# The NNPDF4.0 aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs

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Higgs WG1: aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDF for Run3 & YR5 26 June 2024



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# **PDFs determination at aN<sup>3</sup>LO**



Several theoretical inputs are needed in a PDF fit:

QCD **splitting functions** which controls the DGLAP evolution.

VFNS matching conditions for each running component.

$$f_i^{(n_f+1)}(x,Q^2) = A_{ij}(x,\alpha_s) f_j^{(n_f)}(x,Q^2)$$

**Partonic coefficients** functions, accounting for massive corrections when possible.

$$\sigma(x, Q^2) = \sum_{i=0}^{n_f} C_{k,i}(x, \alpha_s) \otimes f_i(x, Q^2)$$
**NNPDF4.0 Kinematic coverage**



# aN<sup>3</sup>LO splitting functions

Analytical calculations of the complete N<sup>3</sup>LO spitting functions are not available. Large number of partial results available.

- Large- $n_f$ :  $\mathcal{O}(n_f^3)$ ,  $P_{NS}^{(n_f^2)}$ , Vogt et al. [arxiv:1610.07477];  $P_{qq,PS}^{(n_f^2)}$ Gehrmann et al. [arxiv:2308.07958];  $P_{gq}^{(n_f^2)}$  Falcioni et al. [arxiv:2310.01245];
- NS small-*x*: Davies et al. [arxiv:2202.10362]  $P_{NS}^{(3)} \supset \sum_{k=0}^{6} \ln^{k}(x)$ Singlet small-*x*: Bonvini, Marzani [arxiv:1805.06460]  $P_{ij}^{(3)} \supset \sum_{k=0}^{3} \frac{\ln^{k}(x)}{x}$
- Large-x: Duhr et al. [arxiv:2205.04493]; Mistlberger et al. [arxiv:1911.10174]; Moch et al [arxiv:0912.0369].

$$P_{ii}^{(3)} \approx A_{4,i} \frac{1}{(1-x)_{+}} + B_{4,i} \delta(1-x) + C_{4,i} \ln(1-x) + D_{4,i}$$
$$P_{ij}^{(3)} \approx \sum_{k}^{6} \ln^{k}(1-x)$$

5 or 10 lowest Mellin Moments: Moch et al. [arxiv:1707.08315]
 [arxiv:2111.15561]; Falcioni et al. [arxiv:2302.07593],
 [arxiv:2307.04158] (more recent [arxiv:2404.09701], not included)

### How do we combine the different limits?

The approximation procedure is performed in Mellin space for each n<sub>f</sub> part independently:

$$\gamma_{ij}^{(3)} = \gamma_{ij,n_f^3}^{(3)} + \gamma_{ij,N\to\infty}^{(3)} + \gamma_{ij,N\to0}^{(3)} + \tilde{\gamma}$$

The parametrised part is constructed as:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{ij} = \sum_{l} a_{ij}^{(l)} G_{l}(N)$$

 Vary the functions G<sub>l</sub> to generate a set of approximation and determine IHOU

$$cov_{nm}^{(ij)} = \frac{1}{N_{ij}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{ij}} \Delta_n^{(k)} \Delta_m^{(k)}, \quad \Delta_n^{(k)} = T_n^{(k)} - \bar{T}_n$$

Determine MHOU from scale variation.

$$cov_{nm} = cov_{MHOU} + cov_{IHOU}$$



# aN<sup>3</sup>LO splitting functions

- For  $P_{qg}$ ,  $P_{qq}$ ,  $P_{gq}$  the N<sup>3</sup>LO approximation **uncertainty is negligible** [IHOU < MHOU].
- In  $P_{gg}$  the N<sup>3</sup>LO approximation uncertainty is significant [IHOU > MHOU for  $x \ge 10^{-4}$ ].



### Quark sector



### **Gluon sector**

• **IHOU** = incomplete higher order uncertainties [only for  $aN^3LO$ ]. **MHOU** = missing higher order uncertainties.



