

PARTON DISTRIBUTIONS FROM HIGH-PRECISION COLLIDER DATA

Based on arXiv:1706.00428 with the NNPDF Collaboration

*Nathan Hartland
NIKHEF / Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

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DESY Hamburg, 29/09/17*



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PRECISION PDFS FOR LHC PHYSICS

Accurate parton distributions are a vital ingredient in pQCD predictions

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow X} = \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_i(x_1, Q^2) f_j(x_2, Q^2) \sigma_{ij \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, Q^2)$$

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LHAPDF 6.2.1

[\(lhapdf.hepforge.org/pdfsets.html\)](http://lhapdf.hepforge.org/pdfsets.html)

Main Page

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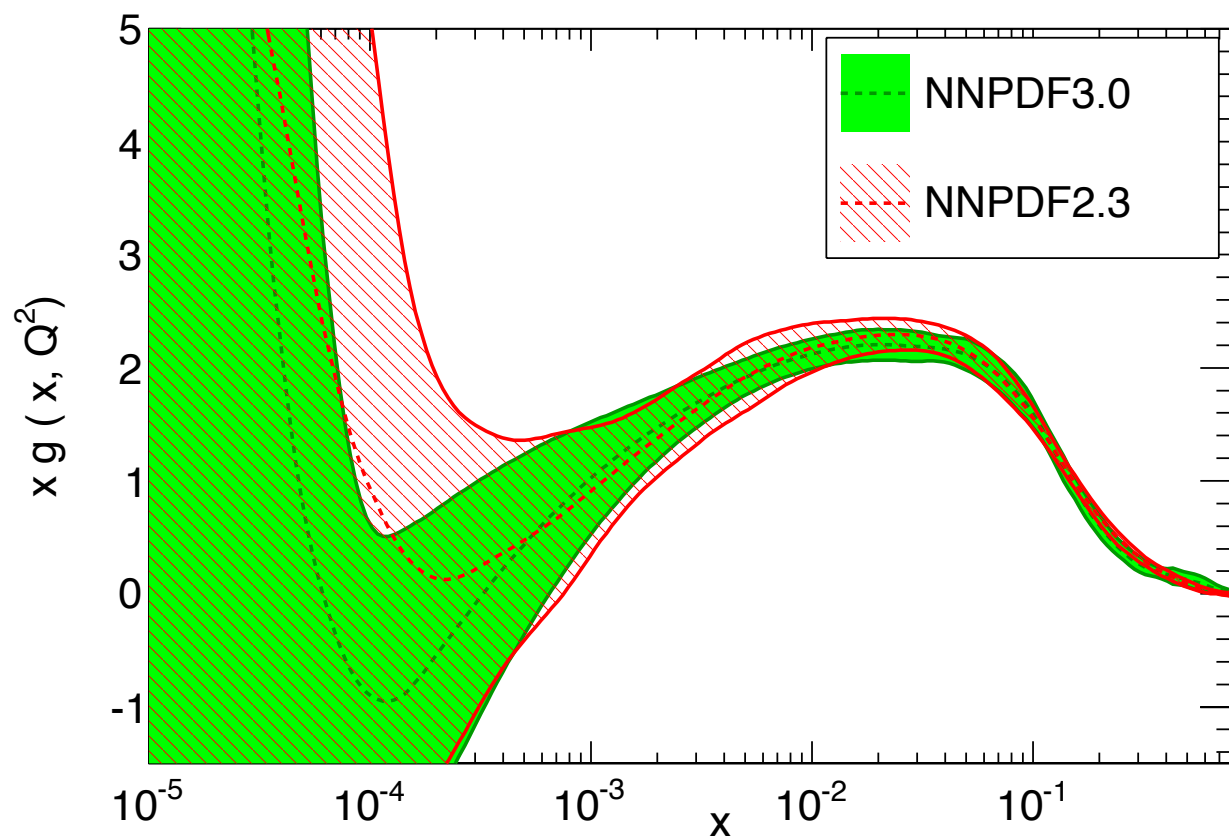
Examples

PDF sets

Official **LHAPDF** 6.2 PDF sets: currently **775 available**, of which 773 are validated.

Plenty of options to choose from these days!

WHY ANOTHER PDF SET?



Last release: NNPDF3.0 [1410.8849]

- *Broad dataset inc. LHC measurements*
- *Statistically validated methodology*

However - increasing precision in $th + exp$ PDF determinations must keep pace

Theoretical developments for NNPDF3.1

- NNLO Results

$t\bar{t}$ Czakon, Heymes, Mitov [1511.00549], [1606.03350]

W/Z pT Boughezal *et al*, Gehrmann *et al* [1504.02131], [1507.02850]

Inc. Jets Currie *et al* [1310.3993] [1611.01460]

- Fitted/intrinsic charm Ball *et al* [1510.02491], [1605.06515]

INTRINSIC CHARM

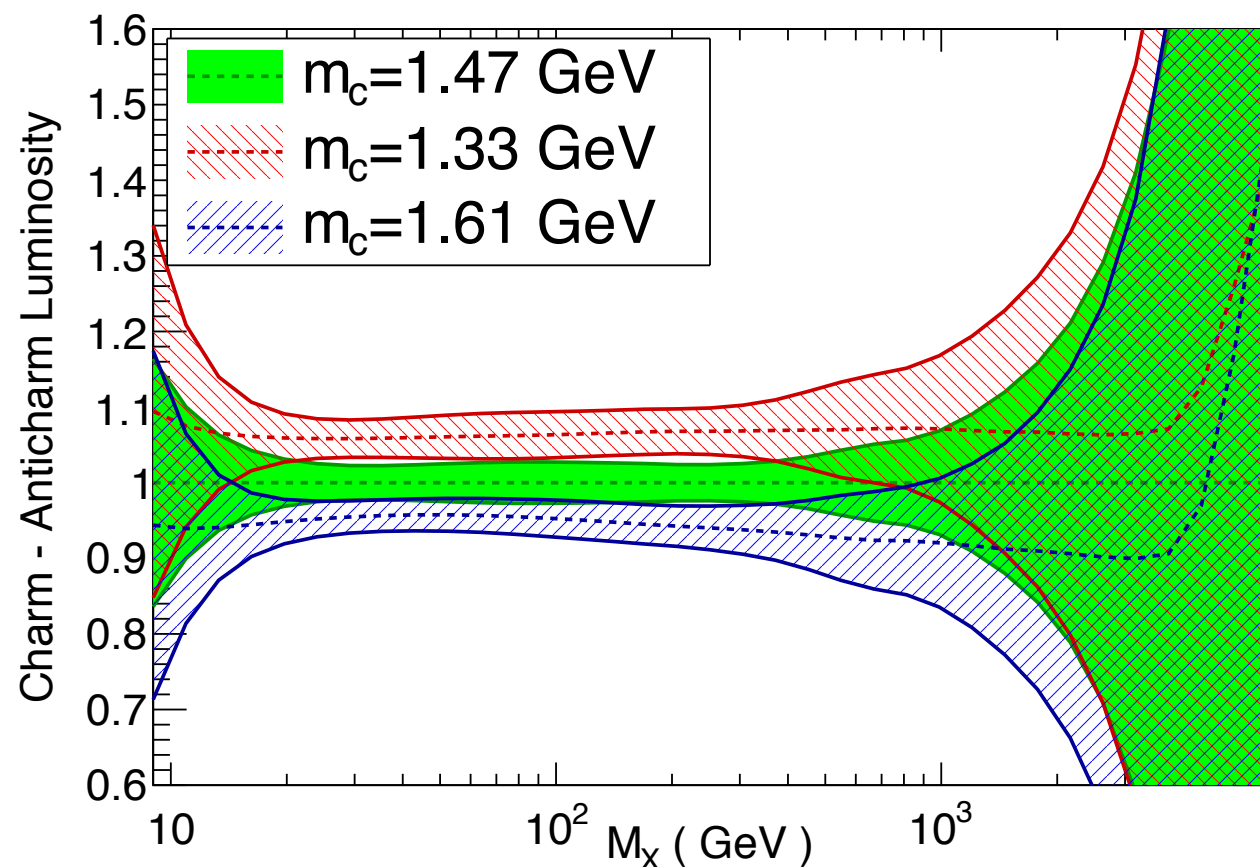
- The charm PDF is a **borderline** perturbative object

Most PDF fits assume that charm is generated perturbatively by evolution

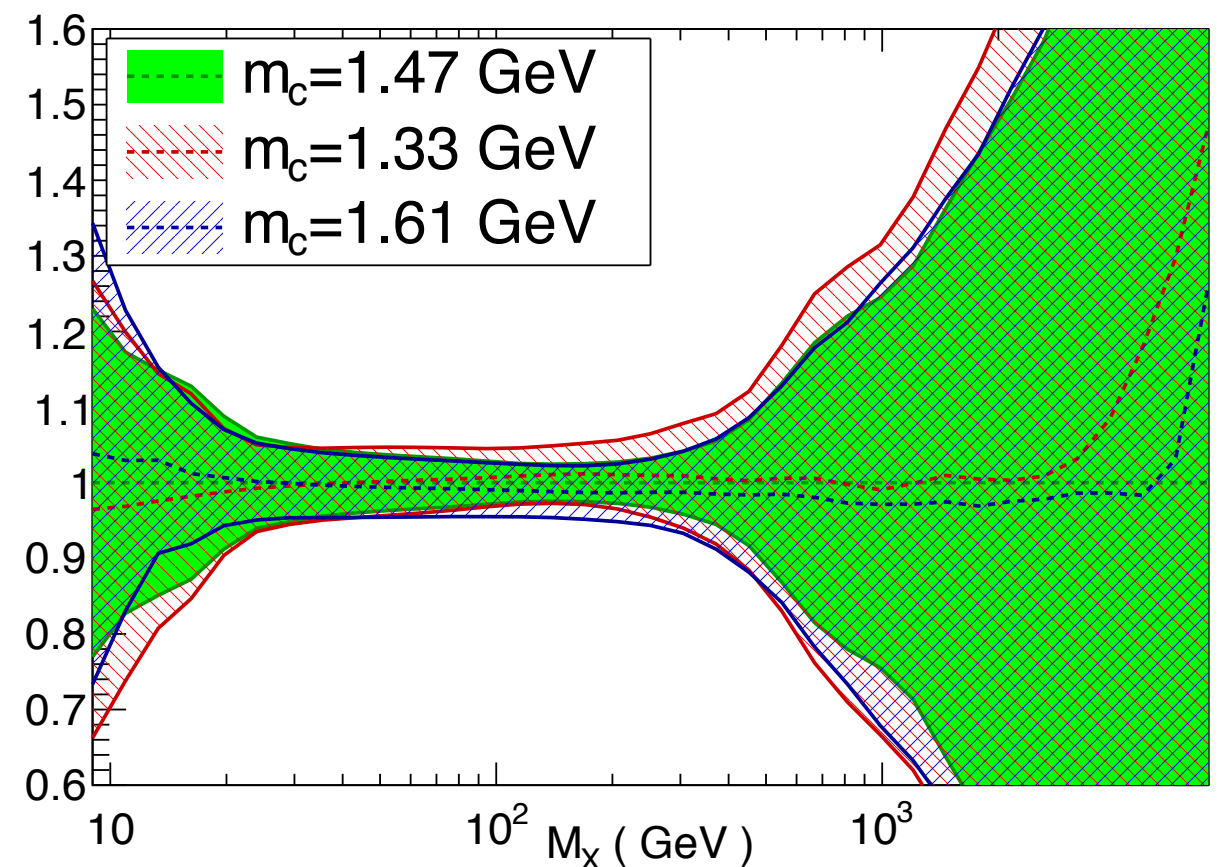
Such an assumption can lead to a disproportionate influence of the charm mass

Relaxing this assumption by fitting charm can stabilise results

NNPDF3 NLO, Perturbative Charm, LHC 13 TeV



NNPDF3 NLO, Fitted Charm, LHC 13 TeV



$$\Phi_{ij} (M_X^2) = \frac{1}{s} \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dx_1}{x_1} f_i (x_1, M_X^2) f_j (\tau/x_1, M_X^2)$$

[1605.06515]

WHY ANOTHER PDF SET?

