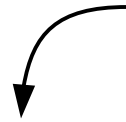


“CTEQ-JLab”



The CJ15 parton distributions

arXiv:1602.03154

Alberto Accardi

Hampton U. and Jefferson Lab

DIS 2016

DESY, Hamburg, April 12th, 2016

CJ15 at a glance

	JLab & BONUS	HER MES	HERA I+II	Tevatron new W,Z	LHC	v+A di- μ	Large-x treatment			
							Nucl.	HT TMC	Flex d	low-W DIS
CJ15 *	✓	✓	✓	✓		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
CT14			[WG1]	✓ ✖✖	✓	✓			✓	
MMHT14			✖✖✖	✓ ✖✖	✓	✓	✓			
NNPDF3.0					✓	✓		(✓)		
JR14	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		
ABM15				✓ ✖✖	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
HERAPDF2.0			✓	✖						

* NLO only ** No jet data ✖ see 1503.05221 ✖✖ see 1508.06621 ✖✖ no reconstructed W

New in CJ15

□ s-ACOT scheme for heavy flavors

□ **New data:**

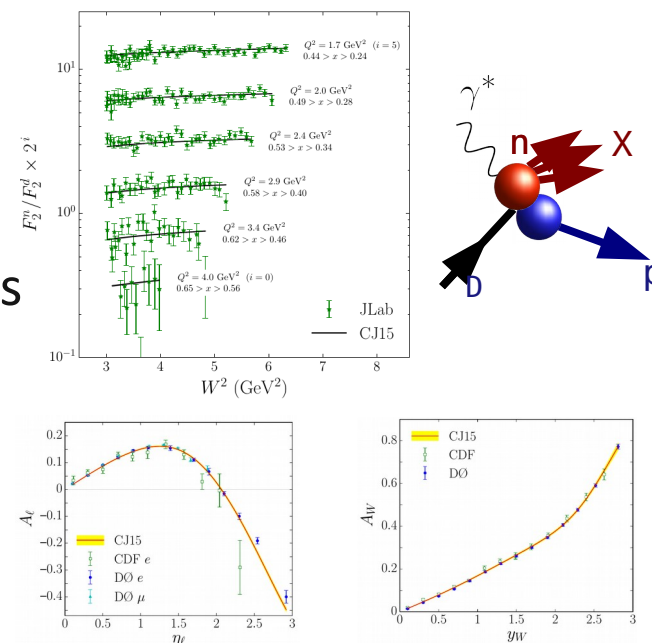
- BONUS spectator tagged DIS on neutrons
- HERA I+II combination, HERMES F2
- High-statistics D0 charge asymmetries

□ **New off-shell nucleon treatment in deuteron targets (DIS and DY)**

- Parametrized vs. modeled \rightarrow absorbs wave function uncertainty
- Comparison to extraction from DIS on heavier targets

□ **NUCL / HEP symbiosis:**

- W and $Z \rightarrow$ constrain d-quark \rightarrow constrain deuteron corrections
- Abundant DIS deuteron data \rightarrow precise u/d flavor separation



CJ15 - data set

$$W^2 > 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2 \Rightarrow x \lesssim 0.85$$

$$\text{BONUS } F_2^n / F_2^d$$

$$x \lesssim 0.65$$

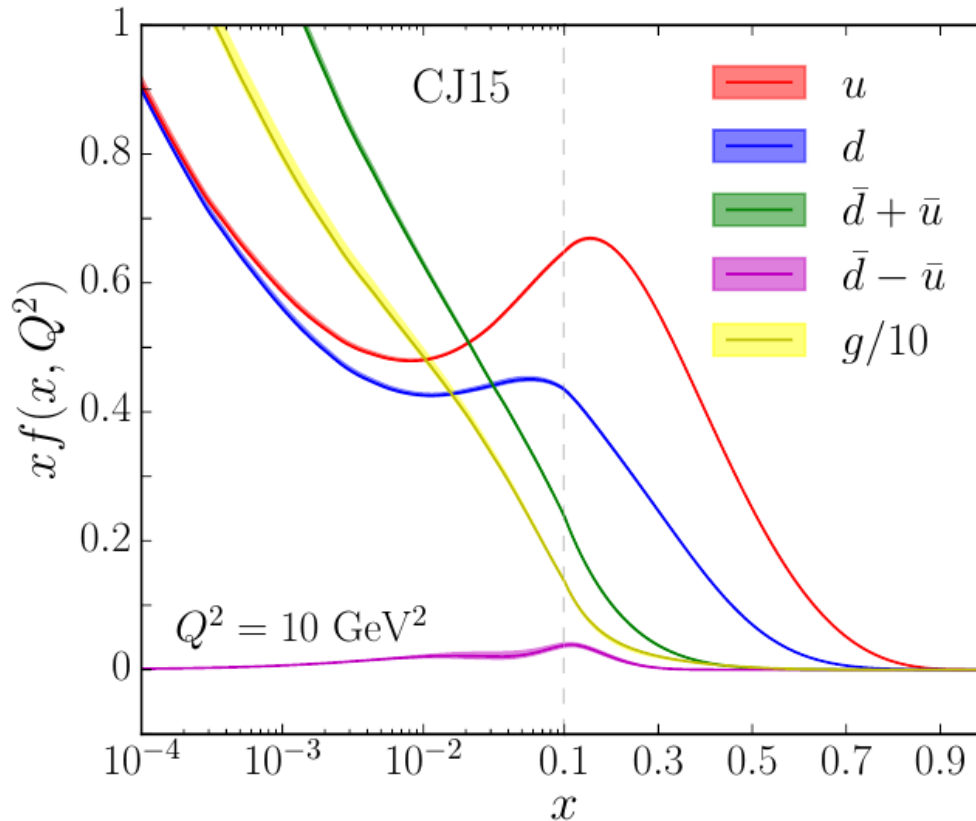
HERA I+II

$$\text{D0 } A_\ell : x \lesssim 0.5$$

$$\text{D0 } A_W : x \lesssim 0.85$$

Observable	Experiment	# points	χ^2				
			LO	NLO	NLO (OCS)	NLO (no nucl)	NLO (no nucl/D0)
DIS F_2	BCDMS (p) [81]	351	430	438	436	440	427
	BCDMS (d) [81]	254	297	292	289	301	301
	SLAC (p) [82]	564	488	434	435	441	440
	SLAC (d) [82]	582	396	376	380	507	466
	NMC (p) [83]	275	431	405	404	405	403
	NMC (d/p) [84]	189	179	172	173	174	173
	HERMES (p) [86]	37	56	42	43	44	44
	HERMES (d) [86]	37	51	37	38	36	37
	Jefferson Lab (p) [87]	136	166	166	167	177	166
	Jefferson Lab (d) [87]	136	131	123	124	126	130
DIS F_2 tagged	Jefferson Lab (n/d) [21]	191	218	214	213	219	219
DIS σ	HERA (NC e^-p) [85]	159	325	241	240	247	244
	HERA (NC e^+p 1) [85]	402	966	580	579	588	585
	HERA (NC e^+p 2) [85]	75	184	94	94	94	93
	HERA (NC e^+p 3) [85]	259	307	249	249	248	248
	HERA (NC e^+p 4) [85]	209	348	228	228	228	228
	HERA (CC e^-p) [85]	42	44	48	48	45	49
	HERA (CC e^+p) [85]	39	56	50	50	51	51
Drell-Yan	E866 (pp) [29]	121	148	139	139	145	143
	E866 (pd) [29]	129	207	145	143	158	157
W/charge asymmetry	CDF (e) [88]	11	11	12	12	13	14
	DØ (μ) [17]	10	37	20	19	29	28
	DØ (e) [18]	13	20	29	29	14	14
	CDF (W) [89]	13	16	16	16	14	14
Z rapidity	DØ (W) [19]	14	39	14	15	82	—
	CDF (Z) [90]	28	100	27	27	26	26
	DØ (Z) [91]	28	25	16	16	16	16
jet	CDF (run 2) [92]	72	33	15	15	23	25
	DØ (run 2) [93]	110	23	21	21	14	14
γ +jet	DØ 1 [94]	16	17	7	7	7	7
	DØ 2 [94]	16	34	16	16	17	17
	DØ 3 [94]	12	34	25	25	24	25
	DØ 4 [94]	12	76	13	13	13	13
total		4542	5894	4700	4702	4964	4817
total + norm			6022	4708	4710	4972	4826
χ^2/datum			1.33	1.04	1.04	1.09	1.07

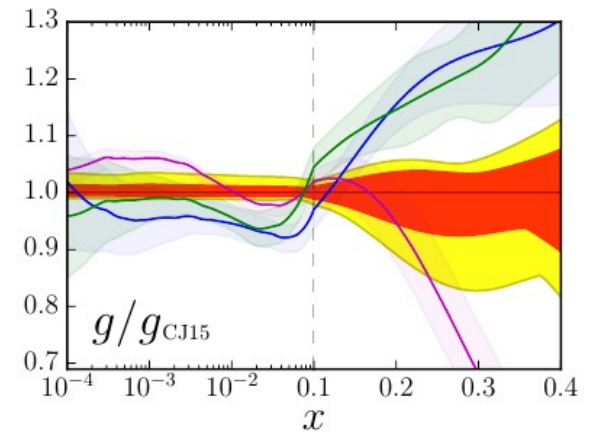
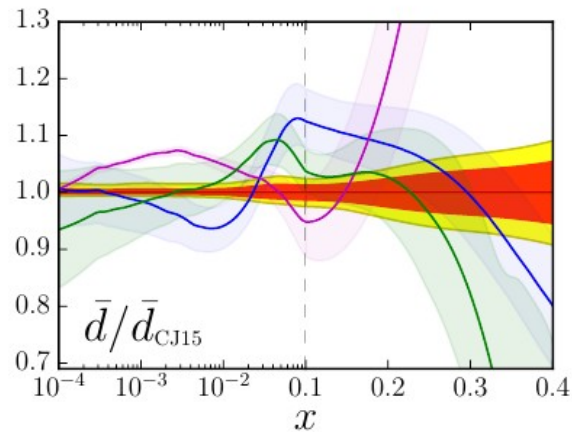
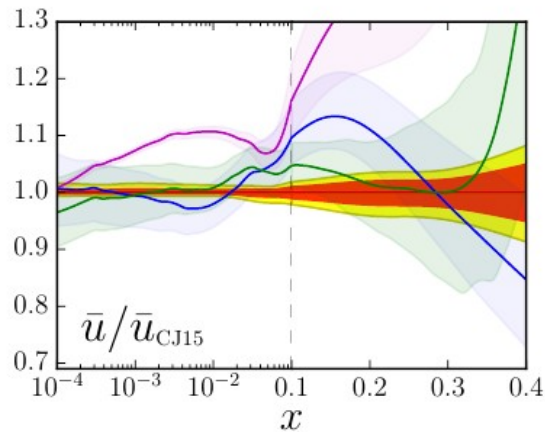
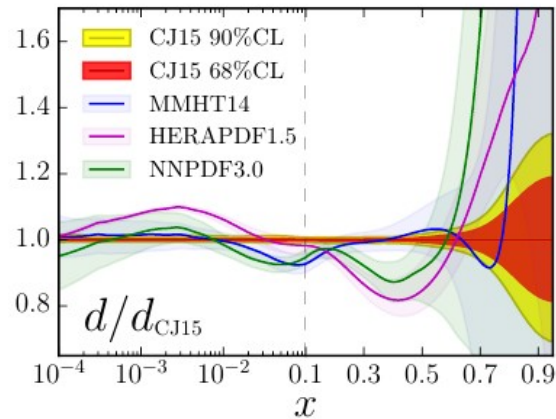
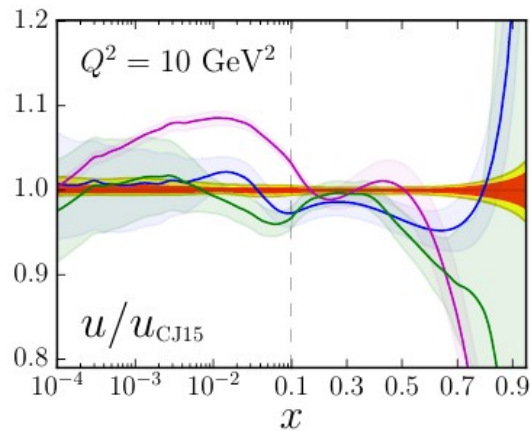
CJ15 - PDFs



- Hessian error analysis
 - Correlated errors where available
- Error bands displayed for $\Delta\chi^2 = 2.71$
(90% confidence level in a perfect, Gaussian world)

