



# Isolated photon and photon+jet production at NNLO QCD accuracy

[1904.01044; 1905.08577]

QCD@LHC 2019 — Buffalo, NY

Marius Höfer

with X. Chen, T. Gehrmann, N. Glover, A. Huss

## Introduction

### Photon production at hadron colliders

- $\gamma$  production at high  $p_T$  classical hadron collider observable
- sensitive to gluon distribution in proton already at LO
- recent experimental studies reach percent level accuracy (eg. [ATLAS,1701.06882,1801.00112,1901.10075] [CMS,1807.00782])

### Theoretical status

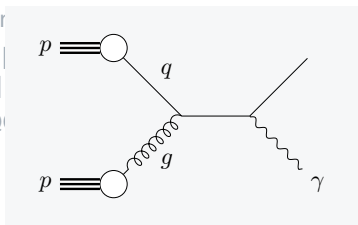
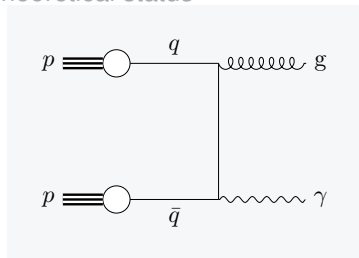
- need higher order QCD corrections to improve theory uncertainty
- NNLO QCD calculated for  $\gamma + X$  [J. M. Campbell et al., 1612.04333] and  $\gamma + j$  [J. M. Campbell et al., 1703.10109] by MCFM group
- here: new calculation of NNLO QCD corrections, using more realistic photon isolation procedure
- Detailed comparison with MCFM in progress

## Introduction

### Photon production at hadron colliders

- $\gamma$  production at high  $p_T$  classical hadron collider observable
- sensitive to gluon distribution in proton already at LO
- recent experimental studies reach percent level accuracy (eg. [ATLAS,1701.06882,1801.00112,1901.10075] [CMS,1807.00782])

### Theoretical status



## Introduction

### Photon production at hadron colliders

- $\gamma$  production at high  $p_T$  classical hadron collider observable
- sensitive to gluon distribution in proton already at LO
- recent experimental studies reach percent level accuracy (eg. [ATLAS,1701.06882,1801.00112,1901.10075] [CMS,1807.00782])

### Theoretical status

- need higher order QCD corrections to reduce theory uncertainty
- NNLO QCD calculated for  $\gamma + X$  [J. M. Campbell et al., 1612.04333] and  $\gamma + j$  [J. M. Campbell et al., 1703.10109] by MCFM group
- here: new calculation of NNLO QCD corrections, using more realistic photon isolation procedure
- Detailed comparison with MCFM in progress



## Photon definition and isolation

- distinguish between photons from hard scattering and from hadron decay
- restrict hadronic energy around photon
- photon isolation

fixed cone

dynamical cone

hybrid



## Photon definition and isolation

- distinguish between photons from hard scattering and from hadron decay
- restrict hadronic energy around photon
- photon isolation

fixed cone

dynamical cone

hybrid

## Photon definition and isolation

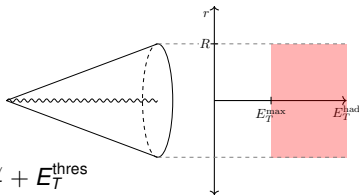
→ photon isolation

fixed cone

- within cone with fixed  $R$ :

$$E_T^{\text{had}} < E_T^{\text{max}} = \varepsilon E_T^\gamma + E_T^{\text{thres}}$$

- experimental studies use this prescription only
- induces sensitivity on photon fragmentation → theoretically challenging



dynamical cone

hybrid

## Photon definition and isolation

→ photon isolation

fixed cone

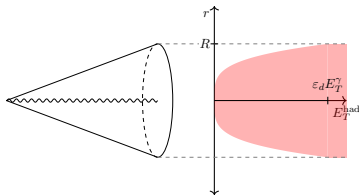
dynamical cone [S. Frixione, hep-ph/9801442]

–  $r_d$ -dependent  $E_T^{\max}$ :

$$E_T^{\text{had}}(r_d) < \varepsilon_d E_T^\gamma \left( \frac{1 - \cos r_d}{1 - \cos R_d} \right)^n \quad \xrightarrow{r_d \rightarrow 0} 0$$