Measurement

Data Taking

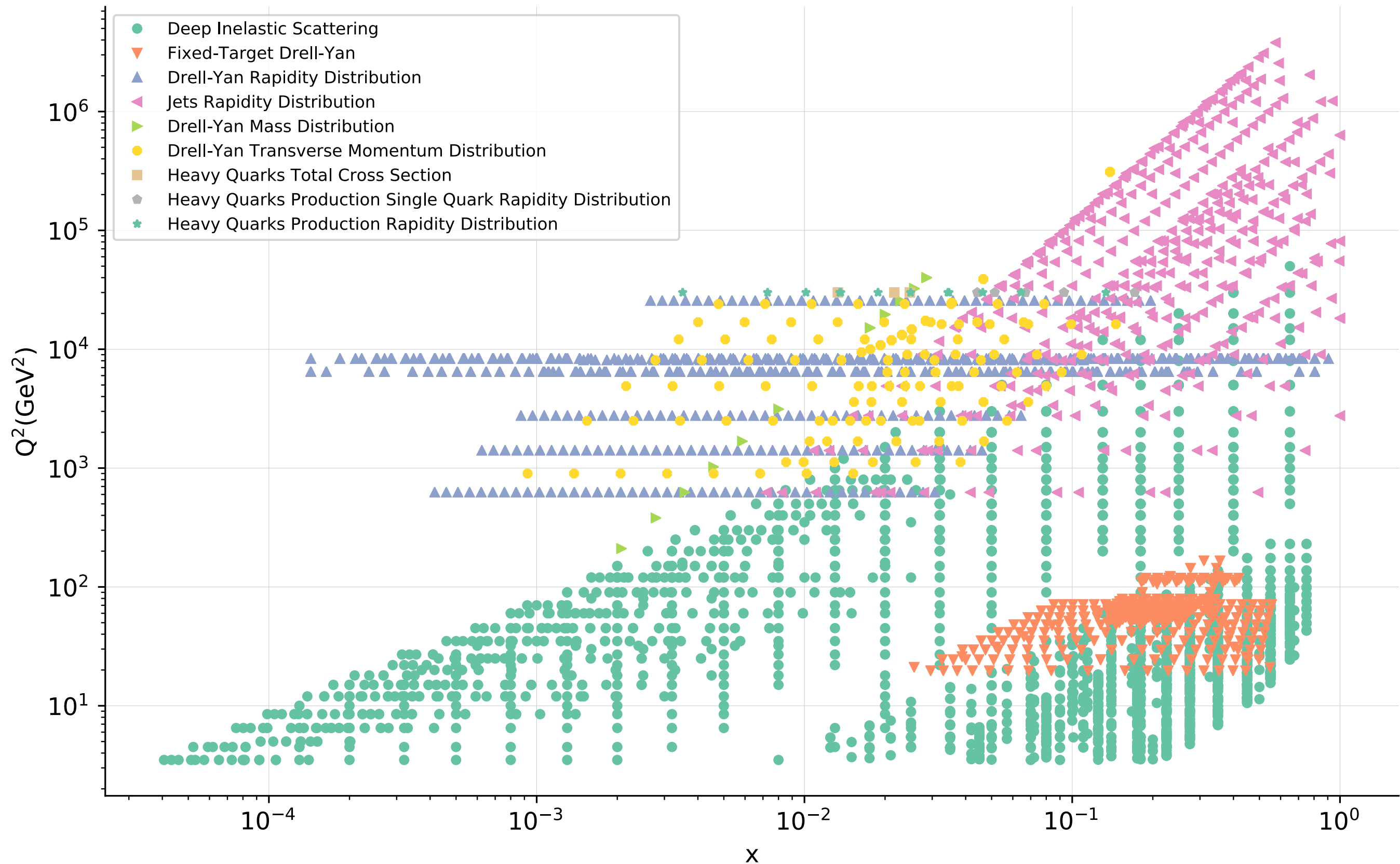
Target PDF

Combined HERA inclusive data	Run I+II	quark singlet and gluon
D0 legacy W asymmetries	Run II	quark flavor separation
ATLAS inclusive W, Z rap 7 TeV	2011	strangeness
ATLAS inclusive jets 7 TeV	2011	large- x gluon
ATLAS low-mass Drell-Yan 7 TeV	2010+2011	small- x quarks
ATLAS Z pT 7,8 TeV	2011+2012	medium- x gluon and quarks
ATLAS and CMS tt differential 8 TeV	2012	large- x gluon
CMS Z (pT,y) 2D xsecs 8 TeV	2012	medium- x gluon and quarks
CMS Drell-Yan low+high mass 8 TeV	2012	small- x and large- x quarks
CMS W asymmetry 8 TeV	2012	quark flavor separation
CMS 2.76 TeV jets	2012	medium and large- x gluon
LHCb W,Z rapidity dists 7 TeV	2011	large- x quarks
LHCb W,Z rapidity dists 8 TeV	2012	large- x quarks

[13 TeV data reserved for comparison/future studies]

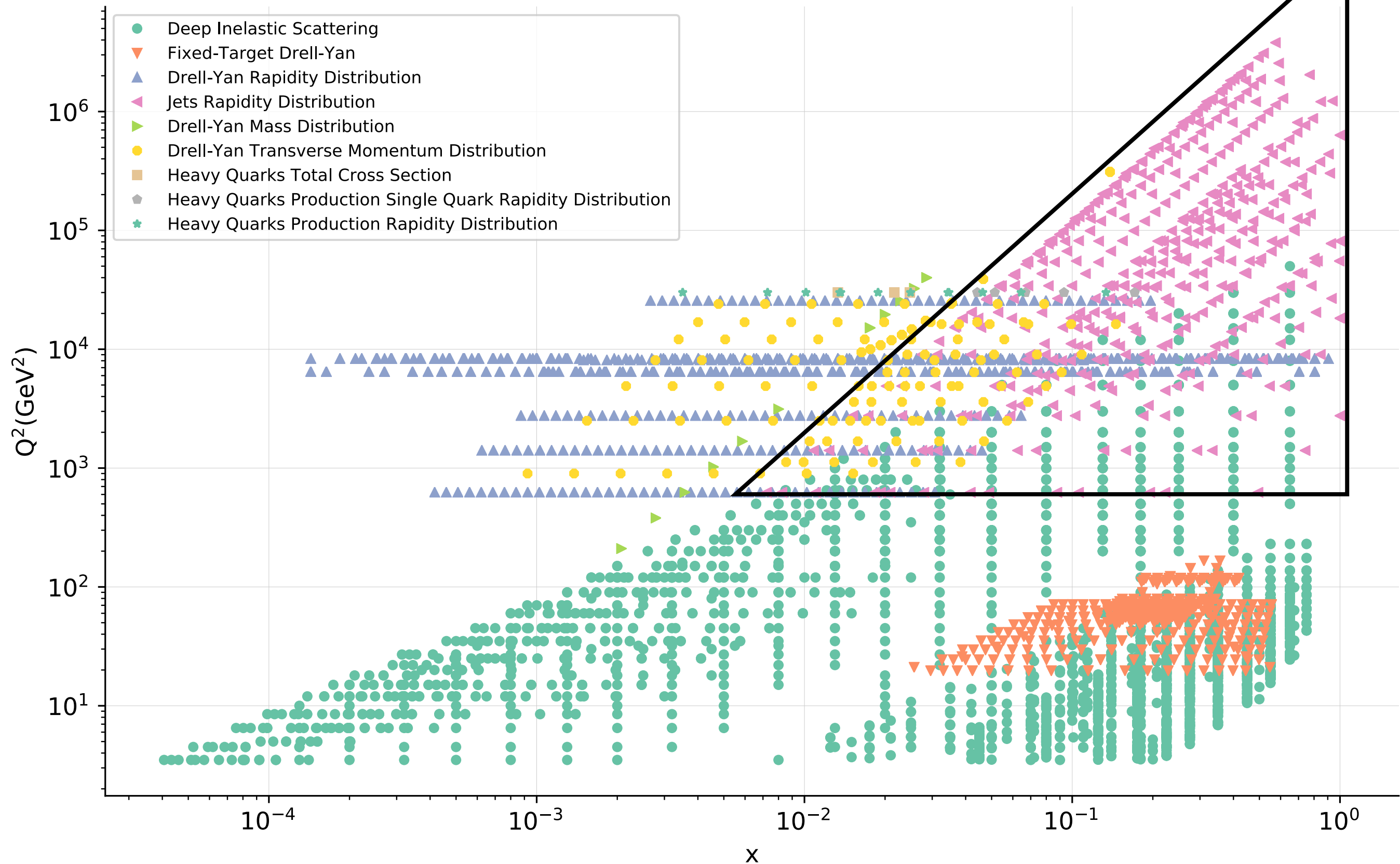
(Table thanks to J. Rojo)

