

QCD Analysis HERAPDF2.0 of the combined HERA structure function data

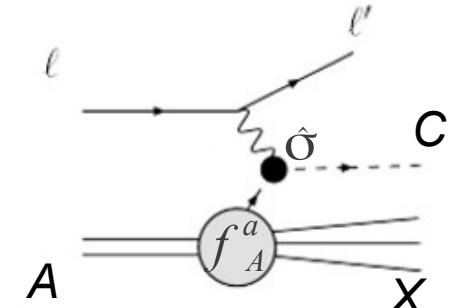


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DESY

on behalf of
H1 and ZEUS collaborations

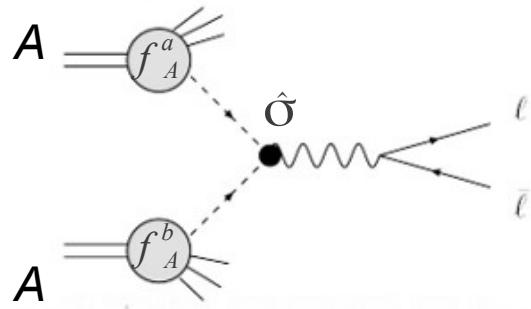
DIS2015
Dallas, Texas 2015

PDFs for the precision measurements



Factorisation theorem: PDFs + hard-scattering cross section

$$\sigma_{A \rightarrow C}^i(q, p) = \sum_a \int_x^1 d\xi f_A^a(\xi, \mu) \hat{\sigma}_{a \rightarrow C}^i(q, \xi p, \mu, \alpha_s)$$



PDFs are universal => essential for precision measurements.

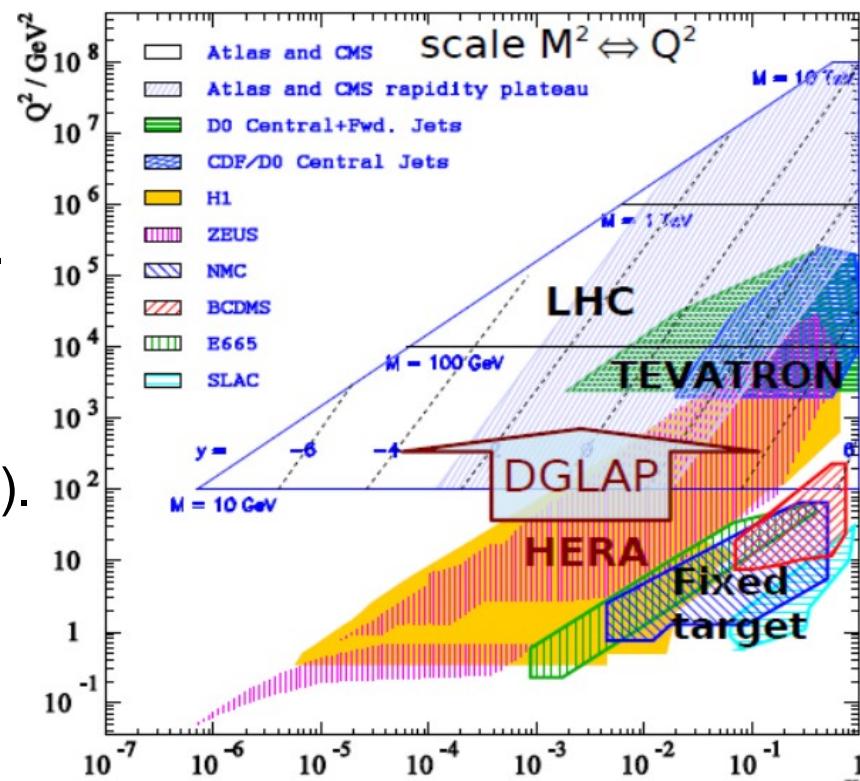
HERA data is a core of every PDF determination.

Probes linear combination of quarks.

Sensitive to the quark flavor decomposition (CC).

