

Impact of LHC data on (NN)PDFs

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The NNPDF Collaboration:

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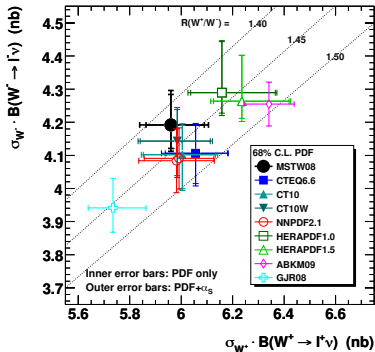
XLVInd Rencontres de Moriond
La Thuile, Aosta valley, Italy
March 10th -March 17th, 2012

Parton distributions for the LHC

$$\sigma_X = \sum_{a,b} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 f_a(x_1, Q^2) f_b(x_2, Q^2) \sigma_{q_a q_b \rightarrow X}(x_1, x_2, Q^2)$$

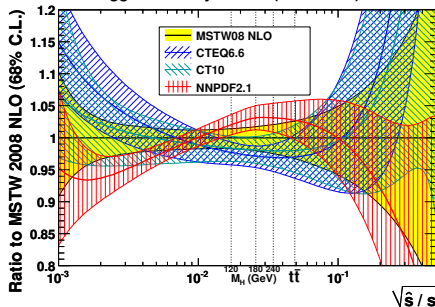
- ▶ Need to have a reliable determination of PDFs for LHC physics.
- ▶ An accurate estimation of PDF uncertainties is crucial.

NLO W^+ and W^- cross sections at the LHC ($\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV)



G. Watt (April 2011)

gg luminosity at LHC ($\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV)



G. Watt (March 2011)

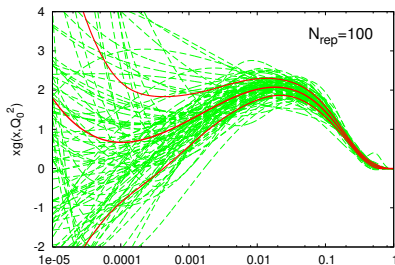
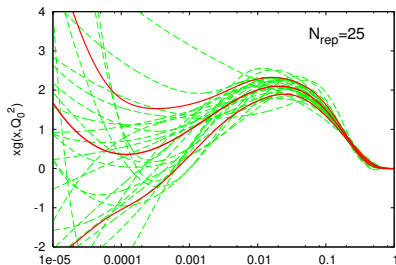
G. Watt [hep-ph/1106.5788]

NNPDF approach to parton fitting

- ▶ Use of Neural Networks as unbiased and extremely flexible interpolators.
 - ▶ Each PDF has 37 free parameters to vary in the fit.
 - ▶ Total of 259 free parameters minimises parametrisation bias.
- ▶ Monte Carlo approach to uncertainty estimation.
 - ▶ Perform an independent NN fit upon an ensemble of artificial data sets.
 - ▶ Ensemble of PDF replicas faithfully represent the uncertainty in the original experimental data without the need for a tolerance criterion.

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \mathcal{O}[f_k].$$

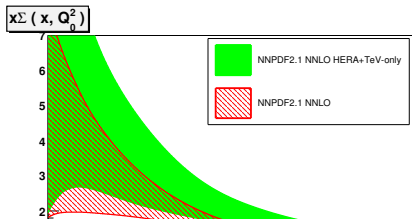
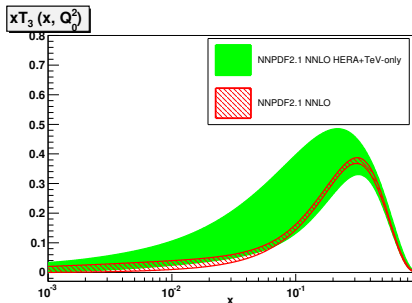
$$\text{Var}[\mathcal{O}] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\mathcal{O}[f_k] - \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle)^2.$$



NNPDF collider only fits

Target: An NNPDF Fit based only upon collider data

- ▶ Free of contamination from higher twists.
- ▶ No nuclear corrections required.



Including new experimental data

How can we add new LHC data to an existing parton set?

