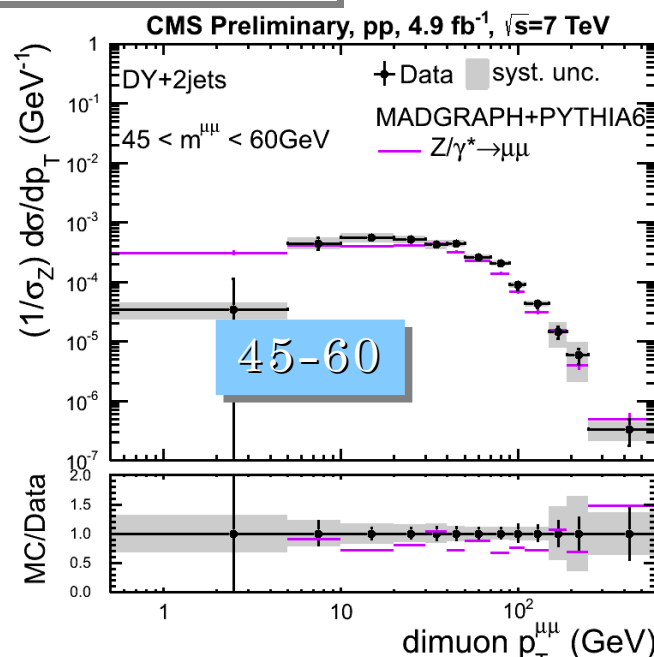
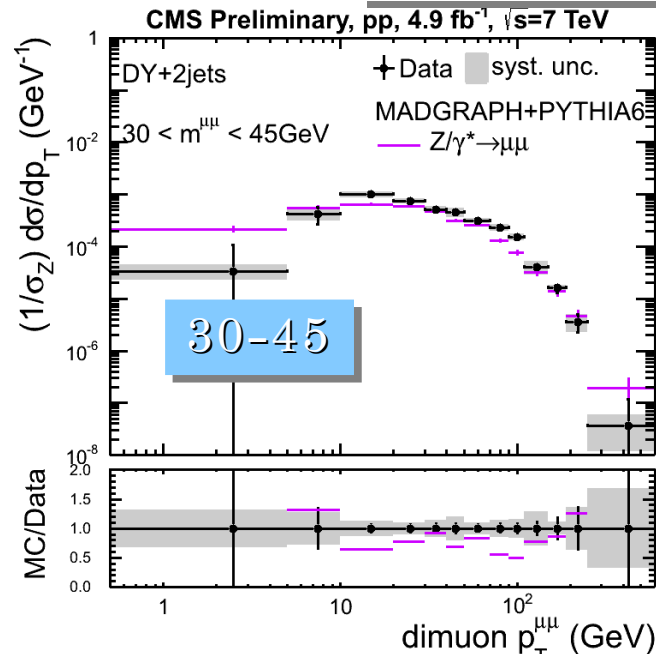
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Results $d^2\sigma/dm^{\mu\mu} dp_T^{\mu\mu}$

DY+2jets

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Drell-Yan

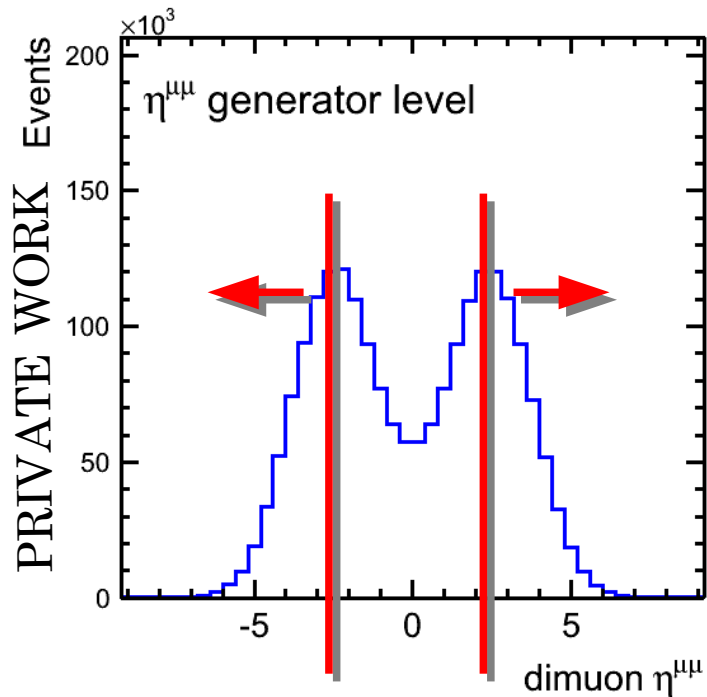
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm d|\Delta y(\mu\mu, j)|}$$

