Mathematica Toolbox for PDF Uncertainties and Applications to New Physics Searches



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Outline

Parton Distribution Functions ManeParse

- Purpose
- Construction
- Speed
- Validation
- Examples

Applications to New Physics Searches

- Intrinsic Bottom Quark
- Ultrahigh Energy Neutrinos

Future Improvements and Applications

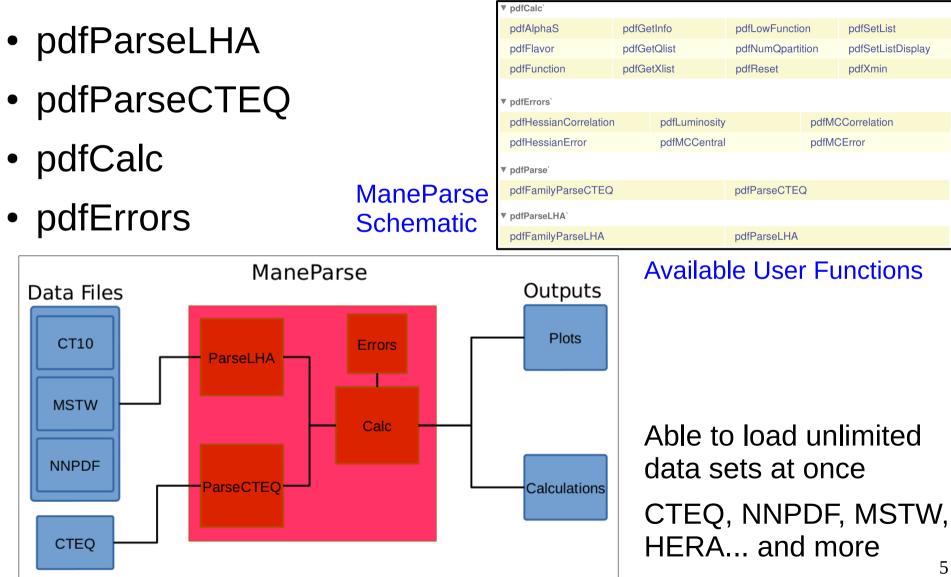
Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs)

- Parameterized fits to experimental data
 - Different collaborations have different fits
- Describe the momentum fraction carried by each component of hadron
- Broken down into grids by:
 - All quark flavors + gluon
 - Hard scattering energy Q
 - Bjorken x
- Essential for relating theoretical predictions to experiment

Purpose

- Develop Lightweight PDF Reader for multiple collaboration's PDFs
 - LHAPDF6
 - CTEQ PDS
- Custom 4-point Lagrange Interpolation routine
 - Fast, reliable, transparent
 - Gives grids functional dependence
- Mathematica environment
 - User-Friendly
 - Built-in Plotting and calculation functions
- Implement multiple Error propagation techniques
 - Hessian
 - Monte Carlo
- Able to do calculations of observables
 - Cross Sections
 - Luminosities

ManeParse



Speed

PDF Set	Number of Files	Read Time	Read Time per File	Time 1000 x pdfFunction Call
CT10	53	1.852258	0.0349483	0.635051
MSTW	41	1.193042	0.0290986	0.592335
NNPDF	101	4.109711	0.04069021	0.606711
CTEQ66	45	0.914369	0.0203193	0.624650

Times in Seconds

- Speeds comparable to LHAPDF6 and CTEQ code (C++ and Fortran respectively)
- Hundredths of a second to read each file
- Approximately 2000 pdfFunction calls per second