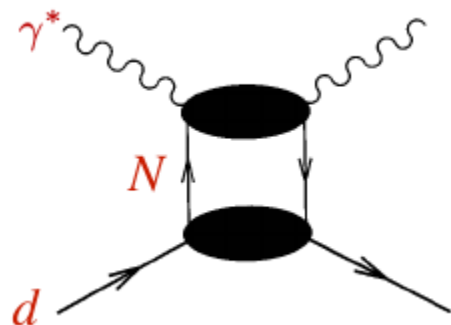
- NLO fit gives $\chi^2/\text{datum} = 1.04$
- LO fit much worse – cannot accommodate Q^2 dependence of data

CJ15 vs. others



Nuclear corrections

- At large x , DIS dominated by incoherent scattering from individual nucleons



$$q^d(x, Q^2) = \int \frac{dz}{z} dp^2 f_{N/d}(z, p^2) \tilde{q}^N(x/z, p^2, Q^2)$$

nucleon momentum
distribution in d
("smearing function")

PDF in bound
(off-shell) nucleon

$$\rightarrow z = \frac{p \cdot q}{p_d \cdot q} \approx 1 + \frac{p_0 + \gamma p_z}{M} \left[p_0 = M + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_d - \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2M} \right]$$

momentum fraction of d carried by N

$$\rightarrow \text{at finite } Q^2, \text{ smearing function depends on } \gamma = \sqrt{1 + 4M^2 x^2 / Q^2}$$

- Offshell expansion; parametrize first order coefficient, x_1 fixed with valence sum rule

$$\tilde{q}^N(x, p^2) = q^N(x) \left[1 + \frac{(p^2 - M^2)}{M^2} \delta q^N(x) \right]$$

$$\delta q^N = C_N(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(1 + x - x_0) \quad \int_0^1 dx \delta q^N(x) (q^N(x) - \bar{q}^N(x)) = 0$$

NUCL / HEP symbiosis

Observable	Experiment	# points	χ^2			
			LO	NLO	NLO (OCS)	NLO (no nucl)
DIS F_2	BCDMS (p) [81]	351	430	438	436	440
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	DØ (e) [18]	13	20	29	29	14
	CDF (W) [89]	13	16	16	16	14
	DØ (W) [19]	14	39	14	15	82
Z rapidity	CDF (Z) [90]	28	100	27	27	26
	DØ (Z) [91]	28	25	16	16	16
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
χ^2/datum			1.33	1.04	1.04	1.09

NUCL / HEP symbiosis

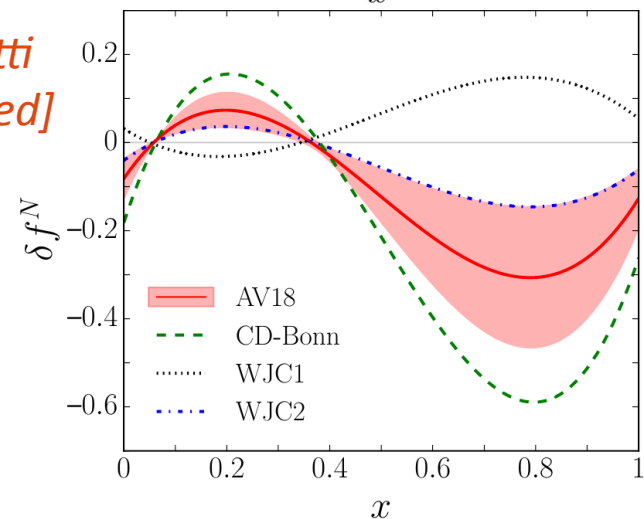
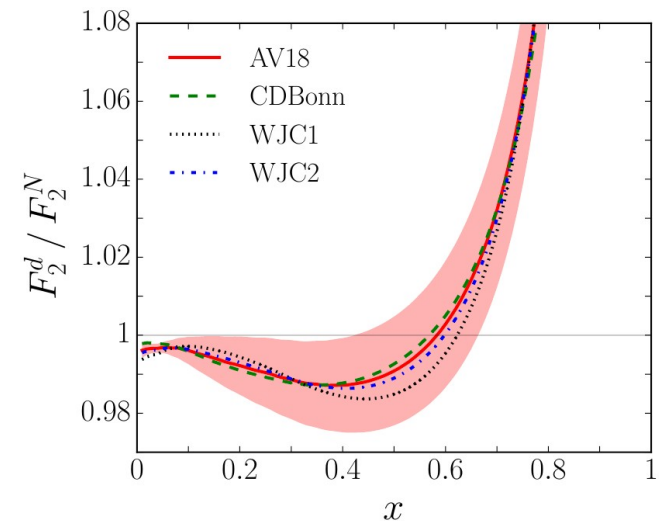
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	CDF (W) [89]	13	16	16	16	14
	DØ (W) [19]	14	39	14	15	82
Z rapidity	CDF (Z) [90]	28	100	27	27	26

- ❑ Ignoring nuclear dynamics, SLAC(d) and DØ(W) pull d quark in opposite directions
 - **DØ (W) data determine nuclear corrections !!**
 - other asymmetries inconclusive by themselves
 - **BONUS data validate DØ(W) analysis**

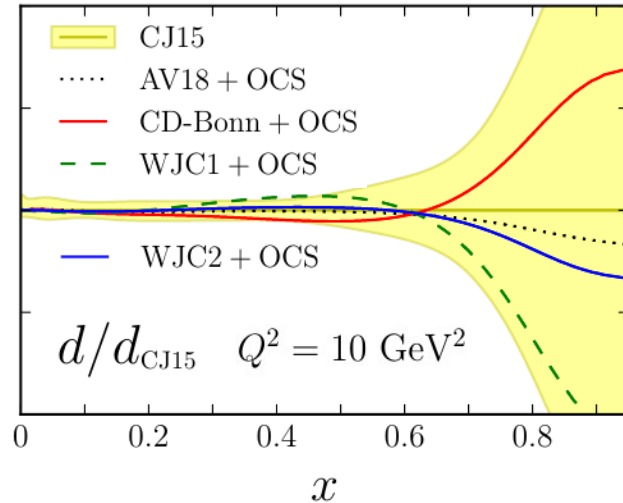
Nucleon off-shellness constrained by D0 data (!)

- ❑ The “wrong” nuclear corrections creates tension between DIS(D) and W asym
 - The fits then choses the “right” one
- ❑ **Deuteron to nucleon “EMC” ratio $D/(p+n)$**
 - Stable w.r.t. choice of nucleon w.fn.
(WJC1 disfavored χ^2 -wise)
 - No evidence for antishadowing
- ❑ **Off shell correction – first time in Deuteron!**
 - Good statistical precision! → also: R. Petti [WG1 – Wed]
 - Magnitude compensates for wave function's missing / excessive strength
 - Physical result or fitting away other physics?

$$\delta f^N = C(x - x_0)(x - x_1)(1 + x_0 - x)$$



Cross checks



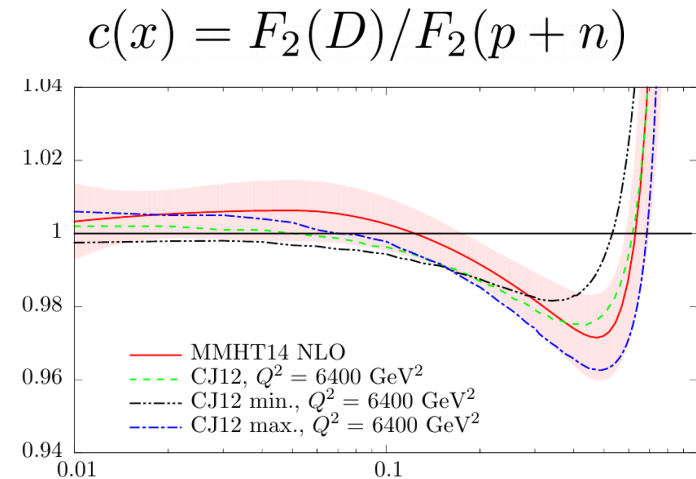
- Fit with with a 1-parameter model of the off-shell effects

- Obtain compatible d quarks

OCS = Off-shell Covariant Spectator model

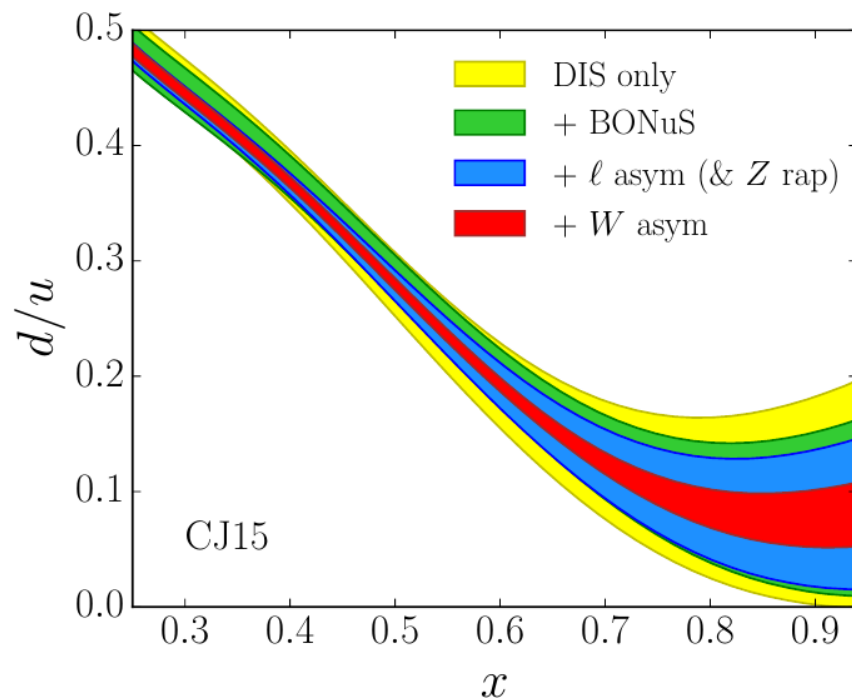
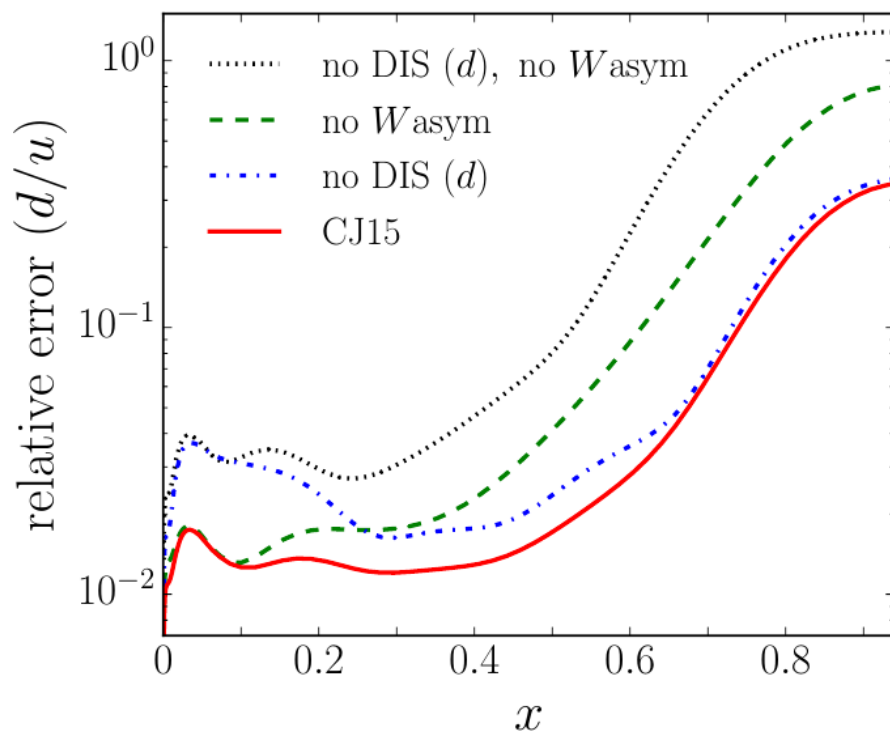
- MMHT14 parametrize the whole nuclear effect

- Obtain similar result
- (but cannot explore the nuclear dynamics)



MMHT14, EPJ C75 (2015) 204

What fits what?



