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HERAFitter

Open Source QCD Fit Project

Version 0.8 (svn 1439)

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Abstract The paper presents the `HERAFitter` package [1] which provides a framework for Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) analyses related to the proton structure. The main processes sensitive to the Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs) of the proton are Deep-Inelastic-Scattering (DIS) in ep collisions at HERA and Drell Yan (DY), jet and top quark production in pp ($p\bar{p}$) collisions at the LHC (Tevatron). Data of recent measurements are included into `HERAFitter` and can be used for PDF determination based on the concept of the factorisable nature of the cross sections of hard scat-

tering measurements into process dependent partonic scattering and universal PDFs. `HERAFitter` provides a comprehensive choice of options in the treatment of the experimental data uncertainties, a large number of theoretical and methodological options through interfaces to external software packages which are described here.

Keywords PDFs · QCD · Fit · DIS

Contents

1 Introduction

The discovery of the Higgs boson [2, 3] and extensive searches for signals of new physics at the LHC demands accurate precision of the Standard Model (SM) predictions for hard scattering processes in hadron-hadron collisions. The most common approach to calculate the SM cross sections for such reactions is to use collinear factorisation in perturbative QCD (pQCD) [4]:

$$\sigma(\alpha_s,\mu_R,\mu_F) = \sum_{a,b}\int_0^1 dx_1\, dx_2\, f_a(x_1,\alpha_s,\mu_F) f_b(x_2,\alpha_s,\mu_F) \times \hat{\sigma}^{ab}(x_1,x_2;\alpha_s,\mu_R,\mu_F). \quad (1)$$

Here the cross section σ for any hard-scattering inclusive process $ab \to X + all$ is expressed as a convolution of Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs) f_a and f_b with the partonic cross section $\hat{\sigma}^{ab}$. The PDFs represent the probability of finding a specific parton a (b) in the first (second) proton carrying a fraction x_1 (x_2) of its momentum. Indices a and b in the Eq. 1 indicates the various kinds of partons, i.e. gluons, quarks and antiquarks of different flavours, that are considered as the constituents of the proton. Both the PDFs and the partonic cross section depend on the strong coupling α_s, and the factorisation and renormalisation scales, μ_F and μ_R, respectively. The partonic cross sections are calculable in pQCD whereas PDFs cannot be computed analytically in QCD, they must rather be determined from measurements. PDFs are assumed to be universal such that different scattering reactions can be used to constrain them [5, 6].

Measurements of the inclusive Neutral Current (NC) and Charged Current (CC) Deep-Inelastic-Scattering (DIS) at the ep collider HERA provide crucial information for determining the PDFs. For instance, the gluon density relevant for calculating the dominant gluon-gluon fusion contribution to Higgs production at the LHC can be accurately determined at low and medium x solely from the HERA data. Many processes in pp and $p\bar{p}$ collisions at LHC and Tevatron, respectively, probe PDFs in the kinematic ranges, complementary to the DIS measurements. Therefore inclusion of the LHC and Tevatron data in the QCD analysis of the proton structure provide additional constraints on the PDFs, improving either their precision, or providing important information of the correlations of PDF with the fundamental QCD parameters like strong coupling or quark masses. In this context, the processes of interest at hadron colliders are Drell Yan (DY) production, W asymmetries, associated production of W or Z bosons and heavy quarks, top quark, jet and prompt photon production.

The open-source QCD platform `HERAFitter` encloses the set of tools necessary for a comprehensive global QCD analysis of hadron-induced processes even at the early stage of the experimental measurement. It has been developed for determination of PDFs and extraction of fundamental QCD parameters such as the heavy quark masses or the strong coupling constant. This platform also provides the basis for comparisons of different theoretical approaches and can be used for direct tests of the impact of new experimental data in the QCD analyses.

The outline of this paper is as follows. The structure and overview of `HERAFitter` is presented in section 2. Section 3 discusses the various processes and corresponding theoretical calculations performed in the DGLAP [7–11] formalism that are available in `HERAFitter`. Section 4 presents various techniques employed by the theory calculations used in `HERAFitter`. Section 5 elucidates the methodology of determining PDFs through fits based on various χ^2 definitions used in the minimisation procedure. Alternative approaches to the DGLAP formalism are presented in section 6. Specific applications of the package are given in section 7 and the summary is presented in section 8.

2 HERAFitter Structure

The processes that are currently available in `HERAFitter` framework are listed in Tab. 1. The functionality of `HERAFitter`

Data	Process	Reaction	Theory calculations, schemes
HERA	DIS NC	$ep \to eX$	TR', ACOT ZM (QCDNUM) FFN (OPENQCDRAD, QCDNUM), TMD (uPDFevolv)
	DIS CC	$ep \to \nu_e X$	ACOT, ZM (QCDNUM) FFN (OPENQCDRAD)
	DIS jets	$ep \to e$ jets	NLOJet++ (fastNLO)
	DIS heavy quarks	$ep \to ec\bar{c}X$, $ep \to eb\bar{b}X$	ZM (QCDNUM), TR', ACOT, FFN (OPENQCDRAD, QCDNUM)
Fixed Target	DIS NC	$ep \to eX$	ZM (QCDNUM), TR', ACOT
Tevatron, LHC	Drell Yan	$pp(\bar{p}) \to l\bar{l}X$, $pp(\bar{p}) \to l\nu X$	MCFM (APPLGRID)
	top pair	$pp(\bar{p}) \to t\bar{t}X$	MCFM (APPLGRID), HATHOR
	single top	$pp(\bar{p}) \to tl\nu X$, $pp(\bar{p}) \to tX$, $pp(\bar{p}) \to tWX$	MCFM (APPLGRID)
	jets	$pp(\bar{p}) \to$ jets$X$	NLOJet++ (APPLGRID), NLOJet++ (fastNLO)
LHC	DY+heavy quarks	$pp \to VhX$	MCFM (APPLGRID)

Table 1 The list of processes available in the HERAFitter package. The references for the individual calculations and their implementations are given in the text.

is schematically illustrated in Fig. 1 and it can be divided in four main blocks:

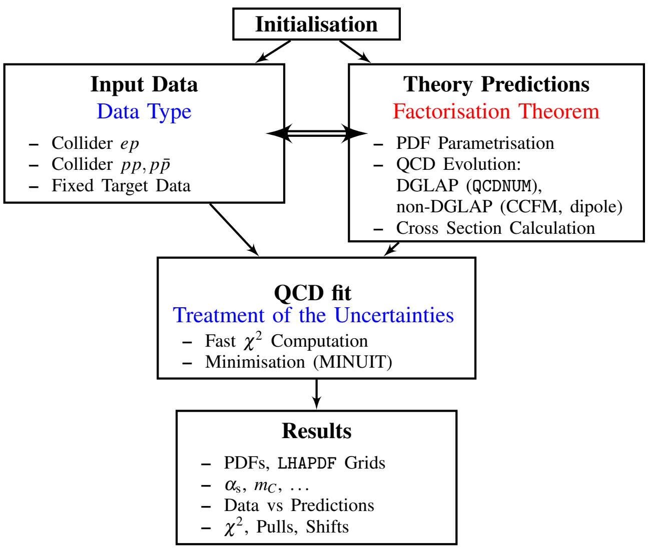

Fig. 1 Schematic structure of the HERAFitter program.

Input data: The relevant cross section measurements from the various processes are provided with the HERAFitter package including the full information on their uncorrelated and correlated uncertainties. HERA data sets are the basis of any proton PDF extraction, and they are used by all global PDF groups [12–16]. Additional measurements provide constraints to the sea flavour decomposition, such as the new results from the LHC, as well as constraints to PDFs in the kinematic phase-space regions where HERA data is not measured precisely, such as the high x region for the gluon and valence quark distributions from Tevatron and fixed target experiments..