Information on the gluon content of proton

Covers wide kinematic range

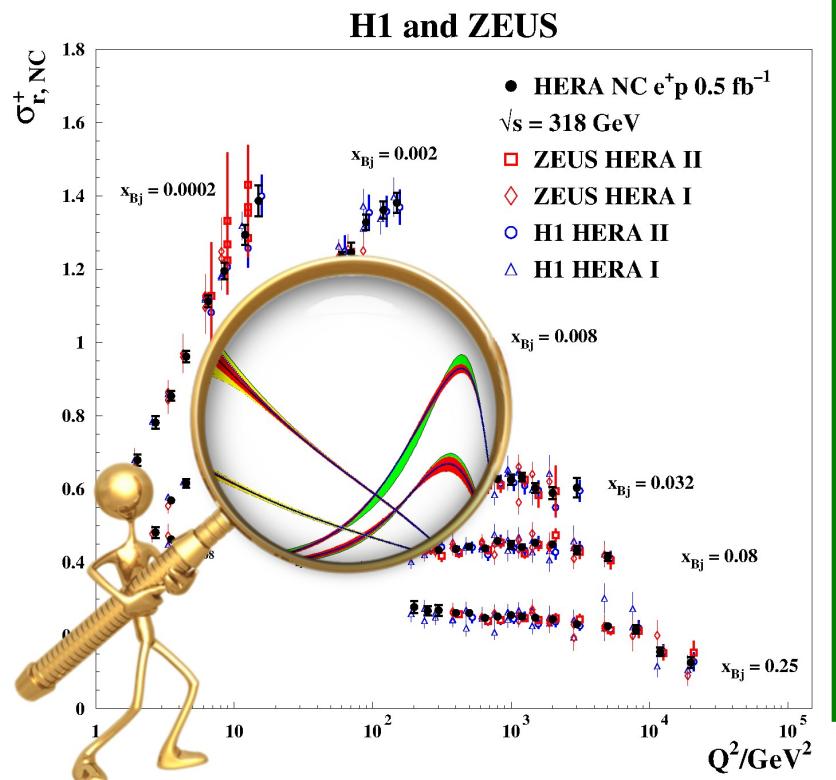


Full HERA data combination

HERAPDF1.0

HERAPDF1.5

HERAPDF2.0

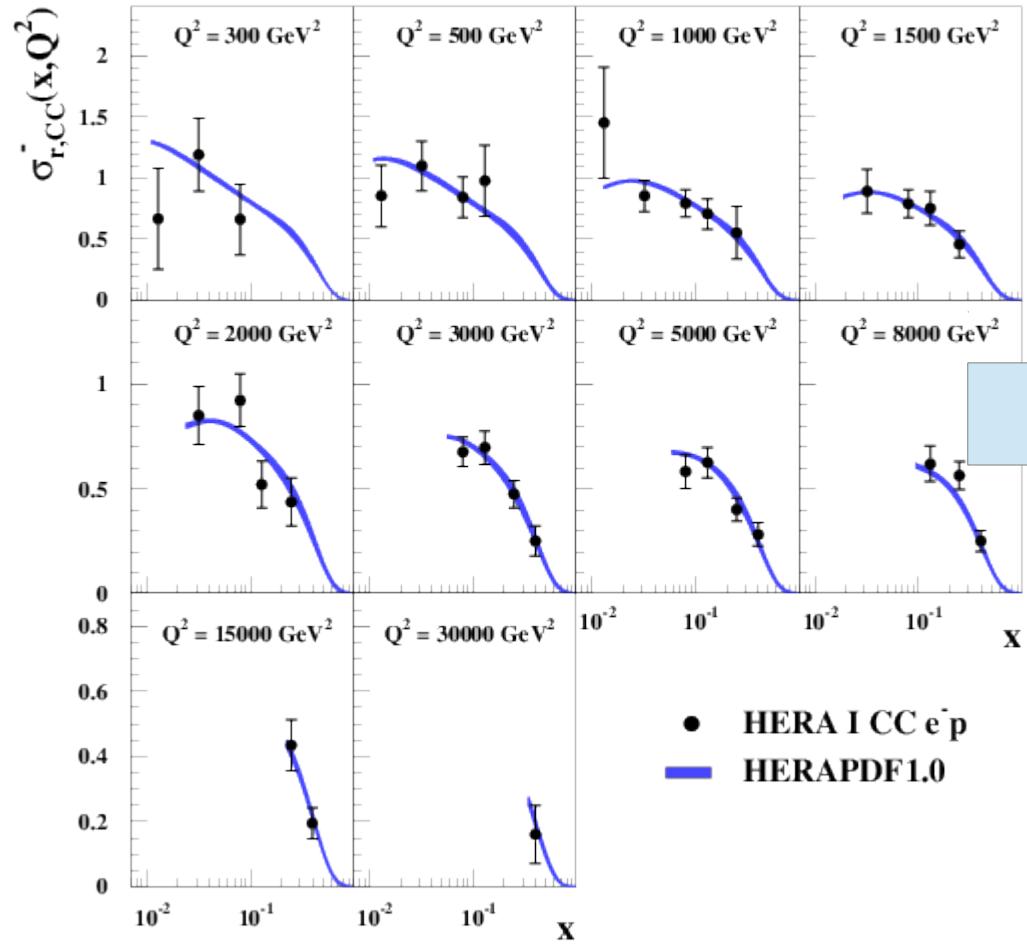


Data Set	x_{Bj} Grid from to	$Q^2[\text{GeV}^2]$ Grid from to	\mathcal{L} pb^{-1}	e^+/e^-	\sqrt{s} GeV
HERA I $E_p = 820 \text{ GeV}$ and $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$ data sets					
H1 svx-mb	95-00	0.000005 0.02	0.2 12	2.1	$e^+ p$ 301, 319
H1 low Q^2	96-00	0.0002 0.1	12 150	22	$e^+ p$ 301, 319
H1 NC	94-97	0.0032 0.65	150 30000	35.6	$e^+ p$ 301
H1 CC	94-97	0.013 0.40	300 15000	35.6	$e^+ p$ 301
H1 NC	98-99	0.0032 0.65	150 30000	16.4	$e^- p$ 319
H1 CC	98-99	0.013 0.40	300 15000	16.4	$e^- p$ 319
H1 NC HY	98-99	0.0013 0.01	100 800	16.4	$e^- p$ 319
H1 NC	99-00	0.0013 0.65	100 30000	65.2	$e^+ p$ 319
H1 CC	99-00	0.013 0.40	300 15000	65.2	$e^+ p$ 319
ZEUS BPC	95	0.000002 0.00006	0.11 0.65	1.65	$e^+ p$ 300
ZEUS BPT	97	0.0000006 0.001	0.045 0.65	3.9	$e^+ p$ 300
ZEUS SVX	95	0.000012 0.0019	0.6 17	0.2	$e^+ p$ 300
ZEUS NC	96-97	0.00006 0.65	2.7 30000	30.0	$e^+ p$ 300
ZEUS CC	94-97	0.015 0.42	280 17000	47.7	$e^+ p$ 300
ZEUS NC	98-99	0.005 0.65	200 30000	15.9	$e^- p$ 318
ZEUS CC	98-99	0.015 0.42	280 30000	16.4	$e^- p$ 318
ZEUS NC	99-00	0.005 0.65	200 30000	63.2	$e^+ p$ 318
ZEUS CC	99-00	0.008 0.42	280 17000	60.9	$e^+ p$ 318
HERA II $E_p = 920 \text{ GeV}$ data sets					
H1 NC $^{1.5p}$	03-07	0.0008 0.65	60 30000	182	$e^+ p$ 319
H1 CC $^{1.5p}$	03-07	0.008 0.40	300 15000	182	$e^+ p$ 319
H1 NC $^{1.5p}$	03-07	0.0008 0.65	60 50000	151.7	$e^- p$ 319
H1 CC $^{1.5p}$	03-07	0.008 0.40	300 30000	151.7	$e^- p$ 319
H1 NC med Q^2 *y,5	03-07	0.0000986 0.005	8.5 90	97.6	$e^+ p$ 319
H1 NC low Q^2 *y,5	03-07	0.000029 0.00032	2.5 12	5.9	$e^+ p$ 319
ZEUS NC	06-07	0.005 0.65	200 30000	135.5	$e^+ p$ 318
ZEUS CC $^{1.5p}$	06-07	0.0078 0.42	280 30000	132	$e^+ p$ 318
ZEUS NC $^{1.5}$	05-06	0.005 0.65	200 30000	169.9	$e^- p$ 318
ZEUS CC $^{1.5}$	04-06	0.015 0.65	280 30000	175	$e^- p$ 318
ZEUS NC nominal *y	06-07	0.000092 0.008343	7 110	44.5	$e^+ p$ 318
ZEUS NC satellite *y	06-07	0.000071 0.008343	5 110	44.5	$e^+ p$ 318
HERA II $E_p = 575 \text{ GeV}$ data sets					
H1 NC high Q^2	07	0.00065 0.65	35 800	5.4	$e^+ p$ 252
H1 NC low Q^2	07	0.0000279 0.0148	1.5 90	5.9	$e^+ p$ 252
ZEUS NC nominal	07	0.000147 0.013349	7 110	7.1	$e^+ p$ 251
ZEUS NC satellite	07	0.000125 0.013349	5 110	7.1	$e^+ p$ 251
HERA II $E_p = 460 \text{ GeV}$ data sets					
H1 NC high Q^2	07	0.00081 0.65	35 800	11.8	$e^+ p$ 225
H1 NC low Q^2	07	0.0000348 0.0148	1.5 90	12.2	$e^+ p$ 225
ZEUS NC nominal	07	0.000184 0.016686	7 110	13.9	$e^+ p$ 225
ZEUS NC satellite	07	0.000143 0.016686	5 110	13.9	$e^+ p$ 225

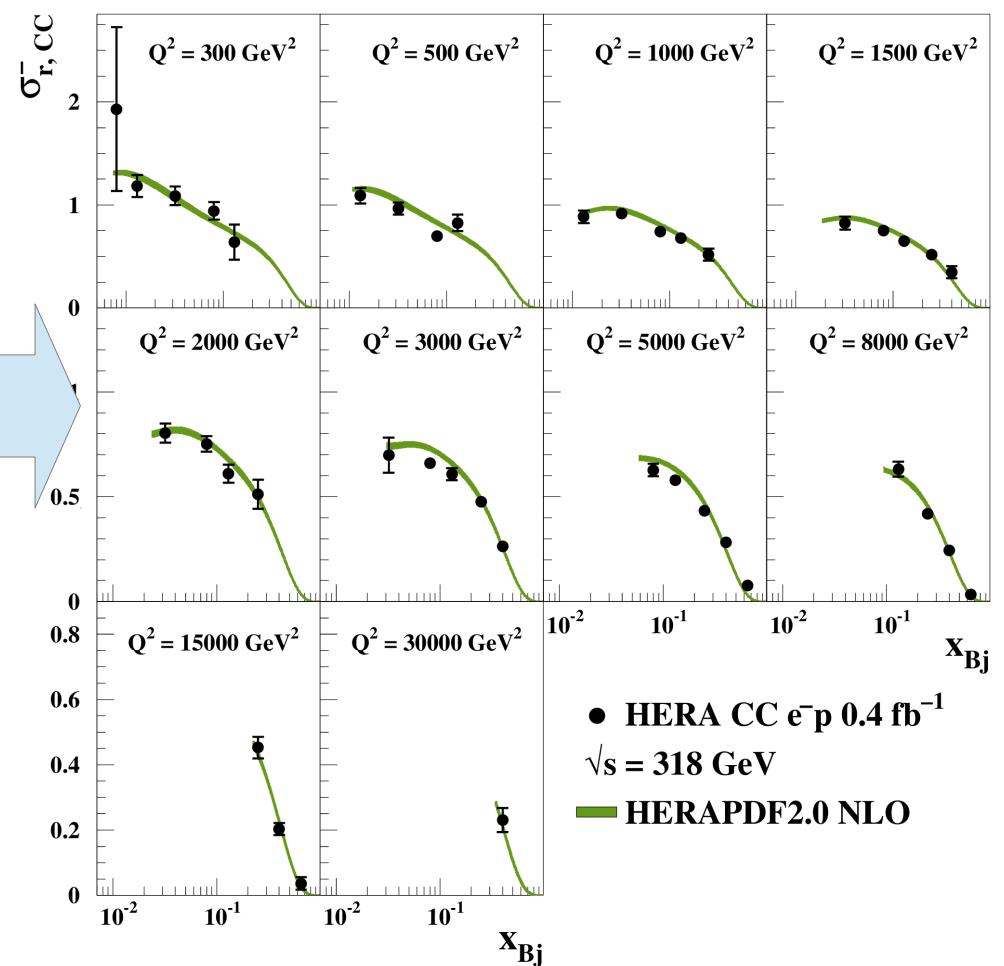
(See talk by K. Wichmann)

