

Update to the determination of PDFs with ATLAS data:  
ATLASepWZVjet20  
PDF4LHC 2021



Gavin Pownall<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration  
DESY

23.03.2021

---

<sup>1</sup>[gavin.pownall@cern.ch](mailto:gavin.pownall@cern.ch)

Aim: Consider a fit with minimal data (HERA + ATLAS) to **directly determine the constraints provided by ATLAS data.**

Data	epWZ16	epWZtop18	epWZVjet20
	HERA		
Inclusive combined	✓	✓	✓
	7 TeV <i>pp</i>		
Precision <i>W, Z</i>	✓	✓	✓
	8 TeV <i>pp</i>		
$t\bar{t}$ ( <a href="#">l + jets</a> , <a href="#">dilepton</a> )		✓	
<i>W</i> + jets ( <a href="#">link</a> )			✓
<i>Z</i> + jets ( <a href="#">link</a> )			✓

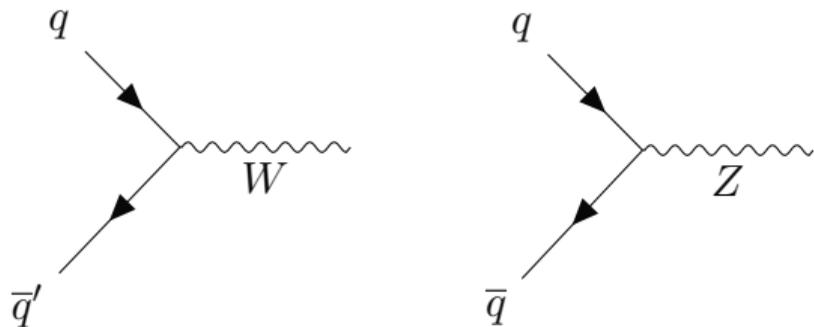
- ▶ ATLASepWZ16 published [Eur.Phys.J.C 77 \(2017\) 367](#)
- ▶ ATLASepWZtop18 PUB. note [CDS: 2633819](#)
- ▶ ATLASepWZVjet20 public [arXiv:2101.05095](#)

Previous analysis: ATLASepWZ16

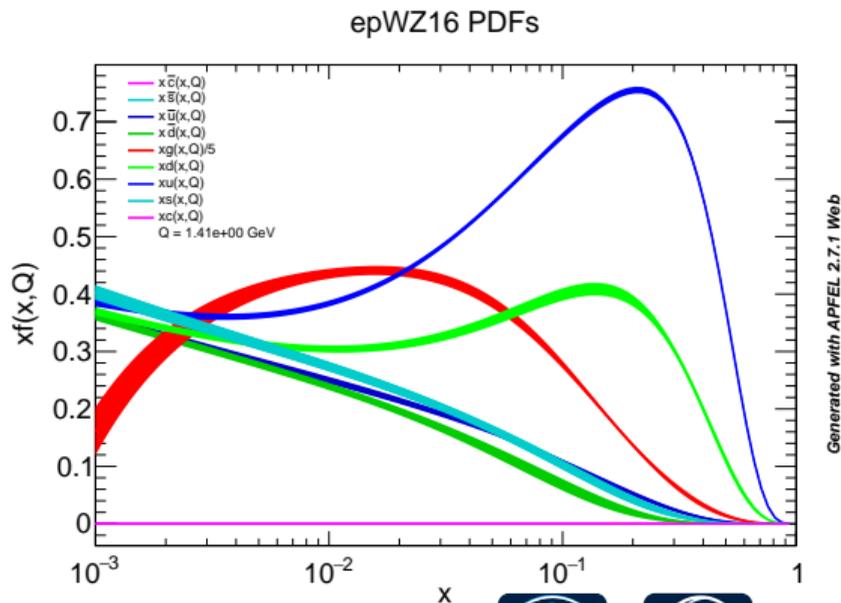
---



The ATLASepWZ16 PDF set uses the HERA baseline + inclusive  $W$  and  $Z$  production in 7 TeV collisions at ATLAS.



HERA inclusive data charge-sensitive but cannot differentiate  $\bar{d}$  and  $\bar{s}$ ...  
Addition of  $W, Z$  cross section allows us to fit  $\bar{s}$  independently from  $\bar{d}$



$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C(1+Dx+Ex^2)e^{Fx}$$

$$xu_v = A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} (1+E_{u_v}x^2)$$

$$xd_v = A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}}$$

$$x\bar{u} = A_{\bar{u}} x^{B_{\bar{u}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{u}}}$$

$$x\bar{d} = A_{\bar{d}} x^{B_{\bar{d}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{d}}}$$

$$xg = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} (1 + D_g x) - A'_g x^{B'_g} (1-x)^{C'_g}$$

$$x\bar{s} = A_{\bar{s}} x^{B_{\bar{s}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{s}}} = xs$$

$$A_{\bar{u}} = A_{\bar{d}}$$

$$B_{\bar{s}} = B_{\bar{d}} = B_{\bar{u}}$$

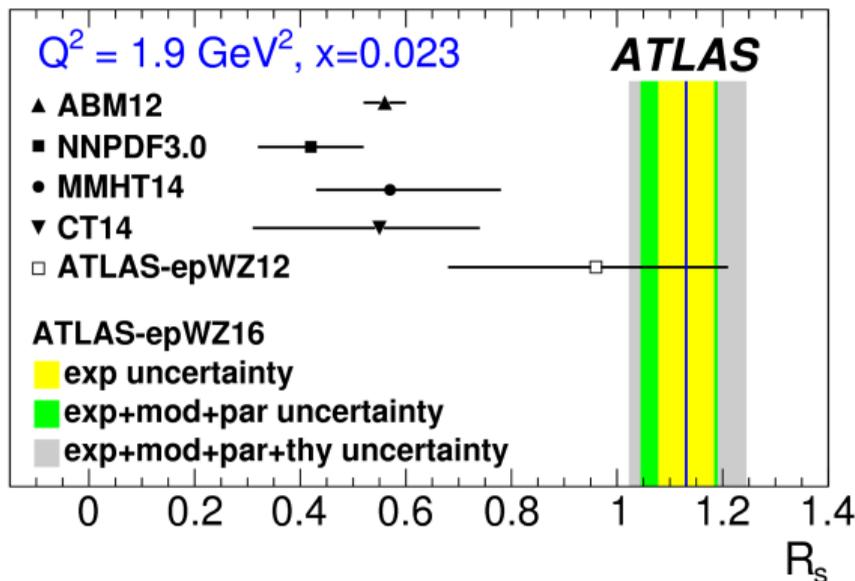
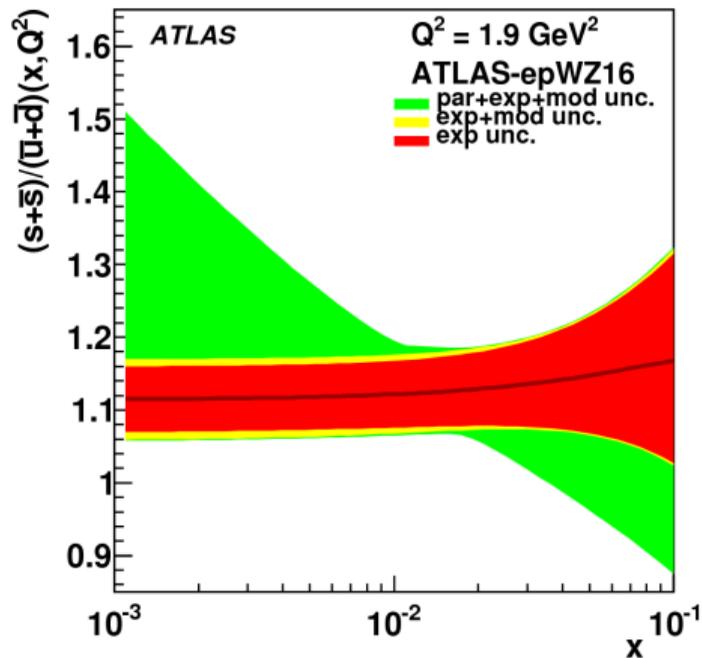
( $\bar{u} = \bar{d}$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$ )

$A_g$  (momentum sum rule)

$A_{u_v}, A_{d_v}$  (number sum rule)

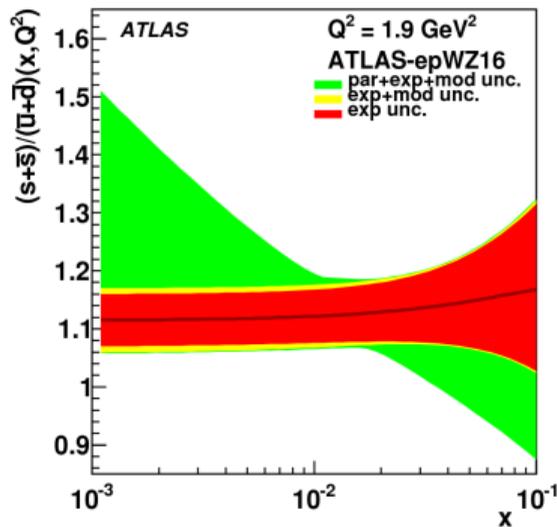
$C'_g = 25 \gg C_g$  suppresses at high  $x$