Theory predictions: Predictions for cross section of different processes are obtained using the factorisation approach (Eq. 1). The PDFs are parametrised at a starting input scale Q_0^2 by a chosen functional form with a set of free parameters $\mathbf{p}$. These PDFs are then evolved from Q_0^2 to the scale of the measurement using the Dokshitzer-Gribov-Lipatov-Altarelli-Parisi (DGLAP) [7–11] evolution equations (as implemented in QCDNUM [17]), CCFM [18–21] or dipole models [22–24] and then convoluted with the hard parton cross sections calculated using a relevant theory program (as listed in Tab. 1).

QCD fit: The PDFs are extracted from a least square fit by minimising the χ^2 function with respect to free parameters. The χ^2 function is formed from the input data and the theory prediction. The χ^2 is minimised iteratively with respect to the PDF parameters using the MINUIT [25] program. Various choices of accounting for the experimental uncertainties are employed in HERAFitter, either using a nuisance parameter method for the correlated systematic uncertainties, or a covariance matrix method (see details in section 5.2). In addition, HERAFitter allows to study different statistics assumptions for the distributions of the systematic uncertainties (i.e. Gauss or log-normal) [26].

Results: The resulting PDFs (or unintegrated PDFs) are provided in a format ready to be used by the LHAPDF library [27, 28] (or by TMDlib [29]). HERAFitter drawing tools can be used to display the PDFs with their uncertainty at a chosen scale. A first set of PDFs extracted by HERAFitter is HERAPDF1.0 [30], shown in Fig. 2, which is based on HERA I data. Since then several other PDF sets were produced within the HERA and LHC collaborations. In addition to the PDF display, the visual comparison of data used in the fit to the theory predictions are also produced. In Fig. 3, a comparison of inclusive NC data from the HERA I running period with predictions based on HERAPDF1.0. It also illustrates the comparison to the theory predictions which are adjusted by the systematic uncertainty shifts when using the nuisance parameter method that accounts for correlated systematic uncertainties. As an additional consistency check between data and the theory predictions, pull information, defined as the difference between data and prediction divided by the uncorrelated uncertainty of the data, is displayed in units of sigma shifts for each given data bin.

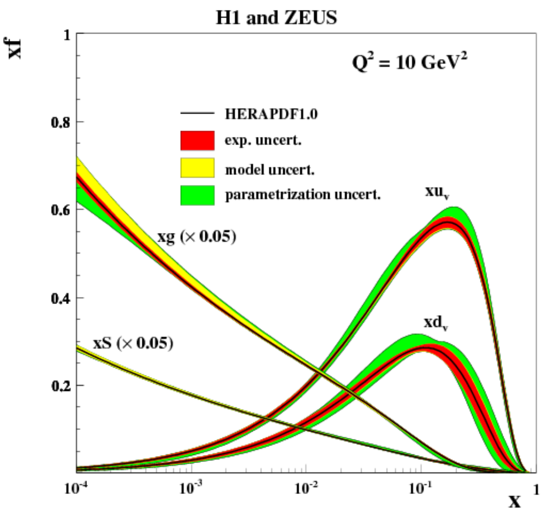

Fig. 2 Summary plots of valence (xu_v, xd_v), total sea (xS, scaled) and gluon (xg, scaled) densities with their experimental, model and parametrisation uncertainties shown as colored bands at the scale of $Q^2 = 10$ GeV^2 for the HERAPDF1.0 PDF set [30].

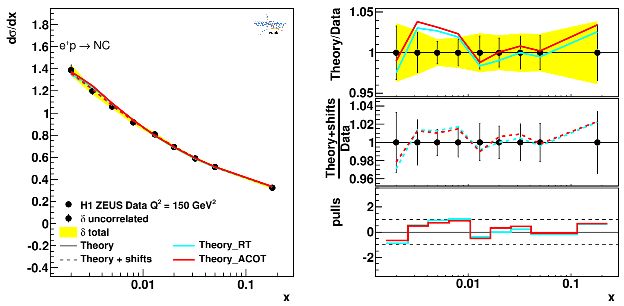

Fig. 3 An illustration of the `HERAFitter` drawing tools comparing the measurements (in the case of HERA I) to the predictions of the fit. In addition, ratio plots are also provided together with the pull distribution (right panel).

The `HERAFitter` project provides a versatile environment for benchmarking studies and a flexible platform for the QCD interpretation of analyses within the LHC experiments, as already demonstrated by several publicly available results using the `HERAFitter` framework [31–37].

3 Theoretical Input

In this section the theoretical formalism for various processes available in `HERAFitter` is described.

3.1 DIS Formalism

DIS data provide the backbone of any PDF fit. The formalism that relates the DIS measurements to pQCD and the PDFs has been described in detail in many extensive reviews (see e.g. [38]) and it will only be briefly summarised here. DIS describes the process where a lepton scattering off the constituents of the proton by a virtual exchange of a NC or CC vector boson and, as a result, a scattered lepton and a multihadronic final state are produced. The DIS kinematic variables are the absolute squared four-momentum of the exchange boson, Q^2, the Bjorken x, and the inelasticity y, related by $y = Q^2/sx$, where s is the squared centre-of-mass (c.o.m) energy.

The NC cross section can be expressed in terms of generalised structure functions:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}}{dxdQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4}\left[Y_+\tilde{F}_2^\pm \mp Y_- x\tilde{F}_3^\pm - y^2\tilde{F}_L^\pm\right], \tag{2}$$

where $Y_\pm = 1 \pm (1-y)^2$. The generalised structure functions $\tilde{F}_{2,3}$ can be written as linear combinations of the proton structure functions $F_2, F_{2,3}^{\gamma Z}$ and $F_{2,3}^{Z}$ associated to pure photon exchange terms, photon-Z interference terms and pure Z exchange terms respectively. Structure function $\tilde{F}_2$ is the dominant contribution to the cross section, $x\tilde{F}_3$ becomes important at high Q^2 and $\tilde{F}_L$ is sizable only at high y. In the framework of pQCD the structure functions are directly related to the PDFs, i.e. in leading order (LO) F_2 is the weighted momentum sum of quark and anti-quark distributions, $F_2 \approx x\sum e_q^2(q+\bar{q})$, xF_3 is related to their difference, $xF_3 \approx x\sum 2e_q a_q(q-\bar{q})$ (where a_q is the axial-vector quark coupling and e_q the quark electric charge) and F_L vanishes. At higher orders, terms related to the gluon density distribution ($\alpha_s g$) appear, in particular F_L is strongly related to the low-x gluon.

The inclusive CC ep cross section can be expressed in terms of another set of structure functions and in LO the e^+p and e^-p cross sections are sensitive to different quark flavour densities:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{CC}^{e^+p} &\approx x[\bar{u}+\bar{c}] + (1-y)^2 x[d+s], \\
\sigma_{CC}^{e^-p} &\approx x[u+c] + (1-y)^2 x[\bar{d}+\bar{s}].
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Beyond LO, the QCD predictions for the DIS structure functions are obtained by convoluting the PDFs with the respective coefficient functions. The DIS measurements span from low to high Q^2, such that the treatment of heavy charm and beauty quark production is an important ingredient in these calculations. Several schemes exist and the implemented variants in `HERAFitter` are briefly discussed as follows.

Zero-Mass Variable Flavour Number (ZM-VFN): In this scheme [39], the heavy quark densities are included in the proton for Q^2 values above a threshold $\sim m_h^2$ (heavy quark mass) and they are treated as massless in both the initial and final states. The lowest order process is the scattering of a heavy quark in the proton with the lepton via (electroweak) boson exchange. This scheme is expected to be reliable only in the region with $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$. This is the scheme that had been used in the past by PDF groups. In `HERAFitter` this scheme is available for the DIS structure function calculation via interface to the QCDNUM [17] package and it benefits from the fast QCDNUM convolution engine.