- collinear radiation  $\times$  → fragmentation sensitivity  $\times$
- soft radiation  $\checkmark$  → IR safe  $\checkmark$
- can only be approximated by experiment

hybrid



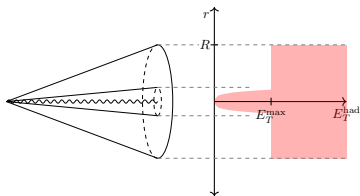


## Photon definition and isolation

→ photon isolation

fixed cone

dynamical cone



hybrid [F. Siegert, 1611.07226]

- small dynamical cone to eliminate fragmentation dependence
- fixed cone with  $R^2 \gg R_g^2$  mimicking experimental isolation
- correctly describes dependence on  $R$  (up to potential  $R$ -indep. shift)

# The NNLOJET framework

## The code

- parton-level event generator
- IR subtraction  $\rightarrow$  antenna subtraction at NNLO level [A. Gehrmann-De Ridder et al., hep-ph/0505111] [A. Daleo et al., hep-ph/0612257] [J. Currie et al., 1301.4693]

The process  $\gamma + jet$

# The NNLOJET framework

The code

## The process $\gamma + jet$

- implementation of fixed / dynamical / hybrid cone isolation procedures
- implementation of MEs up to NNLO in analytic form
- tree and 1-loop MEs numerically validated against OpenLoops  
[F. Cascioli et al., 1111.5206]
- NLO cross sections for  $\gamma + 1j$  and  $\gamma + 2j$  validated against SHERPA  
[F. Siegert, 1611.07226] [T. Gleisberg et al., 0811.4622] [S. Hoeche et al., 1207.5030]

## Hybrid isolation vs. dynamical isolation (NLO)

Example:  $p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum in  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X)$  @ 8TeV

Setup:

- $\mu_R = \mu_F = p_T^\gamma$
- scale uncertainty by means of 7-point scale variation
- NNPDF3.1 [NNPDF coll., 1706.00428]

$$\text{dyn. iso.} \quad R_d = 0.4, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$

---

$$\text{hyb. iso.} \quad R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$

$$R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\text{max}} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + 4.8 \text{ GeV} \quad [\text{ATLAS, 1605.03495}]$$

## Hybrid isolation vs. dynamical isolation (NLO)

Example:  $p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum in  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X) @ 8\text{TeV}$

Setup:

- $\mu_R = \mu_F = p_T^\gamma$
- scale uncertainty by means of 7-point scale variation
- NNPDF3.1 [NNPDF coll., 1706.00428]

$$\text{dyn. iso.} \quad R_d = 0.4, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$

---

$$\text{hyb. iso.} \quad R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$

$$R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\text{max}} = 0.0042E_T^\gamma + 4.8\text{GeV} \quad [\text{ATLAS}, 1605.03495]$$

# Hybrid isolation vs. dynamical isolation (NLO)

Example:

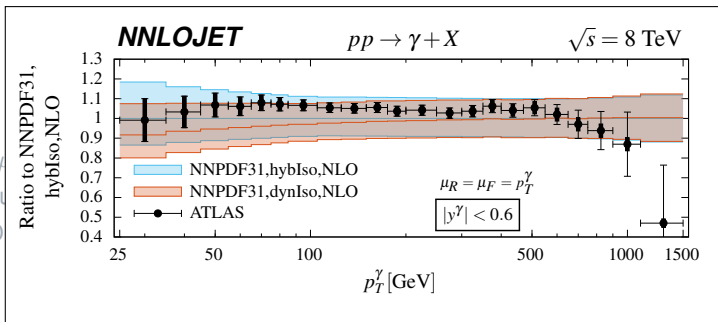
Setup:

- $\mu_R = \mu_F = p_T^\gamma$
- scale u
- NNPDF

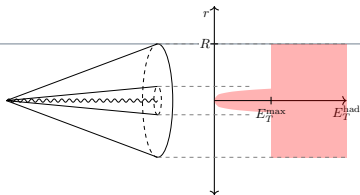
dyn. iso.

hyb. iso.  $R_d = 0.1$ ,  $\varepsilon_d = 0.1$ ,  $n = 2$

$R = 0.4$ ,  $E_T^{\max} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + 4.8 \text{ GeV}$  [ATLAS,1605.03495]



## Dependence on conesize $R$



Idea - when using hybrid cone isolation:

- inner dynamical cone ensures IR safety and eliminates fragmentation contribution
- correctly accounts for radiation between  $R_d$  and  $R$   
 $\Rightarrow$  correct parametric dependence on outer cone  $R$  for  $R^2 \gg R_d^2$
- dependence can be studied by experiments

