



α_s — present status and perspectives

Klaus Rabbertz (KIT)

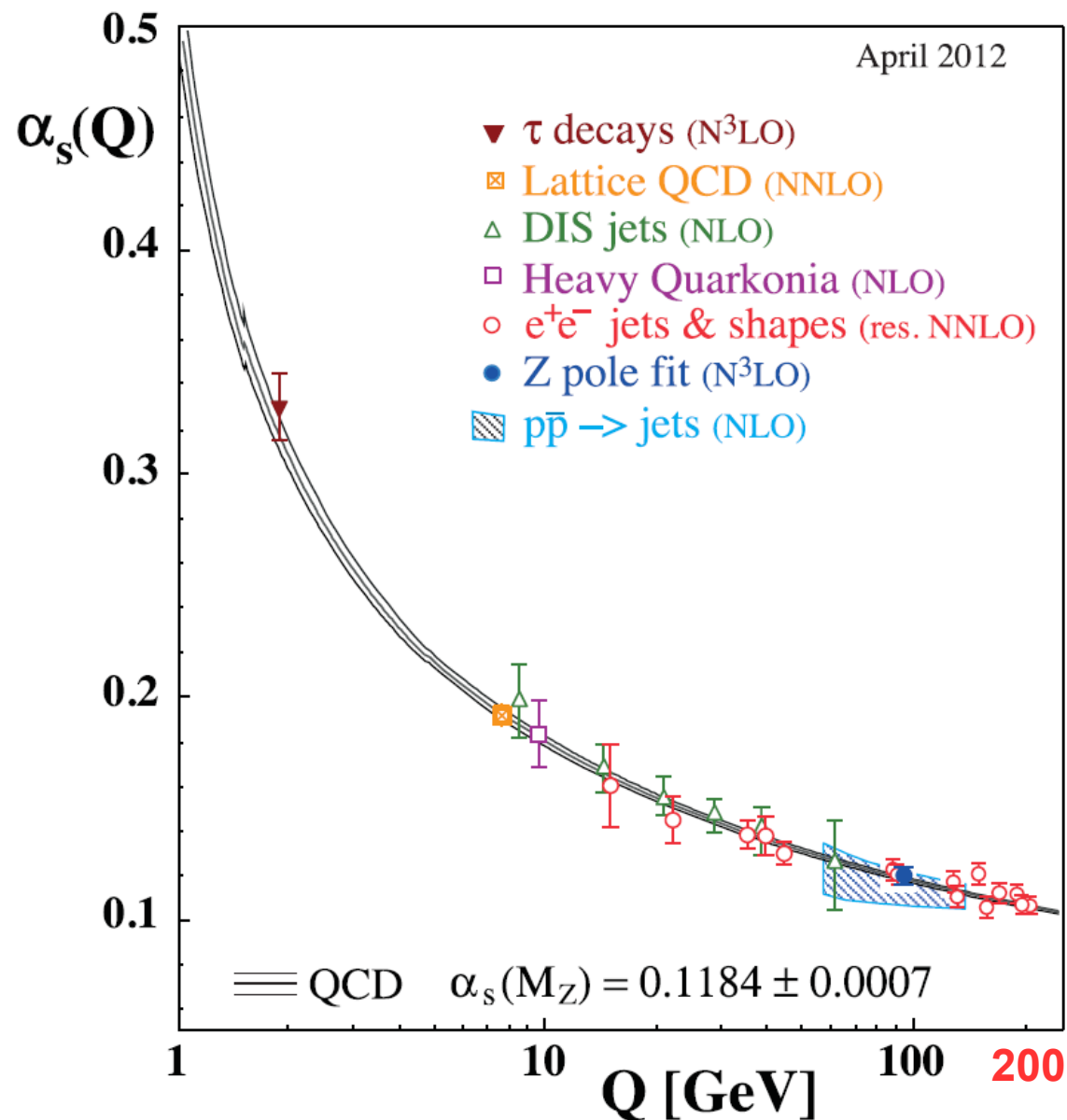




- Motivation
- PDG averages
- PDG update 2023
- LHC news
- EIC & LHC perspectives
- Summary & outlook

2012: No LHC results yet

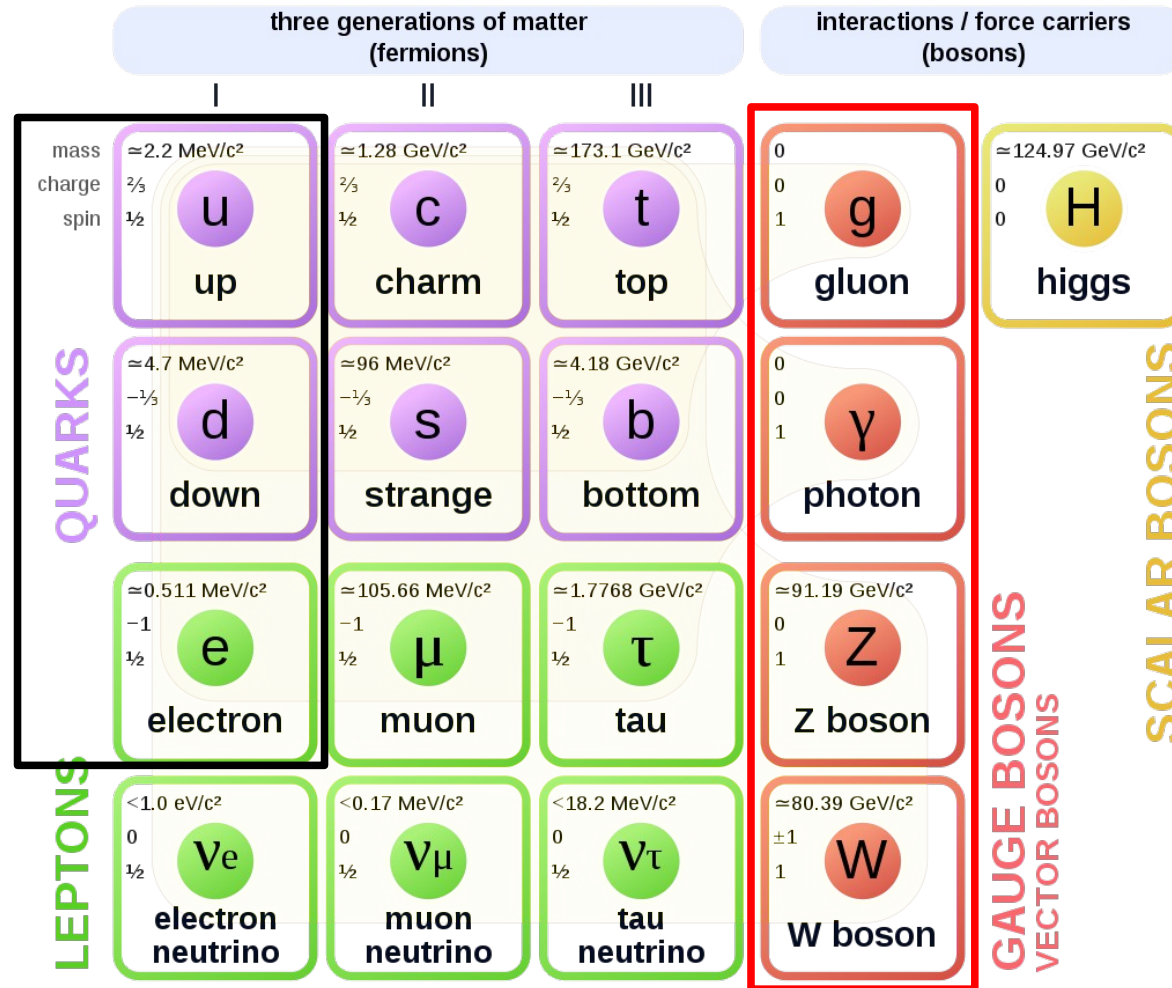
PDG2012





Standard Model of Elementary Particles

Solid matter
...



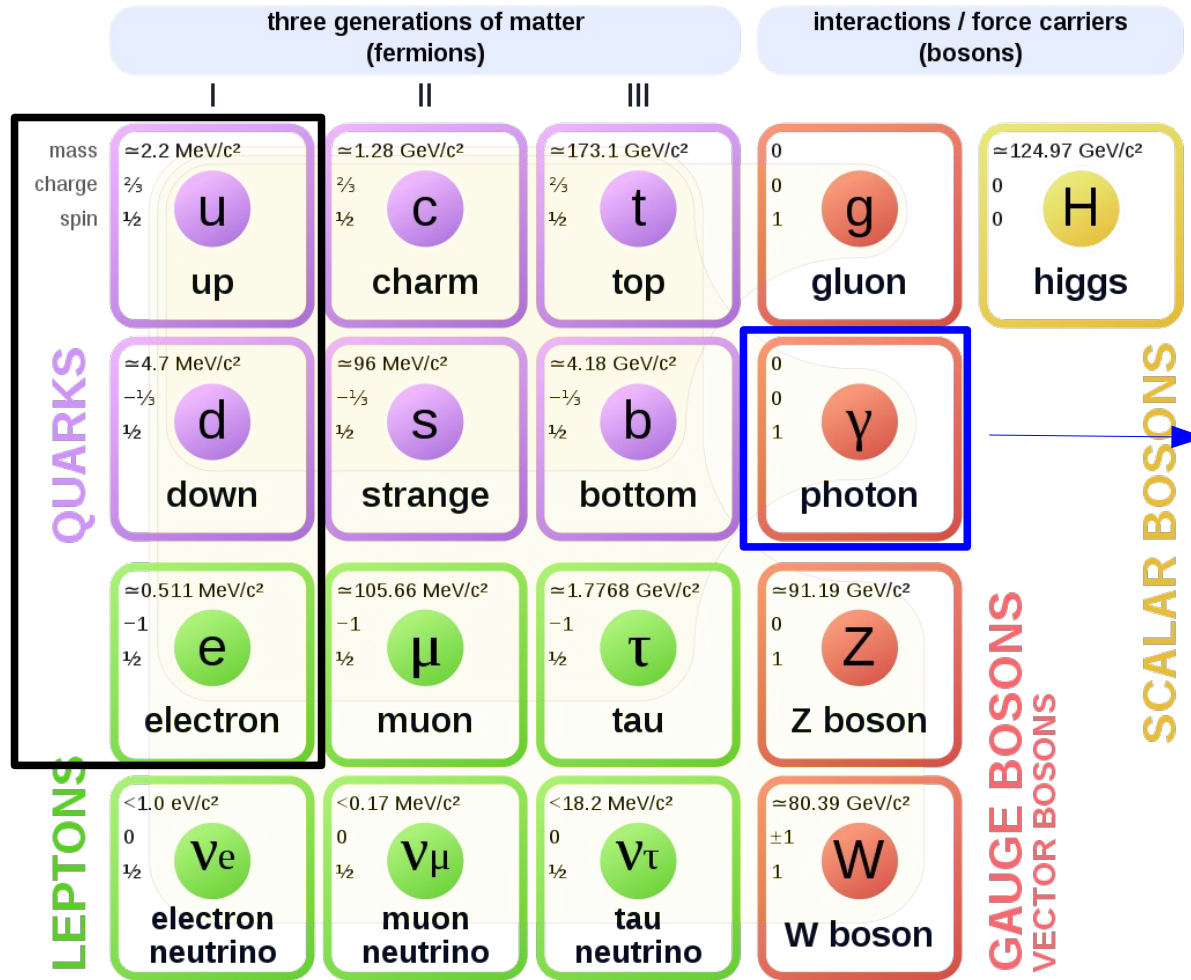
Cush, Wikipedia.

... and three fundamental interactions.
(no gravity)



Standard Model of Elementary Particles

Solid matter
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Electromagnetic interaction (magnets, electricity, ...)

$$\alpha \approx 1/137$$

$$\Delta\alpha/\alpha = 0.15 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

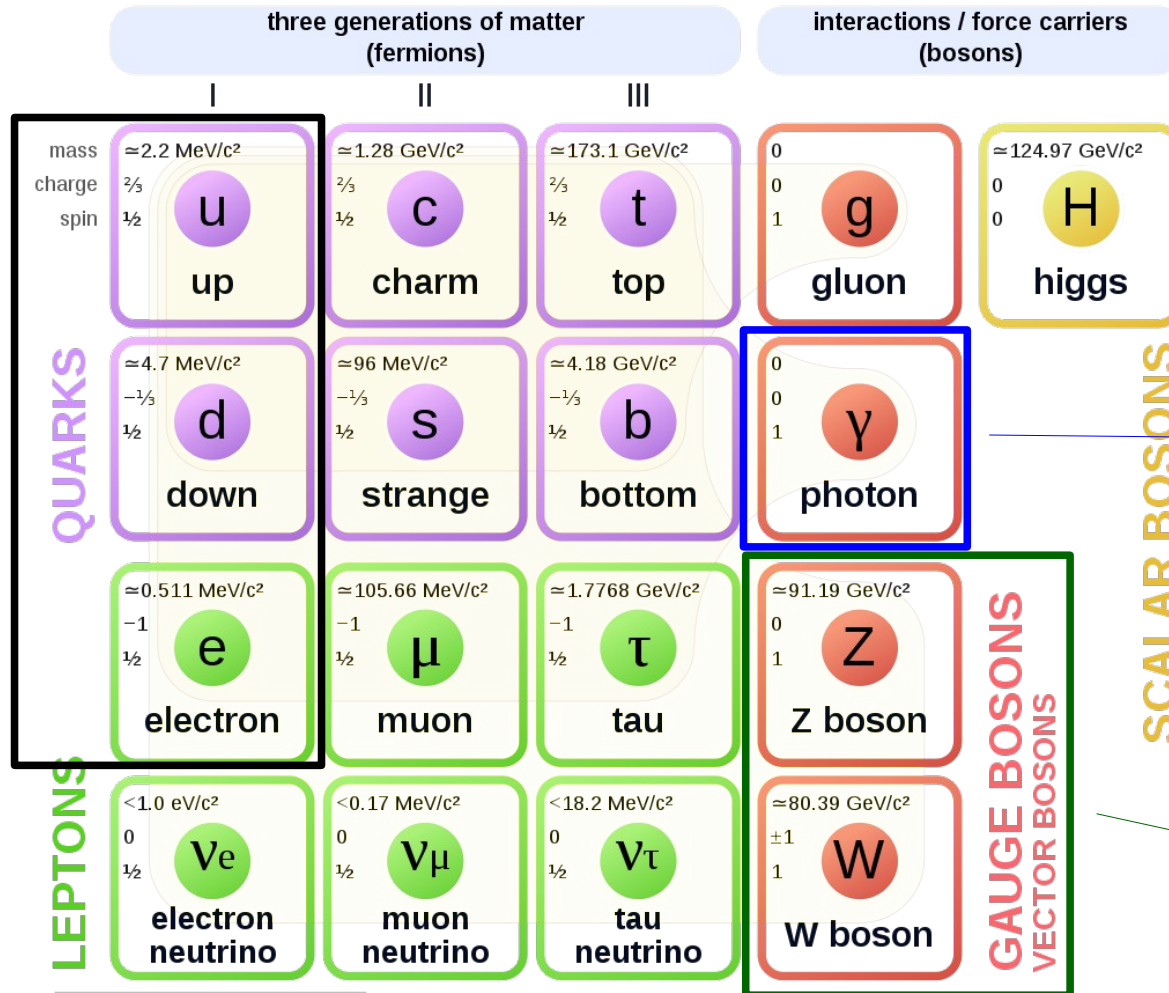
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Weak interaction
(β decays, sun, ...)

$$G_F \approx 1.17 \cdot 10^{-5} / \text{GeV}^2$$

$$\Delta G_F / G_F = 0.51 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Cush, Wikipedia.