Large $x > 0.3$:

- D0's W -asymmetry determines the d -quark
- SLAC(d)'s statistical power used to fit the off-shell function

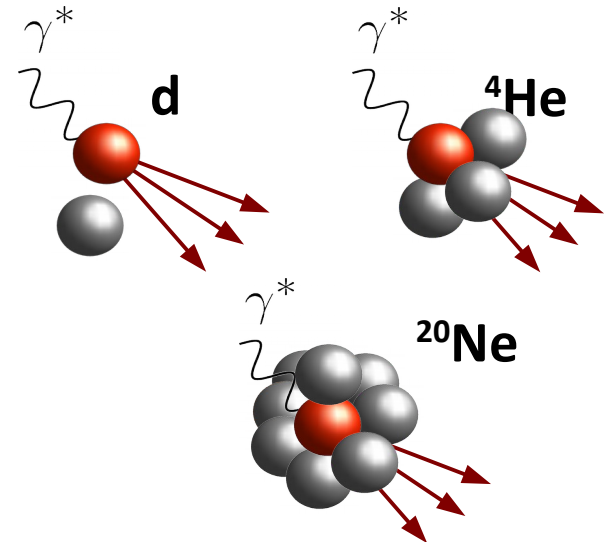
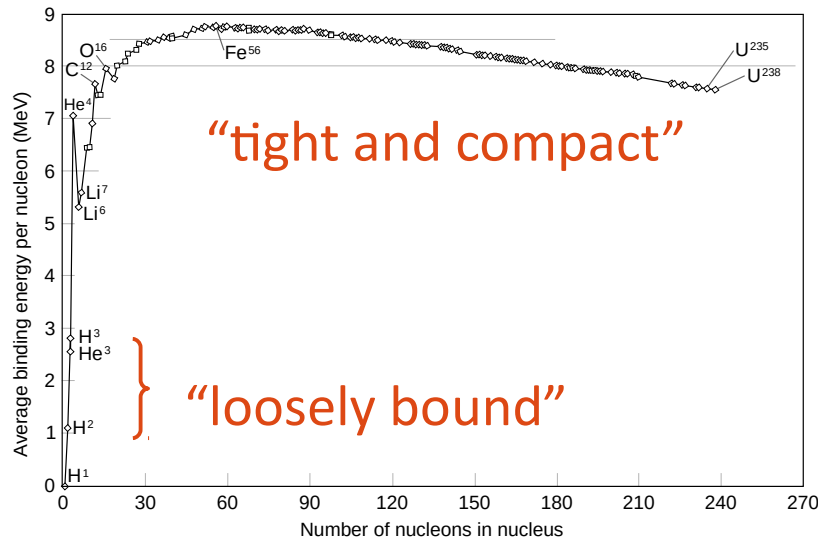
Moderate $x < 0.3$:

- SLAC(d) enables precise d/u flavor separation

Nuclear physics output

❑ **QUESTION:** Does the nuclear environment affect the off-shell behavior of a nucleon?

- For example, partial deconfinement [Close, Jaffe, Roberts (1985)]

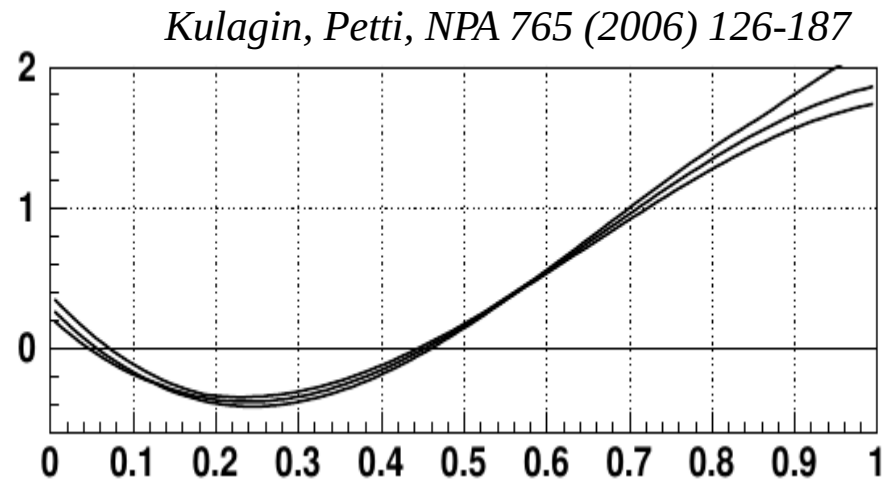
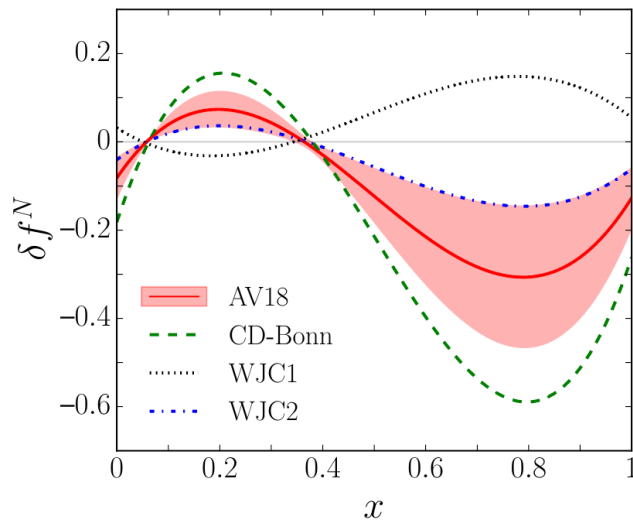


$$\delta q = \delta q(x; \textcolor{red}{A}) ??$$

Nuclear physics output

□ Compare to Kulagin-Petti fit to e+A collisions

- Same functional form (but different normalization)



□ Different shape and size

- no nuclear universality ?? δf_N
- too hard nuclear spectral function at large momentum ??

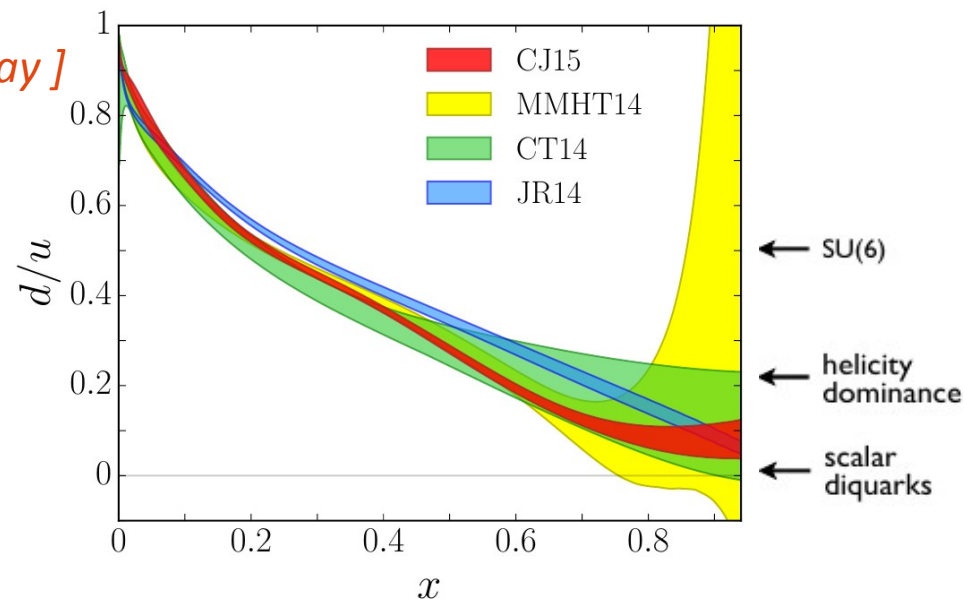
see also: R. Petti [WG1 – Wed] S.Kulagin [WG1 – Wed]

Hadronic physics output

→ see also: *E.Nocera [WG1 – Wednesday]*

→ d/u ratio at high x
of interest for
nonperturbative
models of nucleon

→ **CJ15:**
more flexible
parametrization
 $d \rightarrow d + b x^c u$
allows finite,
nonzero $x = 1$ limit
(standard PDF form gives
0 or ∞ unless $a_2^d = a_2^u$)



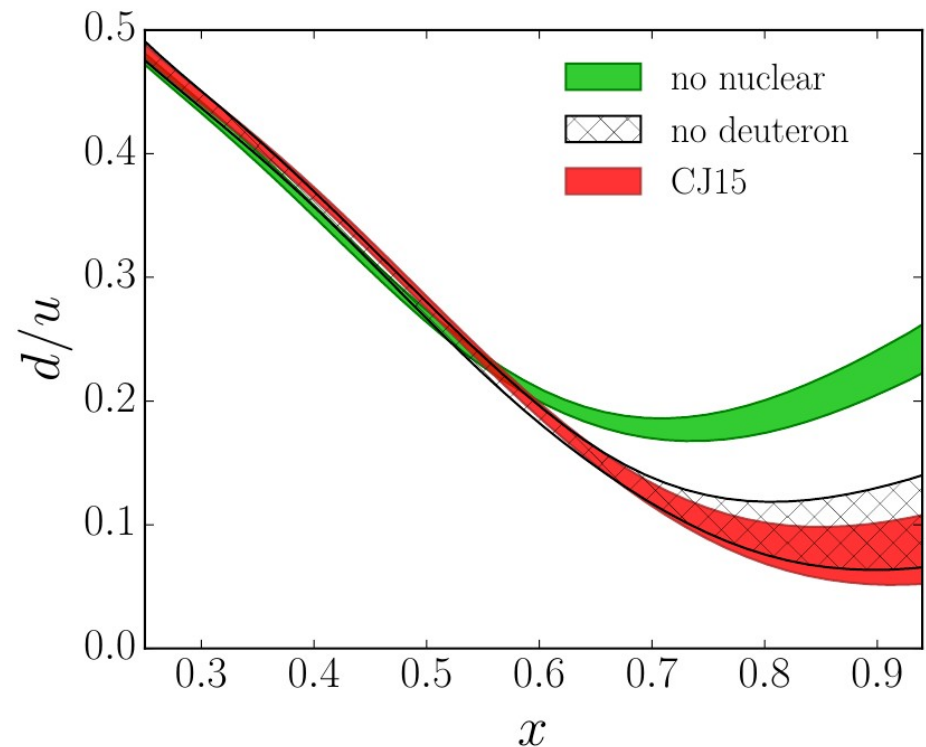
MMHT14: fitted deuteron corrections
standard d parametrization
→ “UNDERCONSTRAINED”

JR14 (and ABM12):
Similar deuteron corrections
standard d ; no lepton/W asym.
→ “OVERCONSTRAINED”

CT14: $\beta_u = \beta_d \implies d/u$ finite
No nuclear corrections

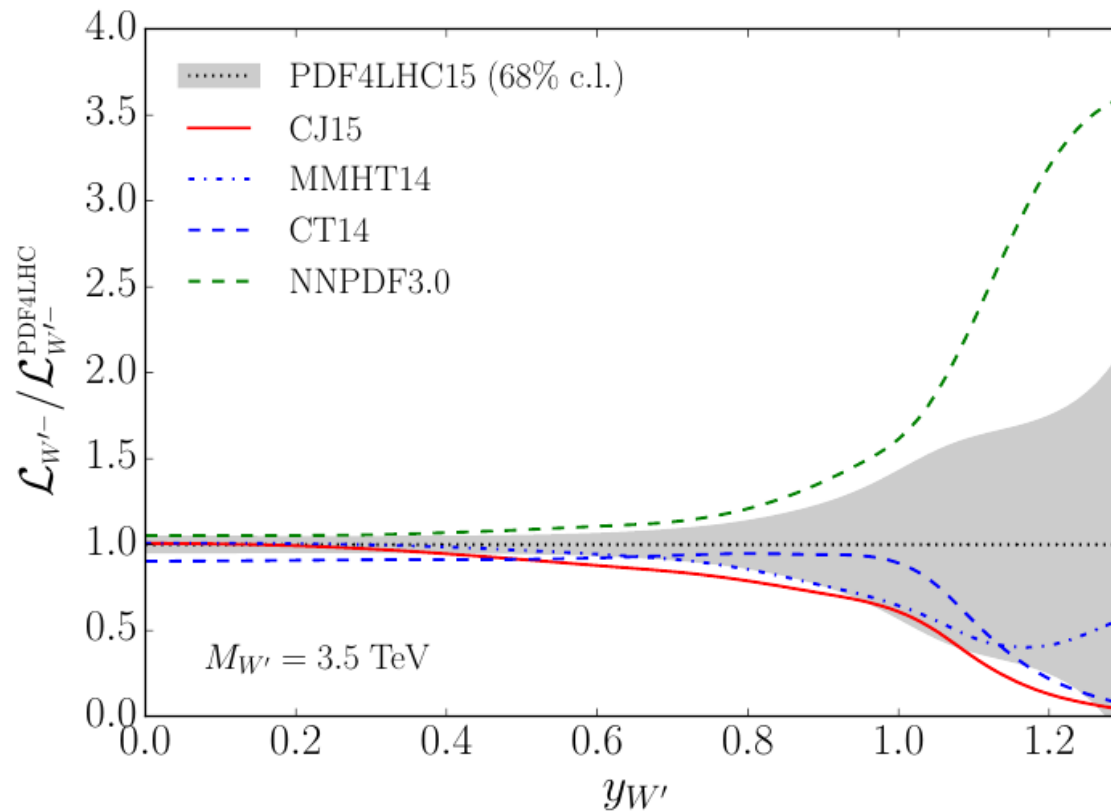
Very important:

- deuterium data, and proper treatment of nuclear corrections, are important for *accuracy and precision* of d/u determination at $x > 0.6$
- Same will be true also for \bar{d}/\bar{u} at large x



BSM physics output

→ see also: *R.Placakyte [WG1 – Tue]*



$$\mathcal{L}_{W'^-} = \frac{2\pi G_F}{3\sqrt{2}} x_1 x_2 \left[\cos^2 \theta_C (\bar{u}(x_2) d(x_1) + \bar{c}(x_2) s(x_1)) + \sin^2 \theta_C (\bar{u}(x_2) s(x_1) + \bar{c}(x_2) d(x_1)) \right] + (x_1 \leftrightarrow x_2)$$

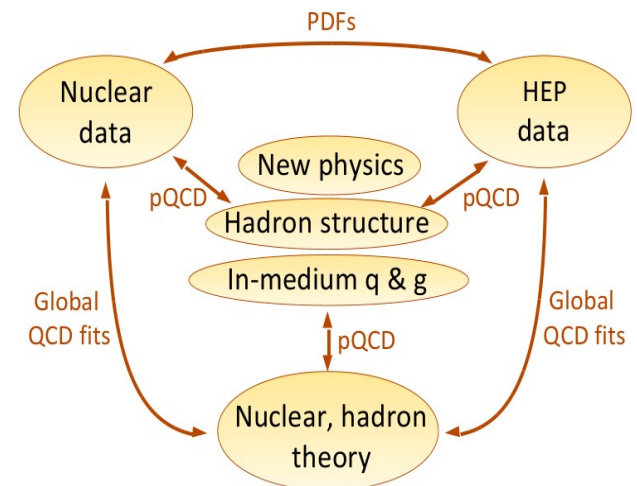
Conclusions

□ Entering a new precision era in large- x PDFs

- Most groups are finally on board
 - Much to be learned from each other
- New data (now and in the future), new fitting approaches
- Conquering nuclear corrections
- Time for threshold resummation ?

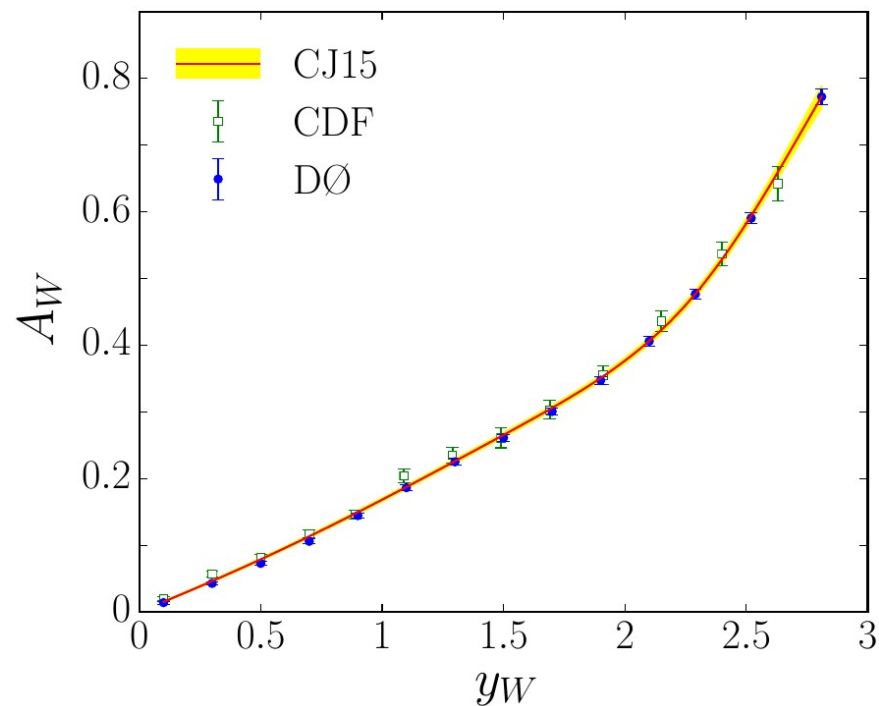
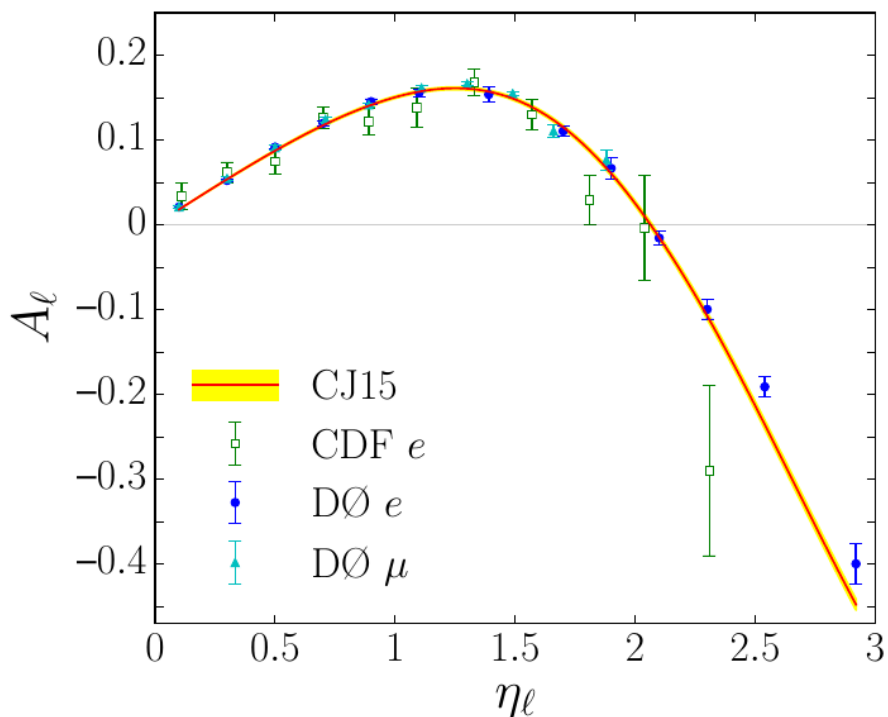
□ High-energy and nuclear physics need to work together!

- Progress in hadron / nuclear structure
- Precision PDFs for BSM searches

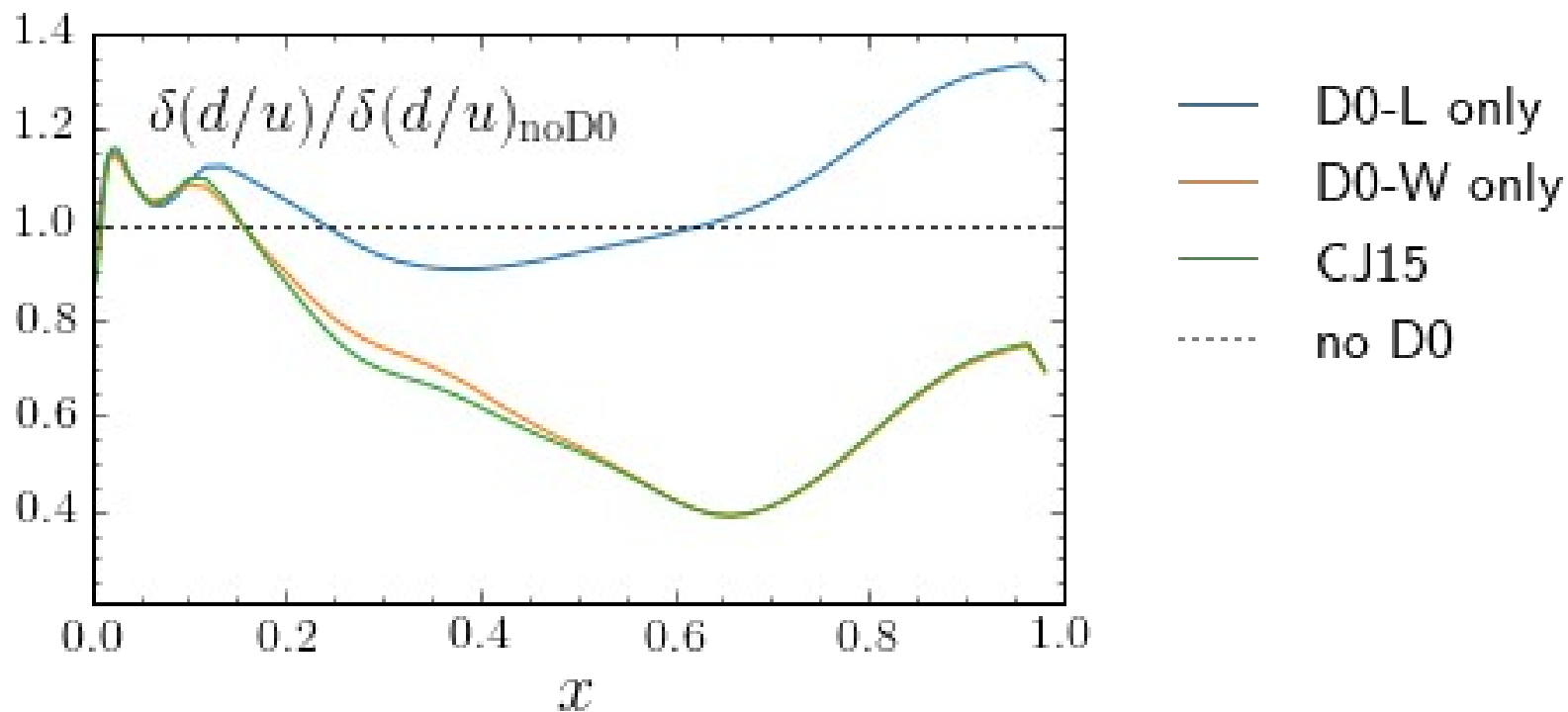


Backup

W-lepton and W asymmetry at Tevatron



W-lepton and W asymmetry at Tevatron



Strangeness and strangeness asymmetry

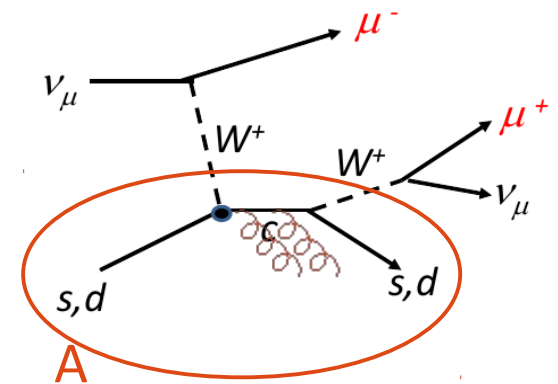
$$s^{\pm}(x) = s(x) \pm \bar{s}(x) \quad [s^{\pm}] = \int_0^1 dx \, x \, s^{\pm}(x)$$

□ In pre-LHC fits, mostly constrained by ν +A data

- CCFR inclusive DIS
- NuTeV muon pair production
- NOMAD and CHORUS

□ Nuclear corrections again...

