Hard Radiation at a High Energy Collider

Tests of Perturbative Tools with First Data

Jeppe R. Andersen

TH-EX-Interplay
RHUL, April 8, 2010

Outline

1. Extracting the *CP* properties of the Higgs boson couplings from gluon fusion *hjj*. Some recognised problems and their solution.
2. **Same problems** will actually arise in **early analyses** of e.g. W+jets!
3. ...but **because** they are the same problems, early studies of W+jets might educate us on H+jets!

Outline

1. Extracting the *CP* properties of the Higgs boson couplings from gluon fusion *hjj*. Some recognised problems and their solution.
2. **Same problems** will actually arise in **early analyses** of e.g. W+jets!
3. . . . but **because** they are the same problems, early studies of W+jets might educate us on H+jets!

Outline

1. Extracting the *CP* properties of the Higgs boson couplings from gluon fusion hjj. Some recognised problems and their solution.
2. **Same problems** will actually arise in **early analyses** of e.g. W+jets!
3. ...but **because** they are the same problems, early studies of W+jets might educate us on H+jets!

Higgs Boson + Dijets through Gluon Fusion

Why Hjj, The Problem, The Solution

Why study Higgs Boson production in Association with Dijets?

The distribution in the **azimuthal angle** between the **two** jets in *Hjj* allows for a **clean extraction** of CP properties

The Problem

. . . in a region of phase space where the **perturbative corrections are large**.

How do we deal with events with **three or more** jets?

The Solution

By constructing an azimuthal observable, which takes into account the **information from all the jets** of the event!

Why Hjj, The Problem, The Solution

Why study Higgs Boson production in Association with Dijets?

The distribution in the **azimuthal angle** between the **two** jets in *Hjj* allows for a **clean extraction** of CP properties

The Problem

. . . in a region of phase space where the **perturbative corrections are large**.
How do we deal with events with **three or more** jets?

The Solution

By constructing an azimuthal observable, which takes into account the **information from all the jets** of the event!

Why Hjj, The Problem, The Solution

Why study Higgs Boson production in Association with Dijets?

The distribution in the **azimuthal angle** between the **two** jets in *Hjj* allows for a **clean extraction** of CP properties

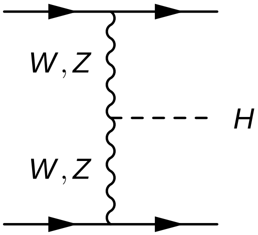
The Problem

. . . in a region of phase space where the **perturbative corrections are large**.

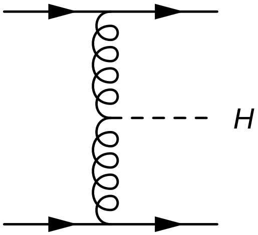
How do we deal with events with **three or more** jets?

The Solution

By constructing an azimuthal observable, which takes into account the **information from all the jets** of the event!

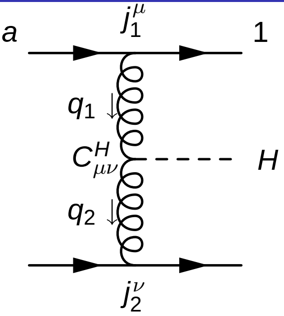


Considerations for Weak Boson Fusion



...and gluon fusion (Higgs coupling to gluons through top loop)

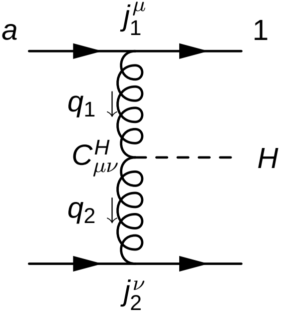
Higgs Couplings through Azimuthal Correllations



$$\mathcal{M} \propto \frac{j_1^\mu \, C^H_{\mu\nu} \, j_2^\nu}{t_1 \, t_2}, \qquad j_1^\mu = \overline{\psi}_1 \gamma^\mu \psi_a$$

$$C_H^{\mu\nu} = a_2 \left(q_1 q_2 g^{\mu\nu} - q_1^\nu q_2^\mu\right) + a_3 \, \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \, q_{1\rho} \, q_{2\sigma}.$$

Higgs Couplings through Azimuthal Correllations



$$\mathcal{M} \propto \frac{j_1^\mu \, C^H_{\mu\nu} \, j_2^\nu}{t_1 \, t_2}, \qquad j_1^\mu = \overline{\psi}_1 \gamma^\mu \psi_a$$

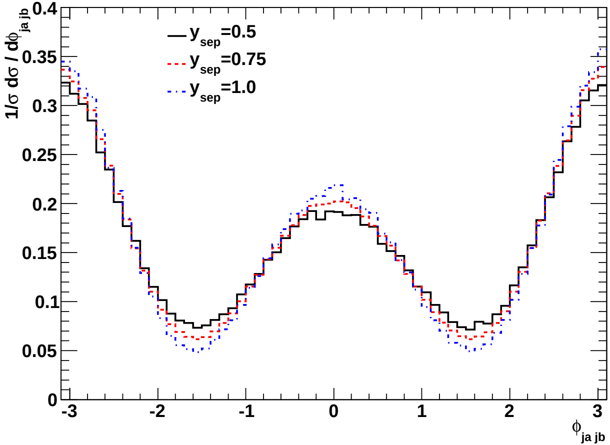
$$C_H^{\mu\nu} = a_2 \, (q_1 q_2 g^{\mu\nu} \; - \; q_1^\nu q_2^\mu) \\ + a_3 \, \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \, q_{1\rho} \, q_{2\sigma}.$$

Take e.g. the term $\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \, q_{1\rho} \, q_{2\sigma}$: for $|p_{1,z}| \gg |p_{1,x,y}|$ and for small energy loss (i.e. $p_{a,e} \sim p_{1,e}$):

$$\left[j_1^0 \, j_2^3 - j_1^3 \, j_2^0\right] (\mathbf{q}_{1\perp} \times \mathbf{q}_{2\perp}) \, .$$

In this limit, the azimuthal dependence of the propagators is also suppressed: $|\mathcal{M}|^2$:$\sin^2(\phi)$ **(CP-odd)**, $\cos^2(\phi)$ **(CP-even)**.