DY+1jet

DY+2jets

- Double differential cross section in absolute rapidity separation between **DY** and leading **Jet** and mass

- Three bins in invariant mass 30-60, 60-120, 120-1500GeV

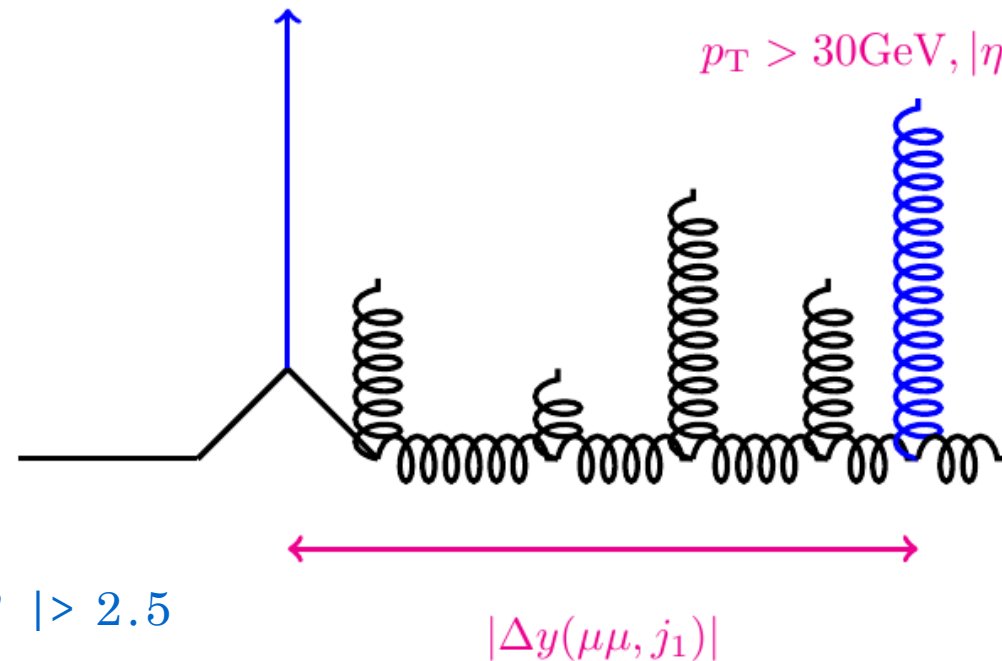


Drell-Yan

$|\eta| > 2.5$

lead. jet

$p_T > 30\text{GeV}, |\eta| < 4.5$



- Forward Drell-Yan production $|\eta| > 2.5$

$$\eta^{\text{DY}} = \eta(\mu_1) + \eta(\mu_2)$$

- Drell-Yan production in association with at least one jet and at least two jets

Results

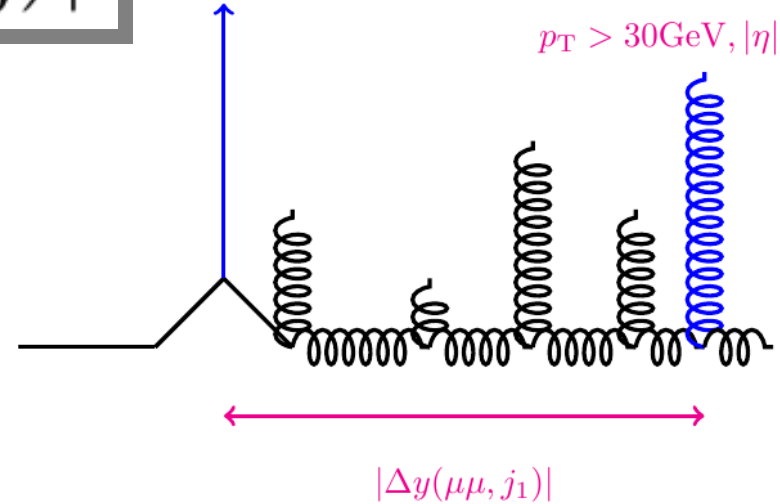
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm d|\Delta y(\mu\mu, j)|}$$