Fixed Flavour Number (FFN):
In this scheme [40–42] only the gluon and the light quarks are considered as partons within the proton and massive quarks are produced perturbatively in the final state. The lowest order process is the fusion of a gluon in the proton with a boson from the lepton to produce a heavy quark and an antiquark. In HERAFitter this scheme can be accessed via the QCDNUM implementation or through the interface to the open-source code OPENQCDRAD (as implemented by the ABM group) [43]. Through QCDNUM, the calculation of the heavy quark contributions to DIS structure functions are available at Next-to-Leading-Order (NLO), at $O(\alpha_s)$, and only electromagnetic exchange contributions are taken into account. Through the ABM implementation the heavy quark contributions to CC structure functions are available and, for the NC case, the QCD corrections to the coefficient functions at Next-to-Next-to Leading Order (NNLO) are provided at the best currently known approximation [44]. The ABM implementation also includes the running mass definition of the heavy quark mass [45]. The running mass scheme has the advantage of reducing the sensitivity of the DIS cross sections to higher order corrections, and improving the theoretical precision of the mass definition.

General-Mass Variable-Flavour Number (GM-VFN):
It this scheme [46], heavy quark production is treated for $Q^2 \leq m_h^2$ in the FFN scheme and for $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$ in a fully massive scheme. The recent series of PDF groups that use this scheme are MSTW, CT(CTEQ), NNPDF, and HERAPDF. HERAFitter implements different variants of the GM-VNS scheme and they are presented below:

- **GM-VFN Thorne-Roberts scheme:** The Thorne-Roberts (TR) scheme [47] was designed to provide a smooth transition from the massive FFN scheme at low scales $Q^2 < m_h^2$ to the massless ZM-VFNS scheme at high scales $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$. However, the original version was technically difficult to implement beyond NLO, and was updated to the TR' scheme [48] which is simpler (and closer to the ACOT-scheme, see below). There are two different variants of the TR' schemes: TR' standard (as used in MSTW PDF sets [12, 48]) and TR' optimal [49], with a smoother transition across the heavy quark threshold region. Both of these variants are accessible within the HERAFitter package at LO, NLO and NNLO.
- **GM-VFN ACOT scheme:** The Aivazis-Collins-Olness-Tung scheme belongs to the group of VFN factorisation schemes that use the renormalization method of Collins-Wilczek-Zee (CWZ) [50]. This scheme unifies the low scale $Q^2 < m_h^2$ and high scale $Q^2 > m_h^2$ regions with a smooth interpolation across the full energy regime. Within the ACOT package, different variants of the ACOT scheme are available: ACOT-Full [51], S-ACOT-χ [52, 53], ACOT-ZM [51], $\overline{\text{MS}}$ at LO and NLO. For the longitudinal structure function higher order calculations are also available. The ACOT-Full implementation takes into account the quark masses and it reduces to ZM $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme in the limit of masses going to zero, but it has the disadvantage that it is computationally intensive (addressed in section 4).

Calculations of higher-order electroweak corrections to DIS scattering at HERA are available in HERAFitter in the on-shell scheme. In this scheme the gauge bosons masses M_W and M_Z are treated symmetrically as basic parameters together with the top, Higgs and fermion masses. These electroweak corrections are based on the EPRC package [54]. The code provides the running of α using the most recent parametrisation of the hadronic contribution to Δ_α [55], as well as an older version from Burkhard [56].

3.2 Diffractive PDFs

Similarly to standard DIS, diffractive parton distributions (DPDFs) can be derived from QCD fits to diffractive cross sections. At HERA about 10% of deep inelastic interactions are diffractive leading to events in which the interacting proton stays intact ($ep \to eXp$). In the diffractive process the proton appears well separated from the rest of the hadronic final state by a large rapidity gap and this is interpreted as the diffractive dissociation of the exchanged virtual photon to produce a hadronic system X with mass much smaller than W and the same net quantum numbers as the exchanged photon. For such processes, the proton vertex factorisation approach is assumed where diffractive DIS is mediated by the exchange of a hard Pomeron or a secondary Reggeon. The factorisable pomeron picture has proved remarkably successful in the description of most of these data.

In addition to the usual variables x, Q^2, one must consider the squared four-momentum transfer t (the undetected momentum transfer to the proton system) and the mass M_X of the diffractively produced final state. In practice, the variable M_X is often replaced by $\beta = \frac{Q^2}{M_X^2+Q^2-t}$. In models based on a factorisable pomeron, β may be viewed as the fraction of the pomeron longitudinal momentum which is carried by the struck parton, $x = \beta x_{IP}$.

For the inclusive case, the diffractive cross-section can be expressed as:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\beta\, dQ^2 dx_{IP}\, dt} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{\beta Q^4}\left(1+(1-y)^2\right)\overline{\sigma}^{D(4)}(\beta, Q^2, x_{IP}, t) \qquad (4)$$

where the "reduced cross-section" , $\overline{\sigma}$, is defined as

$$\overline{\sigma}^{D(4)} = F_2^{D(4)} - \frac{y^2}{1+(1-y)^2} F_L^{D(4)}. \tag{5}$$

With $x = x_{IP}\beta$ we can relate this to the standard DIS formula. The diffractive structure functions can be expressed as convolutions of the calculable coefficient functions with diffractive quark and gluon distribution functions, which in general depend on x_{IP}, Q^2, β, t.

The diffractive PDFs in `HERAFitter` are implemented following the prescription of ZEUS collaboration [57] and can be used to reproduce their results.

3.3 Drell Yan processes in pp or $p\bar{p}$ collisions

The DY process provides further valuable information about PDFs. In pp and $p\bar{p}$ scattering, the Z/γ and W production probe bi-linear combinations of quarks. Complementary information on the different quark densities can be obtained from the W asymmetry (d, u and their ratio), the ratio of the W and Z cross sections (sensitive to the flavor composition of the quark sea, in particular to the s density), and associated W and Z production with heavy quarks (sensitive to s and c quark densities).

Presently, the predictions for DY and W and Z production are available to NNLO and W, Z in association with heavy flavour quarks - to NLO. There are several possibilities for obtaining the theoretical predictions for DY production in `HERAFitter`. At LO an analytic calculation is available within the package and described below:

The LO DY triple differential cross section in invariant mass M, boson rapidity y and c.o.m lepton scattering angle $\cos\theta$, for NC, can be written as [58, 59]:

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dMdy d\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{3MS} \sum_q P_q \left[f_q(x_1,Q^2) f_{\bar{q}}(x_2,Q^2) + (q \leftrightarrow \bar{q}) \right], \tag{6}$$

where S is the squared c.o.m beam energy, $x_{1,2} = \frac{M}{\sqrt{S}} \exp(\pm y)$, $f_q(x_1,Q^2)$ is the parton number density, and P_q is a partonic cross section.

The expression for CC scattering has a form:

$$\frac{d^3\sigma}{dMdy d\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{48S\sin^4\theta_W} \frac{M^3(1-\cos\theta)^2}{(M^2-M_W^2)+\Gamma_W^2 M_W^2} \sum_{q_1,q_2} V_{q_1q_2}^2 f_{q_1}(x_1,Q^2) f_{q_2}(x_2,Q^2), \tag{7}$$

where $V_{q_1q_2}$ is the Cabibbo-Kabayashi-Masakawa (CKM) quark mixing matrix and M_W and Γ_W are the W boson mass and decay width.

The simple form of these expressions allows the calculation of integrated cross sections without the use of Monte-Carlo (MC) techniques which often introduce statistical fluctuations. In both NC and CC expressions PDFs factorise as functions dependent only on boson rapidity y and invariant mass M, while the integral in $\cos\theta$ can be computed analytically. This form provides easy means to apply kinematic cuts to theoy predictions to emulate data.

The NLO and NNLO calculations are highly demanding in terms of the computing power and time, and k-factor or fast grid techniques must be employed (see section 4 for details), interfaced to programs such as `MCFM` [60–62], available for NLO calculations, or FEWZ [63] and DYNNLO [64] for NLO and NNLO.

