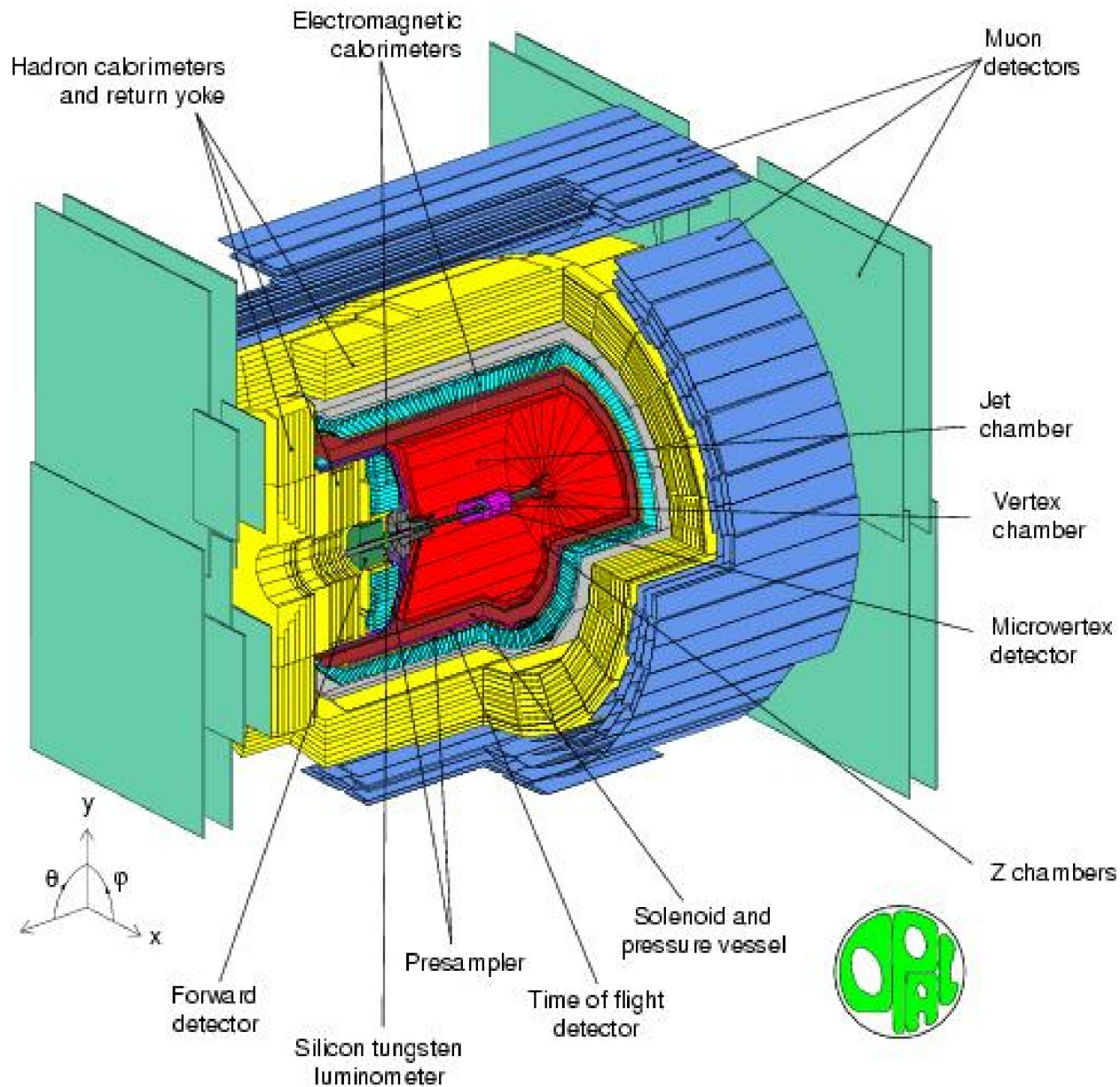


# New results from old data -JADE and OPAL-

- OPAL experiment
- Event shape distributions
- Measurement of  $\alpha_s$  from JADE- and OPAL distributions using NNLO calculations
  - EPJ C64:351, S. Bethke, S. Kluth, C. Pahl, J. Schieck and the JADE Collaboration
  - CERN-PH-EP-2010-089, submitted to EPJ C, the OPAL Collaboration
- Outlook: Contemporary and planned experiments
- Conclusion