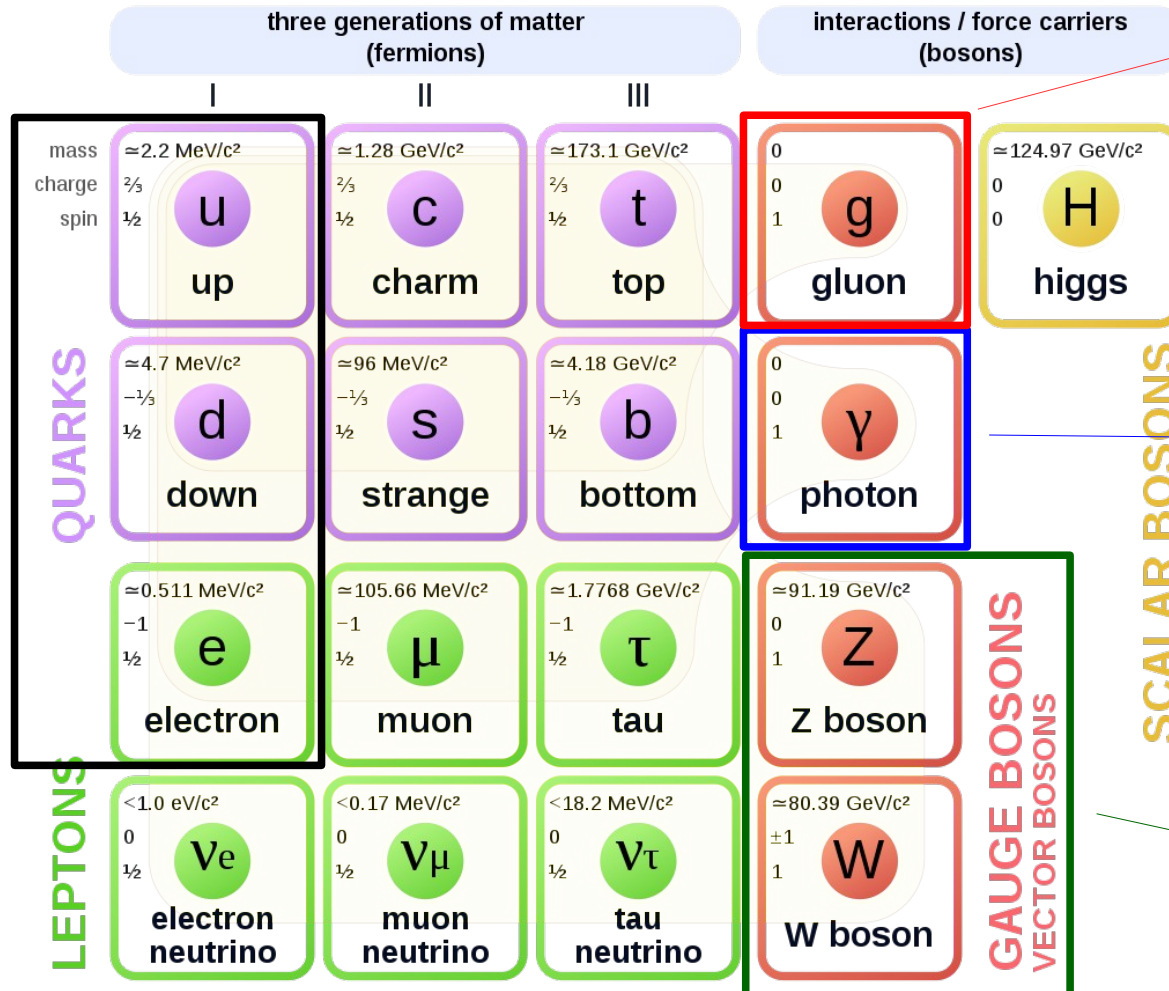
... and three fundamental interactions.
(no gravity)



Standard Model of Particle Physics

Standard Model of Elementary Particles

Solid matter
...



Cush, Wikipedia.

Strong interaction
(nuclear forces, ...)

$$\alpha_s \approx 0.118$$

$$\Delta\alpha_s/\alpha_s = 0.76 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

Electromagnetic interaction
(magnets, electricity, ...)

$$\alpha \approx 1/137$$

$$\Delta\alpha/\alpha = 0.15 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

Weak interaction
(β decays, sun, ...)

$$G_F \approx 1.17 \cdot 10^{-5} / \text{GeV}^2$$

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... and three fundamental interactions.
(no gravity)



Nobel prize 2004

Theory:

- ➔ Renormalisation group equation (RGE)
- ➔ Solution of 1-loop equation
- ➔ **Running coupling constant**

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu^2)}{1 + \alpha_s(\mu^2)\beta_0 \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}\right)}$$

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{1}{\beta_0 \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)}$$

What happens at large distances?

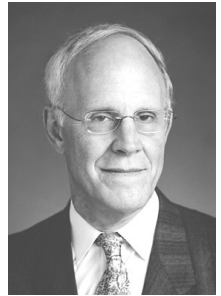
- ➔ $Q^2 \rightarrow 0$?
- ➔ **Cannot be answered here!**
For $Q^2 \rightarrow \Lambda^2$ perturbation theory not applicable anymore!



- ➔ **'Strong' coupling weak for $Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$, i.e. small distances**
- ➔ **Asymptotic freedom**
- ➔ **Perturbative methods usable**

$$\beta_0 = \frac{33 - 2 \cdot N_f}{12\pi}$$

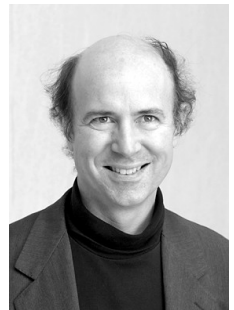
Physik Journal 3 (2004) Nr. 12



D. Gross



D. Politzer



F. Wilczek

nobelprize.org



Running coupling constant

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{1}{\beta_0 \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)}$$

with Λ typically $\approx 200 - 300$ MeV

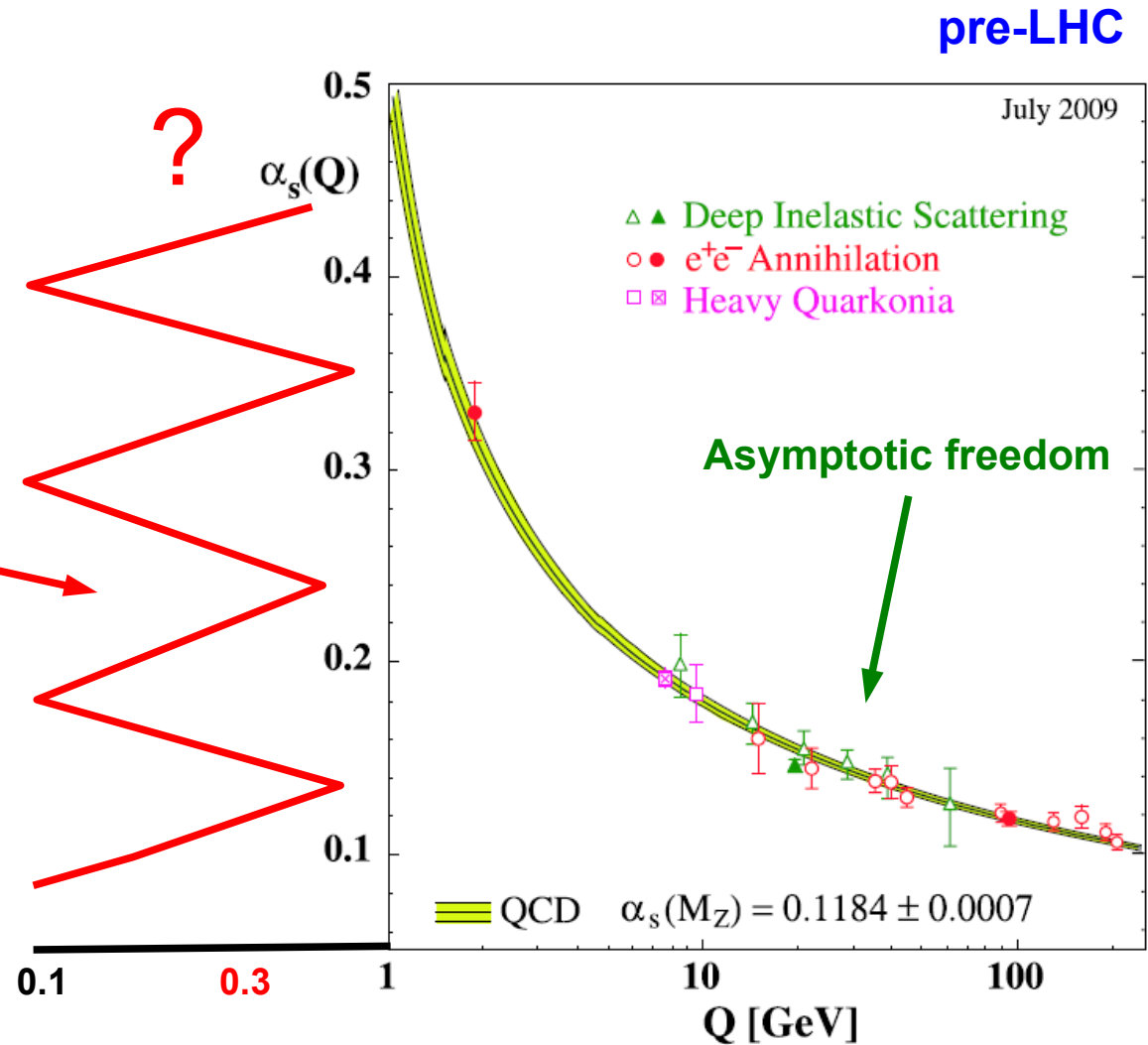
Non-perturbative regime

QCD potential grows linearly
with larger distances:

$$V = \sigma \cdot r \approx 1 \text{ GeV/fm} \cdot r$$

→ No free quarks (or gluons)

→ Confinement



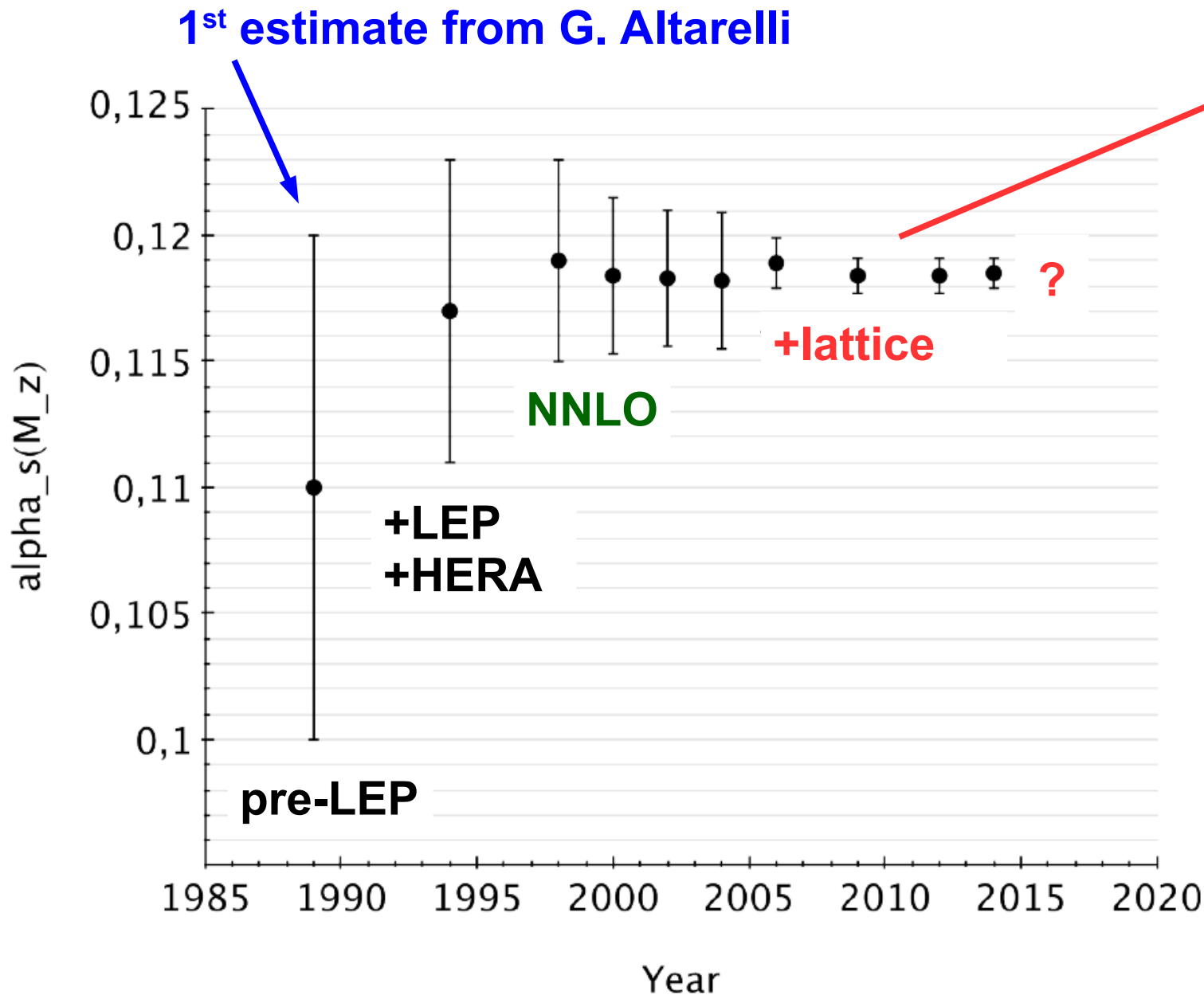
S. Bethke, EPJC 64 (2009).