Validation

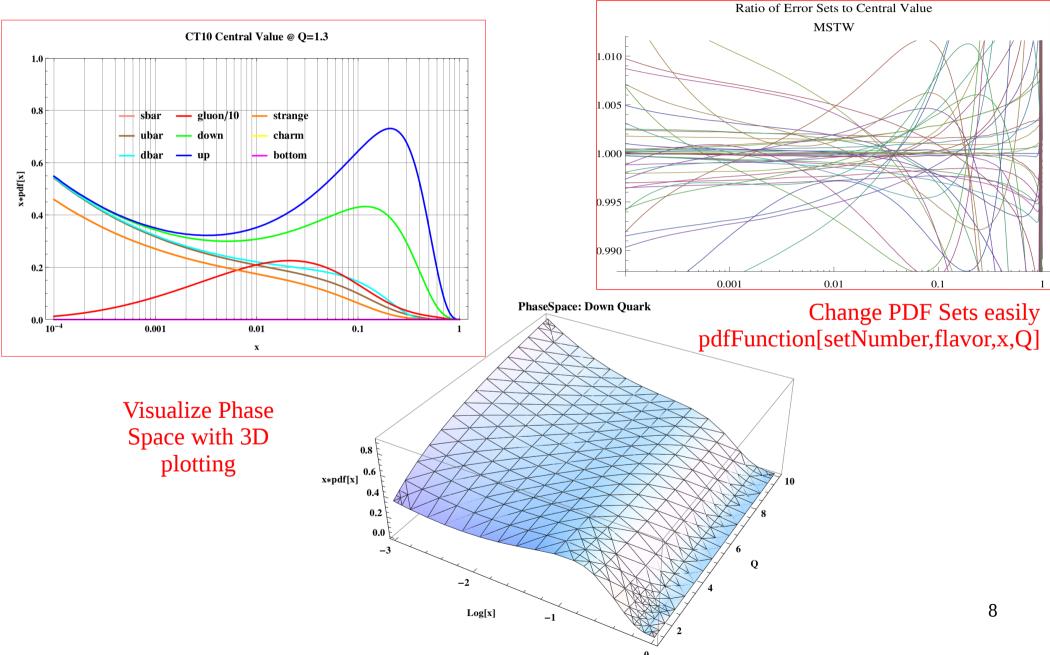
- Sum Rules provide important "sanity check"
- Momentum fraction of all partons must add to 1
- Any errors in parsing or interpolating would disrupt the sum

Sum Rules for multiple PDF Sets

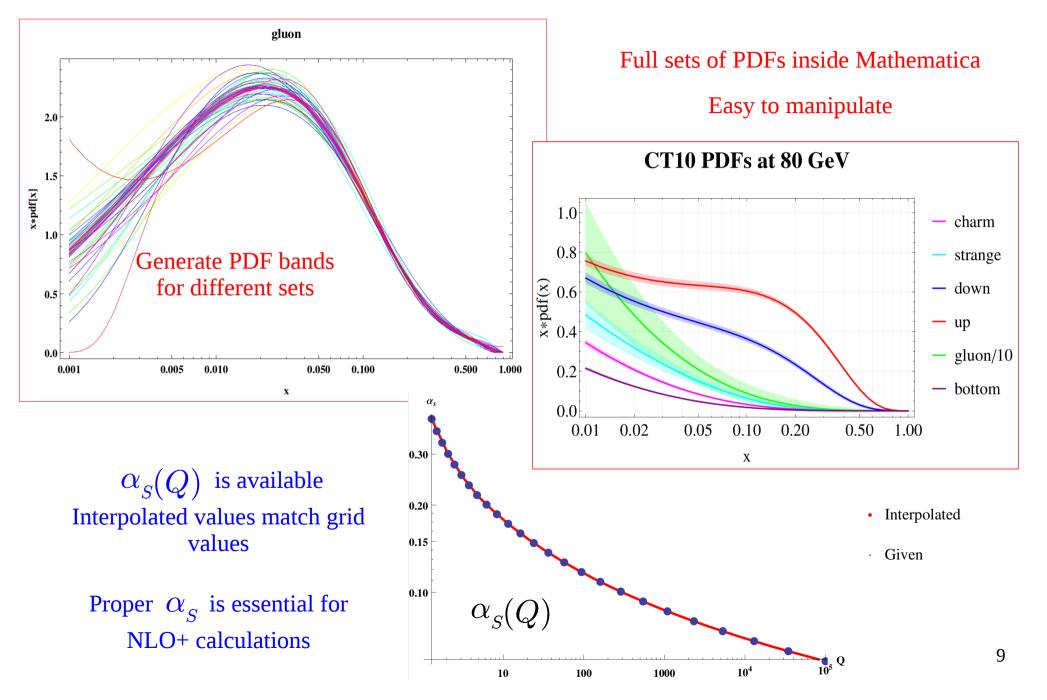
Flavor	CT10	NNPDF	MSTW	CTEQ66
bbar	0.	0.	0.	0.
cbar	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
sbar	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
ubar	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
dbar	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04
gluon	0.45	0.5	0.47	0.45
down	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14
up	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.28
strange	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
charm	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
bottom	0.	0.	0.	0.
Total	0.999677	0.999563	1.00467	0.99969