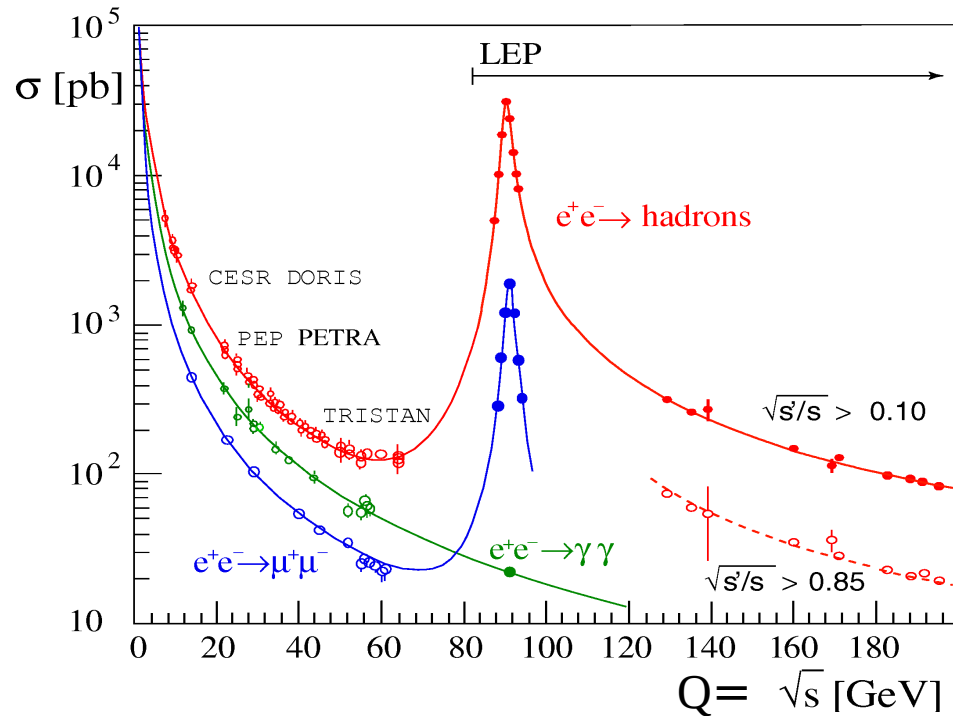
# OPAL Experiment



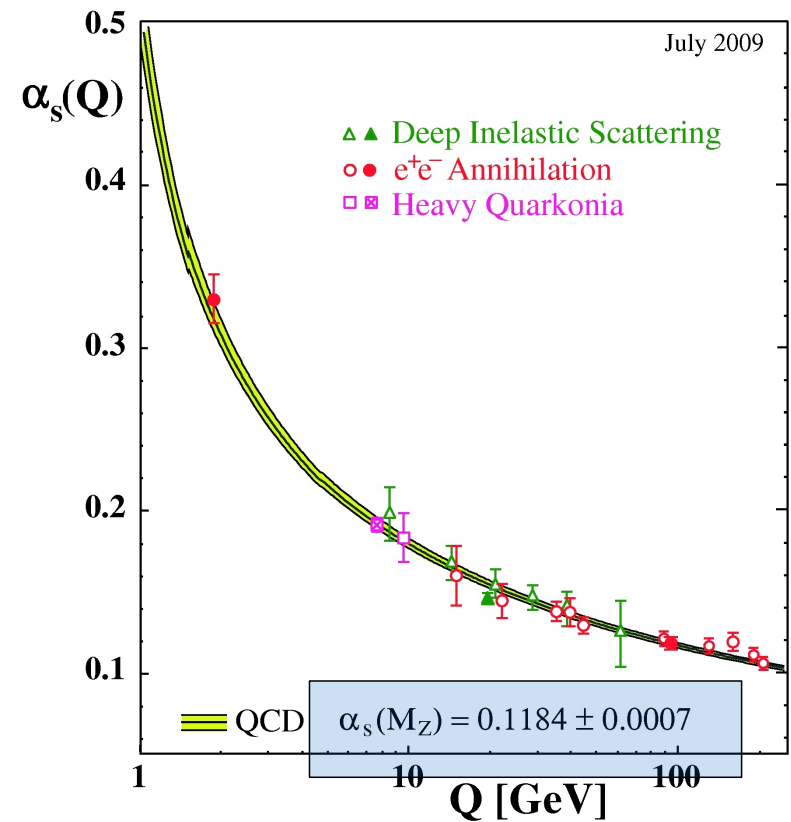
OPAL: 1989-2000 at LEP  
Q=91-209 GeV

# QCD up to 200 GeV

## Hadronic cross section



## Running strong coupling (Eur. Phys. J. C 64:689)

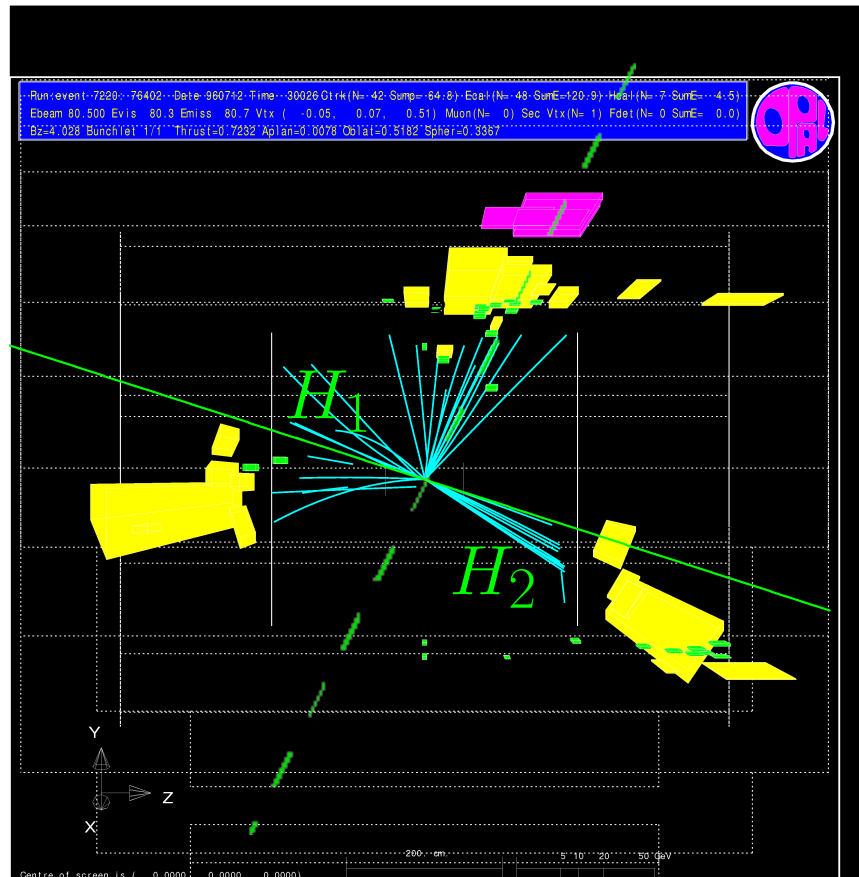


# Event shape variables $y$

Two-hemisphere variables:


One-hemisphere variables:

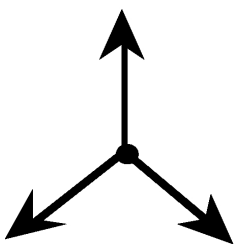
- Thrust  $1-T$
- C parameter
- Total Jet Broadening  $B_T$



- Wide Jet Broadening  $B_W$
- Durham two-jet flip parameter  $y_{23}^D$
- Heavy Jet Mass  $M_H$