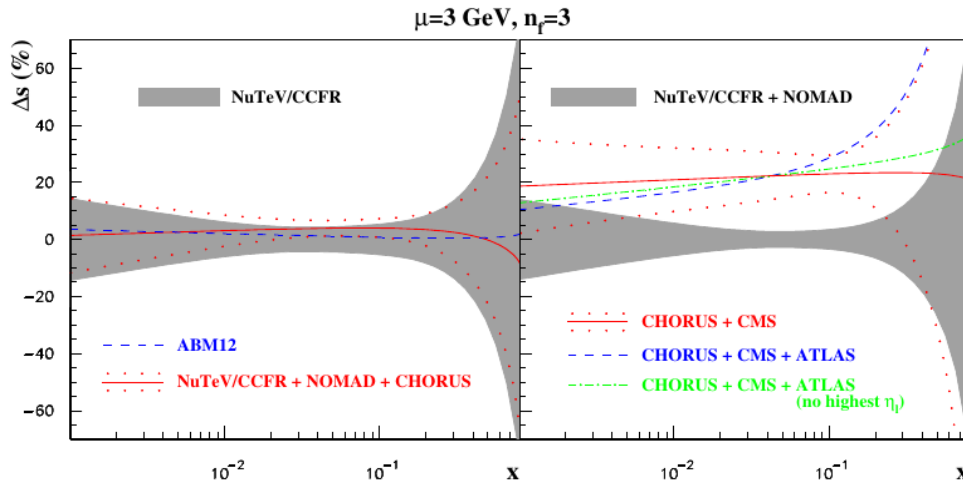
- Initial state nuclear wave-function mods
 - Partly under control using **nPDFs**
 - But: double counting!! → either use in nPDF or in PDF fits !
- Final state propagation of the charm quark / D meson
 - Not under theoretical / phenomenological control
(cf. heavy quark “puzzle” in A+A at RHIC, LHC)



Strange tensions

□ $\nu+A \rightarrow \text{dimuons}$ vs. $p+p \rightarrow W+c$ at LHC

Alekhin et al., arXiv:1404.6469



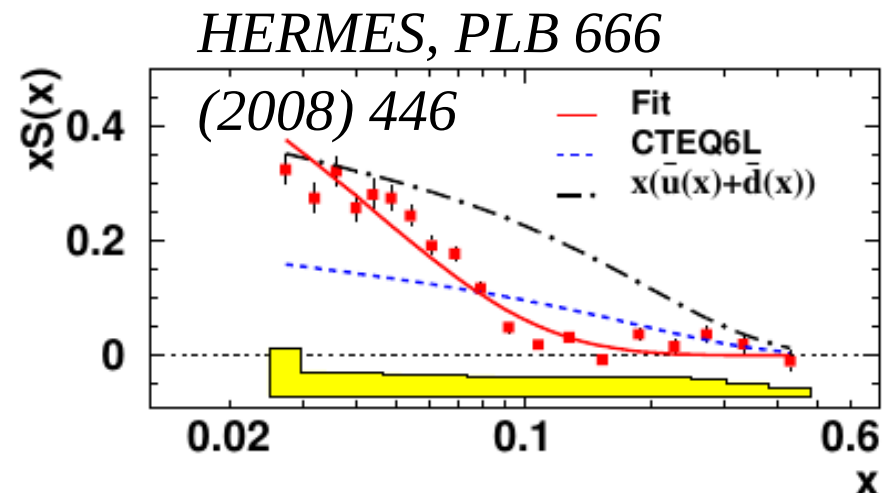
$$g s_p \rightarrow W c$$

FSI ?

$$\nu s_A \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu s$$

□ Kaons in $e+p$ at HERMES

- But.. fragmentation functions uncertainty

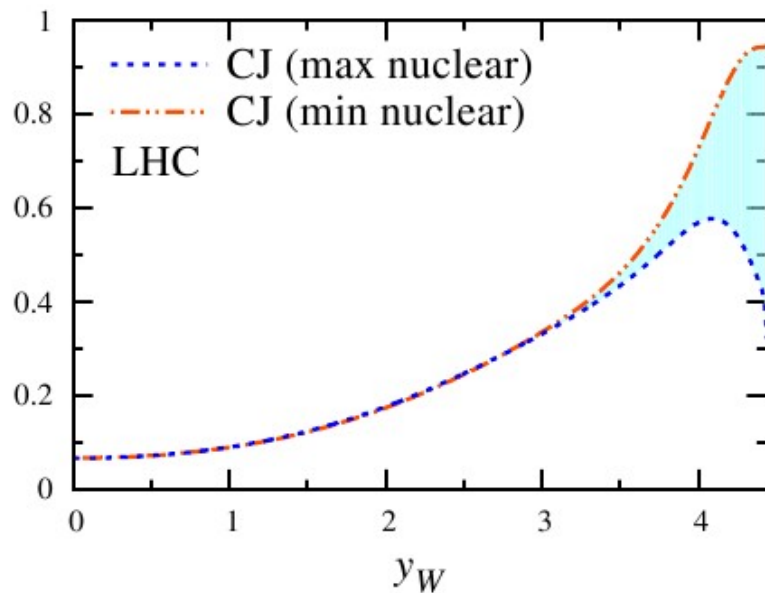


W charge asymmetry at LHC

Brady, Accardi, Melnitchouk, Owens, JHEP 1206 (2012) 019

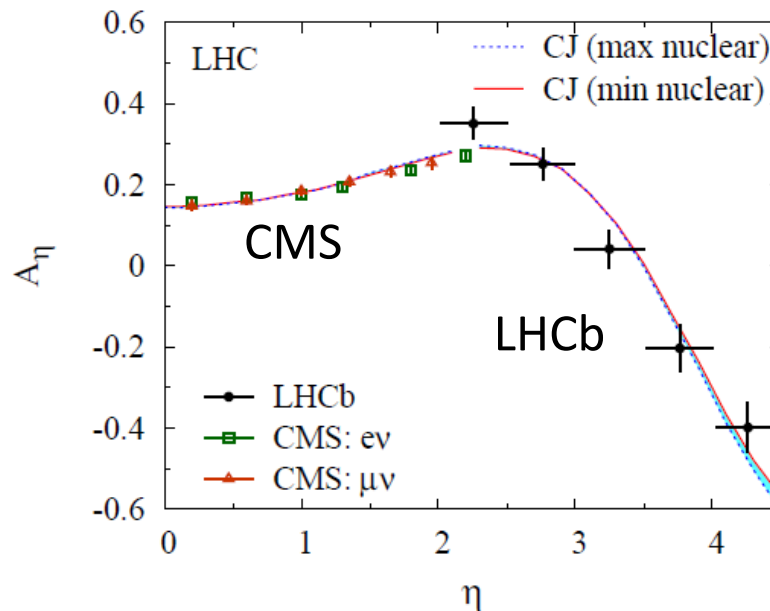
Directly reconstructed W:

- highest sensitivity to large x



From decay lepton $W \rightarrow l + \nu$:

- smearing in x

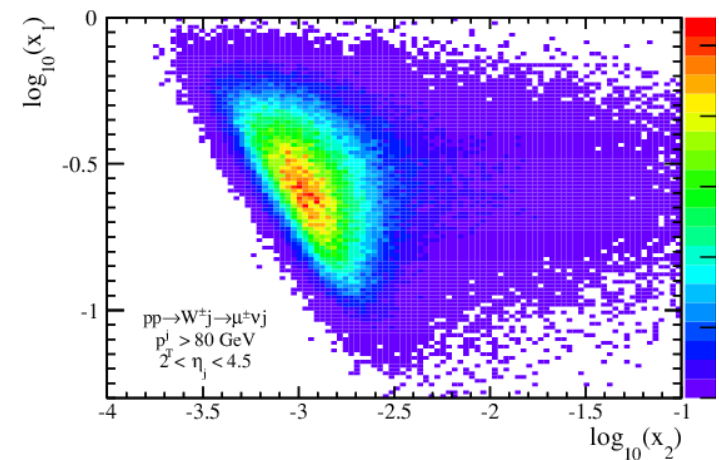
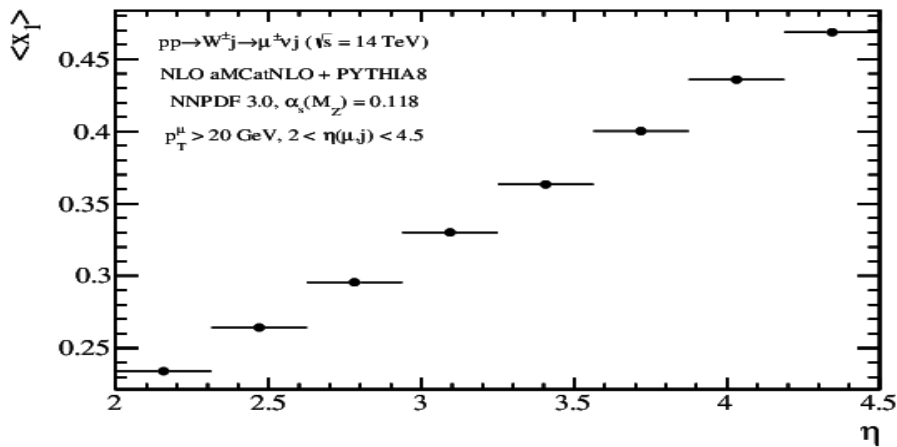
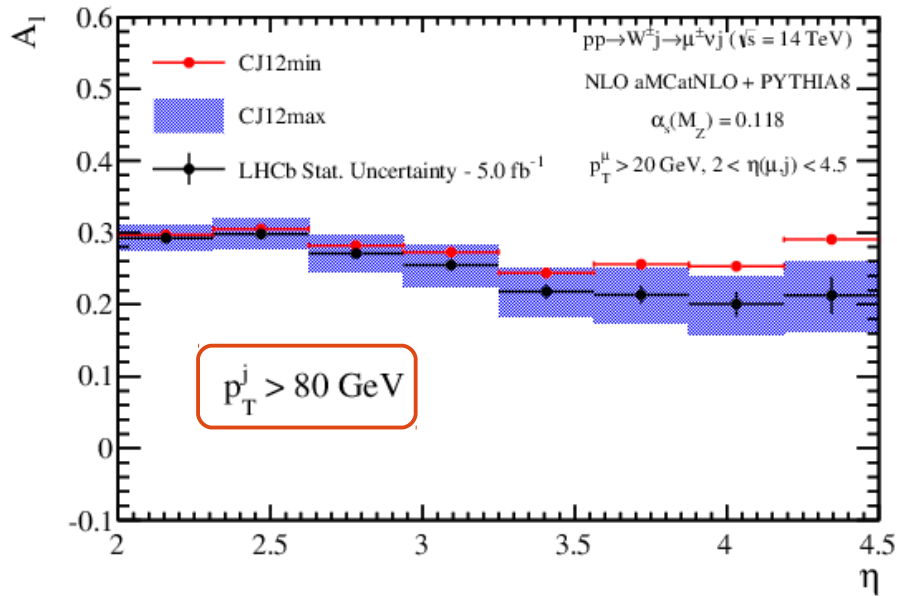


Would be nice to reconstruct W at

- LHCb – But I am told “too many holes”...
- RHIC – how high in rapidity?
- AFTER@LHC ??

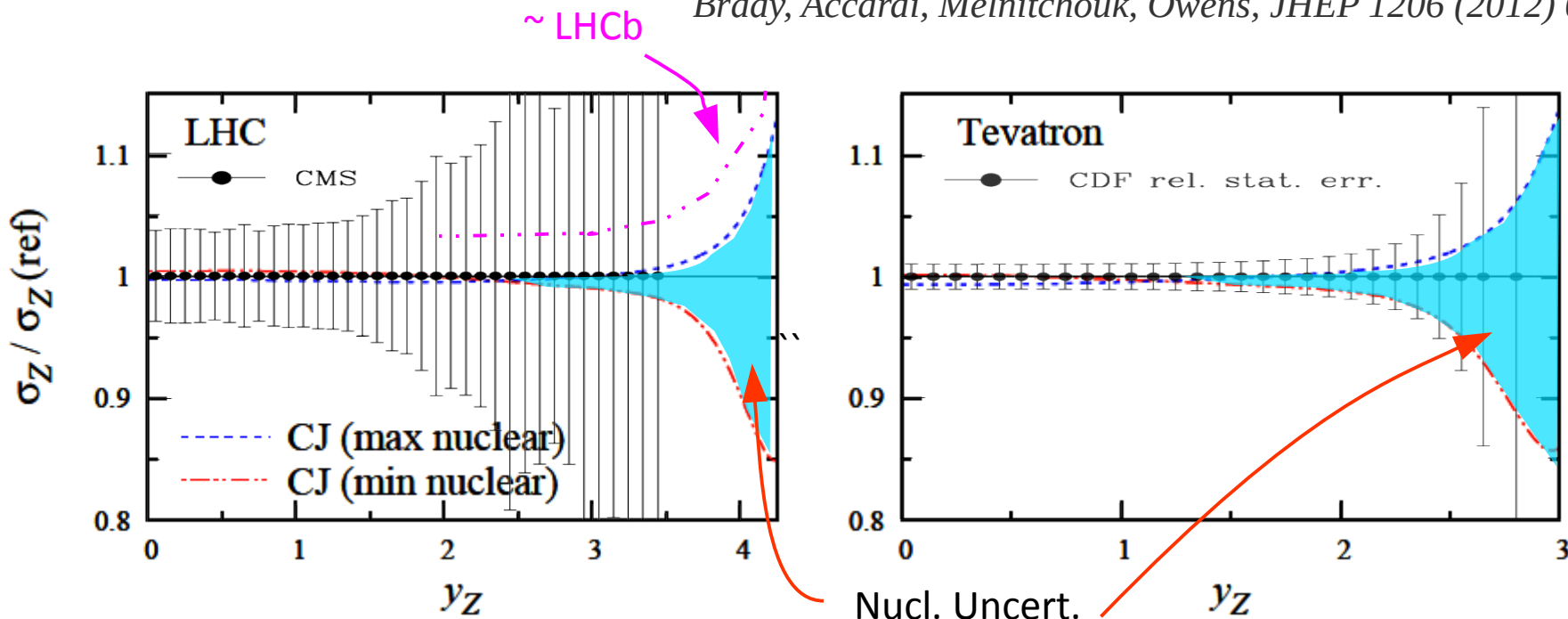
W+c at LHCb

Farry and Gauld, PRD 93 (2016) 014008



Z rapidity distribution

Brady, Accardi, Melnitchouk, Owens, *JHEP* 1206 (2012) 019



❑ Direct Z reconstruction is unambiguous in principle, but:

- Needs better than 5-10% precision at large rapidity
- Experimentally achievable?
 - At LHCb? RHIC? AFTER@LHC?
 - Was full data set used at Tevatron?