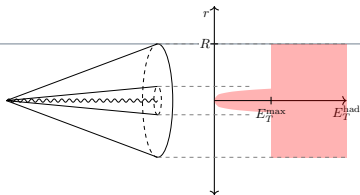
Example:  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X) @ 13\text{TeV}$

$$\text{hyb. iso. } R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$

$$E_T^{\text{max}} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + 4.8\text{GeV} \quad [\text{ATLAS}, 1701.06882]$$

$$R \in [0, 0.05, \dots, 0.8] \quad (R_{\text{def}} = 0.4)$$

## Dependence on conesize $R$



Idea - when using hybrid cone isolation:

- inner dynamical cone ensures IR safety and eliminates fragmentation contribution
- correctly accounts for radiation between  $R_d$  and  $R$   
 $\Rightarrow$  correct parametric dependence on outer cone  $R$  for  $R^2 \gg R_d^2$
- dependence can be studied by experiments

Example:  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X) @ 13\text{TeV}$

hyb. iso.  $R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$

$$E_T^{\text{max}} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + 4.8\text{GeV} \quad [\text{ATLAS}, 1701.06882]$$

$$R \in [0, 0.05, \dots, 0.8] \quad (R_{\text{def}} = 0.4)$$



# Dependence

Idea - when using

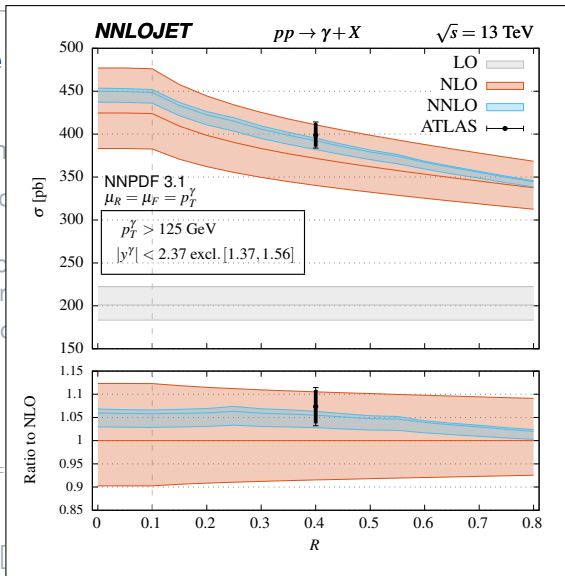
- inner dynamic contribution
- correctly account for
- ⇒ correct parton
- dependence of

Example:  $(pp)$

hyb. iso.  $R_d =$

$E_T^{\max}$

$R \in [$



## Results at 13TeV

### Available measurements at 13TeV

- ATLAS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X$ ,  $3.2\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1701.06882]
- ATLAS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + j$ ,  $3.2\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1801.00112]
- CMS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X / \gamma + j$ ,  $2.26\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1807.00782]
- ATLAS:  $R_{13/8}^\gamma$  [1901.10075]

### predictions and comparison to data

- produce differential distributions and compare to data
- Example: ATLAS  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + j$  &  $R_{13/8}^\gamma$

$$\text{hyb. iso. } R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$
$$R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\text{max}} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + \begin{cases} 10\text{GeV}, & (\gamma + j) \\ 4.8\text{GeV}, & (\gamma + X) \end{cases}$$

## Results at 13TeV

### Available measurements at 13TeV

- ATLAS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X$ ,  $3.2\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1701.06882]
- ATLAS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + j$ ,  $3.2\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1801.00112]
- CMS:  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X / \gamma + j$ ,  $2.26\text{fb}^{-1}$  [1807.00782]
- ATLAS:  $R_{13/8}^\gamma$  [1901.10075]

### predictions and comparison to data

- produce differential distributions and compare to data
- Example: ATLAS  $pp \rightarrow \gamma + j$  &  $R_{13/8}^\gamma$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hyb. iso. } R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2 \\ R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\max} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + \begin{cases} 10\text{GeV}, & (\gamma + j) \\ 4.8\text{GeV}, & (\gamma + X) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