$D_g$  new parameter for  $V + \text{jets}$  fit



$$@x \sim 0.02 : R_s = \frac{s + \bar{s}}{\bar{u} + \bar{d}} = \begin{cases} \sim 0.5 & \text{Global fits} \\ \sim 1 & \text{ATLAS} \end{cases}$$





Variation	Total $\chi^2$ /n.d.f.
Nominal fit	1321 / 1102
Model variations	
$m_b = 4.25 \text{ GeV}$	1319 / 1102
$m_b = 4.75 \text{ GeV}$	1322 / 1102
$Q_{\min}^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$	1389 / 1149
$Q_{\min}^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$	1263 / 1062
$Q_0^2 = 1.6 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $m_c = 1.37 \text{ GeV}$	1322 / 1101
$Q_0^2 = 2.2 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $m_c = 1.49 \text{ GeV}$	1323 / 1101
Parameterization variations	
$B_s$	1319 / 1101
$D_s$	1321 / 1101
$D_{\bar{u}}$	1318 / 1101
$D_d$	1321 / 1101
$D_{d_v}$	1320 / 1101
$D_{u_v}$	1320 / 1101
$D_g$	1319 / 1101
$F_{u_v}$	1321 / 1101
$F_{d_v}$	1323 / 1101

Vary model/parameterisation, fit new PDFs, take difference as uncertainty.

- ▶ **Model uncs.:** Up/Down variations, summed in quadrature.
- ▶ **Param. uncs.:** Asymm envelope (largest variation counts)
- ▶ **Total unc** = exp  $\oplus$  model  $\oplus$  param



All implemented in the xFitter package,  
<https://www.xfitter.org/>

Cross-checked with Oxford fitting code.

- ▶  $Q^2$  evolution and predictions to NNLO in QCD
- ▶ ATLAS NLO theory fast-calculation using APPLGRID with  $K$ -factors correcting to NNLO in QCD
  - ▶ EW theory to NLO and NP corrections also using  $K$ -factors

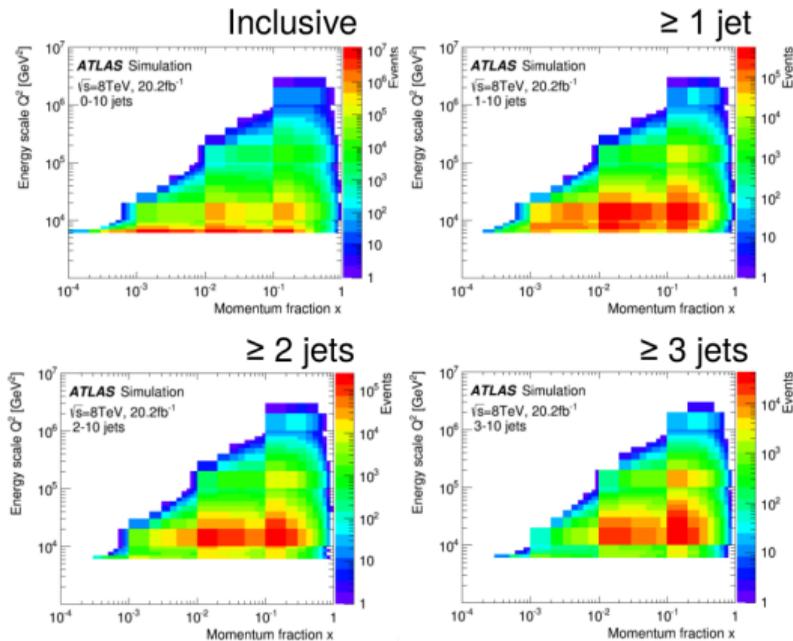
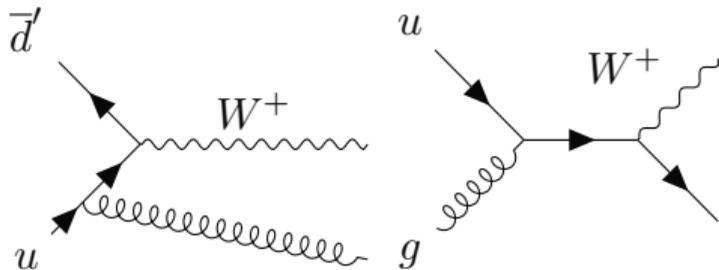
More details in document.

ATLASepWZVjet20

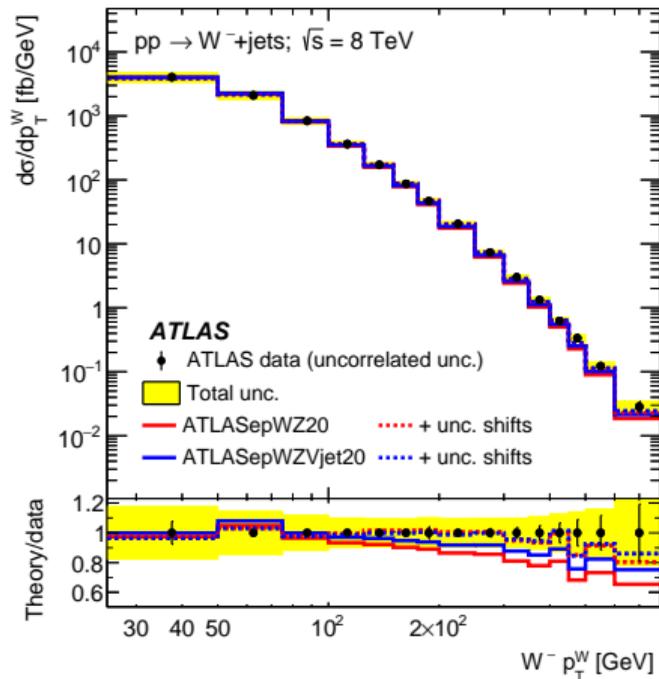
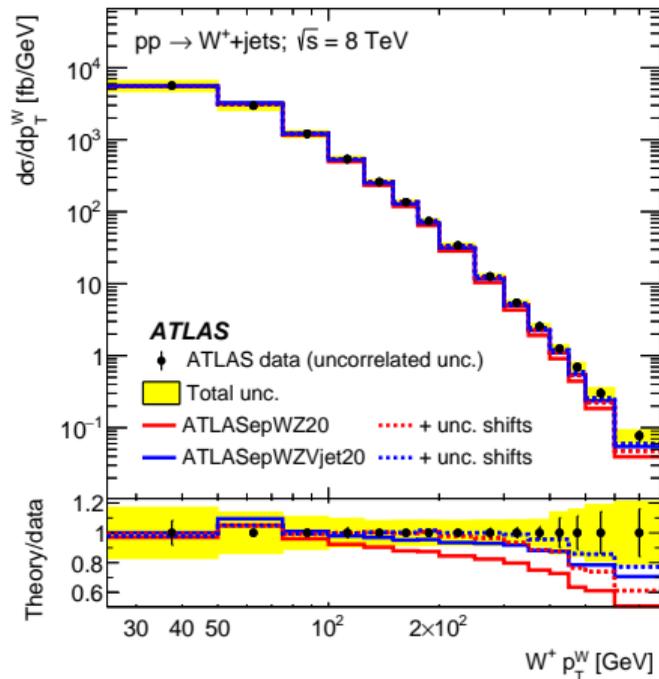