CC high Q^2 , x_{Bj} : HERAPDF 1.0 vs 2.0

H1 and ZEUS



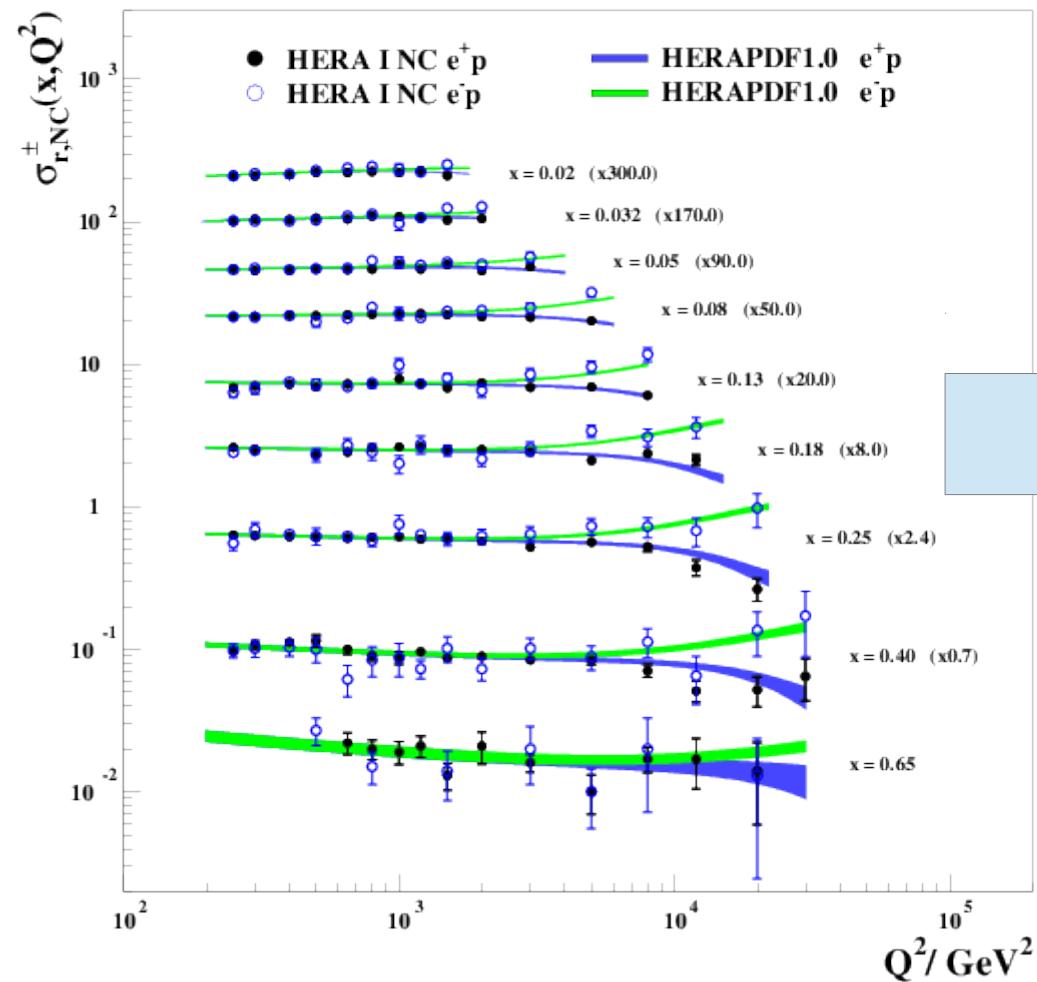
H1 and ZEUS



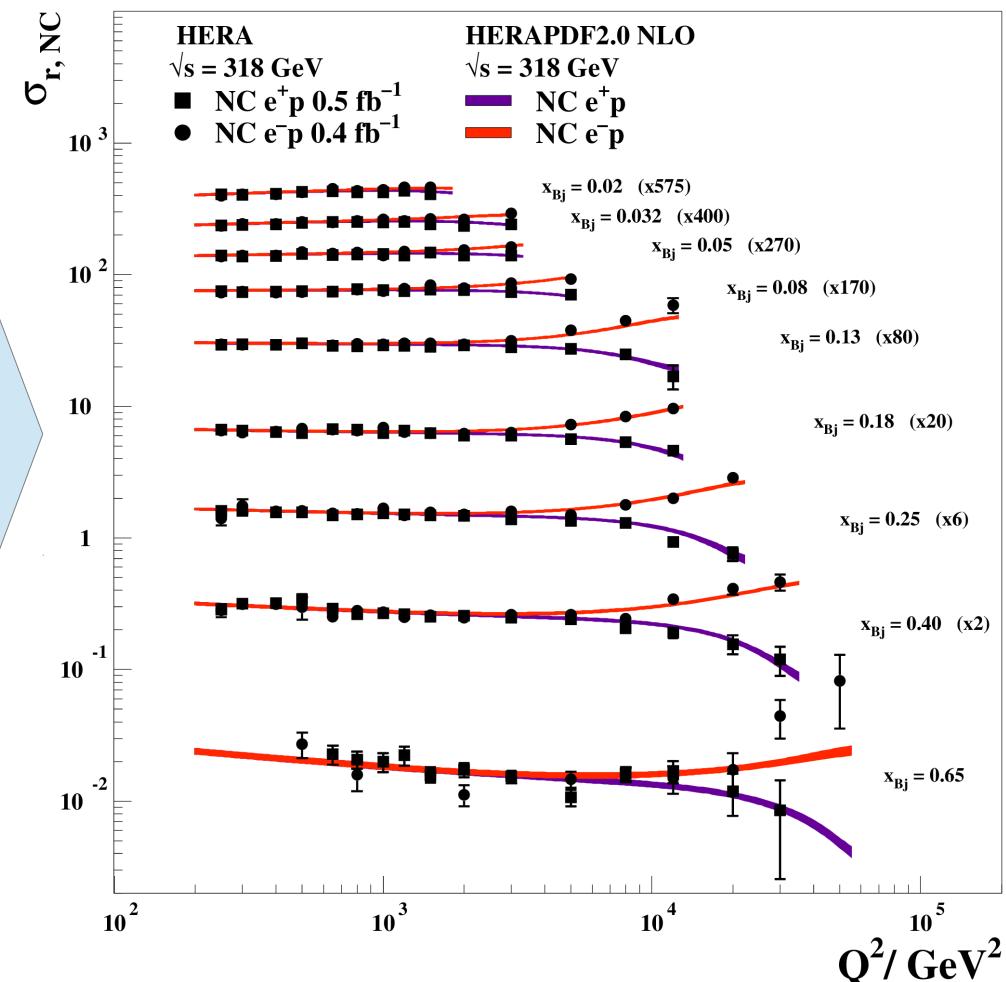
- ◆ Significantly more data since HERAPDF1.0.
- ◆ Improved precision of data and predictions!