Appendix:

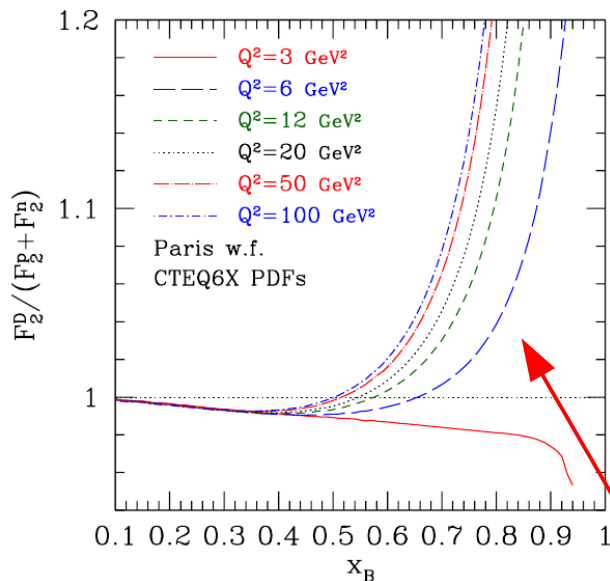
Nuclear corrections

CJ12 Deuteron corrections

❑ No free neutron! Best proxy: Deuteron

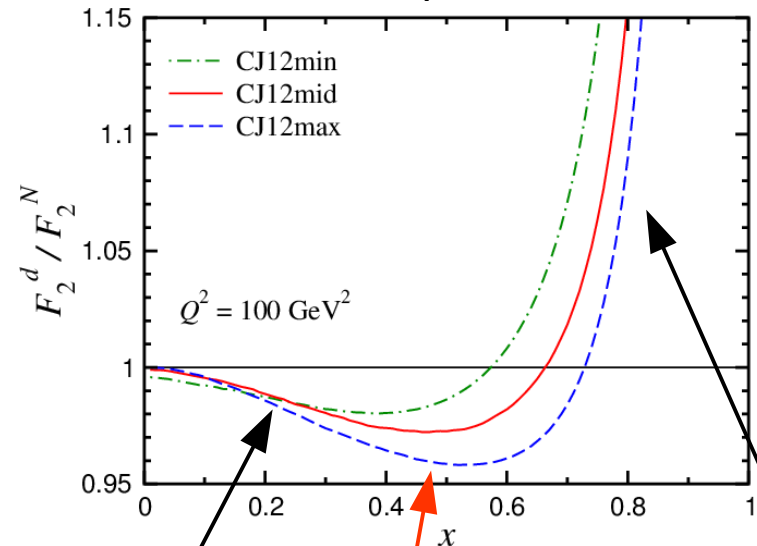
- Parton distributions (to be fitted)
 - nuclear wave function (AV18, CD-Bonn, WJC1, ...)
 - Off-shell nucleon modification (model dependent)
- } Theoretical uncertainty

$$F_{2d}(x_B, Q^2) = \int_{x_B}^A dy \mathcal{S}_A(y, \gamma) F_2^{TMC+HT}(x_B/y, Q^2) \left(1 + \frac{\delta^{off} F_2(x)}{F_2(x)} \right)$$



Strong Q^2 dependence at large x !

Bound vs. free proton+neutron



binding

off-shellness

Fermi motion

Nuclear corrections for p+d DY

Ehlers, AA, Brady, Melnitchouk, PRD90 (2014)

- Same nuclear model for DY cross sections

$$\sigma^{pd}(x_p, x_d) = \sum_N \int_{x_d}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left[f(z) + f^{(\text{off})}(z) \delta\sigma^{pN}\left(x_p, \frac{x_d}{z}\right) \right] \sigma^{pN}\left(x_p, \frac{x_d}{z}\right)$$

Same as in DIS
(in Bj. limit)

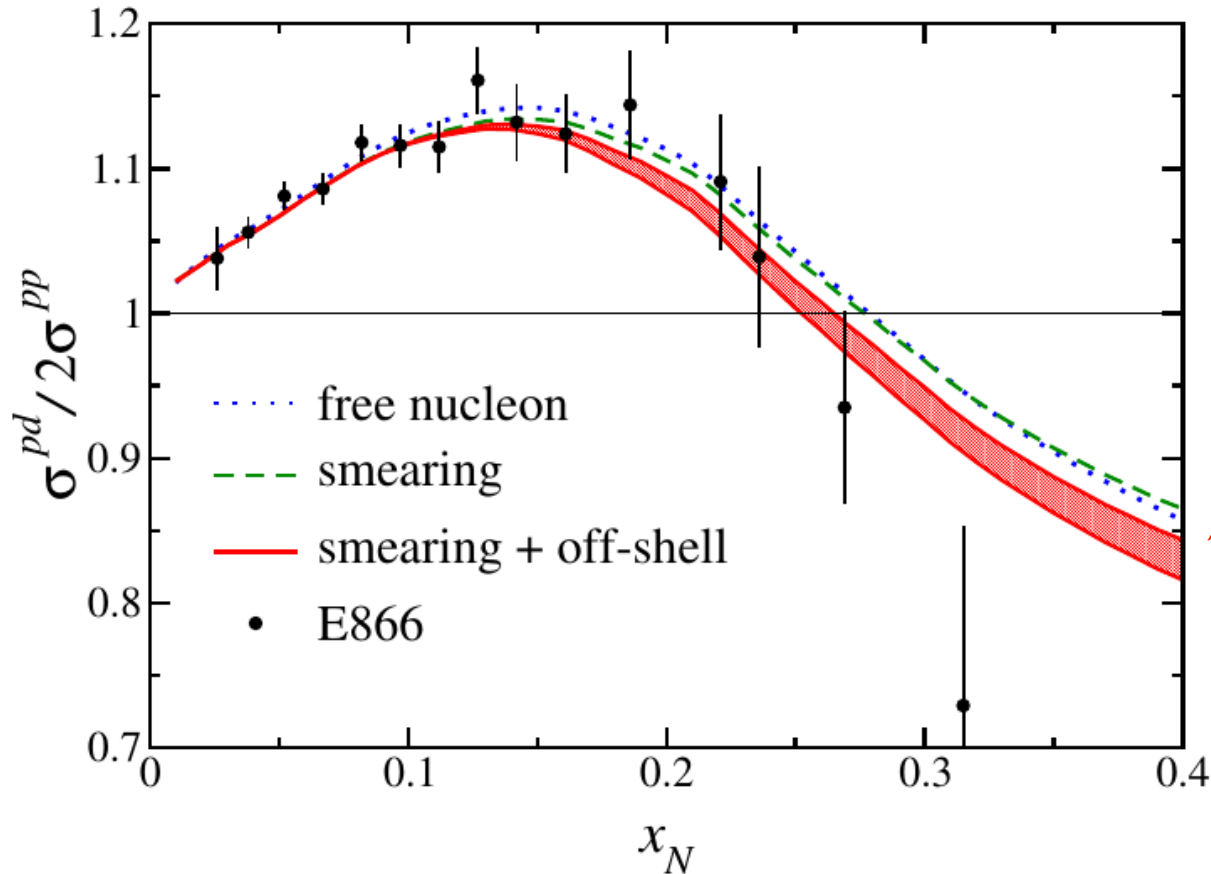
- Off-shell model extended to sea quarks and gluons
 - Spectral function in suitable spectator model

$$\tilde{q}(x, p^2) = \int dw^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{p}_{\text{max}}^2} d\hat{p}^2 D_q(w^2, \hat{p}^2, x, p^2)$$

- Pion-cloud effects also studied *Kamano, Lee, PRD86 (2012)*

Nuclear corrections...

Ehlers, AA, Brady, Melnitchouk, PRD90 (2014)

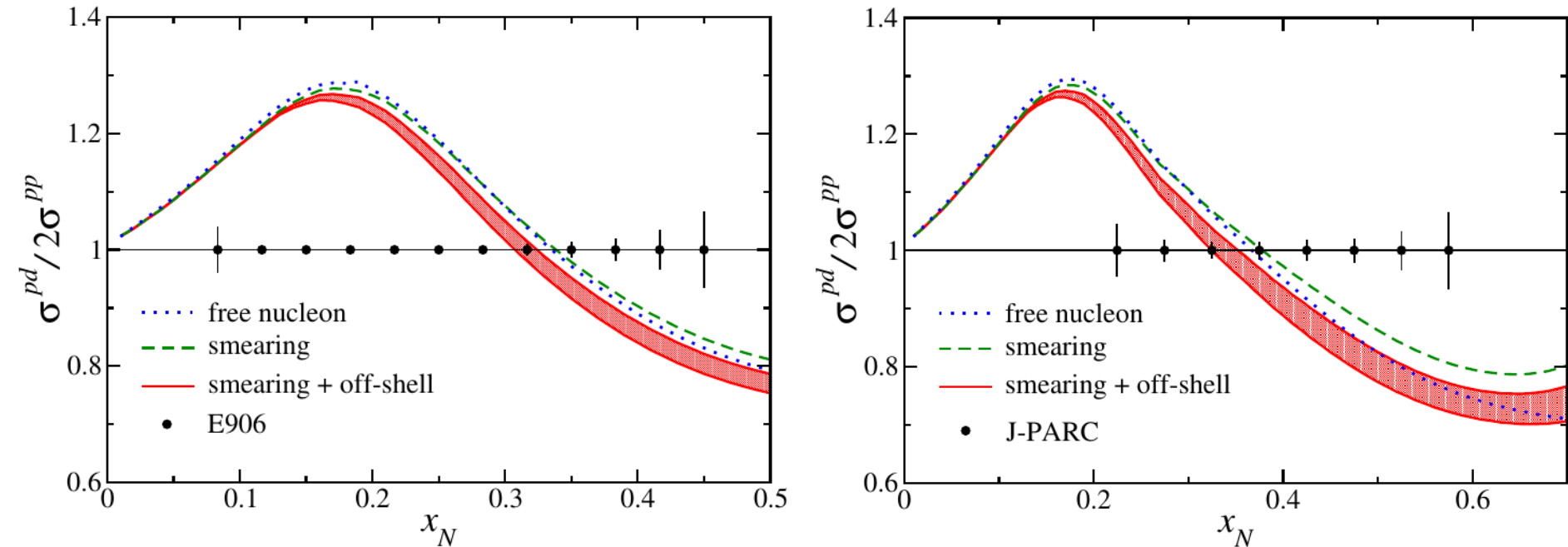


Red band:
combined wave fn.
& off-shell model
uncertainty

❑ Off-shell corrections help makes dbar-ubar stay positive

Future DY reaches into large- x

Ehlers, AA, Brady, Melnitchouk, PRD90 (2014)



□ **E906/Sea Quest:** off-shell effects even more important

□ **J-PARC:** can cross-check nuclear smearing vs. DIS

Appendix: Large-x data

New Large-x data: a partial list

□ DIS data minimally sensitive to nuclear corrections

- DIS with slow spectator proton (**BONUS / BONUS 12**)
 - Quasi-free neutrons
- $^3\text{He}/^3\text{H}$ ratios (**Marathon**)

Jlab

□ Data on free (anti)protons, sensitive to d

- $e+p$: parity-violating DIS **HERA (e^+ vs. e^-), EIC, LHeC**
- $\nu+p, \bar{\nu}+p$: **ShiP, ELBNF Near Detector, MINERvA**
- $p+p, p+p$ at large positive rapidity
 - W charge asymmetry, Z rapidity distribution

**LHCb(?) RHIC !!
AFTER@LHC**

□ “Drell-Yan” data

- *Dimuons*: **E906, J-PARC (?)**
- $p+d$ at large negative rapidity – dileptons; W, Z
 - Sensitive to nuclear corrections, cross-checks $e+d$