PDG averages



$\alpha_s(M_Z)$ world average versus time

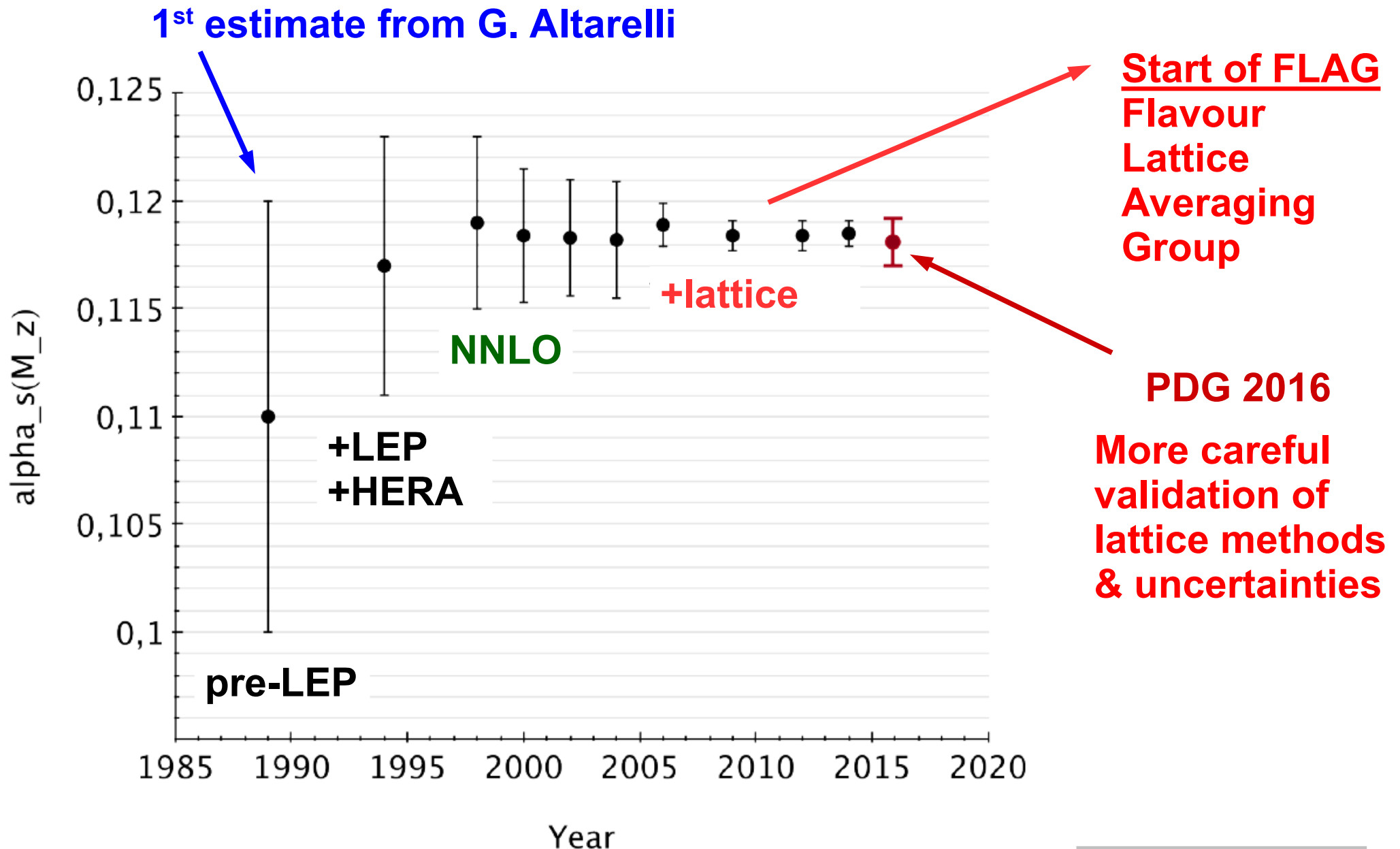


**Start of FLAG
Flavour
Lattice
Averaging
Group**

S. Bethke, arXiv:1907.01435.



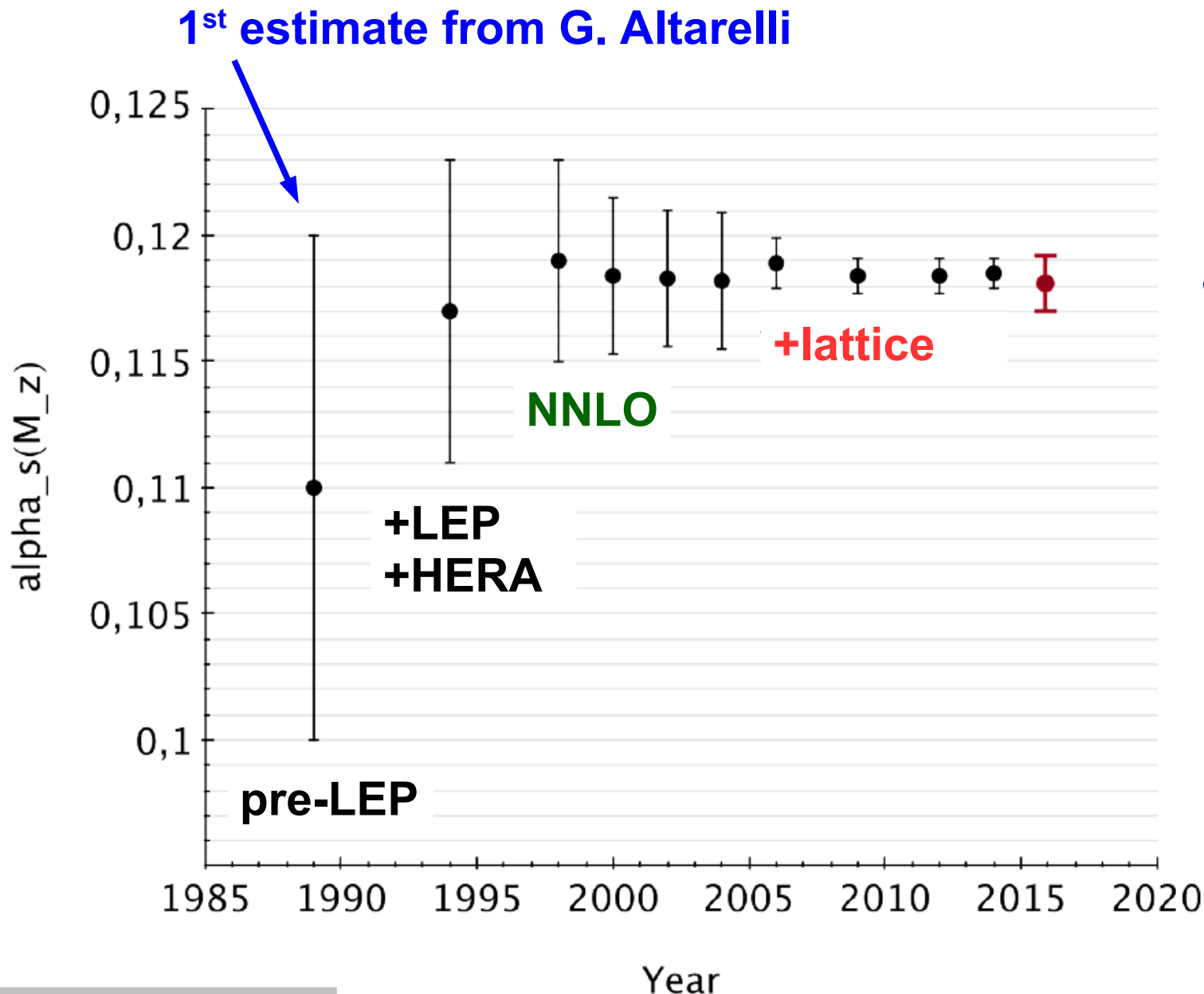
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$\alpha_s(M_Z)$ world average versus time



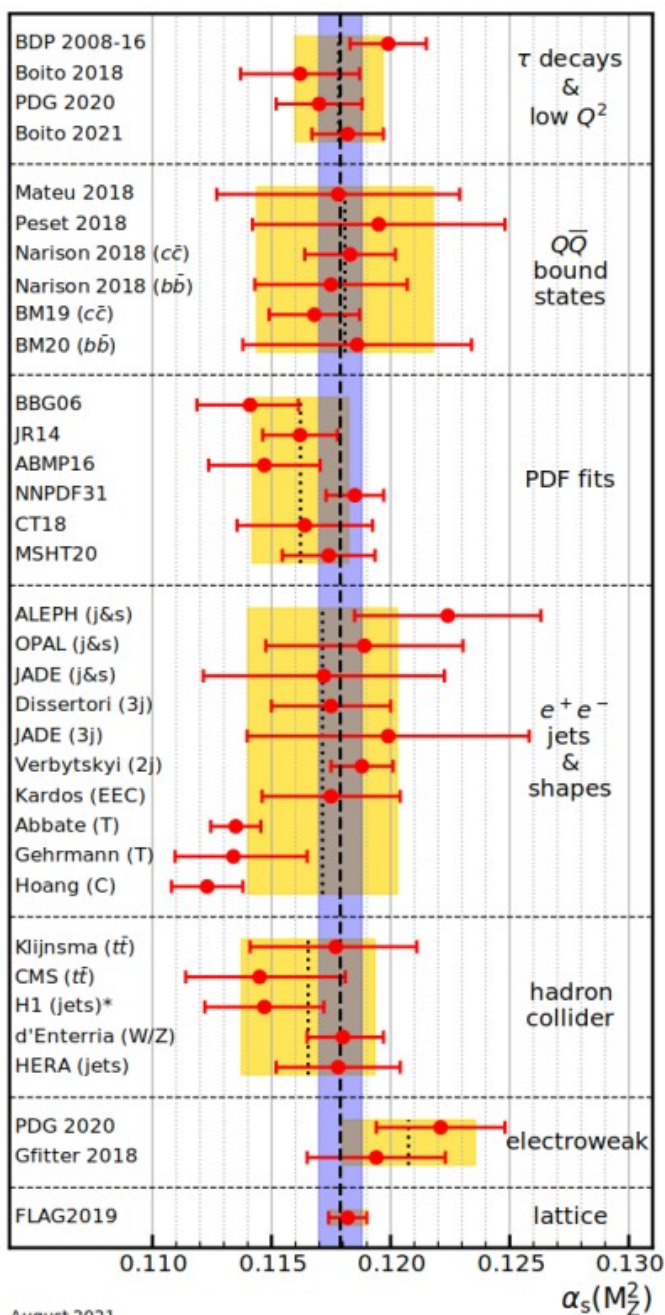
← PDG 2022

Still large theoretical uncertainty from (PDF + α_s) on Higgs x sections

In particular tTH & gg-Fusion: 7-13%



PDG α_s averaging in 6 groups



τ hadronic decay widths & spectral functions

heavy quarkonia decays

global fits of proton structure & α_s

event shapes & jet rates in e^+e^-

observables from hh collisions & DIS

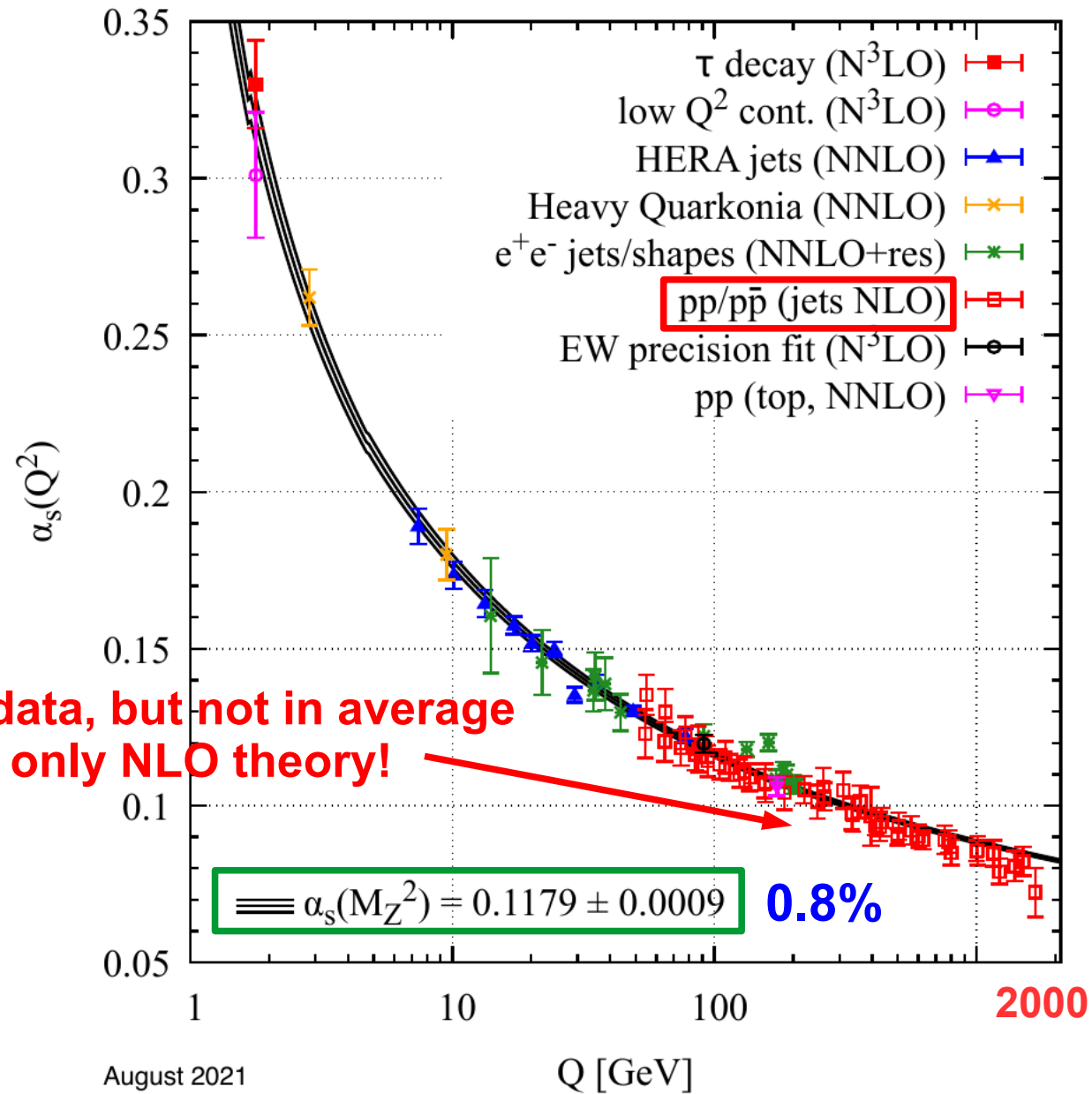
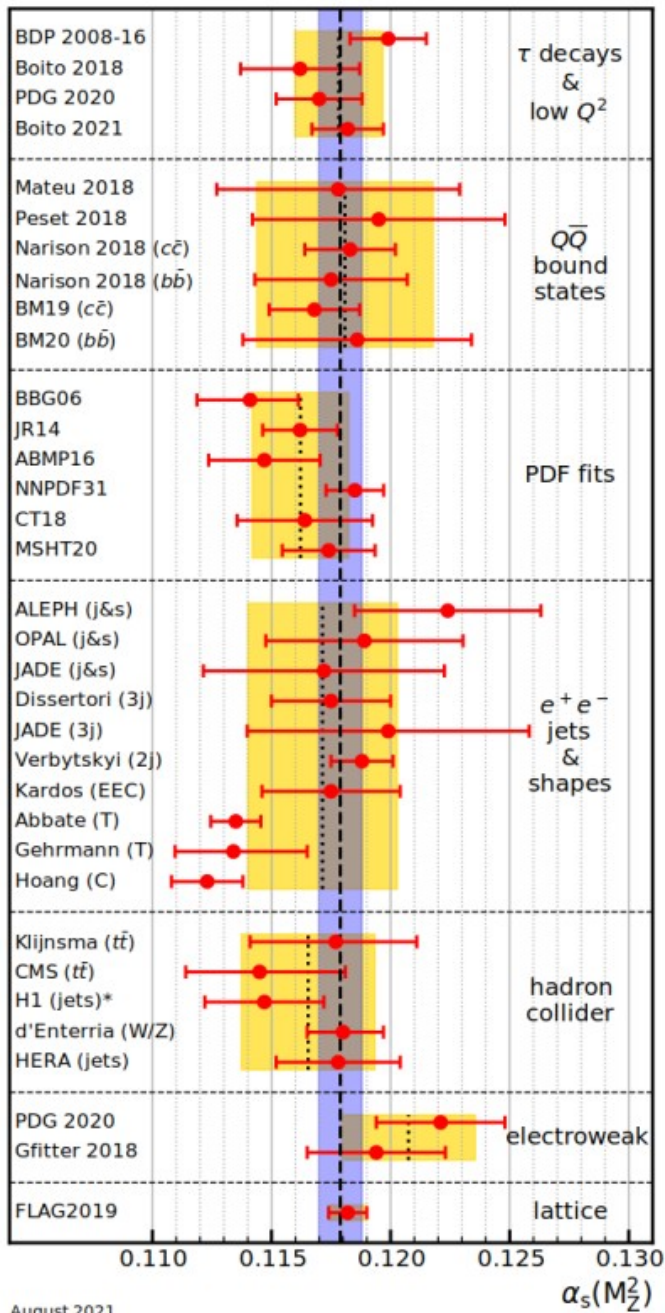
electroweak fits

FLAG average from lattice calculations

August 2021



PDG α_s average 2022



LHC data, but not in average since only NLO theory!