60-120

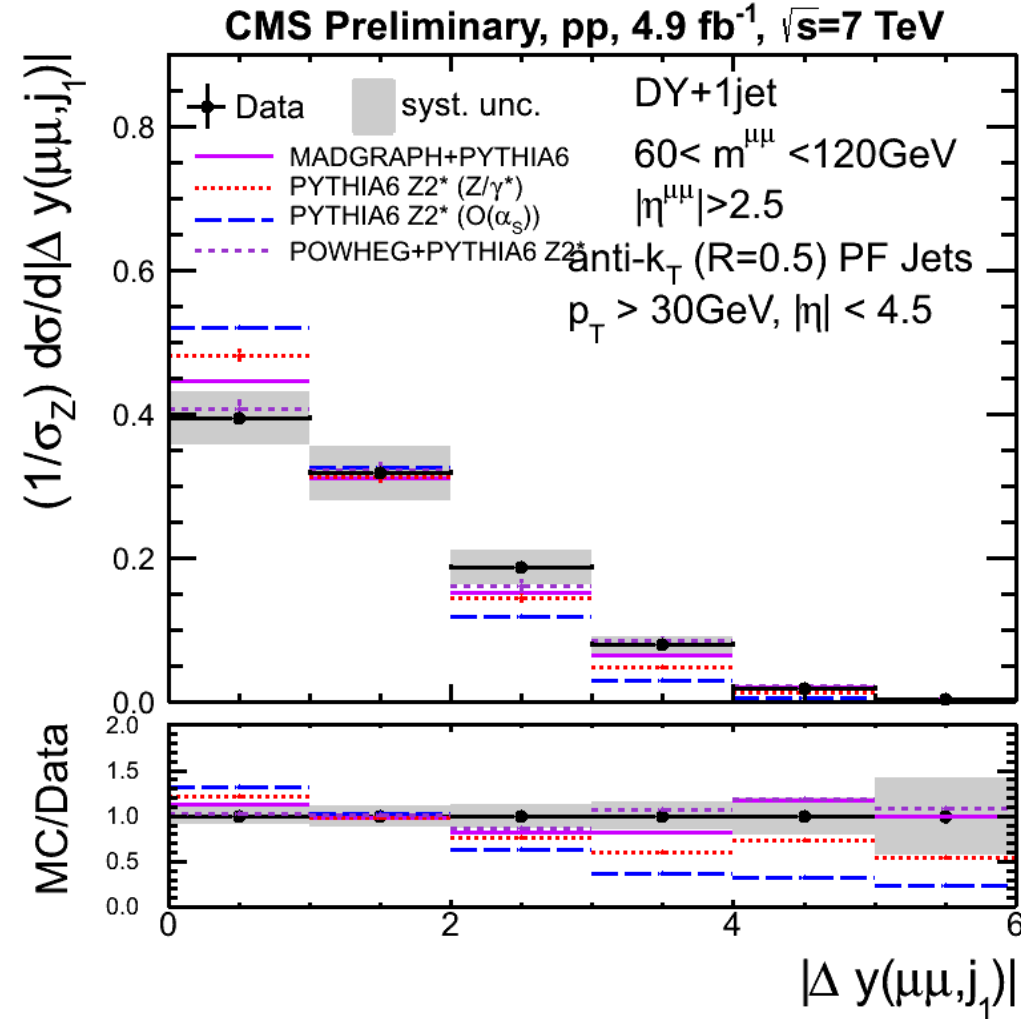
DY+1jet

Drell-Yan
 $|\eta| > 2.5$

lead. jet
 $p_T > 30\text{GeV}, |\eta| < 4.5$



- Large rapidity separation, up to 6
- Decreasing cross section
- General behaviour is described by MC
- Higher order calculations provide better agreement to data