3.4 Jet production in ep and pp or $p\bar{p}$ collisions

Jet production at high transverse momentum is sensitive to the high-x gluon PDF (see e.g. [12]) and can thus increase the precision of the gluon PDF determination, which is particularly important for the Higgs production and searches for new physics. Jet production cross sections are currently only known to NLO, although NNLO calculations are now quite advanced [65–67]. Within `HERAFitter`, programs as `MCFM` or `NLOJet++` [68, 69] may be used for the calculation of jet production. Similarly to the DY case, the calculation is very demanding in terms of computing power. Therefore fast grid techniques are used to efficiently perform PDF and α_S fits of jet cross section measurements in ep, pp and $p\bar{p}$ collisions (for details see section 4).

3.5 Top-quark production in pp and $p\bar{p}$ collisions

Top-quark pairs ($t\bar{t}$) are produced at hadron colliders dominantly via gg fusion and $q\bar{q}$ annihilation. Measured $t\bar{t}$ cross sections provide additional constraints in particular on the gluon density at medium to high values of x, on α_s and on the top-quark mass, m_t. Precise predictions for the total $t\bar{t}$ cross section have become available to full NNLO recently [70]. They can be used within `HERAFitter` via an interface to the program `HATHOR` [71]. Differential $t\bar{t}$ cross section predictions can be used with `MCFM` [62, 72–75] at NLO accuracy interfaced to `HERAFitter` with fast grid techniques.

Single top quarks are produced via electroweak interactions and single-top cross sections can be used, for example, to probe the ratio of the u and d densities in the proton as well as the b-quark PDF. Predictions for single-top production are available only at NLO accuracy using MCFM package as above.

4 Computational Techniques

More precise measurements require theoretical predictions with equally improved accuracy in order to maximize their impact in PDF fits. Perturbative calculations, however, get more and more involved with increasing number of Feynman diagrams at the each higher order. Nowadays even the most advanced perturbative techniques in combination with recent computing hardware do not lead to sufficiently small turn-around times. The direct inclusion of computationally demanding higher-order calculations into iterative fits therefore is not possible. Relying on the fact that a full repetition of the perturbative calculation for arbitrary changes in input parameters is not necessary at each iteration step, two methods have been developed to resolve this problem: the techniques of k-factors and *fast grids*. Both are available in `HERAFitter` and described as follows.

4.1 k-factor Technique

The k-factors are defined as the ratio of the prediction of a higher-order (slow) pQCD calculation to a lower-order (fast) calculation. Because the k-factors depend on the phase space probed by the measurement they have to be stored into a table in dependence of the relevant kinematic variables. Before the start of a fitting procedure the table of k-factors has to be computed once for a given PDF with the time consuming higher-order code. In subsequent iteration steps the theory prediction is derived from the fast lower-order calculation multiplied by the pre-tabulated k-factors.

However, this procedure neglects the fact that the k-factors are process dependent and, as a consequence, they have to be re-evaluated for the newly determined PDF at the end of the fit in order to check for any changes. Usually, the fit is repeated until input and output k-factors have converged. In summary, this technique avoids to iterate the higher-order calculation at each step, but still requires a couple of repetitions depending on the analysis.

– In DIS, appropriate treatments of the heavy quarks require computationally slow calculations. For this purpose, “FAST” heavy flavour schemes are implemented in `HERAFitter` with k-factors defined as the ratio of calculations at the same perturbative order but for massive vs. massless quarks, e.g. NLO (massive)/NLO (massless). In the `HERAFitter` implementation, these k-factors are calculated only for the starting PDF and hence, the “FAST” heavy flavour schemes should only be used for quick checks, i.e. full heavy flavour schemes are recommended.For ACOT case, due to long computation time, the k-factors are used in the default settings in `HERAFitter`. Fig. 4 illustrates the PDFs extracted from the QCD fits to the HERA, for which the “FAST” method for ACOT was used as a cross check to the main results [30].

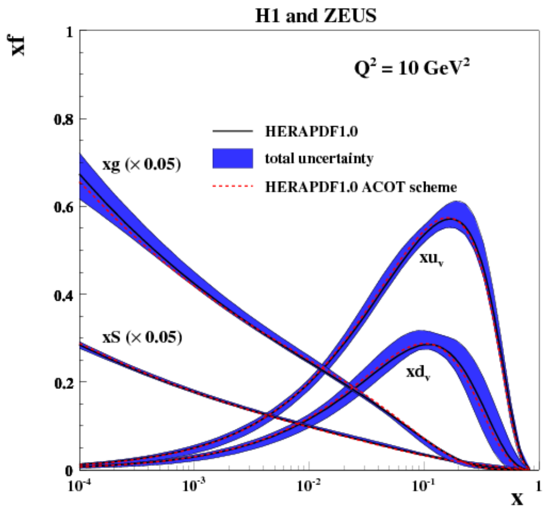

Fig. 4 Overview showing the $u-$ and d-valence, the total sea (scaled), and gluon (scaled) PDFs of the NLO HERAPDF1.0 set [30] with their total uncertainty at the scale of $Q^2 = 10$ GeV^2 obtained using the TR' scheme and compared to the PDFs obtained with the ACOT scheme using the k-factor technique (red).

4.2 Fast Grid Techniques

Fast grid techniques exploit the factorisable nature of the cross sections and the fact that iterative PDF fitting procedures do not impose completely arbitrary changes to the types and shapes of the parameterised functions that represent each PDF. Instead, it can be assumed that a generic PDF can be approximated by a set of interpolating functions with a sufficient number of strategically well-chosen support points. The quality, i.e. the accuracy of this approximation, can be tested and optimised by a number of means, the simplest one being an increase in the number of support points. Ensuring an approximation bias that is negligibly small for all practical purposes this method can be used to perform the time consuming higher-order calculation (see Eq. 1) only once for the set of interpolating functions. The repetition of a cross section evaluation for a particular PDF set then is very fast and implies only sums over the set of interpolators multiplied by factors depending on the respective PDF. The described approach applies equally to processes involving one or two hadrons in the initial state as well as to the renormalisation and factorisation scale dependence in the convolution of the PDFs with the partonic cross section.

This technique was pioneered in the `fastNLO` project [76] to facilitate the inclusion of notoriously time consuming jet cross sections at NLO into PDF fits. The `APPLGRID` [77] package extended first a similar methodology to DY production. While differing in their interpolation and optimisation strategies, both packages construct tables with grids for each bin of an observable in two steps: In the first step the accessible phase space in the parton momentum fractions x

and the renormalisation and factorisation scales μ_R and μ_F is explored in order to optimize the table size. The second step consists of the actual grid construction and filling for the requested observables. Higher-order cross sections can then be restored very efficiently from the pre-produced grids while varying externally provided PDF sets, μ_R and μ_F, or the strong coupling $\alpha_s(Q)$. The approach can in principal be extended to arbitrary processes, but requires to establish an interface between the higher-order theory programs and the fast interpolation frameworks. Work in that direction is ongoing for both packages. They are described in some more detail in the following:

– The `fastNLO` project [76] has been interfaced to the `NLOJet++` program [68] for the calculation of jet production in DIS [78] as well as 2- and 3-jet production in hadron-hadron collisions at NLO [69, 79]. To demonstrate the applicability to higher-orders, threshold corrections at 2-loop order, which approximate the NNLO for the inclusive jet cross section, have been included into the framework as well [80] following Ref. [81].
  The latest version of `fastNLO` [82] allows creation of tables where renormalisation and factorisation scales can be chosen freely as a function of two pre-defined observables, e.g. jet transverse momentum $p_\perp$ and Q for DIS. `fastNLO` can be obtained from [83], where numerous pre-calculated grid tables for jet cross sections can be downloaded as well.
  Dedicated `fastNLO` libraries and tables required for comparison to particular datasets are included in the `HERAFitter` package. In this case, the evaluation of the strong coupling constant is taken consistently with the PDF evolution from the `QCDNUM` code. The interface to the `fastNLO` tables from within `HERAFitter` was used in a recent CMS analysis, where the impact on the extraction of the PDFs from the inclusive jet cross section is investigated [35]. The influence on the gluon density by the CMS inclusive jet data is illustrated in Fig. 5.
– The `APPLGRID` package [77], which is also available from [84], in addition to the jet cross sections from `NLOJet++` in $pp(\bar{p})$ and DIS processes, implements the calculations of DY production. The look-up tables (also called grids) can be generated with modified versions of the `MCFM` parton level generator for DY [60–62]. Alternative values of the strong coupling constant as well as a posteriori variation of the renormalisation and factorisation scales can be freely chosen in the calculation of the theory predictions with the `APPLGRID` tables. For NNLO predictions in `HERAFitter` k-factors can be applied.
  The `HERAFitter` interface to `APPLGRID` was used by the ATLAS collaboration to extract the strange quark density of the proton from W and Z cross sections [31]. An illustration of ATLAS PDFs extracted using the k-factors is shown in Fig. 6 together with the comparison to global PDF sets CT10 [13] and NNPDF2.1 [14].

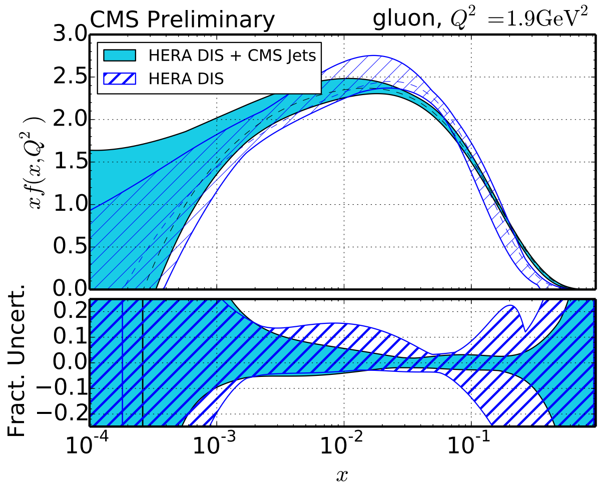

Fig. 5 The gluon density as a function of x as derived from HERA inclusive DIS data alone (cyan) and in combination with CMS inclusive jet data from 2011 (blue hatched) [35], where bands represent the total uncertainty of the PDFs. The PDFs are shown at the starting scale $Q^2 = 1.9$ GeV^2.

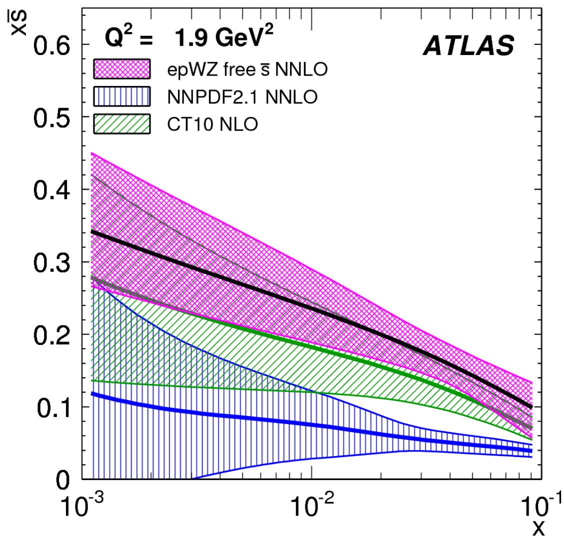

Fig. 6 The strange anti-quark density versus x for the ATLAS epWZ free sbar NNLO fit (magenta band) compared to predictions from NNPDF2.1 (blue hatched) and CT10 (green hatched) at $Q^2 = 1.9$ GeV^2. The ATLAS fit was performed using k-factor method for NNLO corrections. The figure is taken from [31].

5 Fit Methodology

There is a considerable number of choices available when performing a QCD fit analysis (i.e. functional parametrisation form, choice for heavy quarks mass values, alternative theoretical calculations, method of minimisation, interpretation of uncertainties etc.). It is desirable to be able to discriminate or quantify the effect of the chosen ansatz, ideally within a common framework, and HERAFitter is optimally designed for such tests. The methodology employed by HERAFitter relies on a flexible and modular framework that allows for independent integration of the state-of-the-art techniques, either related to the inclusion of a new theoretical calculation, or to new approaches to treat uncertainties.

In this section we briefly describe the available options in HERAFitter ranging from the functional form used to parametrise PDFs and the choice of the form of the χ^2 function, to different methods to assess the experimental uncertainties on extracted PDFs.

In addition, as an alternative approach to a complete QCD fit, the Bayesian reweighting method, which is also available in HERAFitter, is described in this section.

5.1 Functional Forms for PDF parametrisation

The PDFs are parametrised at the chosen starting scale required to be below charm mass threshold by the set of default defined PDFs in HERAFitter. In HERAFitter various functional forms to parametrise PDFs can be tested:

Standard Polynomials: The term refers to using a simple polynomial to interpolate between the low and high x regions:

$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C P_i(x), \tag{8}$$

The standard polynomial form is most commonly used by PDF groups. The parametrised PDFs at HERA are the valence distributions xu_v and xd_v, the gluon distribution xg, and the u-type and d-type sea $x\bar{U}$, $x\bar{D}$, where $x\bar{U} = x\bar{u}$, $x\bar{D} = x\bar{d} + x\bar{s}$ at the starting scale chosen below the charm mass threshold. The $P_i(x)$ for the HERAPDF [30] style takes the simple Regge-inspired form $(1+\varepsilon\sqrt{x}+Dx+Ex^2)$ with additional constraints relating to the flavour decomposition of the light sea. For the CTEQ style, $P_i(x)$ takes the form $e^{a_3 x}(1+e^{a_4}x+e^{a_5}x^2)$. QCD number and momentum sum-rules are used to determine the normalisations A for the valence and gluon distributions. The sum-rules can be evaluated analytically.

Bi-Log-Normal Distributions: This parametrisation is motivated by multi-particle statistics and holds the following functional form:

$$xf(x) = ax^{p-b\log(x)}(1-x)^{q-d\log(1-x)}. \tag{9}$$

This function can be regarded as a generalisation of the standard functional form described above. In order to satisfy the QCD sum rules this parametric form requires numerical integration.

Chebyshev Polynomials: A flexible Chebyshev polynomial based parametrisation can be used for the gluon and sea densities. The polynomials use $\log x$ as an argument to emphasize the low x behavior. The PDFs are multiplied by a $(1-x)$ term to ensure that they vanish as $x \to 1$. The resulting parametric form is

$$xg(x) = A_g\,(1-x)\sum_{i=0}^{N_g-1} A_{g_i} T_i\left(-\frac{2\log x - \log x_{\min}}{\log x_{\min}}\right) \tag{10}$$

$$xS(x) = (1-x)\sum_{i=0}^{N_S-1} A_{S_i} T_i\left(-\frac{2\log x - \log x_{\min}}{\log x_{\min}}\right). \tag{11}$$

Here the sum runs over i up to $N_{g,S} = 15$ order Chebyshev polynomials of the first type T_i for the gluon, g, and sea-quark, S, density, respectively. The normalisation A_g is given by the momentum sum rule. The advantages of this parametrisation are that the momentum sum rule can be evaluated analytically and that for $N \geq 5$ the fit quality is already similar to the standard Regge-inspired parametrisation with a similar number of parameters. Such a study of the parametrisation uncertainty at low Bjorken $x \leq 0.1$ for PDFs was presented in [85]. Figure 7 shows the comparison of the gluon density detemined from the HERA data with the standard and the Chebyshev parametrisation.