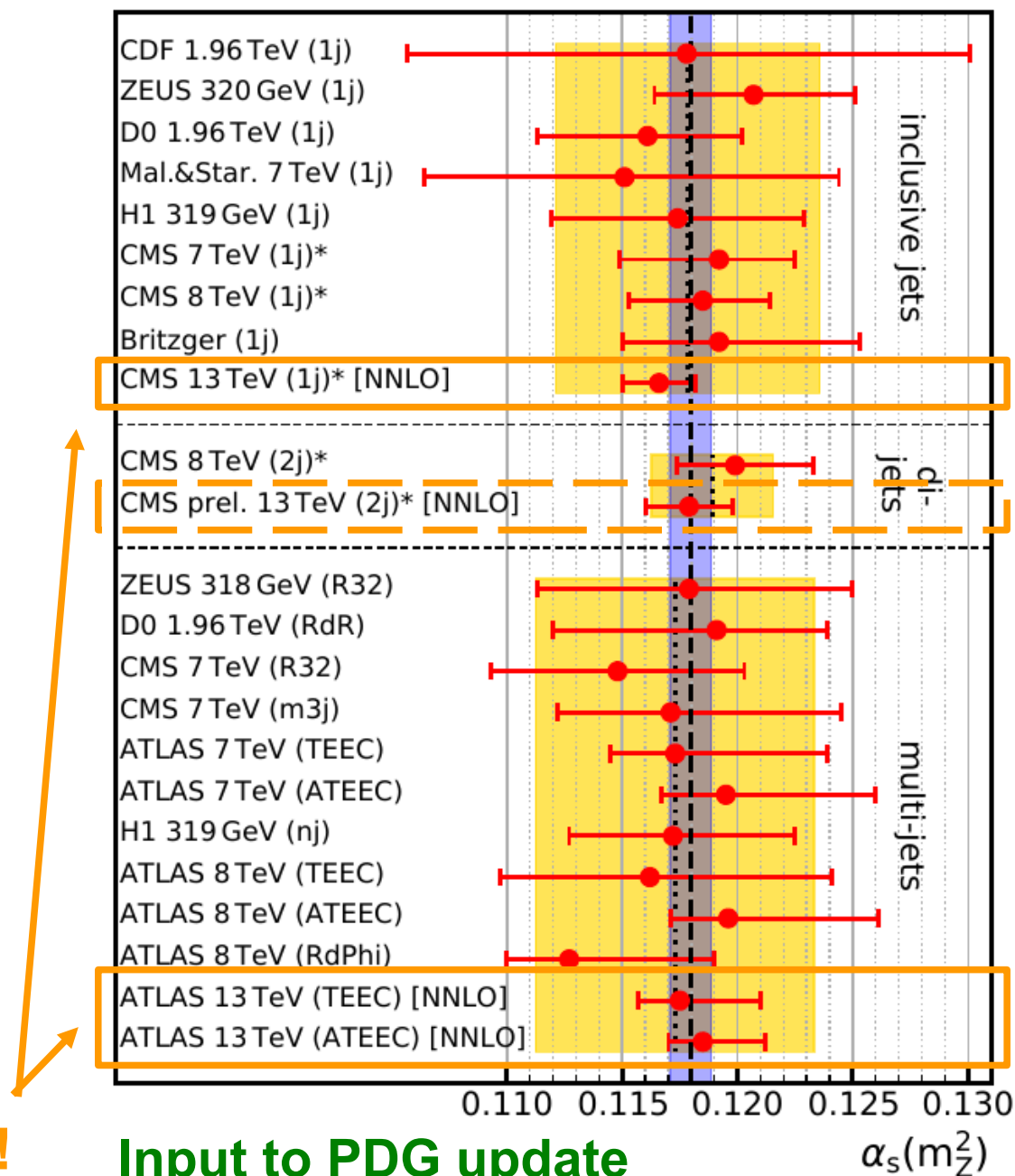
PDG'92: 2.4%



PDG update 2023



$\alpha_s(m^2_Z)$ from jet data



2023: new at NNLO!

Input to PDG update



Online 01.12.2023

Updated 2023 review articles available



SHORTCUTS ▾

CITATION

CONTACT

ABOUT ▾

Reviews, Tables & Plots

R.L. Workman *et al.* (Particle Data Group), Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2022, 083C01 (2022) and 2023 update

Files can be downloaded directly by clicking on the icon:

Expand/Collapse All

Introduction, History plots, Online information

Constants, Units, Atomic and Nuclear Properties

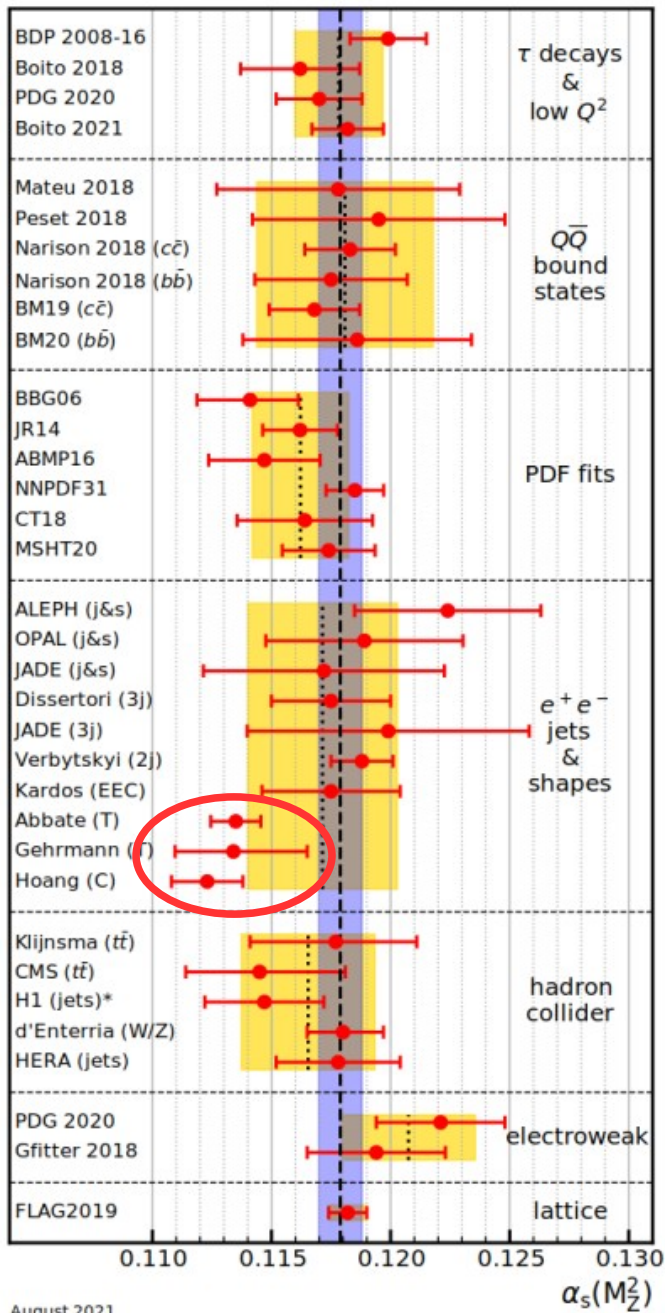
Standard Model and Related Topics

- 9 Quantum chromodynamics (rev.)
- 10 Electroweak model and constraints on new physics
- 11 Higgs boson physics, status of (rev.)

https://pdg.lbl.gov/2023/reviews/contents_sports.html

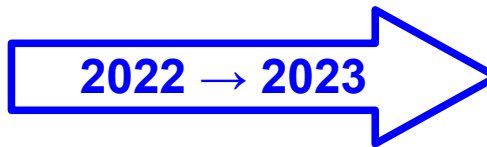


PDG α_s average 2022 \rightarrow 2023



- remove CIPT \rightarrow red. uncertainty
- add result, update result

- add 1 result

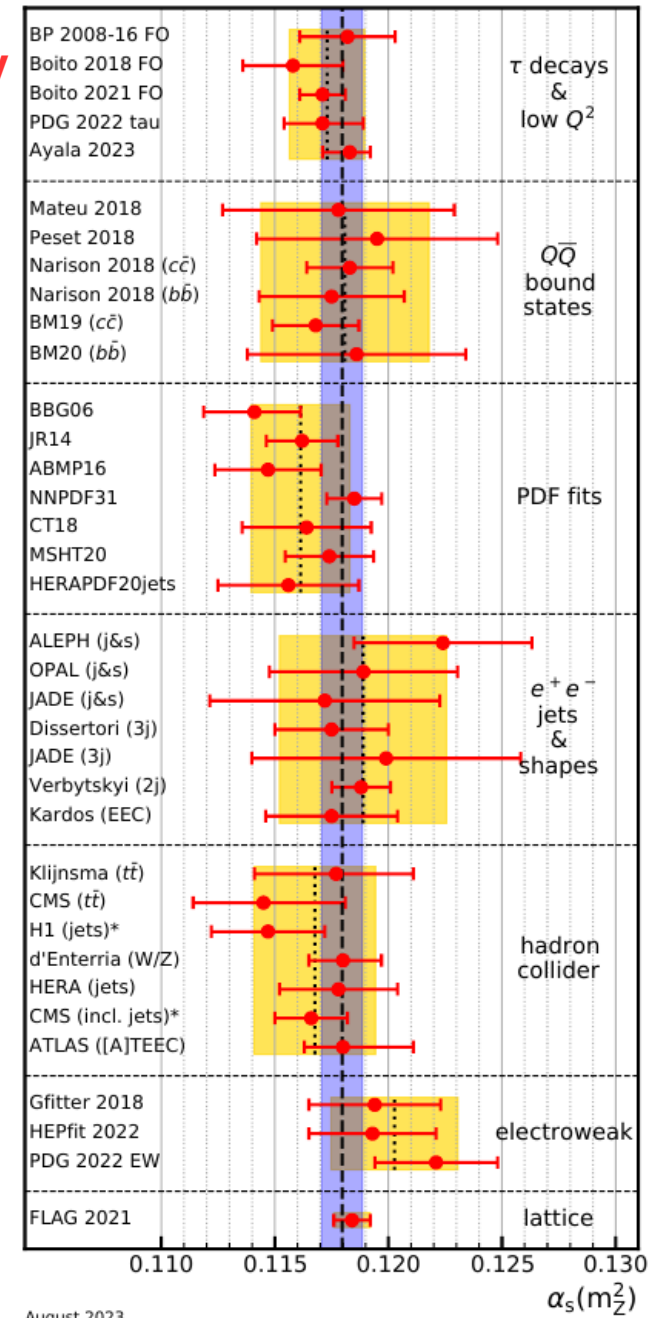


- remove results with analytic hadronisation corrections

- add 3 results

- add 1 result

- update FLAG result





Most prominent changes

• τ decay widths

➔ two perturbative calculations used, both valid

➔ fixed-order perturbation theory (FOPT)

➔ contour-improved perturbation theory (CIPT)

➔ finite difference between the two, $\alpha_s^{\text{CIPT}} > \alpha_s^{\text{FOPT}}$, started long debate;
→ included in uncertainty estimate

➔ now found that CIPT cannot be combined with standard OPE to estimate non-perturbative effects → removed for now

• e^+e^- event shapes (thrust, C parameter)

➔ analytical hadronisation corrections possible

➔ but outliers with respect to MC estimated hadronisation corrections

➔ now found that use of analytical model based on 2-jet configuration needs modification for 3-jet limit where α_s was extracted → removed for now

See QCD review at PDG2023 online for details and references.



averages per sub-field	unweighted
τ decays & low Q^2	0.1173 ± 0.0017
$Q\bar{Q}$ bound states	0.1181 ± 0.0037
PDF fits	0.1161 ± 0.0022
e^+e^- jets & shapes	0.1189 ± 0.0037
hadron colliders	0.1168 ± 0.0027
electroweak	0.1203 ± 0.0028
PDG 2023 (without lattice)	0.1175 ± 0.0010

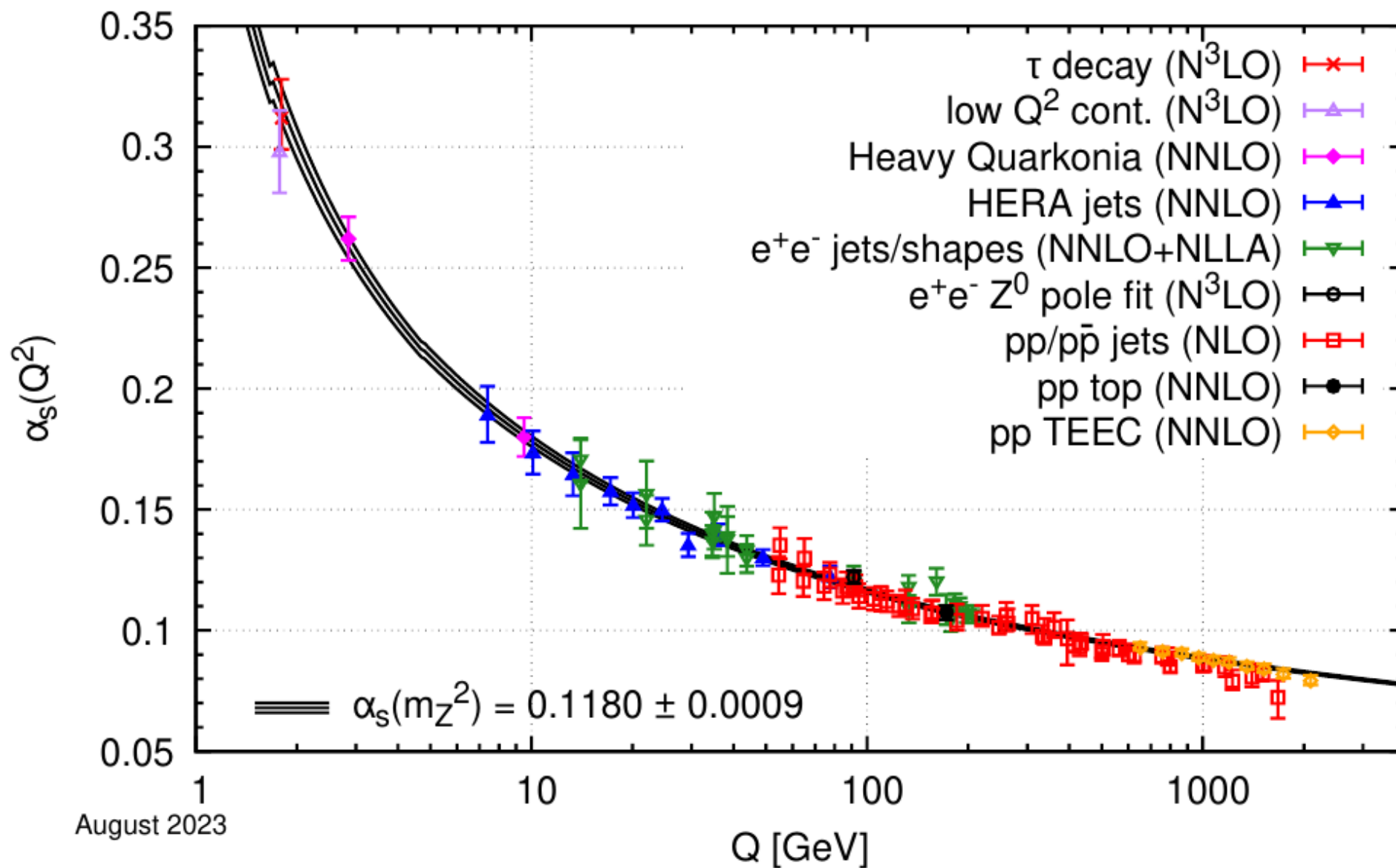
Final average including lattice (FLAG2021):

$$\alpha_s(m_Z^2) = 0.1180 \pm 0.0009$$

rel. uncertainty: 0.76%



PDG 2023 α_s running





LHC news

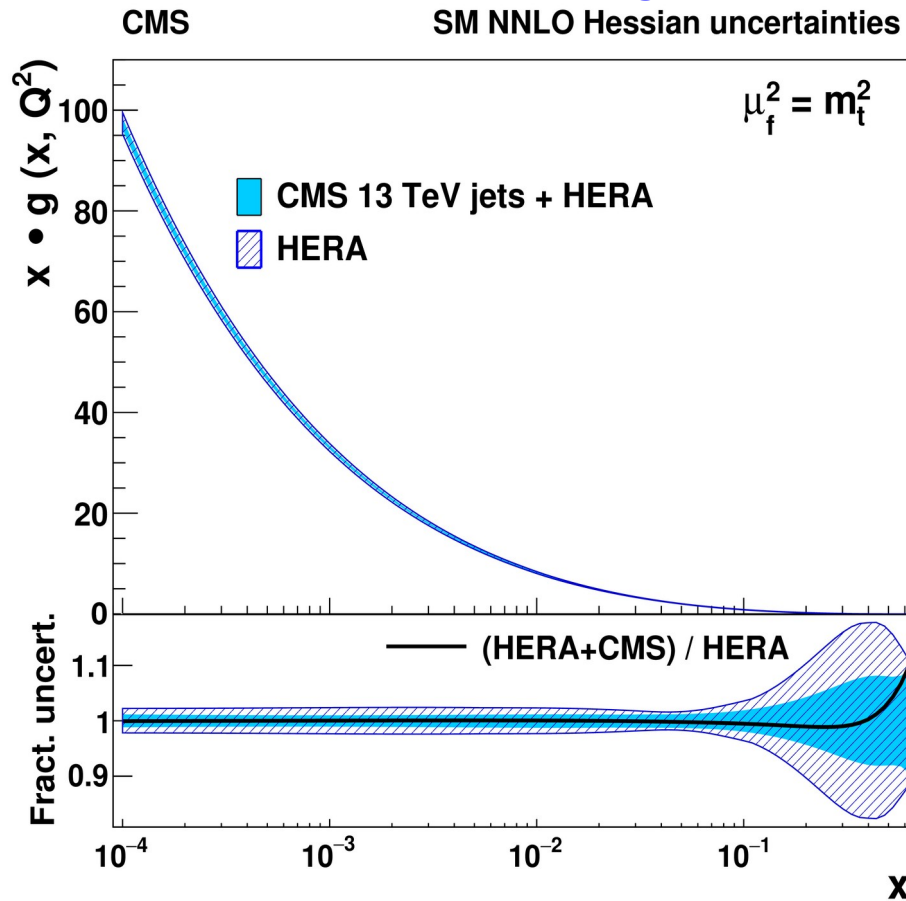


Inclusive jets: α_s & PDFs

Simultaneous fit of α_s & PDFs possible combining HERA DIS & CMS jet data using xFitter Tool

CMS result for $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ at NNLO: $\alpha_s(m_Z^2) = 0.1166 \pm 0.0016(\text{fitall}) \pm 0.0004(\text{sc1})$

Reduced uncertainties of gluon PDF



CMS, JHEP02 (2922) 142 & JHEP12 (2922) 035.