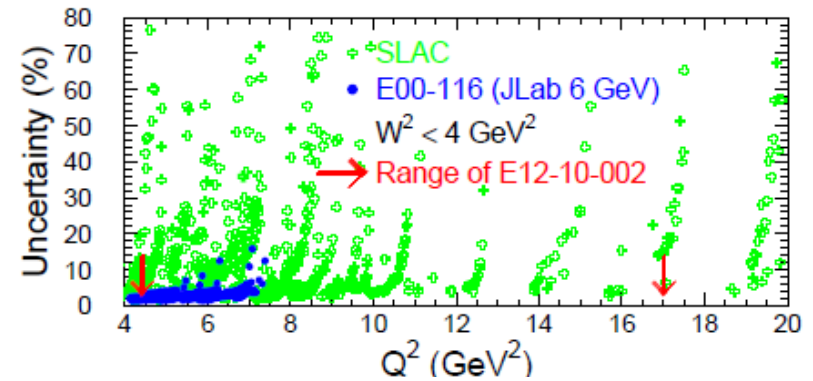
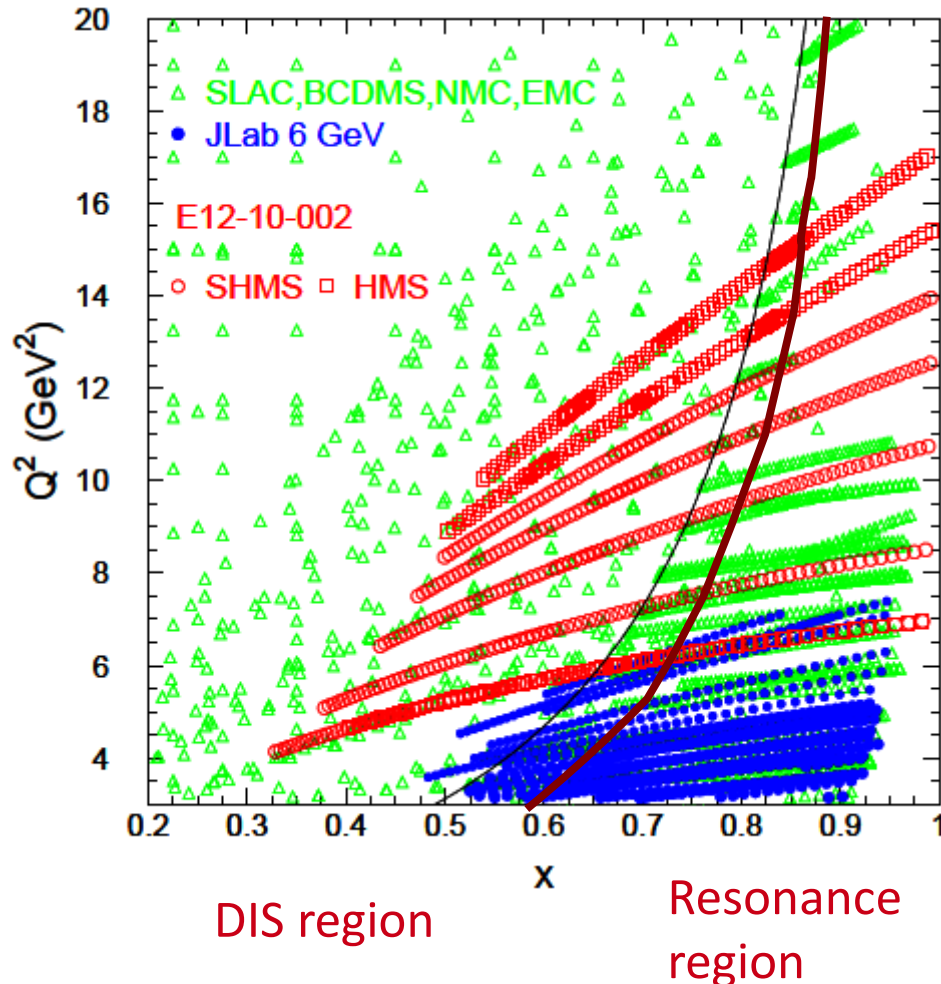
**RHIC ??
AFTER@LHC**

...

JLab 12 - proton, deuteron structure functions

Jlab12 experiment E12-10-002

CJ cut: $W^2 > 3 \text{ GeV}^2$



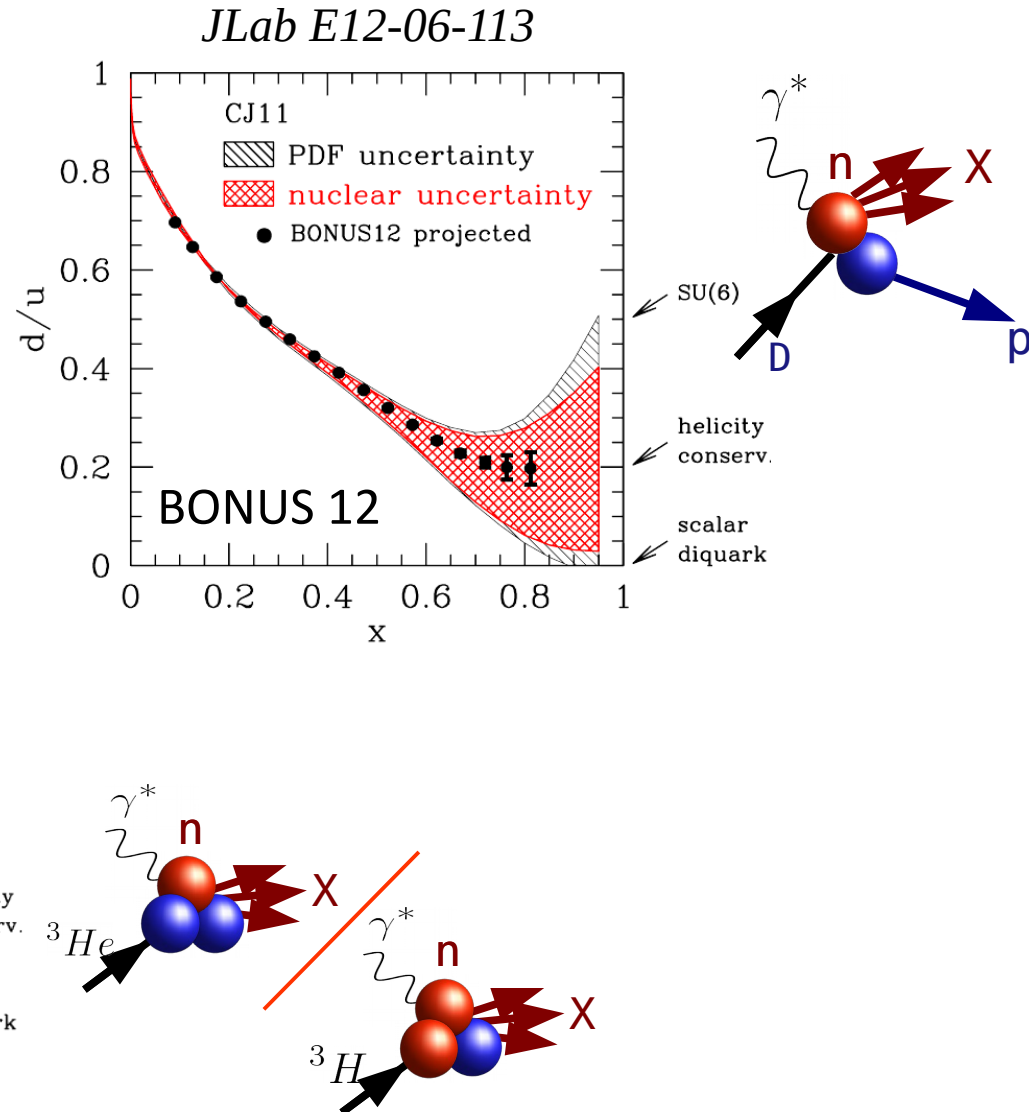
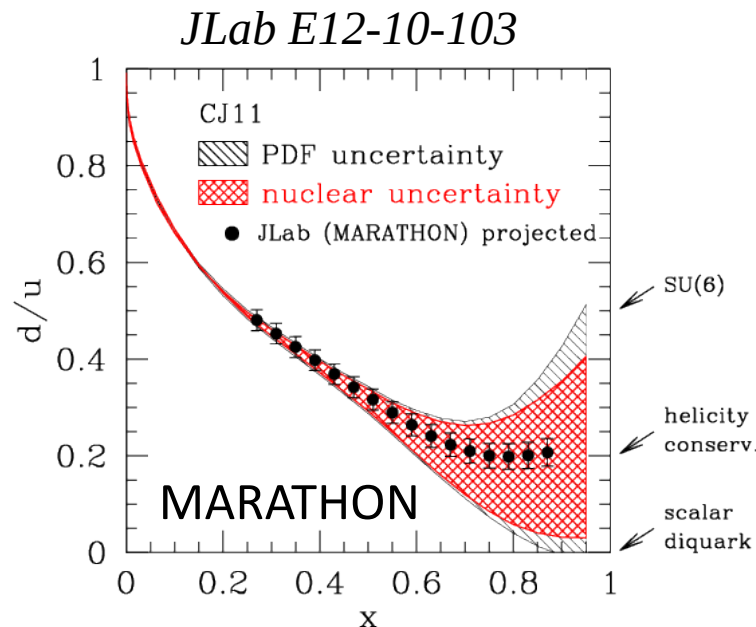
JLab 12 GeV

- More than double Q^2 range
- Similar precision as JLab 6 GeV (largely improve cf. SLAC)

JLab 12: Quasi-free neutrons for tomorrow

□ Nuclear corrections largely cancel:

- Spectator tagging
- $^3\text{He}/^3\text{H}$ cross sec. ratio

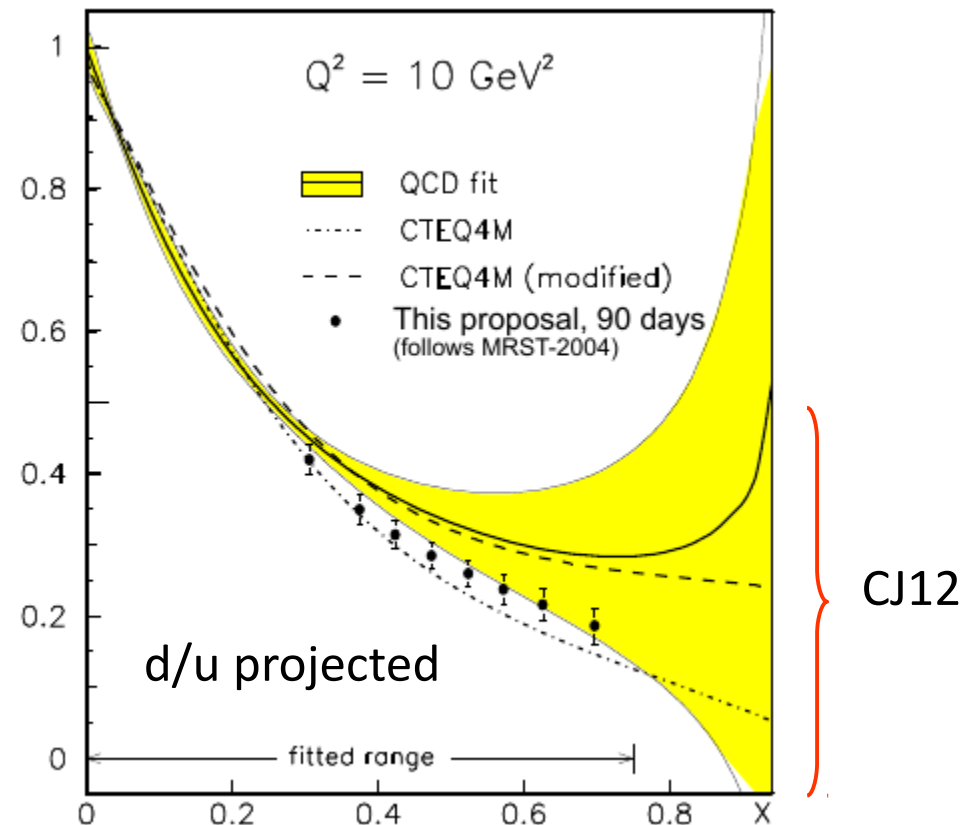
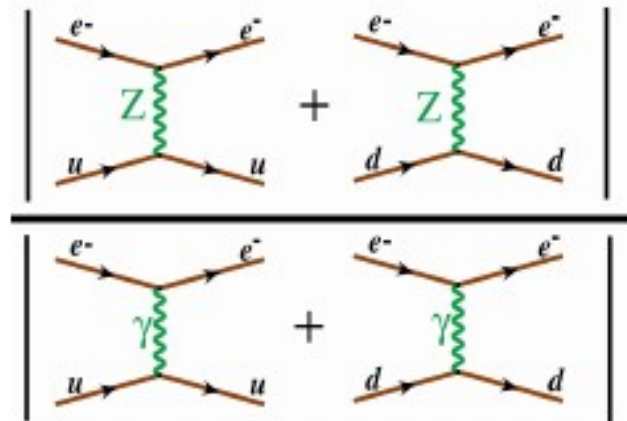


JLab 12: Parity-Violating DIS

Jlab12 experiment E12-10-007

□ Longitudinally polarized electrons → PV asymmetry

$$A_{LR} = A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \sim \frac{\tilde{A}_Z}{A_\gamma}$$

