

# NNPDF3.1 luxQED

Based on [VB, S. Carrazza, N.P. Hartland, J. Rojo *et al.*, arXiv:1712.07053]

Valerio Bertone  
NIKHEF and VU Amsterdam



LHCP 2018

June 8, 2018, Bologna (Italy)

# Extraction of the photon PDF

*The “standard” approaches*

## 1) **Model-based** determinations:

- the MRST2004QED set:  
*A. Martin et. al [hep-ph/0411040]*
  - only *inelastic* component determined as collinear emission off valence quarks,
  - no experimental uncertainty propagation.
- the CT14QED set(s):  
*C. Schmidt et. al [arXiv:1509.02905]*
  - similar approach as MRST2004QED but with an estimate of the uncertainty based on a comparison to HERA isolated photon production.
  - includes an *elastic* component derived from equivalent photon approximation.

## 2) **Data-driven** determinations:

- NNPDF2.3QED/NNPDF3.0QED and xFitter\_epHMDY sets:  
*[arXiv:1308.0598, arXiv:1606.07130]* *F. Giuli et al. [arXiv:1701.08553]*
  - the photon PDF is fitted to data using DIS and LHC Drell-Yan data.
  - Large uncertainties due to limited sensitivity of the dataset to the photon PDF.

# Extraction of the photon PDF

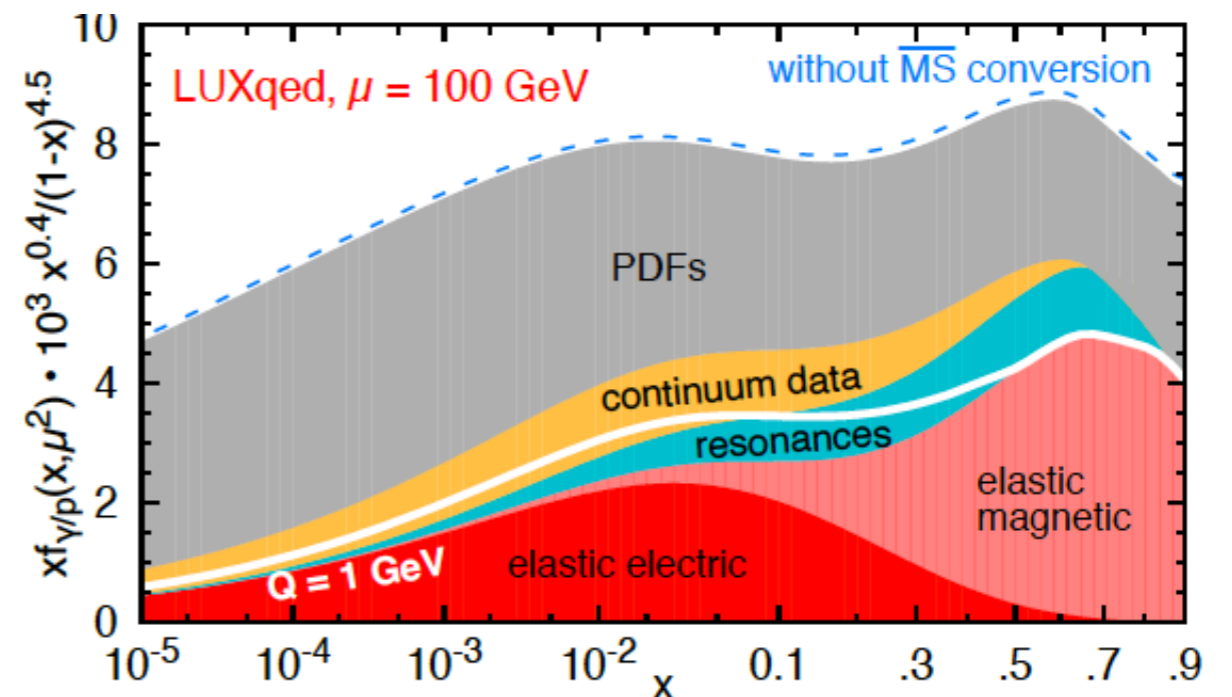
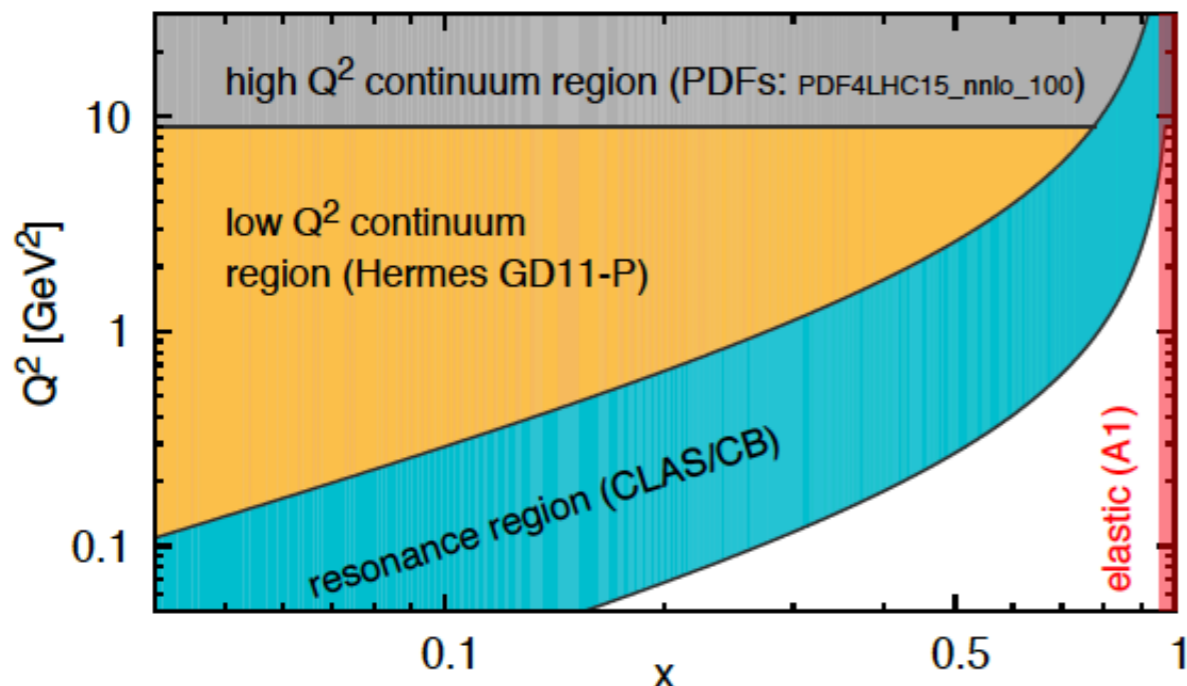
## The LUXqed approach

$$x\gamma(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha(\mu)} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left\{ \int_{Q_{\min}^2}^{\mu^2/(1-z)} \frac{dQ^2}{Q^2} \alpha^2(Q^2) \left[ -z^2 F_L(x/z, Q^2) + \left( zP_{\gamma q}(z) + \frac{2x^2 m_p^2}{Q^2} \right) F_2(x/z, Q^2) \right] - \overline{\text{MS}} \text{ conversion} \left[ \alpha^2(\mu) z^2 F_2(x/z, \mu^2) \right] \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s, \alpha^2)$$

$Q_{\min}^2 = (m_p^2 x^2)/(1-z)$

- Photon PDF written in terms of inclusive **DIS structure functions**:

- elastic* component given by magnetic/electric form factors from A1 + dipole,
- inelastic* component:
  - resonance* region  $(m_p + m_\pi)^2 < W^2 < 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ : CLAS fit/CB parameterisation,
  - low- $Q^2$  continuous* region  $W^2 > 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$  and  $Q^2 < 9 \text{ GeV}^2$ : Hermes GD11-P fit,
  - high- $Q^2$  continuous* region  $W^2 > 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$  and  $Q^2 > 9 \text{ GeV}^2$ : PDFs.



