

STRUCTURE FUNCTION MEASUREMENTS AT LHC *

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(Received December 19, 2005)

Since the current uncertainty on the structure of the proton affects the new physics discovery potential of LHC, the ATLAS collaboration is investigating methods to constrain this uncertainty over the whole LHC kinematic regime. The Standard Model processes such as direct γ , Z , W and inclusive jet productions are optimal candidates for this purpose.

PACS numbers: 13.85.-t, 14.20.Dh, 12.38.-t, 12.15.-y

1. Parton distribution functions (PDF's) at LHC

PDF's, the parametrisations of the partonic content of the proton, are vital for reliable predictions for new physics signals and their background cross sections at the LHC. Every cross section calculation is the convolution of the cross section at parton level and PDF's, $f_i(x, Q^2)$, where x is the momentum fraction of the parton involved in the hard process, Q is the energy scale of the hard interaction, and i represents the parton flavour. Since QCD does not predict the parton content of the proton, the PDF parameters are determined by fit to data from experimental observables in various processes, using the DGLAP evolution equation. PDF's are nowadays available up to the next-to-next-to leading order (NNLO). Recently PDF's also provide uncertainties which take into account experimental errors and their correlations.

Since the LHC kinematic region is much broader than currently explored, we will have the unique opportunity to test QCD at very *high and low* x , where predictions are extremely important for precise measurements and

* Presented at the PHOTON2005 Conference, 31 August–4 September 2005, Warsaw, Poland.

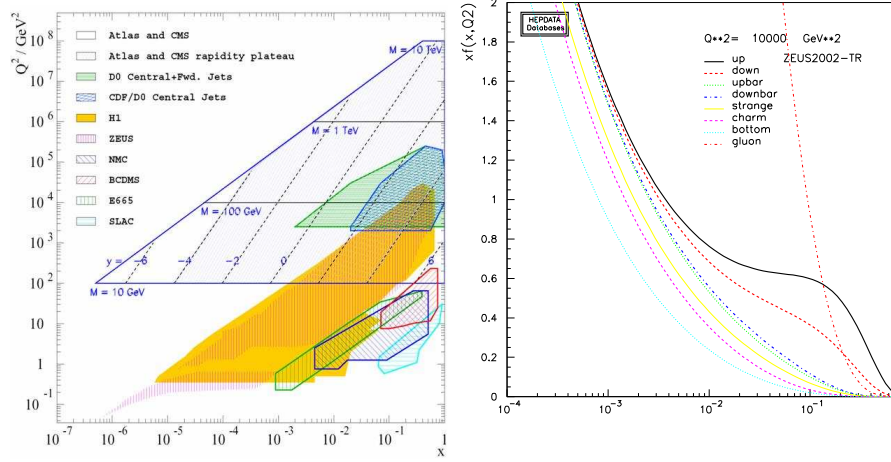


Fig. 1. LHC Kinematic plane (left), ZEUS-S PDF at $Q^2 \approx M_{W,Z}^2$ (right).

new physics searches at the LHC: at the electro-weak (EW) scale the theoretical predictions are dominated by *low- x gluon* uncertainty and at the TeV scale, where we expect new physics, they are instead dominated by the *high- x gluon*, which is not well constrained by PDF fits.

1.1. Impact of PDF uncertainty on ATLAS discovery potential

Studies [1, 2] show that the PDF uncertainty on the Standard Model (SM) Higgs cross section prediction is $\sim 10\text{--}15\%$ and that in some Extra Dimensions scenarios the high- x gluon uncertainty can decrease the discovery reach in di-jet cross section measurements from 5–10 TeV to $\leq 2\text{--}3$ TeV. The high- x quark uncertainty dominates the Drell–Yan cross section increasingly with the di-lepton invariant mass scale: $\sim 10\%$ at 2.5 TeV.

2. PDF constraining potential of ATLAS

The LHC will be able to constrain the gluon PDF through the γ , Z , W and inclusive jet productions.

2.1. Direct photon production

At LO direct photon production will take place via the Compton scattering ($\sim 90\%$) $qg \rightarrow \gamma q$ and annihilation ($\sim 10\%$) $q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma g$ processes. The typical event topology in the ATLAS detector will be a photon and a jet, back-to-back in the $r - \phi$ plane. The photon and jet p_T distributions are extremely sensitive to PDF differences: the discrepancy between different

PDF sets can be of the order of 16–18%. This measurement could constrain the gluon distribution at mid-to-high- x . The challenge for the ATLAS detector is to reliably discriminate between photons and jets with a high γ selection efficiency, currently estimated to be greater than 91% [3].