► Full Refit

Tools: APPLgrid/FastNLO projects → MC Weights on an interpolation grid

$$W = \sum_p \sum_{l=0}^{n_{\text{sub}}} \sum_{i_{y_1}} \sum_{i_{y_2}} \sum_{i_\tau} W_{i_{y_1}, i_{y_2}, i_\tau}^{(p)(l)} \left(\frac{\alpha_s(Q^{2(i_\tau)})}{2\pi} \right)^p F^{(l)}(x_1^{(i_{y_1})}, x_2^{(i_{y_2})}, Q^{2(i_\tau)})$$

Fast ... but can we get faster? → combine weight tables with FastKernel evolution:

$$E_{\alpha\beta jk}^\tau = \int_{x_\alpha}^1 \frac{dy}{y} \Gamma_{ij} \left(\frac{x_\beta}{y}, Q_0^2, Q_\tau^2 \right) \mathcal{I}^{(\beta)}(y).$$

$$f_i(x_\alpha, Q_\tau^2) = \sum_j^{N_{\text{pdf}}} R_{ij} N_j(x_\alpha, Q_\tau^2) = \sum_\beta^{N_x} \sum_{j,k}^{N_{\text{pdf}}} R_{ij} E_{\alpha\beta jk}^\tau N_k^0(x_\beta).$$

Combined Weight-Evolution tables

- More of the calculation is precomputed
- Smaller flavour basis at initial scale

$$W = \sum_{\alpha, \beta}^{N_x} \sum_{i, j}^{N_{\text{pdf}}} \sigma_{\alpha\beta ij} N_i^0(x_\alpha) N_j^0(x_\beta)$$

Including new experimental data

How can we add new LHC data to an existing parton set?

- ▶ Full Refit \rightarrow Work in progress!
- ▶ Reweight existing Monte Carlo parton set. [Giele, Keller \[hep-ph/9803393\]](#)

If the new data is statistically independent of the data in the prior set:

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{new}}(f) = \mathcal{N}_{\chi} \mathcal{P}(\chi^2|f) \mathcal{P}_{\text{old}}(f),$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{new}} = \int \mathcal{O}[f] \mathcal{P}_{\text{new}}(f) Df = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N w_k \mathcal{O}[f_k].$$

Weights determined by statistical inference

$$w_k = \mathcal{N}_{\chi} \mathcal{P}(\chi^2|f_k) = \frac{(\chi_k^2)^{(n-1)/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\chi_k^2)^{(n-1)/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}.$$

Number of effective replicas reduced after reweighting:

$$N_{\text{eff}} \equiv \exp \left(\frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}} w_k \ln(N_{\text{rep}}/w_k) \right)$$

R. D. Ball *et al.* Nucl. Phys. B **849** 112 [[arXiv:1012.0836](#)].

Application: NNPDF2.2 Parton Set .

New data added by reweighting NNPDF2.1 Fit: W leptonic charge asymmetry.

R. D. Ball *et al*, Nucl. Phys. B **855** 608 [[arXiv:1108.1758](#)] .

Defined in terms of $W^\pm \rightarrow l^\pm \nu_l$ differential cross-sections $d\sigma_{l^\pm}/d\eta_l$

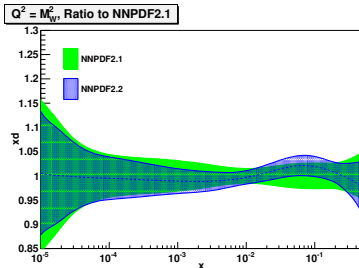
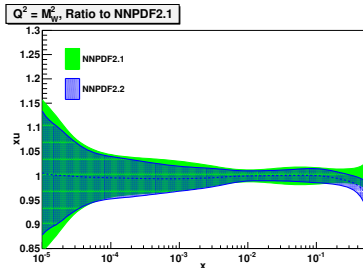
$$A_W^l = \frac{d\sigma_{l^+}/d\eta_l - d\sigma_{l^-}/d\eta_l}{d\sigma_{l^+}/d\eta_l + d\sigma_{l^-}/d\eta_l},$$

- ▶ ATLAS μ charge asymmetry.
- ▶ CMS $e + \mu$ charge asymmetry.
- ▶ D0 $e + \mu$ charge asymmetry.

[[arXiv:1103.2929](#)]

[[arXiv:1103.3470](#)]

[[arXiv:0709.4254](#)]



Updated LHC Data

- ▶ LHC data in NNPDF2.2 now superseded
 - ▶ Full covariance matrix available for the ATLAS W and Z rapidity distributions.
 - ▶ Higher integrated luminosity 234 pb^{-1} data for CMS muon asymmetry.
- ▶ Additional LHC Data
 - ▶ 36 pb^{-1} Inclusive jet measurements (Full covariance matrix for ATLAS).
 - ▶ 36 pb^{-1} LHCb Z rapidity distribution, W lepton asymmetry.
 - ▶ 840 pb^{-1} CMS W electron asymmetry with full covariance matrix.
 - ▶ 4.67 fb^{-1} CMS Inclusive jet measurement.