Examples: I

Plot of Multiple Partons for a Single PDF



Examples: II

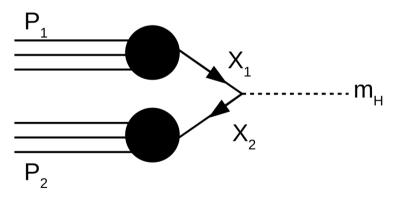


Luminosities at LHC

Luminosities connect experimental and theoretical cross sections

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{\mathsf{pp}\to H+X} &= \sum_{ij} \int_{\tau}^{1} d \tau \, \frac{d \mathcal{L}_{ij}}{d \tau} \, \hat{\sigma}_{ij} \left(\hat{s} \right) \\ \frac{d \mathcal{L}_{ij}}{d \tau} \left(\tau, \mu \right) &= \frac{1}{1 + \delta_{ij}} \int_{\tau}^{1} \frac{1}{x} \left[f_i(x, \mu) \, f_j(\tau \mid x, \mu) + f_j(x, \mu) \, f_i(\tau \mid x, \mu) \right] \, d x \end{split}$$

Production of heavy scalar

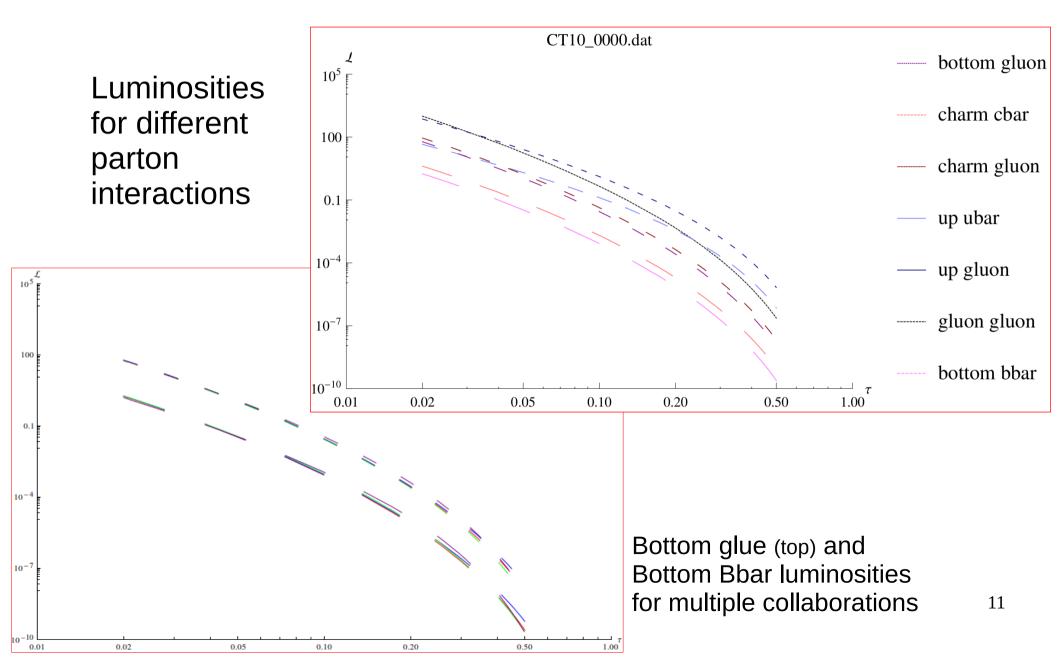


Kinematics:

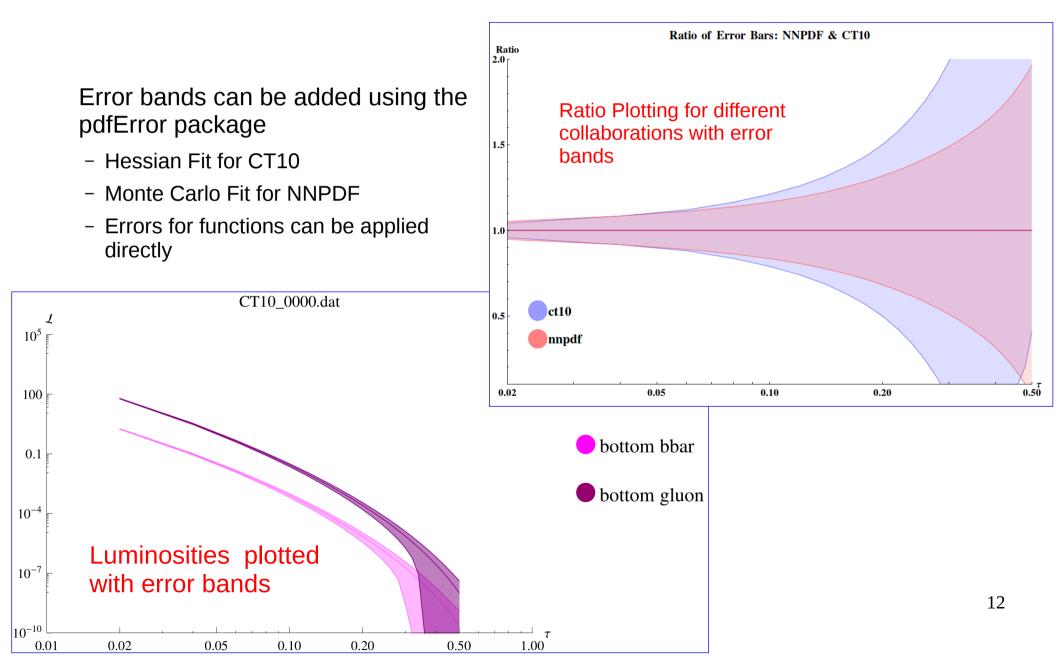
$$m_H^2 = x_1 x_2 S = \tau S \therefore \tau = \frac{m_H^2}{S}$$

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Luminosities in ManeParse



Luminosities in ManeParse

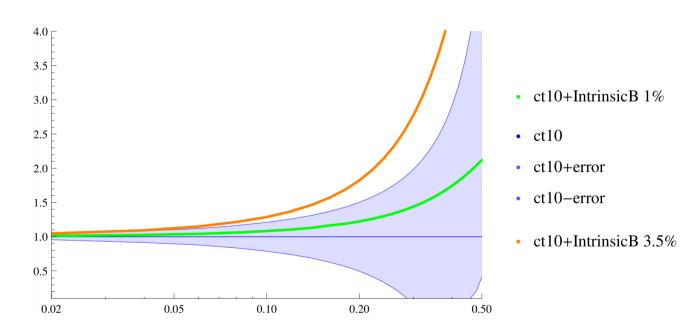


Intrinsic Bottom PDF

- Custom PDF
- Intrinsic PDF can be added to an existing extrinsic PDF directly due to decoupling of DGLAP evolution equations*

 $PDF = PDF_{extrinsic} + PDF_{intrinsic}$

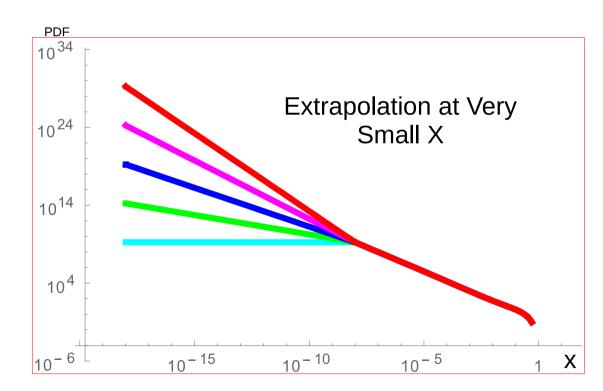
Ratio Plot for CT10 with Intrinsic Bottom component



*Reference: arxiv:1504.05156v1 F. Lyonnet et al.