THE DATA LANDSCAPE – NNPDF3.1 DATASET



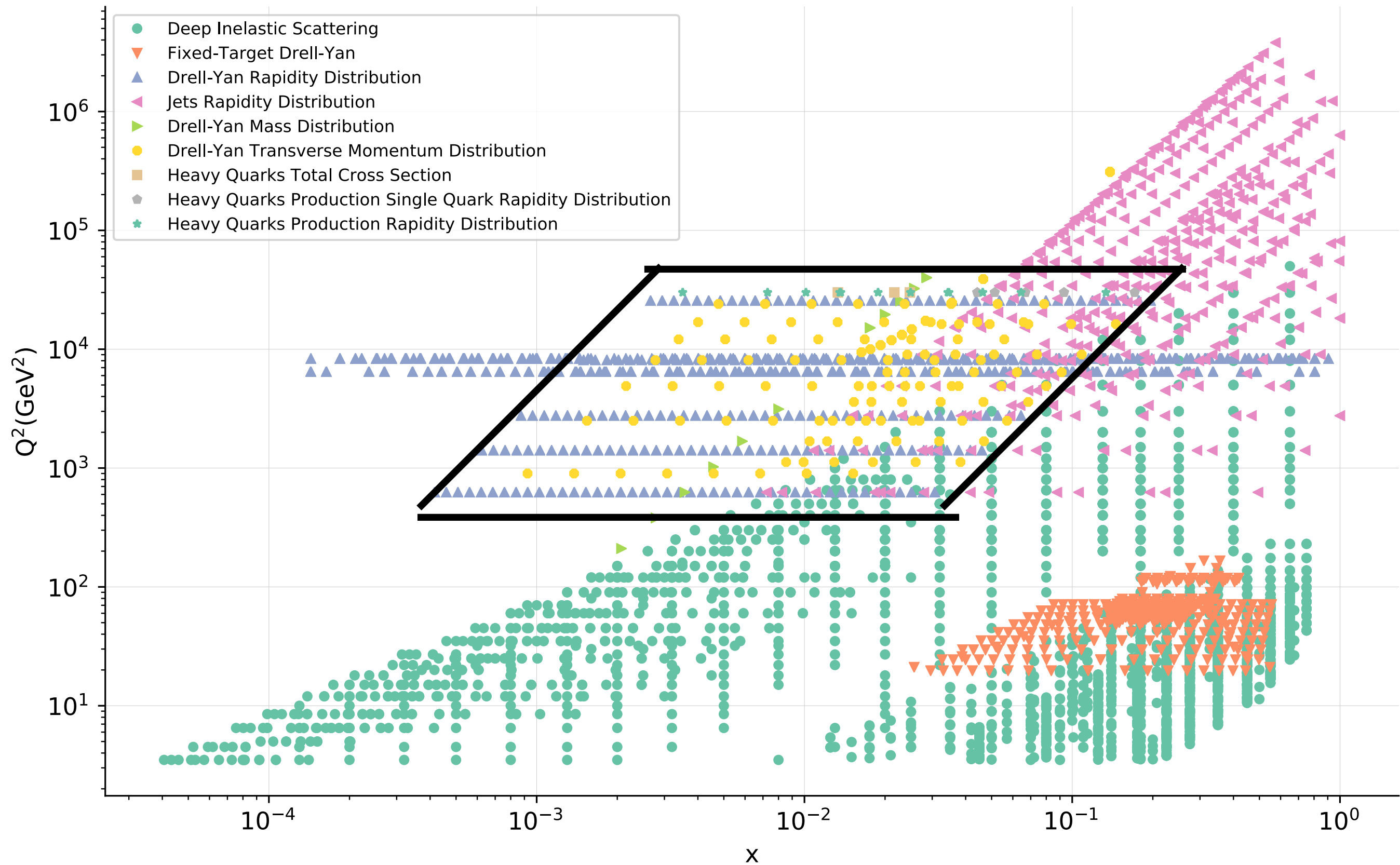
Total of 4285 points at NNLO

THE DATA LANDSCAPE – NNPDF3.1 DATASET



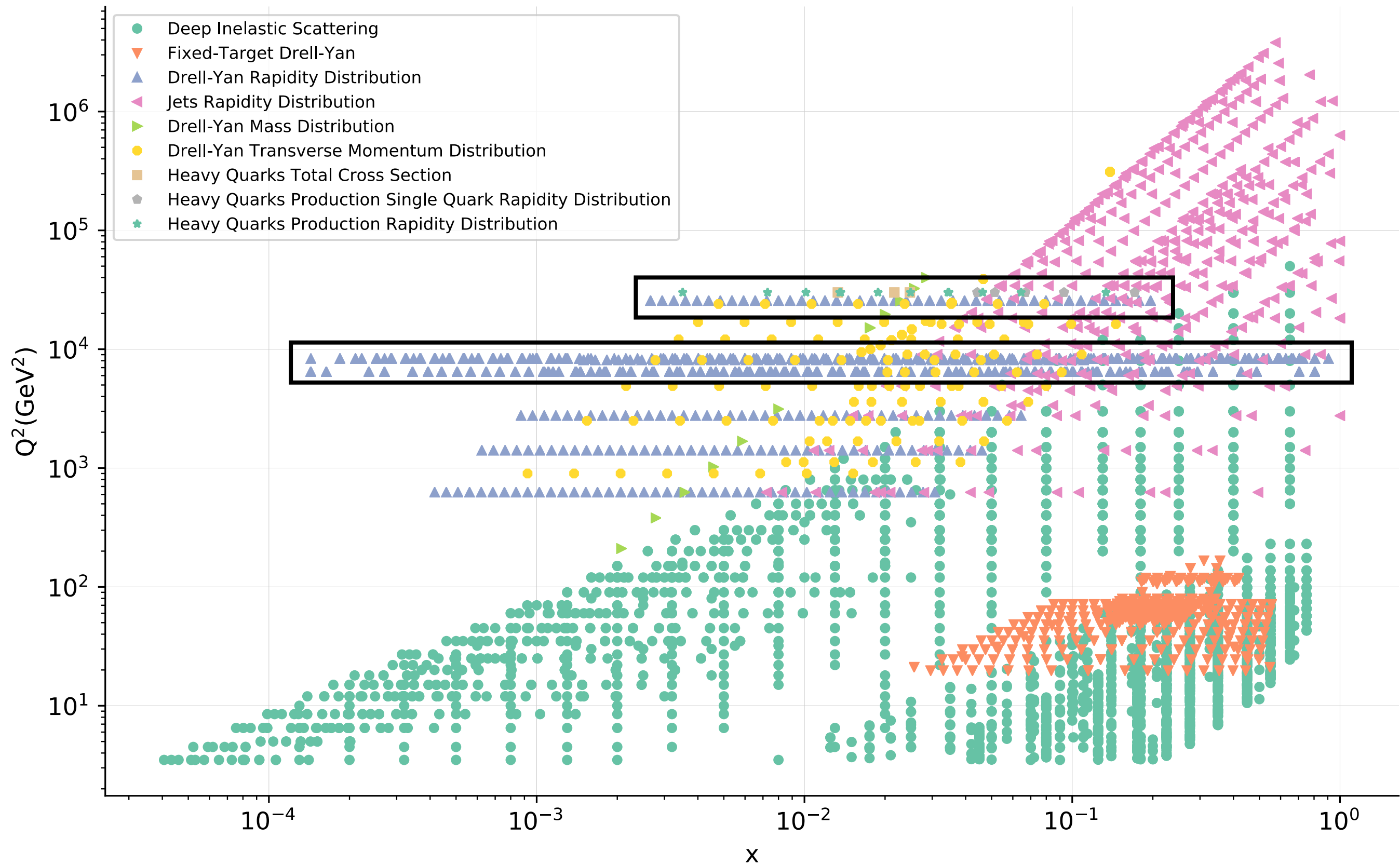
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THE DATA LANDSCAPE – NNPDF3.1 DATASET