χ^2 to electroweak vector boson production data

Dataset, χ^2	NNPDF2.1	MSTW08	ABKM09	JR09	HERAPDF1.5
ATLAS W/Z Rapidity	2.7	3.6	3.6	5.0	2.0
CMS μ asym + Z Rap	2.0	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8
LHCb W asym + Z Rap	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6

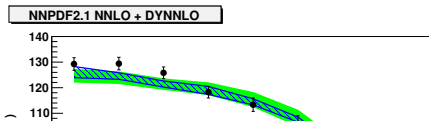
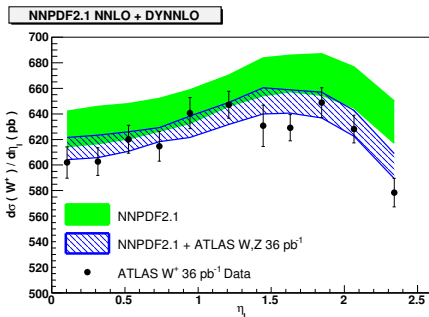
χ^2 to inclusive jet data

Dataset, χ^2	NNPDF2.1	MSTW08	ABKM09	JR09	HERAPDF1.5
ATLAS Incl. Jets $R = 0.4$	0.93	1.18	1.41	1.63	1.21
ATLAS Incl. Jets $R = 0.6$	1.38	1.31	1.46	1.88	1.43

Impact of LHC EW vector boson data - ATLAS

Preliminary reweighting results

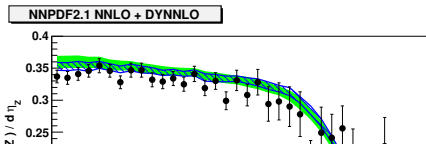
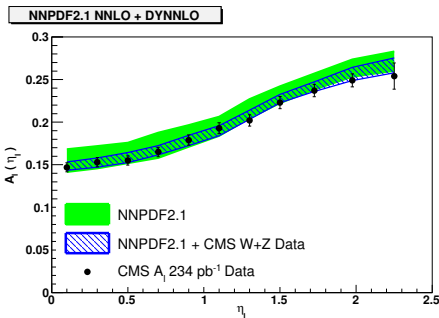
Dataset	χ^2	χ^2_{rw}	N_{eff}
ATLAS	2.7	1.2	16
ATLAS W^+ 36 pb^{-1}	5.7	1.5	17
ATLAS W^- 36 pb^{-1}	2.5	1.0	205
ATLAS Z 36 pb^{-1}	1.8	1.1	581



Impact of LHC EW vector boson data - CMS

Preliminary reweighting results

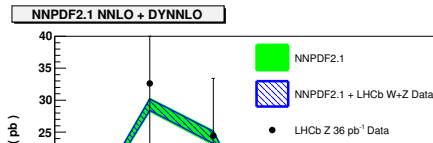
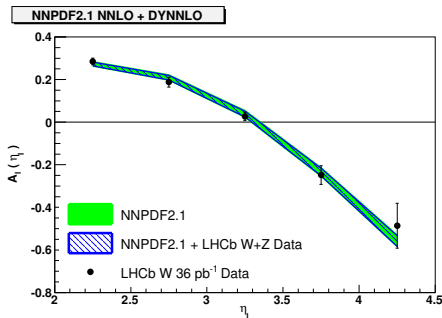
Dataset	χ^2	χ^2_{rw}	N_{eff}
CMS	2.0	1.2	56
CMS Z rapidity 36 pb^{-1}	1.9	1.4	223
CMS muon asymmetry 234 pb^{-1}	2.0	0.4	200



Impact of LHC EW vector boson data - LHCb

Preliminary reweighting results

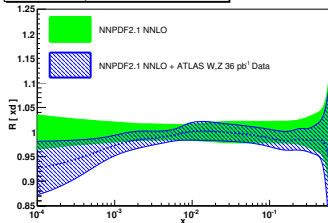
Dataset	χ^2	χ^2_{rw}	N_{eff}
LHCb	0.8	0.8	972
LHCb Z rapidity 36 pb^{-1}	1.1	1.0	962
LHCb W lepton asymmetry 36 pb^{-1}	0.8	0.5	961



