

Feasibility Study of Direct Photon Cross Section Measurements and Investigation of sensitivity to the Gluon Density

Mark Stockton

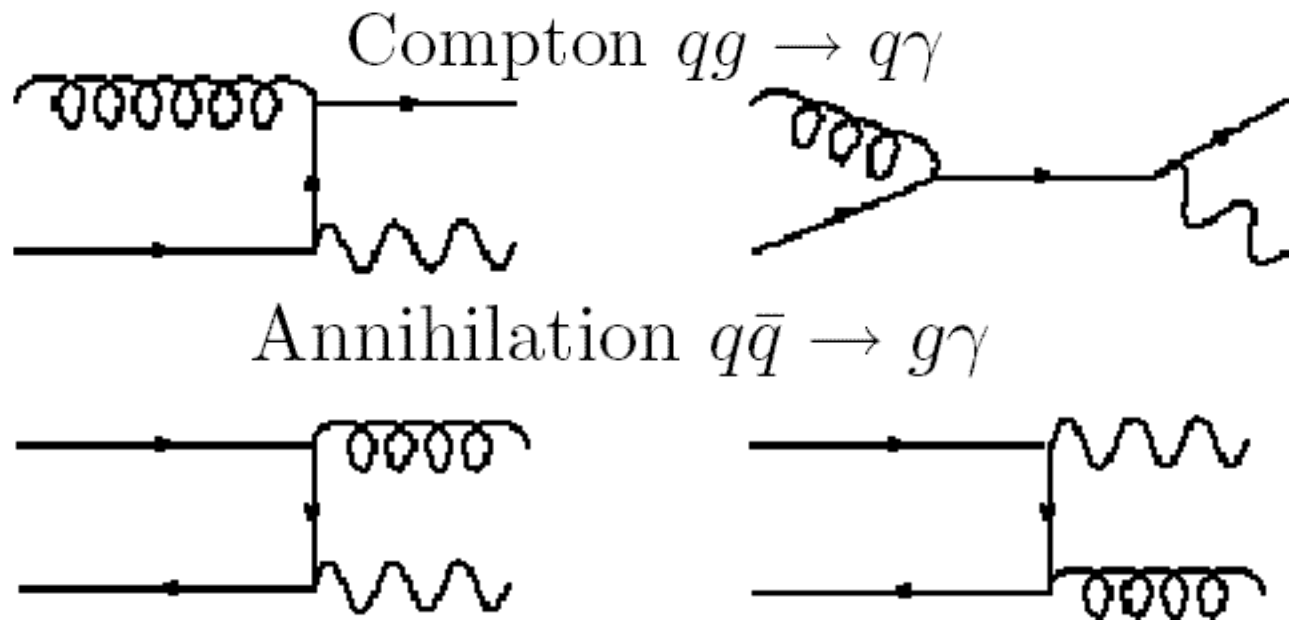
ATLAS UK Standard Model Meeting

Outline

- What are direct (prompt) photons
- Why study direct photons
- Previous study by Ivan Hollins
- My generator level study
- Plans for the future

Direct Photons

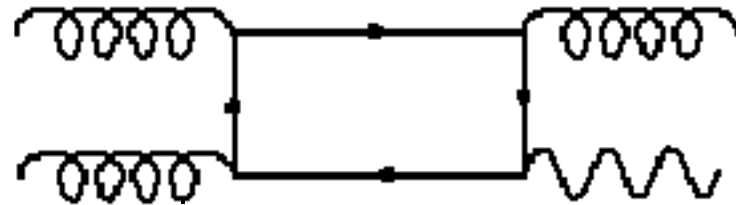
- Leading Order process $O(\alpha, \alpha_s)$



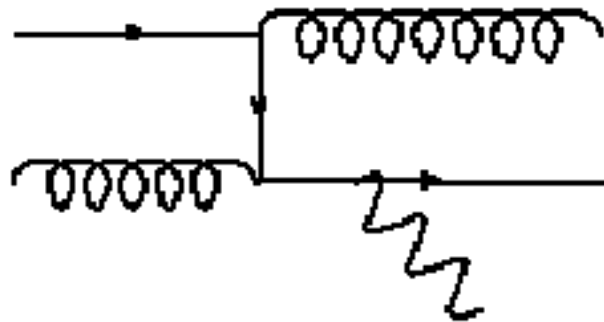
➤ Detect 1 isolated photon and at least 1 jet

Beyond $O(\alpha, \alpha_s)$

- Higher order in α_s : $gg \rightarrow g\gamma$

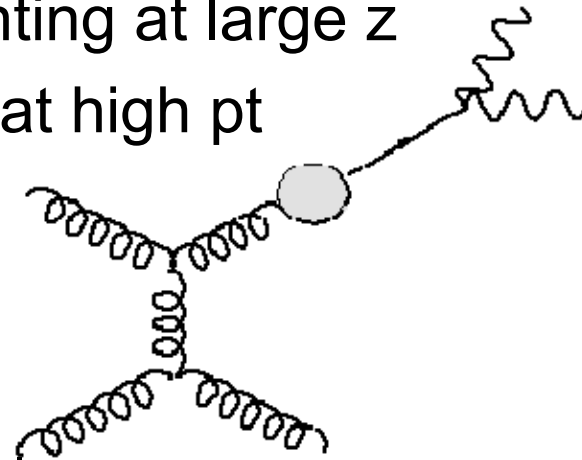


- ISR/FSR (Bremsstrahlung process)
 - Different process as has second jet



Background

- Single photon is faked by $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 - Main source are jets fragmenting at large z
 - Less probable to fake signal at high p_t



- From Ivan Hollins Study:
- π^0 is the biggest background typically 70% (the rest are mainly η , ω or other single particles)

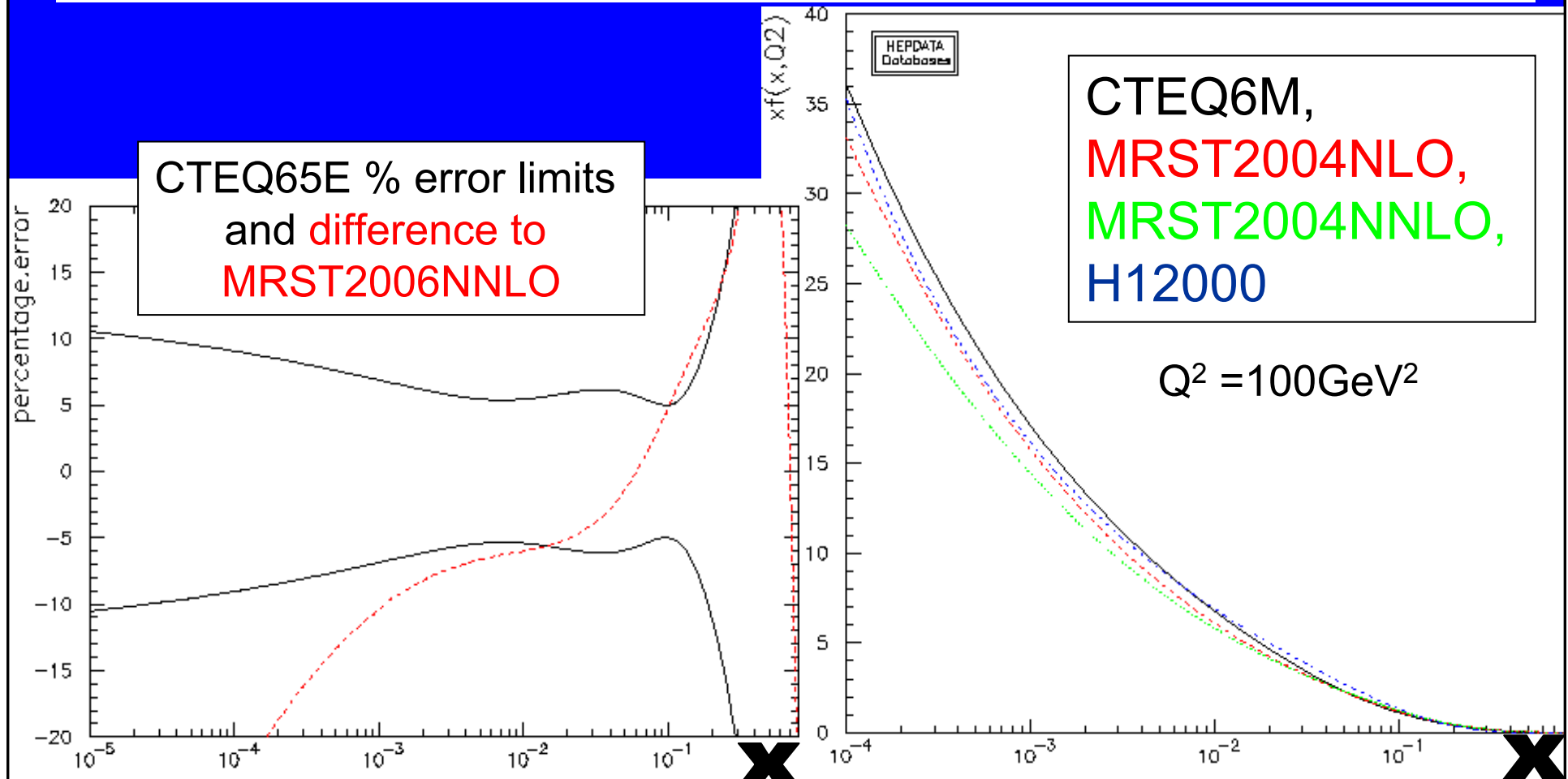
Why Study

1. Calibration of Jet energy scale

- Gives an in-situ calibration using p_T balance
- Used at other experiments: D0, CDF, RHIC, CMS and ATLAS
- Alternatives: jet algorithms, test beam responses, Di-jet and π simulations, in-situ top/W mass

2. Gluon Distribution and Parton Evolution Dynamics

- Large uncertainty at high x
- At low x : Differences to NLO, NNLO?
Does the gluon saturate?
Is DGLAP sufficient?