Ultrahigh Energy Neutrinos

- Calculations at very low x values
- Package allows for interpolation to these very low values with ability to tune to fit data



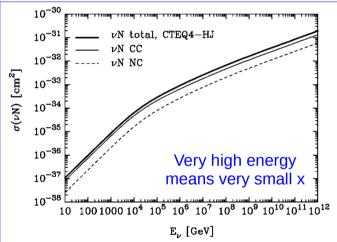


FIG. 4. Cross sections for $\nu_l N$ interactions at high energies, according to the CTEQ4-HJ parton distributions: dashed line, $\sigma(\nu_l N \rightarrow \nu_l + \text{anything})$; thin line, $\sigma(\nu_l N \rightarrow l^- + \text{anything})$; thick line, total (charged-current plus neutral-current) cross section.

Reference: arXiv:hep-ph/9807264 R. Gandhi et al.

Conclusions & Future Work

ManeParse is ready for release.

Complete Demo notebook available.

To Download visit:

ncteq.org

ncteq.hepforge.org/code/pdf.html

This work was in collaboration with: Ben Clark dbclark@smu.edu Fred Olness olness@smu.edu Florian Lyonnet Aleksander Kusina

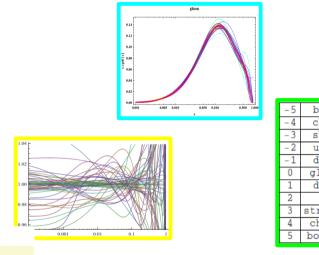


Questions? Please Contact: Eric Godat egodat@smu.edu

Backup Slides

Introduction: Mathematica Interface for LHAPDF6

- Package designed to allow for user interaction
 - Check values in PDFs
 - Make plots
 - Check ratios between PDF sets
 - Integrate and check sum rules
- User accessible functions



- 5	bbar	0
- 4	cbar	0
- 3	sbar	2
- 2	ubar	3
-1	dbar	4
0	gluon	42
1	down	15
2	up	32
3	strange	2
4	charm	0
5	bottom	0

pdfAlphaS	pdfGe	tInfo	pdfLowFunction	on	pdfSetList
pdfFlavor	pdfGetQlist		pdfNumQpart	ition	pdfSetListDisplay
pdfFunction	pdfGe	dfGetXlist pdfReset			pdfXmin
▼ pdfErrors`					
pdfHessianCorrelation		pdfLuminosity		pdfMC	CCorrelation
pdfHessianError		pdfMCCentral		pdfM0	CError
/ pdfParse`					
pdfFamilyParseCTEQ			pdfParseCTE	Q	
pdfParseLHA`					
pdfFamilyParseLHA			pdfParseLHA		

• pdfFuctionLHA uses encapsulated interpolation

LHAPDF6 Features

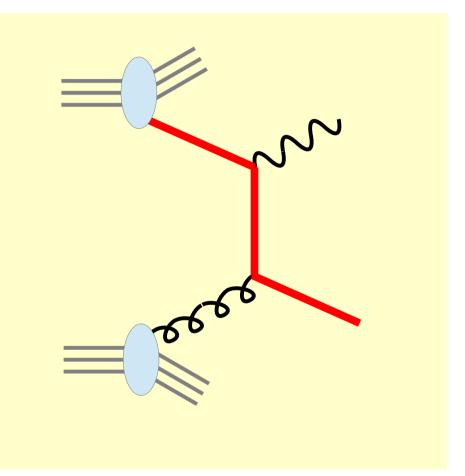
LHAPDF the Les Houches Accord PDF Interface

- All PDF sets defined with a unified grid structure
 - .. can access grids with a single interface
- New "*dat*" files available for:
 - CTEQ
 - MSTW
 - NNPDF
- ... and under construction:
 - ABKM, JR, CJ, nCTEQ, ATLAS, HERA