**Aim: Add  $V + \text{jets}$  @ 8TeV to the previous fit for further constraints.**

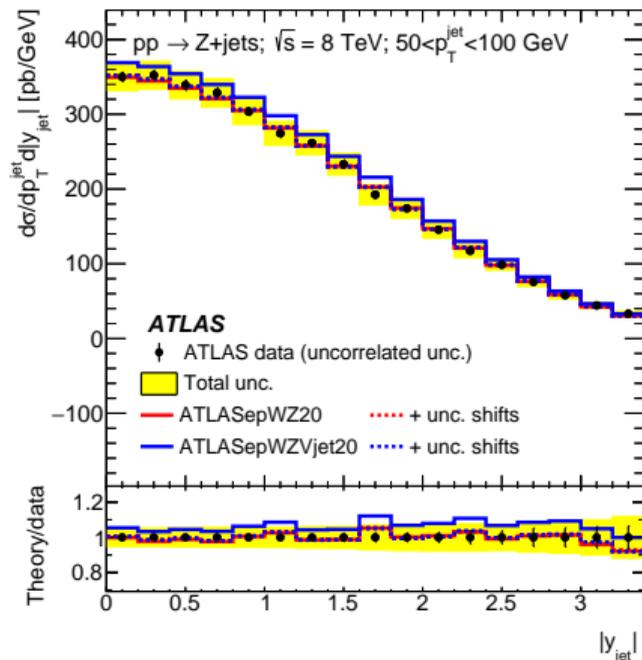
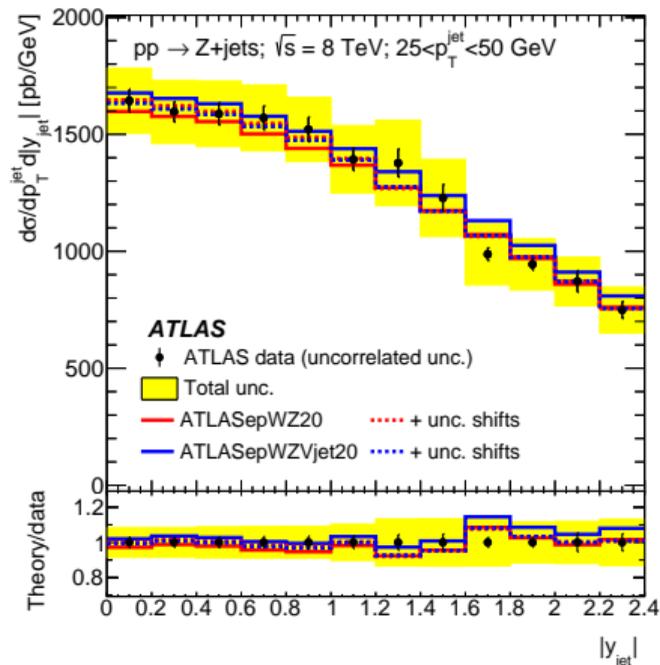
Including jet gives sensitivity to **higher  $x$  and  $Q^2$** , while also providing **sensitivity to gluon** already at LO.



Plots: [arXiv:1711.03296](https://arxiv.org/abs/1711.03296)

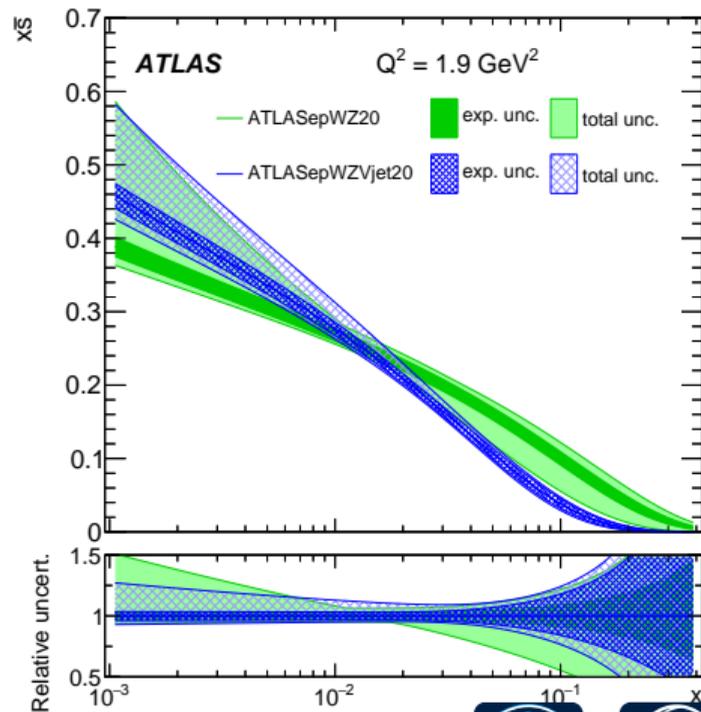
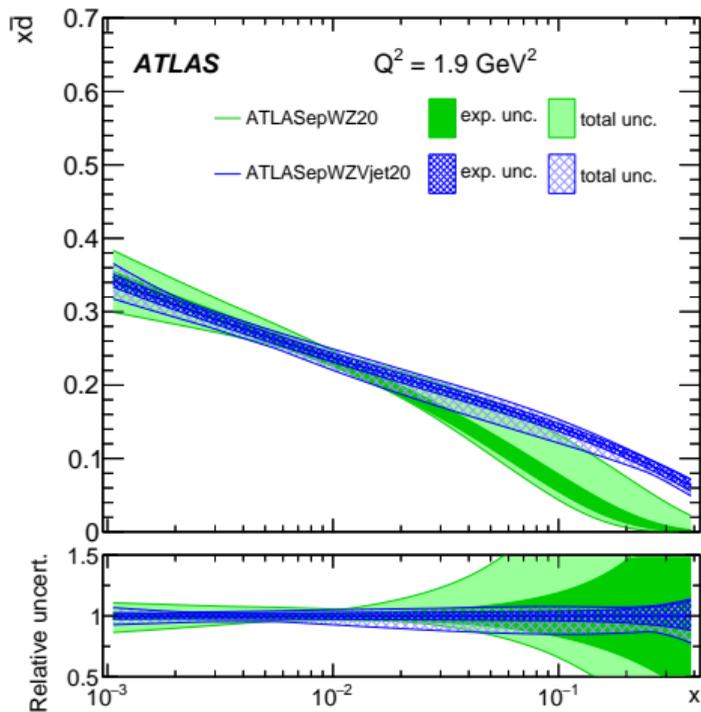


Spectrum used is  $p_T^W$ . Better fit to both  $W^+$  and  $W^-$ , more extreme change in the former.

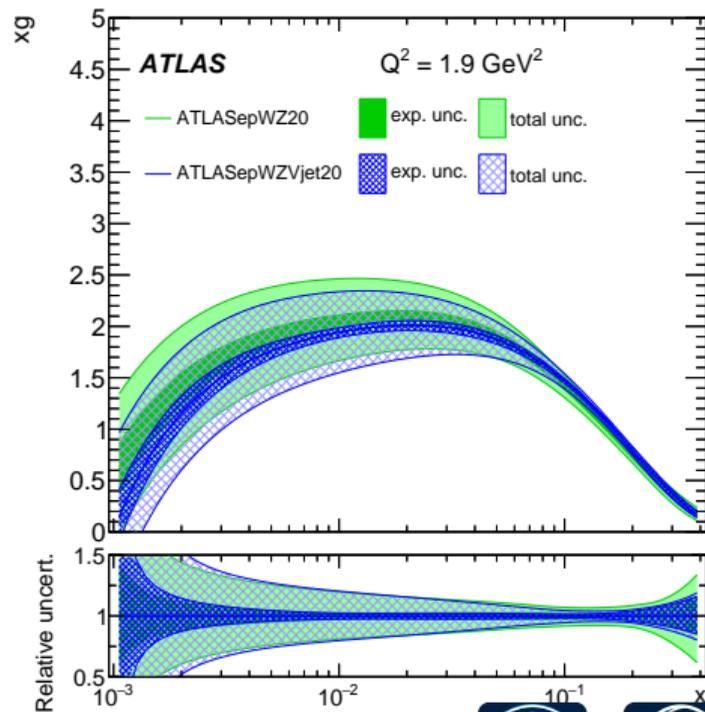
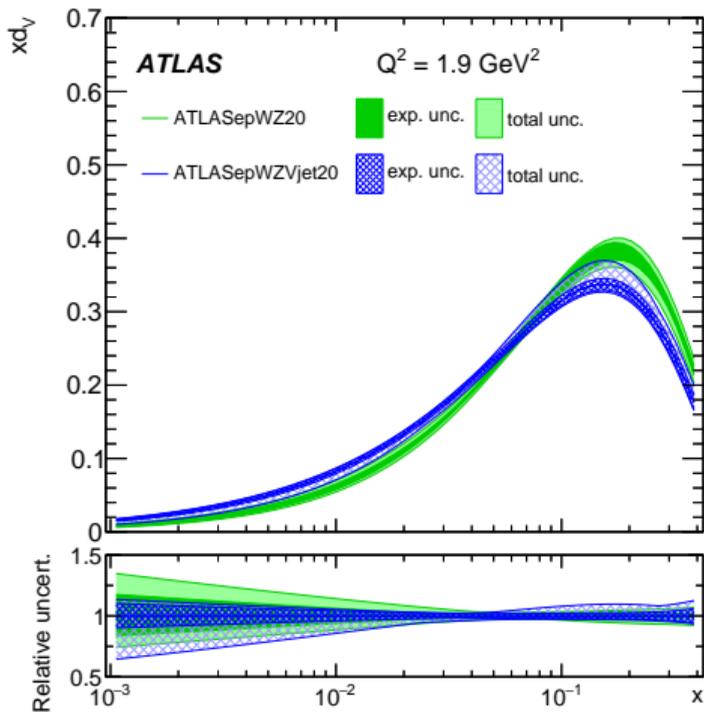


Change in normalisation of prediction.  
 Similar for other  $p_T$  bins (see backups).