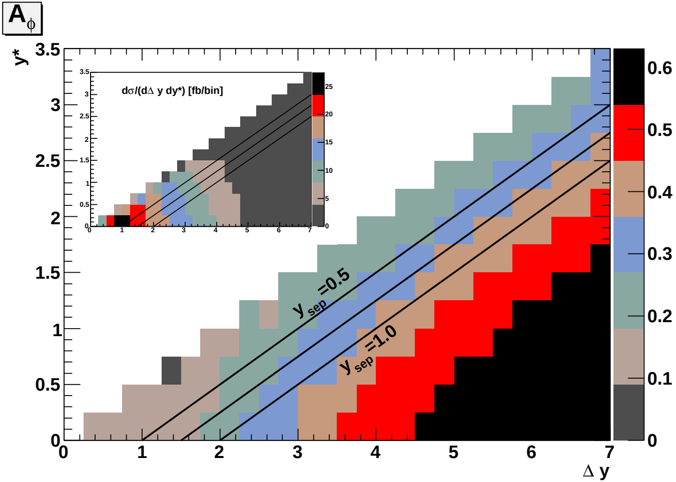
Azimuthal distribution



JRA, K. Arnold, D. Zeppenfeld, arXiv:1001.3822

$$CP\text{-even},\ p_{j\perp} > 40\text{ GeV},\quad y_{ja} < y_h < y_{jb},$$
$$|y_{j_a,j_b}| < 4.5, \min\left(|y_h - y_{j_a}|, |y_h - y_{j_b}|\right) > y_{\text{sep}}.$$

Signature and Cross Section

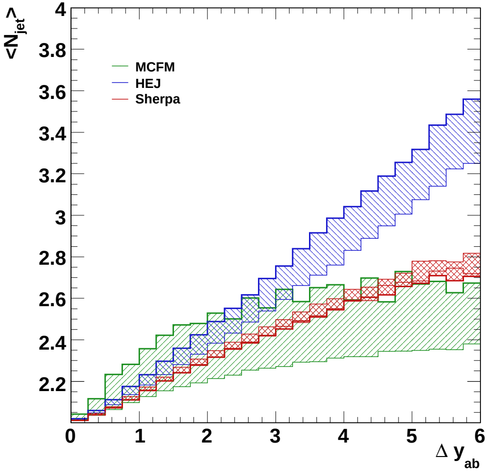


$$\Delta y = |y_{j_a} - y_{j_b}|, \quad y^* = y_h - \frac{y_{j_a}+y_{j_b}}{2}.$$

JRA, K. Arnold, D. Zeppenfeld

Rapidity separation between the jets and the Higgs Boson **enhance the azimuthal correlation**.

Increasing Rapidity Span → Increasing Number of Jets



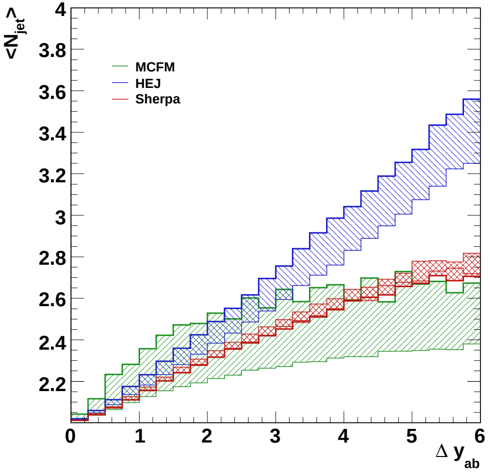
All models show a clear increase in the number of hard jets as the rapidity span increases.

How to extract the *CP*-structure of the Higgs boson coupling from events with **three or more** jets?

2 hardest jets?

J.R. Andersen, J. Campbell, S. Höche, arXiv:1003.1241

Increasing Rapidity Span → Increasing Number of Jets



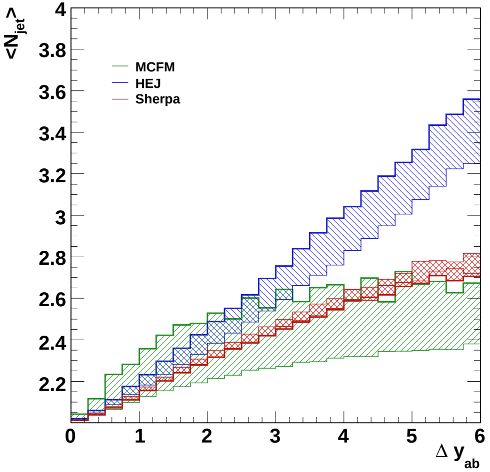
All models show a clear increase in the number of hard jets as the rapidity span increases.

How to extract the *CP*-structure of the Higgs boson coupling from events with **three or more** jets?

2 hard jets furthest apart in rapidity?

J.R. Andersen, J. Campbell, S. Höche, arXiv:1003.1241

Increasing Rapidity Span → Increasing Number of Jets



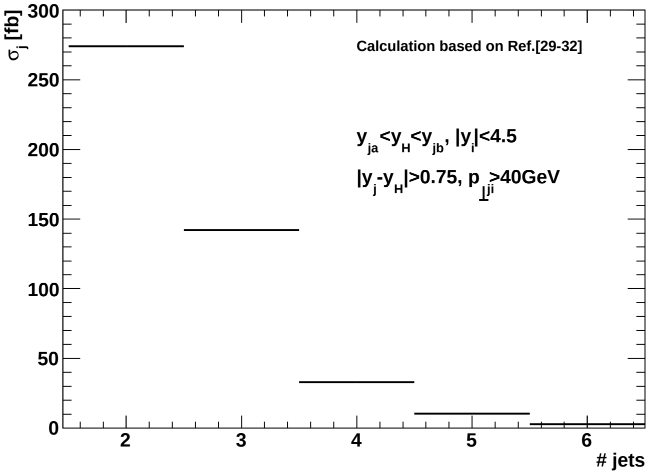
J.R. Andersen, J. Campbell, S. Höche, arXiv:1003.1241

All models show a clear increase in the number of hard jets as the rapidity span increases.