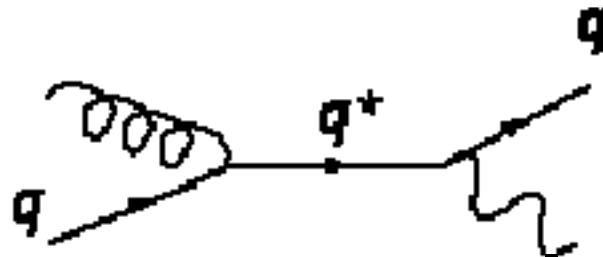


Why Study

3. Improved understanding of the gluon distribution is needed before searches can take place

4. New Physics

- Excited quark



- Many other final states containing γ +jet
 - eg SUSY decay chains (delayed photons)
- Helps with γ in other processes
 - eg photon id helps $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$,

Previous work by Ivan Hollins

- Ivan was a student here at Birmingham until Dec '06 who previously studied direct photons with supervisor John Wilson
- Worked on:
 - Photon ID
 - Direct photon cross section
 - Gluon x distribution

Photon ID

- Remove electrons by requiring no charged track linked to calorimeter deposit
 - Suppress π^0 to $\gamma\gamma$ etc using shower shape in EM calorimeter
 - Further suppress photons in jets using isolation cuts
- Analyse with cuts in flag isEM
 - Gives jet rejections of around 10^3
 - ie 1 jet in 10^3 passes cuts
 - Ivan optimised the variables to give rejections improved by factors of between 4 and 20

Direct Photon Cross Section

1. Profile method (useful in low E_t)
 - By studying the shower shapes of both the γ and π the mixture of a combined γ and π sample can be found to within 1%
2. Conversion method (works at high and low E_t)
 - 70% of signal γ convert to e before they reach the ECAL (early conversion)
 - By looking at the deposit in the presampler in front of the ECAL the mixture of a combined γ and π sample can be matched to 1σ

Gluon x distribution

- Used LHAPDF to study differences between PDF's:
 - 5-10% on η distribution
 - Negligible for p_T
- Similar findings from a generation study with Pythia (LO γ jet)
- Also found that majority of photons arise from high x quark and low x gluon

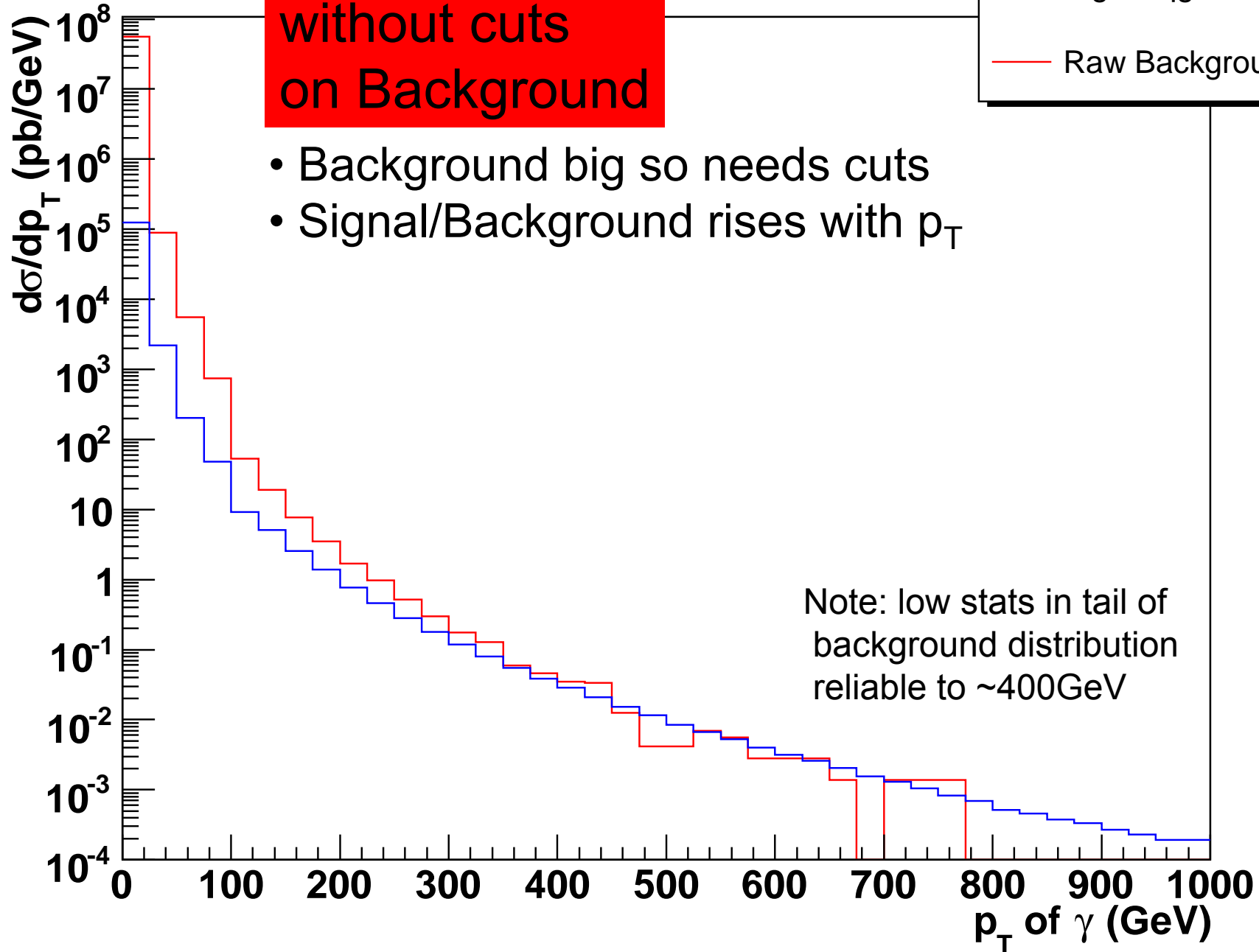
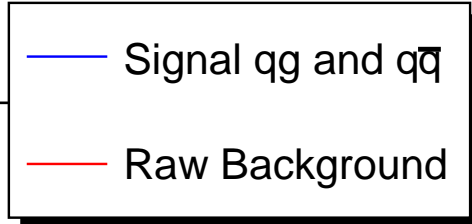
My generator level study

- Used Pythia (6.4.9) standalone to look at σ and gluon x
- Signal LO γ jets, Background any real γ from di-jet event
- No isolation or other photon ID cuts against background
- Created η range: $|\eta| < 6$ (full det $|\eta| < 4.7$, tracking $|\eta| < 2.5$)
- Two sets of p_T cut on initial jets 5 or 100GeV
- Event data \rightarrow text file \rightarrow root macro \rightarrow creates plots