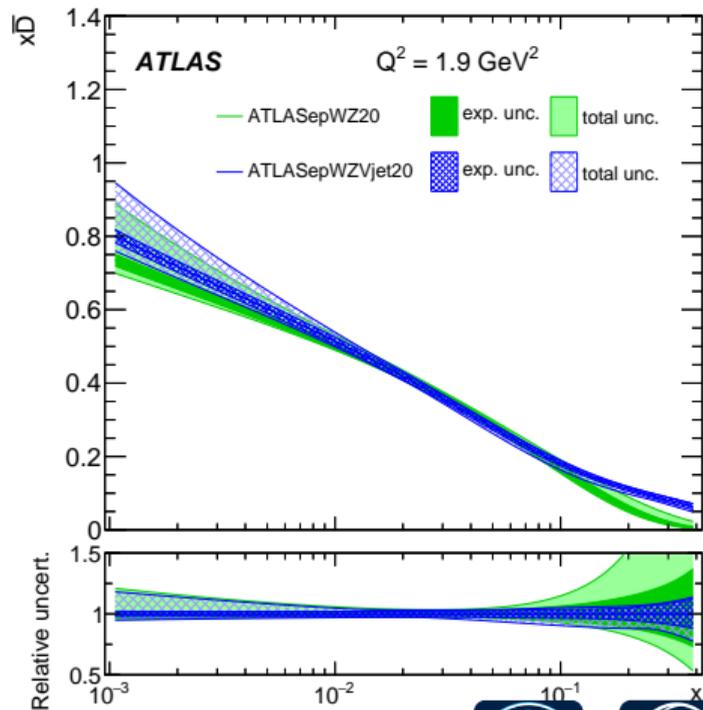
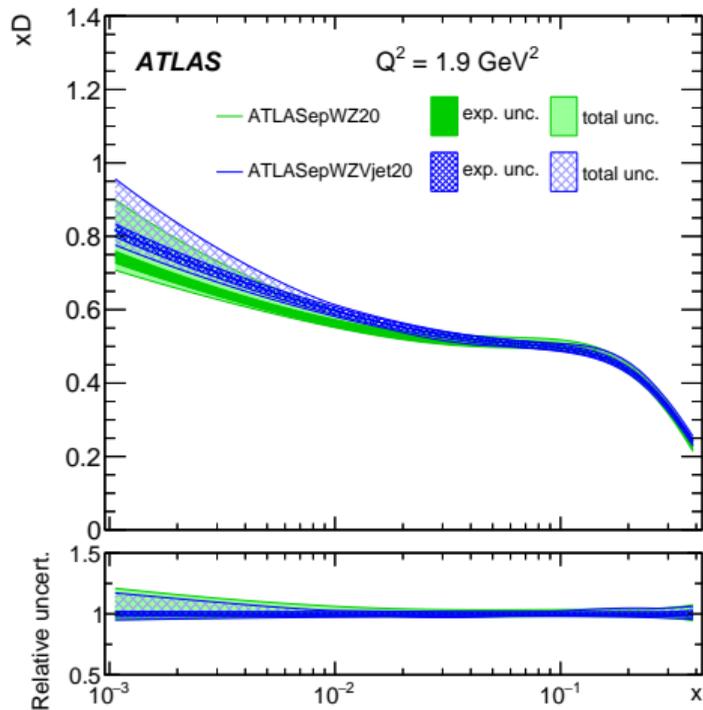
Uncertainty in down-type sea constrained in comparison to fit without  $V + \text{jets}$ .



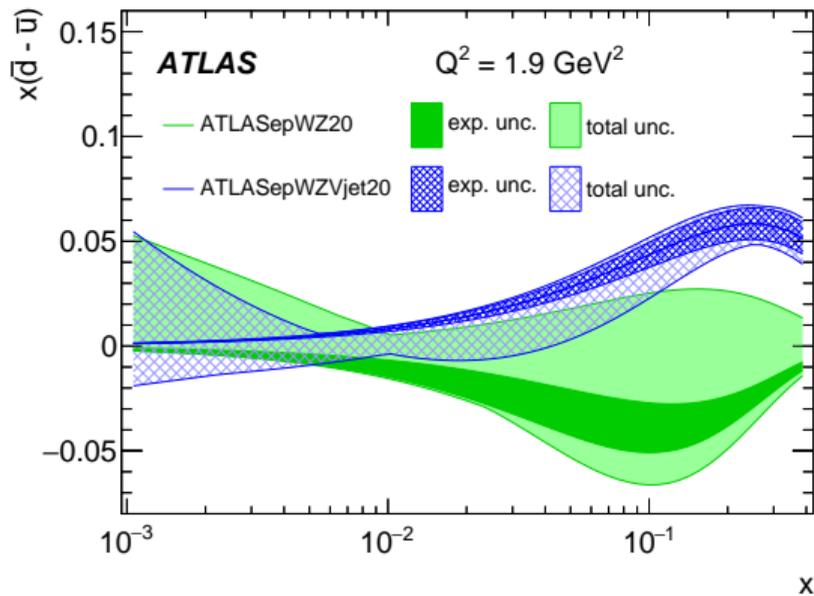
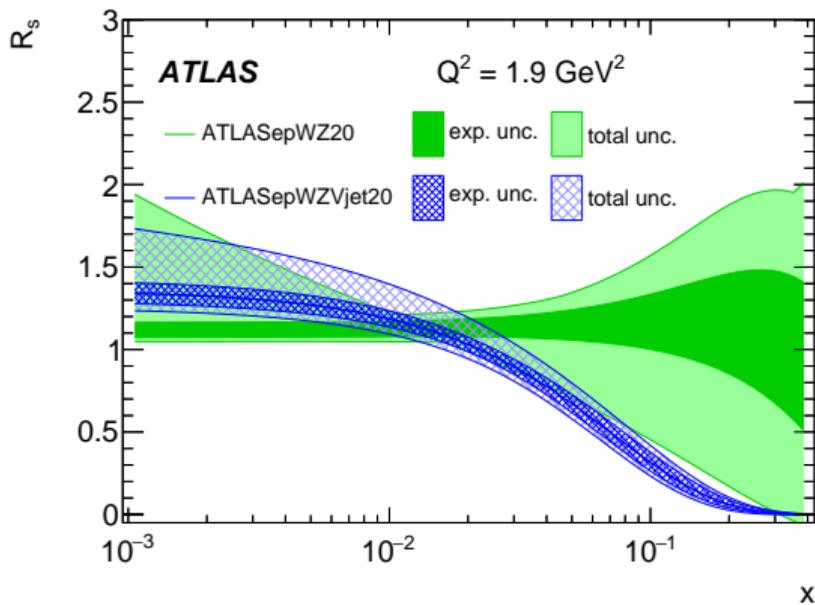
$d_v$  and gluon exhibit similar uncertainties, with change in central position.



Changes are such that  $D = d_\nu + \bar{d} + \bar{s}$  and  $\bar{D} = \bar{d} + \bar{s}$  are maintained in mid- $x$ .

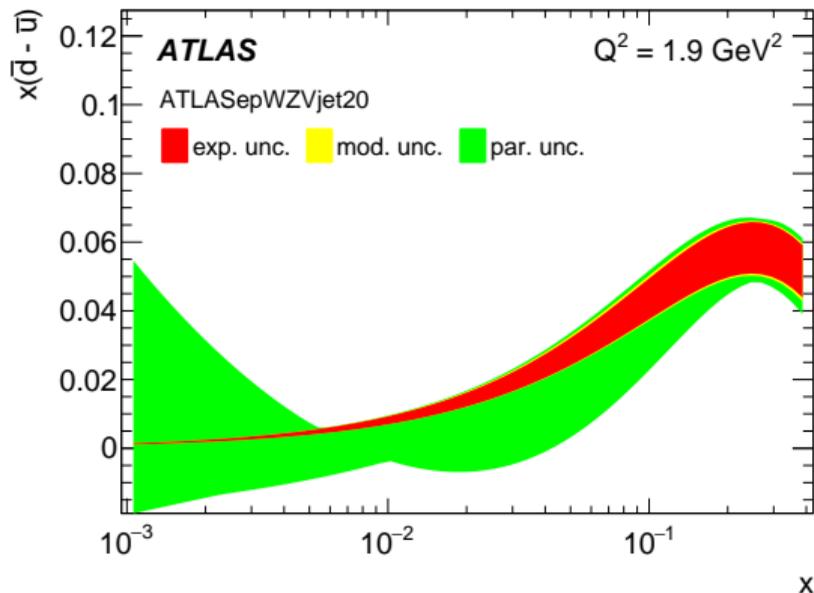
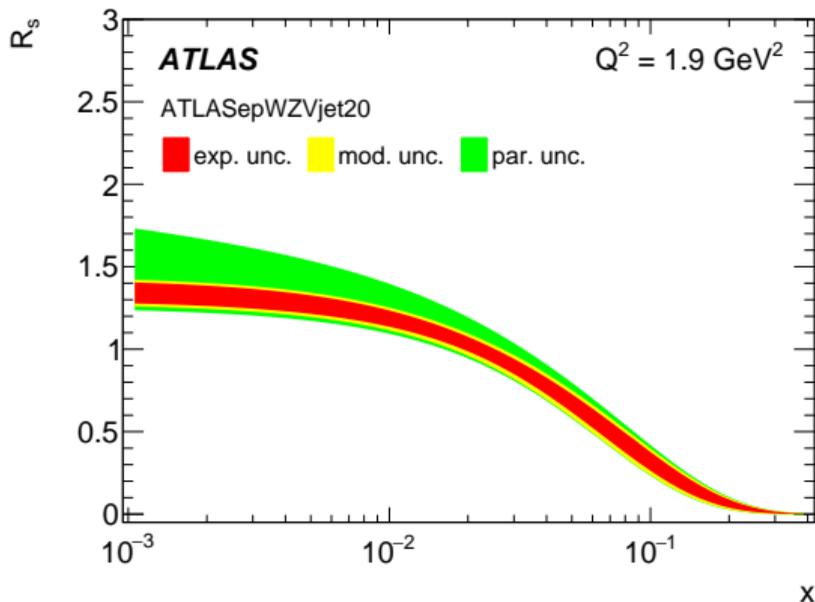