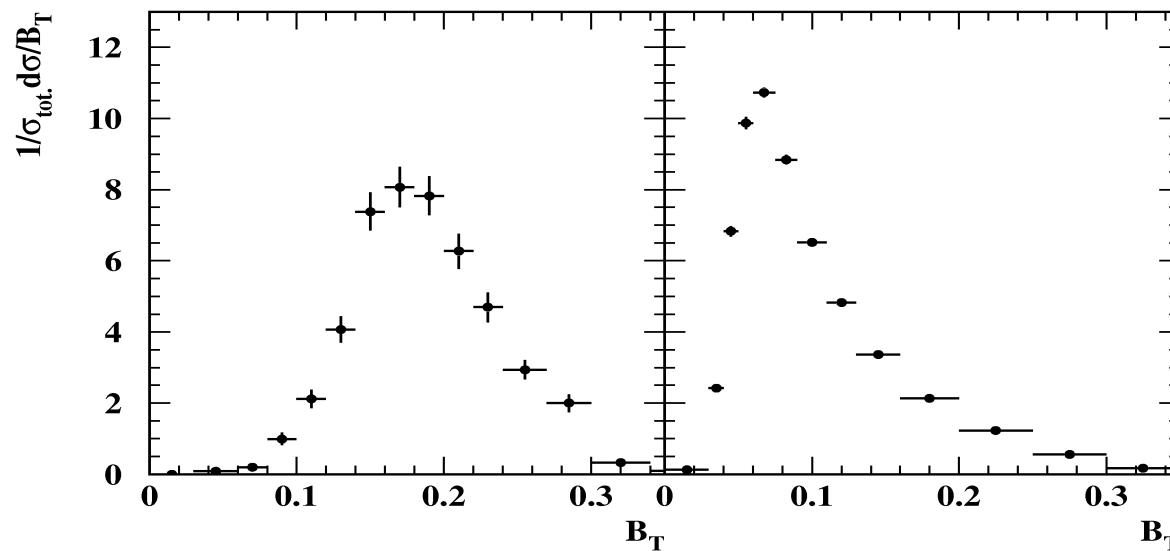
# Event shape distributions

  
 $qq$ : 2 Jets,  $y \approx 0$

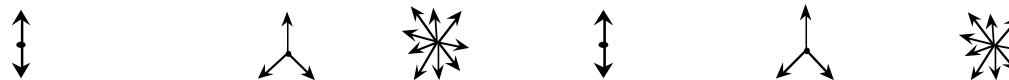
  
 $qqg$ : 3 Jets, e.g.  $1-T \approx 1/3$

  
 Many gluons, e.g.  $1-T \approx 1/2$

$B_T$  at  
 14 GeV:  
 $\alpha_s$  large

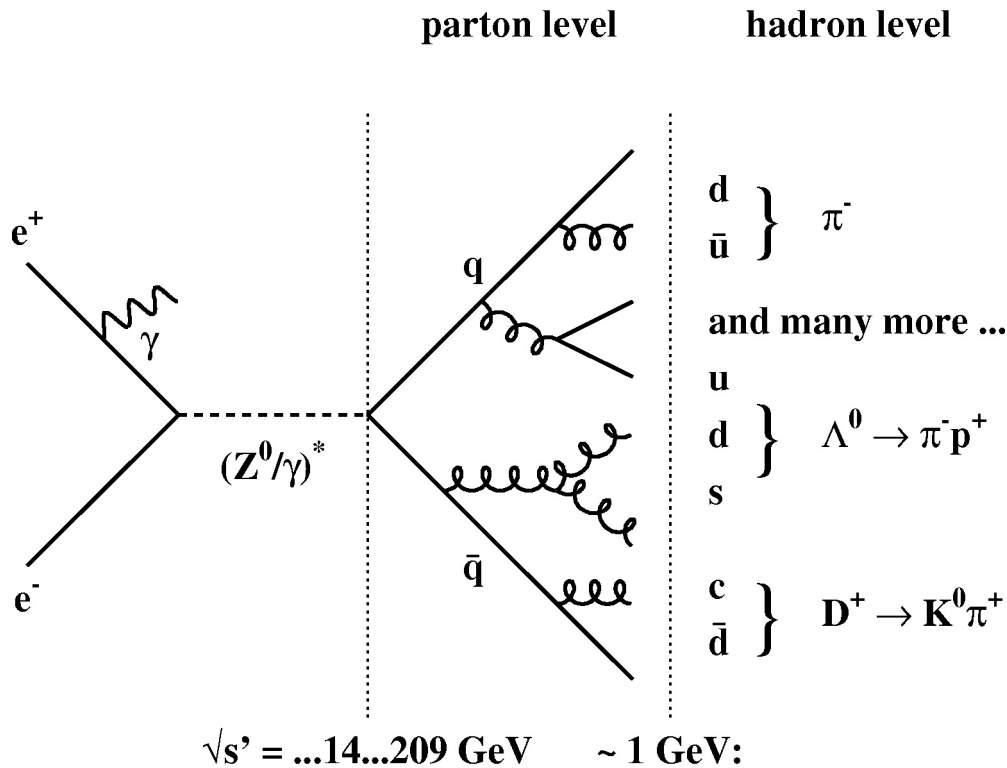


$B_T$  at  
 91 GeV:  
 $\alpha_s$  small



# Fits of distributions

## Hadronisation: Monte Carlo models



Hadronic event in  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation

## Predictions: Next to Next to Leading Order $O(\alpha_s^3)$

(finished 2008 after 25 years of work)

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dy} = \frac{dA}{dy} \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} + \frac{dB}{dy} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \frac{dC}{dy} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^3$$

+normalization

+scale dependence (compensation in 2 loops)