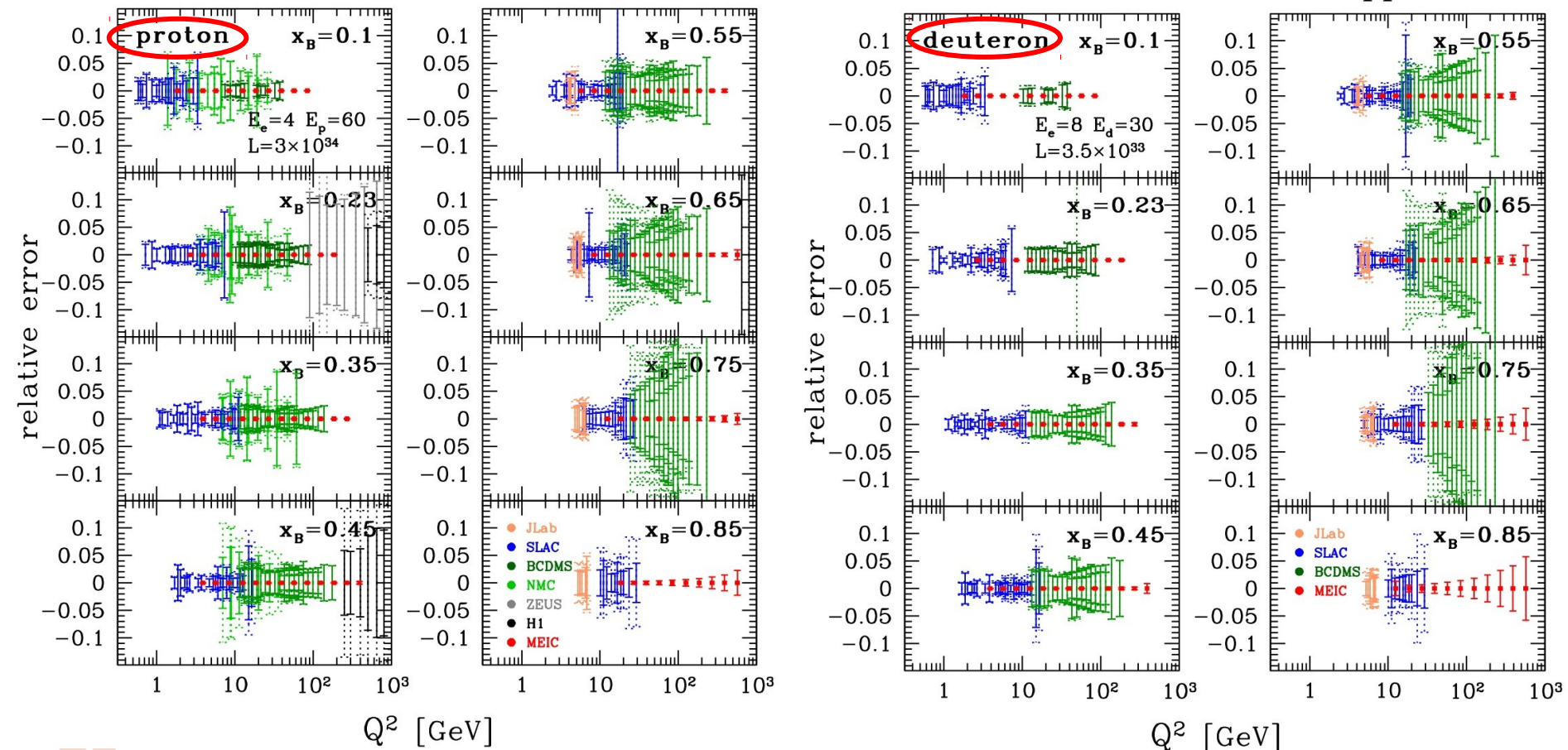


At the EIC

Neutral current DIS

- MEIC $\sqrt{s} = 31$ GeV (ca. 2010)
- Pseudo data using “CTEQ6X” fits, $L=230$ (35) fb^{-1}

[Accardi, Ent, Keppel, 2010]

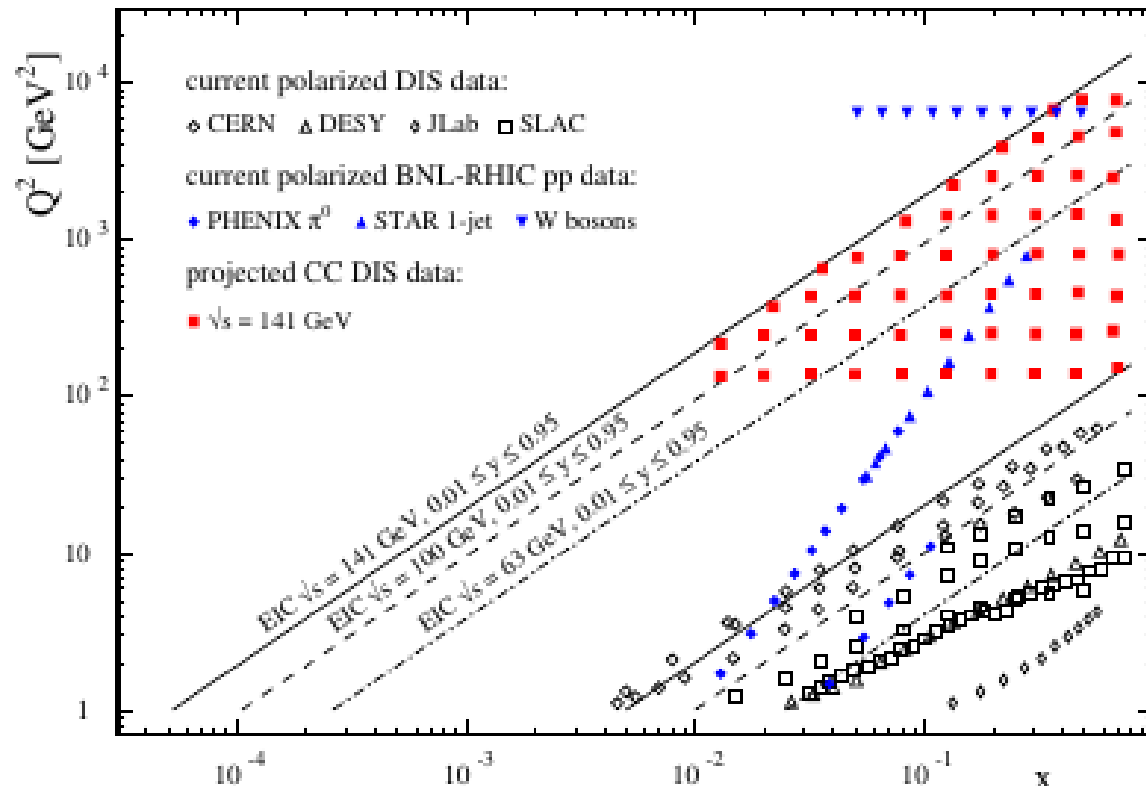


At the EIC

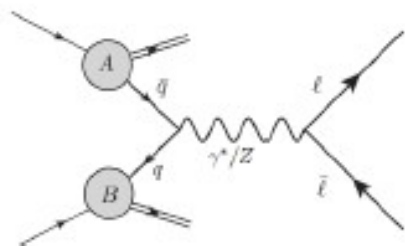
Charged current DIS

- plot for polarized scattering, similar for unpolarized
- Not optimized at large- x : likely to add a bin around $x = 0.85$

[Aschenauer et al, 2013]

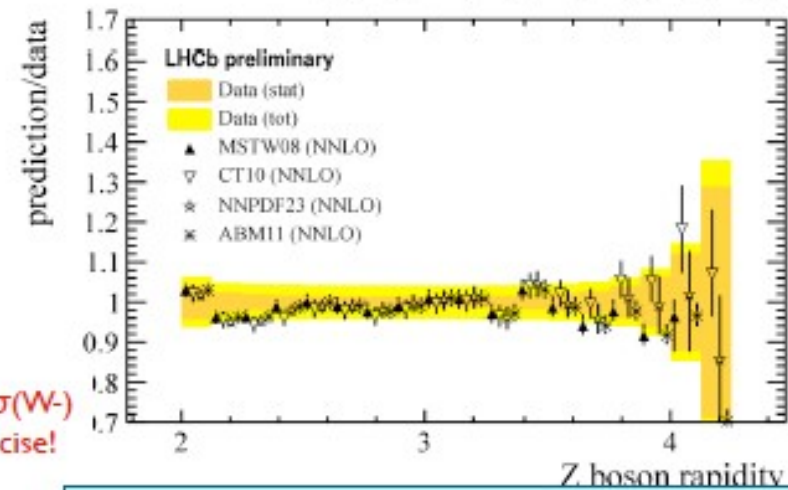
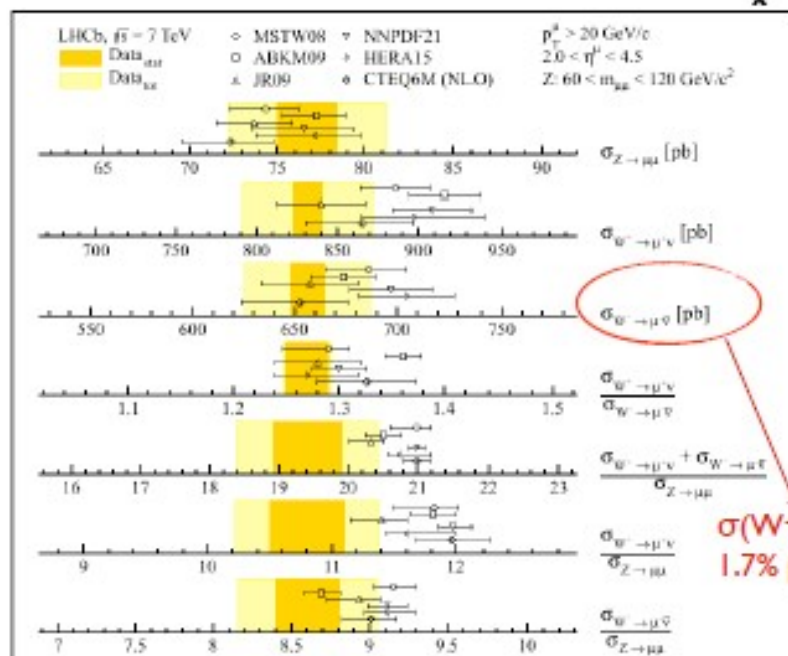
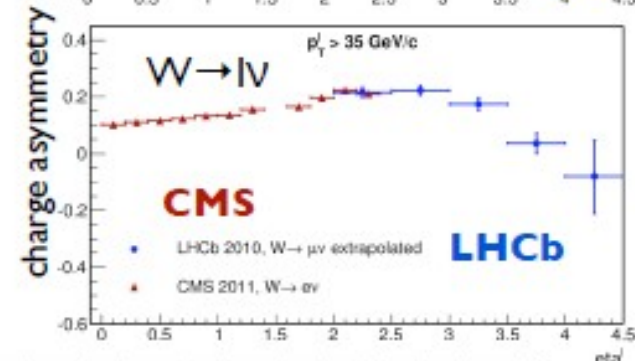
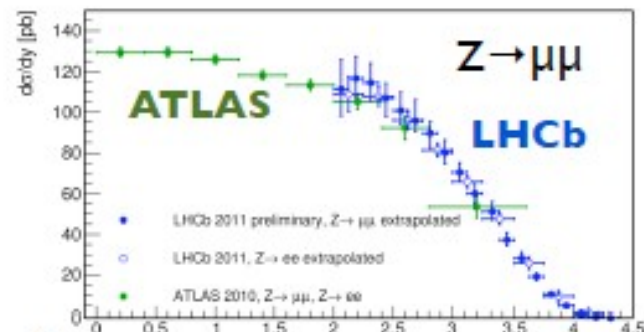
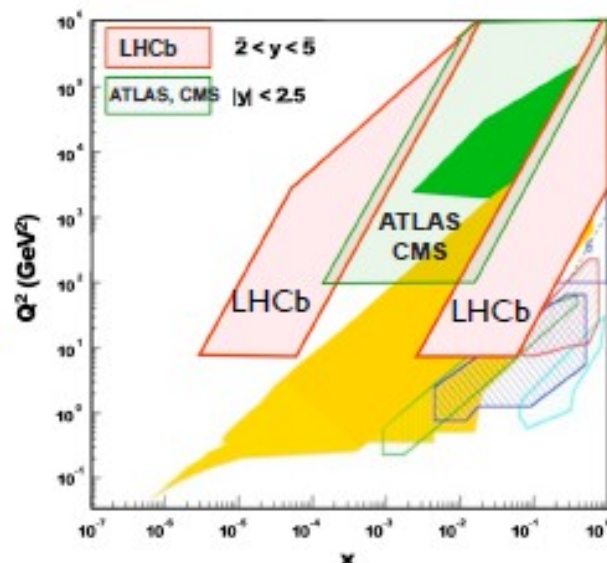


Constraints from the LHC: Electroweak Boson Production



probe light quarks
at low and high x

LHCb (S. Tourneur)



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