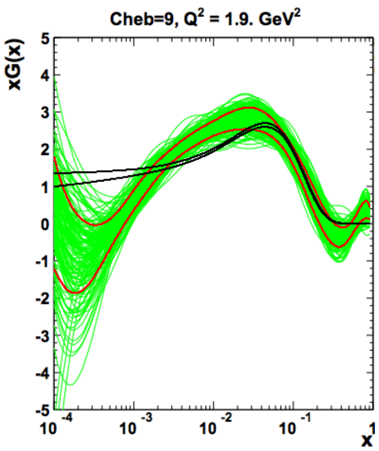

Fig. 7 The gluon density is shown at the starting scale. The black lines correspond to the error band of the gluon distribution using a standard parameterisation and it is to be compared to the case of the Chebyshev parameterisation [85].

External PDFs: HERAFitter provides the possibility to access external PDF sets, which can be used to construct theoretical predictions for the various processes of interest as implemented in HERAFitter. This is possible via an interface to LHAPDF [27, 28] which provides access to the global PDF sets available at LO, NLO or NNLO evolved either locally through the HERAFitter or taken as provided by the LHAPDF grids. Figure 8 is produced with the drawing tools available in HERAFitter and illustrates the PDFs accessed from LHAPDF.

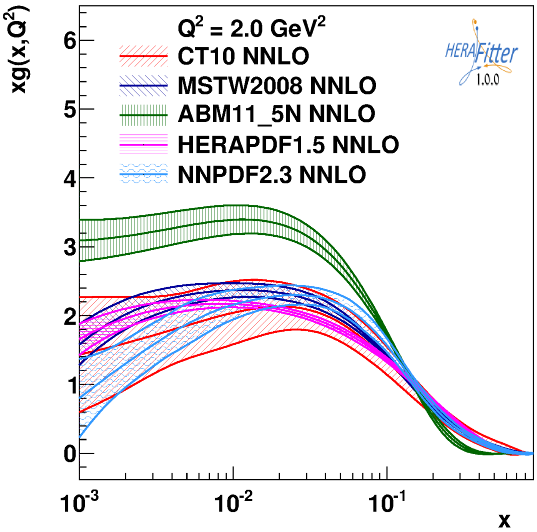

Fig. 8 Gluon density as extracted by various PDF groups at the scale of $Q^2 = 2$ GeV^2, plotted using the drawing tools from HERAFitter.

5.2 χ^2 representation

The PDF parameters are extracted from a χ^2 minimisation process. The construction of the χ^2 accounts for the experimental uncertainties.There are various forms that can be used to represent the experimental uncertainties, e.g. using covariance matrices or providing nuisance parameters for dependence of each systematic source on the data point. In addition, there are various methods to deal with correlated systematic (or statistical) uncertainties (e.g. different scaling options, etc.). Here we summarise the options available in HERAFitter.

Covariance Matrix Representation: For a data point μ_i with a corresponding theory prediction m_i, the χ^2 function for the case when experimental uncertainties are given as a covariance matrix $C_{i,j}$ over data bins i and j, can be expressed in the following form:

$$\chi^2(m) = \sum_{i,j}(m_i - \mu_i)C^{-1}_{ij}(m_j - \mu_j). \quad (12)$$

The covariance matrix can be decomposed into statistical, uncorrelated and correlated systematic contributions:

$$C_{ij} = C^{stat}_{ij} + C^{uncor}_{ij} + C^{sys}_{ij}. \quad (13)$$

With this representation the particular effect of a particular source of the systematic uncertainty can no longer be distinguished from other uncertainties.

Nuisance Parameters Representation: The χ^2 form is expressed as

$$\chi^2(m,b) = \sum_i \frac{\left[\mu_i - m_i\left(1 - \sum_j \gamma^i_j b_j\right)\right]^2}{\delta^2_{i,\mathrm{unc}} m_i^2 + \delta^2_{i,\mathrm{stat}}\,\mu_i m_i \left(1 - \sum_j \gamma^i_j b_j\right)} + \sum_j b_j^2, \quad (14)$$

were μ_i is the measured central value at a point i with relative statistical $\delta_{i,\mathrm{stat}}$ and relative uncorrelated systematic uncertainty $\delta_{i,\mathrm{unc}}$. Further, γ^i_j quantifies the sensitivity of the measurement μ_i at the point i to the correlated systematic source j. The function χ^2 depends in addition on the set of systematic nuisance parameters b_j. This definition of the χ^2 function assumes that systematic uncertainties are proportional to the central prediction values (multiplicative errors), whereas the statistical uncertainties scale with the square root of the expected number of events. The nuisance parameters b_j as well as the PDF parameters are free parameters of the fit. The fit determines the best PDF parameters to the data taking into account correlated systematic shifts of the data.

Mixed Form Representation: It can happen that various parts of the systematic and statistical uncertainties are stored in different forms. A situation can be envisaged when the correlated systematic experimental uncertainties are provided as nuisance parameters, but the statistical bin-to-bin correlations are given in the form of a covariance matrix. HERAFitter offers the possibility to include such information, when provided, as well as any other mixed form of treating statistical, uncorrelated and correlated systematic uncertainties.

5.3 Treatment of the Experimental Uncertainties

Three distinct methods for propagating experimental uncertainties to PDFs are implemented in HERAFitter and reviewed here: the Hessian, Offset, and Monte Carlo method.

Hessian method: The technique developed in [86] presents an estimate of PDF uncertainties reflecting the experimental precision of data used in the QCD fit by examining the behavior of χ^2 in the neighborhood of the minimum. This is known as the Hessian or error matrix method. The Hessian matrix is built by the second derivatives of χ^2 at the minimum. The Hessian matrix is diagonalised through an iterative procedure and its PDF eigenvectors are obtained, which correspond to the orthogonal sources of uncertainties on the obtained PDF.

Offset method: Another method to propagate the correlated systematic experimental uncertainties from the measurements to PDFs [87] is Offset method. It uses also the χ^2 function for the central fit for which only uncorrelated uncertainties are taken into account to get the best PDF parameters. The goodness of fit can no longer be judged from the χ^2 since correlated uncertainties are ignored. Instead, the correlated systematic uncertainties of the data are then used to estimate the errors on the PDF parameters as follows: The cross section is varied by $\pm 1\sigma$ shift from the central value for each systematic source and the fit is performed. After this has been done for all sources the resulting deviations of each of these fits from the central PDF parameters are added in quadrature.

In most cases, the uncertainties estimated through the offset method are larger than those from the Hessian method, as the offset method does not use the information on correlated systematic uncertainties in the central fit.

Monte Carlo method: The PDF uncertainties can be estimated using a Monte Carlo technique [88, 89]. The method consists in preparing replicas of data sets by allowing the central values of the cross sections to fluctuate within their systematic and statistical uncertainties taking into account all point-to-point correlations. The preparation of the data is repeated for large N (> 100 times) and for each of these replicas a QCD fit is performed to extract the PDF set. The PDF central values and experimental uncertainties are estimated using the mean values and standard deviations over the replicas.

The MC method was checked against the standard error estimation of the PDF uncertainties as used by the Hessian method. A good agreement was found between the methods when employing for the MC approach the assumption that uncertainties (statistical and systematic) follow Gaussian distribution [26]. This comparison is illustrated in Fig. 9. Similar findings were observed also in the MSTW global analysis [90].