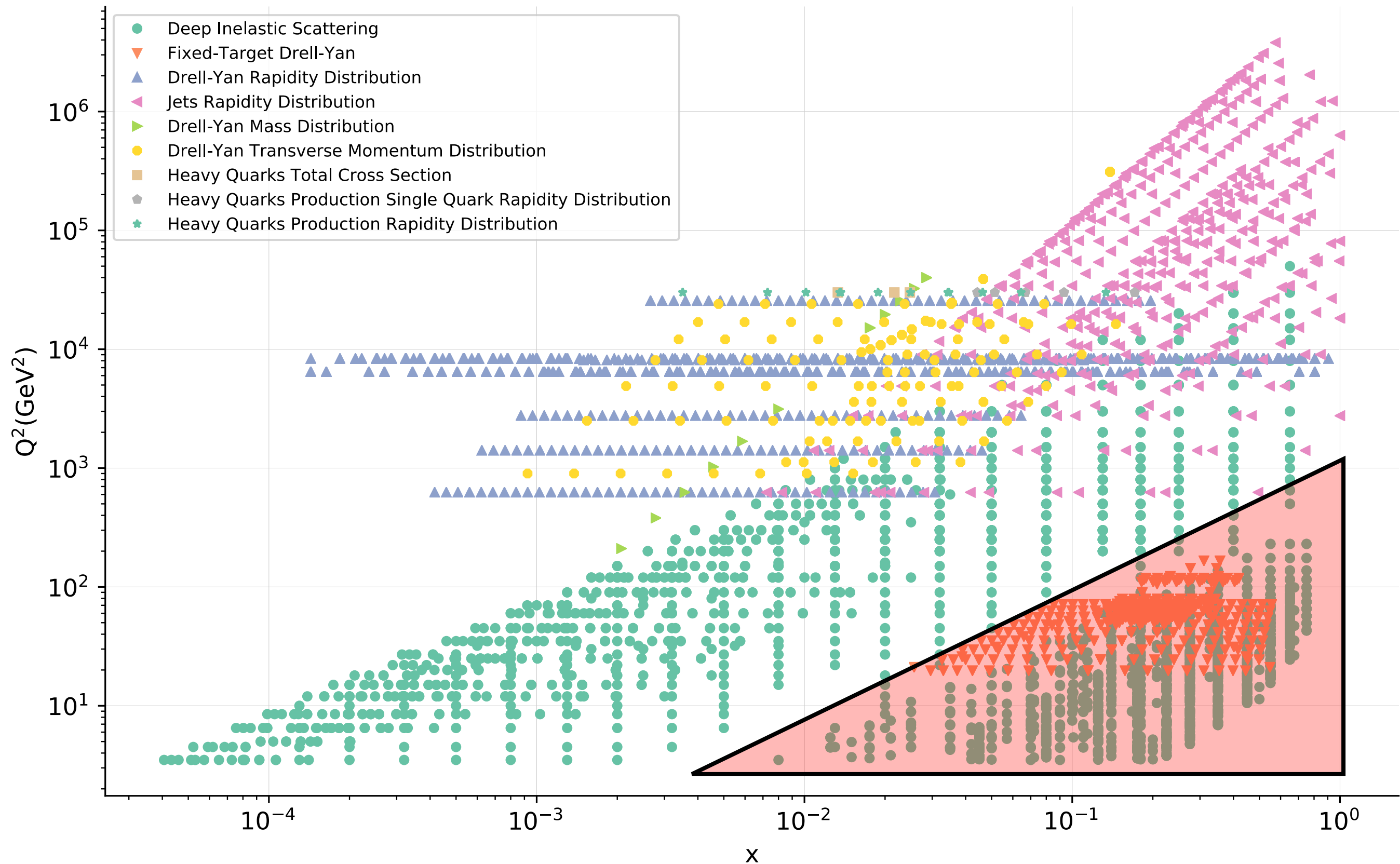
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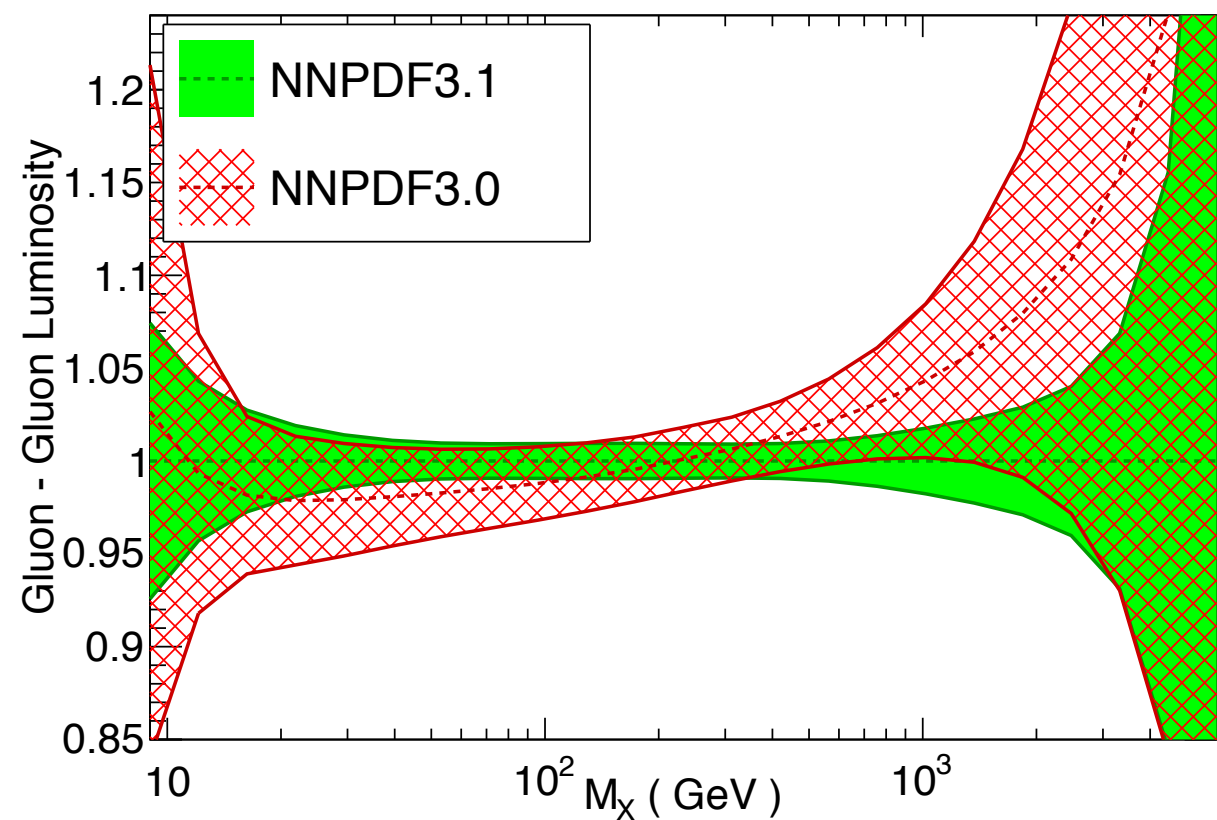
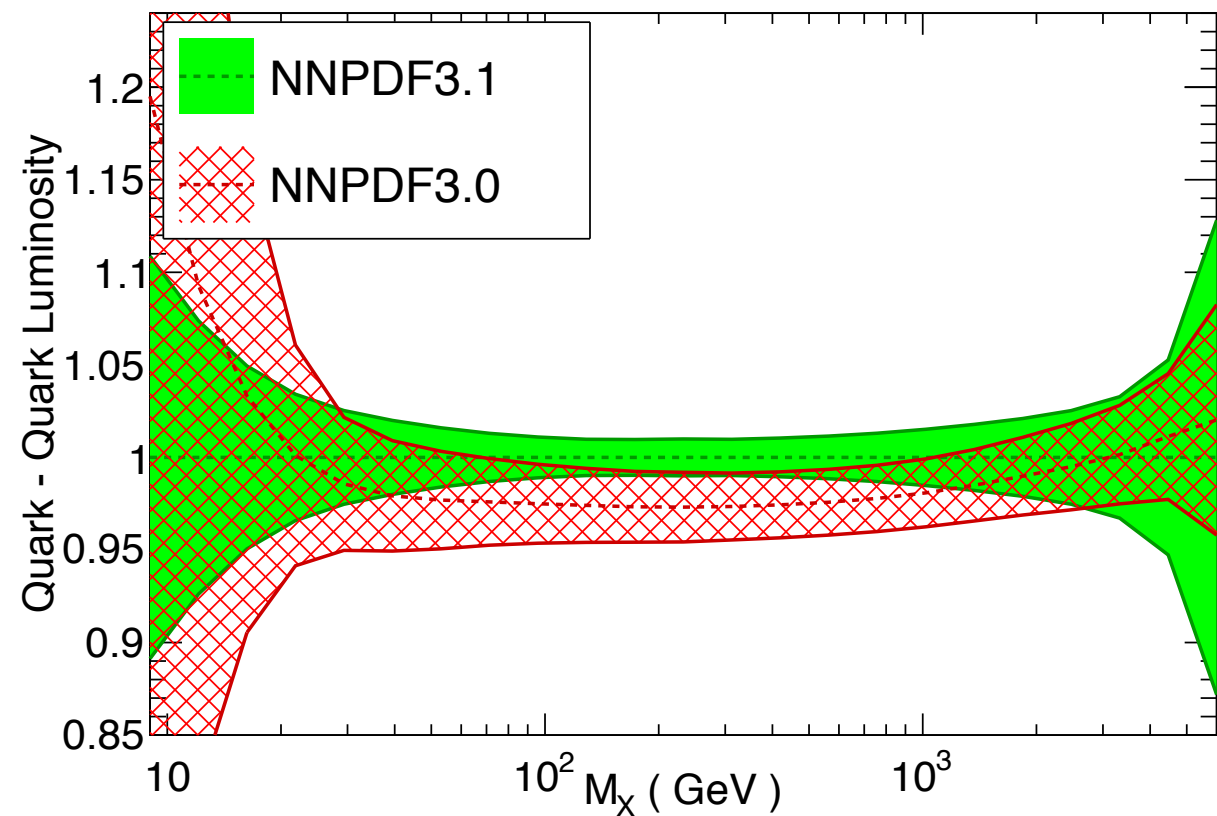
THE DATA LANDSCAPE – NNPDF3.1 DATASET



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NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL FIT RESULTS

LHC 13 TeV, NNLO

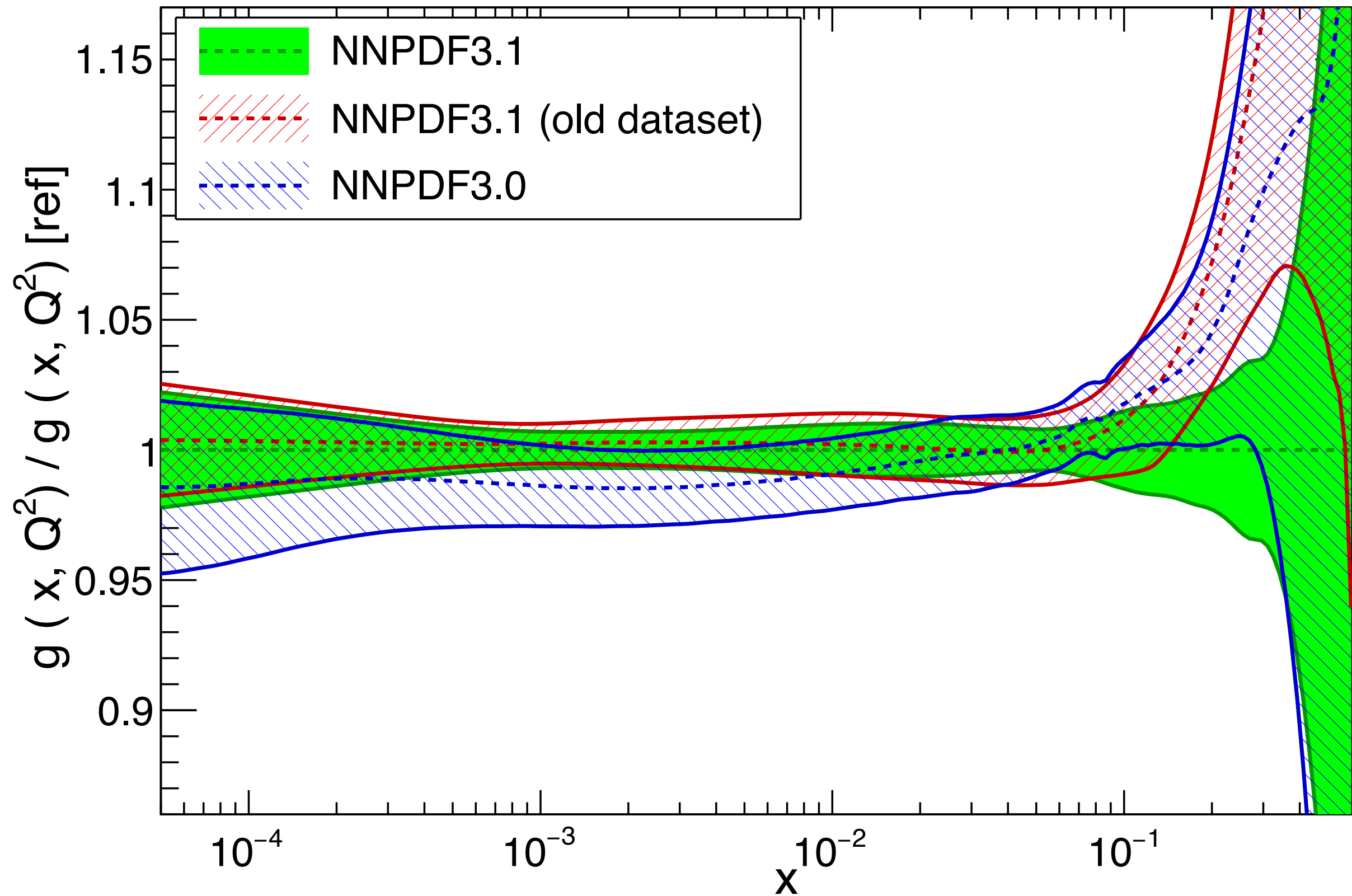


Fit Quality

χ^2	3.1 NNLO		3.0 NLO	
HERA	1.16		1.14	
ATLAS	1.09		1.37	
CMS	1.06		1.20	
LHCb	1.47		1.61	
TOTAL (FC)	1.148		1.168	
TOTAL (PC)	1.187		1.197	