# aN<sup>3</sup>LO DIS coefficient functions

DIS structure functions are known at N<sup>3</sup>LO in the massless limit for  $F_2, F_L, F_3$ :

- ► DIS NC: Larin, Nogueira, Van Ritbergen, Vermaseren [arxiv:9605317] Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt [arxiv:0411112], [arxiv:0504242] Blümlein et al. [arxiv:2208.14325].
- ► DIS CC: Davies, Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt [arxiv:0812.4168] [arxiv:1606.08907]

DIS Heavy structure functions can be parametrised joining the known limits  $(Q \rightarrow m_h^2 Q \gg m_h^2 \text{ and } x \rightarrow 0)$  with proper damping functions  $f_1, f_2$ : N.Laurenti [arxiv:2401.12139]

$$C_{g,h}^{(3,0)} = C_{g,h}^{thr}(z, \frac{m_h}{Q}) f_1(z) + C_{g,h}^{asy}(z, \frac{m_h}{Q}) f_2(z)$$

KLMV Kawamura, Lo Presti, Moch, Vogt [arxiv:1205.5727]



## **Approximate N<sup>3</sup>LO massive DIS**



### **IHOU** from massive coefficient are also taken into account.



# **DIS VFNS at aN<sup>3</sup>LO**

To treat heavy quarks consistently during a PDF fit we must adopt a Variable Flavor Number Scheme.

**PDFs matching conditions** included at N<sup>3</sup>LO almost

completely: Blümlein et al. [arxiv:0904.3563] [arxiv:1008.3347] [arxiv:1402.0359] [arxiv:1409.1135] [arxiv:1406.4654] [arxiv:2211.0546] [arxiv:2311.00644] exception of  $a_{H,g}^{(3)}$ , computed in

[arxiv:2403.00513]

$$\begin{pmatrix} g \\ \Sigma \\ h^+ \end{pmatrix}^{n_f+1} (\mu_h^2) = \mathbf{A}_{S,h^+}^{(n_f)}(\mu_h^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} g \\ \Sigma \\ h^+ \end{pmatrix}^{n_f} (\mu_h^2)$$

DIS structure functions are computed in the **FONLL** procedure: [arxiv:1001.2312]

- Extended up to N<sup>3</sup>LO for the Heavy structure functions  $F_{heavy}$
- Extended up to NNLO for light  $F_{light}$  + massless N<sup>3</sup>LO contributions.



$$F_{h,FONLL} = F_{ZM}^{(n_f+1)} + F_{FFNS}^{(n_f)} - \lim_{m_h \to 0} F_{FFN}^{(n_f)}$$

# aN<sup>3</sup>LO theory predictions

To produce our  $N^3LO$  PDF fit:

- IHOU.
- DY, jets and top data.
- formalism:









## The NNPDF4.0 aN3LO PDF set

### **Perturbative convergence**



- ► aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs with/without MHOU are compatible.
- $aN^3LO$  corrections have a larger effect on the small-x, low-Q DIS data.

Ratio to NNPDF4.0 aN3LO MHOU 1.04 -1.02 -0.98 -0.96 -0.94 -

- Good perturbative convergence in the data region.
- Impact of aN<sup>3</sup>LO corrections is mild on quarks PDFs.
- ▶ ~ 2 % effect on the gluon around  $x \approx 10^{-2}$ .

### Impact of MHOU





# LHC phenomenology: Higgs production

• aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs effects are visible in gluon fusion, leading to a 2.1% suppression w.r.t NNLO PDFs.

> NNLO PDF:  $\sigma(gg \to H) = 44.73 \pm 0.26 \text{ (pdf)} \pm 2.1 \text{ (scale) [pb]}$ aN3LO PDF:  $\sigma(gg \rightarrow H) = 43.78 \pm 0.24 \text{ (pdf)} \pm 2.0 \text{ (scale) [pb]}$

- Higgs VBF is more stable at different perturbative orders, although the PDF dependency is not negligible.
- More faithful estimation of NNLO TH uncertainties due to HO, YR4 estimate is too optimistic (  $\sim 1\%$  ):

Effect of aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDF

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1 -- 2 -- 0

$\Delta_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{exact}} \equiv \left  \frac{\sigma_{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}} - \sigma_{\text{NNLO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}}}{\sigma_{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}}} \right  \qquad \qquad \Delta_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{app}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left  \frac{\sigma_{\text{NNLO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{NNLO}-\text{PDF}}}{\sigma_{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}}} \right $
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Drogoga	NNPDF4.0							
Frocess	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m noMHOU}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m MHOU}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$		
gg  ightarrow h	43.8	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.2		
$h \; \mathrm{VBF}$	4.44	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3		
$hW^+$	0.97	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5		
$hW^-$	0.61	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3		
hZ	0.87	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3		