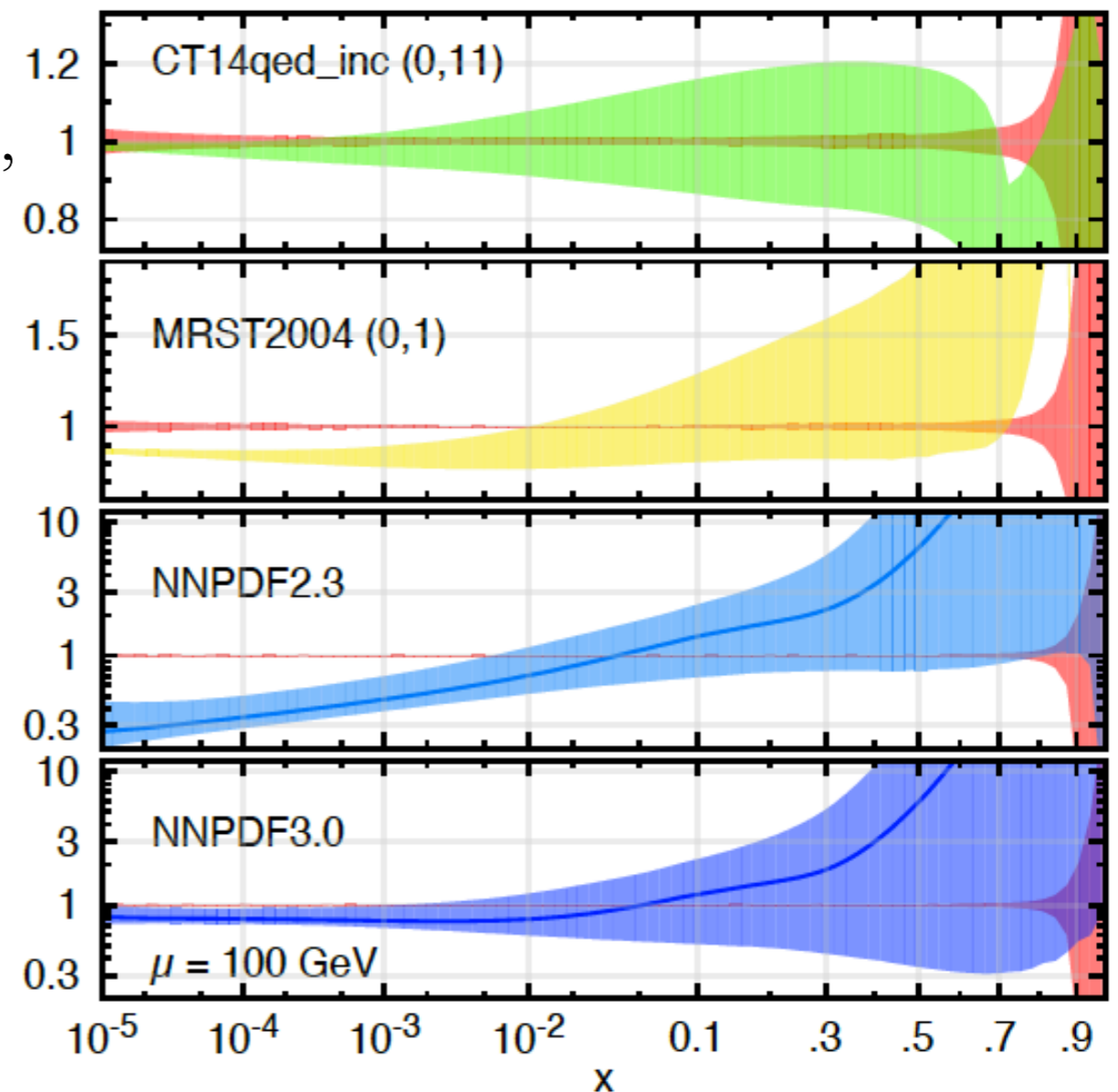
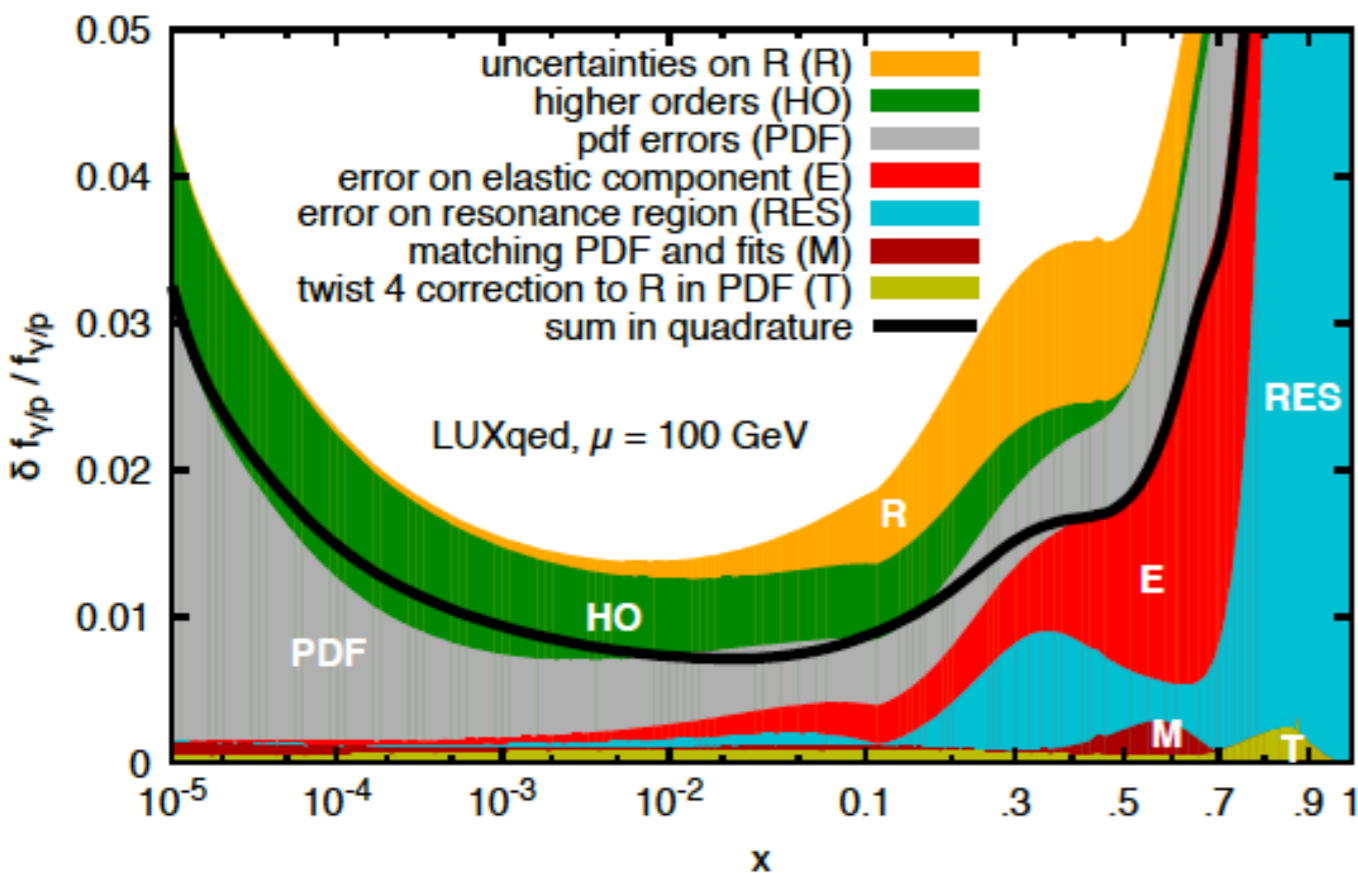
# Extraction of the photon PDF

## The LUXqed approach

$$x\gamma(x, \mu) = \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha(\mu)} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left\{ \int_{Q_{\min}^2}^{\mu^2/(1-z)} \frac{dQ^2}{Q^2} \alpha^2(Q^2) \left[ -z^2 F_L(x/z, Q^2) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left( zP_{\gamma q}(z) + \frac{2x^2 m_p^2}{Q^2} \right) F_2(x/z, Q^2) \right] - \alpha^2(\mu) z^2 F_2(x/z, \mu^2) \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s, \alpha^2)$$

$Q_{\min}^2 = (m_p^2 x^2)/(1-z)$

- Estimate of the uncertainty:
  - variations of parameters/parameterisations,
  - PDF uncertainties.

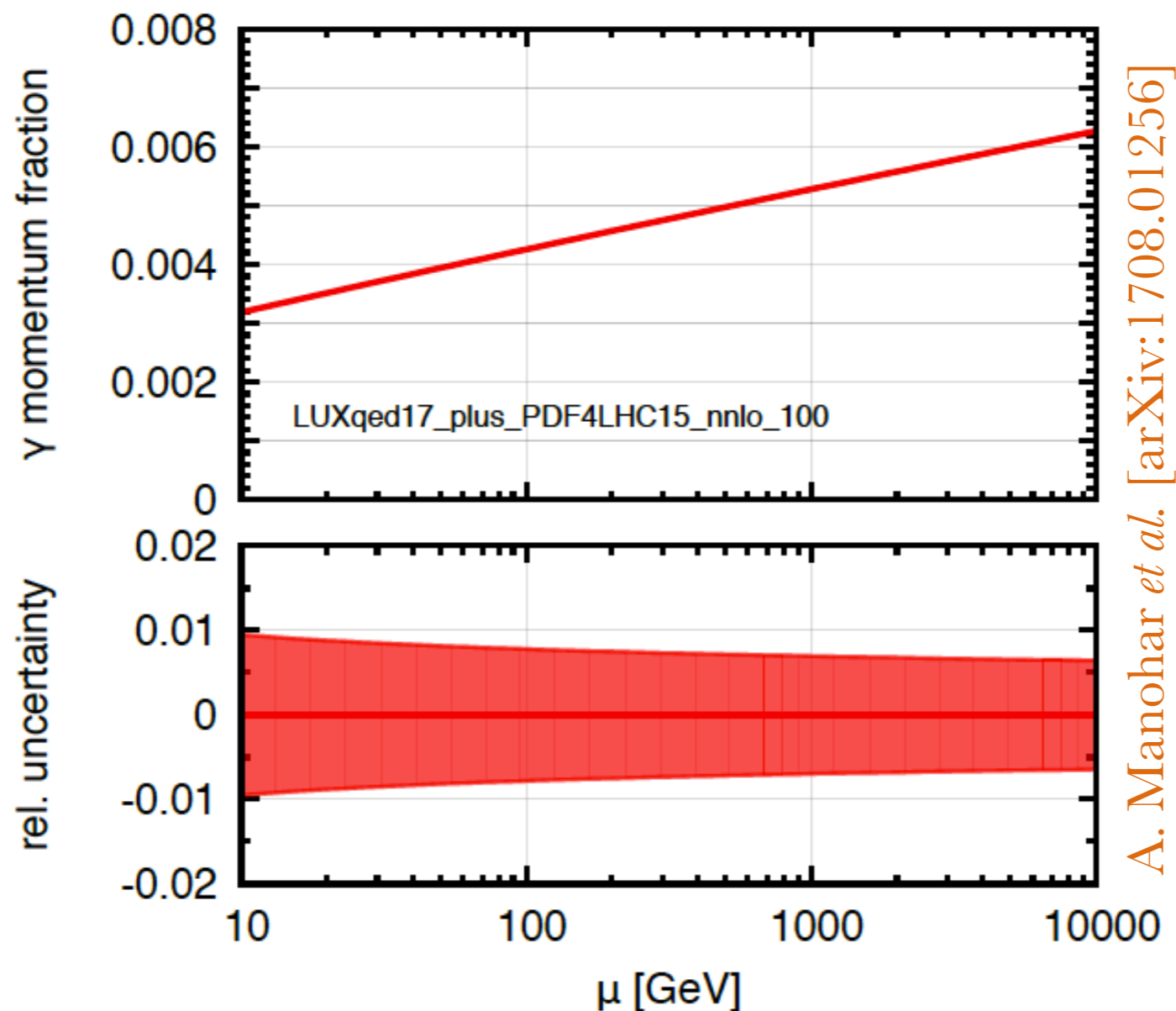


# The photon PDF in a global fit

- How does the photon PDF modify the result of a global PDF fit?

## 1. Momentum sum rule:

$$\int_0^1 dx x [\Sigma(x, \mu) + g(x, \mu) + \gamma(x, \mu)] = 1$$



# The photon PDF in a global fit

- How does the photon PDF modify the result of a global PDF fit?