Results

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm d|\Delta y(\mu\mu,j)|}$$

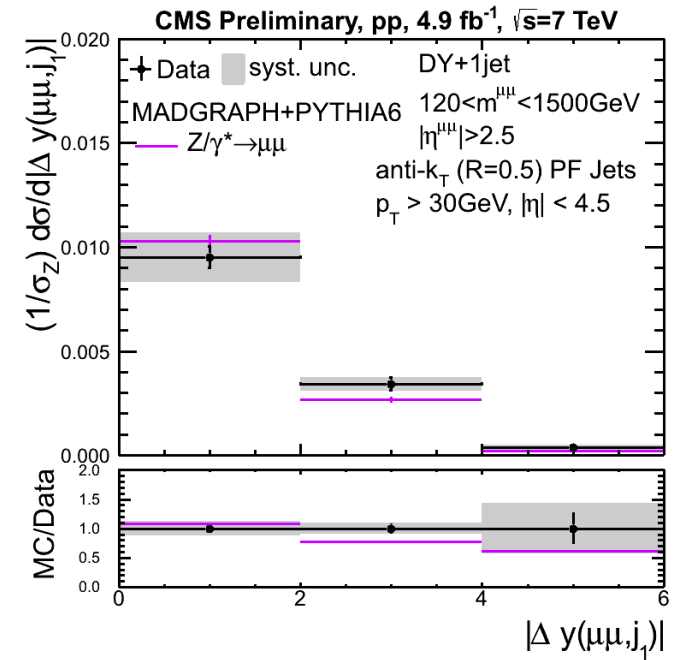
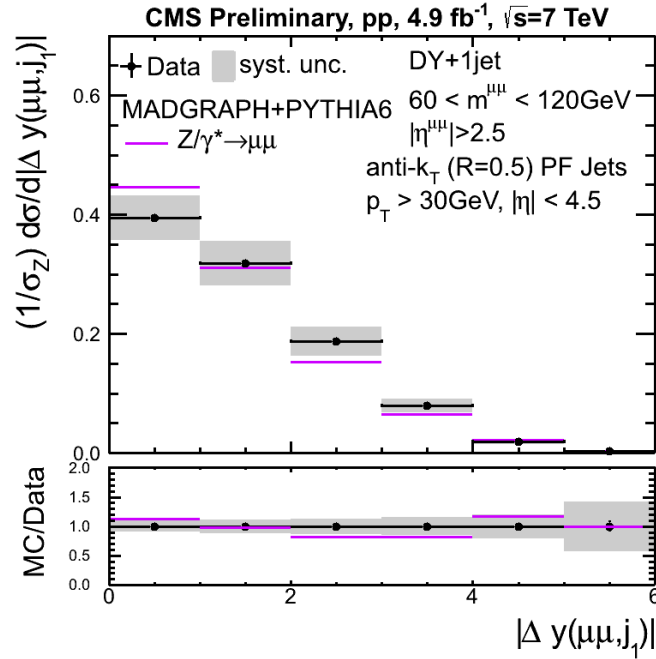
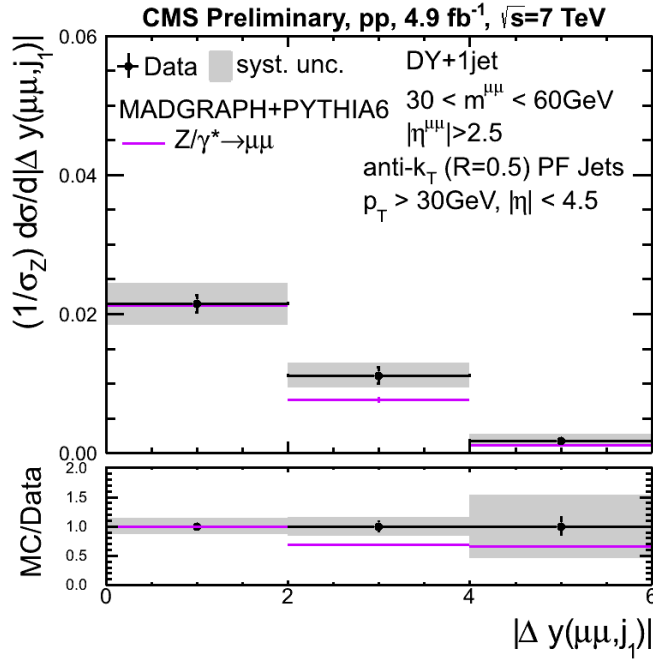
DY+1jet

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30-60

60-120

120-1500



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dm d|\Delta y(\mu\mu,j)|}$$