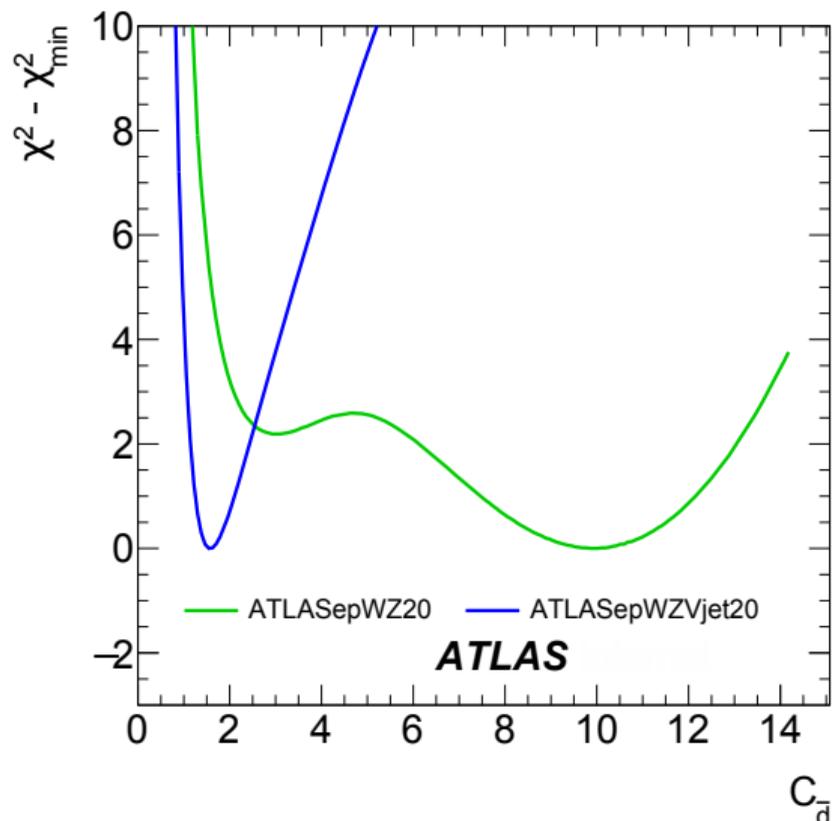
New data provides constraining power at  $x \gtrsim 0.02$ .



$$R_s = (s + \bar{s}) / (\bar{u} + \bar{d})$$

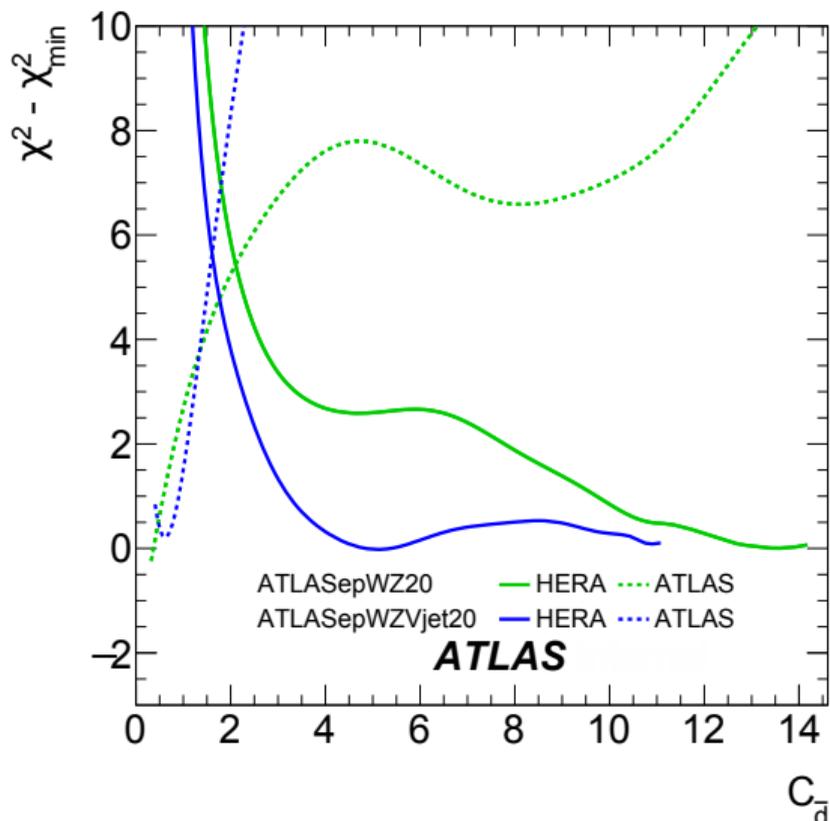
**3-band uncertainties:** experimental, model and parameterisation uncertainties.





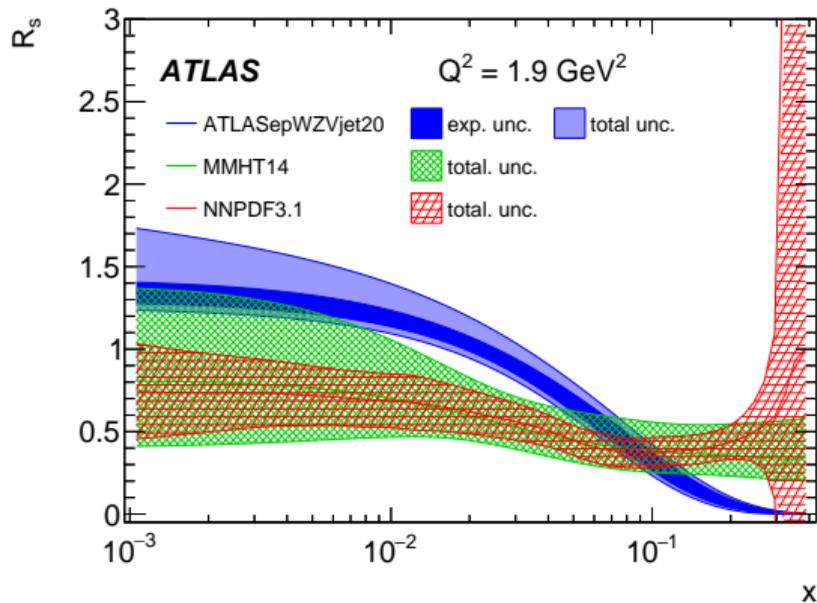
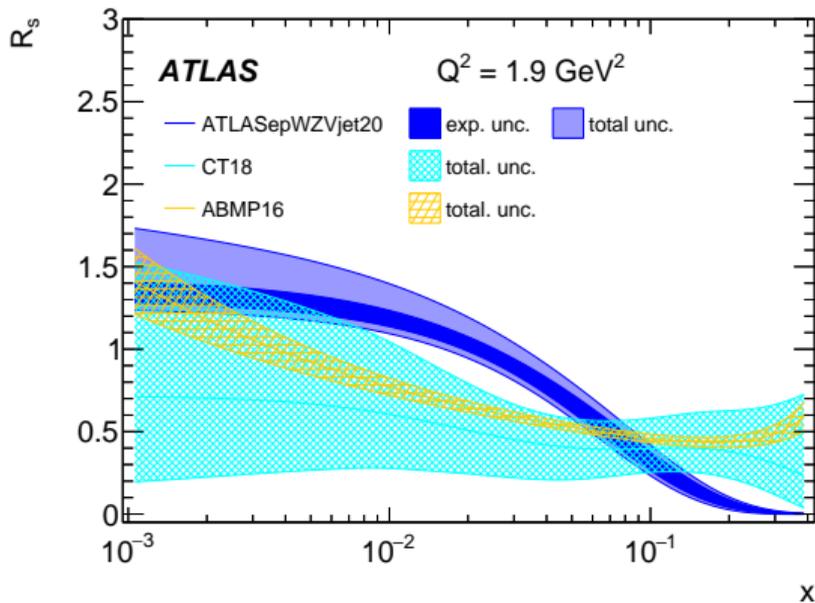
We present a scan of  $\chi^2$  along the  $C_{\bar{d}}$  fit parameter, where  $x\bar{d} \sim (1-x)^{C_{\bar{d}}}$ .