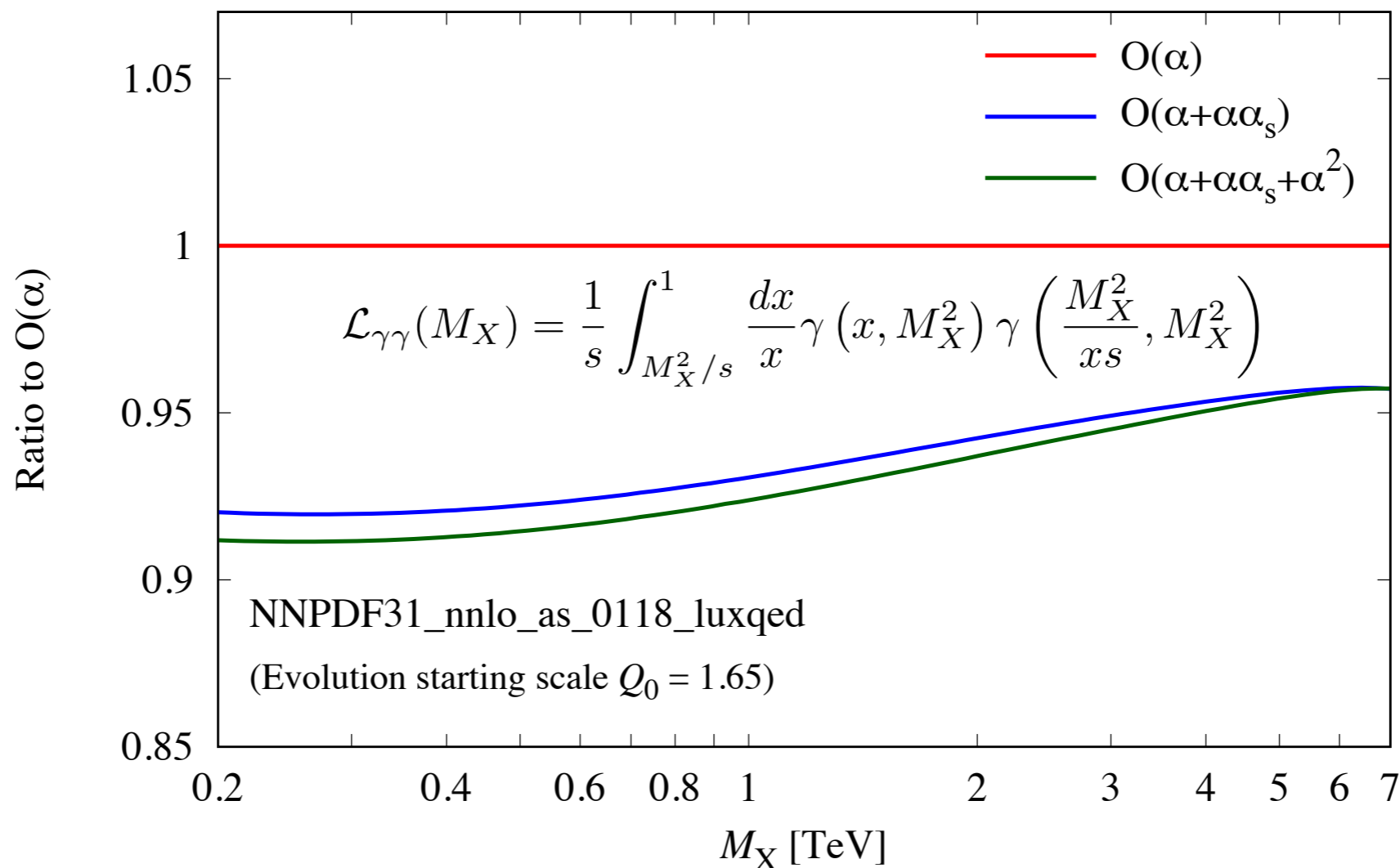
2. **QED corrections** to the DGLAP equations up to (full) NLO:

$$P_{ij} = \alpha_s P_{ij}^{(1,0)} + \alpha_s^2 P_{ij}^{(2,0)} + \alpha_s^3 P_{ij}^{(3,0)} + \alpha P_{ij}^{(0,1)}(x) + \alpha\alpha_s P_{ij}^{(1,1)} + \alpha^2 P_{ij}^{(0,2)}$$

[arXiv:1512.00612]

[arXiv:1606.02887]

$\gamma\gamma$  Luminosity at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV

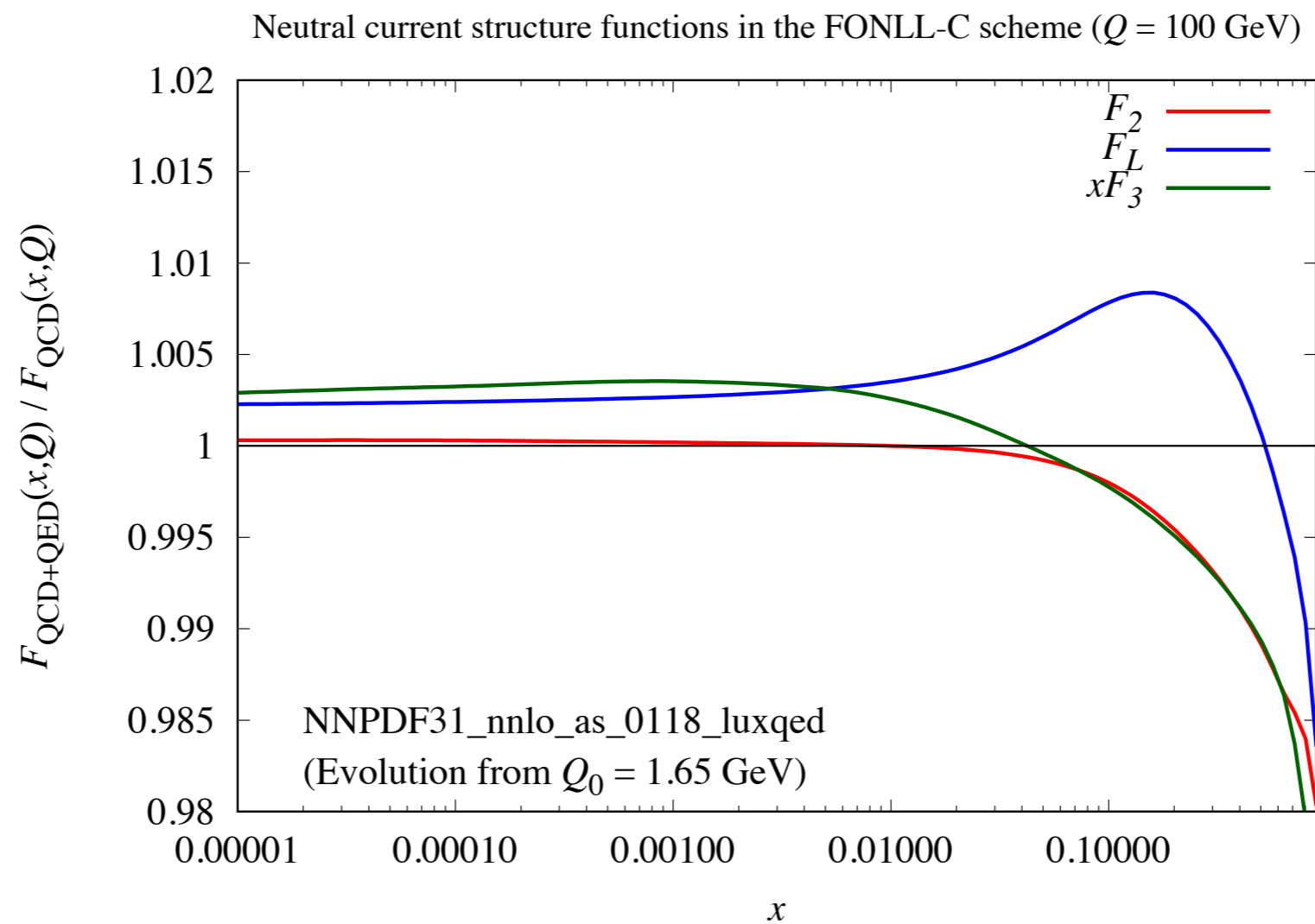


# The photon PDF in a global fit

- How does the photon PDF modify the result of a global PDF fit?

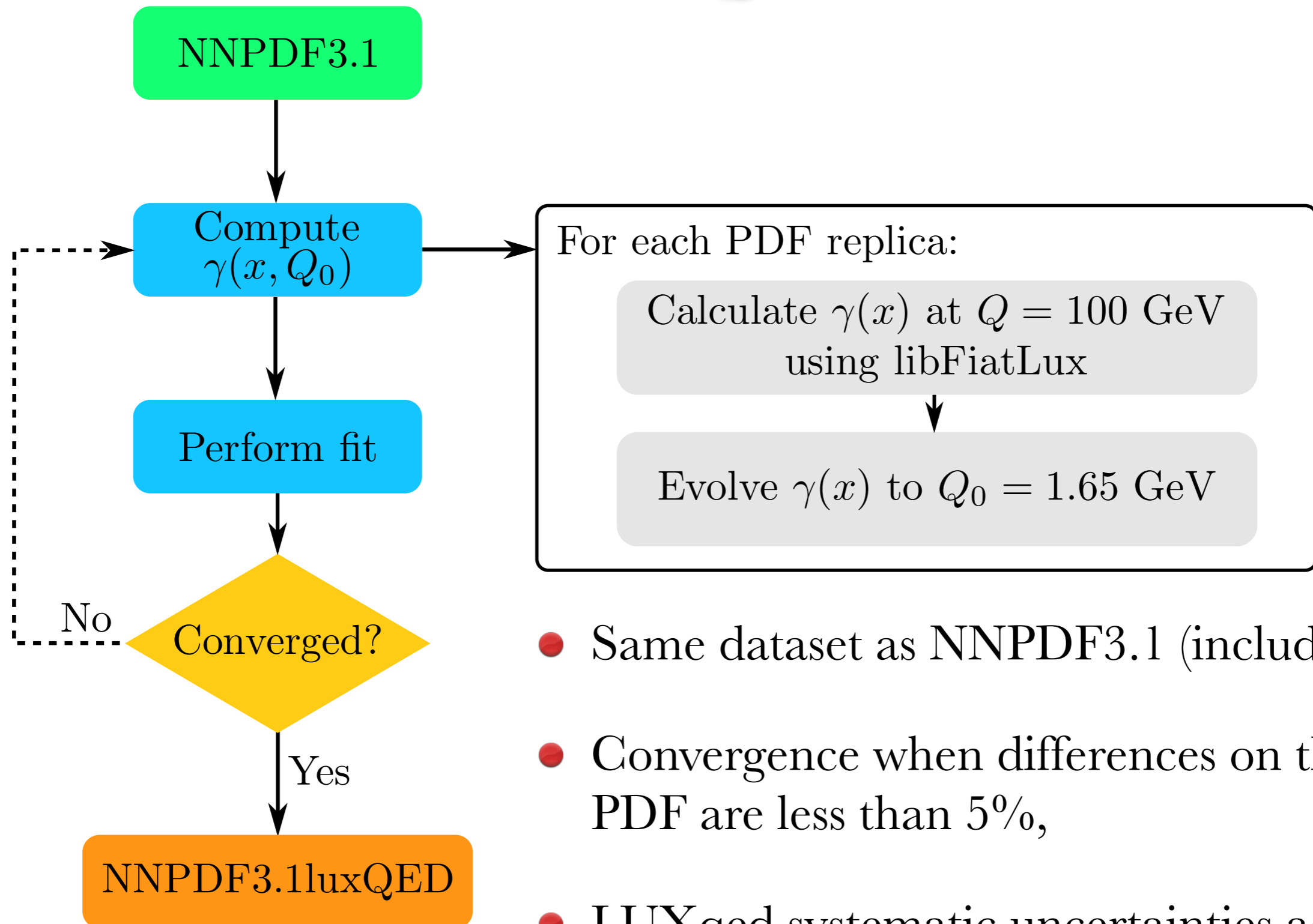
## 3. **QED corrections** to the hard cross sections including photon-initiated (PI) diagrams:

- included in **DIS** to  $O(\alpha)$ ,
- no QED corrections to the **hadronic processes** (*ad hoc* cuts to the NNPDF3.1 dataset to minimise their impact).