How to extract the *CP*-structure of the Higgs boson coupling from events with **three or more** jets?

Significant washing out of the azimuthal correlation observed at tree-level *hjj*

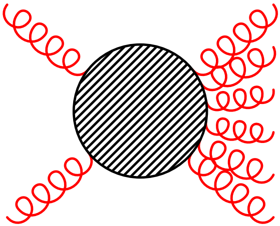
Many Jets!



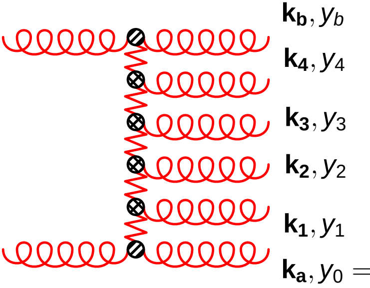
Calculation based on all-order approximant to the *n*-particle matrix element, which reproduces the exact result in the limit of large invariant mass between all particles.

JRA&C.D. White, JRA&J.M. Smillie

Develop Insight Into the Perturbative Corrections



High Energy Limit
$\longrightarrow$
$|p_{\perp,i}|$ fixed, $\hat{s}_{ij} \to \infty$

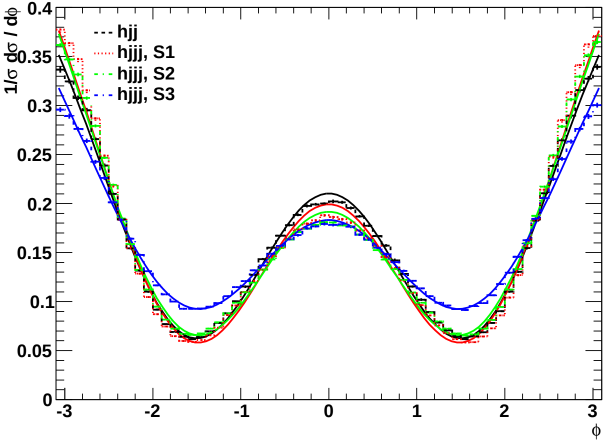


$$\left|\mathcal{M}_{gg\to g\cdots ghg\cdots g}\right|^2 \to \frac{4\hat{s}^2}{N_C^2-1}\left(\prod_{i=1}^{j}\frac{C_A\, g_s^2}{\mathbf{p}_{i\perp}^2}\right)\frac{|C^H(\mathbf{q}_{a\perp},\mathbf{q}_{b\perp})|^2}{\mathbf{q}_{a\perp}^2\ \mathbf{q}_{b\perp}^2}\left(\prod_{i=j+1}^{n}\frac{C_A\, g_s^2}{\mathbf{p}_{i\perp}^2}\right)$$

$$C^H(\mathbf{q}_{a\perp},\mathbf{q}_{b\perp}) \;=\; -i\,\frac{\alpha_s}{3\pi v}\,\mathbf{q}_{a\perp}\cdot\mathbf{q}_{b\perp},\quad y_0 < \cdots < y_j < y_H < y_{j+1} < y_n$$

The **High Energy Limit** tells us to investigate the **azimuthal angle** between the **sum of the jet vectors** either side in rapidity of the Higgs Boson!

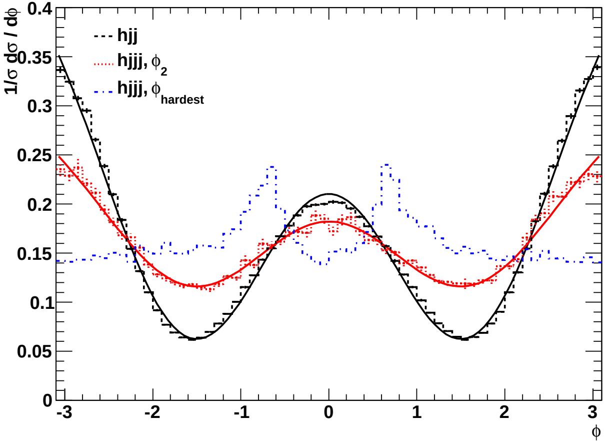
And It Even Works!



JRA, K. Arnold, D. Zeppenfeld, arXiv:1001.3822

Three subsamples of tree-level three-jet events: two jets on same side of the Higgs boson parallel (S1), perpendicular (S2) or anti-parallel (S3). Azimuthal correlation almost unchanged from hjj.

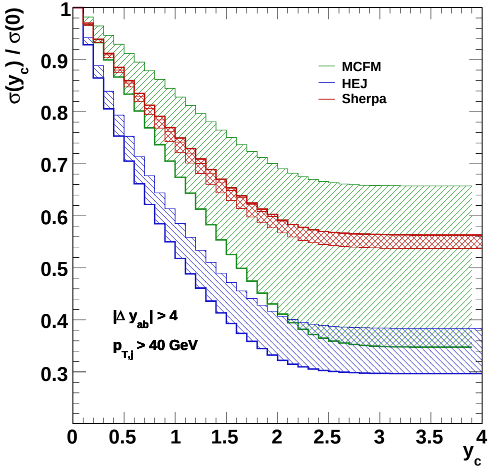
...Much Better Than Any Alternative



JRA, K. Arnold, D. Zeppenfeld, arXiv:1001.3822

Two hardest jets on one side, and the softest on the other (all above 40GeV - $1/3$ of inclusive 3-jet cross section). Using **just the two hardest** jets gives **unsatisfactory** result.

Effect of Central Jet Veto



J.R. Andersen, J. Campbell, S. Höche, arXiv:1003.1241

$$\forall j \in \{\text{jets with } p_{j\perp} > 40\mathrm{GeV}\} \setminus \{a, b\} \;:\; \left| y_j - \frac{y_a + y_b}{2} \right| > y_c$$

Summary of H+Dijet Study

1. Full hjjj tree-level confirms expectations from High Energy Limit
2. Observable stable when shower+hadronisation effects are added (LO+HERWIG++)
    1. However, the parton shower delivers a very poor description of the multi-jet configurations, when compared to e.g. hjjj tree-level
3. Observable stable when additional hard perturbative corrections are summed to all orders (HEJ)

See arXiv:1001.3822 for all the details

Radiation in Events with at least Two Jets

The Challenge, The Solution, Help from Data

The Challenge from Phase Space, (in trivial statements)

Hard emission is less suppressed at **increasing** collider **energies**.
NLO gets the **one** hard emission right, but **one may not be sufficient**.
Parton shower does **many emissions**, but **not the hard ones**.
PS+matching is **good at Tevatron**, but **sufficient at LHC?**

The Solution?