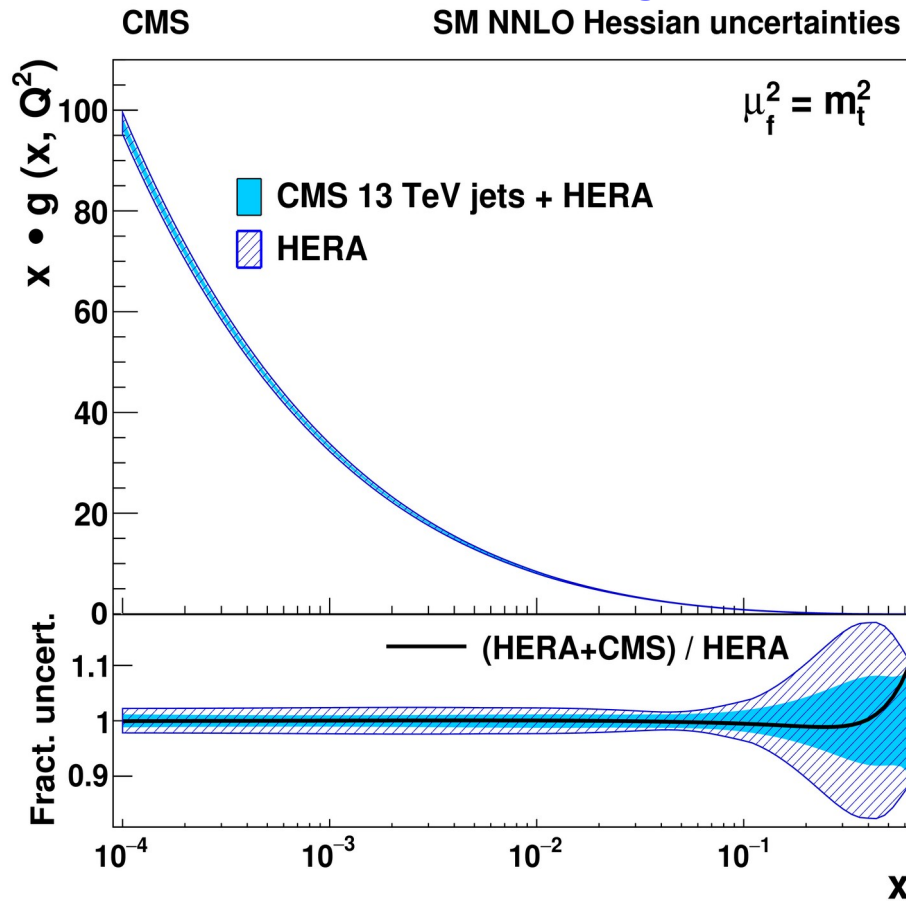


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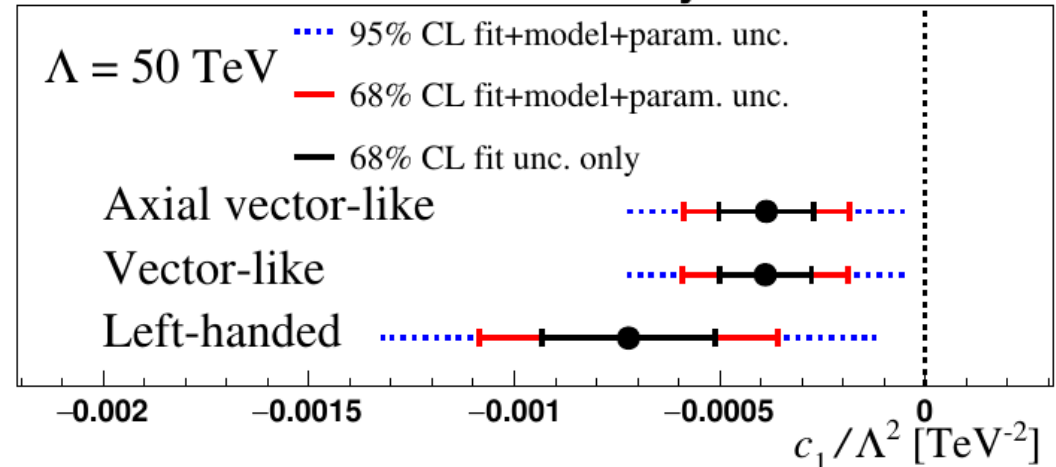


CMS, JHEP02 (2922) 142 & JHEP12 (2922) 035.

Also NLO fit of α_s & PDFs & CI
Data compatible with SM \rightarrow exclusion limits

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SMEFT}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{2\pi}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{n \in \{1,3,5\}} c_n O_n. \quad \text{EFT}$$

CMS SMEFT NLO 13 TeV jets & $t\bar{t}$ + HERA



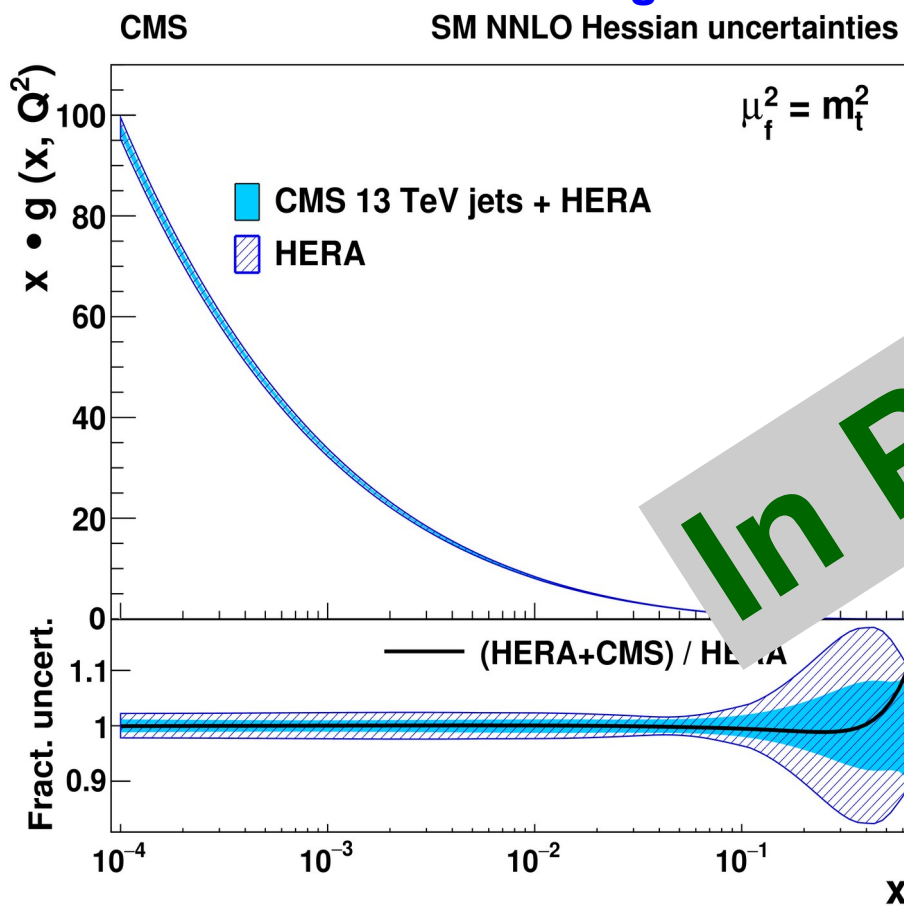


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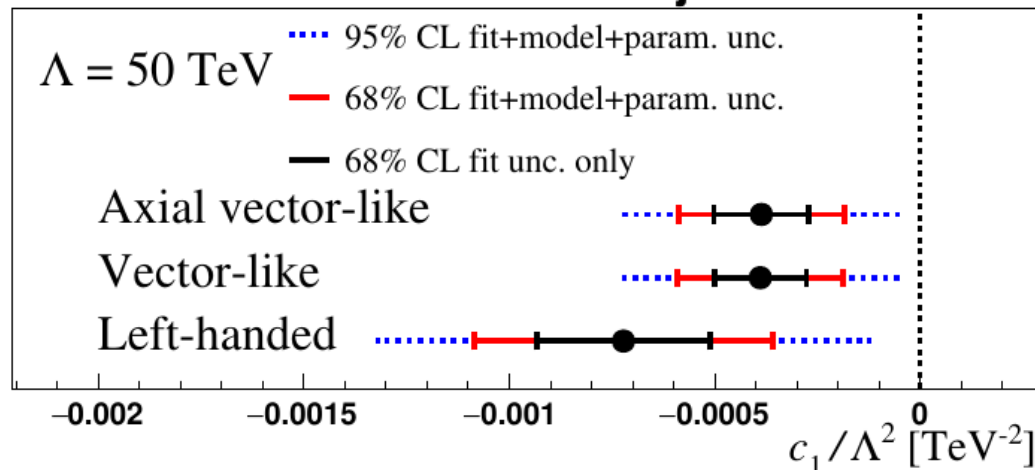
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In PDG 2023

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{SM}} + \frac{2\pi}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{n \in \{1,3,5\}} c_n O_n \quad \text{EFT}$$

CMS SMEFT NLO 13 TeV jets & $t\bar{t}$ + HERA





Transverse energy-energy correlation

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma}{d \cos \phi} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{A=1}^N \sum_{ij} \frac{E_{Ti}^A E_{Tj}^A}{\left(\sum_k E_{Tk}^A\right)^2} \delta(\cos \phi - \cos \phi_{ij})$$

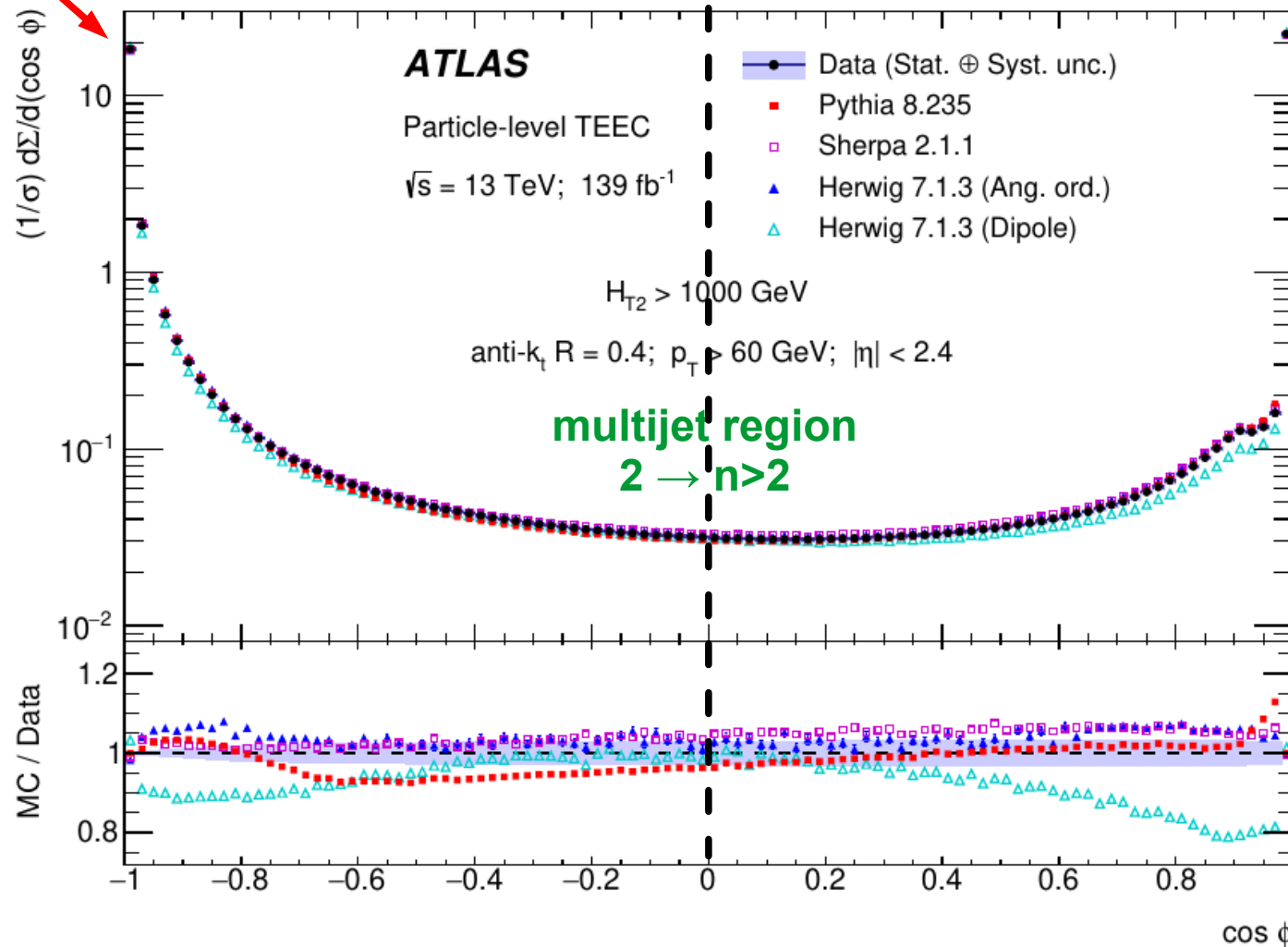
$$\text{TEEC} \propto \alpha_s$$

2 → 2 back-to-back jets

autocorrelation i=j 2 → 2

Normalised

Multiple bins in H_T



ATLAS, JHEP 07 (2023) 085.