- ▶ Double minimum observed in ATLASepWZ20
- ▶ **V + jets breaks degeneracy**
- ▶ Highly constrained, favouring low  $C_{\bar{d}}$  and therefore higher  $\bar{d}$  at high  $x$ .

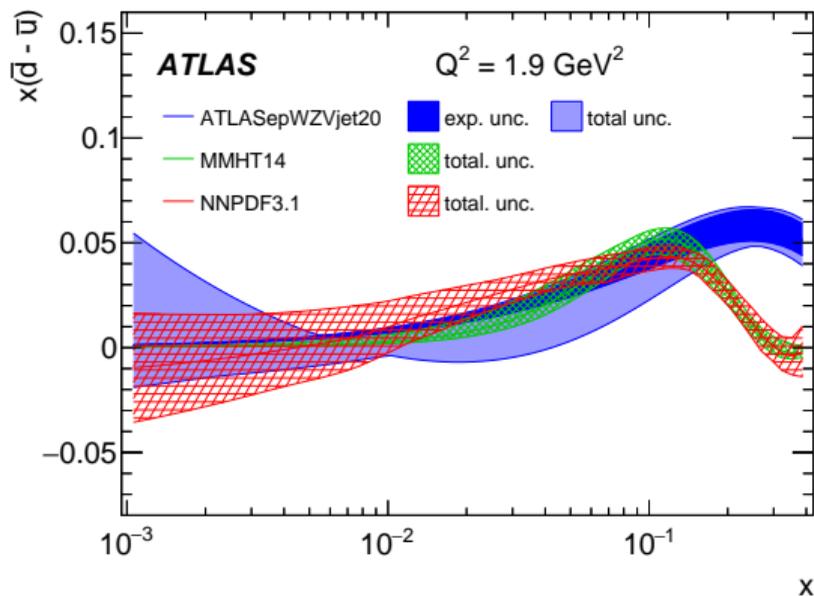
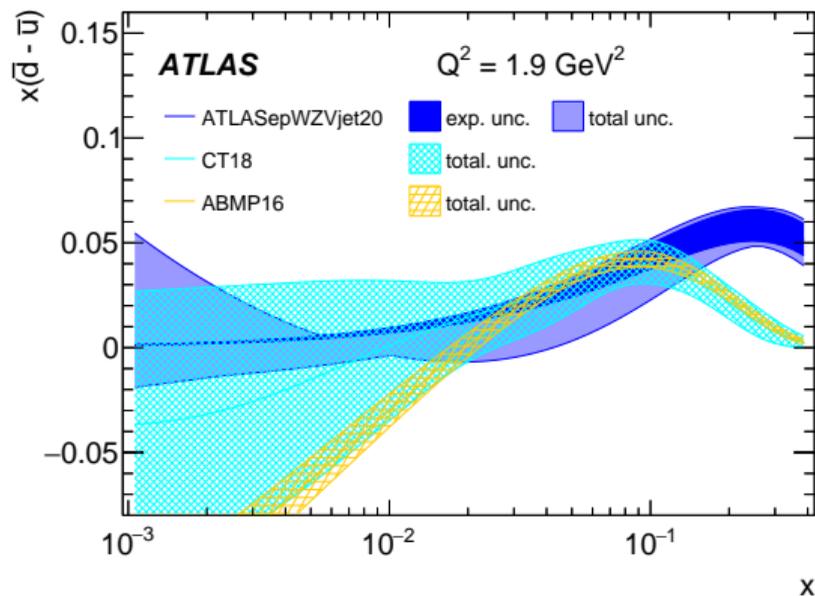


We present a scan of  $\chi^2$  along the  $C_{\bar{d}}$  fit parameter, where  $x\bar{d} \sim (1-x)^{C_{\bar{d}}}$ .

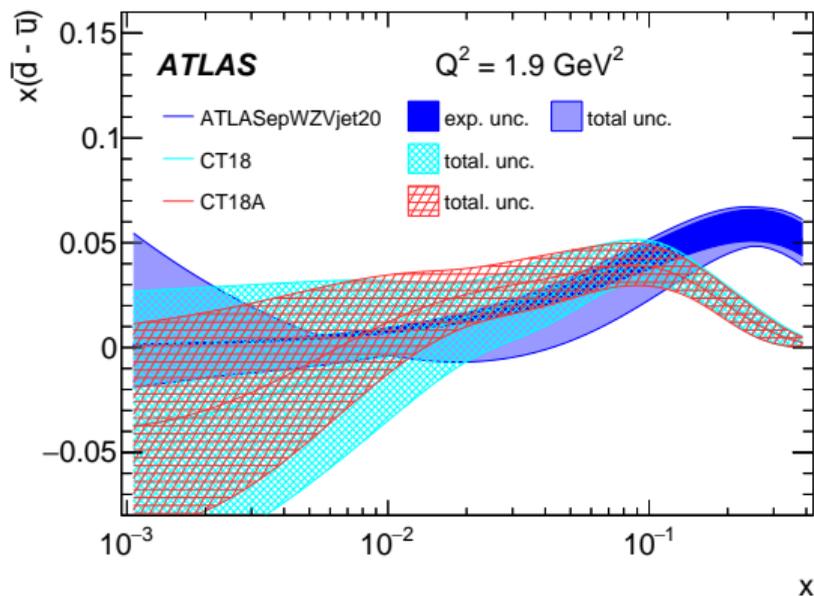
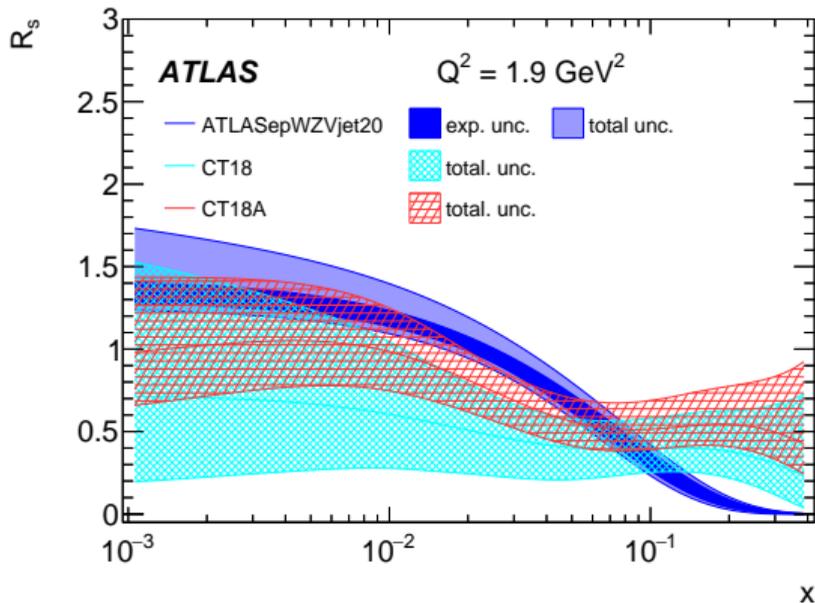
- ▶ Both ATLAS datasets better described by fit at low  $C_{\bar{d}}$ .
- ▶ ie. 7 TeV  $W, Z$  better described by new fit position with falling  $R_s$  and  $\bar{d} > \bar{u}$  at high  $x$ .



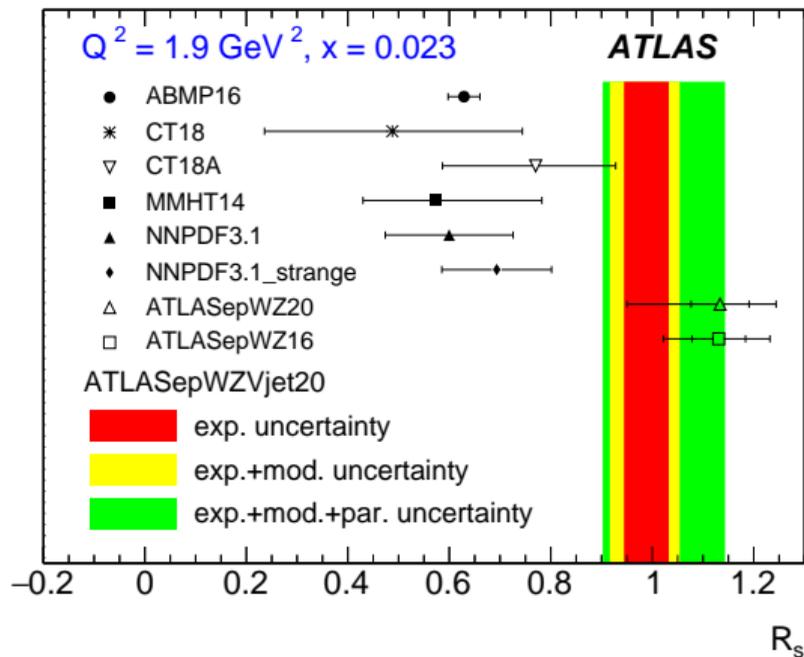
Falling  $R_s$  distribution gives good consistency at  $x \approx 0.1$ , but more suppressed higher.