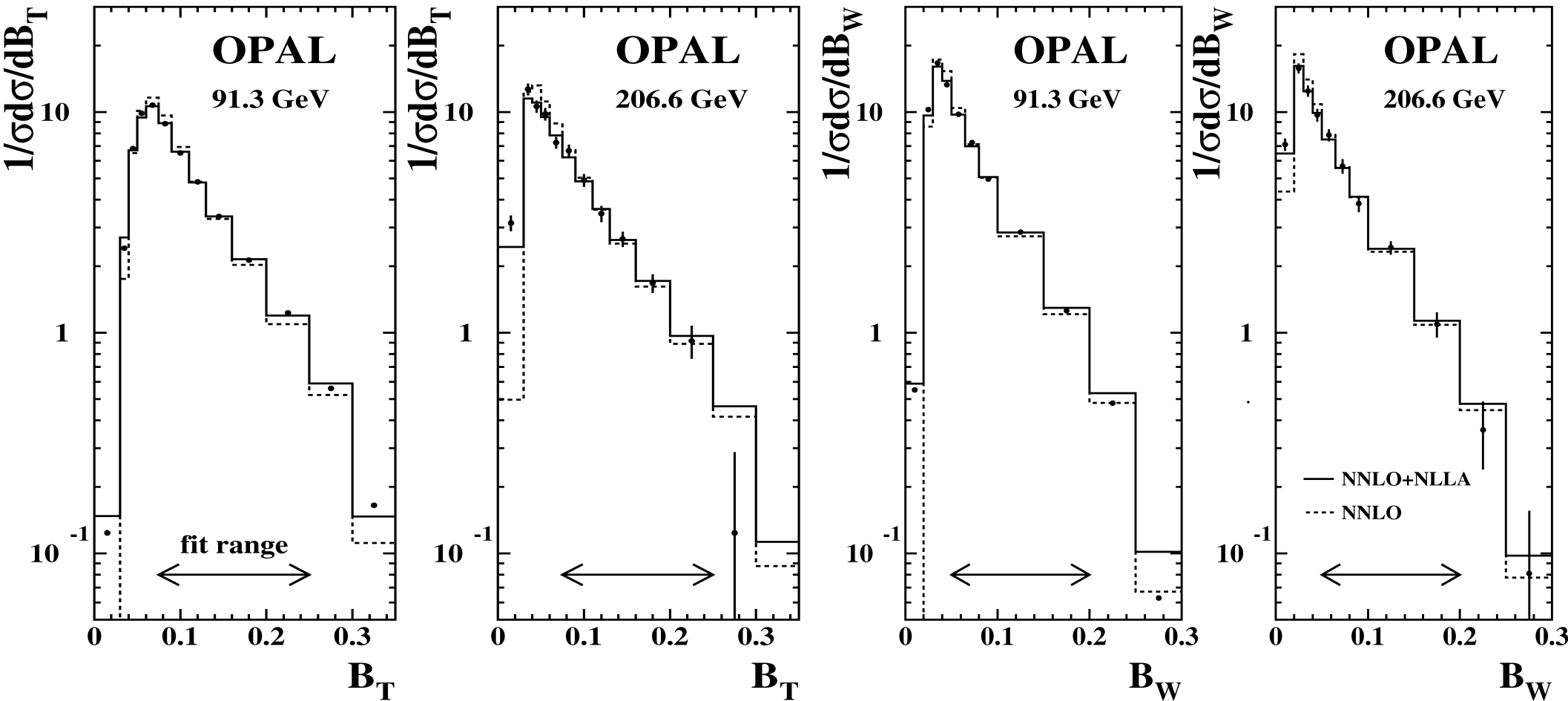
optionally:

+Next to Leading Logarithmic Approximation (scale compensation in 1 loop)

# Fits of distributions

Event shapes total, wide jet broadening

(hadron level with stat. errors)

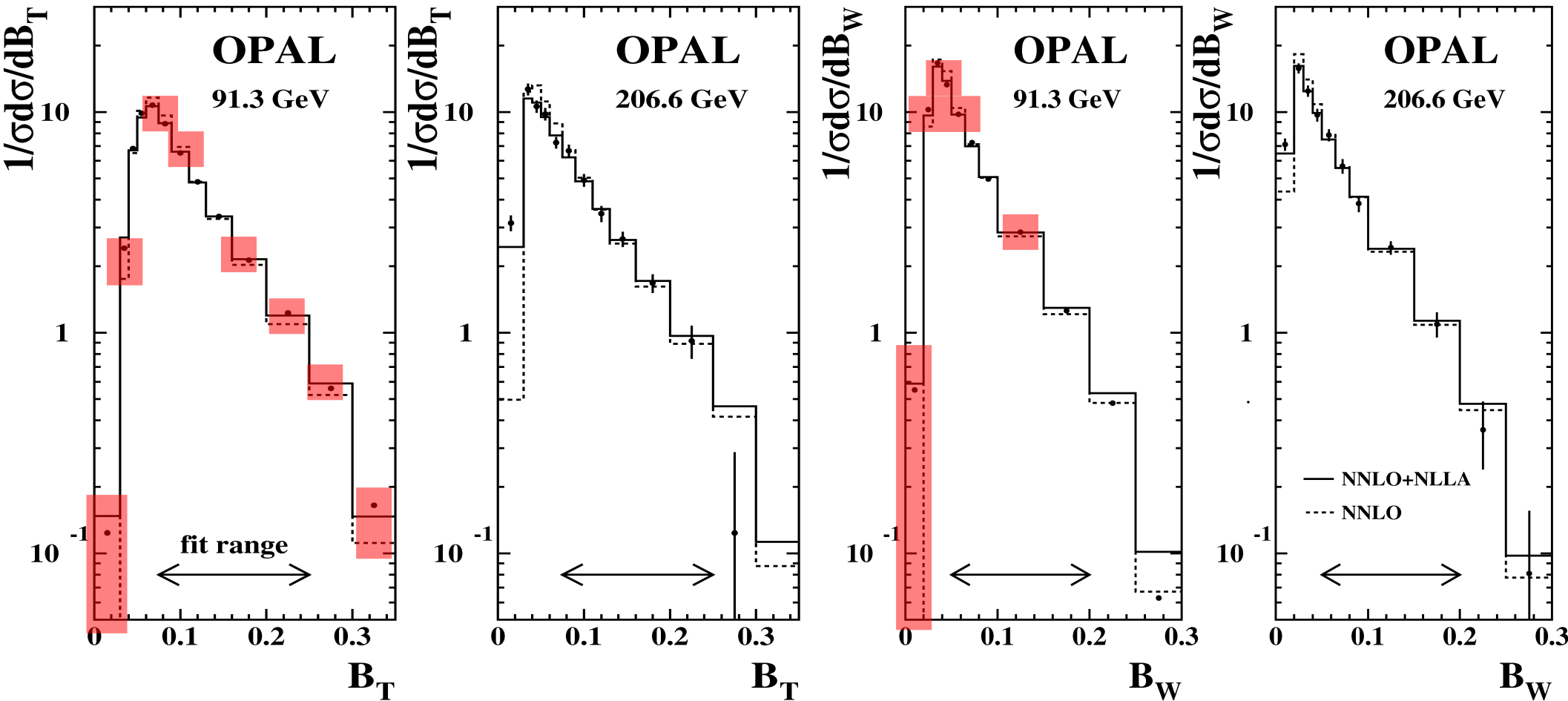


More complete than NLO analyses:  
Data described well over virtually all phase space

# Fits of distributions

Event shapes total, wide jet broadening

(hadron level with stat. errors)