Transverse energy-energy correlation



$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma^{\text{asym}}}{d \cos \phi} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma}{d \cos \phi} \Big|_{\phi} - \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\Sigma}{d \cos \phi} \Big|_{\pi-\phi}$$

Asymmetry

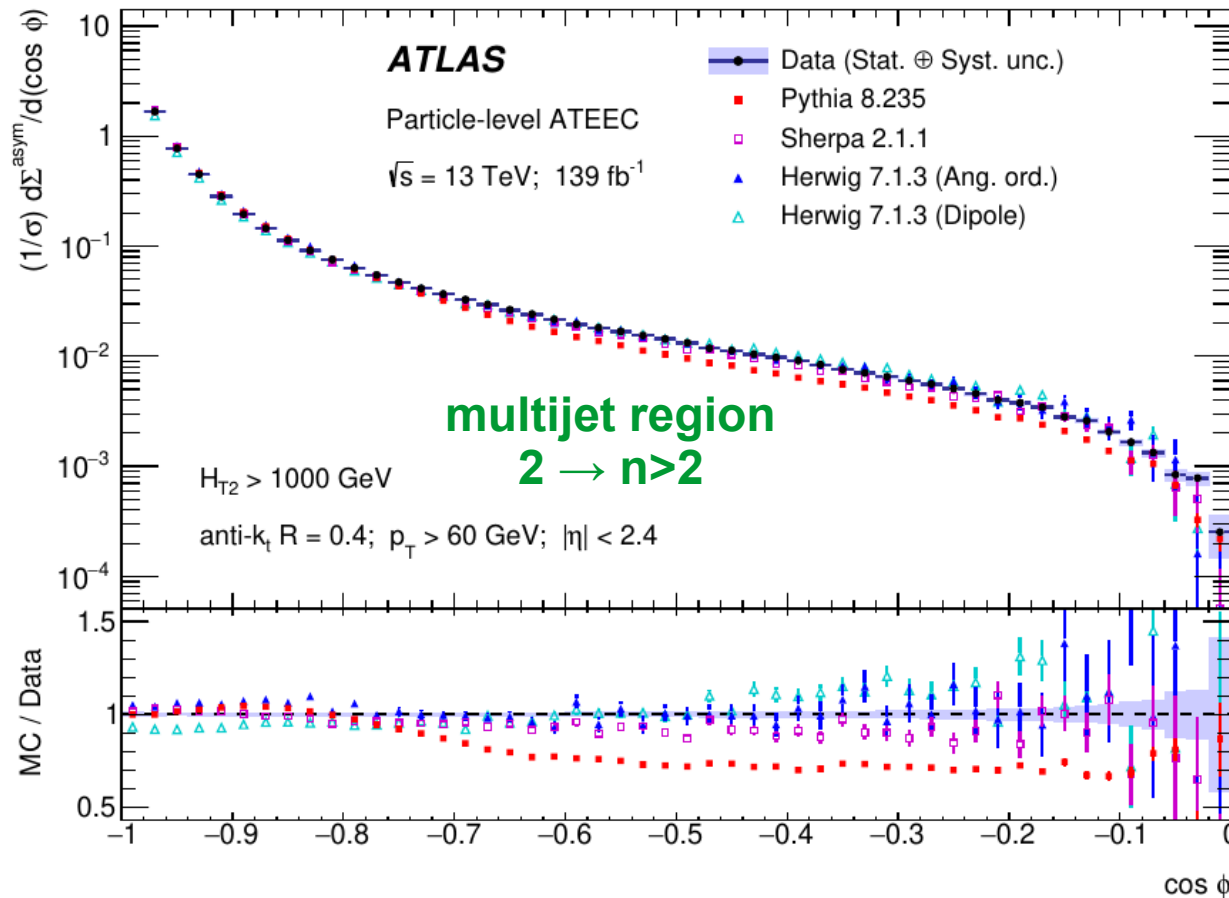
ATEEC $\propto \alpha_s$

NNLO

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1175 \pm 0.0006 \text{ (exp.) } {}^{+0.0034}_{-0.0017} \text{ (theo.)}$$

$$\alpha_s(m_Z) = 0.1185 \pm 0.0009 \text{ (exp.) } {}^{+0.0025}_{-0.0012} \text{ (theo.)}$$

Normalised



ATLAS, JHEP 07 (2023) 085.



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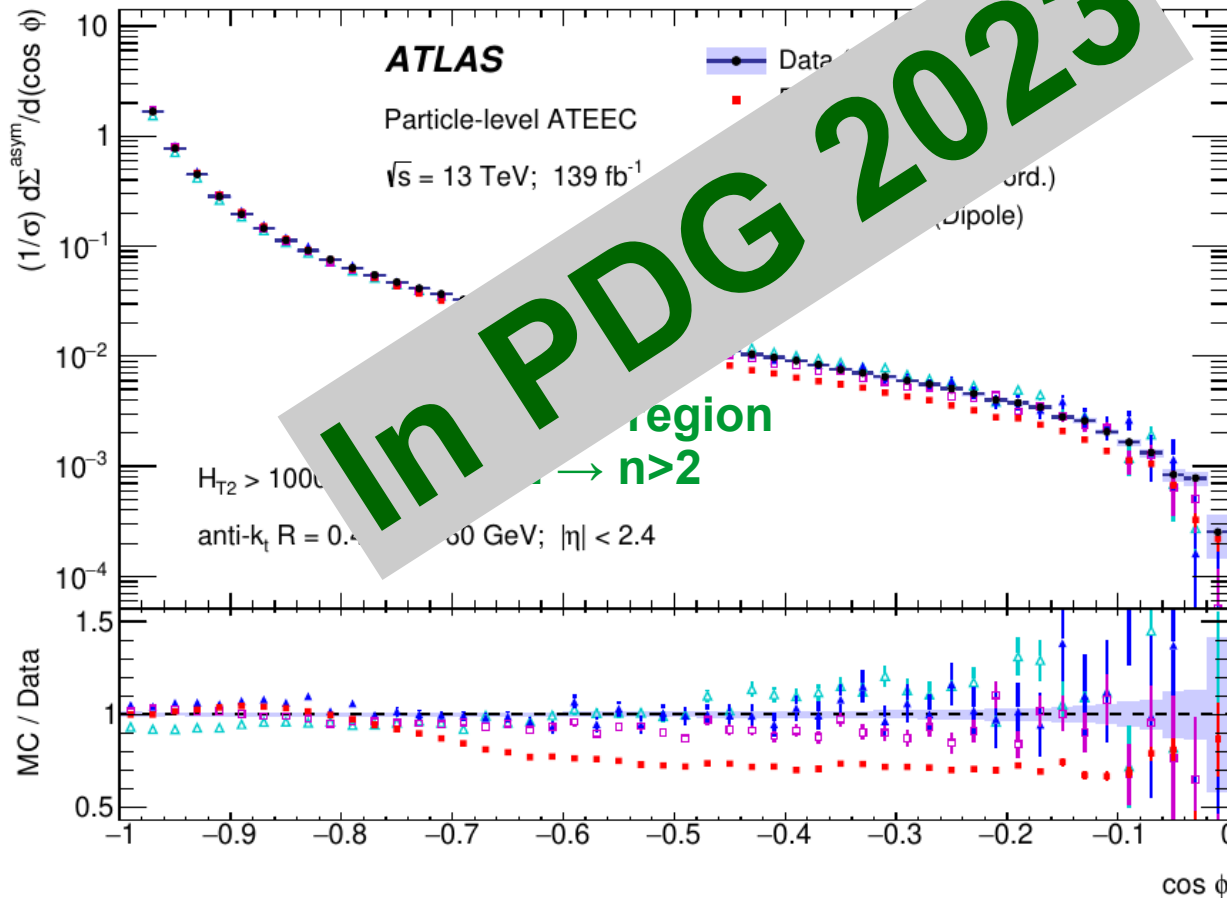
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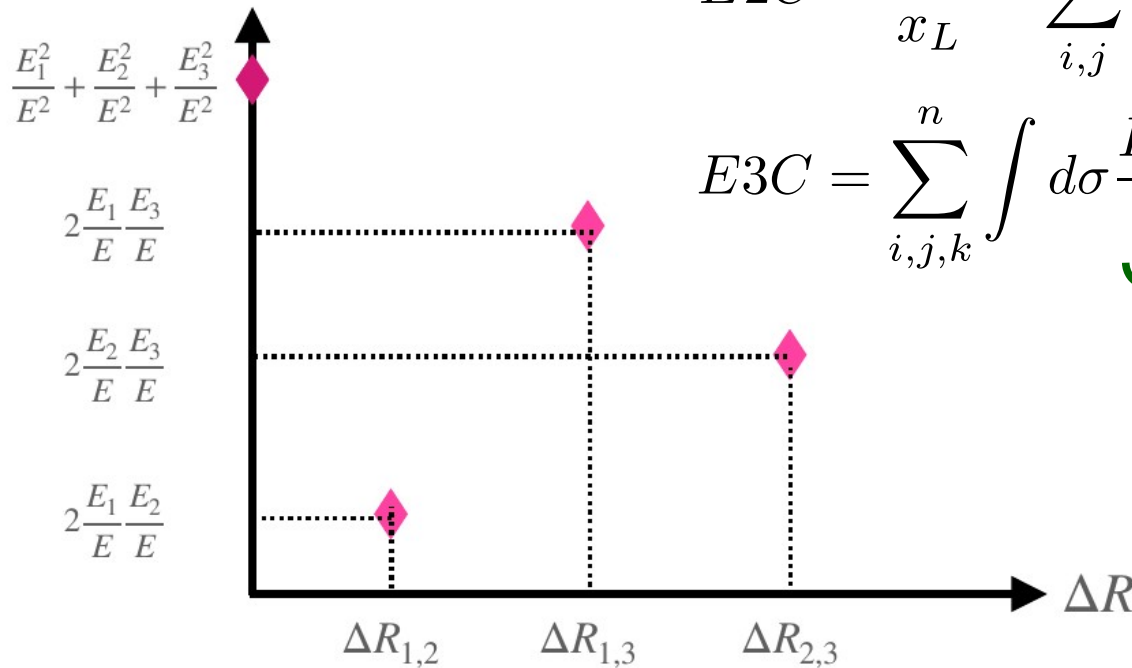
N-point E-E correlators in jets

Jet substructure variable representing correlations of energy flow inside jets

- measure 2- and 3-point energy correlators
- multiple entries, i.e. for each pair or triple inside jet

$$E2C = \frac{\sigma}{x_L} = \sum_{i,j} \int d\sigma \frac{E_i E_j}{E_{\text{jet}}^2} \delta(x_L - \Delta R_{ij})$$

$$E3C = \sum_{i,j,k} \int d\sigma \frac{E_i E_j E_k}{E_{\text{jet}}^3} \delta(x_L - \max\{\Delta R_{ij}, \Delta R_{jk}, \Delta R_{ki}\})$$



distance → x-axis

weight → y-axis

Yulei Ye

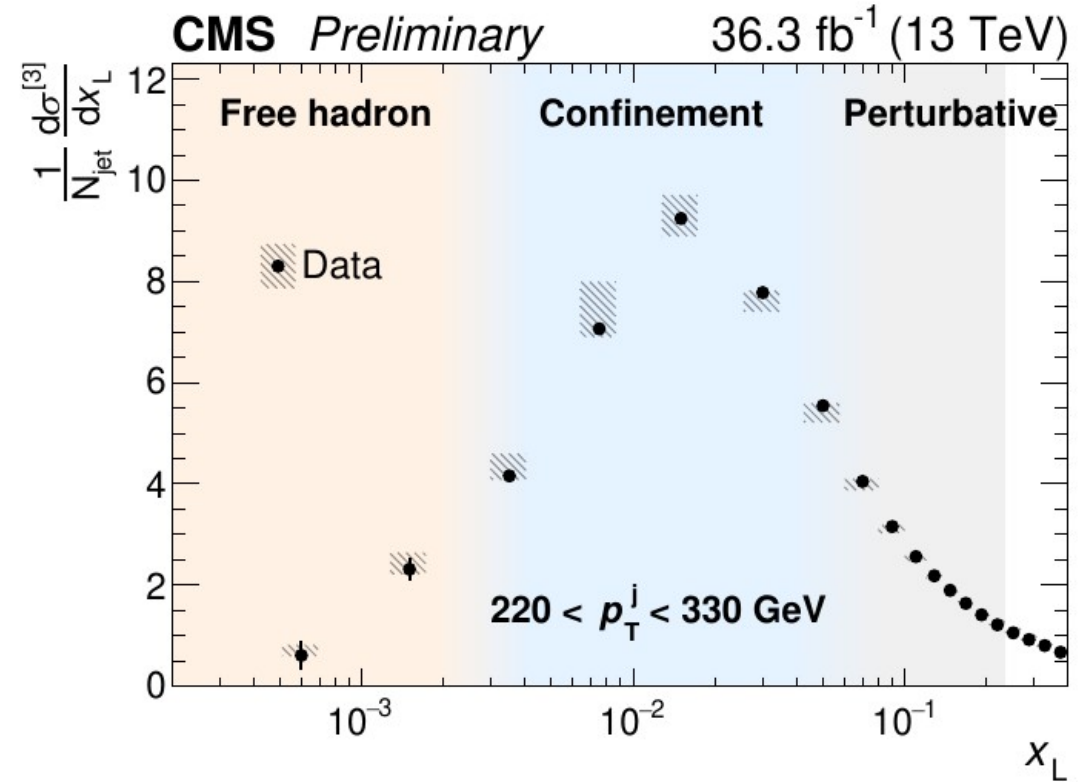
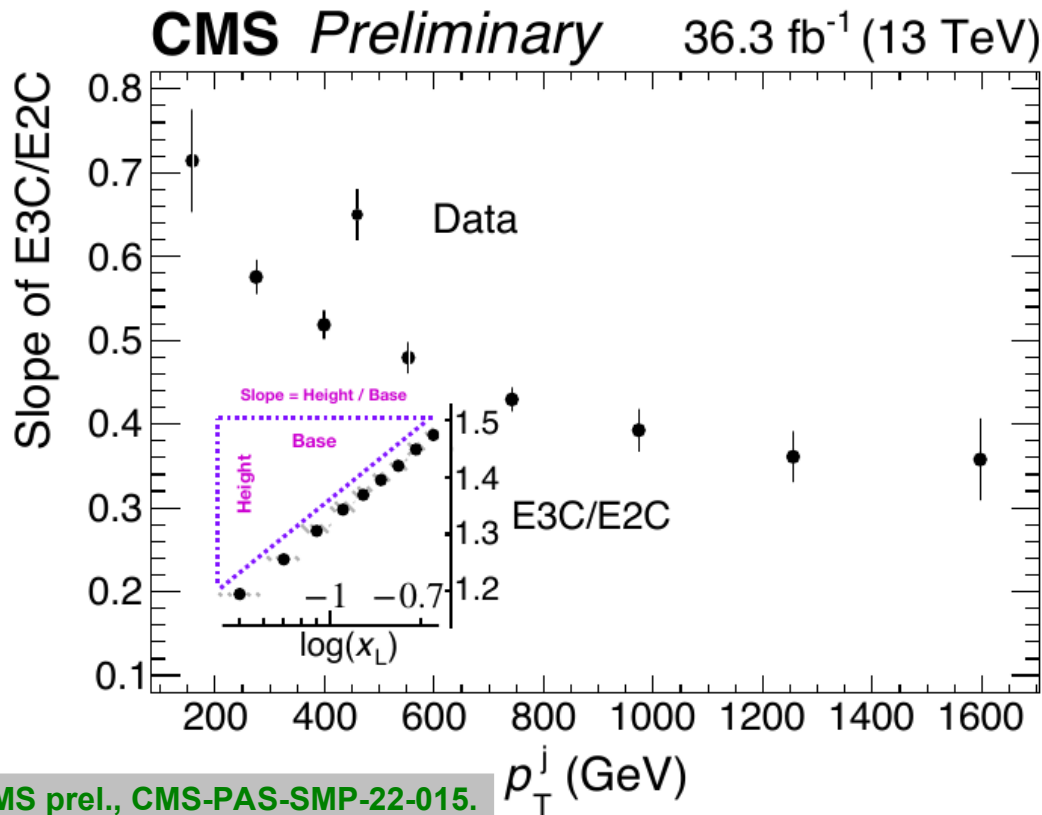
3 * 3 = 9 pairs

Chen et al., arXiv:2004.11381; Lee et al., arXiv:2205.0314; Chen et al., arXiv:2307.07510.