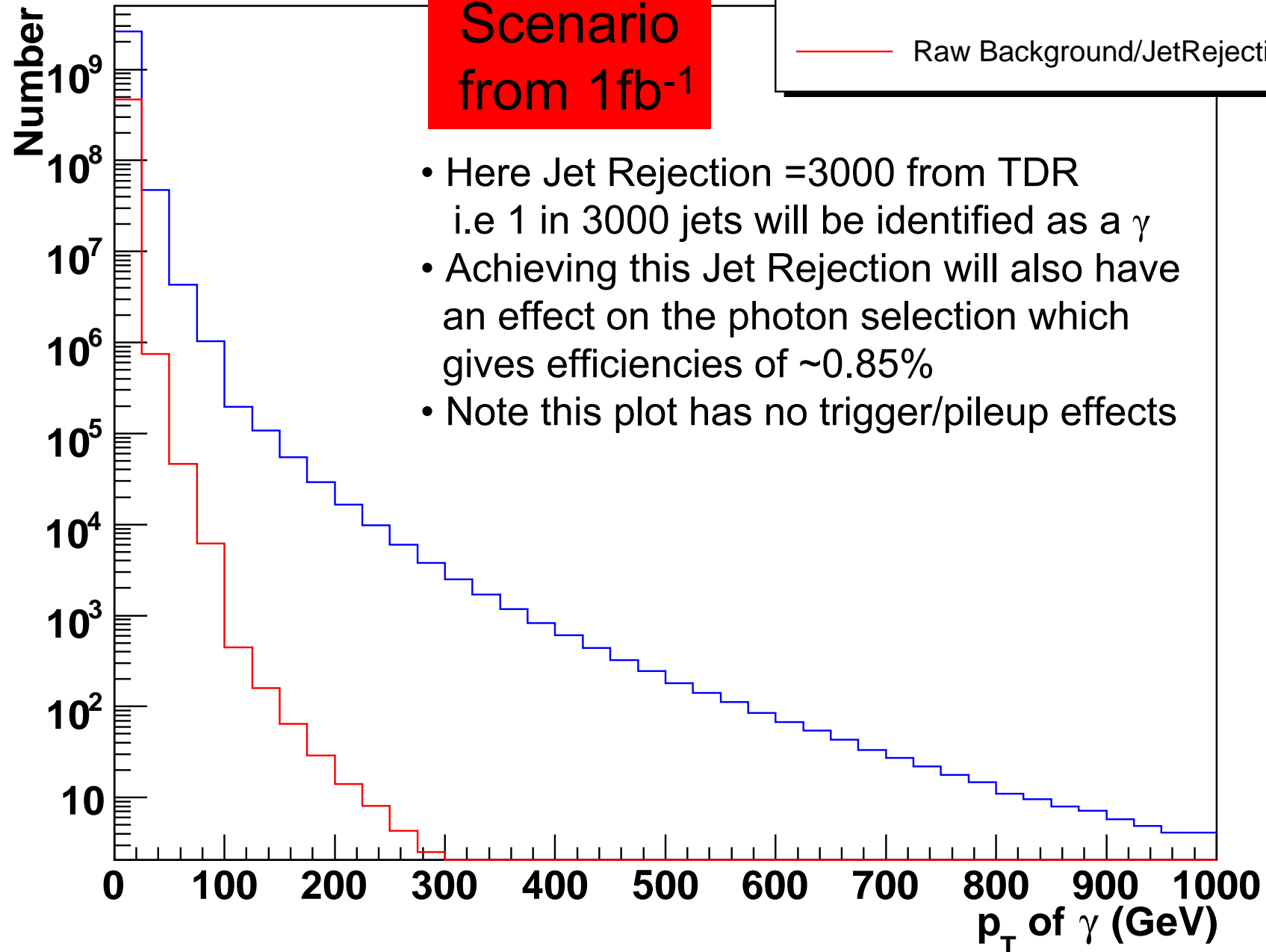
# generated ($\times 10^6$)	$p_T >$ 5GeV	$\eta < 2.5$	σ (mb)	$p_T >$ 100GeV	$\eta < 2.5$	σ (mb)
Signal	12	4.3	10^{-3} 10^{-4}	16	11.3	10^{-7} 10^{-8}
Background	32	0.5	10^1	38	136 0.06	10^{-3}

Cross section without cuts on Background

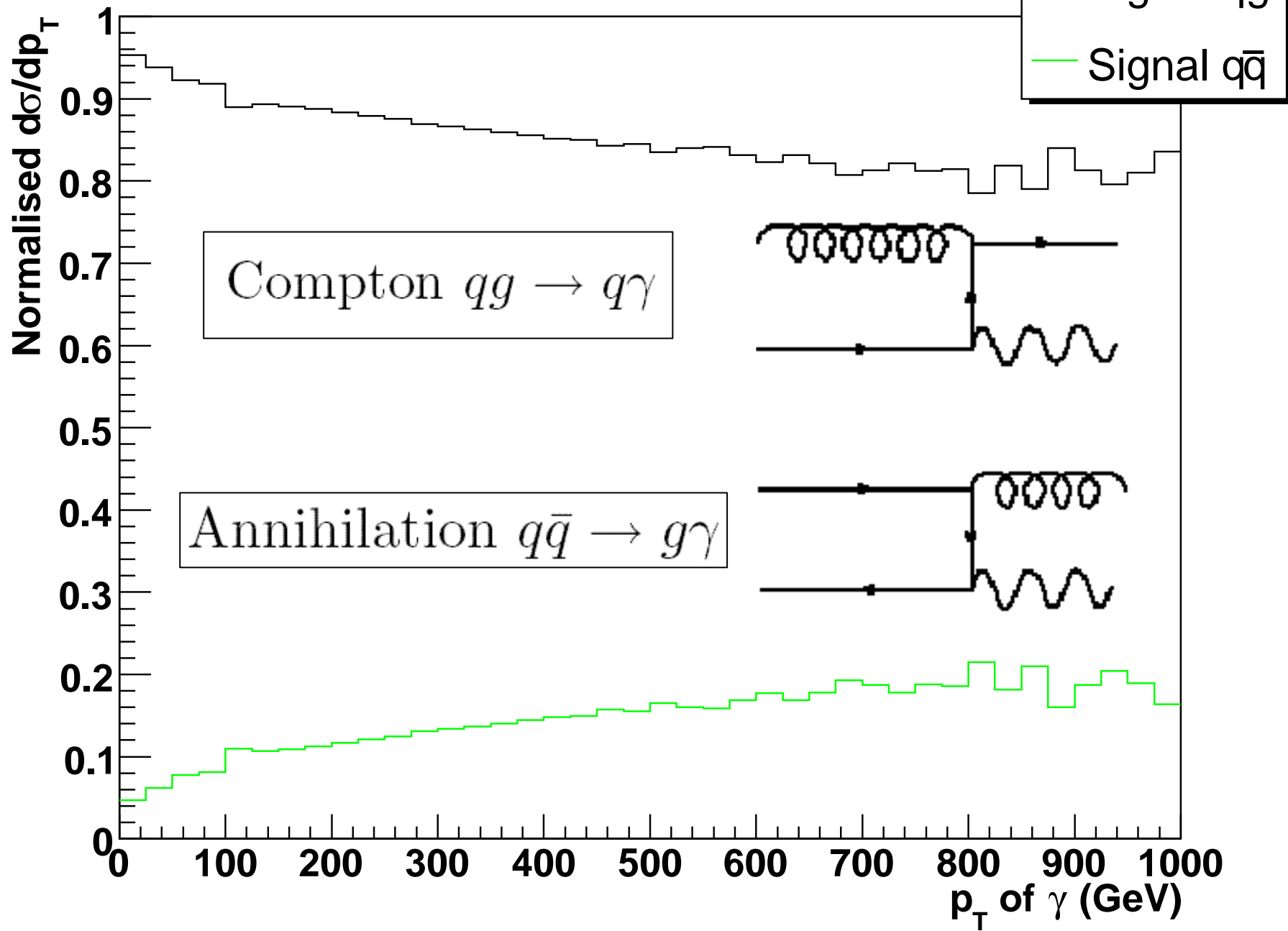
- Background big so needs cuts
- Signal/Background rises with p_T