EW effects: HERAPDF 1.0 vs 2.0

H1 and ZEUS



H1 and ZEUS



Great precision!

$$\sigma_{r,NC}^\pm = \frac{Q^4 x_{Bj}}{2\pi \alpha^2 Y_+} \frac{d^2 \sigma_{NC}^{e^\pm p}}{dx_{Bj} dQ^2} = \tilde{F}_2 \mp \frac{Y_-}{Y_+} x \tilde{F}_3 - \frac{y^2}{Y_+} \tilde{F}_L$$

HERAPDF2.0: settings for QCD fit

- ◆ The fit is performed using the HERA data only.
- ◆ QCD fits are performed using HERAFitter package
www.herafitter.org
- ◆ PDFs (14p) are parametrised at $Q_0^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$



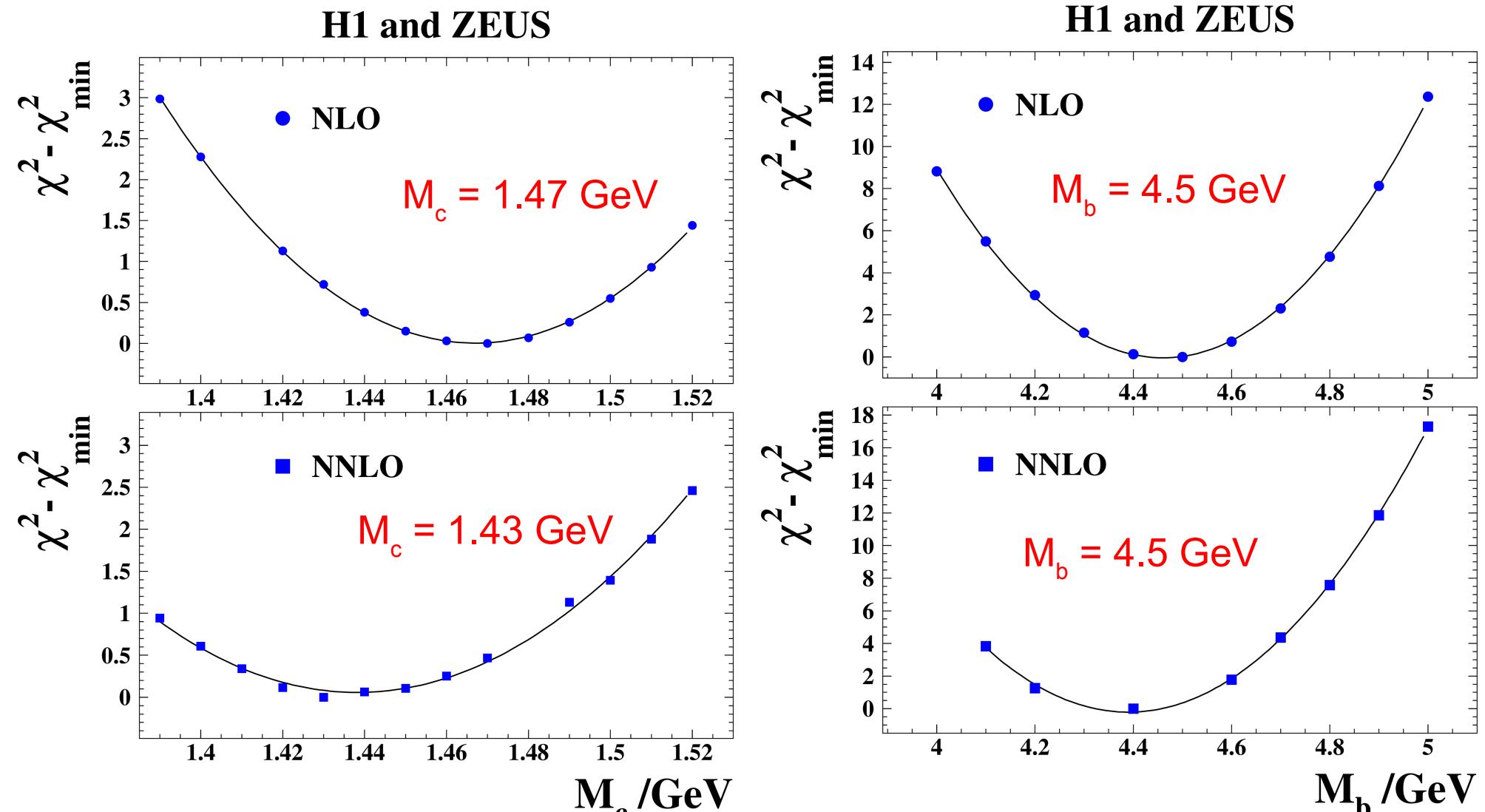
(See talk by R. Placakyte)

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

$$xg(x), xu_\nu(x), xd_\nu(x), x\bar{U}(x), x\bar{D}(x)$$

- ◆ PDF evolution is performed using DGLAP equations
- ◆ Heavy flavour coefficients are obtained within GM VFNS (RT OPT)

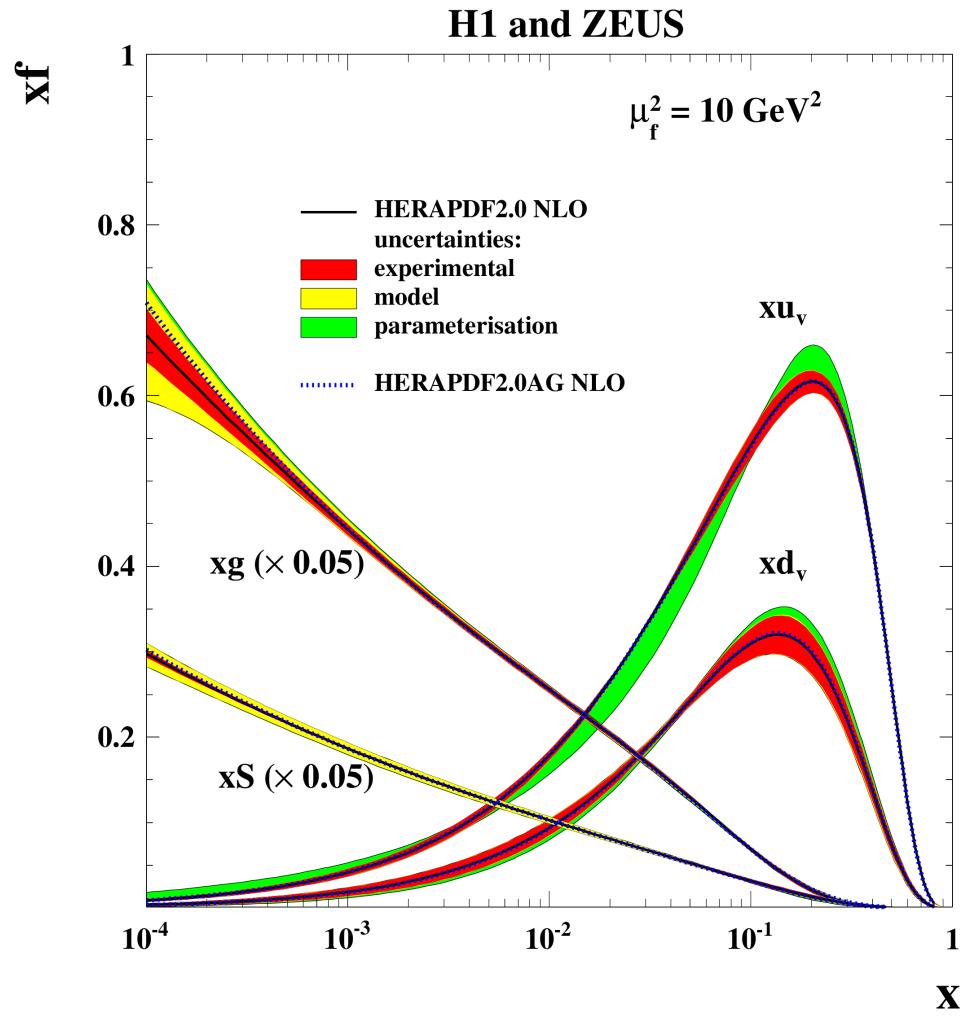
Charm and beauty mass parameters



✿ M_c / M_b determined from inclusive data + charm / beauty data.