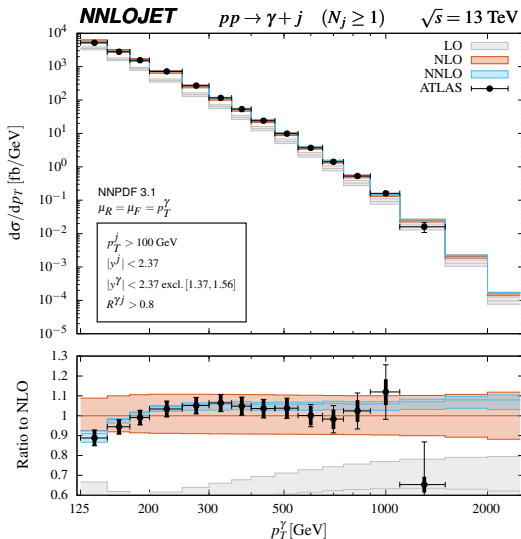
# Results at 13TeV

$p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum

$p_T^j$ -spectrum

$|\cos\theta^*|$ -spectrum

$R_{13/8}^\gamma$



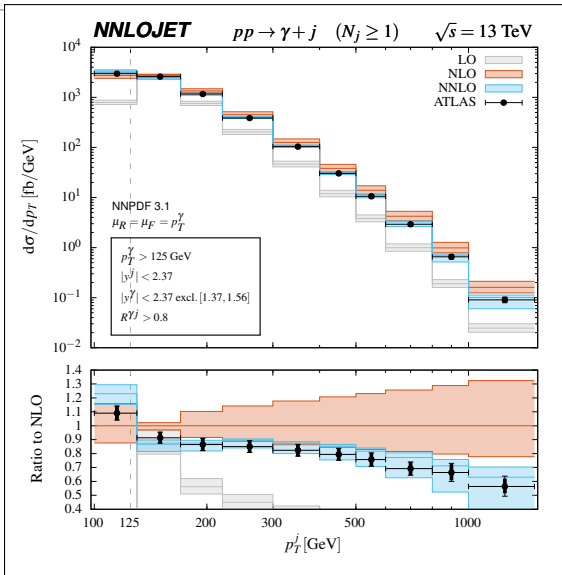
# Results at 13TeV

$p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum

$p_T^j$ -spectrum

$|\cos\theta^*|$ -spectrum

$R_{13/8}^\gamma$



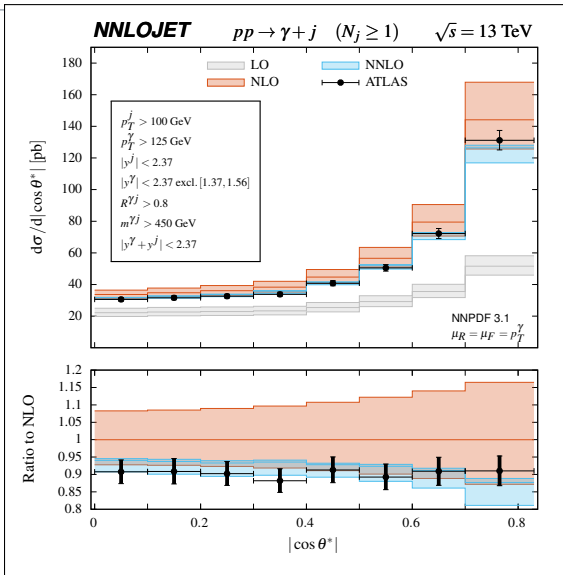
# Results at 13TeV

$p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum

$p_T^j$ -spectrum

$|\cos\theta^*|$ -spectrum

$$\left( \cos\theta^* = \tanh \frac{\Delta y^{\gamma j}}{2} \right)$$



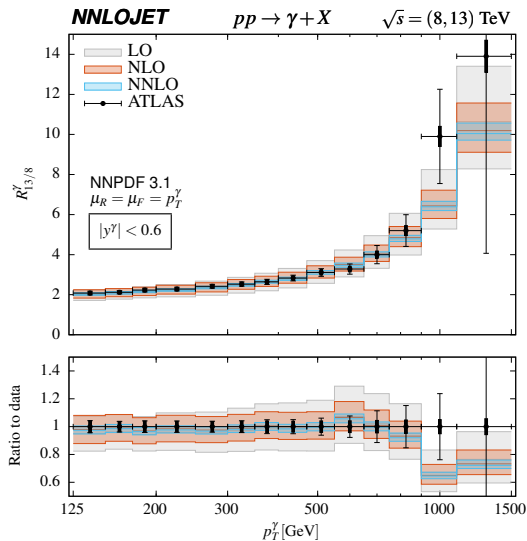
# Results at 13TeV

$p_T^\gamma$ -spectrum

$p_T^j$ -spectrum

$|\cos\theta^*|$ -spectrum

$R_{13/8}^\gamma$



## Low $p_T^\gamma$

### Motivation & difficulties

- constrain gluon PDF at (very) low  $x \lesssim 10^{-3}$
- exp. difficulties: e.g. low photon purity at low  $p_T$
- theo. difficulties: not all subtraction methods suited