Optimistic Scenario from 1fb^{-1}

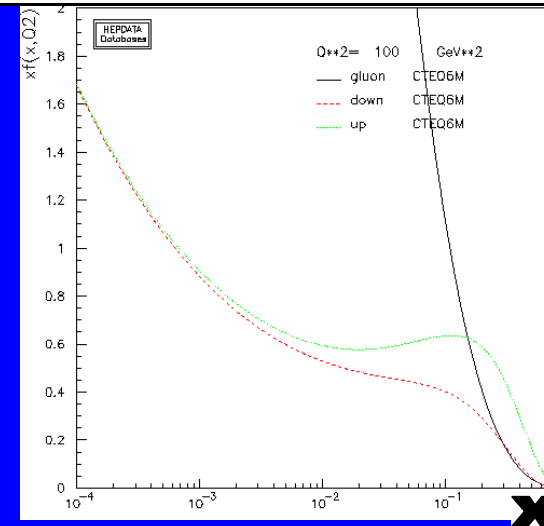


Comparison of signals



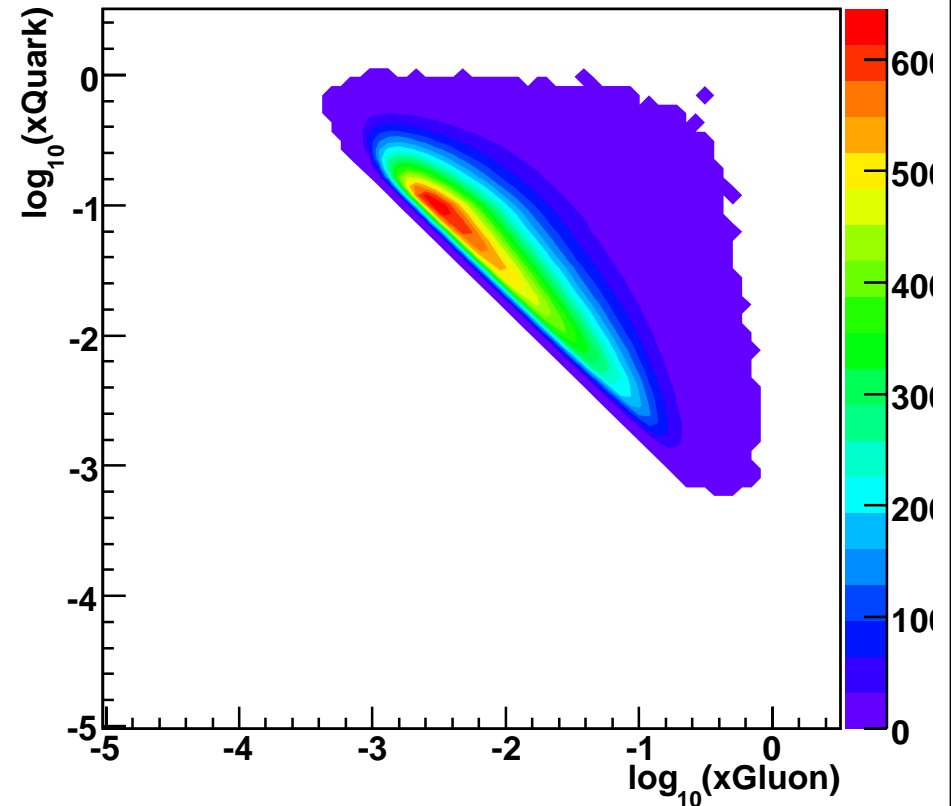
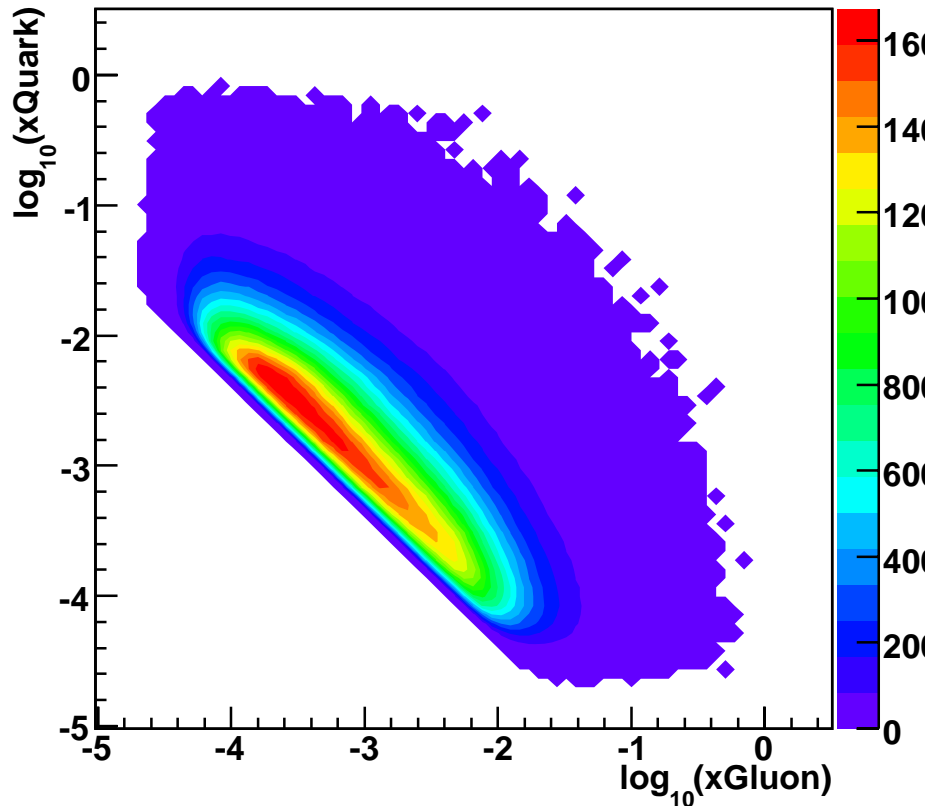
The interacting q and g

- More often involves low x gluon and high x quark
- Quark x reaches higher values