High Energy Jets (HEJ): What it is; what it is **not**

What $1fb^{-1}$@7TeV can tell us about our perturbative tools

The Challenge, The Solution, Help from Data

The Challenge from Phase Space, (in trivial statements)

Hard emission is less suppressed at **increasing** collider **energies**.
NLO gets the **one** hard emission right, but **one may not be sufficient**.
Parton shower does **many emissions**, but **not the hard ones**.
PS+matching is **good at Tevatron**, but **sufficient at LHC?**

The Solution?

High Energy Jets (HEJ): What it is; what it is **not**

What $1fb^{-1}$@7TeV can tell us about our perturbative tools

The Challenge, The Solution, Help from Data

The Challenge from Phase Space, (in trivial statements)

Hard emission is less suppressed at **increasing** collider **energies**.
NLO gets the **one** hard emission right, but **one may not be sufficient**.
Parton shower does **many emissions**, but **not the hard ones**.
PS+matching is **good at Tevatron**, but **sufficient at LHC?**

The Solution?

High Energy Jets (HEJ): What it is; what it is **not**

What $1fb^{-1}$@7TeV can tell us about our perturbative tools

Prerequisites for the discussion

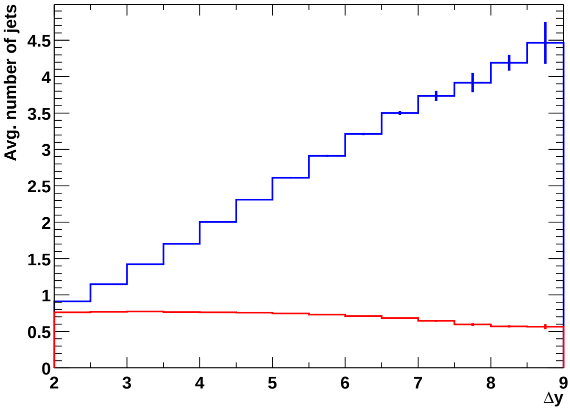
Jets: Will discuss mostly situations of **more than or equal to two hard jets** ($p_\perp > 40$GeV) since:

a) W/Z/H(+1 jet) described OK with existing perturbative tools
b) We can develop a framework for the leading, hard radiation in $2 \rightarrow 2$ coloured scattering (including leading virtual corrections).

Observables: Focus is on the final state in terms of jet count and configuration (but not jet substructure). Concentrate on a few possible observables, which capture the relationship between the **increasing phase space** and the **amount of hard radiation**:

1) Rapidity difference between most forward and most backward hard jet, Δy (**NOT!** just between the two hardest jets!)
2) $\frac{\sigma_{N+1}}{\sigma_N}$, $\langle\#\text{jets}\rangle$,... vs. Δy.

$\langle \#\text{jets} \rangle$ vs. Δy



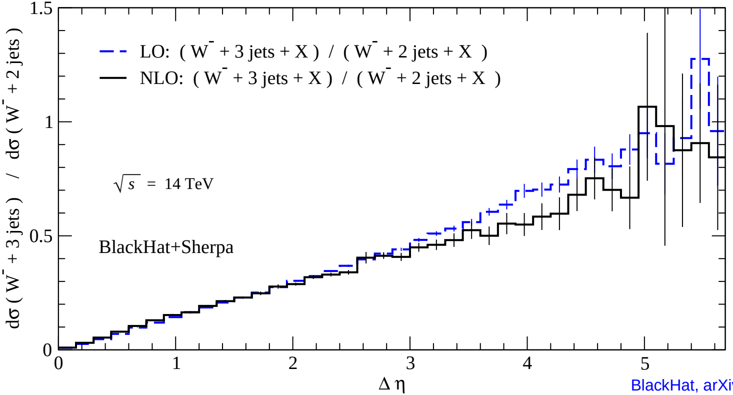
Red: Average number of central ($|y| < 1$) jets.

JRA, V. Del Duca, F. Maltoni, W.J. Stirling, hep-ph/0105146

Basic observation of increasing phase space for hard emissions with increasing Δy is the motivation for e.g. BFKL resummation.

However, don't just take *my* word for it. . .

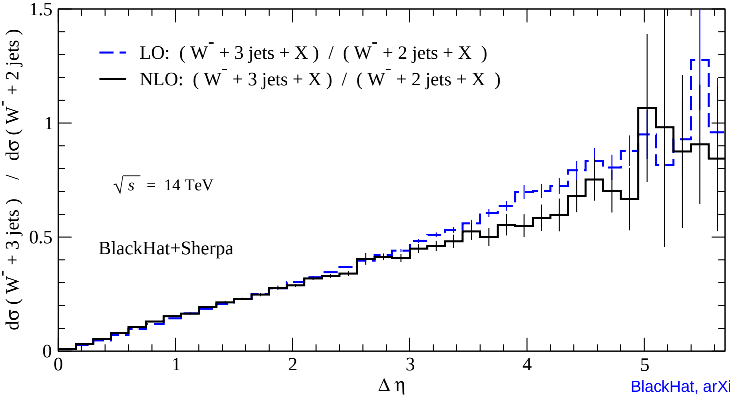
W+Multiple Jets @ NLO



BlackHat, arXiv:0912.4927

The inclusive 3-jet rate is large compared to the inclusive 2-jet rate, even for normal rapidity spans obviously, the inclusive 3-jet rate "ought to" be smaller than the inclusive 2-jet rate.

The large contribution from real radiative corrections to W+dijets is not revealed by the inclusive K-factor.