Method comes from the HERA charm combination (Eur. Phys. J. C73 (2013) 2311)

HERAPDF2.0: errors estimation



Parametrisation uncertainties:

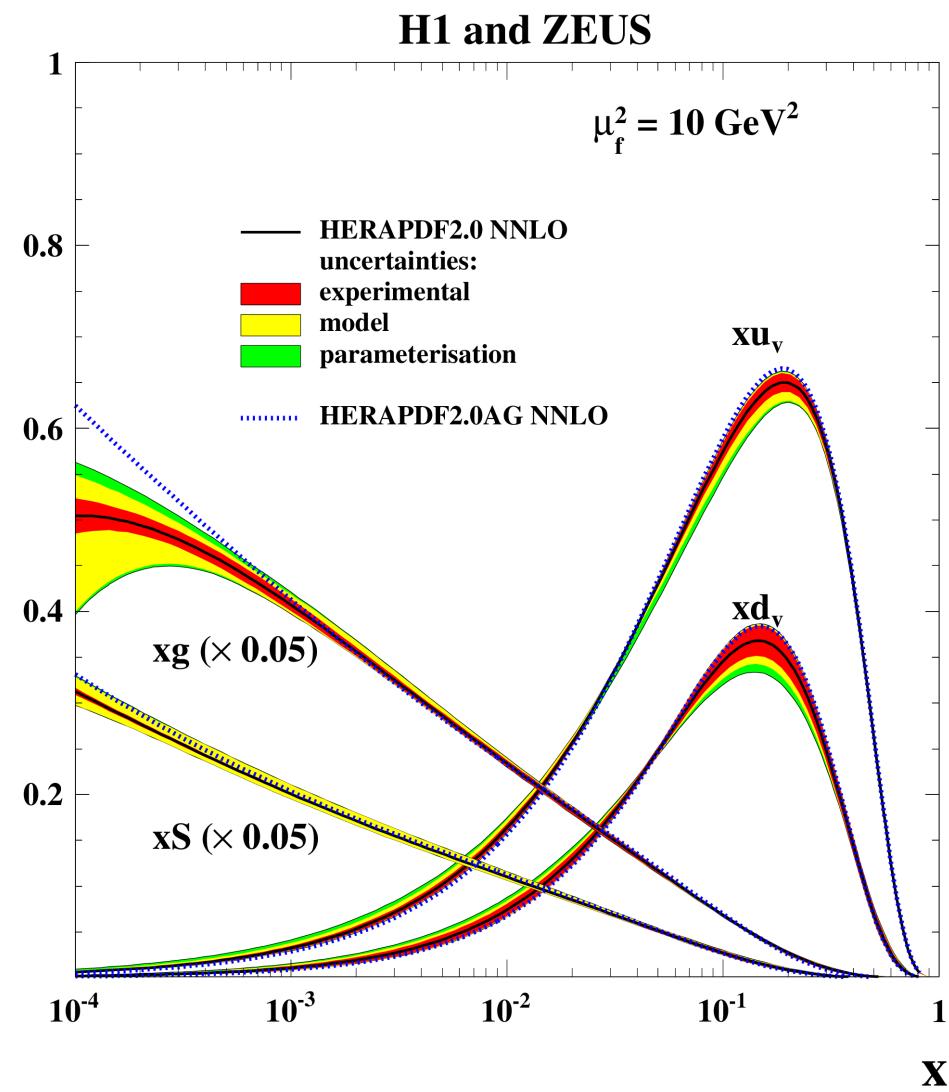
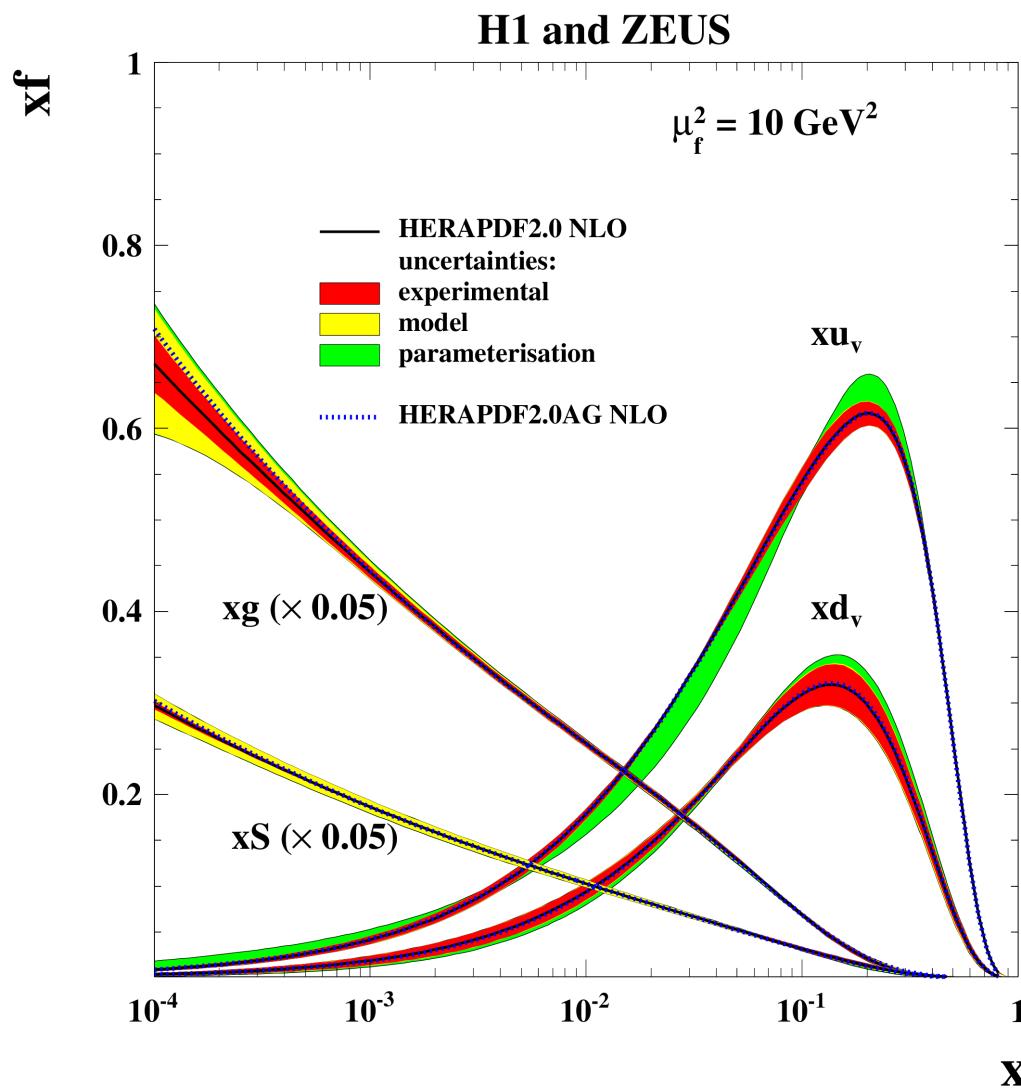
- The largest deviation taken.

- ◆ Full systematic correlation treatment.
- ◆ **Experimental uncertainties:**
 - Hessian method used: full second-derivative matrix calculated
 - Conventional $\Delta\chi^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 68\% \text{ CL}$
- ◆ **Model uncertainties:**
 - All variations are added in quadratures, separately positive and negative.

Variation	Standard Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
$Q_{\min}^2 [\text{GeV}^2]$	3.5	2.5	5.0
$Q_{\min}^2 [\text{GeV}^2] \text{ HiQ2}$	10.0	7.5	12.5
$M_c(\text{NLO}) [\text{GeV}]$	1.47	1.41	1.53
$M_c (\text{NNLO}) [\text{GeV}]$	1.43	1.37	1.49
$M_b [\text{GeV}]$	4.5	4.25	4.75
f_s	0.4	0.3	0.5
$\mu_{f_0} [\text{GeV}]$	1.9	1.6	2.2