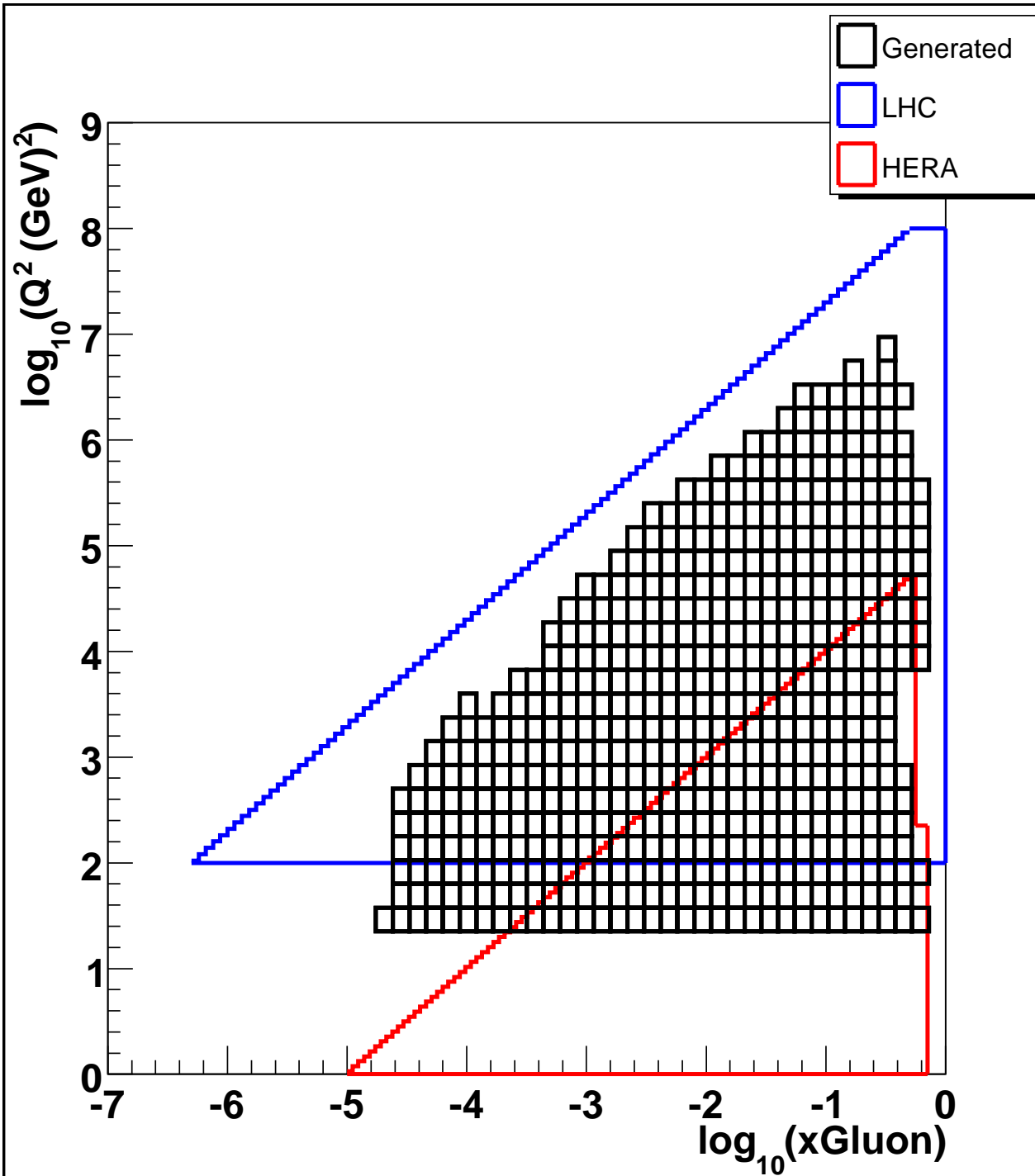


$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$

$p_T > 100 \text{ GeV}$

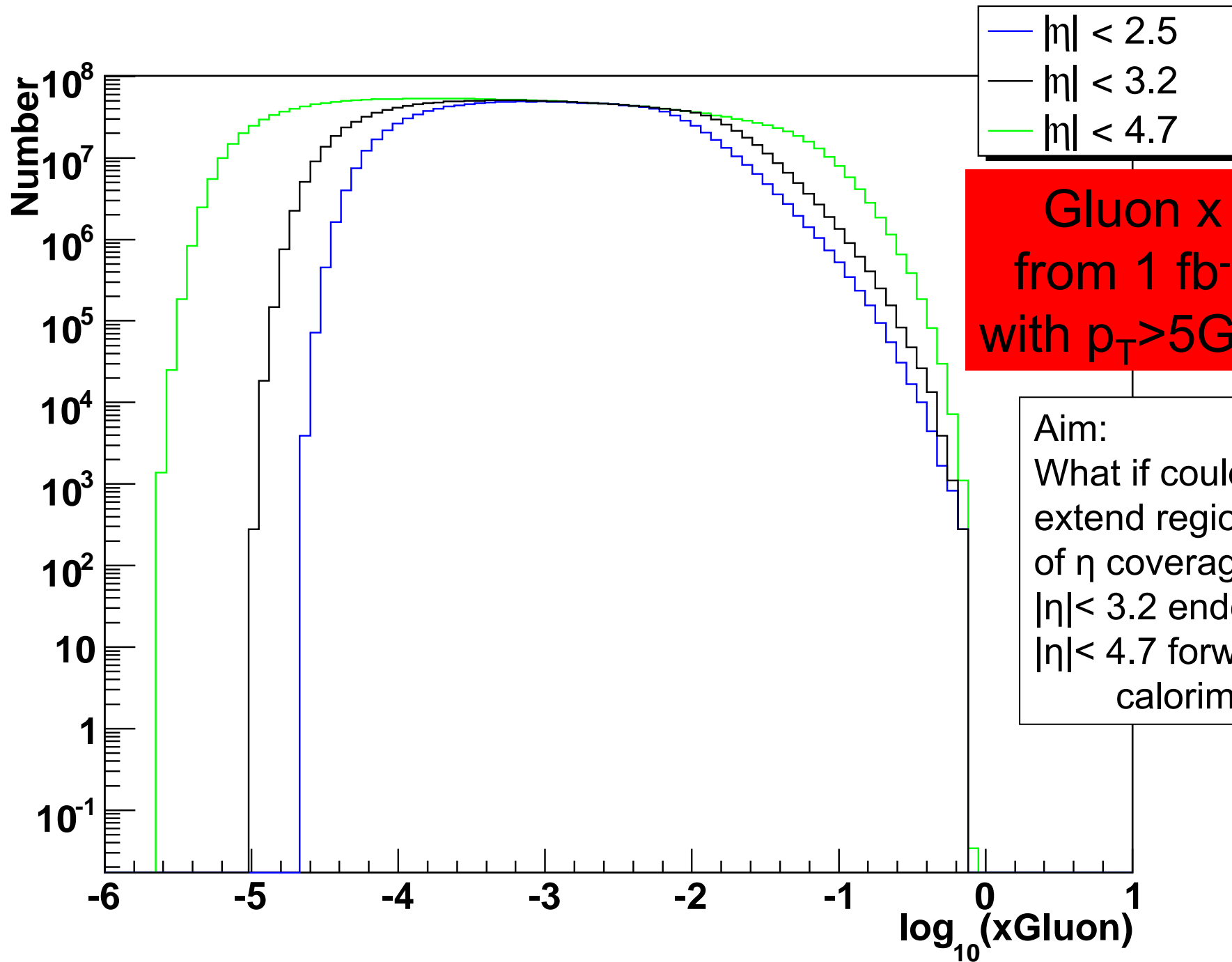


For $\eta < 2.5$,
 $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$



Conclusions:

- Covers a wide range of x for a large range of Q^2 .
- Most of this area has not been observed before
- Low x region $x < \sim 10^{-4}$ accessed at scales where perturbative QCD is clearly applicable for the first time

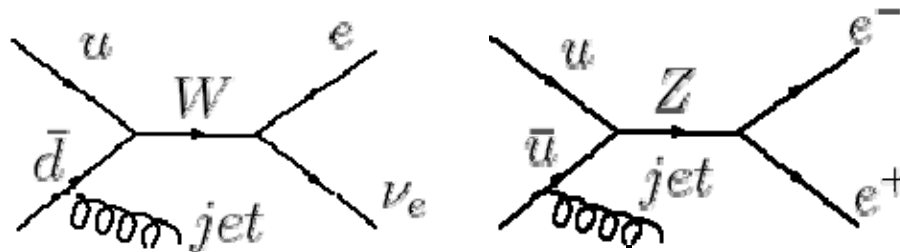


**Gluon x
from 1 fb⁻¹
with p_T > 5 GeV**

Aim:
What if could
extend region
of η coverage?
 $|\eta| < 3.2$ endcap
 $|\eta| < 4.7$ forward
calorimeter

Looking at $2.5 < \eta < 3.2$

- Don't have tracking so cant determine if electron or γ
- How big are electron + jet cross sections?



- If so could cut on miss E_T size, secondary e , topology
- Will trigger but on single jet trigger (prescaled at low p_T)
- Background would still be hadron $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Sampling 0.1×0.1 in $\eta \times \Phi$, 2 layers
 - Is this enough to resolve shower shape?

What's Next: AOD analysis

- Use photon jet and jet jet AOD samples
- Look at resolution of variables to reconstruct
- Find values of x and how best to reconstruct x
- Investigate isolation cuts on signal
- Look at topology of γ and jet

AOD details

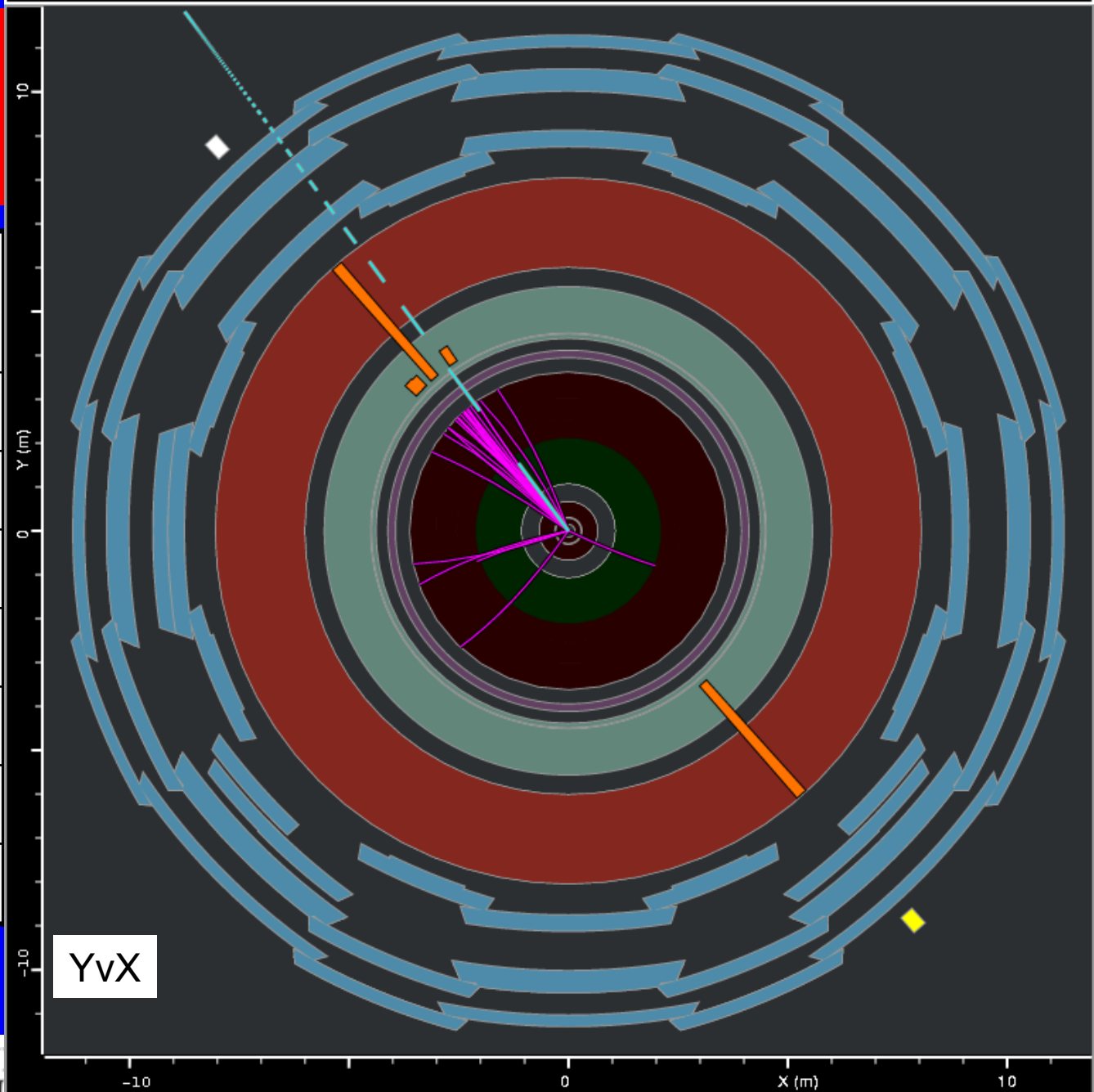
Data Set Number	Pt range (GeV)
N/A	8-17
8095	17-35
8096	35-70
8097	70-140
8098	140-280
8099	280-560
8078	560-1120

Image from 8078 set

24/09/2007



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Summary

- Have looked at the usefulness of direct photons in probing the gluon x distribution
- Have compared the direct photon cross section to its main background
- Future:
 - AOD analysis
 - Want to improve work done previously with updated models and hopefully real data
 - Add early conversion σ method into photon id
 - Work on usefulness of the channel in calibration and new physics