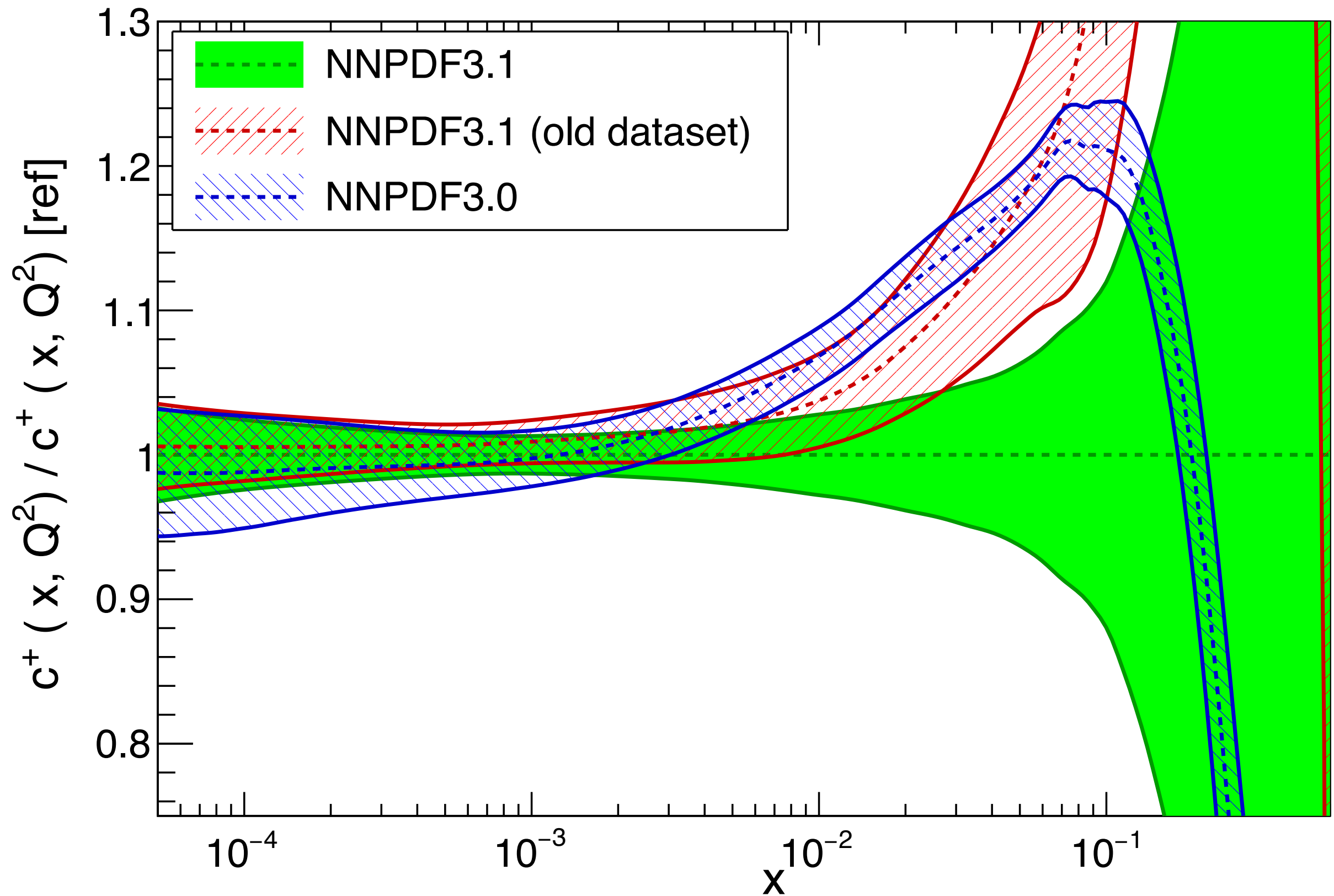
NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL FIT RESULTS – DATA VS METHODOLOGY

NNLO, $Q = 100$ GeV



NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL FIT RESULTS – DATA VS METHODOLOGY

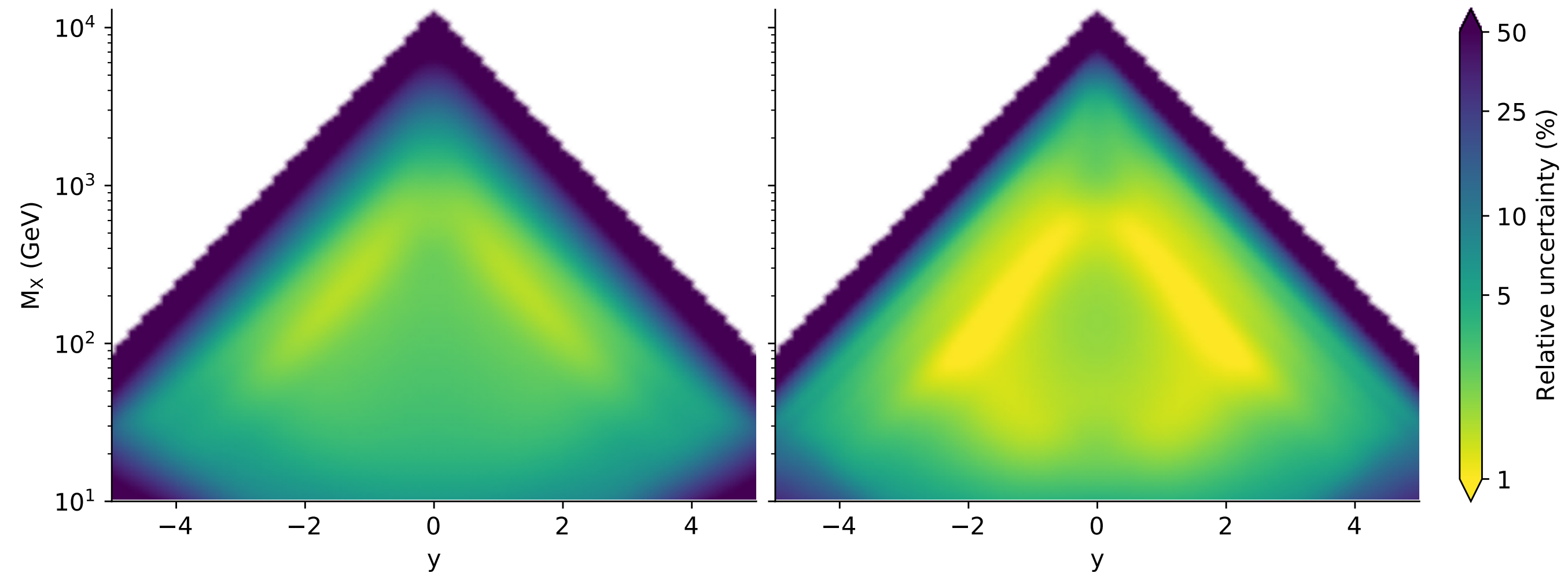
NNLO, $Q = 100$ GeV



NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL – PHENOMENOLOGY (GG)

Relative uncertainty for gg-luminosity
NNPDF3.0 NNLO - $\sqrt{s} = 13000.0$ GeV

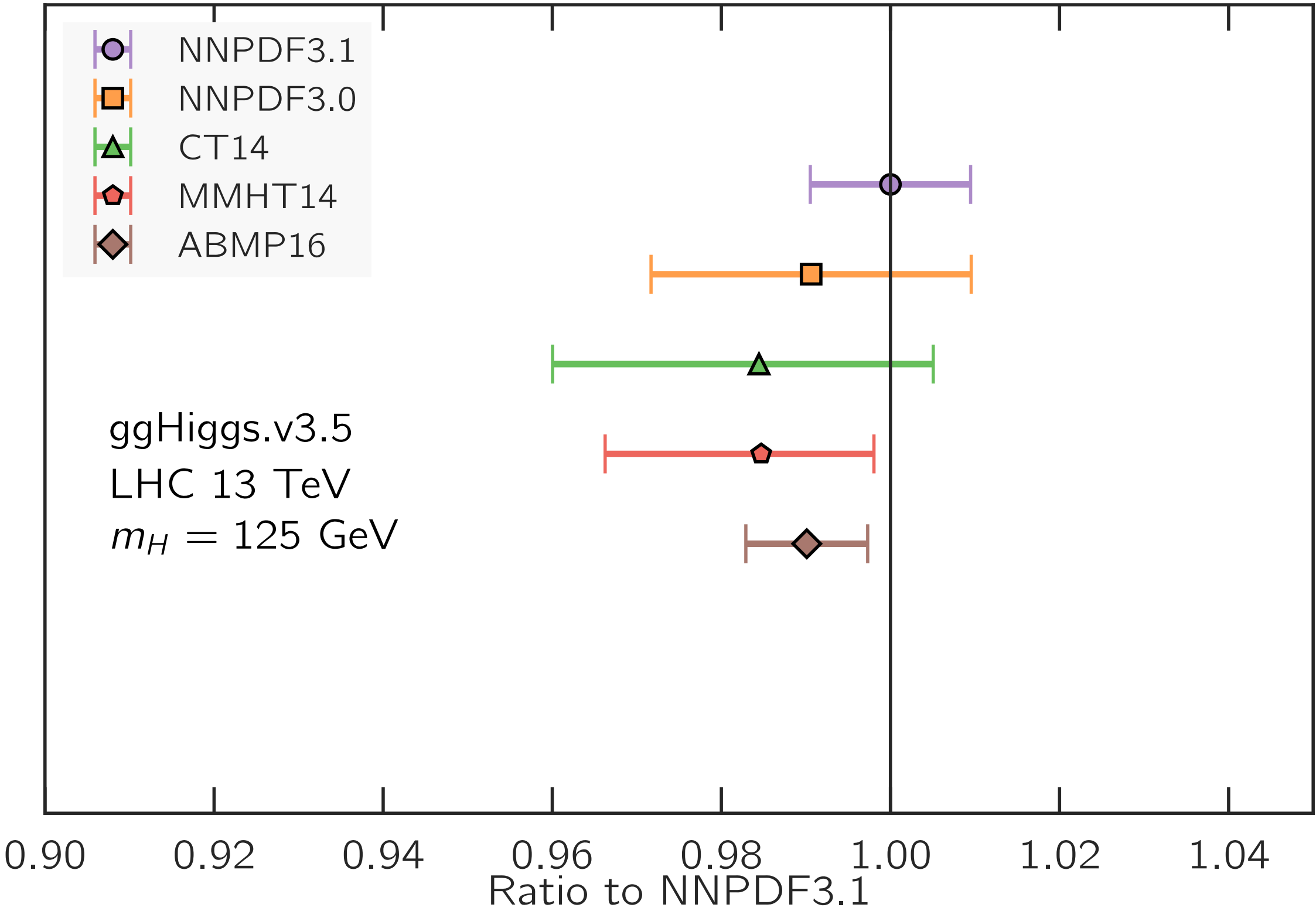
Relative uncertainty for gg-luminosity
NNPDF 3.1 NNLO - $\sqrt{s} = 13000.0$ GeV



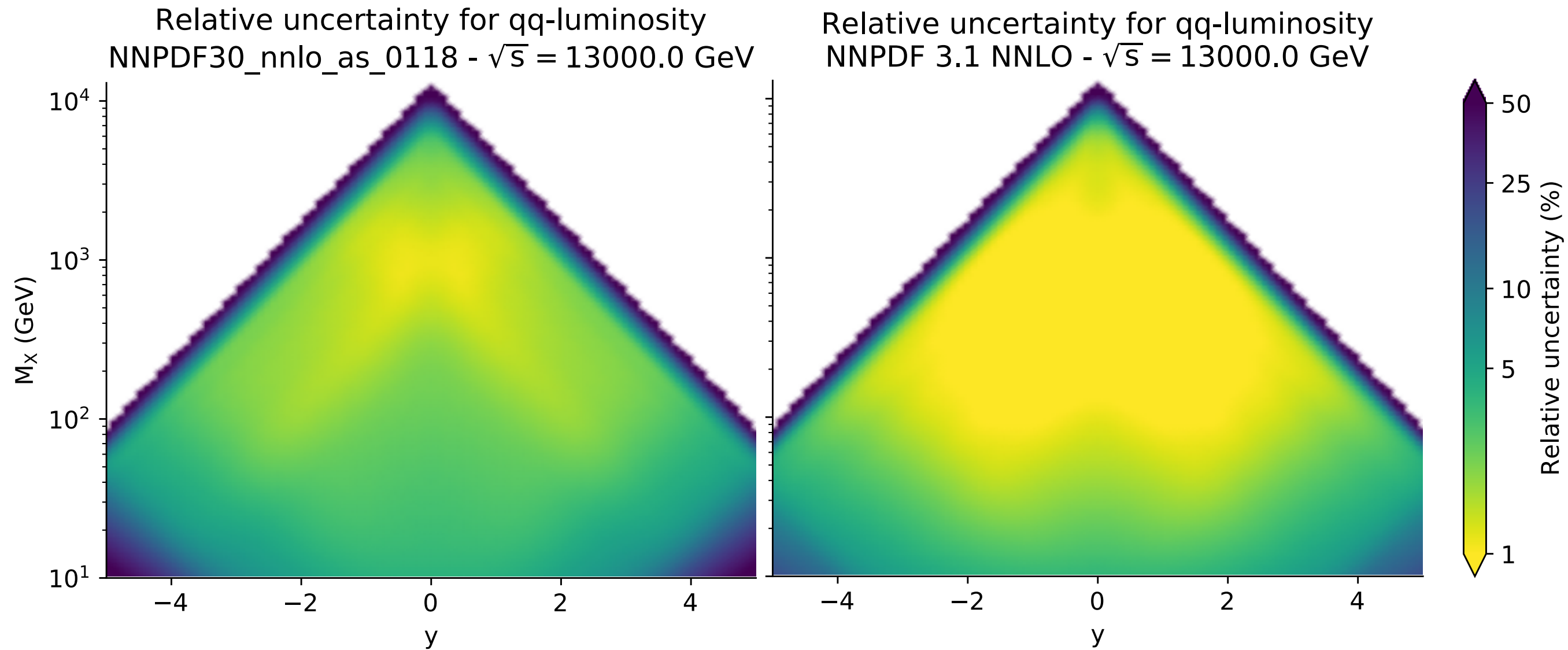
Significant reduction in uncertainties across the kinematic range

NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL – PHENOMENOLOGY (GG)

Higgs production: gluon fusion



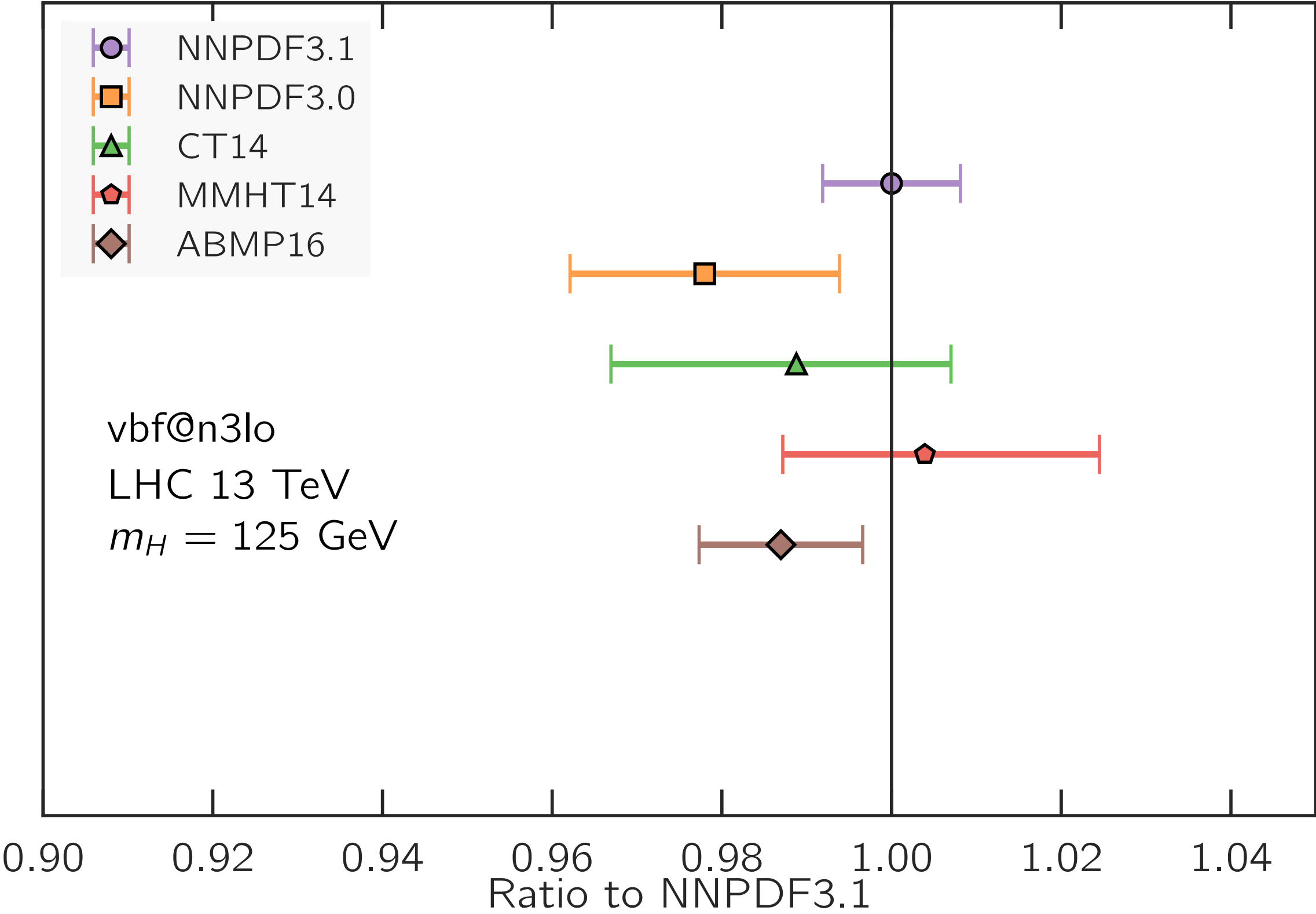
NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL – PHENOMENOLOGY (QQ)



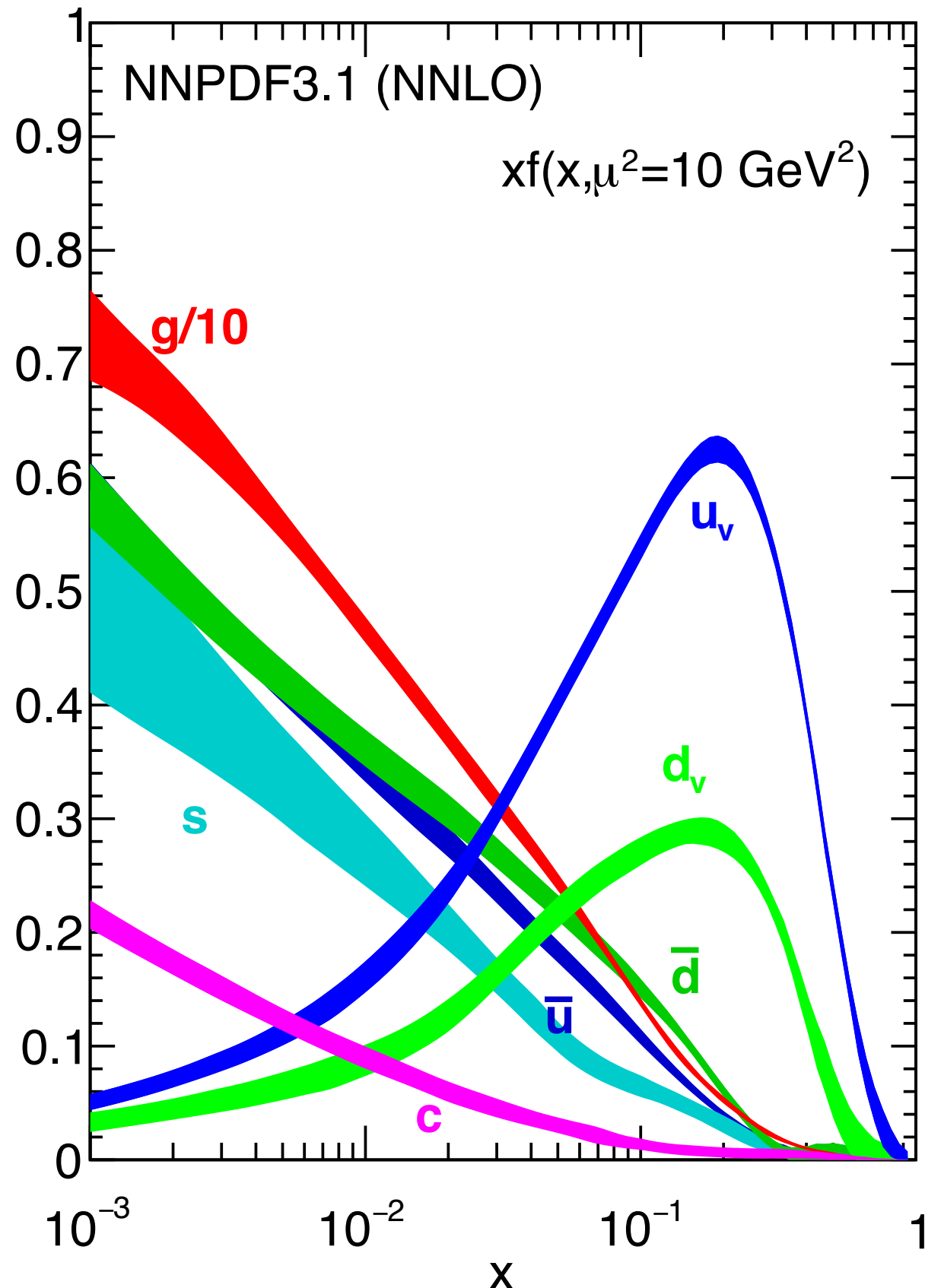
QQ Uncertainties decrease *despite* greater parametrisation freedom

NNPDF3.1 GLOBAL – PHENOMENOLOGY (QQ)

Higgs production: Vector Boson Fusion



NNPDF 3.1



NNPDF3.1 PDFs now on LHAPDF

Up to date global dataset and restrictive sets

- *Collider-only / Proton-only and more*
- *Fitted and perturbative charm*
- *Wide range of α_S variations*

In the pipeline

- *α_S determination from global fit*
- *NNPDF3.1 QED (LUX QED photon)*
- *NNPDF3.1sx (Small- x resummation)*