Adding D and E parameters to each PDF

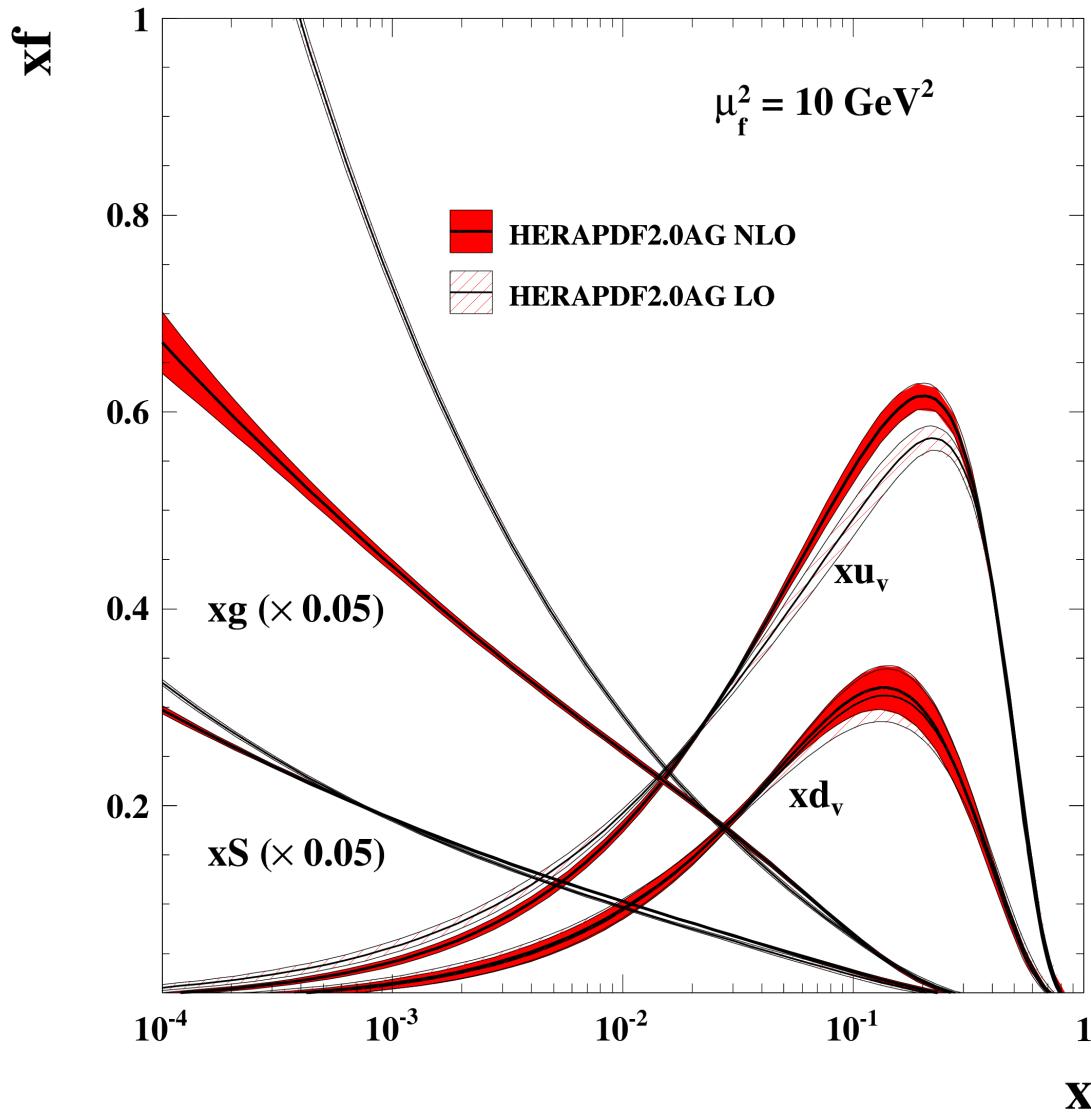
HERAPDF2.0 at NLO and NNLO



- ◆ The PDF sets in GM VFNS presented at various orders of calculations.
- ◆ Variants with alternative gluon parametrisation are provided.