Example:  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X) @ 7\text{TeV}$

- based on [ALICE,1906.01371] ( $L = 473\text{nb}^{-1}$ )
- $10\text{GeV} \leq p_T^\gamma \leq 60\text{GeV}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hyb. iso. } R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2 \\ R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\text{max}} = 2\text{GeV} \end{aligned}$$



## Low $p_T^\gamma$

### Motivation & difficulties

- constrain gluon PDF at (very) low  $x \lesssim 10^{-3}$
- exp. difficulties: e.g. low photon purity at low  $p_T$
- theo. difficulties: not all subtraction methods suited

### Example: $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X) @ 7\text{TeV}$

- based on [ALICE,1906.01371] ( $L = 473\text{nb}^{-1}$ )
- $10\text{GeV} \leq p_T^\gamma \leq 60\text{GeV}$

$$\text{hyb. iso.} \quad R_d = 0.1, \quad \varepsilon_d = 0.1, \quad n = 2$$
$$R = 0.4, \quad E_T^{\text{max}} = 2\text{GeV}$$

## Low $p_T^\gamma$

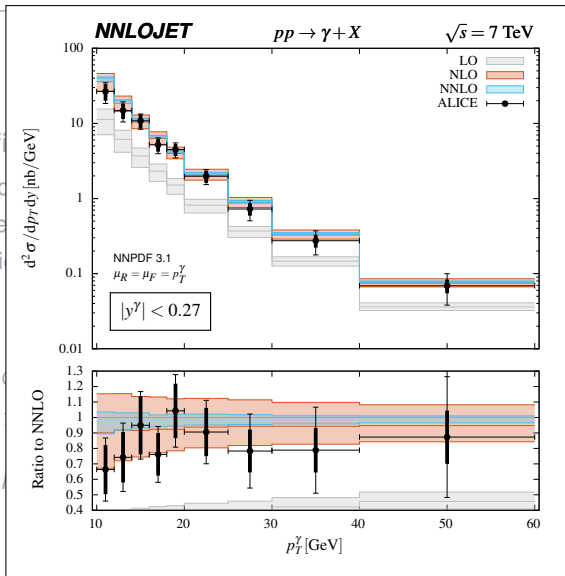
Motivation & difficulties

- constrain gluon PDFs
- exp. difficulties
- theo. difficulties

Example:  $(pp \rightarrow \gamma + X)$

- based on [ALICE 2015]
- $10 \text{ GeV} \leq p_T^\gamma$

hyb. iso.



## Conclusion

- new calculation of NNLO QCD corrections to isolated photon and photon+jet production
- NNLOJET framework, using antenna subtraction
- hybrid isolation procedure  $\rightarrow$  realistic description of photon isolation used in experiment
- impact of NNLO corrections: reduced theory uncertainty, better description of the data

## Outlook

- in-depth study of isolation parameter dependence, both in experiment and theory
- inclusion of NNLO photon fragmentation functions
- inclusion of EW corrections

## Conclusion

- new calculation of NNLO QCD corrections to isolated photon and photon+jet production
- NNLOJET framework, using antenna subtraction
- hybrid isolation procedure  $\rightarrow$  realistic description of photon isolation used in experiment
- impact of NNLO corrections: reduced theory uncertainty, better description of the data

## Outlook

- in-depth study of isolation parameter dependence, both in experiment and theory
- inclusion of NNLO photon fragmentation functions
- inclusion of EW corrections

## Conclusion

- new calculation of NNLO QCD corrections to isolated photon and photon+jet production
- NNLOJET framework for photon production
- hybrid isolation prescription for photon isolation used in experiment
- impact of NNLO corrections on uncertainty, better description of the data

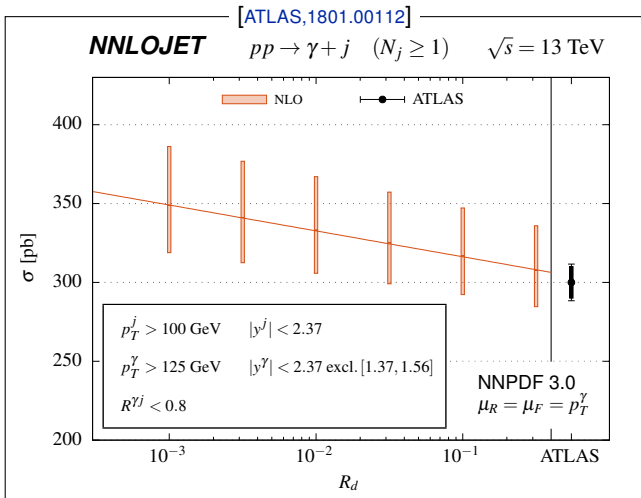
Thank you!