Relative uncertainty (%)



$$\sigma_{\rm NLO-PDF}^{\rm NNLO} = \sigma_{\rm NLO-PDF}^{\rm NNLO}$$





# aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDF with QED corrections

Barontini, Laurenti, Rojo [arxiv:2406.01779]

Recently we have also provided an additional global fits:

### NNPDF40 QED aN3LO $\checkmark$

The photon **PDF** is computed from **DIS** structure functions at a given high  $Q^2$  scale. [LuxQED Manohar et al. [arxiv:1607.04266] [arxiv:1708.01256]

DGLAP with mixed  $QED \otimes QCD : \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha_{em}), \mathcal{O}(\alpha_{em}^2)$ 





The photon PDF subtracts some momentum from other partons (especially gluon):

$$\int_0^1 x dx \left( g(x) + \sum_i q_i^+(x) + \gamma(x) \right) = 1$$

- QED effects on the PDFs are comparable to QCD **aN<sup>3</sup>LO** corrections, **both must be taken into account** to achieve best accuracy.
- At large-x, similar effect on the  $\gamma(x, Q^2)$  PDF as in MSTH20 aN3LO QED Cridge et al. [arxiv:2312.07665]







# Summary & outlook

Newest NNPDF4.0 releases:

- $\checkmark$  NNLO theory uncertainties through scale variations.
- $\checkmark$  aN<sup>3</sup>LO QCD: state of the art **DGLAP** and **DIS**, along with theory uncertainties.



- aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs can be used both with N<sup>3</sup>LO partonic matrix elements.
- ► aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs can be used to **evaluate** more precisely missing higher order effects.
- Reduction of the N<sup>3</sup>LO  $gg \rightarrow H$  cross section: -2.1% (aN3LO PDF), -3.7% (aN3LO + QED PDF) w.r.t. NNLO PDFs (and fixed matrix element)

Possible combination of NNPDF40 aN3LO and MSTH20 aN3LO is technically feasible (PDF4LHC like combination)

Jan 2024:

NNPDF4.0 MHOU

NNPDF4.0 QED

Feb 2024: NNPDF4.0 aN3LO

Jun 2024: NNPDF4.0 QED aN3LO





# Summary & outlook

Newest NNPDF4.0 releases:

- ✓ Theory uncertainties [NNPDF4.0 MHOU]
- ✓ aN<sup>3</sup>LO effects in DGLAP and DIS [NNPDF4.0 aN3LO]
- ✓ Photon PDF [NNPDF4.0 QED, NNPDF4.0 QED aN3LO].

Possible combination of NNPDF40 aN3LO and MSTH20 aN3LO is technically feasible (PDF4LHC like combination)

### **Towards NNPDF4.1 :**

- Full NNLO: removal of NNLO k-factors (Matrix-Pineappl interface)
- EWK corrections through k-factors
- Improved methodology: for ex. extended Hyperoptimization
- Extension of fitted data (LHC 13 TeV): DY, Top, Jets; DIS + Jet



WIP:

Towards NNPDF4.1



# aN<sup>3</sup>LO splitting functions approxmation

### How does the approximation change if we add more test functions?







0.001

0.100

10-5

Out[•]=

-0.2

— 5 moments

— 10 moments

## Hadronic processes: DY, Jets, Top

### Single boson production (DY):

- N<sup>3</sup>LO corrections to Z and  $W^{\pm}$  differential in  $m_{\ell\ell}$  or  $y_{Z}$ , can be included through k-factors. Effects are around 1-2% of the total cross sections, and quite flat in the boson rapidity.
- Effect at PDF level is negligible (limited number of data). N<sup>3</sup>LO DY k-factors not included in the default fit.
- Differential distributions in  $p_t$  are available only up to NNLO.

### Jets, Dijets, Top:

N<sup>3</sup>LO corrections are not known or public available.

We use NNLO MHOU from 3pt renormalisation scale variation to estimate unknown  $N^3LO$  effects.