Much better consistency with global fits up to  $x \approx 0.1$ , tension thereafter.



CT18A = CT18 + ATLAS  $W, Z$ . Increased  $R_s$  distribution but only small effect on  $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$ .



- ▶ Presented the latest in the ATLAS PDF fits: **ATLASepWZVjet20**
- ▶ More constrained down-type sea at high  $x$ , falling  $R_s$  distribution,  $\bar{d} > \bar{u}$ .
- ▶ Better agreement with global PDFs at around  $x = 0.1$ , some tension higher.
- ▶ **Still much more potential, and much to come!**

# Backups

---

Thanks for listening

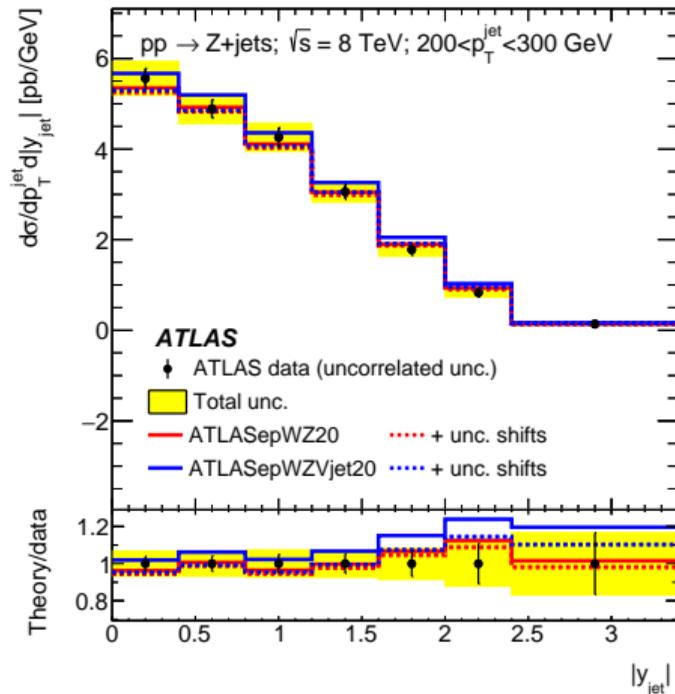
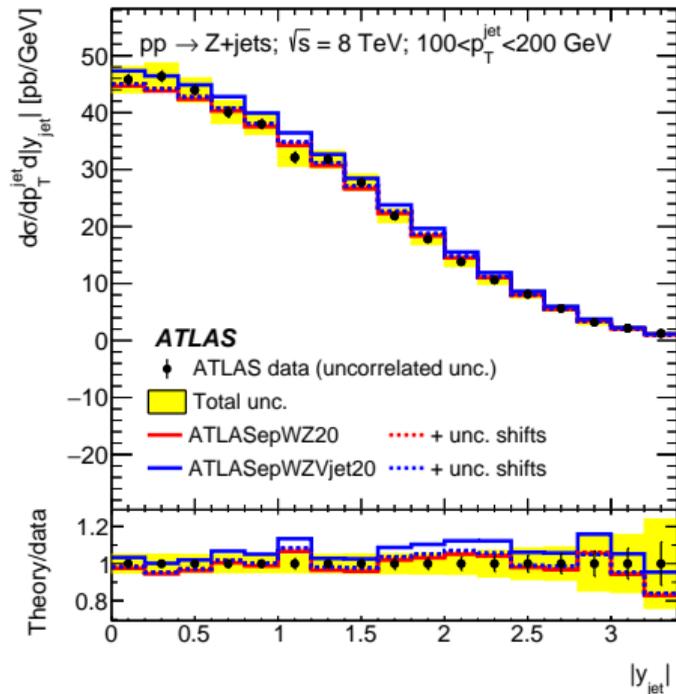
Fit	ATLASepWZVjet20
Total $\chi^2$ /NDF	1460 / 1198
HERA partial $\chi^2$ /NDP	1132 / 1016
HERA correlated $\chi^2$	50
HERA log penalty $\chi^2$	-12
ATLAS $W, Z$ partial $\chi^2$ /NDP	113 / 105
ATLAS $W$ + jets partial $\chi^2$ /NDP	25 / 30
ATLAS $Z$ + jets partial $\chi^2$ /NDP	82 / 63
ATLAS correlated $\chi^2$	65
ATLAS log penalty $\chi^2$	6

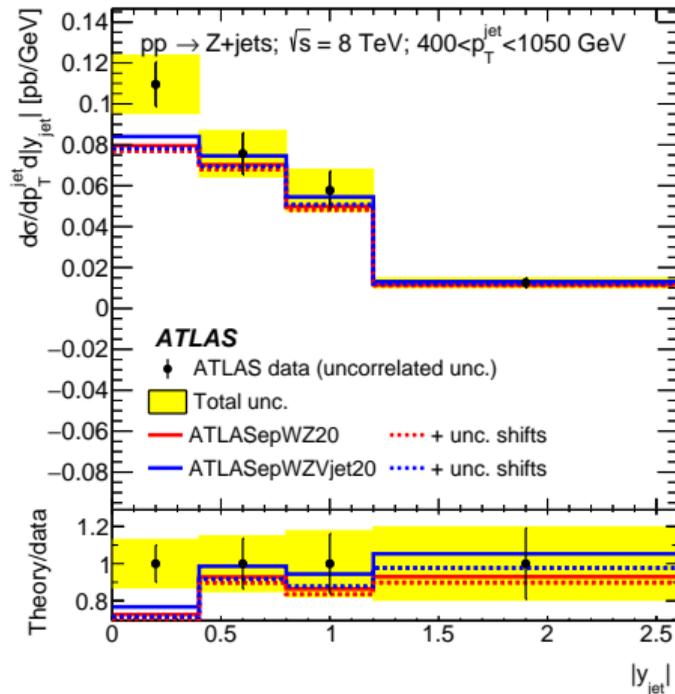
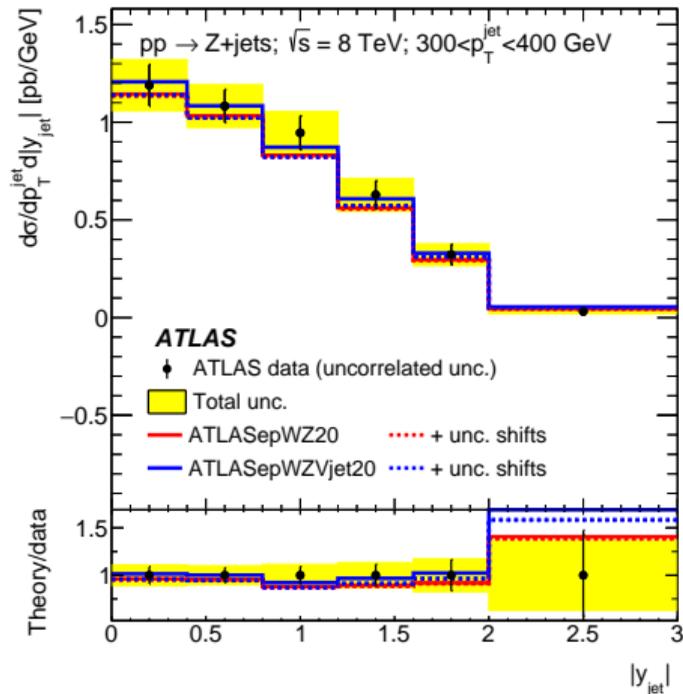
$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{[D_i - T_i(1 - \sum_j \gamma_{ij} b_j)]^2}{\delta_{i,\text{uncor}}^2 T_i^2 + \delta_{i,\text{stat}}^2 D_i T_i} + \sum_j b_j^2 + \sum_i \log \frac{\delta_{i,\text{uncor}}^2 T_i^2 + \delta_{i,\text{stat}}^2 D_i T_i}{\delta_{i,\text{uncor}}^2 D_i^2 + \delta_{i,\text{stat}}^2 D_i^2},$$