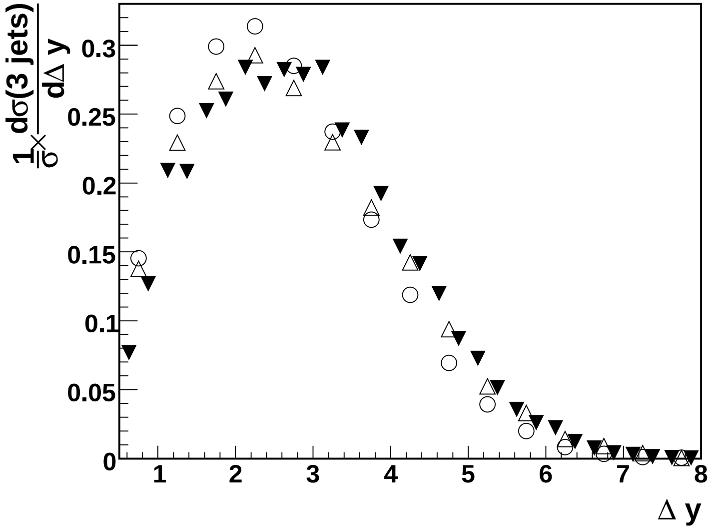
BlackHat, arXiv:0912.4927

All calculational methods and processes will agree on the opening of phase space as Δy increases

The mechanism for emission differ between processes (WBF vs. GF) and calculational methods (full NLO, shower, . . .). Can be tested against data!

$1/\sigma \; d\sigma/d\Delta y$

JRA, M. Campanelli, J. Campbell, V. Ciulli, J. Huston, P. Lenzi, R. Mackeprang, arXiv:1003.1241



$\Delta y \approx 2 - 3$ (where σ_{3j}/σ_{2j} is already very large) is not “tail of distribution”!

HEJ (High Energy Jets)

- What is this HEJ?
- What is it **not**

HEJ (High Energy Jets)

Goal (inspired by the great Fadin & Lipatov)

Sufficiently **simple** model for hard radiative corrections that the all-order sum can be evaluated explicitly (completely exclusive)

but. . .

Sufficiently **accurate** that the description is relevant

Factorisation of QCD Matrix Elements

It is **well known** that QCD matrix elements **factorise** in certain kinematical limits:
Soft limit $\longrightarrow$ **eikonal approximation** $\longrightarrow$ enters all parton shower (and much else) resummation.

Like all good limits, the eikonal approximation is applied **outside its strict region of validity**.

Will discuss the **less well-studied factorisation** of scattering amplitudes in a different kinematic limit, better suited for describing perturbative corrections from **hard parton emission**

Factorisation only **becomes exact** in a region **outside** the reach of any collider. . .

Factorisation of QCD Matrix Elements

It is **well known** that QCD matrix elements **factorise** in certain kinematical limits:
Soft limit $\rightarrow$ **eikonal approximation** $\rightarrow$ enters all parton shower (and much else) resummation.

Like all good limits, the eikonal approximation is applied **outside its strict region of validity**.

Will discuss the **less well-studied factorisation** of scattering amplitudes in a different kinematic limit, better suited for describing perturbative corrections from **hard parton emission**

Factorisation only **becomes exact** in a region **outside** the reach of any collider. . .

Factorisation of QCD Matrix Elements

It is **well known** that QCD matrix elements **factorise** in certain kinematical limits:
Soft limit $\rightarrow$ **eikonal approximation** $\rightarrow$ enters all parton shower (and much else) resummation.

Like all good limits, the eikonal approximation is applied **outside its strict region of validity**.

Will discuss the **less well-studied factorisation** of scattering amplitudes in a different kinematic limit, better suited for describing perturbative corrections from **hard parton emission**

Factorisation only **becomes exact** in a region **outside** the reach of any collider. . .

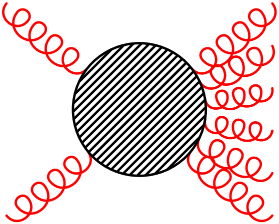
Factorisation of QCD Matrix Elements

It is **well known** that QCD matrix elements **factorise** in certain kinematical limits:
Soft limit $\to$ **eikonal approximation** $\to$ enters all parton shower (and much else) resummation.

Like all good limits, the eikonal approximation is applied **outside its strict region of validity**.

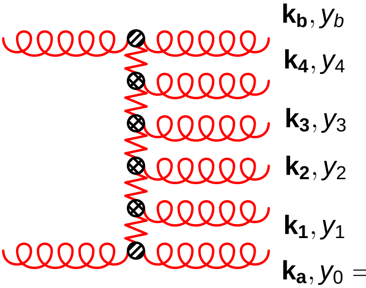
Will discuss the **less well-studied factorisation** of scattering amplitudes in a different kinematic limit, better suited for describing perturbative corrections from **hard parton emission**

Factorisation only **becomes exact** in a region **outside** the reach of any collider…



High Energy Limit

$$|\hat{t}| \text{ fixed}, \quad \hat{s} \to \infty$$



$$\mathcal{A}^R_{2\to 2+n} = \frac{\Gamma_{A'A}}{q_0^2}\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} e^{\omega(q_i)(y_{i-1}-y_i)}\frac{V^{J_i}(q_i,q_{i+1})}{q_i^2 q_{i+1}^2}\right)e^{\omega(q_{n+1})(y_n-y_{n+1})}\frac{\Gamma_{B'B}}{q_{n+1}^2}$$

$q_i = \mathbf{k}_a + \sum_{l=1}^{i-1}\mathbf{k}_l$

LL: Fadin, Kuraev, Lipatov; NLL: Fadin, Fiore, Kozlov, Reznichenko

Maintain (at LL) terms of the form

$$\left(\alpha_s \ln\frac{\hat{s}_{ij}}{|\hat{t}_i|}\right)$$

to all orders in α_s.

At LL only gluon production; at NLL also quark–anti-quark pairs produced. Approximation of any-jet rate possible.