HERAPDF2.0 at LO

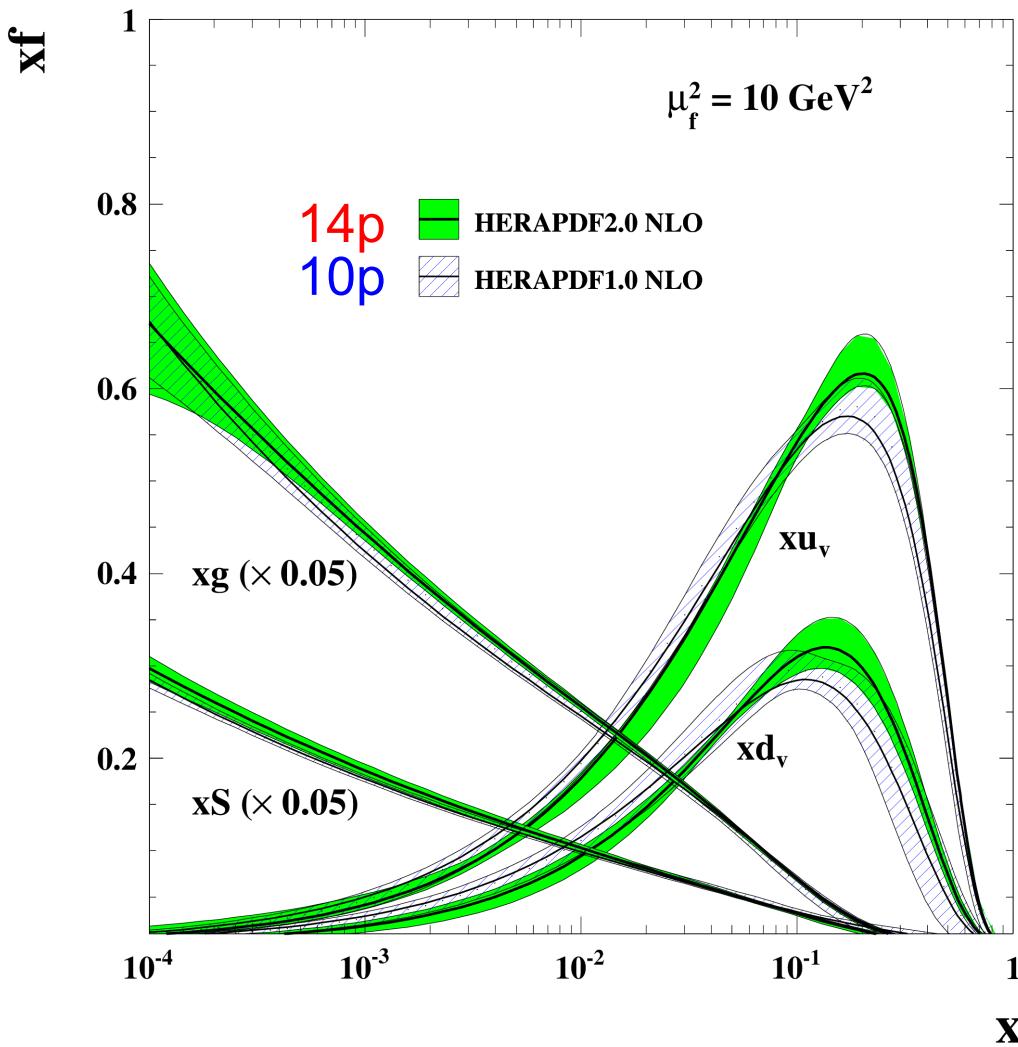
H1 and ZEUS



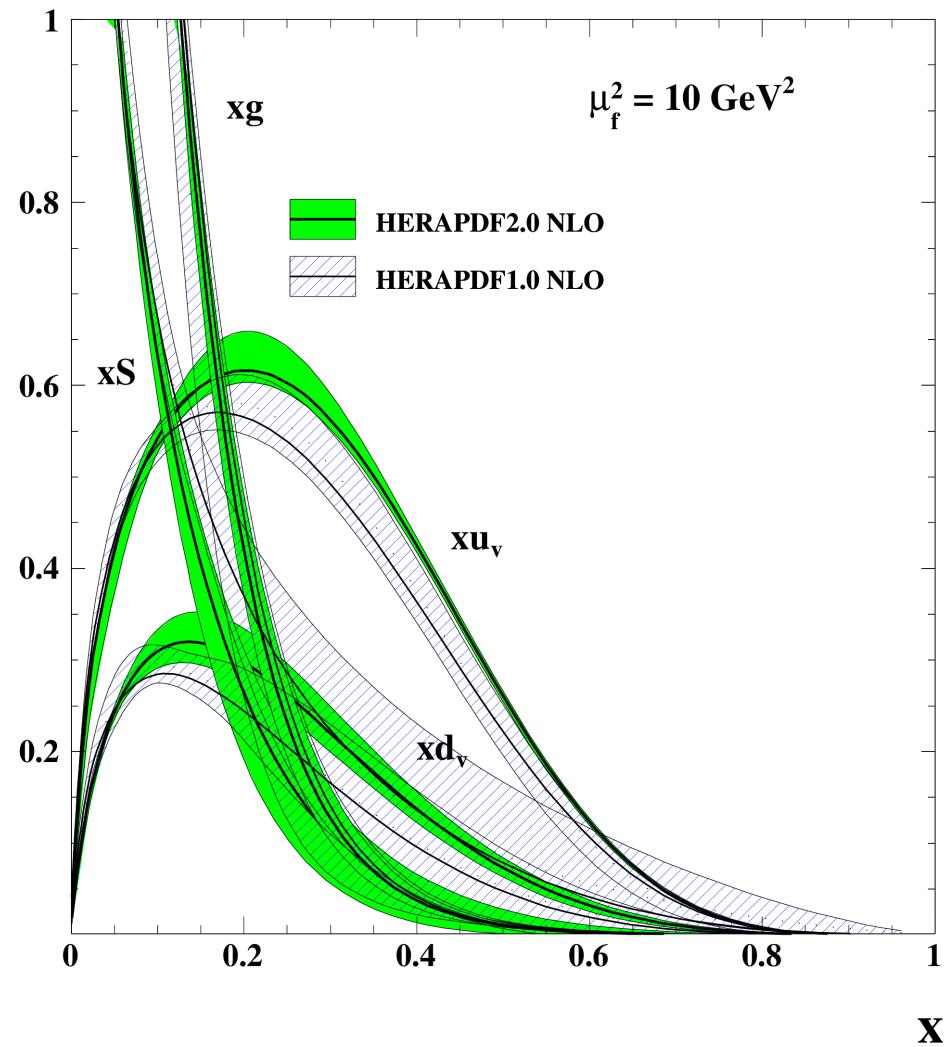
- Parton densities @LO are presented.
- Essential for parton showers simulation in LO+PS Monte Carlo event generators

HERAPDF1.0 vs HERAPDF2.0

H1 and ZEUS



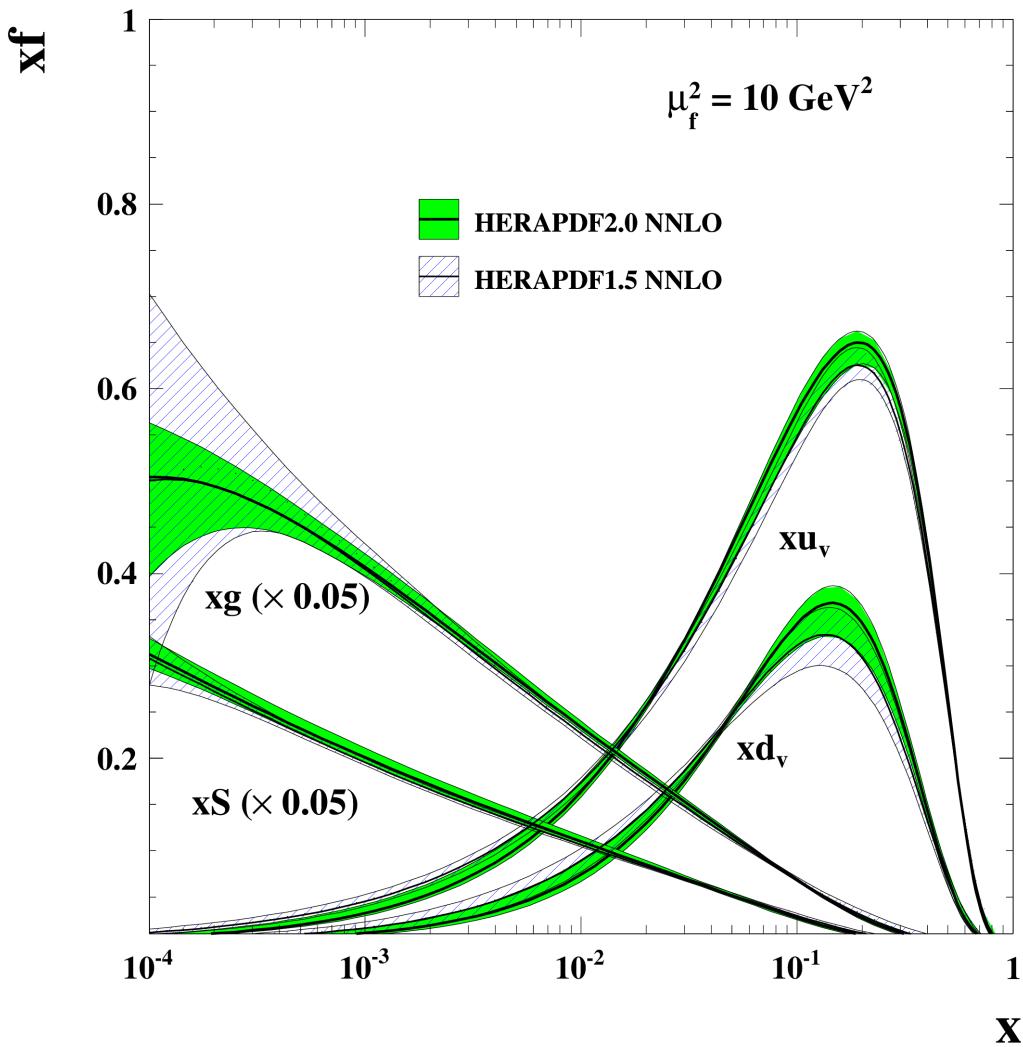
H1 and ZEUS



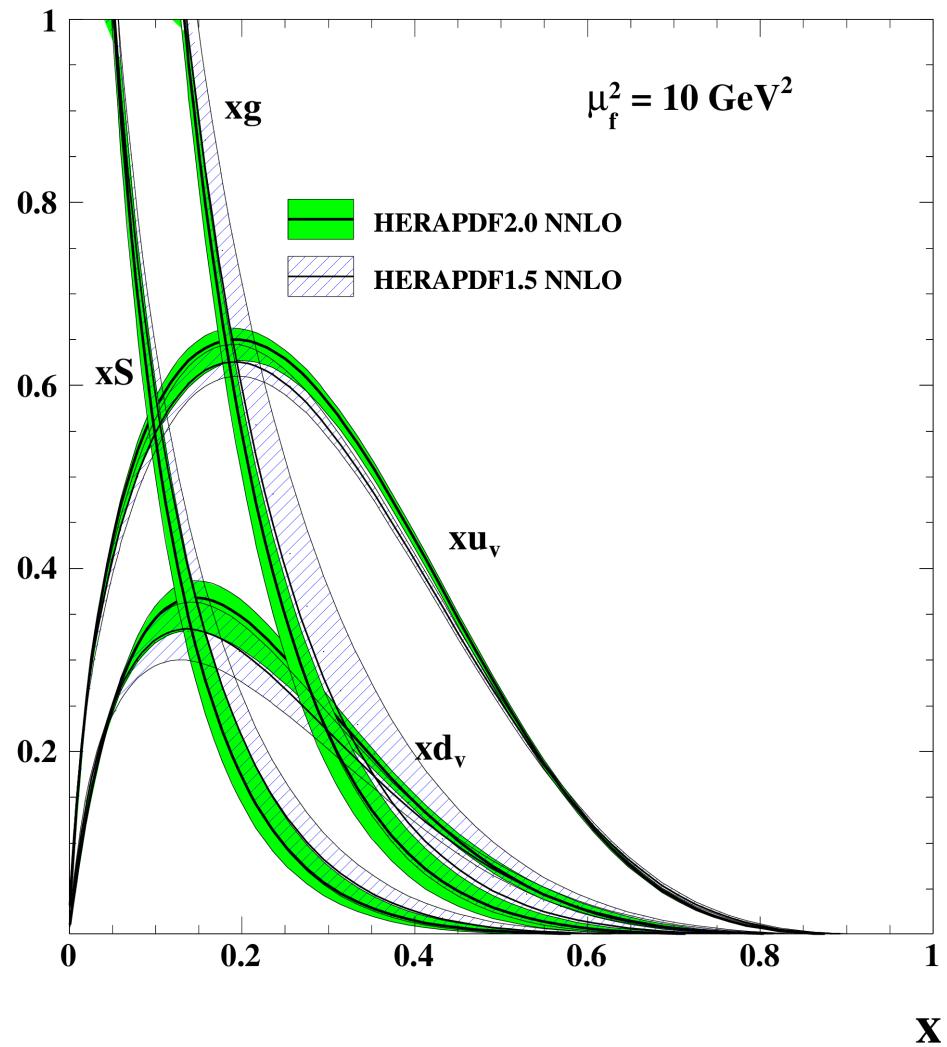
- ◆ Valence distributions are more peaked at HERAPDF2.0 (new data).
- ◆ High x sea is softer whereas gluon is harder at HERAPDF2.0.
- ◆ Smaller uncertainties at high x .