## Outlook

- in-depth study of isolation parameter dependence, both in experiment and theory
- inclusion of NNLO photon fragmentation functions
- inclusion of EW corrections



# Backup slides



hyb. iso.

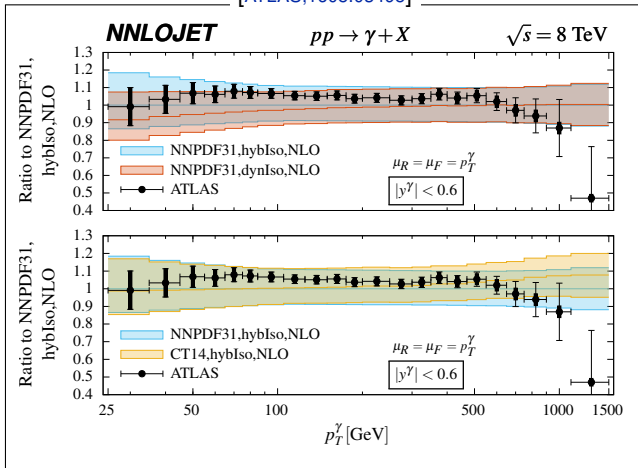
$$\varepsilon_d = 0.1$$

$$n = 2$$

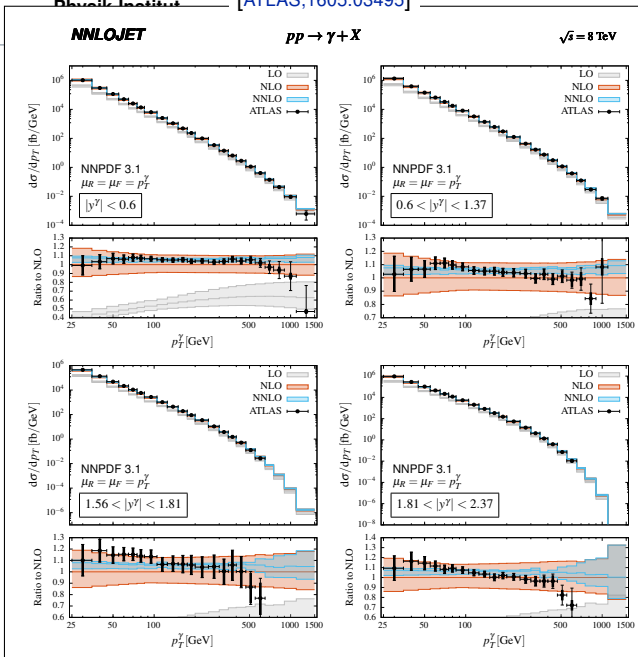
$$R = 0.4$$

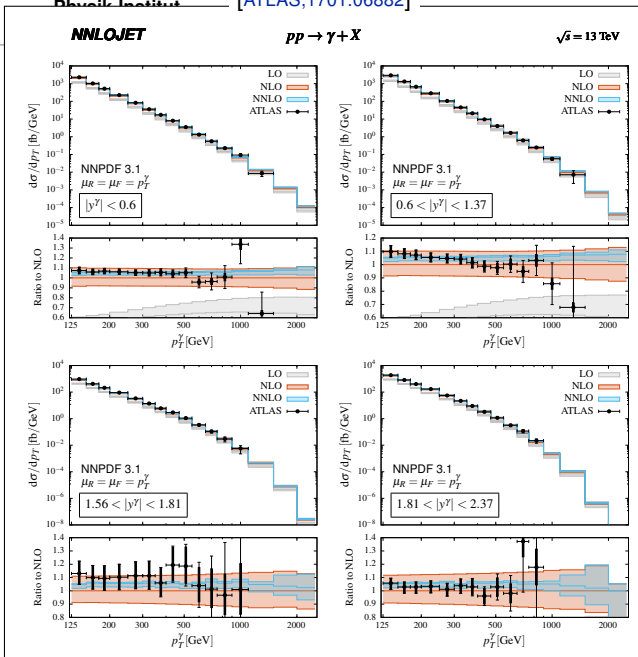
$$E_T^{\max} = 0.0042 E_T^\gamma + 4.8 \text{ GeV}$$