Backup slides

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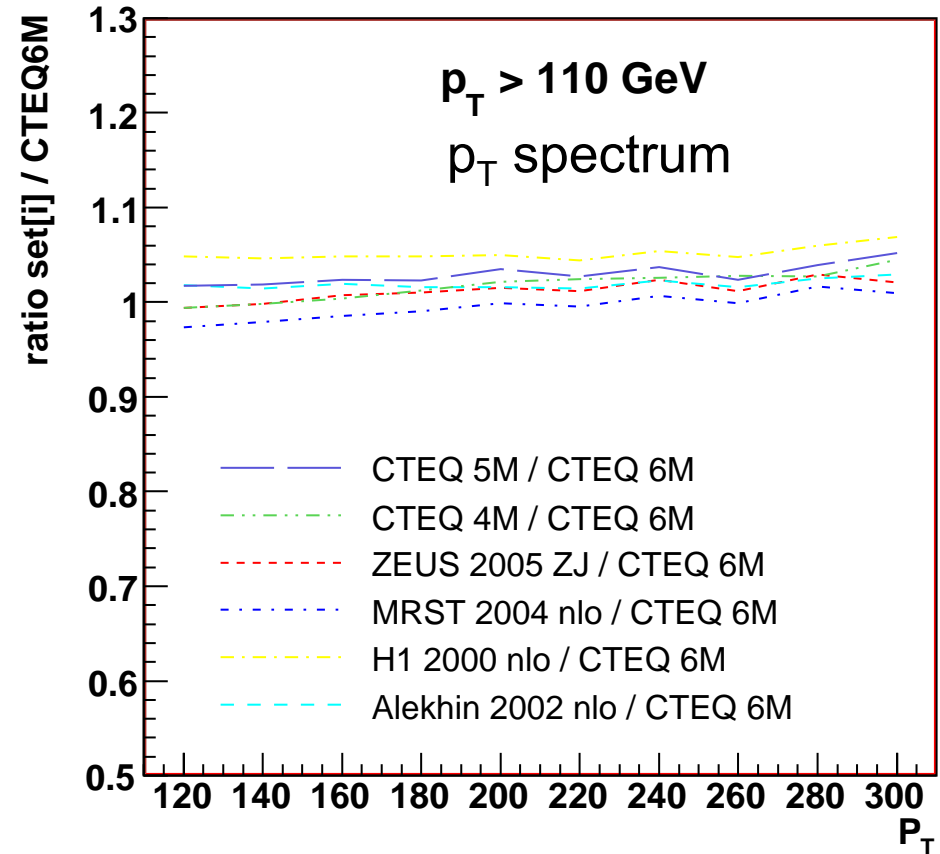
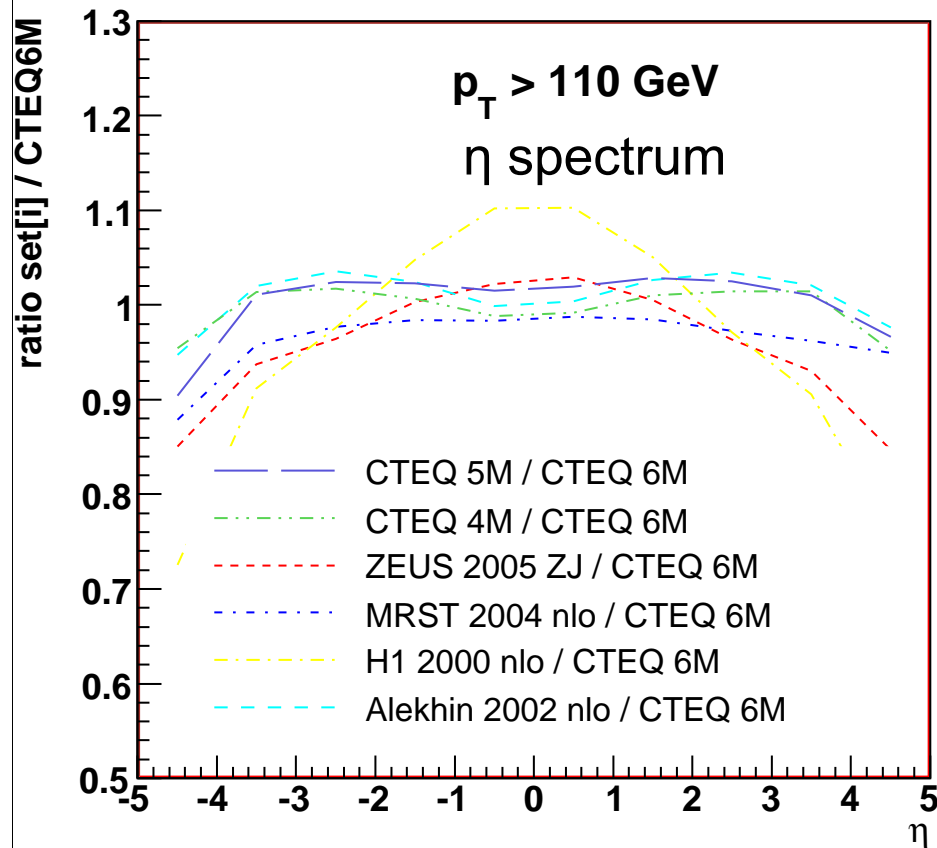


the ATLAS Experiment



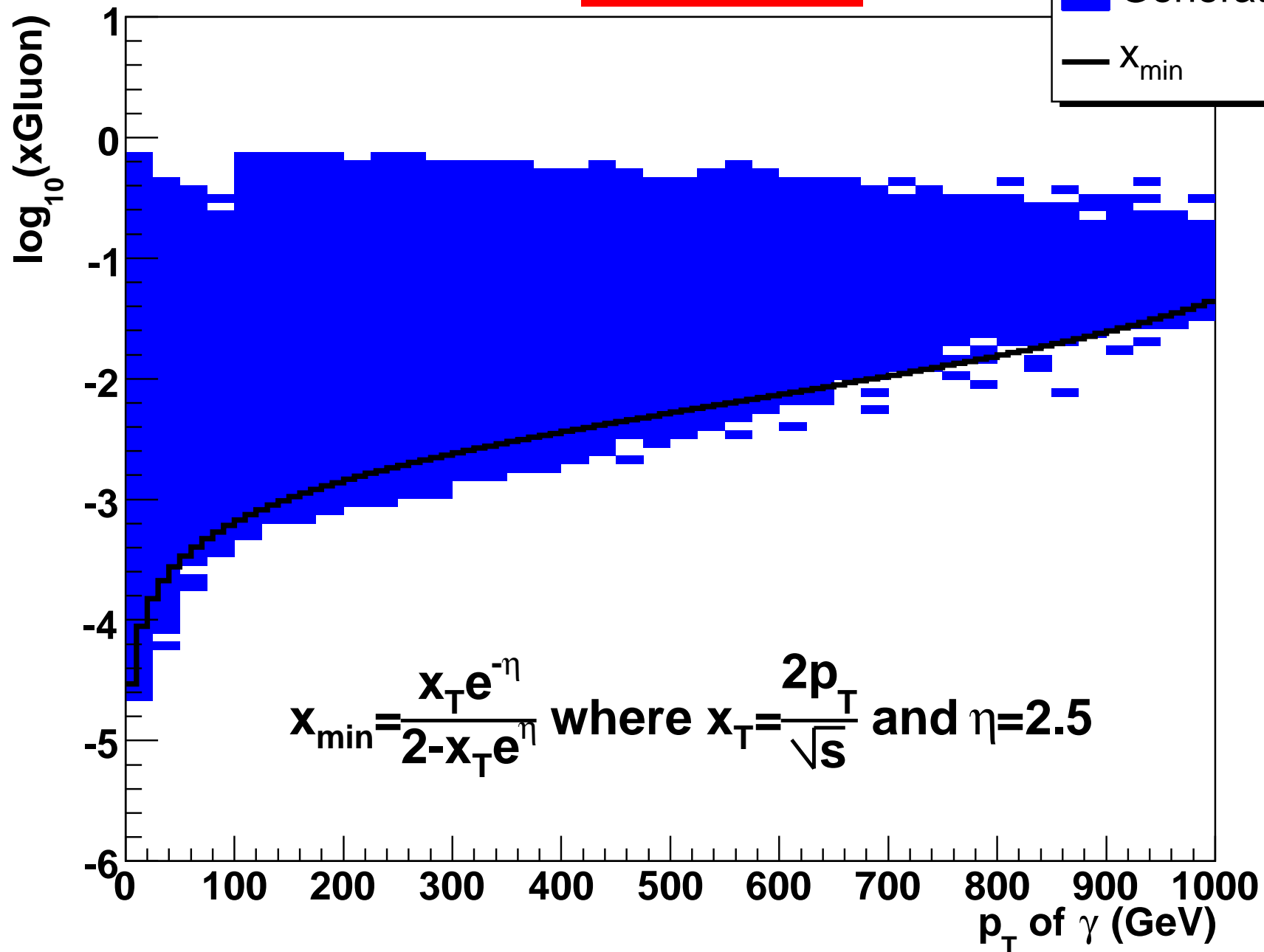
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γ jet cross section ratios



5-10% measurements look interesting on η spectrum, p_T distribution less useful

For $\eta < 2.5$

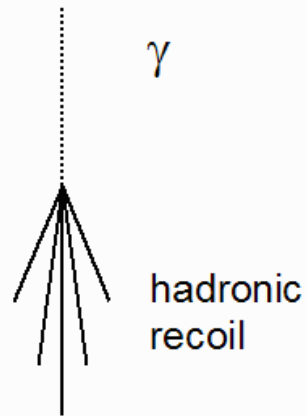


Some open questions:

- What is the best way to define my σ ?
 - What is signal and what is background?
- NLO modeling
- Is p_T the best choice of scale?
- Sensitivity to low x dynamics
 - Alternative MC's
- Interest in increasing $|\eta|$ coverage
- Exotic searches

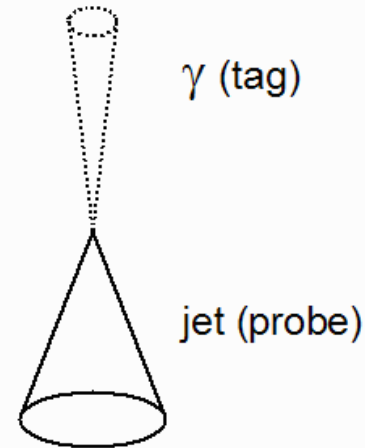
Missing E_T Projection Fraction Method: γ +jet

Particle Level



$$\vec{p}_{T,\gamma} + \vec{p}_{T,had} = \vec{0}$$

Detector Level



$$\vec{p}_{T,\gamma} + R_{had} \vec{p}_{T,had} = -\vec{E}_T$$

$$R_{had} = 1 + \frac{\vec{E}_T \cdot \vec{p}_{T,\gamma}}{\vec{p}_{T,\gamma}^2}$$

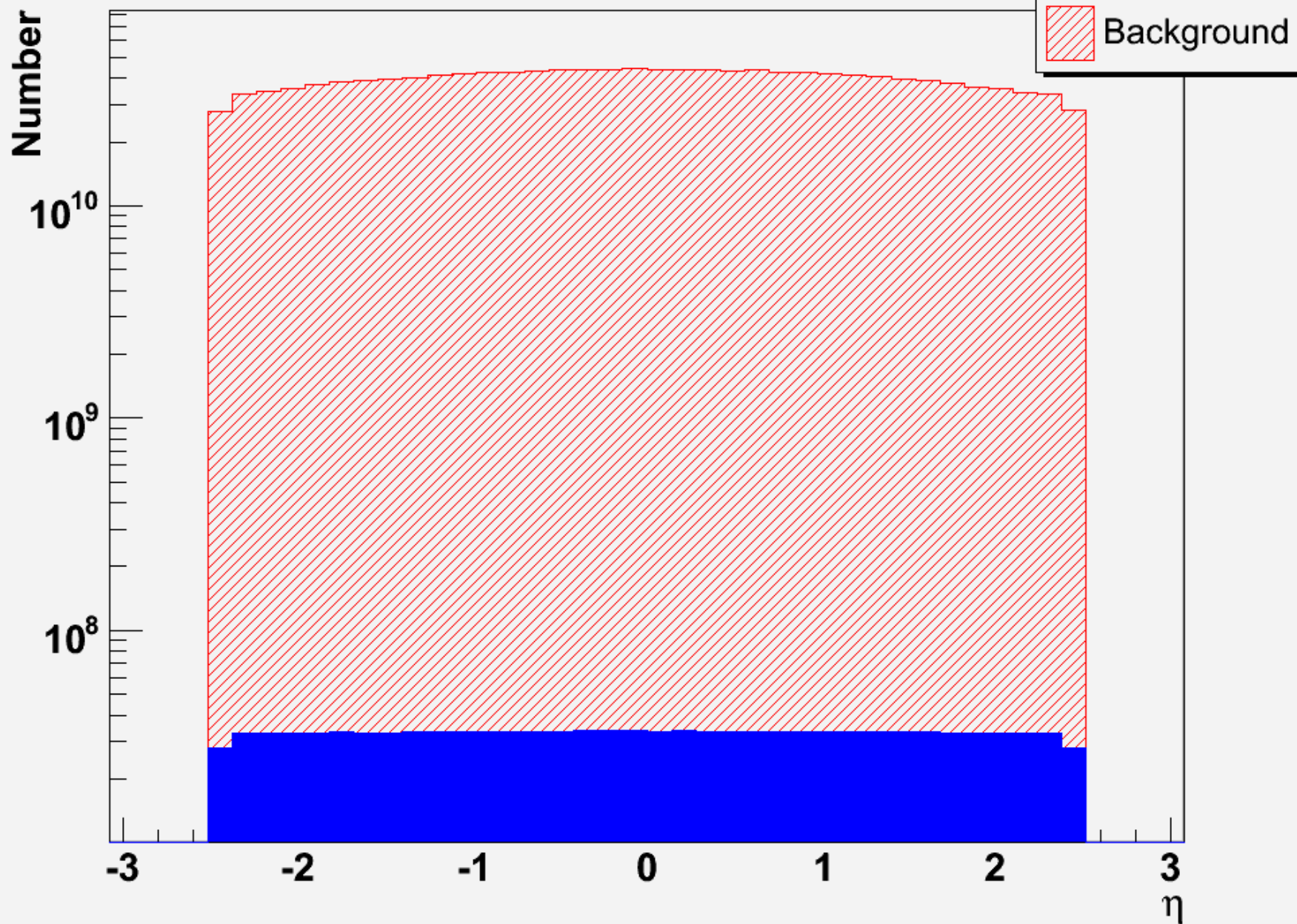
For back - to - back events : $R_{jet} \approx R_{had}$

http://www-d0.fnal.gov/phys_id/jes/public/plots_v7.1/mpf_method.gif

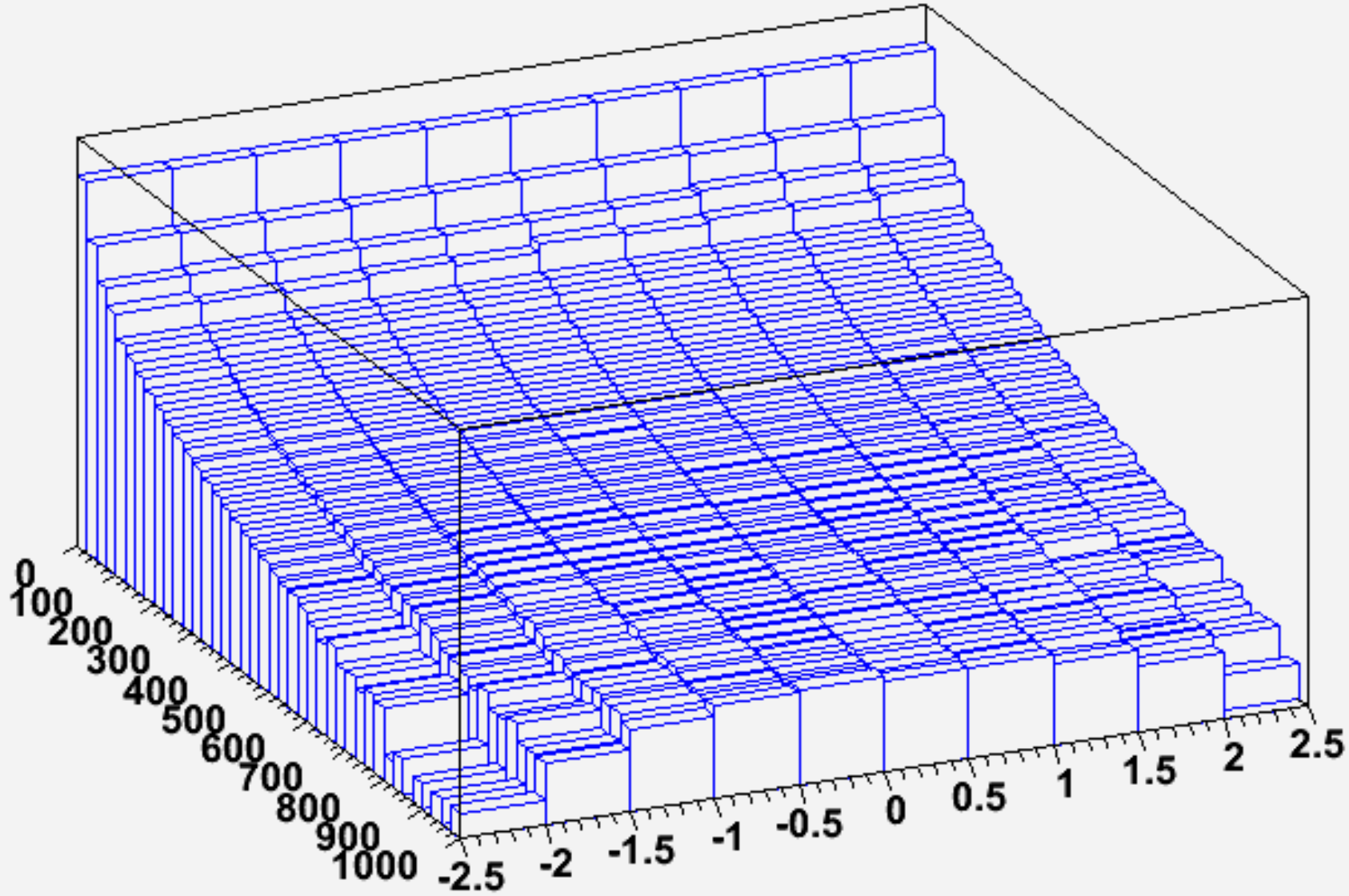
Delayed photons

- From Searches in Photon and Jet States A.Soha
- arXiv:0706.2999v1 [hep-ex] 20 June 2007
- Photons delayed w.r.t. primary interaction
- Could stem from decays of heavy, neutral long-lived particles, eg GMSB scenario $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$
- Signal is photons + missEt + jet
- Where photons have time of arrival $2 < t < 10$ ns
- Backgrounds beam halo, cosmic rays and direct photons