2.2. Inclusive jet production

The inclusive jet cross section is particularly sensitive to new physics, but experimental and theoretical errors can distort the measurements and predictions creating false signals of new physics. The experimental uncertainty is dominated by the jet energy scale, the main sources of theoretical uncertainties are the renormalisation, factorisation scales and the PDF uncertainty. Recent studies [4, 5] show that the PDF uncertainty dominates as the jet E_T increases and is up to 60% for $E_T \sim 5$ TeV. This large uncertainty indicates that we can improve the high- x gluon PDF with high E_T jets, up to ~ 1 TeV, even with a $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ data sample. However, this requires controlling the systematic errors such as the jet energy scale.

2.3. W and Z rapidity distributions

The uncertainties on Z and W boson production cross sections are dominated by the PDF uncertainty: the Z and W rapidity distributions are theoretically known to NNLO [6], with residual scale dependence $< 1\%$, whereas the total PDF uncertainty at $|y| < 2.5$, corresponding to $10^{-4} < x < 10^{-1}$, is $\sim 8\%$ [7] (see Fig. 2). The Z and W are very clean signals at the LHC: the background contamination on W events can be reduced to $\sim 1\%$. The PDF's precision may be strikingly improved by ATLAS if the detector systematic uncertainties can be controlled to the $\sim 4\%$ level. To estimate the ATLAS contribution to a global PDF fit we included ATLAS *pseudo-data* into the ZEUS-S PDF fit: as a result the error on the parameter λ , which controls the low- x gluon, $xg(x) \approx x^{-\lambda}$, is reduced by 35%. The W asymmetry can be considered a SM benchmark for LHC, since it cancels out detector and some PDF uncertainties down to 4%.

2.4. $Z + b$ -jet production

The $bg \rightarrow Zb$ process is sensitive to the b -quark content of the proton and is also a background to the Higgs boson search [8, 9]. The accurate determination of the b -PDF is important for the precise measurement of the Z boson production cross section: in order to measure σ_Z to about 1%, a b -PDF precision of $\sim 20\%$ is required. For ATLAS, the prediction of the $Z + b$ cross-section using different PDF sets is $\pm 5\text{--}10\%$. In the $Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channel we can obtain a clear signal over the background, with a $Z + b$ event selection efficiency of $\sim 15\%$ and sample purity $53 \pm 10\%$ [10].

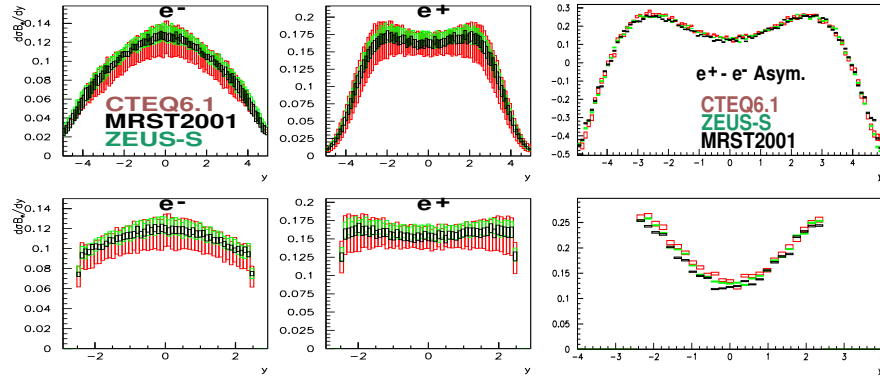


Fig. 2. Lepton rapidity spectra from W decay with PDF uncertainties: at HERWIG MC level (top), after the event selection in the ATLAS detector (bottom).

3. Conclusions and outlook

Precision PDF's are crucial at LHC as they can compromise the potential for new physics discovery. The SM processes like *direct photon*, Z , W and *inclusive jet productions* are optimal to constrain PDF's at LHC, in particular the *gluon* parameters. These measurements are not limited by statistics but by systematics and in order to constrain the gluon parameters to unprecedented precision we must keep the experimental systematics down to 4%. There are also indications that before the LHC start up in 2007 the HERA-II measurements will significantly improve our knowledge on PDF's, especially in the high- x region which affects the high energy scale of LHC, where we expect new physics [5].

I am grateful to A. Cooper-Sarkar and the Oxford group for their help and support and to the ATLAS Speakers Committee for the invitation.

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