N-point E-E correlators in jets

Unfolded data distribution of E3C



Ratio of E3C/E2C

$$\propto \alpha_s(Q) \ln R + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1229^{+0.0040}_{-0.0050}$$

NLO

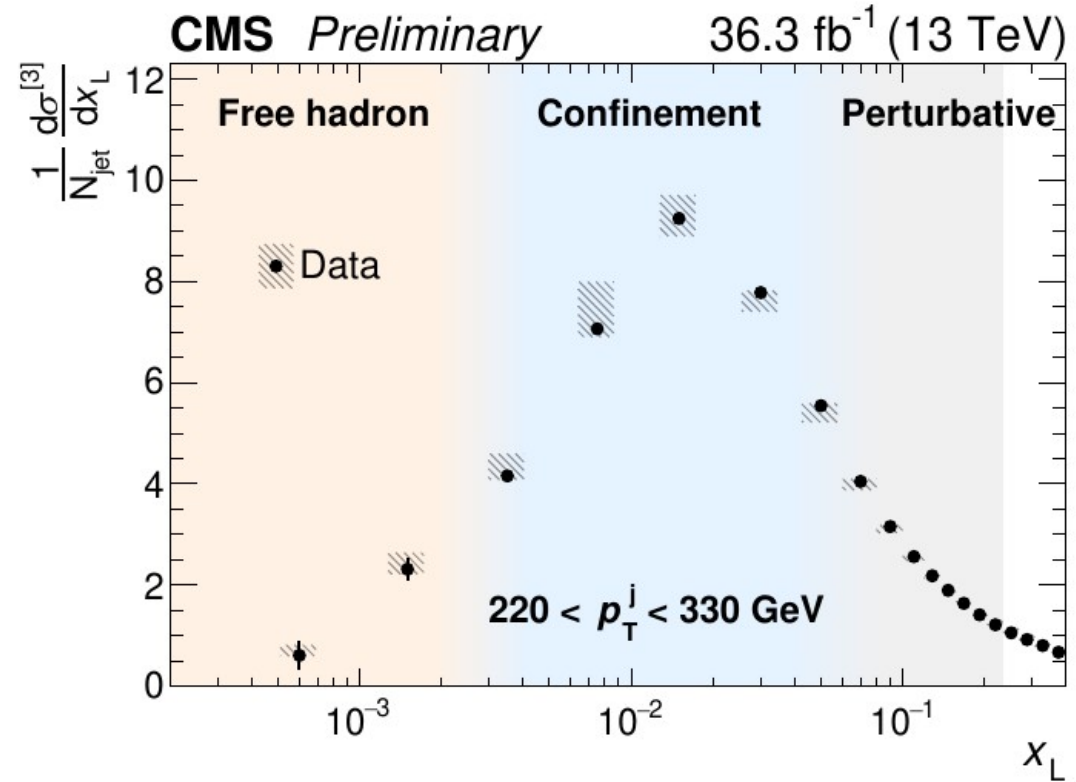
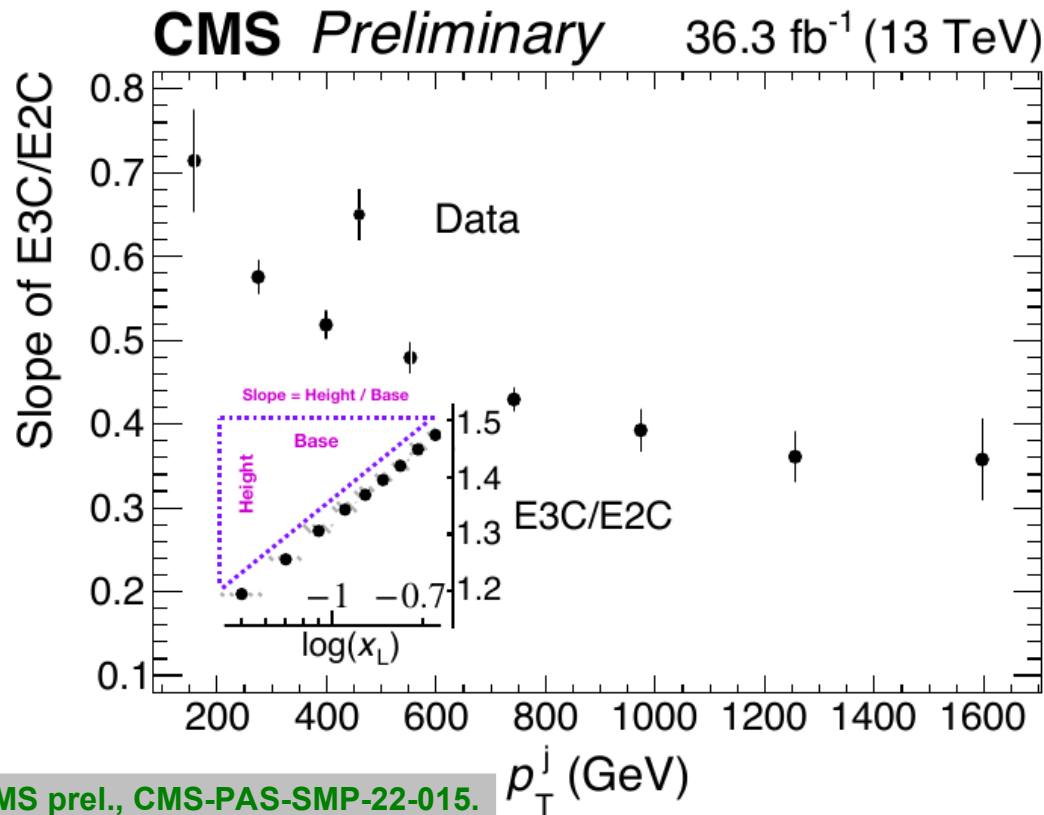


N-point E-E correlators in jets

Unfolded data distribution of E3C



E2C also studied by ALICE and STAR
→ study at EIC, see talk by B. Jacak



→ **Ratio of E3C/E2C**

$$\propto \alpha_s(Q) \ln R + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

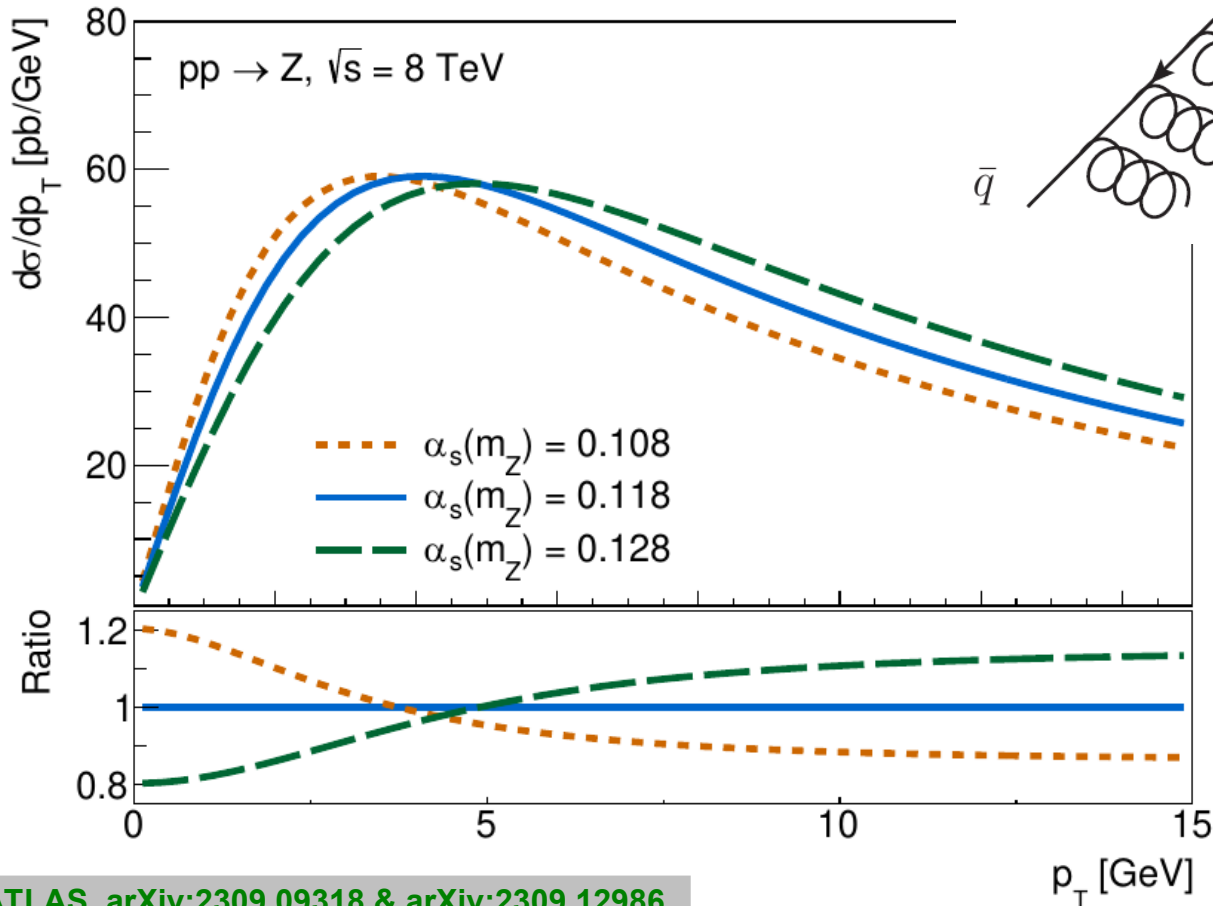
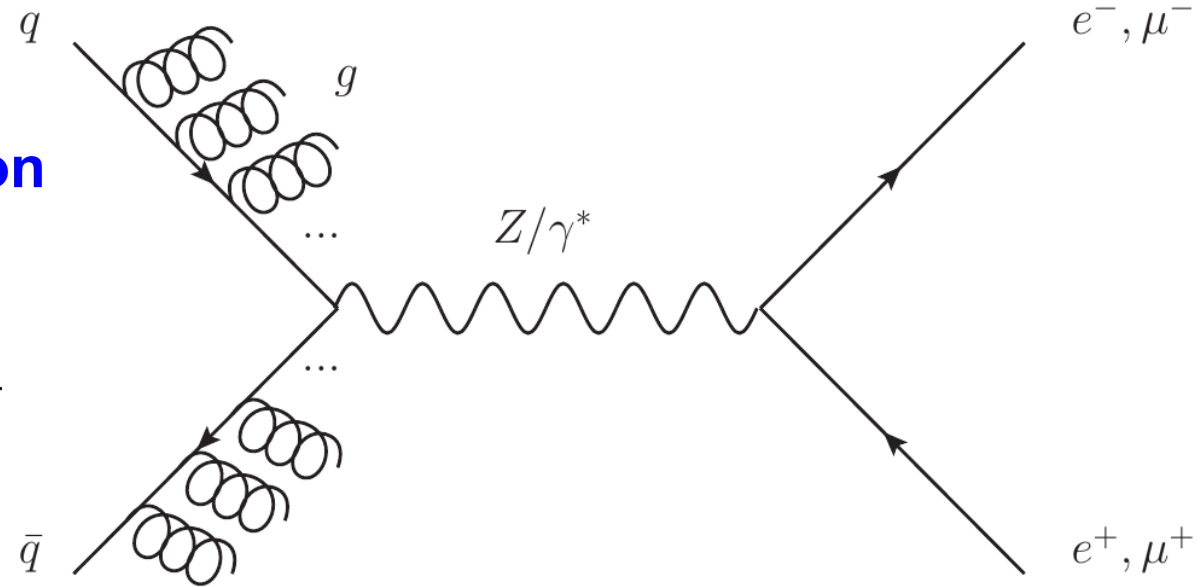
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NLO



Sudakov peak of $Z p_T$

Multiple gluon emissions in initial state require resummation to predict shape of $Z p_T$ distribution

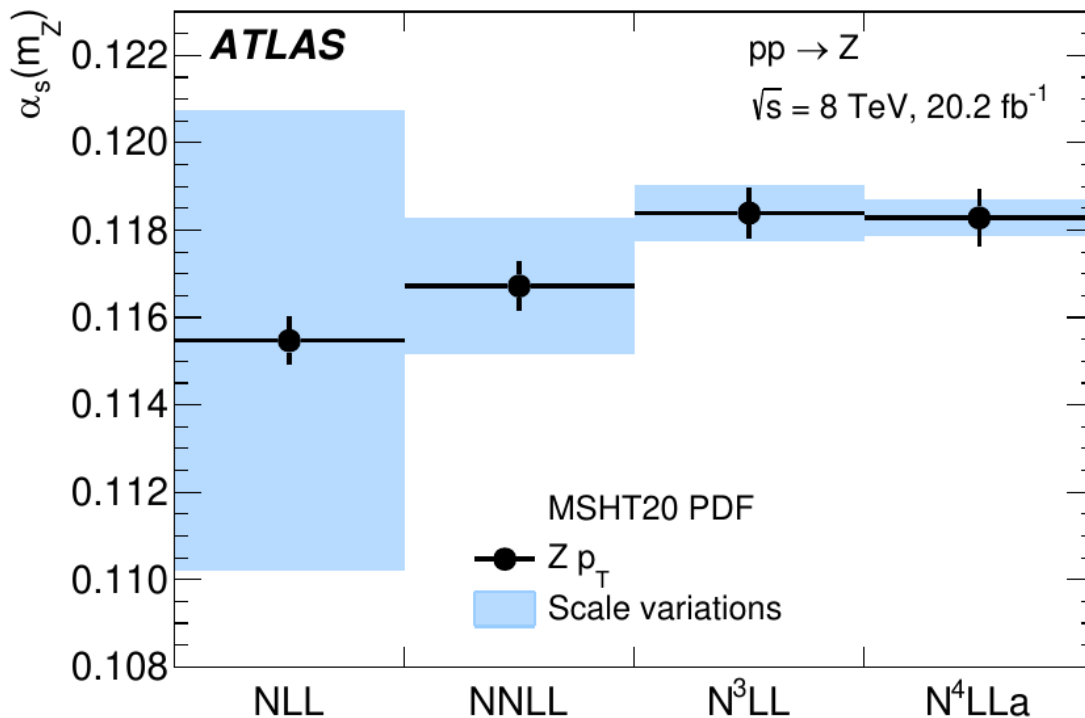
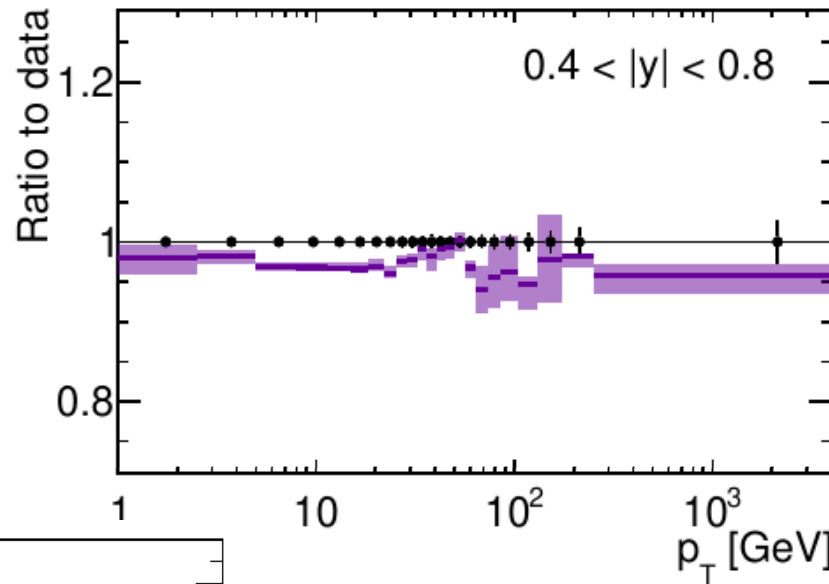


← Sensitivity to α_s



Sudakov peak of $Z p_T$

Ratio to data of DYTurbo resummed+matched fixed-order prediction



Series of α_s extractions with increasing precision

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1183 \pm 0.0009$$

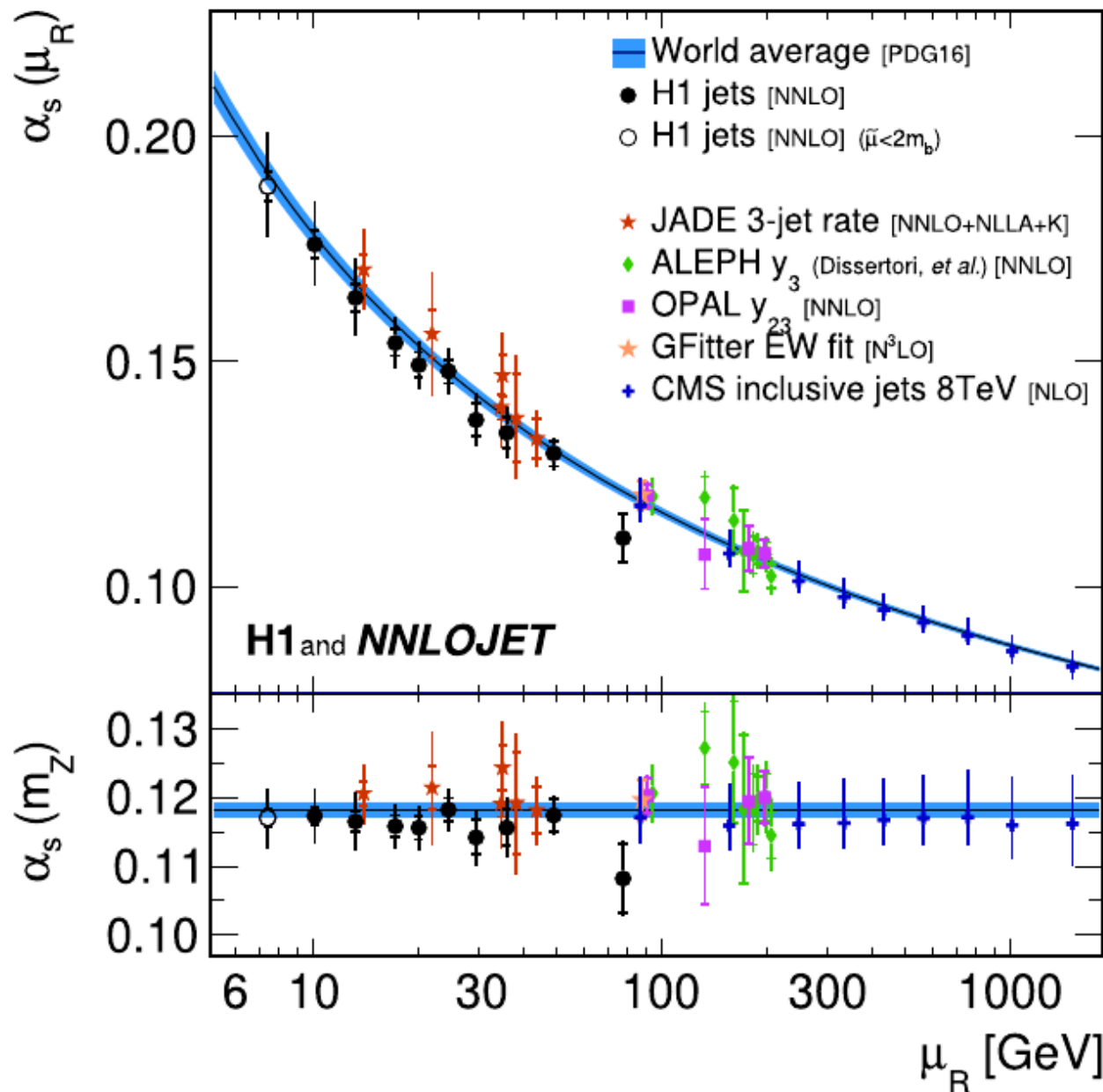
Size of uncertainty stimulated discussion ...