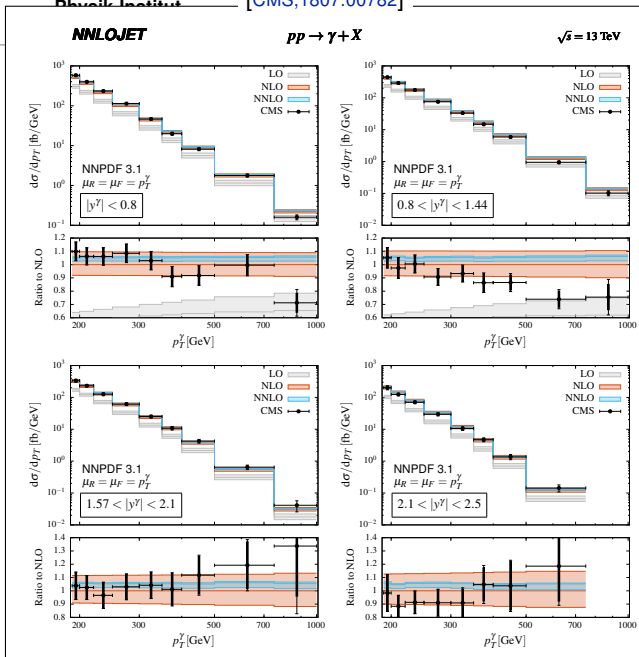
[ATLAS,1605.03495]