# LHC phenomenology: Drell-Yan

- Also for gauge boson production (depending on quark luminosities), the usage of aN<sup>3</sup>LO PDFs improve the perturbative convergence.
- Similar N<sup>3</sup>LO/NNLO ratio to MSHT20 aN3LO.
- For DY processes we find:  $\Delta_{NNLO}^{exact} \leq \Delta_{NNLO}^{app}$

Drocoss		NNPDF4.0							
Process	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m noMHOU}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m MHOU}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$			
$W^+$ (p)	$1.2  imes 10^4$	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1			
$W^-~(\mathrm{p})$	$8.8  imes 10^3$	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1			
Z (p)	$1.9  imes 10^3$	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3			
$W^+~({ m hm})$	$4.7\times10^{-4}$	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	1.1			
$W^-~({ m hm})$	$1.4  imes 10^{-4}$	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.1			
$Z~({ m hm})$	$2.1  imes 10^{-4}$	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.4	0.3			

![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

## **Comparison to MSHT20 aN3LO**

McGowan, Cridge, Harland-Lang, Thorne [arxiv:2207.04739]

### **N<sup>3</sup>LO Splitting functions**

![](_page_16_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_4.jpeg)

### **NNPDF4.0** $aN^{3}LO / NNLO$

![](_page_16_Figure_8.jpeg)

### MSHT20 aN<sup>3</sup>LO / NNLO

![](_page_16_Figure_10.jpeg)

# Comparison to MSHT20 aN3LO [pheno]

McGowan, Cridge, Harland-Lang, Thorne [arxiv:2207.04739]

$$\Delta_{\text{NNLO}}^{\text{exact}} \equiv \left| \frac{\sigma_{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}} - \sigma_{\text{N}\text{N}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}}}{\sigma_{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}-\text{PDF}}^{\text{N}^{3}\text{LO}}} \right|$$

### Relative uncertainty (%)

Process	NNPDF4.0							MSHT20				
	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m noMHOU}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m MHOU}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}\sigma$	$\delta_{ m PDF}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$	
gg  ightarrow h	43.8	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.2	42.3	5.1	1.7	1.4	5.3	
$h \; \mathrm{VBF}$	4.44	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	4.46	2.1	2.0	1.3	2.9	
$hW^+$	0.97	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.95	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9	
$hW^-$	0.61	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.60	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	
hZ	0.87	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.85	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	

Process		NNPDF4.0						MSHT20				
	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m noMHOU}$	$\delta_{ m PDF}^{ m MHOU}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$	$\sigma~({ m pb})$	$\delta_{ m th}\sigma$	$\delta_{ m PDF}$	$\Delta^{ m app}_{ m NNLO}$	$\Delta_{ m NNLO}^{ m exact}$	
$W^+$ (p)	$1.2  imes 10^4$	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	$1.2  imes 10^4$	1.9	1.7	2.3	0.8	
$W^-~({ m p})$	$8.8  imes 10^3$	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	$8.7 imes10^3$	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.0	
Z (p)	$1.9  imes 10^3$	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	$1.9\times 10^3$	1.8	1.6	2.6	0.3	
$W^+$ (hm)	$4.7\times 10^{-4}$	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	1.1	$4.6\times 10^{-4}$	4.0	3.9	2.0	1.3	
$W^-~({ m hm})$	$1.4  imes 10^{-4}$	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.1	$1.5  imes 10^{-4}$	4.2	4.2	2.0	0.6	
$Z~({ m hm})$	$2.1  imes 10^{-4}$	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.4	0.3	$2.2  imes 10^{-4}$	3.6	3.6	2.7	0.2	

$$\Delta_{\rm NNLO}^{\rm app} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\sigma_{\rm NNLO-PDF}^{\rm NNLO} - \sigma_{\rm NLO-PDF}^{\rm NNLO}}{\sigma_{\rm NNLO-PDF}^{\rm NNLO}} \right|$$

## **QED corrections in Higgs gluon fusion**

- The photon induced effects (Blue vs Orange) are essentially negligible.

![](_page_18_Figure_3.jpeg)

• The QED corrections to quarks and gluons (Red vs Orange) are at most  $\mathcal{O}(2\%)$ .