Generally, the experimental uncertainties using nuisance parameters are symmetrised when QCD fits are performed, however often the provided uncertainties are rather asymmetric. `HERAFitter` provides the possibility to use asymmetric systematic uncertainties. The technical implementation relies on the assumption that asymmetric uncertainties can be described by a parabolic function, as given below:

$$f_i(b_j) = \omega^i_j b_j^2 + \gamma^i_j b_j, \tag{15}$$

where the coefficients ω^i_j, γ^i_j are defined as up and down shifts of the cross sections to a nuisance parameter, $S^{\pm}_{ij}$,

$$\omega^i_j = \frac{1}{2}\left(S^+_{ij} + S^-_{ij}\right), \qquad \gamma^i_j = \frac{1}{2}\left(S^+_{ij} - S^-_{ij}\right) \tag{16}$$

For this case the definition of the χ^2 from Eq. 14 is extended with the parabolic approximation for asymmetric uncertainties, such that the expected cross section is adjusted to be

$$m_i(1 - \sum_j \gamma^i_j b_j) \to m_i \left(1 - \sum_j b_j(\omega^i_j b_j + \gamma^i_j)\right). \tag{17}$$

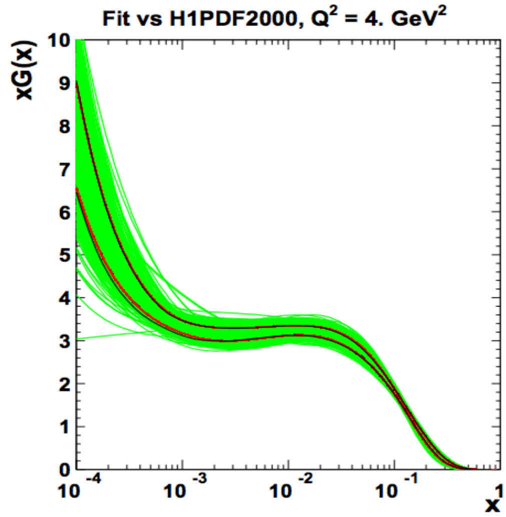

Fig. 9 Comparison between the standard error calculations as employed by the Hessian approach (black lines) and the MC approach (with more than 100 replicas) assuming Gaussian distribution for uncertainty distributions, shown here for each replica (green lines) together with the evaluated standard deviation (red lines) [26]. The black lines in the figure are mostly covered by the red lines.

The minimisation is performed using fixed number of iterations (typically ten), with rapid convergence.

5.4 Treatment of the Theoretical Input Parameters

The results of a QCD fit depend not only on the input data but also on the input parameters used by the theoretical calculations. Nowadays, recent PDF sets try to address the impact of the choices of theoretical parameters by providing alternative PDFs with different choices of the mass of the charm quarks m_c, mass of the bottom quarks m_b and the value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$, etc. Another important input is the choice of the functional form for the PDFs at the starting scale and indeed the value of the starting scale itself. `HERAFitter` provides a platform in which such choices can readily be varied within a common framework.

5.5 Bayesian Reweighting Techniques

As an alternative to a complete QCD fit, the reweighting method (Bayesian Reweighting) is available in `HERAFitter`. Because no fit is performed, the method provides a fast estimate of the impact of new data on PDFs. The original suggestion [88] was developed by the NNPDF collaboration [91, 92] and later extended [90] to work not only on the NNPDF replicas, but also on the eigenvectors provided by most PDF groups.

The Bayesian Reweighting technique uses the PDF probability distributions which are modified with weights to account for the difference between theory predictions and new data. In the NNPDF method the PDFs are constructed as ensembles of N_{rep} parton distribution functions and observables $\mathscr{O}(\text{PDF})$ are conventionally calculated from the average of the predictions obtained from the ensemble $\langle \mathscr{O}(\text{PDF})\rangle = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}}}\sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \mathscr{O}(\text{PDF}_k)$. In the case of PDF uncertainties provided by standard Hessian eigenvector error sets, this can be achieved by creating the k-th random replica by introducing random fluctuations around the central PDF set.

As a next step, the initial PDF probability distributions are updated by applying weights w_k, calculated as:

$$w_k = \frac{(\chi_k^2)^{\frac{1}{2}(N_{\text{data}}-1)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}{\frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}}}\sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}}(\chi_k^2)^{\frac{1}{2}(N_{\text{data}}-1)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}, \tag{18}$$

where N_{data} is the number of new data points, k denotes the specific replica for which the weight is calculated and χ_k^2 is a difference between a given data point y_i and its theoretical prediction obtained with the k-th PDF replica:

$$\chi^2(y,\text{PDF}_k) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N_{\text{data}}}(y_i - y_i(\text{PDF}_k))\sigma_{ij}^{-1}(y_j - y_j(\text{PDF}_k)) \tag{19}$$

The new, reweighted PDFs commonly are chosen to be based upon a smaller number of PDF sets compared to the input because replicas that are incompatible with the data are discarded in order to create a more stream-lined PDF set.

6 Alternatives to DGLAP formalism

Different approaches that are alternatives to the DGLAP formalism can be used to analyse DIS data in `HERAFitter`. These include several different dipole models and the use of transverse momentum dependent, or unintegrated PDFs, uPDFs. These approaches are discussed below.

6.1 DIPOLE models

The dipole picture provides an alternative approach to virtual photon-proton scattering at low x which allows the description of both inclusive and diffractive processes. In this approach, the virtual photon fluctuates into a $q\bar{q}$ (or $q\bar{q}g$) dipole which interacts with the proton [93]. The dipoles can be viewed as quasi-stable quantum mechanical states, which have very long life time $\propto 1/m_p x$ and a size which is not changed by scattering. The dynamics of the interaction are embedded in the dipole scattering amplitude.

Several dipole models which assume different behavior of the dipole-proton cross sections are implemented in `HERAFitter`: the Golec-Biernat-Wüsthoff (GBW) dipole saturation model [22], the colour glass condensate approach to the high parton density regime called the Iancu-Itakura-Munier (IIM) dipole model [23] and a modified GBW model which takes into account the effects of DGLAP evolution called the Bartels-Golec-Kowalski (BGK) dipole model [24].

GBW model: In the GBW model the dipole-proton cross section σ_{dip} is given by

$$\sigma_{\text{dip}}(x,r^2) = \sigma_0\left(1-\exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4R_0^2(x)}\right]\right), \tag{20}$$

where r corresponds to the transverse separation between the quark and the antiquark, and R_0^2 is an x-dependent scale parameter which represents the spacing of the gluons in the proton. $R_0^2(x) = (x/x_0)^{\lambda}$ is called the saturation radius. The fitted parameters are the cross-section normalisation σ_0 and x_0 and λ. This model gives exact Bjorken scaling when the dipole size r is small.

IIM model: The IIM model assumes an improved expression for the dipole cross section which is based on the Balitsky-Kovchegov equation [94]. The explicit formula for σ_{dip} can be found in [23]. The fitted parameters are an alternative scale parameter $\tilde{R}$, x_0 and λ.

BGK model: The BGK model modifies the GBW model by taking into account the DGLAP evolution of the gluon density. The dipole cross section is given by

$$\sigma_{\text{dip}}(x,r^2) = \sigma_0\left(1-\exp\left[-\frac{\pi^2 r^2 \alpha_s(\mu^2)xg(x,\mu^2)}{3\sigma_0}\right]\right). \tag{21}$$

The factorisation scale μ^2 has the form $\mu^2 = C_{bgk}/r^2 + \mu_0^2$. This model relates to the GBW model using the idea that the spacing R_0 is inverse to the gluon density. The gluon density parametrized at some starting scale Q_0^2 by Eq. 8 is evolved to larger scales using DGLAP evolution. The fitted parameters for this model are σ_0, μ_0^2 and three parameters for the gluon density: A_g, λ_g, C_g. The parameter C_{bgk} is fixed: $C_{bgk} = 4.0$.

BGK model with valence quarks: The dipole models are valid in the low-x region only, where the valence quark contribution is small, 5% to 15% for x from 0.0001 to 0.01 [95]. The new HERA F_2 data have a precision which is better than 2%. Therefore, in `HERAFitter` the contribution of the valence quarks can be taken from the PDF fits and added to the original BGK model [96, 97].