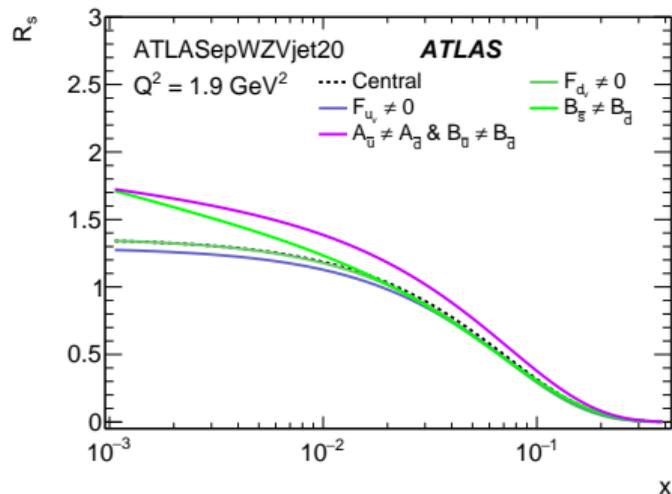
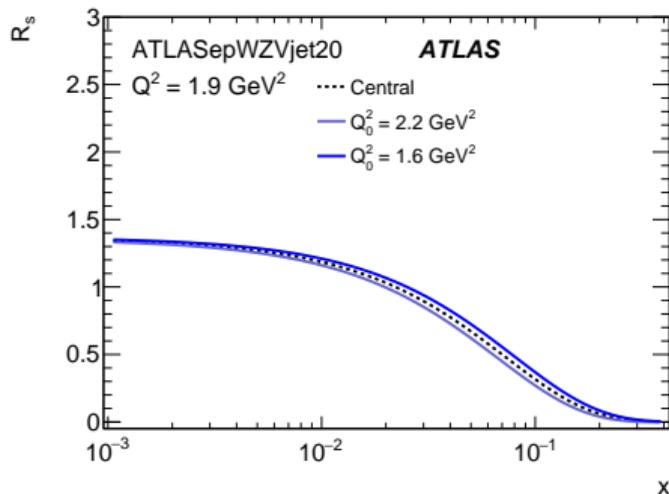
$\chi^2$  table across different fits, split in to HERA and ATLAS datasets. Comparison to previous fits demonstrates consistency in data. New data exhibits reasonable goodness-of-fit.

Nominal $\chi^2$ /NDF	1460 / 1198
Parameter variations	
$A_{\bar{u}} \neq A_{\bar{d}}$	1458 / 1197
$A_{\bar{u}} \neq A_{\bar{d}} \& B_{\bar{u}} \neq B_{\bar{d}}$	1454 / 1196
$B_{\bar{s}} \neq B_{\bar{d}}$	1459 / 1197
$B_{\bar{u}} \neq B_{\bar{d}}$	1459 / 1197
$D_{\bar{d}}$	1459 / 1197
$D_{d_v}$	1460 / 1197
$D_{\bar{s}}$	1460 / 1197
$D_{u_v}$	1457 / 1197
$E_{\bar{d}}$	1459 / 1197
$E_{\bar{s}}$	1460 / 1197
$E_{\bar{u}}$	1459 / 1197
$F_{d_v}$	1460 / 1197
$F_{\bar{s}}$	1460 / 1197
$F_{\bar{u}}$	1458 / 1197
$F_{u_v}$	1456 / 1197
Model variations	
$Q_{\min}^2 = 12.5 \text{ GeV}^2$	1393 / 1149
$Q_{\min}^2 = 7.5 \text{ GeV}^2$	1529 / 1238
$Q_0^2 = 2.2 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $m_c = 1.49 \text{ GeV}$	1465 / 1198
$Q_0^2 = 1.6 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $m_c = 1.37 \text{ GeV}$	1458 / 1198
$\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.120$	1463 / 1198
$\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.116$	1458 / 1198
$m_b = 4.75 \text{ GeV}$	1461 / 1198
$m_b = 4.25 \text{ GeV}$	1458 / 1198

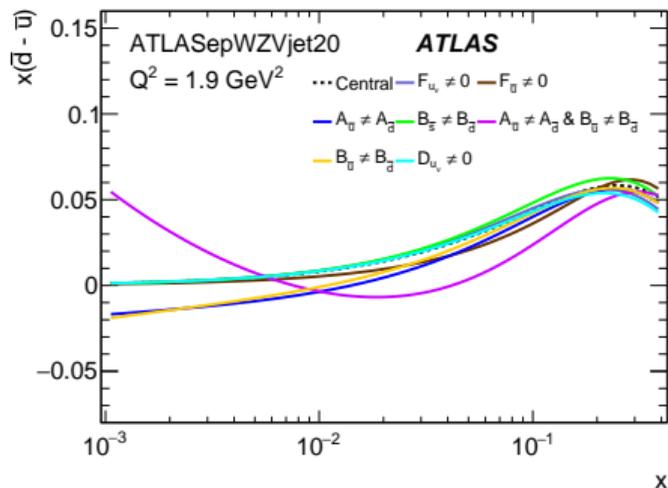
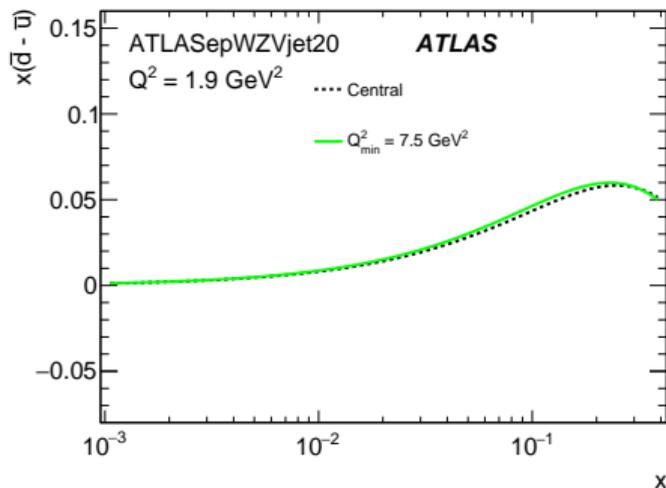
Largest decrease in  $\chi^2$  for a single parameter is four points – not significant enough to be included in central param.



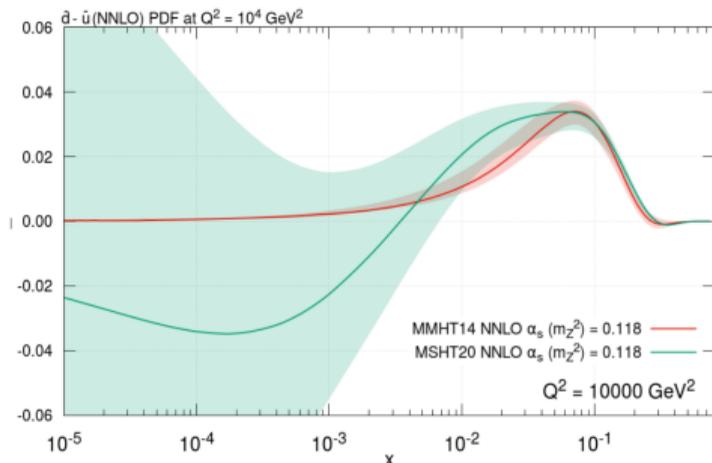
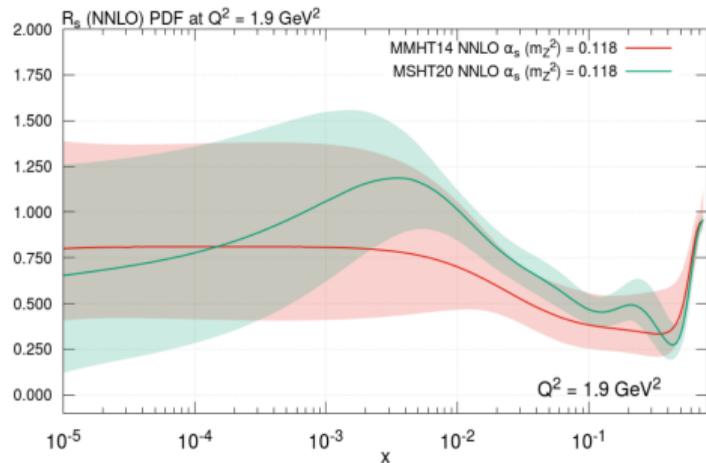




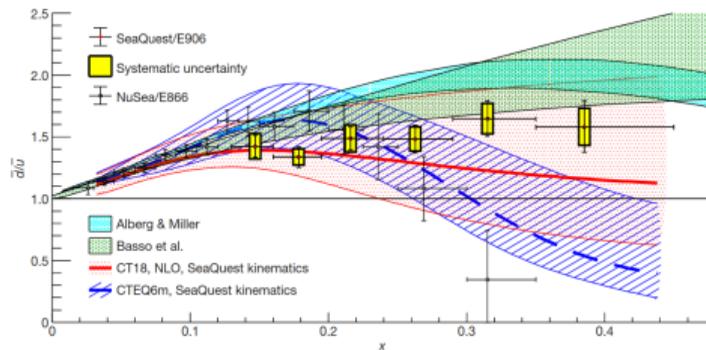
Plots depicting which variations give the most difference are available and in aux. material.



Plots depicting which variations give the most difference are available and in aux. material.



Comparison between MSHT20 and MMHT14 ([arXiv:2012.04684](https://arxiv.org/abs/2012.04684))



### [Article.](#)

New results give an increased  $\bar{d}/\bar{u}$  distribution relative to previous results and global PDFs. Studies of ATLAS data ongoing.