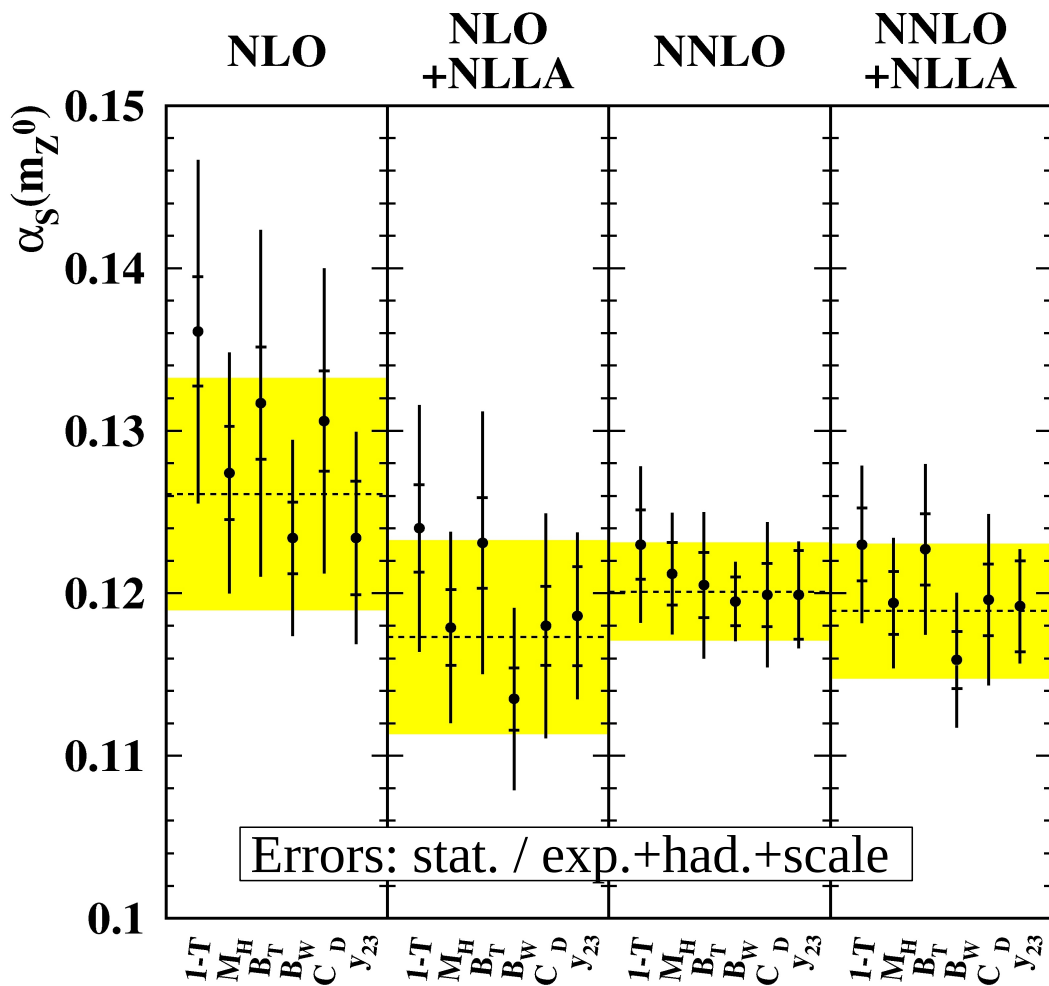
More complete than NLO analyses:

Data described well over virtually all phase space - in particular including NLLA



# Measuring $\alpha_s$

## $\alpha_s(m_Z^0)$ results, OPAL



- More complete than NLO+NLLA analyses:
  - renormalisation scale uncertainty reduced
  - scatter from different variables reduced
  - in particular **w/o** NLLA

$\alpha_s(m_Z^0)$  results:

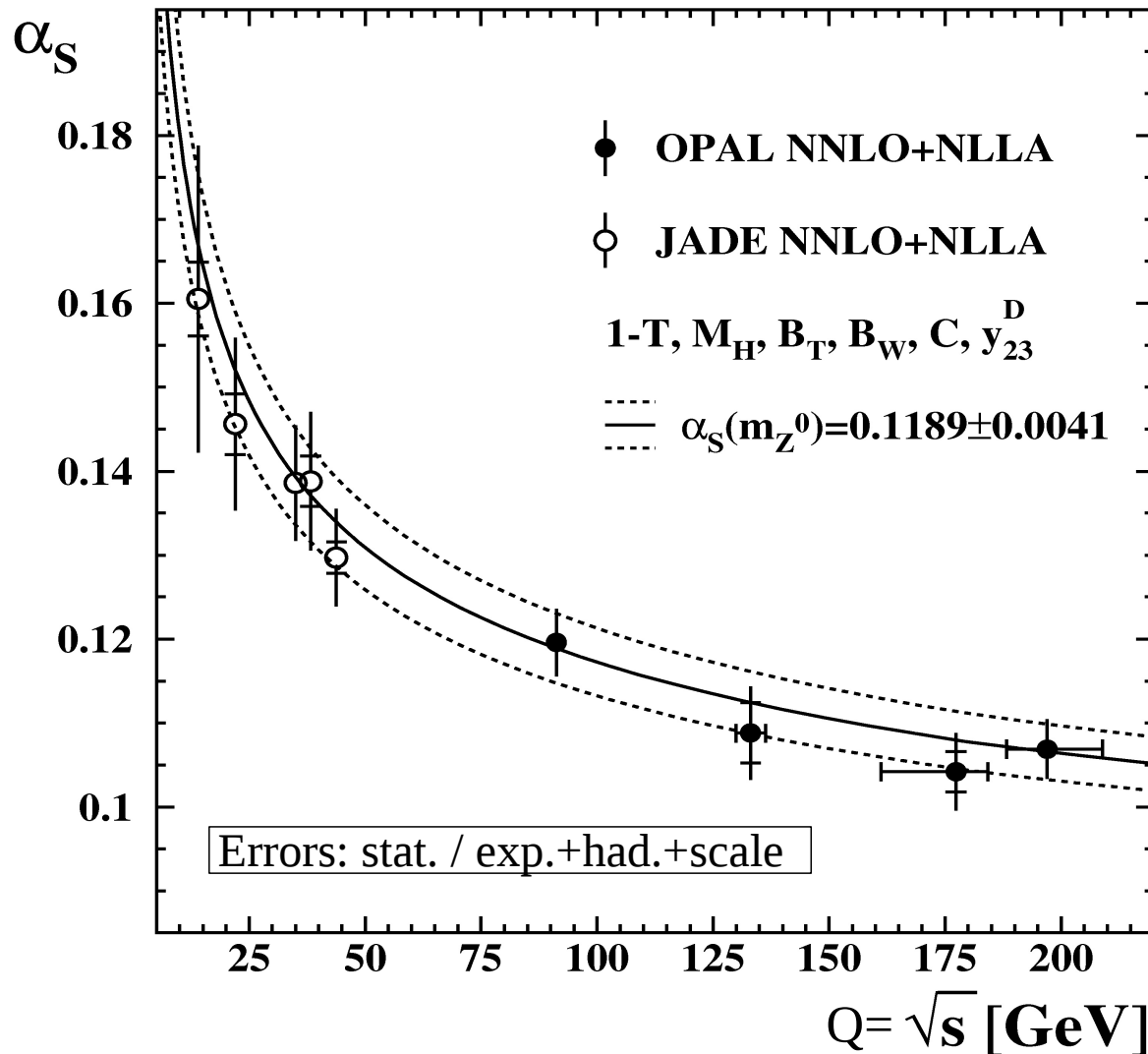
	JADE	OPAL
NNLO	$0.1210 \pm 0.0061$	$0.1201 \pm 0.0030$
NNLO+NLLA	$0.1172 \pm 0.0051$	$0.1189 \pm 0.0041$