# The photon PDF in a global fit

*The NNPDF iterative strategy*



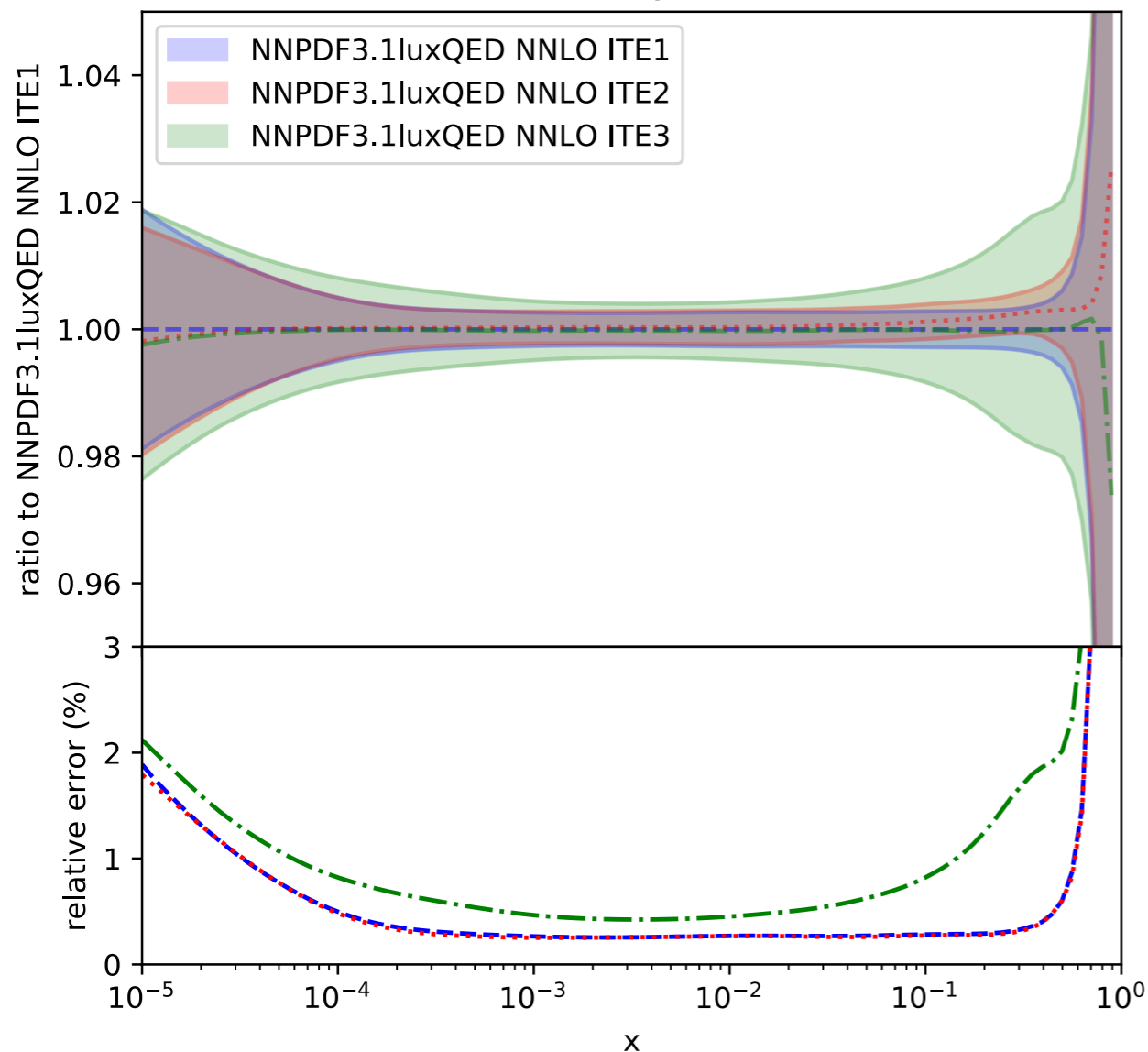
- Same dataset as NNPDF3.1 (including cuts),
- Convergence when differences on the photon PDF are less than 5%,
- LUXqed systematic uncertainties added at the last iteration as statistical fluctuations.



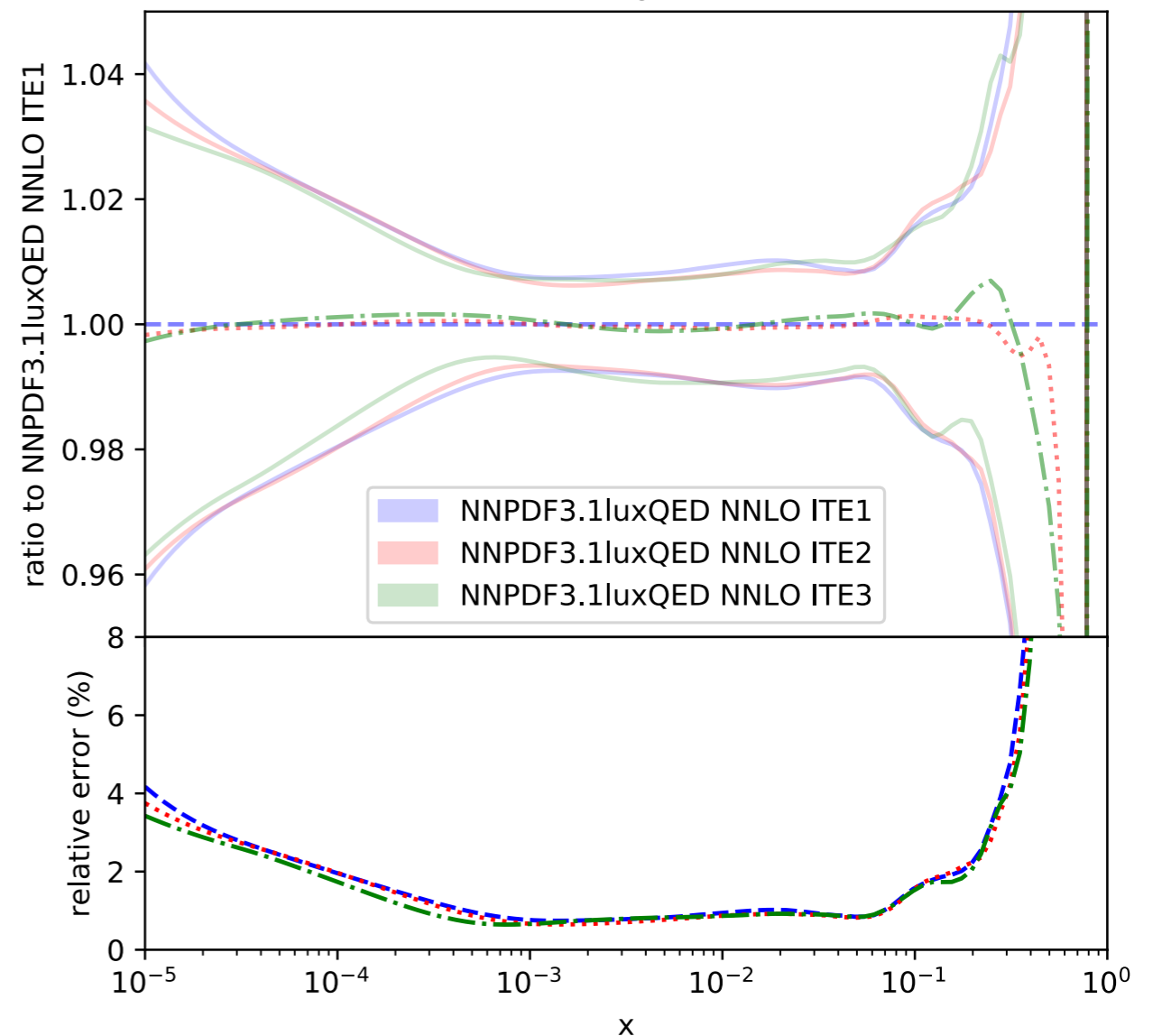
# Convergence of the procedure

- The iterative procedure converges **quickly**:
  - **two iterations** are enough to get stable results for the photon PDF,
  - a third iteration is performed to include the LUXqed **systematic uncs.**,
  - **quark** and **gluon** PDF almost unaffected.