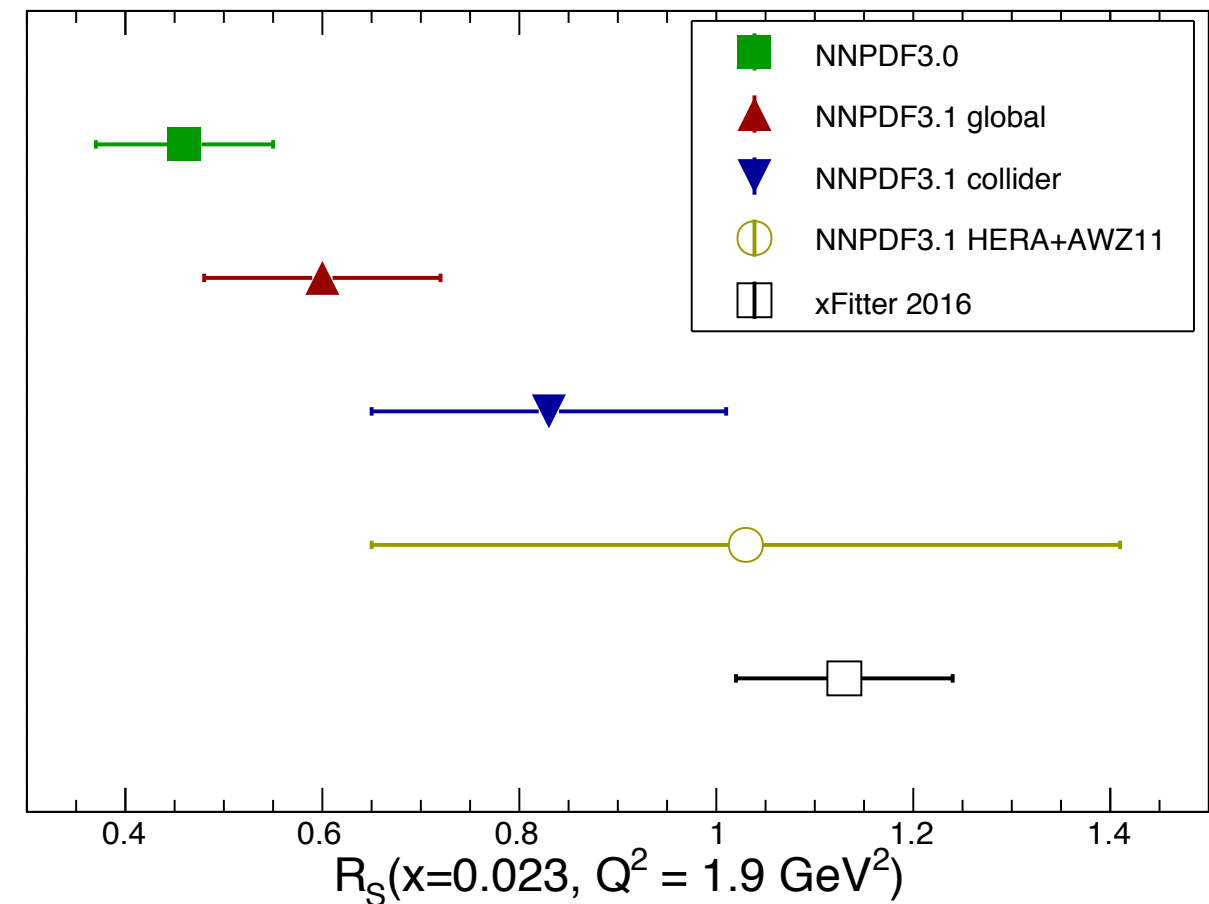
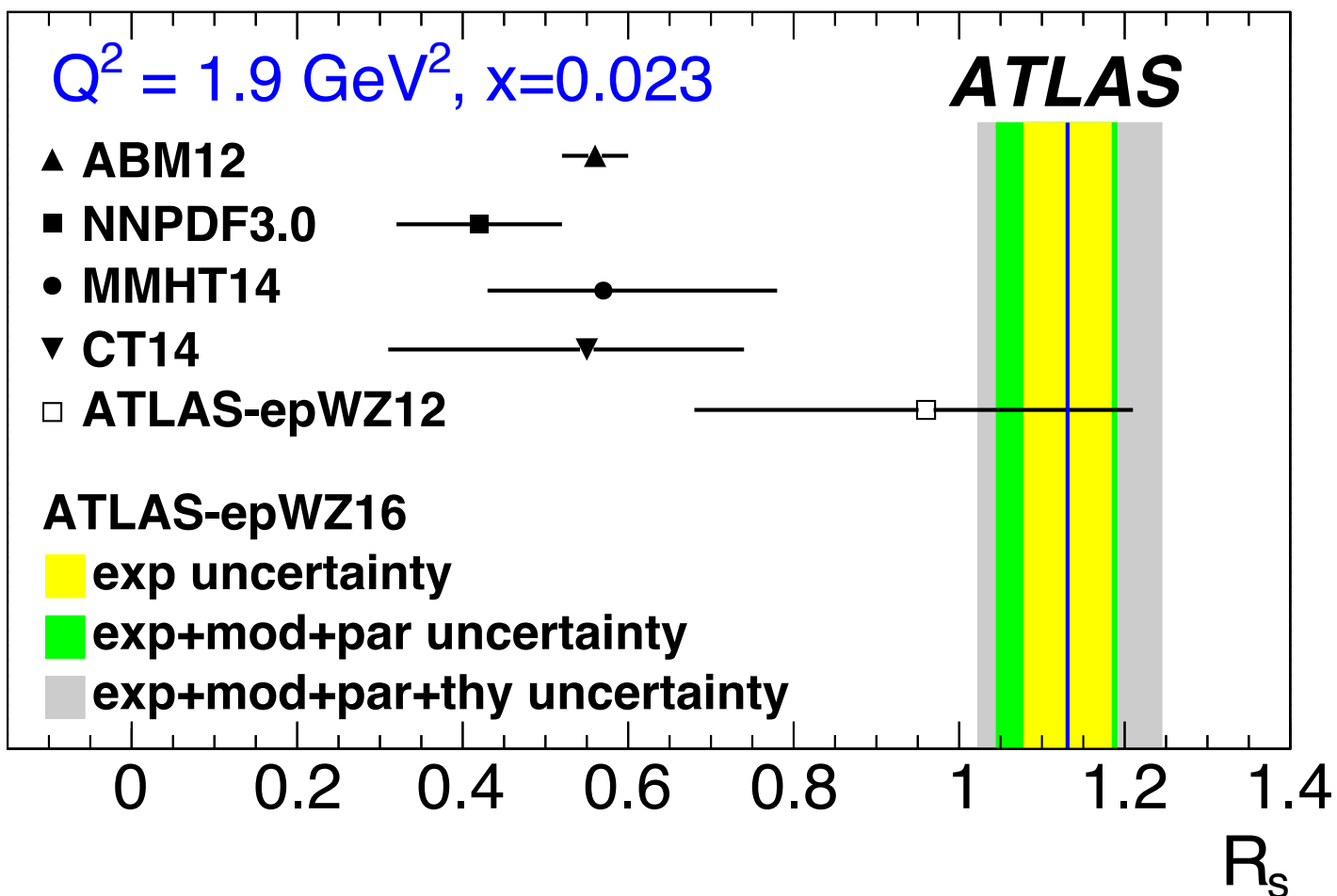
Fast approaching 1% precision

Better understanding of theory uncertainties will be important!

BACKUPS

THE STRANGENESS PUZZLE

$$R_s(x, Q^2) = [s(x, Q^2) + \bar{s}(x, Q^2)] / [\bar{u}(x, Q^2) + \bar{d}(x, Q^2)]$$



Tension in strangeness between global fits and xFitter persists in NN3.1

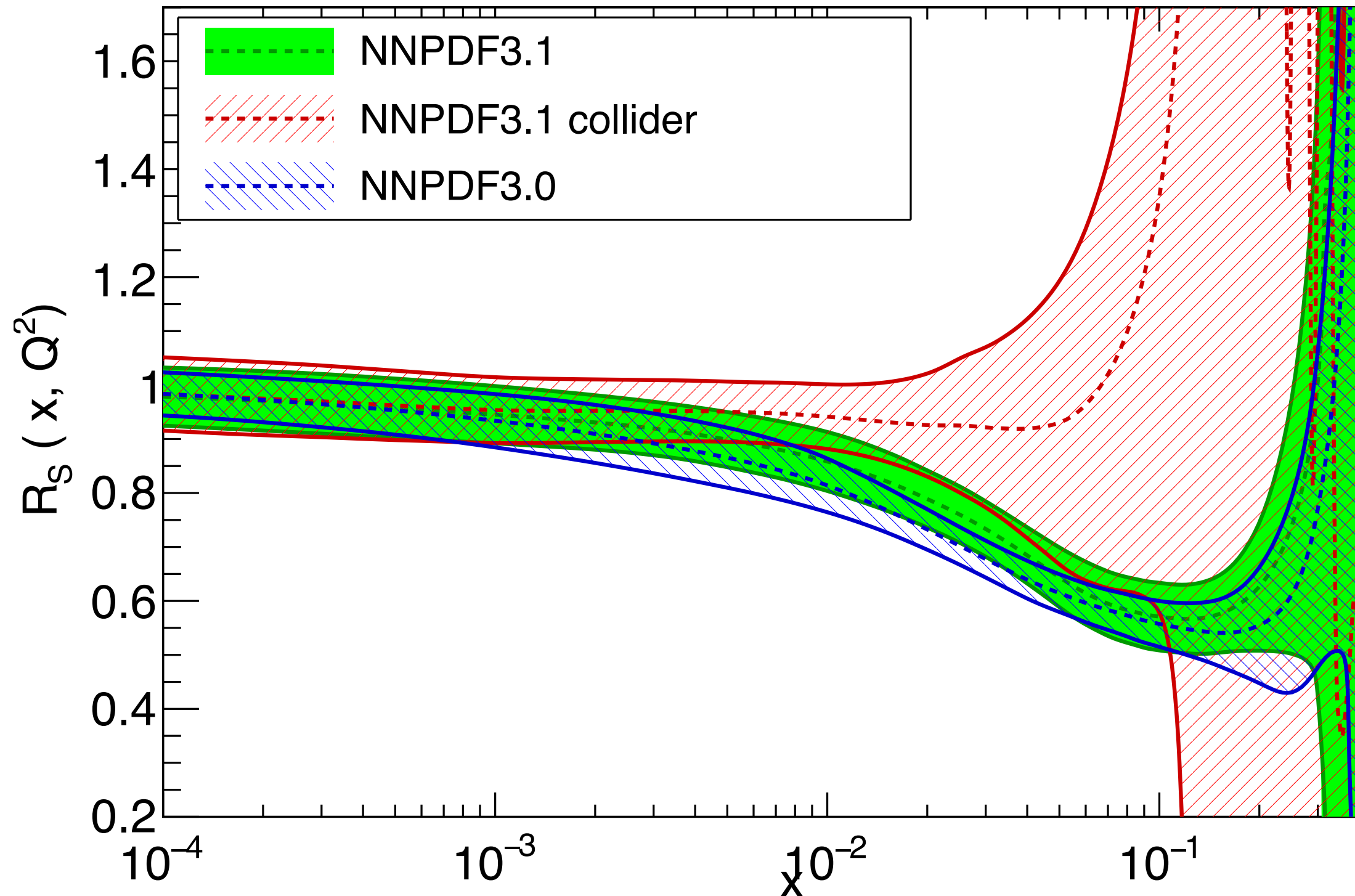
	NNPDF3.1 Global	NNPDF3.1 Collider
ATLAS 2011 W/Z	2.14	1.55
ATLAS 2010 W/Z	0.96	0.92
NuTeV dimuon	0.82	26.5

Driven by disagreement between collider data and neutrino DIS

THE STRANGENESS PUZZLE

$$R_s(x, Q^2) = [s(x, Q^2) + \bar{s}(x, Q^2)] / [\bar{u}(x, Q^2) + \bar{d}(x, Q^2)]$$