- 2.5-5.0% precision, among the best measurements

# Running coupling

## Running $\alpha_S(Q)$ result

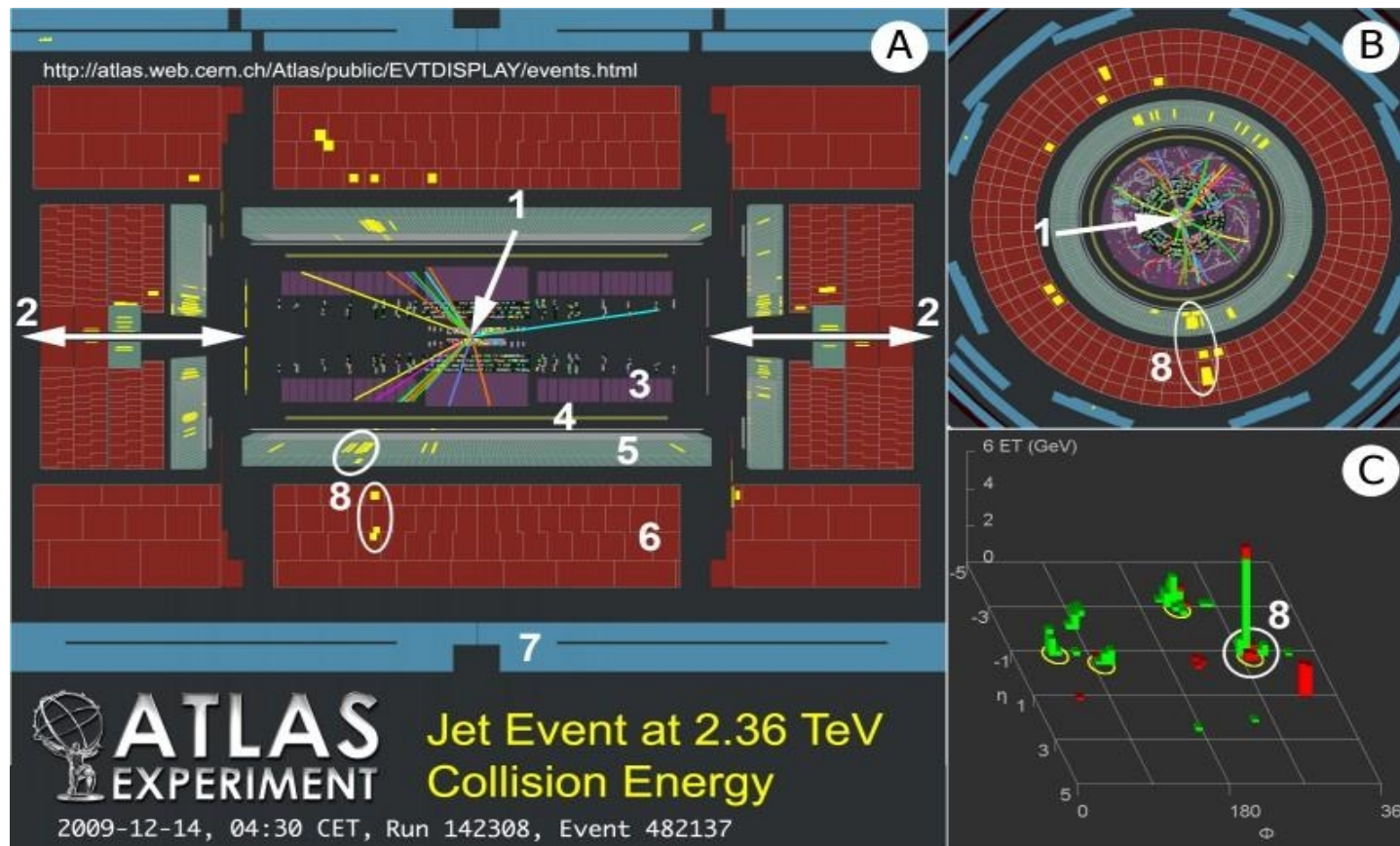
from event shape combination, OPAL



- JADE energy range 14-44 GeV: running confirmed strongly
- OPAL range 91-209 GeV: better precision

# Connection to contemporary physics?

# Connection to contemporary physics? Running: LHC



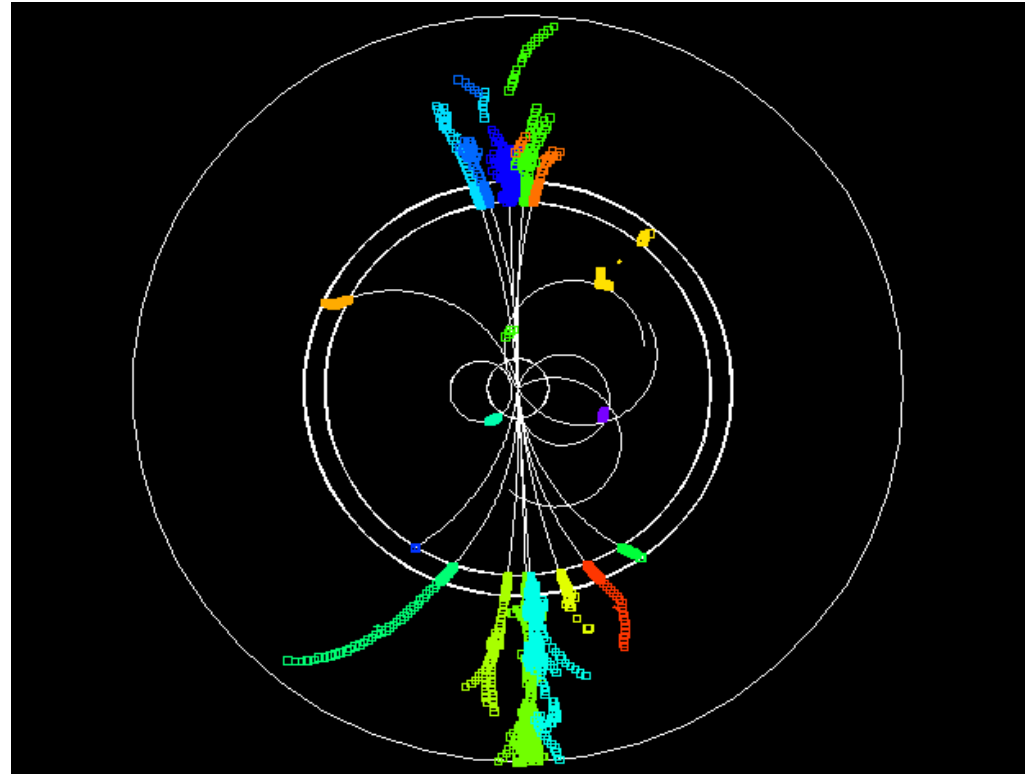
**New jet algorithms** have been defined (anti- $k_T$ , SIS cone, invariant  $k_T$  algorithm, ...). Measurement and interpretation using OPAL planned.