Photon PDF @ 100 GeV



Gluon PDF @ 100 GeV

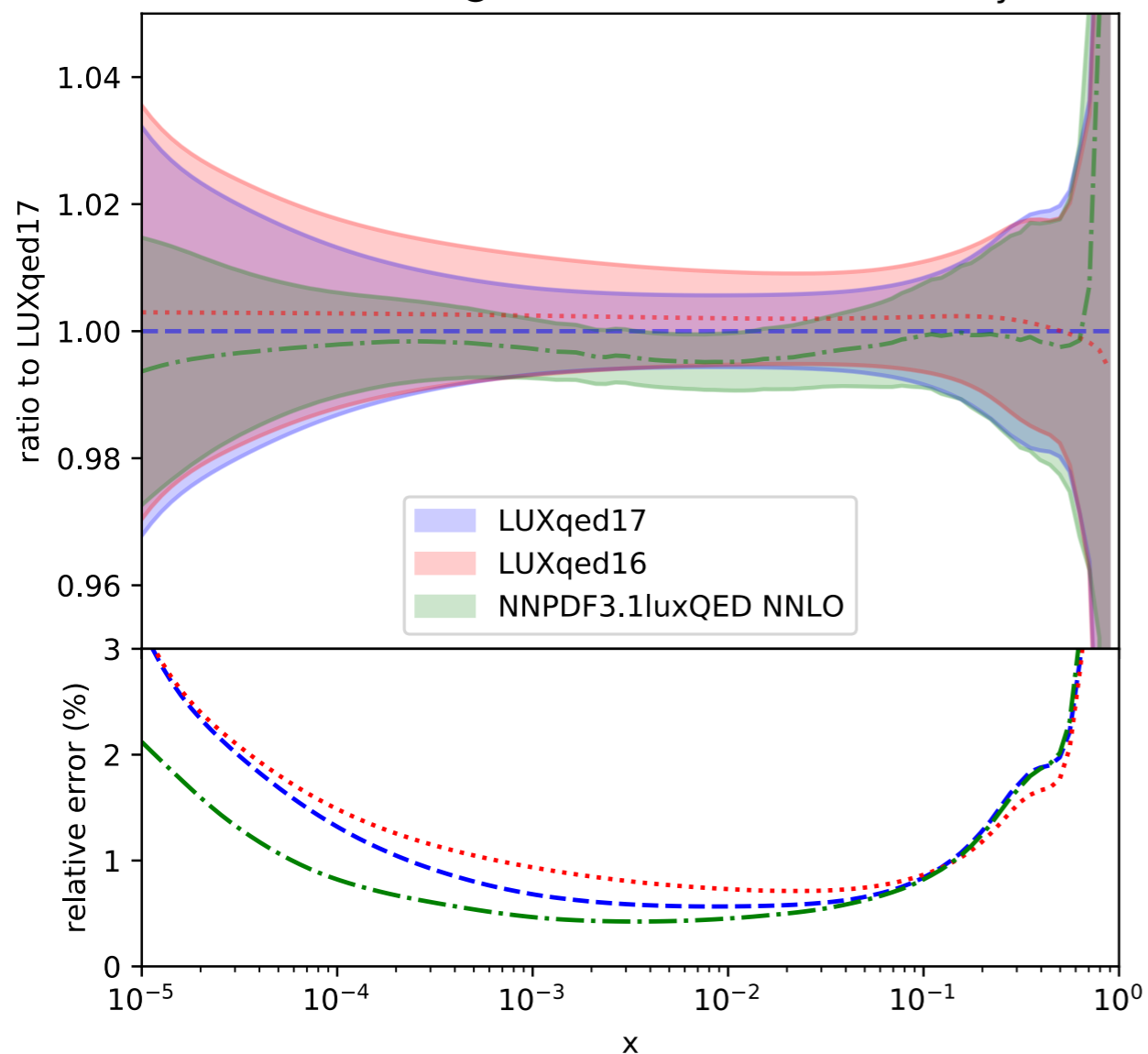


# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

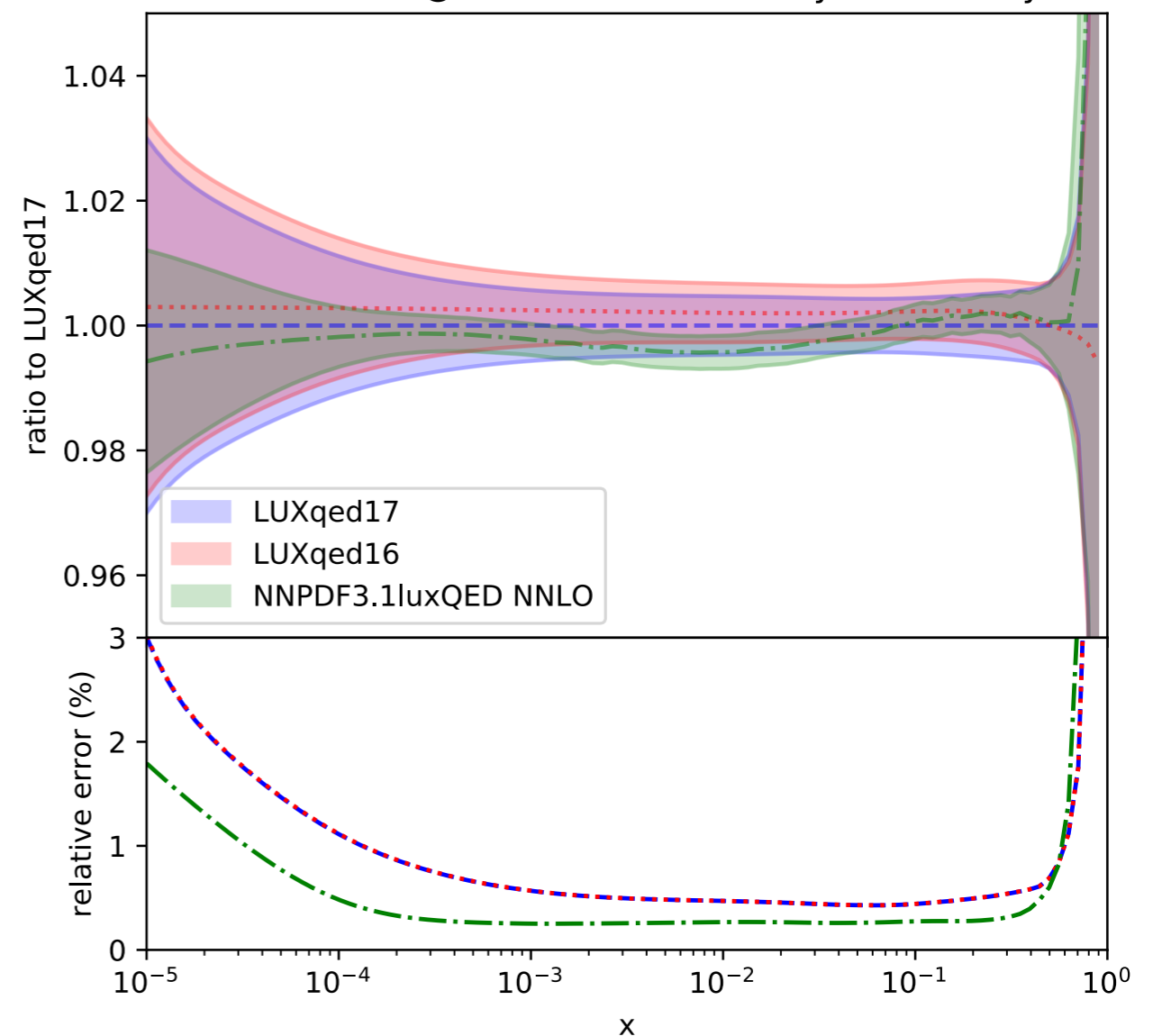
*NNPDF3.1luxQED versus LUXqed16/17*

- Good agreement with the LUXqed results:
  - **central values** well within uncertainties,
  - **Reduction** of the error at small  $x$  where PDF uncertainties dominate:
    - difference in the **starting PDF set** (NNPDF3.1 vs. PDF4LHC15).

Photon PDF @ 100.0 GeV - total uncertainty



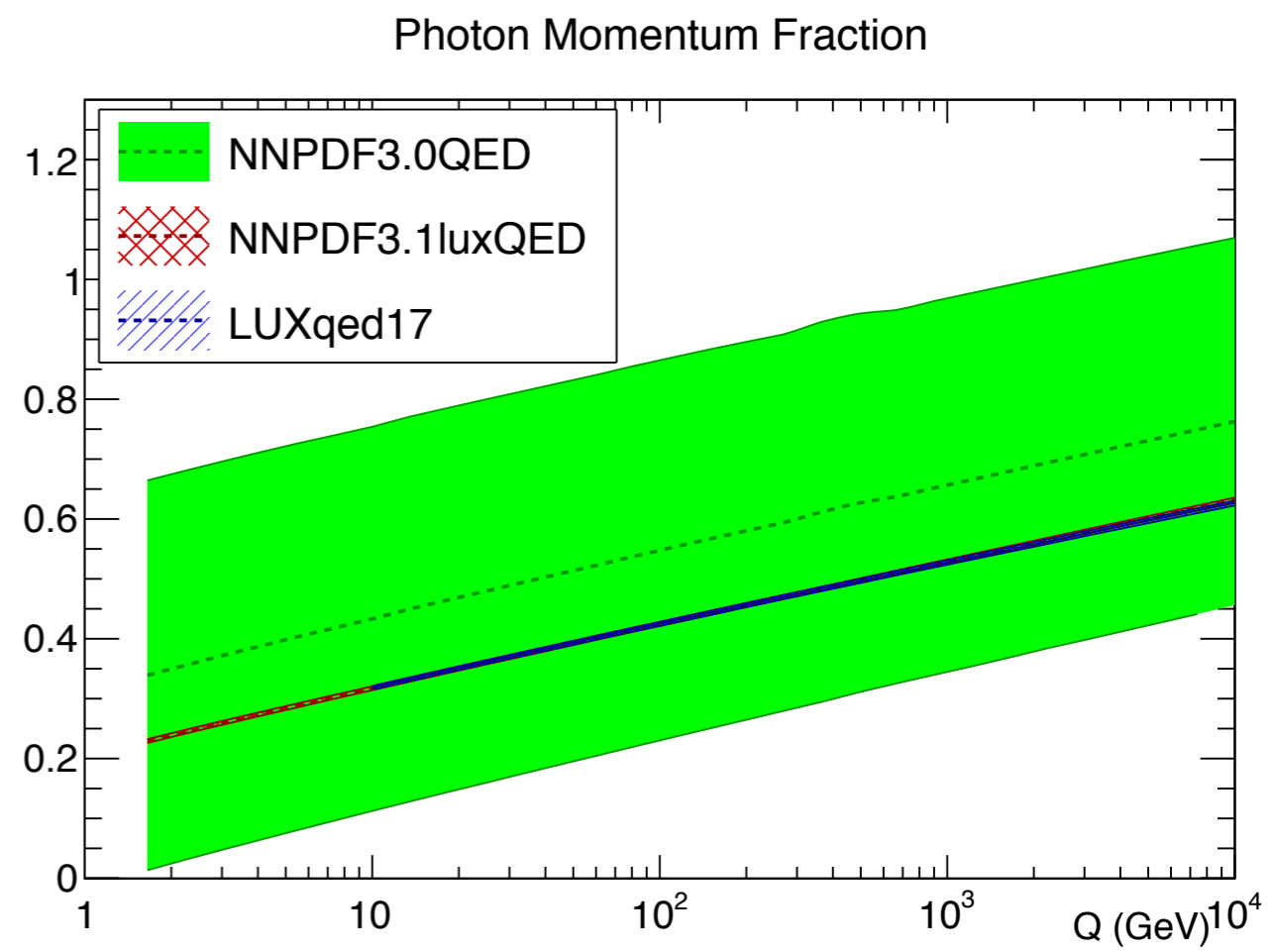
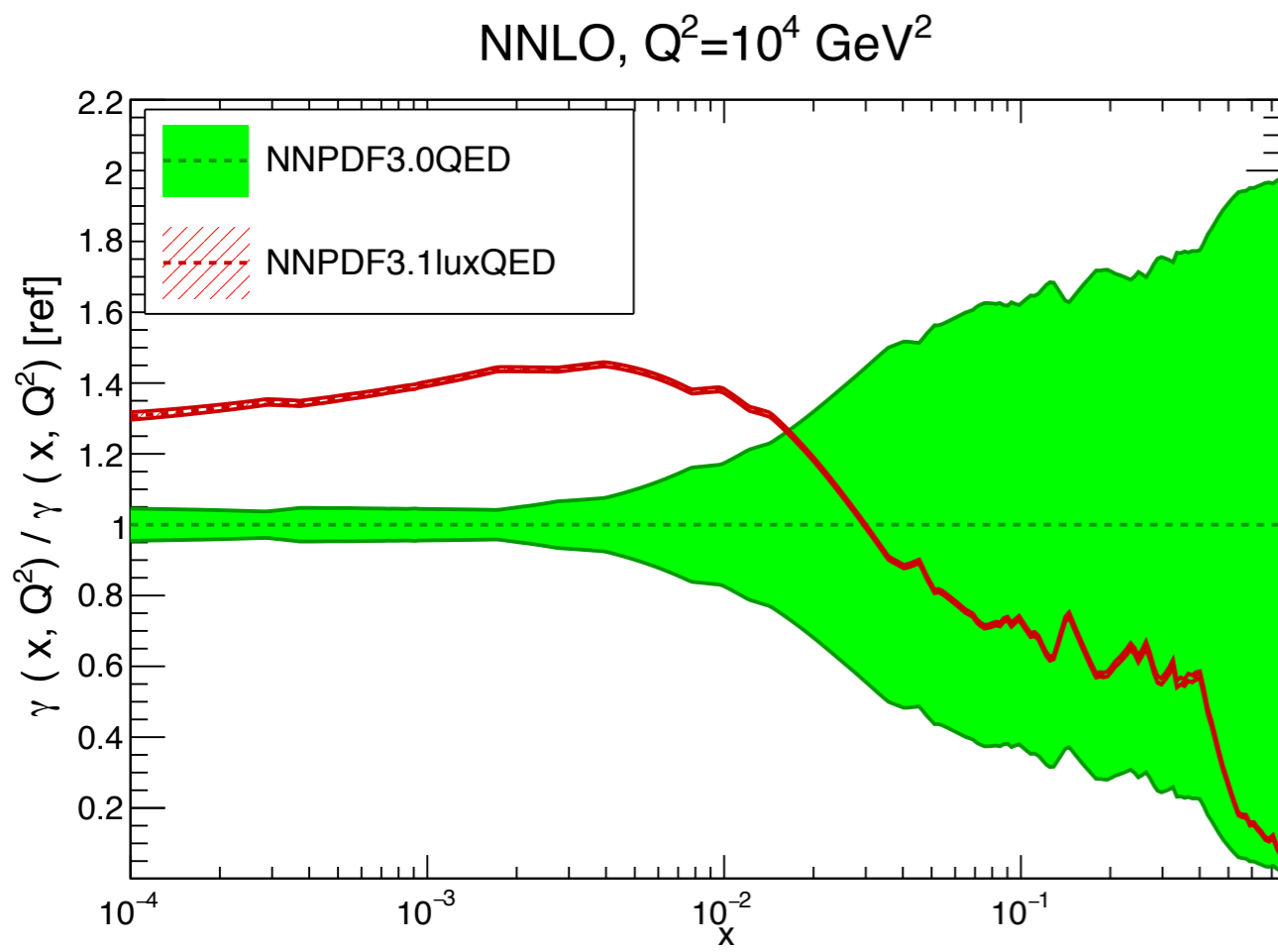
Photon PDF @ 100.0 GeV - PDF-only uncertainty



# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

## *NNPDF3.1luxQED versus NNPDF3.0QED*

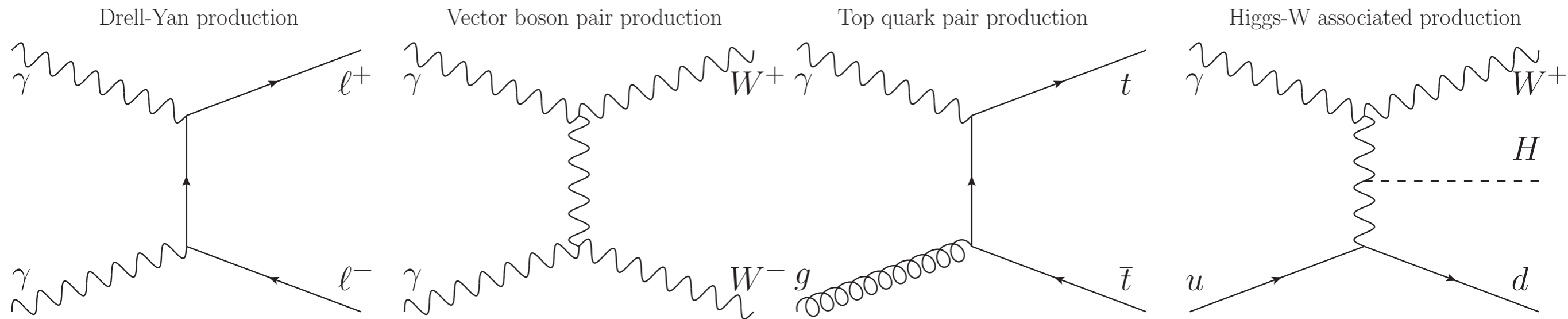
- Consistency within the large uncertainties of NNPDF3.1 at **large  $x$** ,
- More substantial difference at **small  $x$** :
  - different **evolutions** (NNPDF3.0QED is based on NNPDF2.3QED),
- Agreement within (large) uncertainties for the momentum sum rule.



# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

## *Phenomenology*

- Consider processes **sensitive to PI** diagrams at LO:



- Processes are computed:

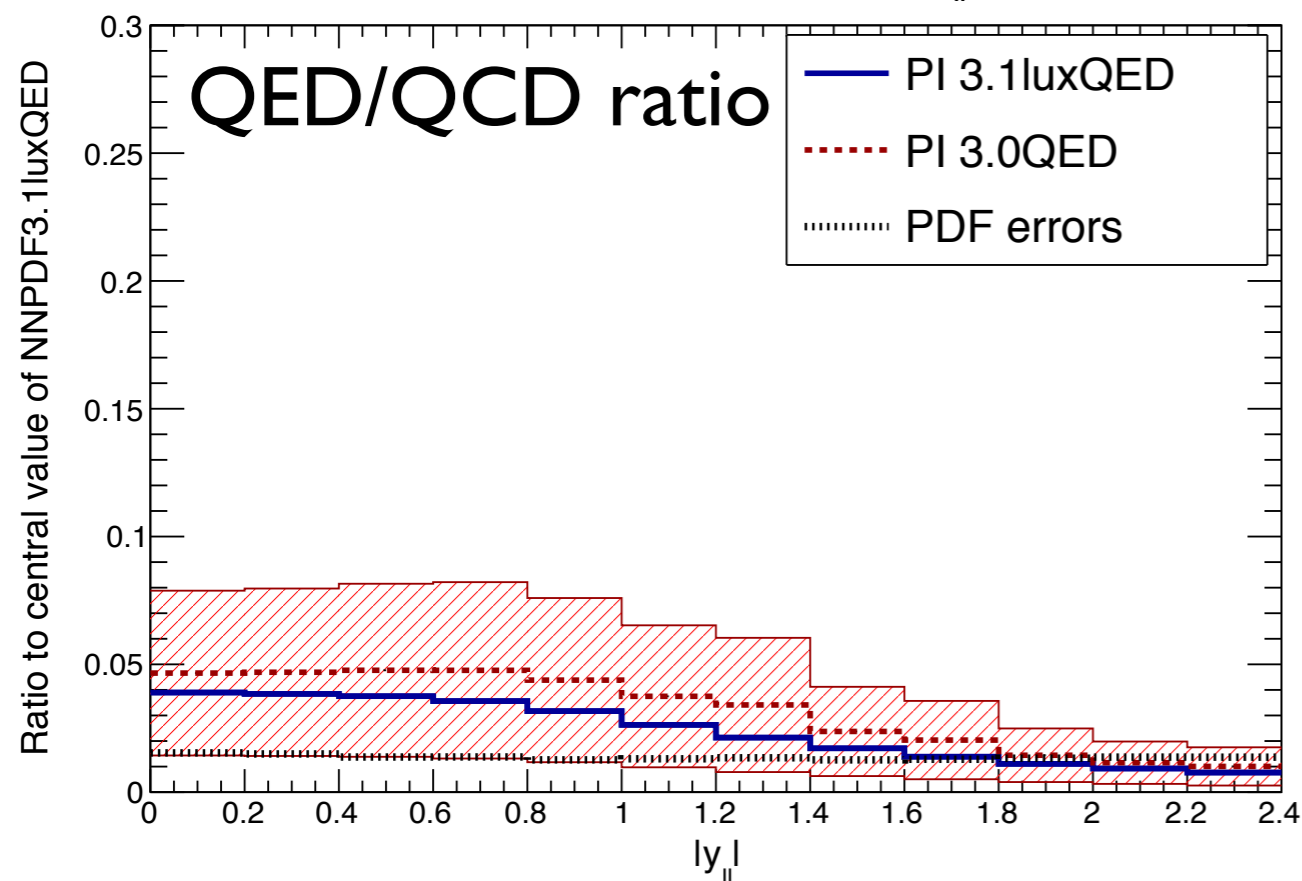
- at **LO** in QCD and QED (in the following plots the QED/QCD ratio is shown),
- using **MadGraph5\_aMC@NLO**,
- producing interpolation grids in the **APPLgrid** format with **aMCfast**,
- use **NNPDF3.1luxQED** and **NNPDF3.0QED**.

# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

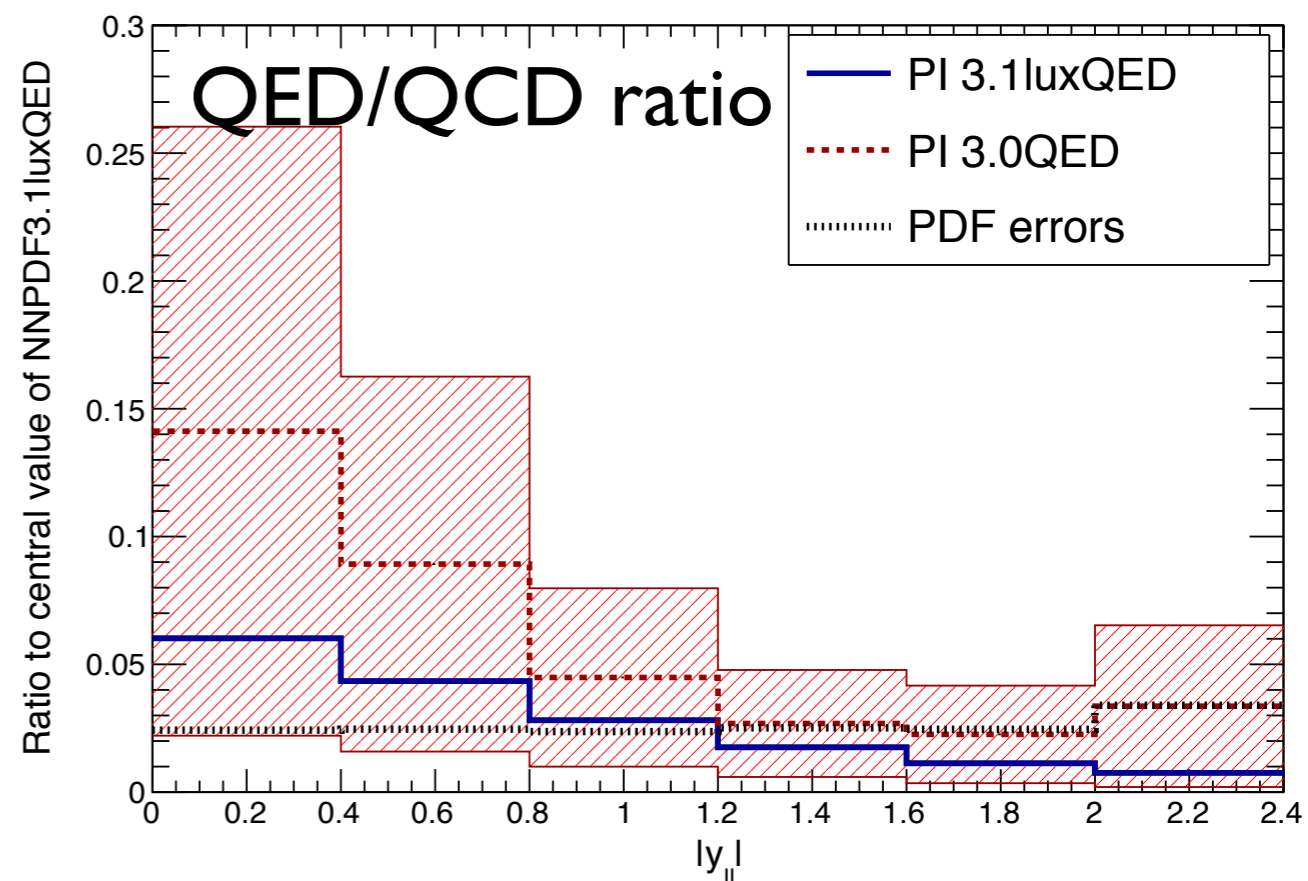
*Phenomenology: high-mass Drell-Yan (HMDY)*

- The **8 TeV ATLAS HMDY** data is particularly sensitive to PI:
  - sensitive to the **large-x** photon PDF where 3.0 is particularly uncertain,
  - with 3.1luxQED the effect of PI can be as large as **5 - 6%**,
  - important to include this data accounting for PI in **future fits**.