NNLO, Q=100 GeV

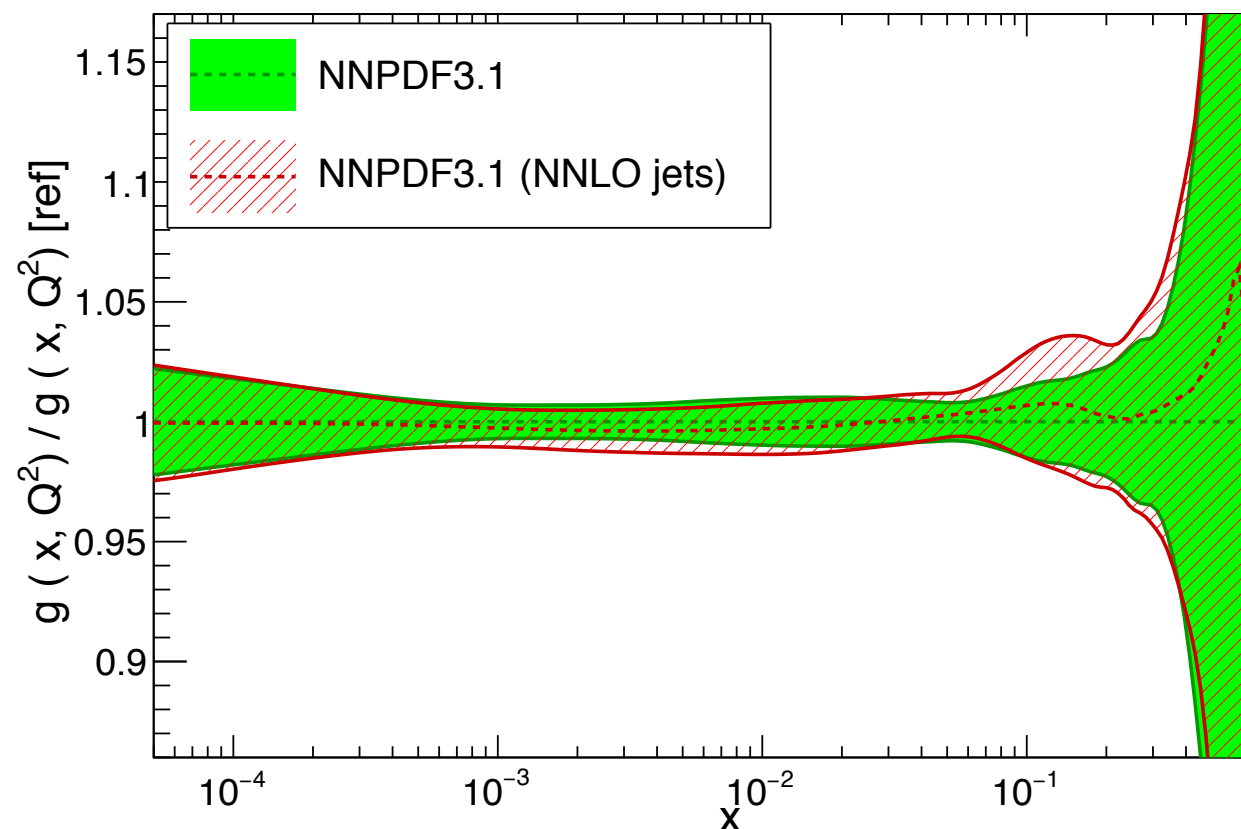


INCLUSIVE JET DATA AT NNLO

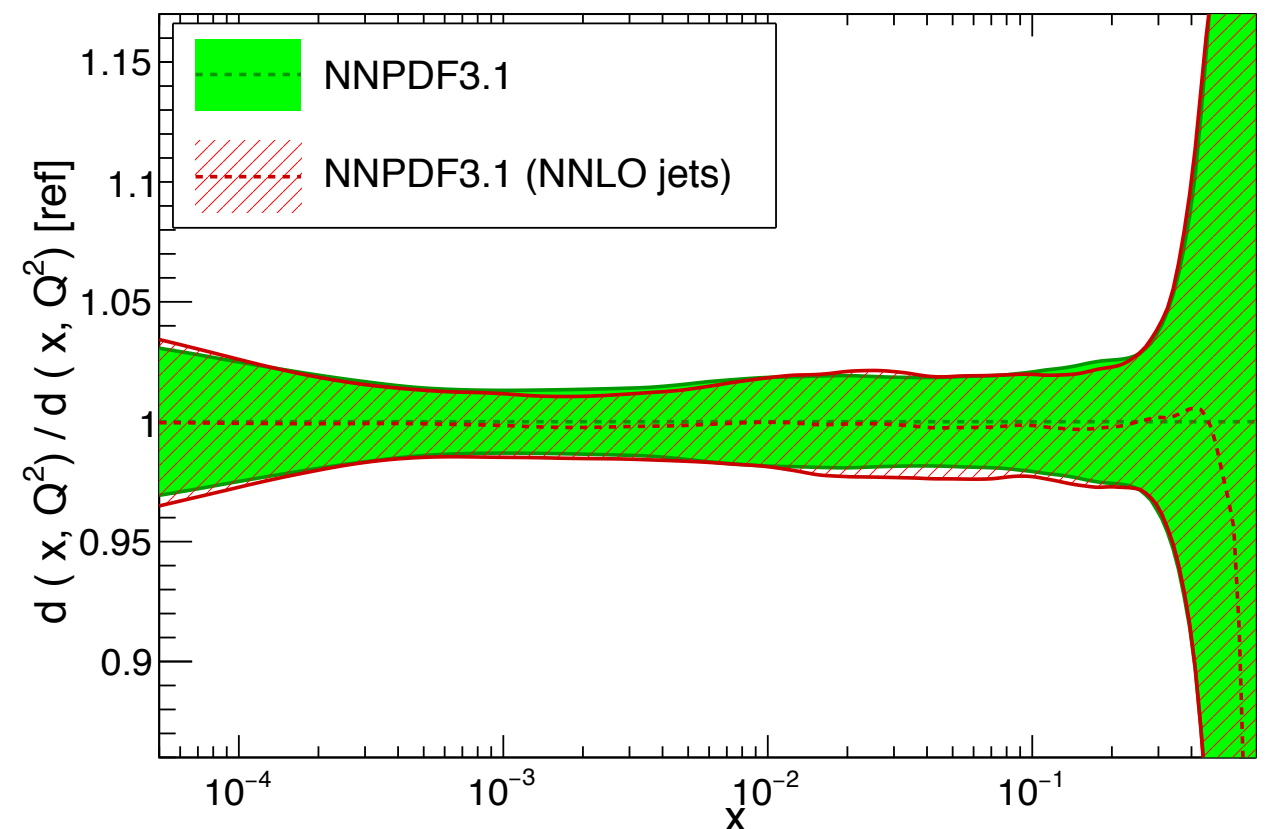
While the full NNLO calculation for inclusive jet production has been finalised, exact K-factors for several of the jet datasets were not available at time of publication

Therefore for NNLO fits, the jet data was included at NLO accuracy, but with an additional uncertainty determined by NLO scale variation

NNPDF3.1 NNLO, $Q = 100$ GeV



NNPDF3.1 NNLO, $Q = 100$ GeV



Reliability verified by comparison against fit with available NNLO corrections

NNPDF FITS ARE EXPENSIVE

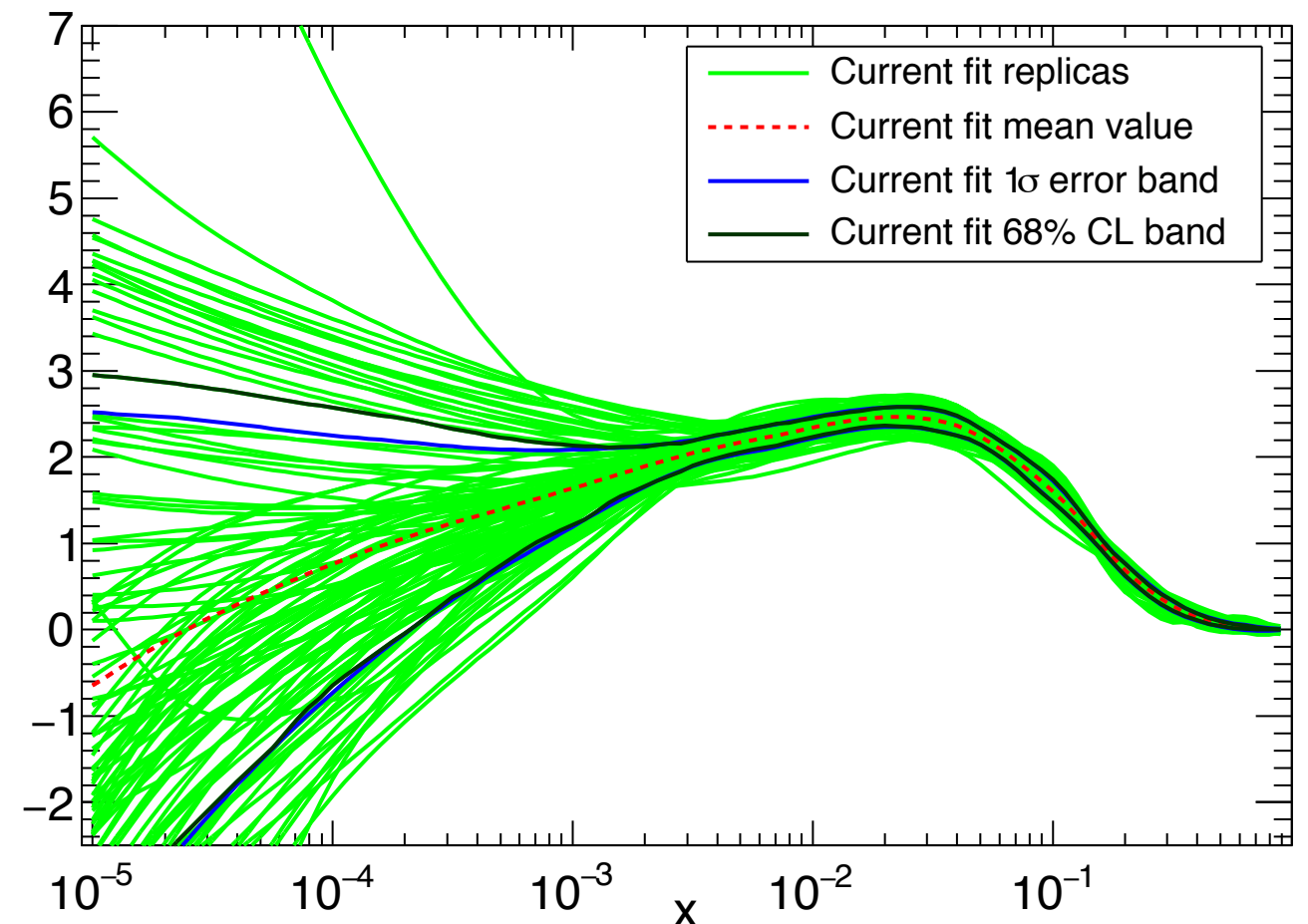
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Several procedural factors conspire to make NNPDF fits particularly demanding

Monte Carlo uncertainties

- *PDFs are formed by **ensembles**:
Each result requires 100/1000
statistically independent analysis runs*

Neural Network parametrisation

- *Standard gradient descent is **difficult**:
Minimisation by Genetic Algorithm
- typically 50,000 generations*



Fitting a large dataset only possible making use of pre-computed tables

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow X} = \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_i(x_1, Q^2) f_j(x_2, Q^2) \sigma_{ij \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, Q^2)$$

➔

$$\sigma = \sum_{i,j}^{n_f} \sum_{\alpha,\beta}^{n_x} W_{ij\alpha\beta} f_i(x_\alpha, Q_0^2) f_j(x_\beta, Q_0^2)$$

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