# Connection to contemporary physics?

## Planned: $e^+e^-$ collider $\gg 200\text{GeV}$

### Proposals:

- International Linear Collider **ILC**:  
500...1000 GeV
- Compact Linear Collider **CLIC**:  
500...3000...5000 GeV
- Much higher c.m. energy?



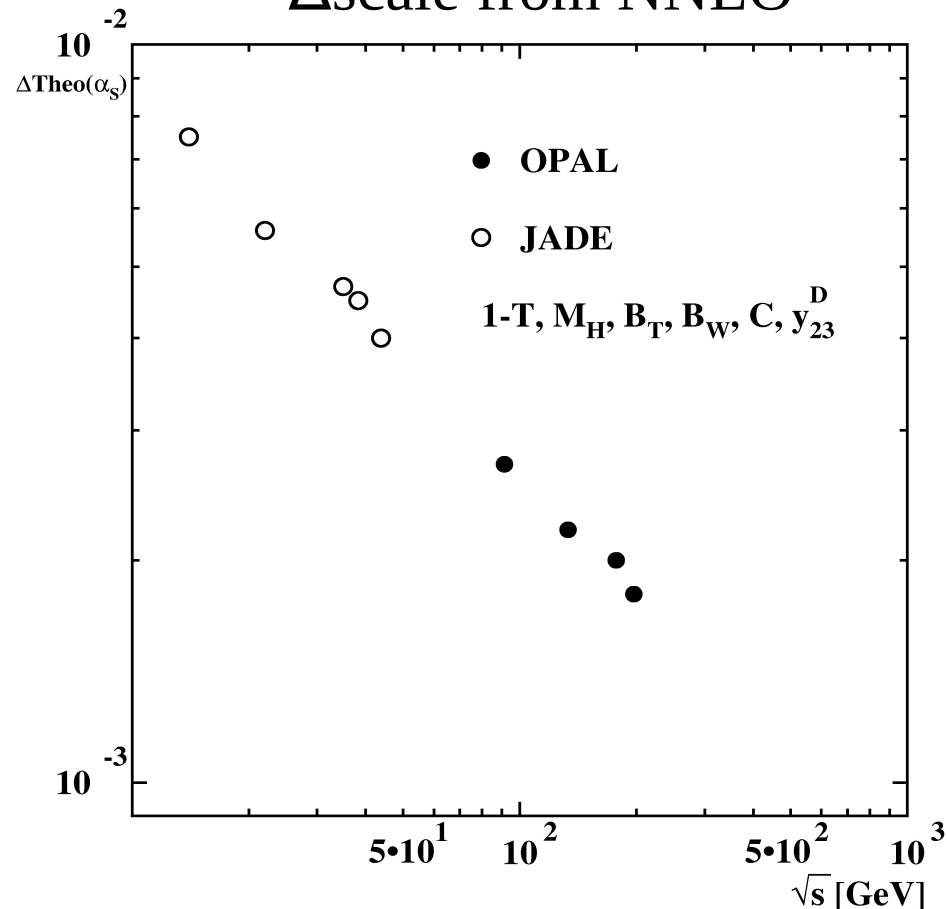
$qq$  event (no gluons) at 500 GeV in the SID detector at the ILC

# ILC: $\alpha_s$ uncertainties at 500 GeV

## Uncertainty due to uncalculated higher orders

- Estimated conventionally by varying the renormalisation scale  $\mu_R = 0.5 \sqrt{s} \dots 2.0 \sqrt{s}$

### $\Delta$ scale from NNLO



Compare scale uncertainties 500 GeV vs. 91 GeV:

	$\alpha_s$ measurement at LEP1	$\alpha_s(500\text{GeV})$ estimate	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$ evolved from $\alpha_s(500\text{GeV})$
NLO missing: $\alpha_s^3$	0.1192 $\pm 0.0047$ (OPAL PR404)	0.0959 $\pm 0.0024$	0.1192 $\pm 0.0038$
NNLO missing: $\alpha_s^4$	0.1205 $\pm 0.0027$	0.0967 $\pm 0.0011$	0.1205 $\pm 0.0017$

NLO: Scale uncertainty reduced to 80%,  
NNLO: To 60%.