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

Universal behaviour of scattering amplitudes in the HE limit:

$$\forall i \in \{2, \ldots, n-1\} : y_{i-1} \gg y_i \gg y_{i+1}$$
$$\forall i, j : |p_{i\perp}| \approx |p_{j\perp}|$$

$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{MRK}_{gg\to g\cdots g}\right|^2 = \frac{4\, s^2}{N_C^2 - 1}\, \frac{g^2\, C_A}{|p_{1\perp}|^2} \left(\prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{4\, g^2 C_A}{|p_{i\perp}|^2} \right) \frac{g^2\, C_A}{|p_{n\perp}|^2}.$$

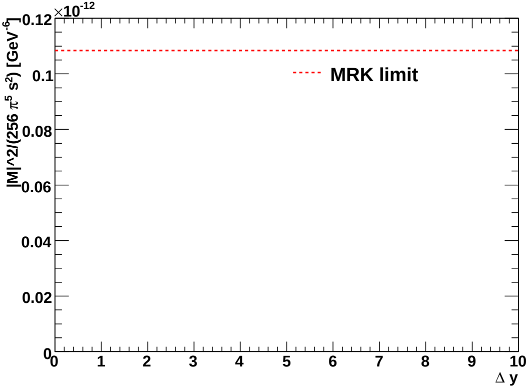
$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{MRK}_{qg\to qg\cdots g}\right|^2 = \frac{4\, s^2}{N_C^2 - 1}\, \frac{g^2\, C_F}{|p_{1\perp}|^2} \left(\prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{4\, g^2 C_A}{|p_{i\perp}|^2} \right) \frac{g^2\, C_A}{|p_{n\perp}|^2},$$

$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}^{MRK}_{qQ\to qg\cdots Q}\right|^2 = \frac{4\, s^2}{N_C^2 - 1}\, \frac{g^2\, C_F}{|p_{1\perp}|^2} \left(\prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \frac{4\, g^2 C_A}{|p_{i\perp}|^2} \right) \frac{g^2\, C_F}{|p_{n\perp}|^2},$$

Allow for analytic resummation (BFKL equation).
However, how well does this actually approximate the amplitude?

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

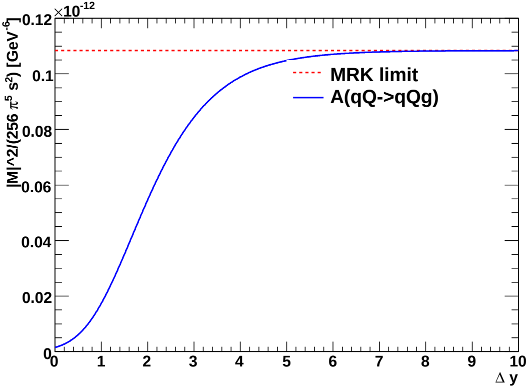
Study just a slice in phase space:



JRA, J.M. Smillie, arXiv:0908.2786

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

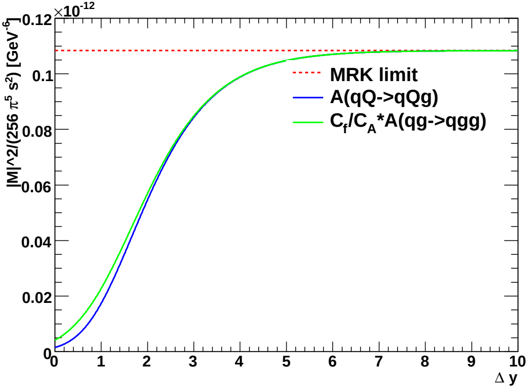
Study just a slice in phase space:



JRA, J.M. Smillie, arXiv:0908.2786

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

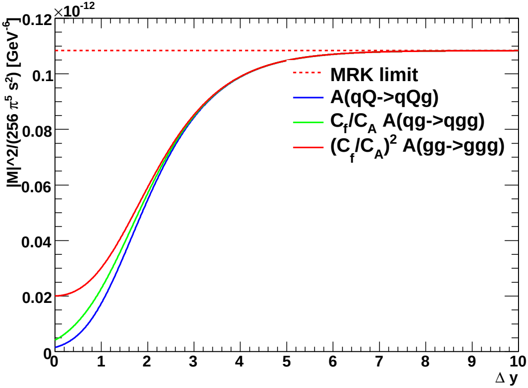
Study just a slice in phase space:



JRA, J.M. Smillie, arXiv:0908.2786

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

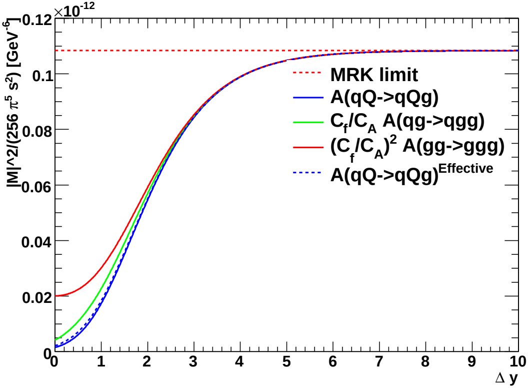
Study just a slice in phase space:



JRA, J.M. Smillie, arXiv:0908.2786

Comparison of 3-jet scattering amplitudes

Study just a slice in phase space:



JRA, J.M. Smillie, arXiv:0908.2786

Conclusion from Study of Partonic Cross Sections

- Correct limit is obtained - but outside LHC phase space. Limit alone irrelevant.
- Universality obtained before limit is reached.

Will build frame-work which has the right MRK limit (i.e. reproduces full QCD) but also retains correct behaviour at smaller rapidities (i.e. is relevant for the LHC)

Scattering of qQ-Helicity States

Start by describing quark scattering. Simple matrix element for $q(a)Q(b) \to q(1)Q(2)$:

$$M_{q^-Q^-\to q^-Q^-} = \langle 1|\mu|a\rangle \frac{g^{\mu\nu}}{t} \langle 2|\nu|b\rangle$$

t**-channel factorised**: Contraction of (local) currents across t-channel pole

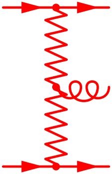
$$\begin{aligned}\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}^t_{qQ\to qQ}\right|^2 &= \frac{1}{4\,(N_C^2-1)}\ \left\|S_{qQ\to qQ}\right\|^2\\ &\cdot \left(g^2\ C_F\ \frac{1}{t_1}\right)\\ &\cdot \left(g^2\ C_F\ \frac{1}{t_2}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Extend to $2 \to n$ ...