... what about the Heavy Quarks

c & b: Extrinsic & Intrinsic

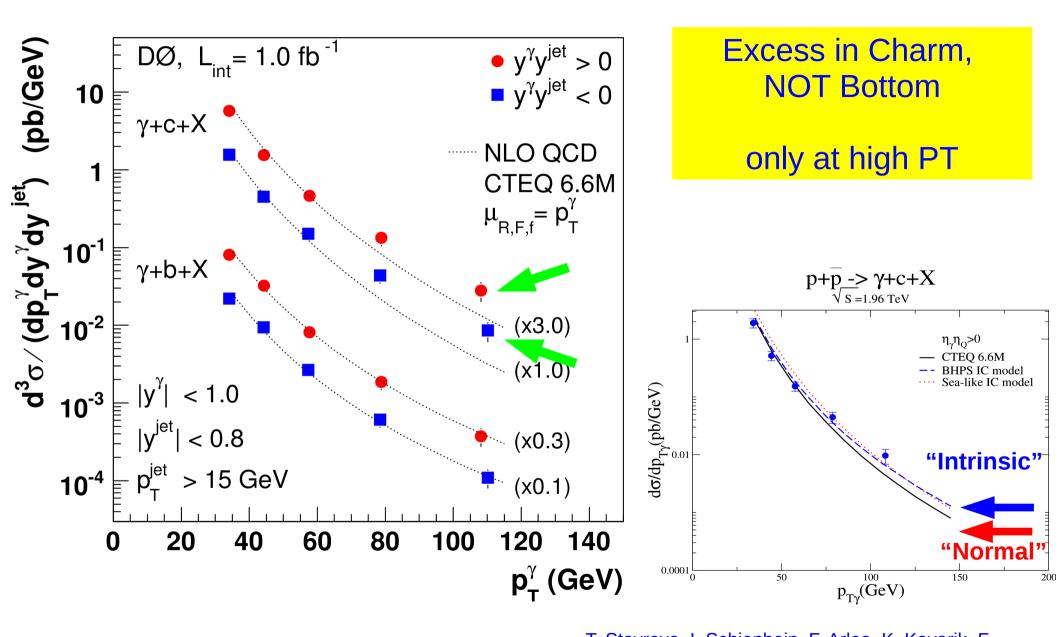
Historically, these have been a challenge because $Q \sim m_{c,b}$



 $c g \rightarrow c \gamma$ $b g \rightarrow b \gamma$

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 $s g \rightarrow c$ W $c q \rightarrow b$



D. Duggan (D0)

T. Stavreva, I. Schienbein, F. Arleo, K. Kovarik, F. Olness,

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DGLAP Evolution equations ...

including ordinary Q_0 and intrinsic Q_1 heavy quark

$$\begin{split} \dot{g} &= P_{gg} \otimes g + P_{gq} \otimes q + P_{gQ} \otimes Q_0 + \underbrace{P_{gQ} \otimes Q_1}_{qQ}, & \text{neglect} \\ \dot{q} &= P_{qg} \otimes g + P_{qq} \otimes q + P_{qQ} \otimes Q_0 + \underbrace{P_{qQ} \otimes Q_1}_{qQ}, & \overset{\text{neglect}}{q}, \\ \dot{Q}_0 &+ \dot{Q}_1 &= P_{Qg} \otimes g + P_{Qq} \otimes q + P_{QQ} \otimes Q_0 + P_{QQ} \otimes Q_1. \end{split}$$

Equations decouple:

Intrinsic component evolves independently Scale set by $m_{\rm Q}$ Adjust normalization by simple rescaling

$$\dot{Q}_1 = P_{QQ} \otimes Q_1 \,.$$

$$c_1(x) = \bar{c}_1(x) \propto x^2 [6x(1+x)\ln x + (1-x)(1+10x+x^2)]$$

arXiv:1504.05156: On the intrinsic bottom content of the nucleon and its impact on heavy new physics at the LHC *F. Lyonnet, A. Kusina, T. Ježo, K. Kovařík, F. Olness, I. Schienbein, J.Y. Yu*