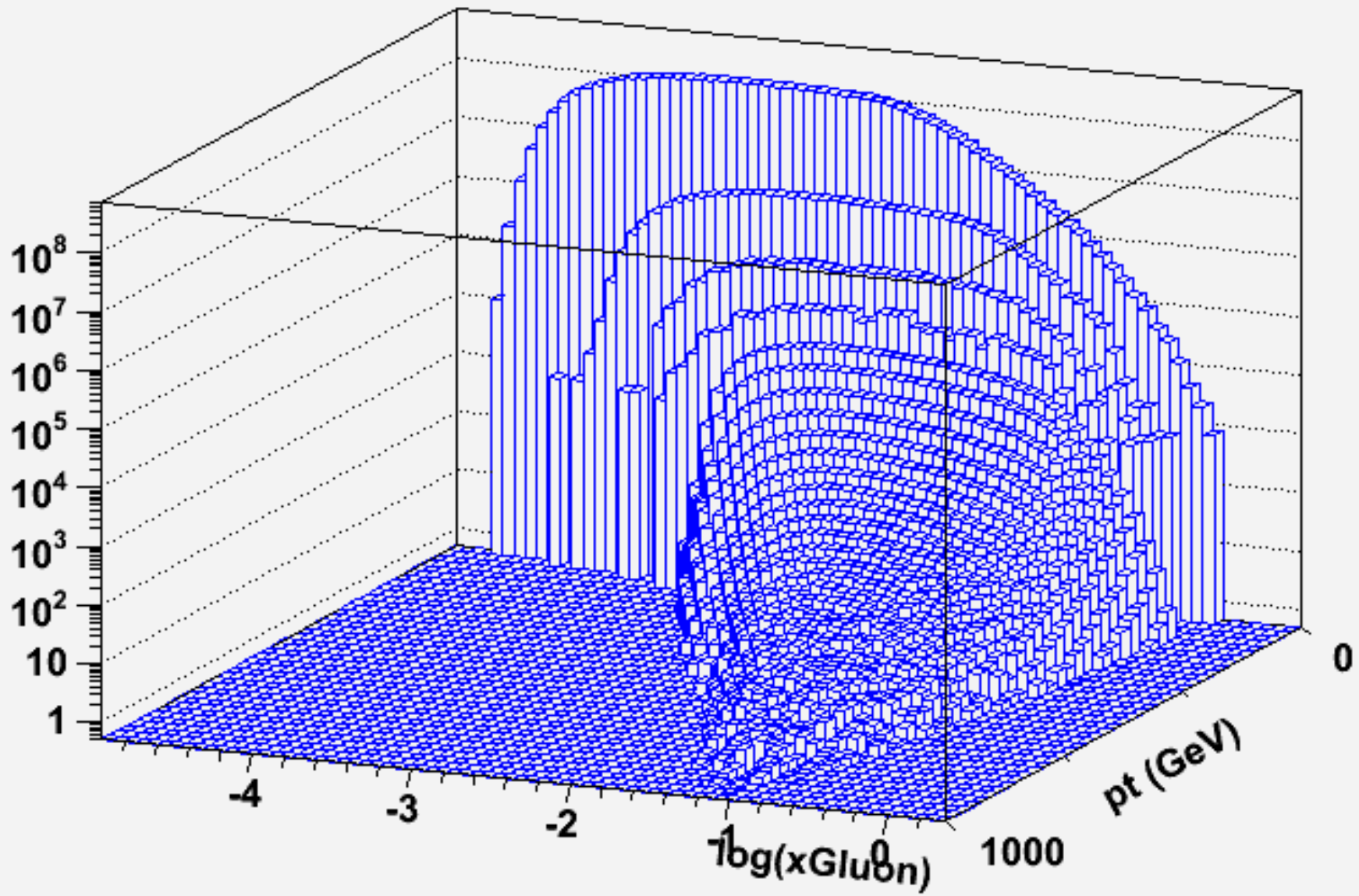
η distribution



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T d\eta}$$



logxGluon v pt



NLO

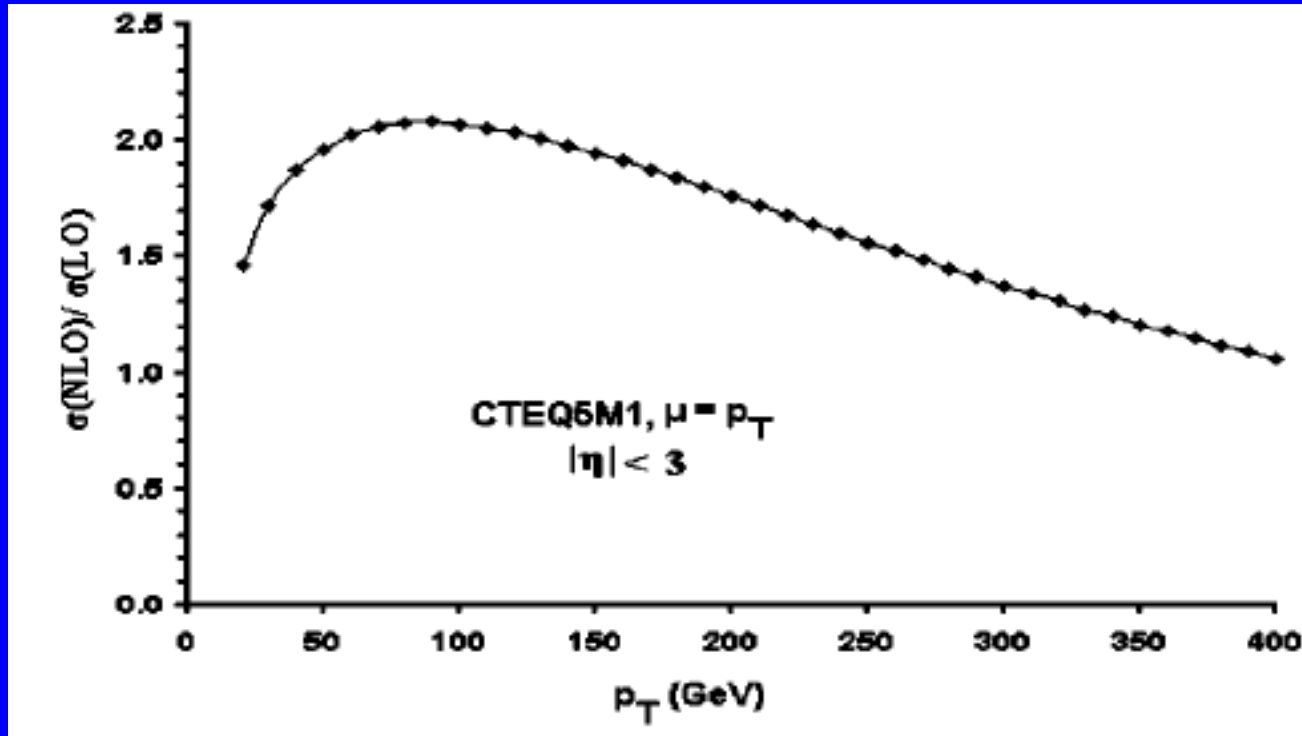


Image from:
Study of direct
photon production
at the CERN LHC
Kumar et Al
Phys. Rev. D 67,
014016 (2003)

Next-to-leading-logarithm calculation of direct photon production
H. Baer, J. Ohnemus, and J. F. Owens Phys. Rev. D 42, 61 - 71 (1990)

Jet trigger

Proposal for Trigger Menu for Jets for $L = 10^{31}$

Notation: PS = Prescale, PT = PassThrough, All rates shown in Hz.

Level 1				Level 2			Event Filter	
Name	Raw Rate	Prescale	Rate	Name	Prescale	Rate	Name	Rate
J5	>> 0	1000000	~0	PT	1	~0	PT	~0
J10	45276	42000	1.1	PT	1	1.1	PT	1.1
J18	3880.8	6000	0.65	PT	1	0.65	PT	0.65
J23	3234	2000	1.6	PT	1	1.6	PT	1.6
J35	539	500	1.1	PT	1	1.1	PT	1.1
J42	269.5	50	5.4	PT	1	5.4	PT	5.4
J70	27.3	5	5.5	PT	1	5.5	PT	5.5
J100	8.9	1	8.9	PT	1	8.9	PT	8.9
TOTAL			24.25			24.25		24.25