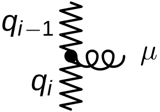
J.M.Smillie and JRA: arXiv:0908.2786

Building Blocks for an Amplitude

Identification of the **dominant contributions** to the **perturbative series** in the limit of well-separated particles

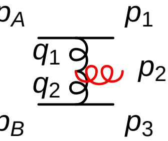


$$\frac{1}{q^2}\exp\left(\hat{\alpha}(q)\Delta y\right)$$

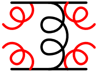


$$V^\mu(q_{i-1}, q_i)$$

$$j^\nu = \overline{\psi}\gamma^\nu\psi$$



$$\begin{aligned} V^\rho(q_1,q_2) = &-(q_1+q_2)^\rho \\ &+\frac{p_A^\rho}{2}\left(\frac{q_1^2}{p_2\cdot p_A}+\frac{p_2\cdot p_B}{p_A\cdot p_B}+\frac{p_2\cdot p_n}{p_A\cdot p_n}\right)+p_A\leftrightarrow p_1 \\ &-\frac{p_B^\rho}{2}\left(\frac{q_2^2}{p_2\cdot p_B}+\frac{p_2\cdot p_A}{p_B\cdot p_A}+\frac{p_2\cdot p_1}{p_A\cdot p_1}\right)-p_B\leftrightarrow p_3. \end{aligned}$$

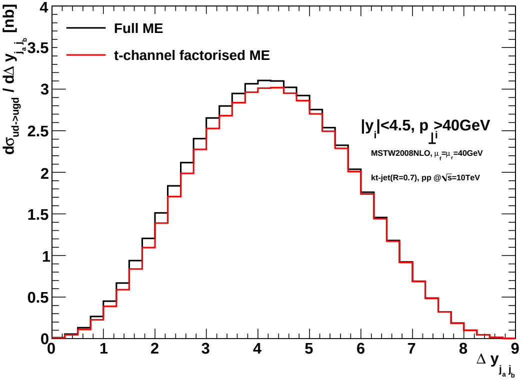


Building Blocks for an Amplitude

$p_g \cdot V = 0$ can easily be checked (gauge invariance)
The approximation for $qQ \to qgQ$ is given by

$$\left|\overline{\mathcal{M}}^t_{qQ\to qgQ}\right|^2 = \frac{1}{4\,(N_C^2-1)}\ \left\|S_{qQ\to qQ}\right\|^2$$
$$\cdot\ \left(g^2\, C_F\ \frac{1}{t_1}\right)\cdot\ \left(g^2\, C_F\ \frac{1}{t_2}\right)$$
$$\cdot\left(\frac{-g^2 C_A}{t_1 t_2}\ V^\mu(q_1,q_2)V_\mu(q_1,q_2)\right).$$

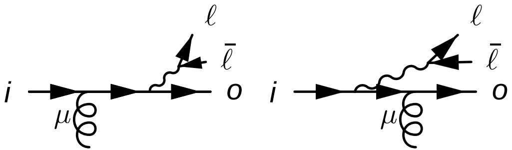
3 Jets @ 10 TeV

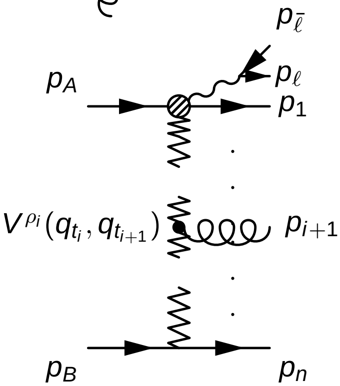


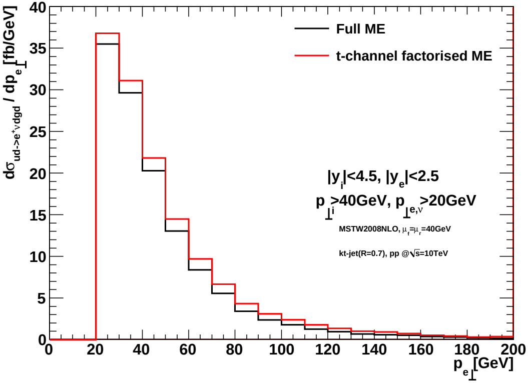
J.M.Smillie and JRA: arXiv:0908.2786

W+Jets

Two currents to calculate for $W + jets$:

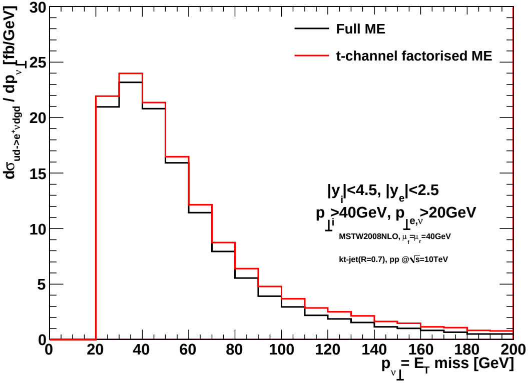






J.M.Smillie and JRA: arXiv:0908.2786

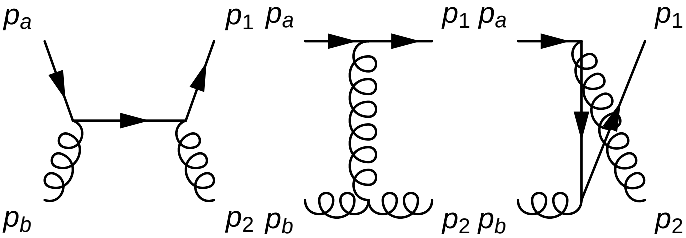
W+ 3 Jets @ LHC



J.M.Smillie and JRA: arXiv:0908.2786

Quark-Gluon Scattering

"What happens in $2 \to 2$-processes with gluons? Surely the t-channel factorisation is spoiled!"