$p p \rightarrow l^+ l^- @ \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}, 250 \text{ GeV} < M_{ll} < 300 \text{ GeV}$



$p p \rightarrow l^+ l^- @ \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}, 300 \text{ GeV} < M_{ll} < 1500 \text{ GeV}$

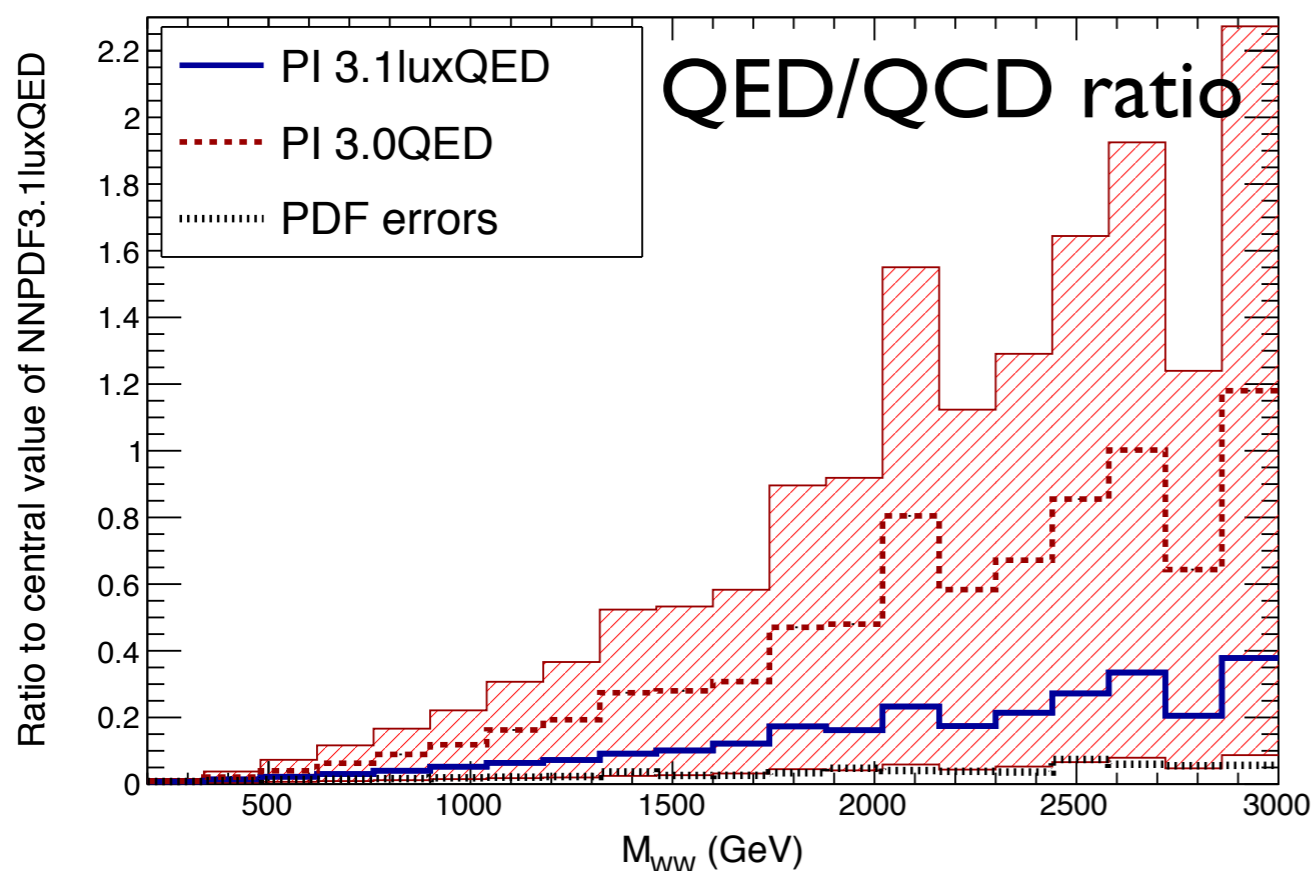


# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

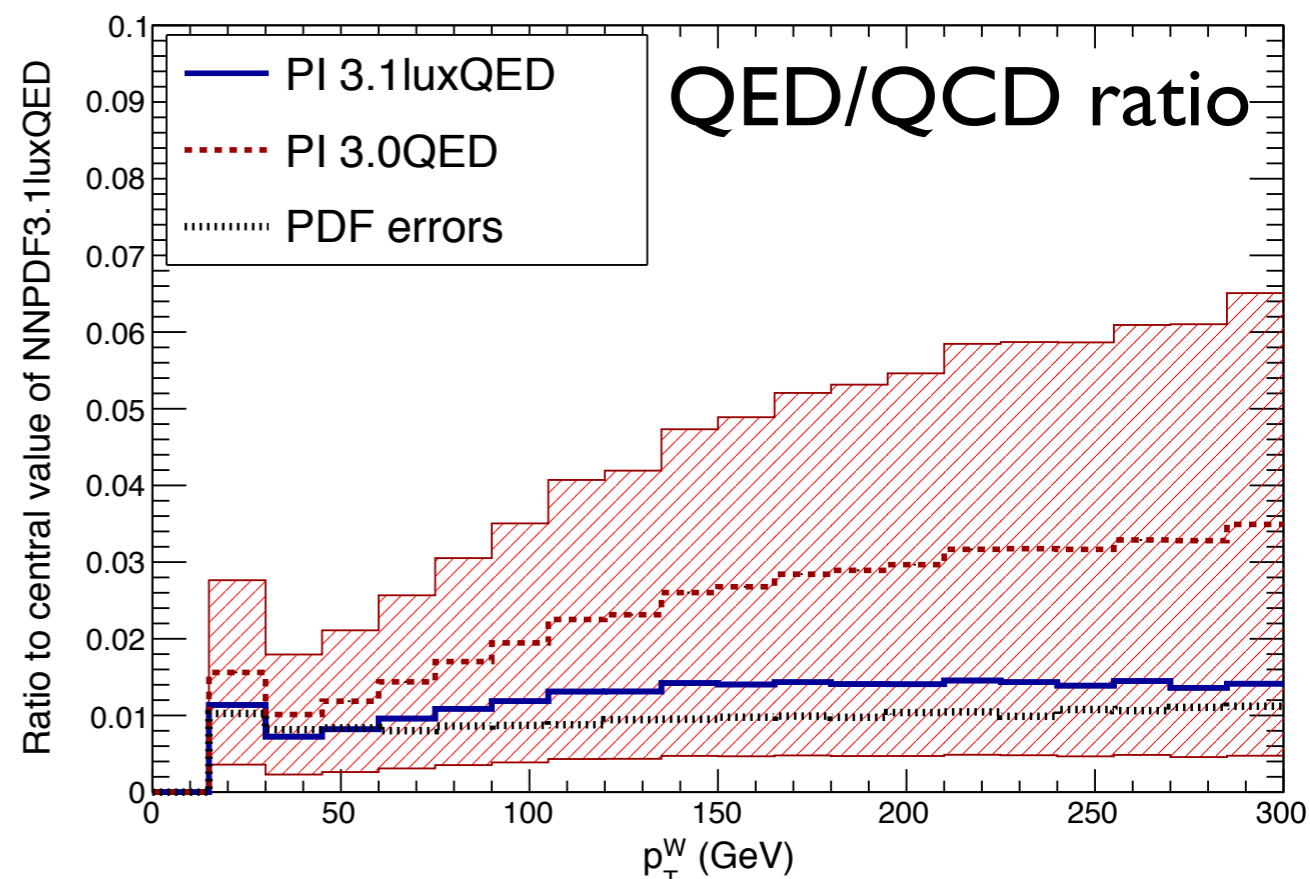
*Phenomenology:  $WW$  production*

- Vector-boson pair production at the LHC provides a direct probe of the **EW sector** and thus is important to BSM searches:
  - $WW$  inv. mass distribution at large  $M_{WW}$  heavily affected by PI ( $\sim 35\%$ ),
  - different picture for the  $W$   $p_T$  constantly at the 1 - 2% level.

$p p \rightarrow W^+ W^-$  @  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV



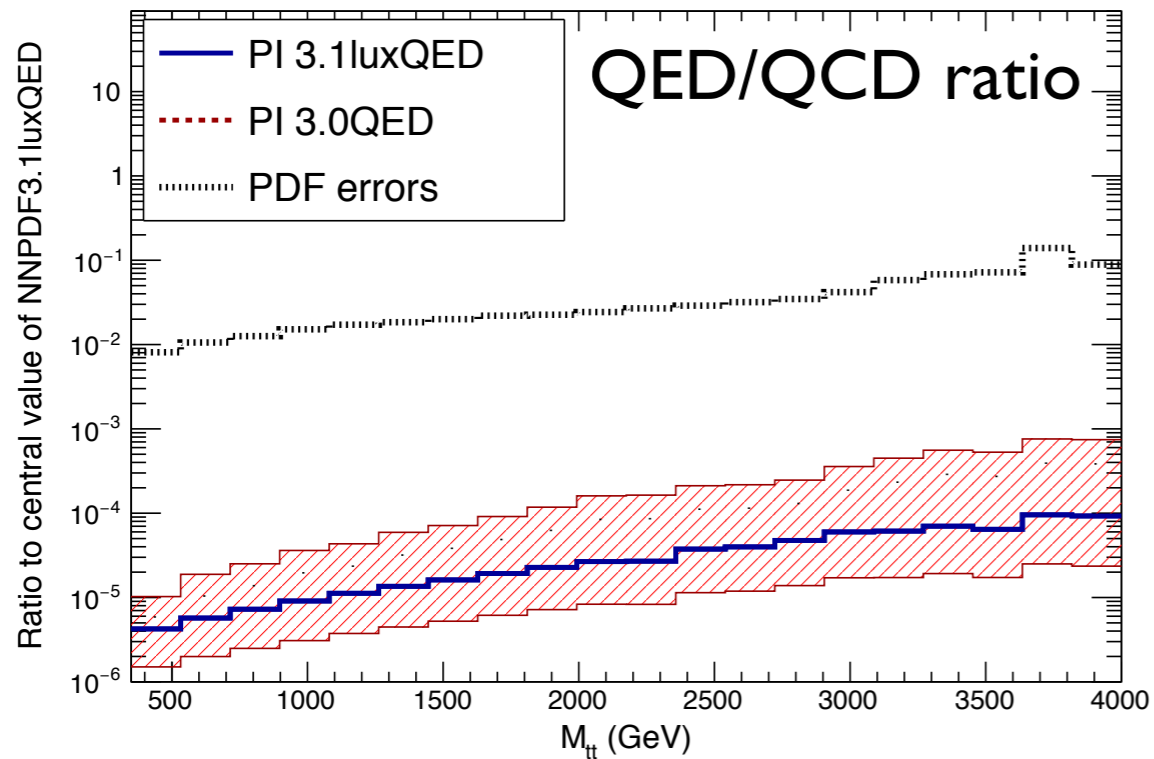
$p p \rightarrow W^+ W^-$  @  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV



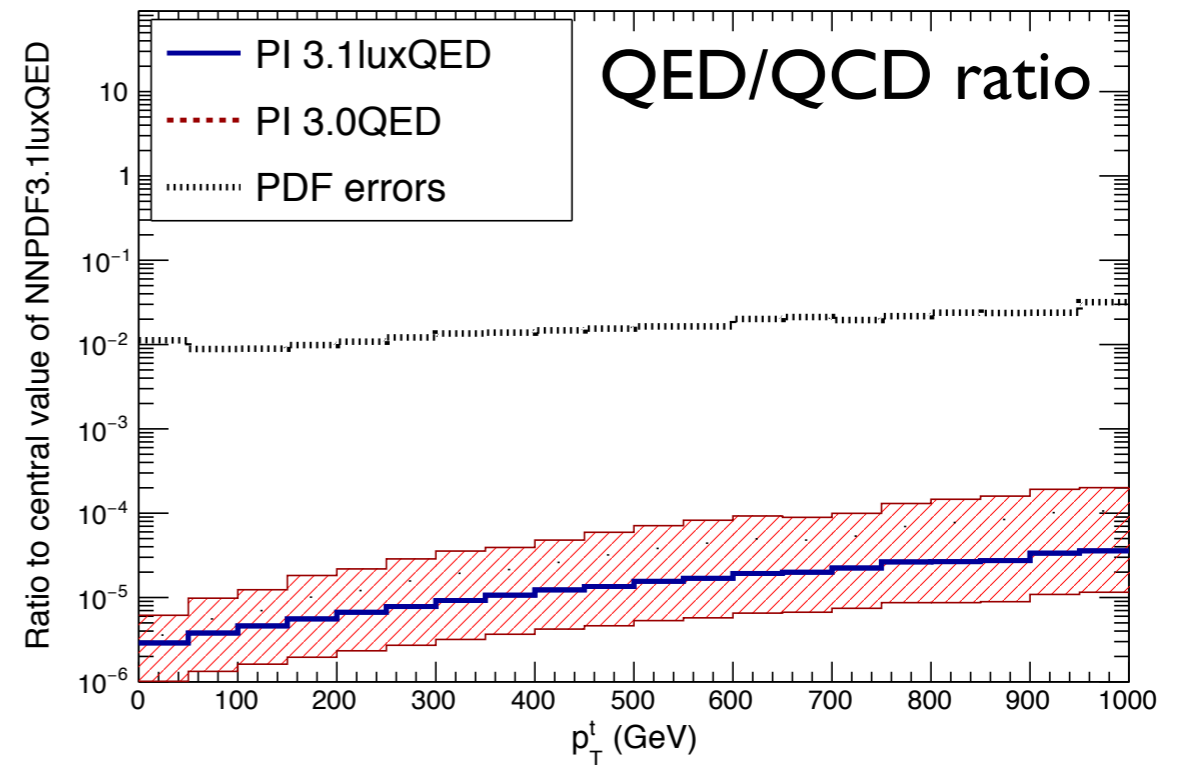
# The NNPDF3.1luxQED set

*Phenomenology: top-pair and HW production*

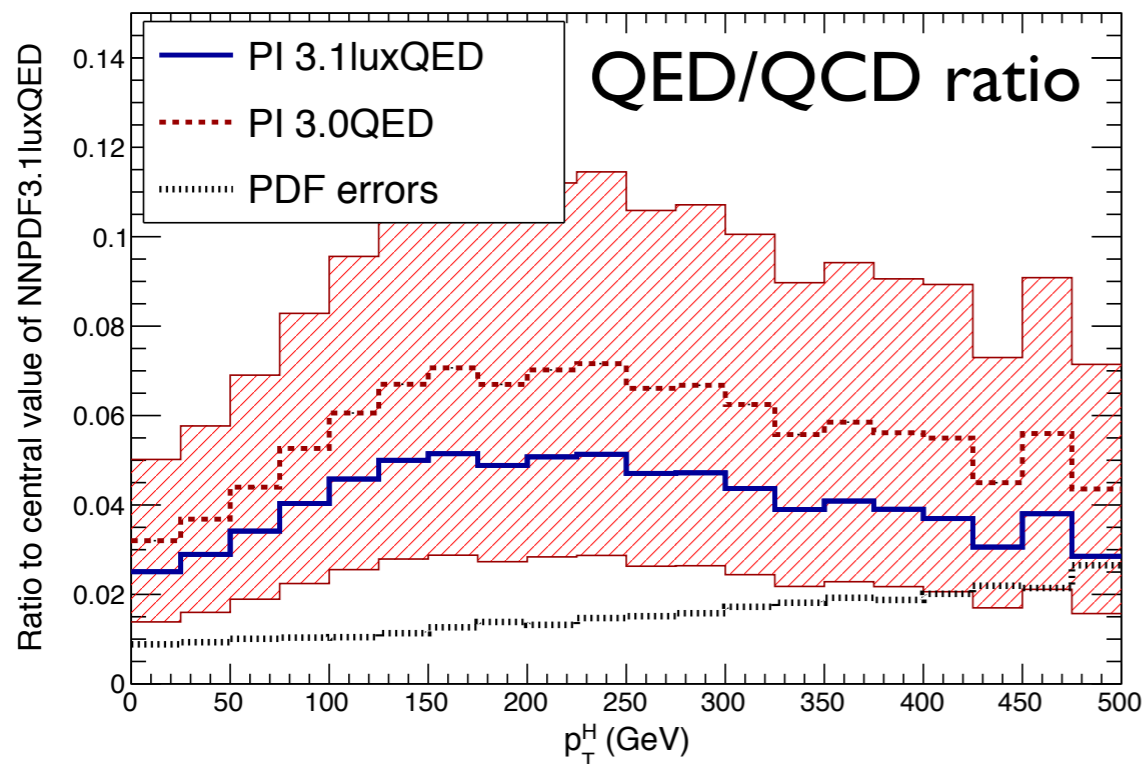
$pp \rightarrow tt @ \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



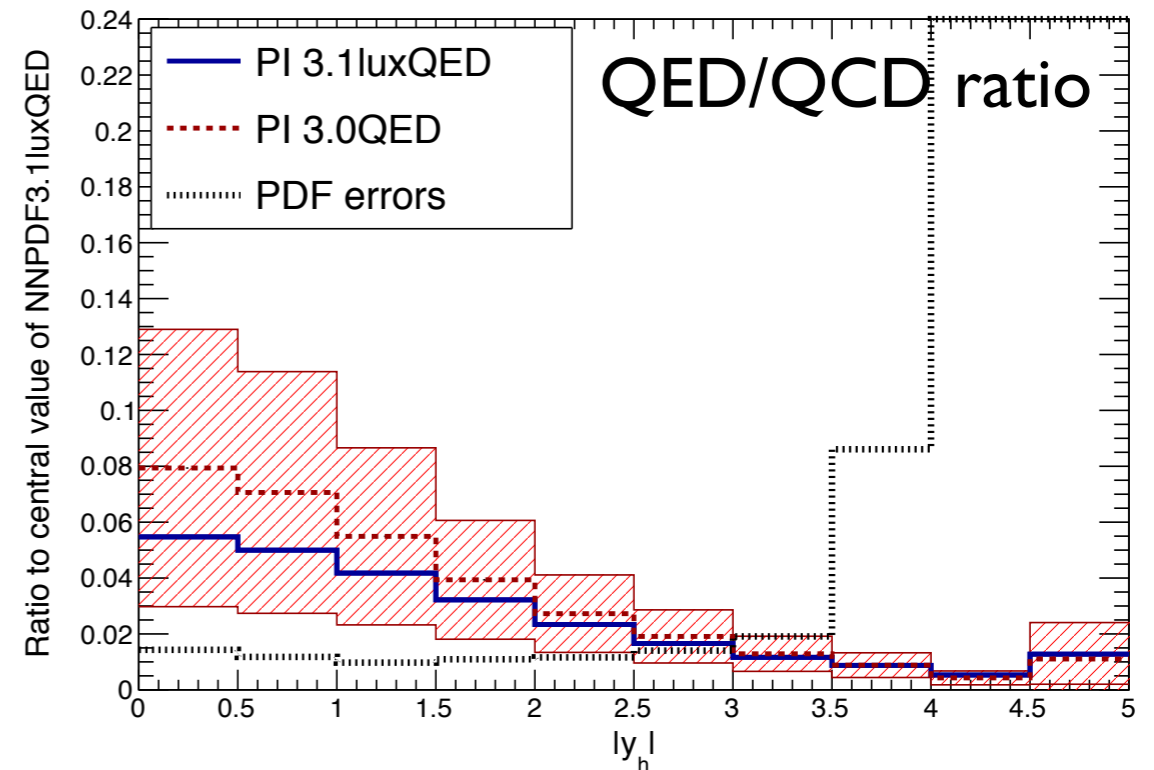
$pp \rightarrow tt @ \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



$pp \rightarrow HW^+ @ \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



$pp \rightarrow HW^+ @ \sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$



# Summary

- I presented the **NNPDF3.1luxQED** PDF set:
- **consistent** inclusion of the LUXqed formalism in the NNPDF framework:
  - **momentum sum rule** including the photon PDF,
  - **DGLAP equation** including QED correction up to  $O(\alpha_s\alpha)$  and  $O(\alpha^2)$ ,
  - QED corrections to the **DIS structure functions** to  $O(\alpha)$ .
- first exploration of the impact of this PDF set on some processes sensitive to the photon PDF and relevant to the **LHC phenomenology**.
- NNPDF3.1luxQED is available through the **LHAPDF** interface.
- An **open-source implementation** of the LUXqed formalism is available from here:

<https://github.com/scarrazza/fiatlux>