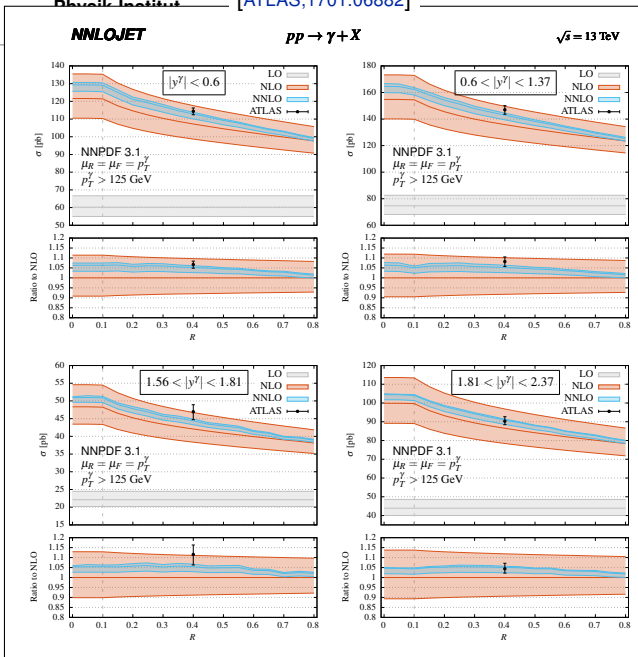


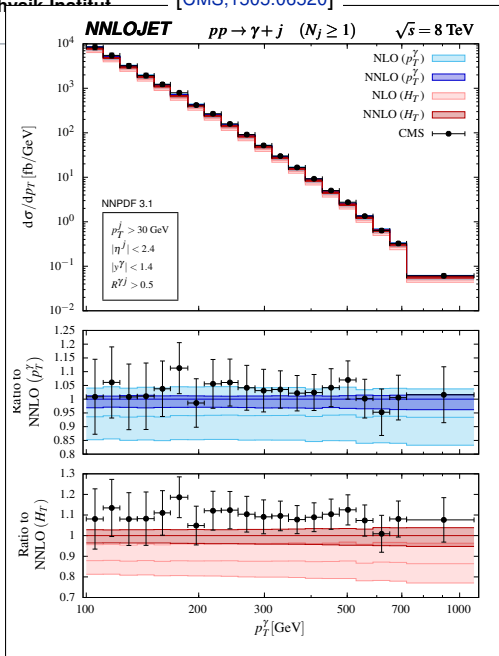




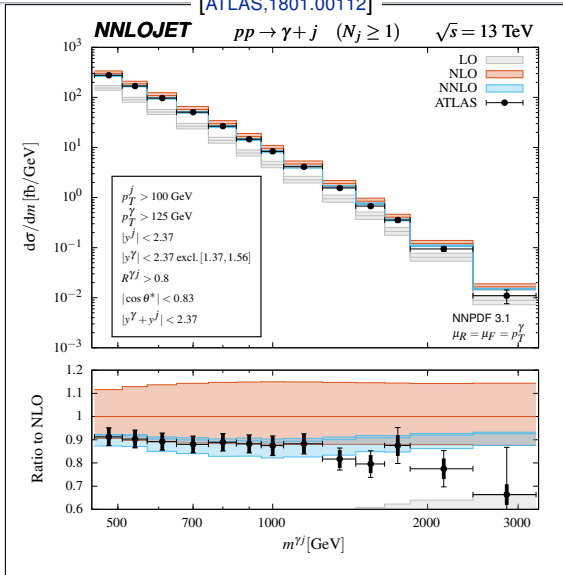




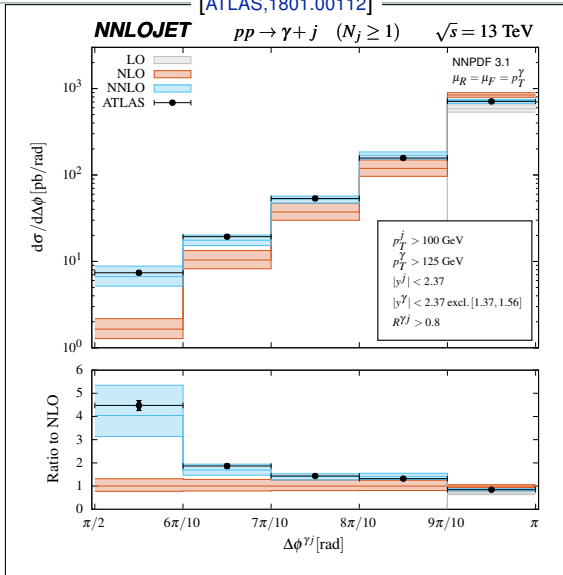


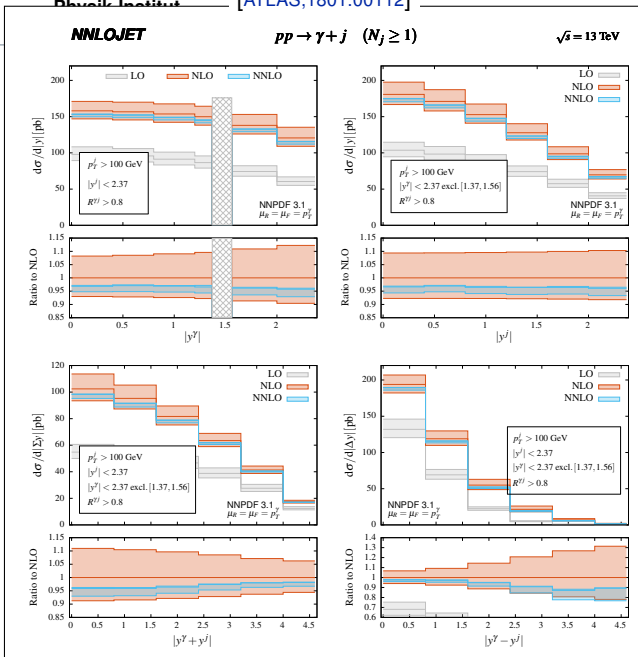


[ATLAS,1801.00112]

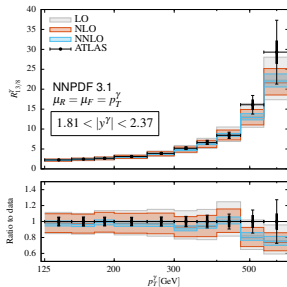
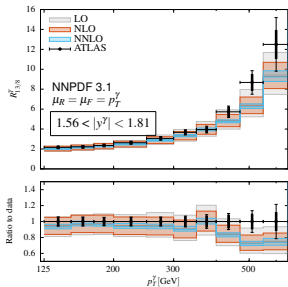
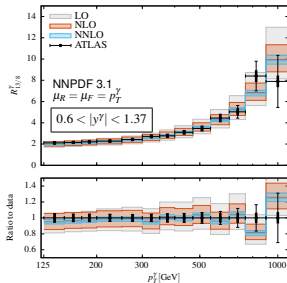
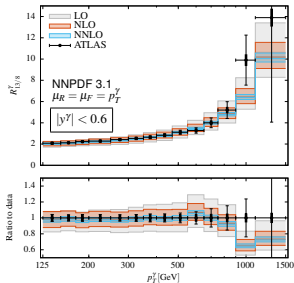


[ATLAS,1801.00112]







**NNLOJET**
 $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X$ 
 $\sqrt{s} = (8, 13) \text{ TeV}$ 


**NNLOJET**

$pp \rightarrow \gamma + j \quad (N_j \geq 1)$

$\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