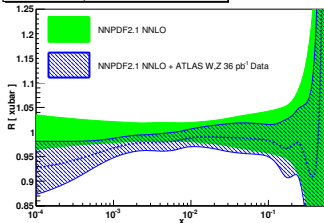
Impact of LHC EW vector boson data

Ratio of d , \bar{u} PDFs reweighted with ATLAS data to NNPDF2.1

$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO

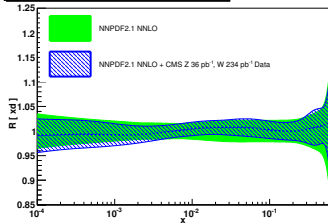


$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO

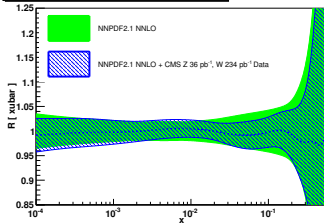


Ratio of d , \bar{u} PDFs reweighted with CMS data to NNPDF2.1

$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO



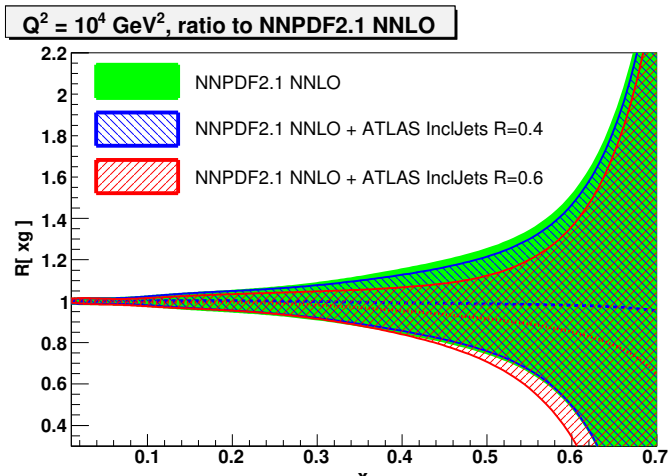
$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO



Impact of ATLAS inclusive jet data

Preliminary reweighting results

Dataset	χ^2	χ^2_{rw}	N_{eff}
NNPDF2.1 NNLO + ATLAS Incl. Jets $R = 0.4$	0.93	0.91	904
NNPDF2.1 NNLO + ATLAS Incl. Jets $R = 0.6$	1.42	1.24	610



Summary

► NNPDF Parton Sets

- Neural Network parametrisation of PDFs.
Redundant parametrisation for an unbiased fit.
- Monte Carlo uncertainty determination.
Faithful representation of the experimental uncertainties.

► Bayesian Reweighting

- Powerful technique for including new data into existing parton fits.
Fast assessment of data impact.

► Impact of LHC data

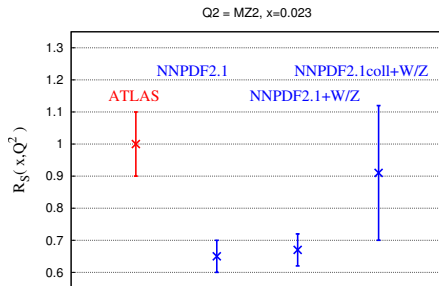
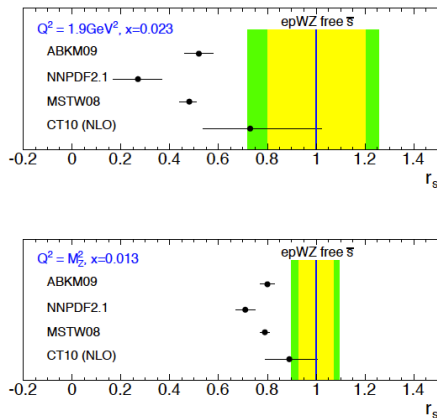
- ATLAS W/Z measurements:
Substantial constraints, particularly from W^+ data.
- CMS W/Z measurements:
Less constraining \rightarrow full covariance matrix is unavailable.
- LHCb W/Z measurements:
Data does not yet provide significant constraint upon PDFs.
- ATLAS inclusive jet measurements:
Moderate constraint upon gluon PDF.

LHC data already providing significant constraints on parton distributions.

BACKUPS

ATLAS Determination of R_s

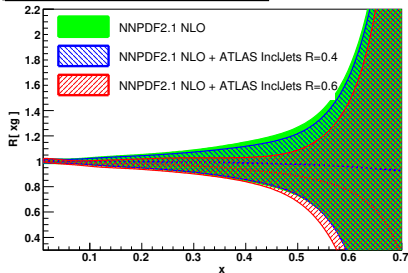
Ratio of strange to non-strange PDFs from a HERA + ATLAS W/Z production fit.



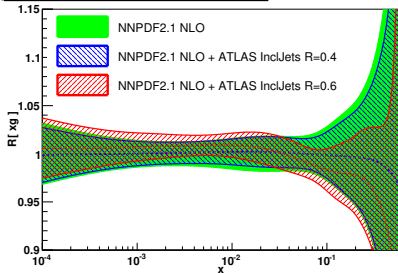
► No discrepancy observed with R_s for NNPDF collider +W/Z only fit

NNPDF2.1NLO/NNLO reweighted with ATLAS jets

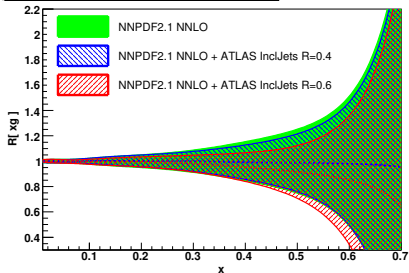
$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NLO



$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NLO



$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO



$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1 NNLO