EIC & LHC perspectives



DIS & structure functions



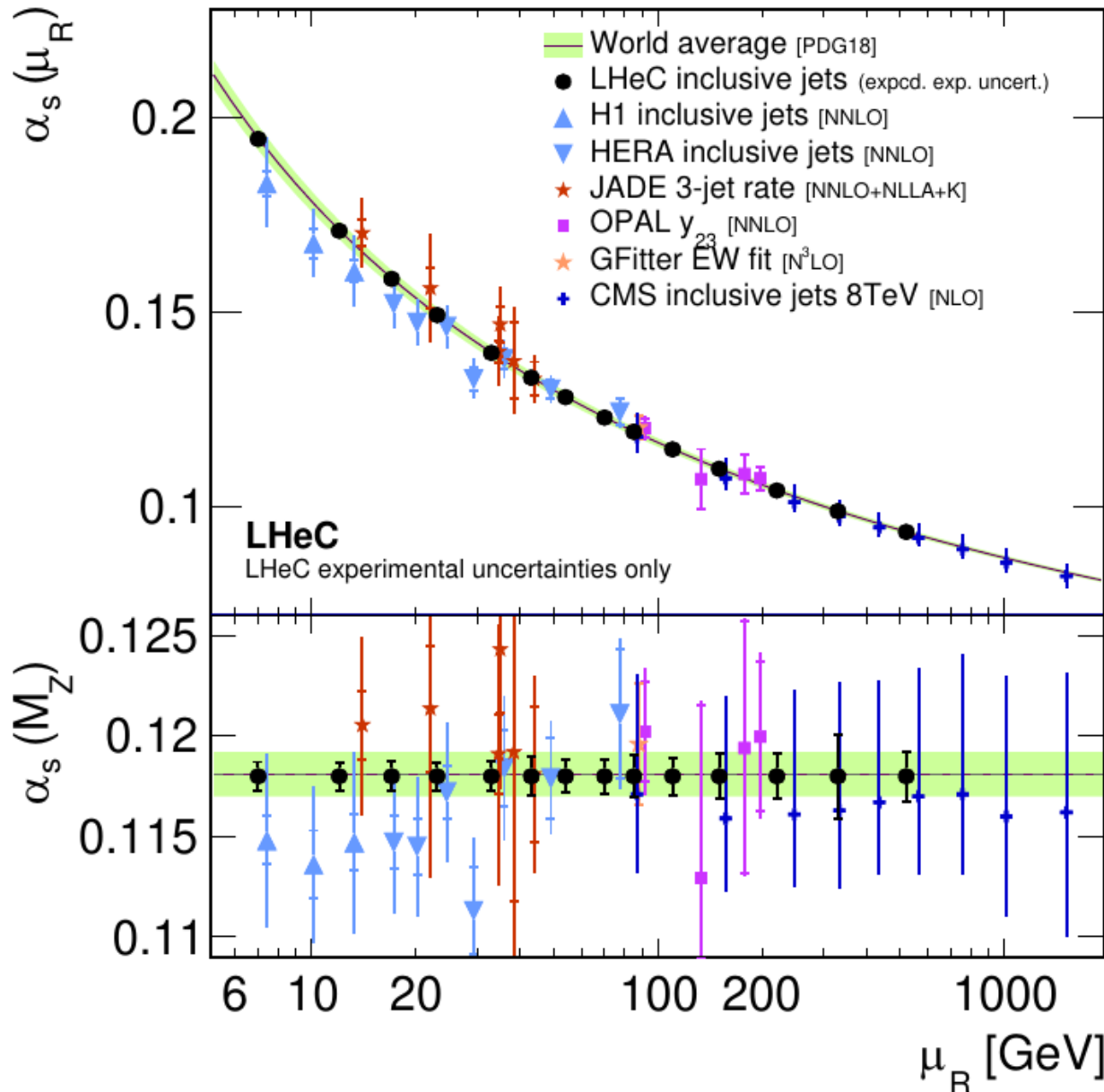
Combined fit of PDF+ α_s to DIS and jet data now at NNLO

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1147 \pm 0.0012 \pm 0.0023(\text{MHO})$$

In PDG 2021



DIS & structure functions



**Combined fit of PDF+ α_s
possible to DIS data alone
(NNLO)**

$$\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) = \pm 0.00022(\text{exp} + \text{PDF})$$

**and to jet data in addition
(NNLO)**

$$\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) = \pm 0.00018(\text{exp} + \text{PDF})$$

**Also big impact on global
PDF fits (ABM, CT, ...) &
N3LO NS structure function
→ Snowmass report 2021**



Projections from Snowmass 2013

Still at LHC:

Only jets probe running α_s at highest scales

< 1% uncertainty at M_Z challenging ...

Need NNLO and improved PDFs (gluon) plus some experimental optimization

Method	Current relative precision	Future relative precision	
<u>e^+e^- evt shapes</u>	expt $\sim 1\%$ (LEP) thry $\sim 1-3\%$ (NNLO+up to N ³ LL, n.p. signif.) [27]	< 1% possible (ILC/TLEP) $\sim 1\%$ (control n.p. via Q^2 -dep.)	$\sim 1\%$
<u>e^+e^- jet rates</u>	expt $\sim 2\%$ (LEP) thry $\sim 1\%$ (NNLO, n.p. moderate) [28]	< 1% possible (ILC/TLEP) $\sim 0.5\%$ (NLL missing)	$\sim 1\%$
<u>precision EW</u>	expt $\sim 3\%$ (R_Z , LEP) thry $\sim 0.5\%$ (N ³ LO, n.p. small) [9, 29]	0.1% (TLEP [10]), 0.5% (ILC [11]) $\sim 0.3\%$ (N ⁴ LO feasible, ~ 10 yrs)	<1%
τ decays	expt $\sim 0.5\%$ (LEP, B-factories) thry $\sim 2\%$ (N ³ LO, n.p. small) [8]	< 0.2% possible (ILC/TLEP) $\sim 1\%$ (N ⁴ LO feasible, ~ 10 yrs)	
<u>ep colliders</u>	$\sim 1-2\%$ (pdf fit dependent) [30, 31], (mostly theory, NNLO) [32, 33]	0.1% (LHeC + HERA [23]) $\sim 0.5\%$ (at least N ³ LO required)	<1%
<u>hadron colliders</u>	$\sim 4\%$ (Tev. jets), $\sim 3\%$ (LHC $t\bar{t}$) (NLO jets, NNLO $t\bar{t}$, gluon uncert.) [17, 21, 34]	< 1% challenging (NNLO jets imminent [22])	$\sim 1\%$
<u>lattice</u>	$\sim 0.5\%$ (Wilson loops, correlators, ...) (limited by accuracy of pert. th.) [35-37]	$\sim 0.3\%$ (~ 5 yrs [38])	<0.5%



Snowmass 2021

Relative $\alpha_S(m_Z^2)$ uncertainty

Method	Relative $\alpha_S(m_Z^2)$ uncertainty	
	Current theory & exp. uncertainties sources	Near (long-term) future theory & experimental progress
(1) Lattice	0.7% Finite lattice spacing & stats. N ^{2,3} LO pQCD truncation	$\approx 0.3\%$ (0.1%) Reduced latt. spacing. Add more observables Add N ^{3,4} LO, active charm (QED effects) Higher renorm. scale via step-scaling to more observ.
(2) τ decays	1.6% N ³ LO CIPT vs. FOPT diffs. Limited τ spectral data	< 1% Add N ⁴ LO terms. Solve CIPT-FOPT diffs. Improved τ spectral functions at Belle II
(3) $Q\bar{Q}$ bound states	3.3% N ^{2,3} LO pQCD truncation $m_{c,b}$ uncertainties	$\approx 1.5\%$ Add N ^{3,4} LO & more ($c\bar{c}$), ($b\bar{b}$) bound states Combined $m_{c,b} + \alpha_S$ fits
(4) DIS & PDF fits	1.7% N ^{2,(3)} LO PDF (SF) fits Span of PDF-based results	$\approx 1\%$ (0.2%) N ³ LO fits. Add new SF fits: $F_2^{p,d}$, g_i (EIC) Better corr. matrices. More PDF data (LHeC/FCC-eh)
(5) e^+e^- jets & evt shapes	2.6% NNLO+N ^(1,2,3) LL truncation Different NP analytical & PS corr. Limited datasets w/ old detectors	$\approx 1.5\%$ (< 1%) Add N ^{2,3} LO+N ³ LL, power corrections Improved NP corr. via: NNLL PS, grooming New improved data at B factories (FCC-ee)
(6) Electroweak fits	2.3% N ³ LO truncation Small LEP+SLD datasets	$\approx 0.1\%$ N ⁴ LO, reduced param. uncerts. ($m_{W,Z}$, α , CKM) Add W boson. Tera-Z, Oku-W datasets (FCC-ee)
(7) Hadron colliders	2.4% NNLO(+NNLL) truncation, PDF uncerts. Limited data sets ($t\bar{t}$, W, Z, e-p jets)	$\approx 1.5\%$ N ³ LO+NNLL (for color-singlets), improved PDFs Add more datasets: Z p_T , p-p jets, σ_i/σ_j ratios,...
World average	0.8%	$\approx 0.4\%$ (0.1%)



Two goals for α_s :

1. Measure the running of $\alpha_s(Q)$ up to the highest scales possible
→ **looked after $\alpha_s(Q)$!**
2. Measure $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ as precisely as possible
→ **find phase space with small uncertainties:**
20 – 200 GeV, central rapidity

Better in:

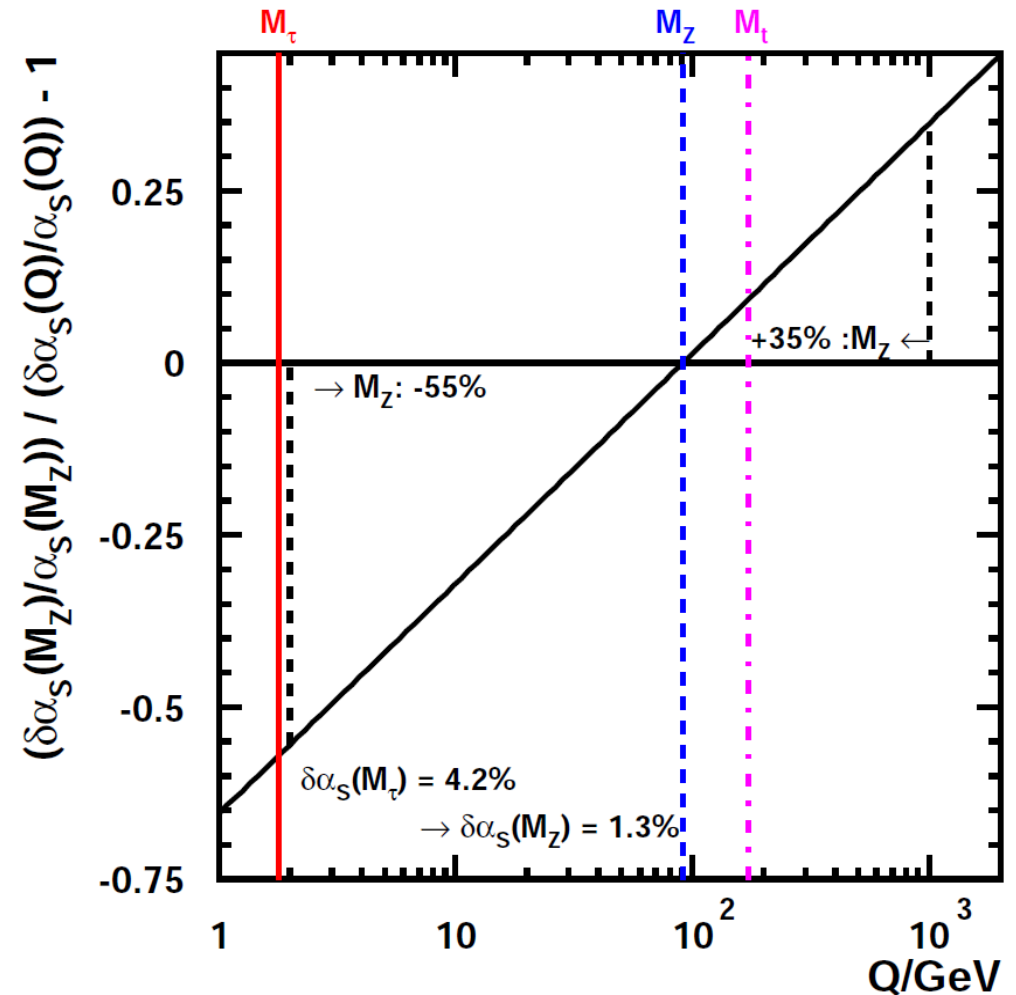
- JEC uncertainty
- PDF uncertainty
- Evolution to M_Z

Worse in: NP effects

Incredibly shrinking error



Uncomfortably growing error





- LHC at 7, 8, and 13 TeV enabled to test $\alpha_s(Q)$ up to $Q \sim 2$ TeV
- LHC results reached $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) \sim 0.5\%$ experimentally
- LHC theory uncertainty still leads to $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) \sim 1.5\%$ in total (except one)
- **Theory at full N3LO desperately needed**
- Lattice gauge reached $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) \sim 0.6\%$, has potential for permille level
- With N3LO great potential for $\Delta\alpha_s(M_Z) < 0.5\%$ from DIS, structure functions and jets at EIC (& LHeC)



Backup Slides



New LHC results

Exp.	\sqrt{s} / TeV	Lumi / fb^{-1}	Theory	Obs.	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	$\Delta\alpha_s$ exp	$\Delta\alpha_s$ oth	$\Delta\alpha_s$ scale	Ref.
CMS	13	33.5	NNLO	Jet pT	0.1166	14 (NP)	7	4	JHEP12(2022)035
ATLAS	13	139	NNLO	TEEC	0.1175	6	12	+32 -11	JHEP07(2023)085
ATLAS	13	139	NNLO	ATEEC	0.1185	9	12	+22 -2	JHEP07(2023)085
CMS	13	36.3	NNLO	2D m_{jj}	0.1201	12 (NP)	9	8	SMP-21-008
CMS	13	36.3	NNLO	3D m_{jj}	0.1201	10 (NP)	10	5	SMP-21-008
ATLAS	8	20.2	N4LLa + FO	Z pT	0.1183	4	7	4	arXiv:2309.12986