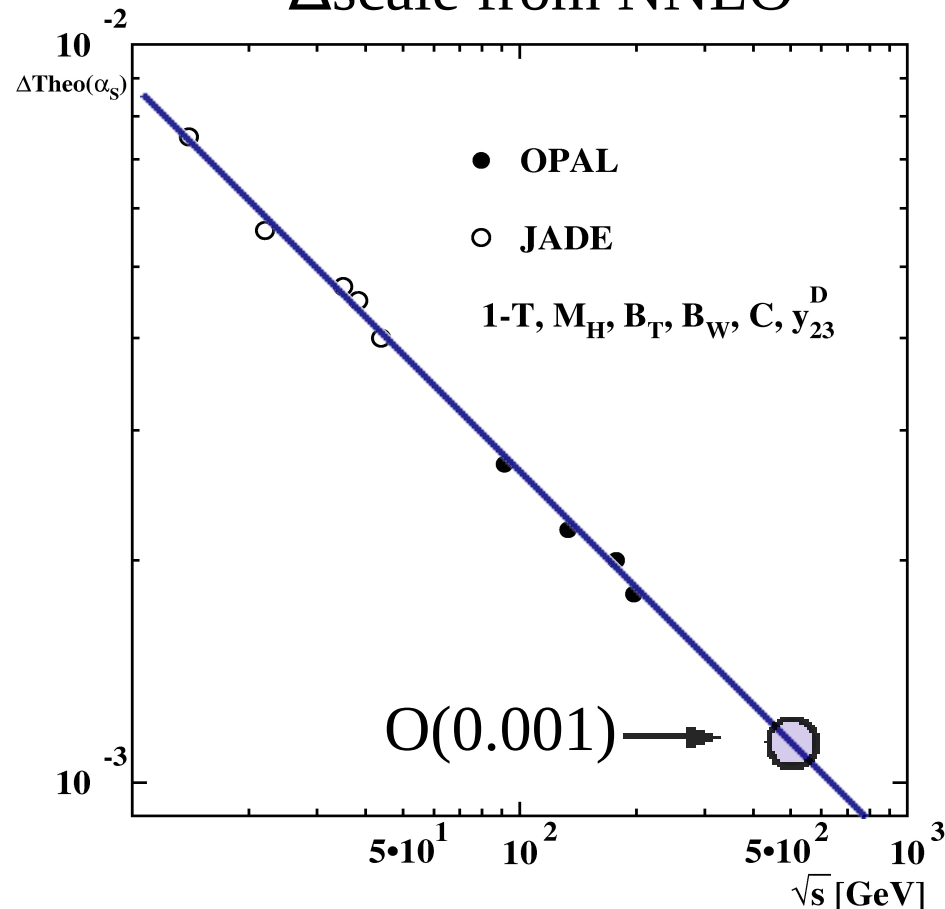
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# Summary

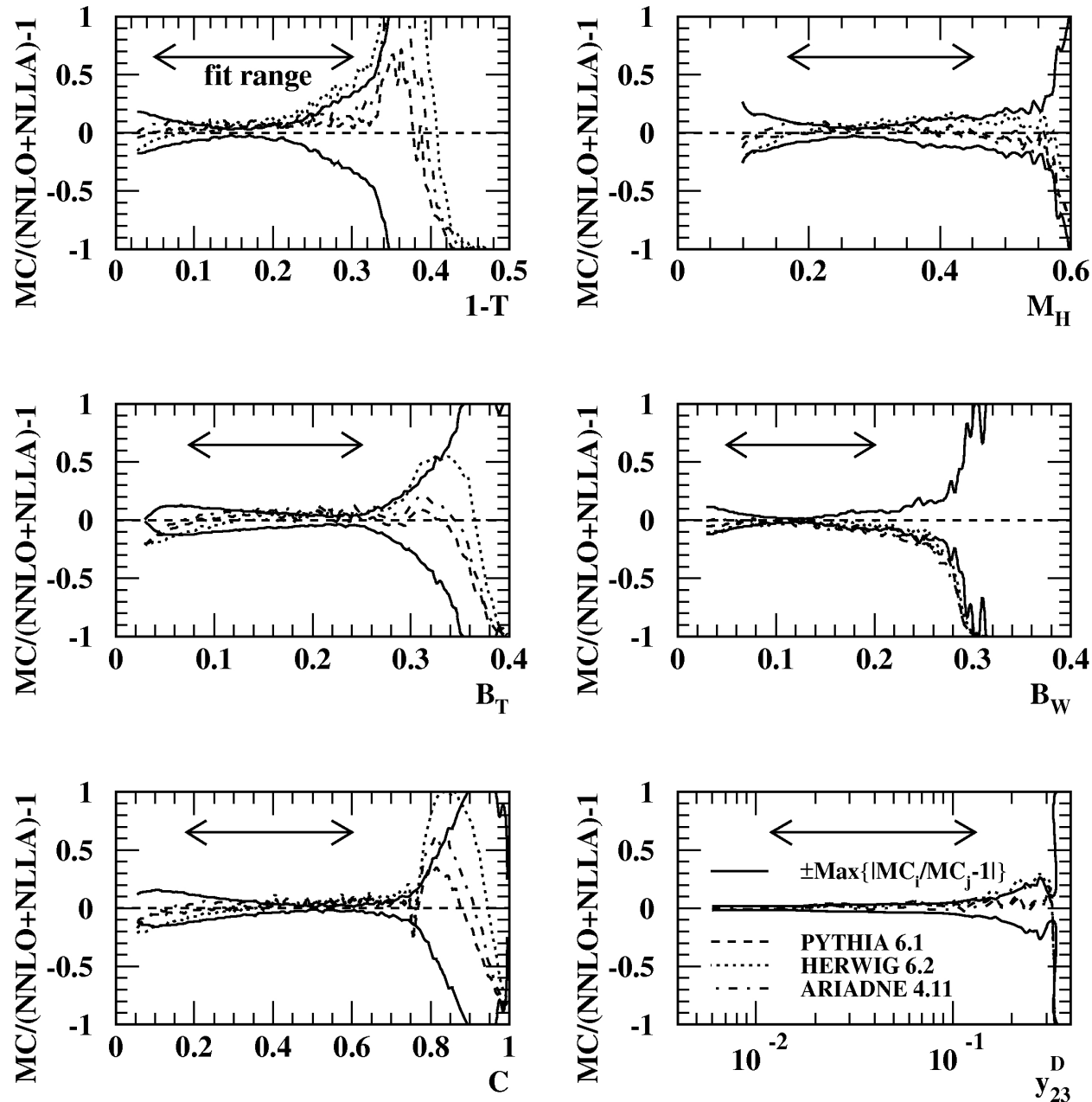
- Analyses of data taken at the JADE and OPAL experiment are still ongoing
- Measurements not limited by statistical and experimental precision: New models and calculations allow improved determination of  $\alpha_s$
- Running of  $\alpha_s(Q)$  confirmed strongly in the JADE energy range
- $\alpha_s(m_Z^0)$  measured precisely by OPAL using NNLO
- QCD precisely studied in  $e^+e^-$  important for LHC and linear collider
- LHC triggers new LEP analyses





Backups

# Monte Carlo vs. calculation



# ILC: $\alpha_s$ uncertainties at 500 GeV

## Hadronisation uncertainties

- JADE & OPAL:  
Estimated by  
larger  
difference  
between  
PYTHIA and  
HERWIG,  
ARIADNE