6.2 Transverse Momentum Dependent (Unintegrated) PDFs with CCFM

QCD calculations of multiple-scale processes and complex final-states require in general transverse-momentum dependent (TMD) [98], or unintegrated, parton density and parton decay functions [99–107]. TMD factorisation has been proven recently [98] for inclusive DIS. For special processes in hadron-hadron scattering, like heavy flavor or vector boson (including Higgs) production, TMD factorisation has also been proven in the high-energy limit (small x) [108–110]

In the framework of high-energy factorisation [108, 111, 112] the DIS cross section can be written as a convolution in both longitudinal and transverse momenta of the TMD parton density function $\mathscr{A}(x,k_t,\mu)$ with off-shell partonic matrix elements, as follows

$$\sigma_j(x,Q^2) = \int_x^1 dz \int d^2k_t\ \hat{\sigma}_j(x,Q^2,z,k_t)\ \mathscr{A}(z,k_t,\mu) \qquad (22)$$

with the DIS cross sections σ_j, $(j=2,L)$ related to the structure functions F_2 and F_L. The hard-scattering kernels $\hat{\sigma}_j$ of Eq. (22), are k_t-dependent and the evolution of the transverse momentum dependent gluon density $\mathscr{A}$ is obtained by combining the resummation of small-x logarithmic contributions [113–115] with medium-x and large-x contributions to parton splitting [7, 10, 11] according to the CCFM evolution equation [20, 116, 117].

The factorisation formula (22) allows resummation of logarithmically enhanced $x \to 0$ contributions to all orders in perturbation theory, both in the hard scattering coefficients and in the parton evolution, taking fully into account the dependence on the factorisation scale μ and on the factorisation scheme [118, 119].

The cross section σ_j, $(j=2,L)$ is calculated in a FFN scheme, where only the boson-gluon fusion process ($\gamma^* g^* \to q\bar{q}$) is included. The masses of the quarks are explicitly included with the light and heavy quark masses being free parameters. In addition to $\gamma^* g^* \to q\bar{q}$, the contribution from valence quarks is included via $\gamma^* q \to q$ as described later by using a CCFM evolution of valence quarks [120, 121].

CCFM Grid Techniques:

The CCFM evolution cannot easily be written in an analytic closed form. For this reason a Monte Carlo method is employed, which is however time-consuming, and cannot be used in a straightforward manner in a fit program. Following the convolution method introduced in [121, 122], the kernel $\tilde{\mathscr{A}}(x'',k_t,p)$ is determined from the Monte Carlo solution of the CCFM evolution equation, and then folded with the non-perturbative starting distribution $\mathscr{A}_0(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} x\mathscr{A}(x,k_t,p) &= x\int dx' \int dx'' \mathscr{A}_0(x')\tilde{\mathscr{A}}(x'',k_t,p)\,\delta(x'x''-x) \\ &= \int dx' \mathscr{A}_0(x') \cdot \frac{x}{x'}\ \tilde{\mathscr{A}}\left(\frac{x}{x'},k_t,p\right) \qquad (23) \end{aligned}$$

with k_t being the transverse momentum of the propagator gluon and p being the evolution variable.

The kernel $\tilde{\mathscr{A}}$ incorporates all of the dynamics of the evolution. It is determined on a grid of $50 \otimes 50 \otimes 50$ bins in x, k_t, p. The binning in the grid is logarithmic, except for the longitudinal variable x where 40 bins in logarithmic spacing below 0.1, and 10 bins in linear spacing above 0.1 are used.

The calculation of the cross section according to Eq. (22) involves a multidimensional Monte Carlo integration which is time consuming and suffers from numerical fluctuations. This cannot be employed directly in a fit procedure involving the calculation of numerical derivatives in the search for the minimum. Instead the following equation is applied:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(x,Q^2) &= \int_x^1 dx_g \mathscr{A}(x_g,k_t,p)\hat{\sigma}(x,x_g,Q^2) \\ &= \int_x^1 dx' \mathscr{A}_0(x') \cdot \tilde{\sigma}(x/x',Q^2) \qquad (24) \end{aligned}$$

Here, first $\tilde{\sigma}(x',Q^2)$ is calculated numerically with a Monte Carlo integration on a grid in x for the values of Q^2 used in the fit. Then the last step in Eq.(24) is performed with a fast numerical gauss integration, which can be used in standard fit procedures.

Functional Forms for TMD parameterisation:

For the starting distribution $\mathscr{A}_0$, at the starting scale Q_0, the following form is used:

$$x\mathscr{A}_0(x,k_t) = Nx^{-B} \cdot (1-x)^C \left(1 - Dx + E\sqrt{x}\right) \exp[-k_t^2/\sigma^2]\ , \quad (25)$$

with $\sigma^2 = Q_0^2/2$ and the free parameters N,B,C,D,E. Valence quarks are treated using the method of [120] as described in [121] with a starting distribution taken from any collinear PDF. At every scale p the flavor sum rule is fulfilled.

The TMD parton densities can be plotted either with `HERAFitter` provided tools or with TMDplotter [29].

7 Applications of `HERAFitter`

`HERAFitter` is an open source code and can be downloaded from [1] together with the supporting documentation, README and additional fast grid theory files (see section 4). The source code contains all relevant information to perform QCD fits with default HERA DIS data. The performance time depends on the fitting options and varies from 10 minutes (default settings) to several hours. `HERAFitter` code is a combination of C++ and Fortran libraries with minimal dependencies, i.e. for the default fitting options no external dependences are required except `QCDNUM` evolution program [17]. There are also cache options, fast evolution kernels, and usage of the OpenMP (Open Multi-Processing) interface which allows parallel applications of some of the heavy flavour scheme theory predictions in DIS. Information about the references and GNU public licence is provided together with the main source code as well.

The HERAFitter project has successfully introduced into a wide variety of tools to facilitate investigations of the HEP experimental data and theoretical calculations. It provides a versatile interface for understanding and interpreting new data and the derived PDFs. The HERAFitter platform not only allows the extraction of PDFs but also of theory parameters such as the strong coupling and heavy quark masses. The parameters and distributions are output with a quantitative assessment of the fit quality with fully detailed information on experimental and theoretical uncertainties. The results are also output to PDF LHAPDF grids that can be used to study predictions for SM or beyond SM processes, as well as for the study of the impact of future collider measurements (using pseudo-data).

So far the HERAFitter platform has been used to produce grids from the QCD analyses performed at HERA ([30]), and at the LHC, using measurements from ATLAS [31, 32] (ATLAS PDF sets [123]).

For the following LHC analyses of SM processes the HERAFitter package was used: inclusive Drell-Yan and W and Z production [31, 33, 34]; inclusive jets [32, 35] production. At HERA, the results of QCD analyses using HERAFitter are published for inclusive H1 measurements [36] and the recent combination of charm production measurements in DIS [37]. The HERAFitter framework also provides a possibility to make impact studies for future colliders as illustrated by the QCD studies that have been performed to explore the potential of the LHeC data [124].

A determination of the transverse momentum dependent gluon density using precision HERA data obtained with HERAFitter has been reported in [125].

Recently a study based on a set of parton distribution functions determined with the HERAFitter program using HERA data was performed [126]. It addresses the issue of correlations between uncertainties for the LO, NLO and NNLO sets. These sets are then propagated to study uncertainties for ratios of cross sections calculated at different orders in QCD and a reduction of overall theoretical uncertainty is observed.

8 Summary

The HERAFitter project is a unique platform for QCD analyses to study the structure of the proton. It incorporates relevant data on Deep Inelastic Scattering from HERA as well as data from the hadron colliders which are sensitive to Parton Distribution Functions. HERAFitter provides variety of up-to-date theory calculations for LO, NLO and NNLO predictions and fast minimization tools. HERAFitter has flexible modular structure and contains many different useful tools for PDF interpretation. HERAFitter is the first open source platform which is optimal for benchmarking studies.

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