Direct calculation ($q^- g^- \to q^- g^-$):

$$M = \frac{g^2}{\hat{t}} \times \frac{p_{2\perp}^*}{|p_{2\perp}|} \left(t^2_{ae} t^b_{e1} \sqrt{\frac{p_b^-}{p_2^-}} - t^b_{ae} t^2_{e1} \sqrt{\frac{p_2^-}{p_b^-}} \right) \langle b|\sigma|2\rangle \times \langle 1|\sigma|a\rangle.$$

Complete t-channel factorisation!

J.M.Smillie and JRA

Quark-Gluon Scattering

For the helicity choices where a qQ-channel exists, the t-channel current generated by a gluon in qg scattering is that of a quark, but with a colour factor

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(C_A - \frac{1}{C_A}\right)\left(\frac{p_b^-}{p_2^-} + \frac{p_2^-}{p_b^-}\right) + \frac{1}{C_A}$$

instead of C_F. Tends to C_A in MRK limit.

All-Orders and Regularisation

- Have prescription for $2 \to n$ matrix element, including virtual corrections
- Organisation of cancellation of IR (soft) divergences easy
- Can calculate the sum over the n-particle phase space explicitly ($n \sim 25$) to get the all-order corrections
- Match to n-jet tree-level where known

J.M. Smillie, JRA arXiv:0908.2786, arXiv: 0910:5113

What HEJ is NOT

- **Small-x evolution of pdfs**. x isn't even small. And we are using standard collinear factorisation - which allows for a stringent comparison with standard PT!
- **BFKL**
  - We have no approximation of kinematic invariants. $q_\perp^2 \neq -t$ at LHC energies. Try for yourself. It's orders of magnitude off!
  - No evolution equation
  - No kernel
  - No impact factors
  - ...but we do have gauge invariance. Everywhere in phase space. Not just asymptotically.

What HEJ can do for you

Describe the hard multi-jet environment for several processes (all matched):

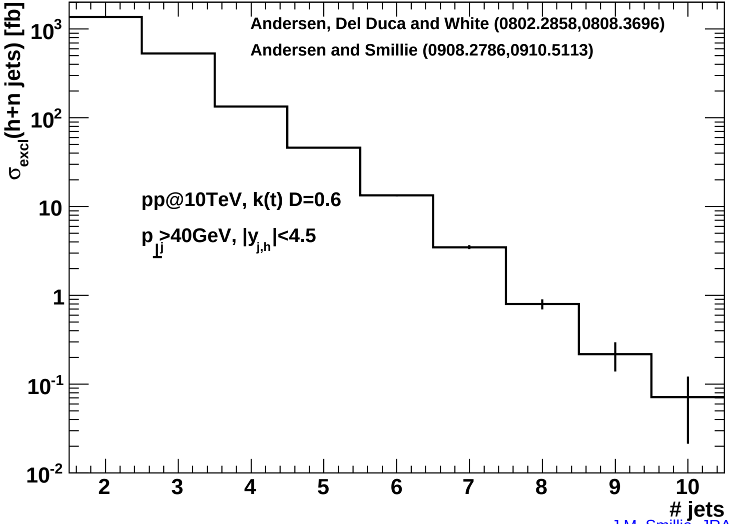
NOW

- Released code: H+jets
- root n-tuples: W+jets (or ask nicely and you will get the code)

soon

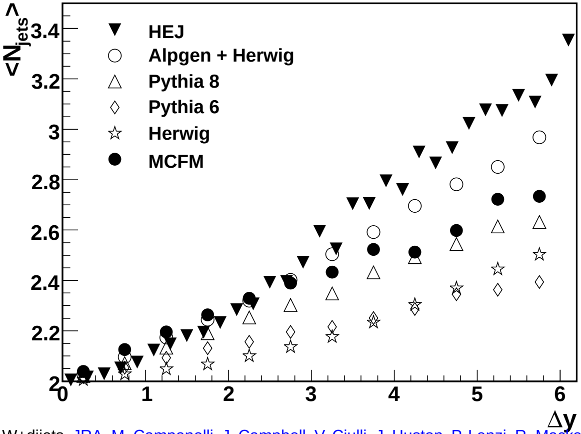
Z+jets, jets. . .

What HEJ can do for you



J.M. Smillie, JRA arXiv:1001.4463

Help from Early Data

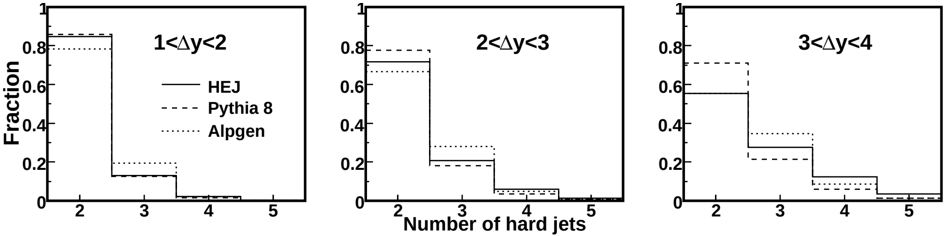


W+dijets, JRA, M. Campanelli, J. Campbell, V. Ciulli, J. Huston, P. Lenzi, R. Mackeprang, arXiv:1003.1241

$1fb^{-1}$@7TeV could be enough to tell the predictions apart!

Obviously, similar results for pure dijets with much less data

What can $1fb^{-1}$ tell us about our perturbative tools



Many handles to distinguish the predictions from various perturbative approaches using early data

W+dijets, JRA, M. Campanelli, J. Campbell, V. Ciulli, J. Huston, P. Lenzi, R. Mackeprang, arXiv:1003.1241

$1fb^{-1}$@7TeV could be enough to tell the predictions apart!

Obviously, similar results for pure dijets with much less data

Summary

1. HEJ is a new perturbative tool for the description of multi-jet events at high energy colliders
    1. Simplify pert. corrections by concentrating on widely separated emissions
    2. Filling in the details of each jet (soft, collinear) is a job left for a parton shower
2. Even the 1st $fb^{-}1$@7TeV will shed light on the multi-jet environment in the new high energy domain and help direct theoretical developments
3. . . . and later experimental analyses of Higgs boson couplings!