HERAPDF1.5 vs HERAPDF2.0

H1 and ZEUS



H1 and ZEUS

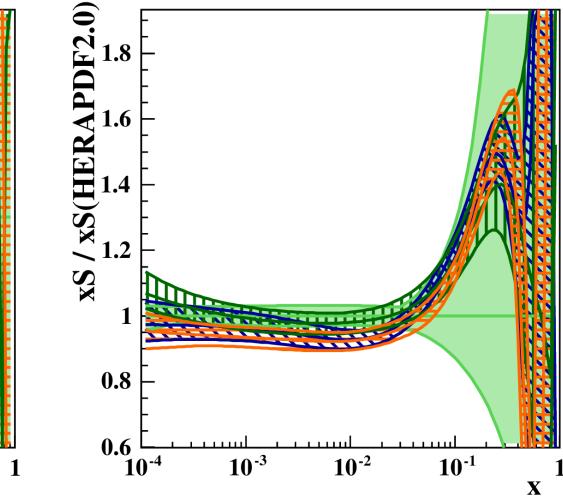
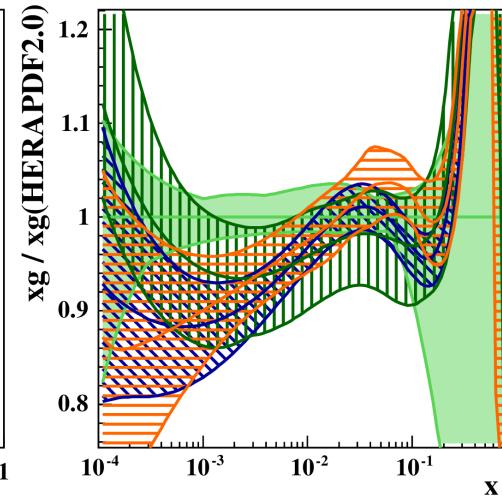
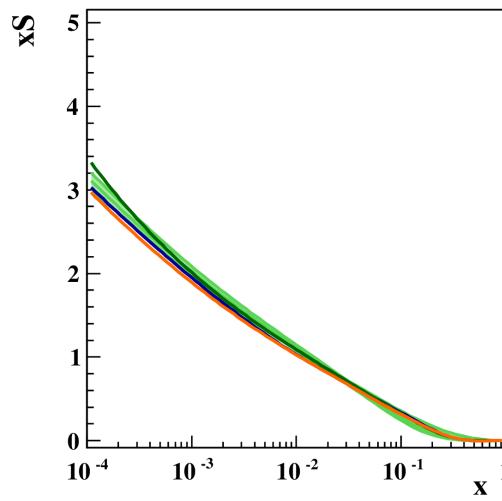
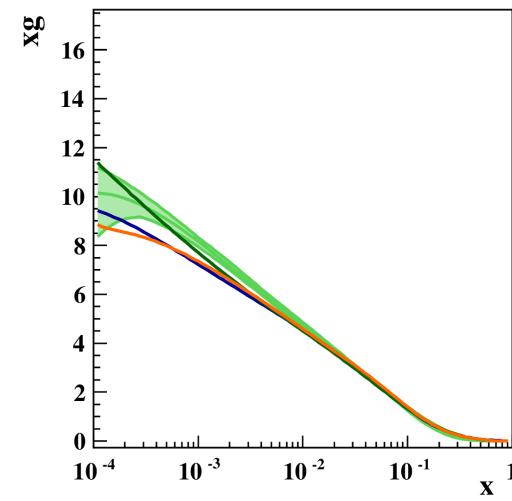
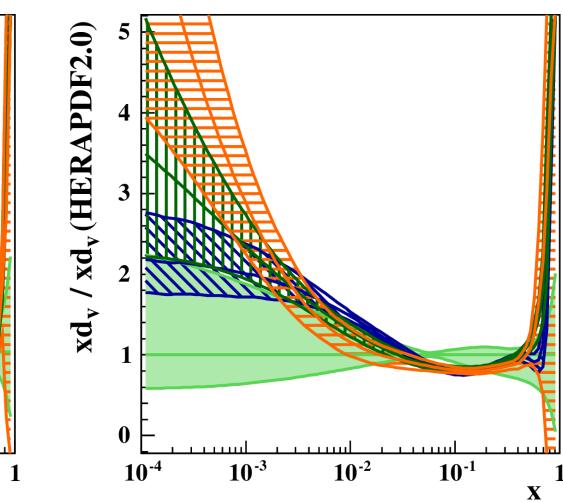
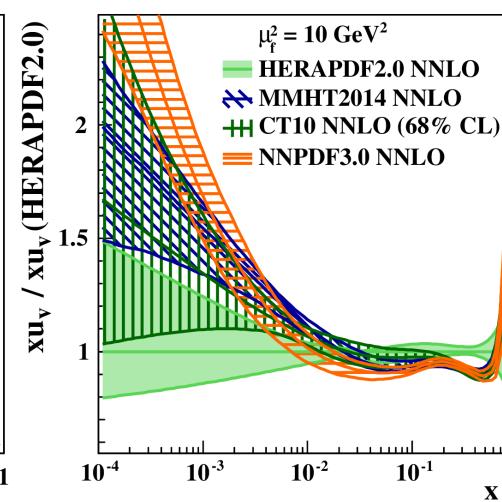
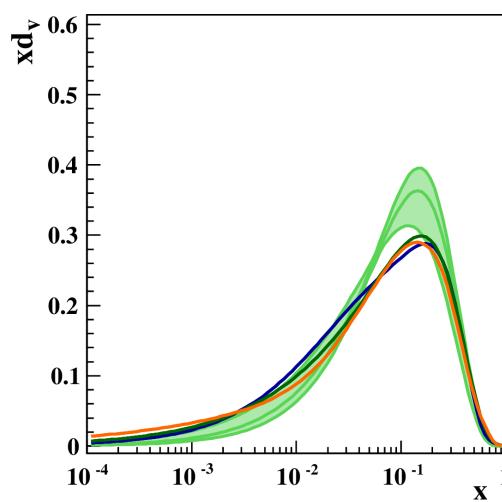
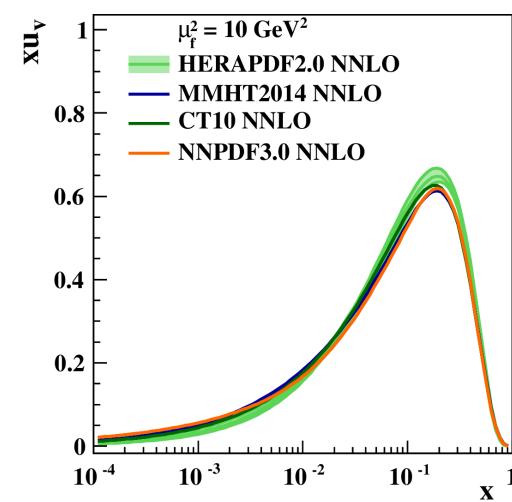


◆ Valence distributions look alike.

◆ Low x gluon uncertainty is smaller for HERAPDF2.0.

HERAPDF2.0 vs available PDFs

H1 and ZEUS



◆ The largest difference - xu_v at $x \approx 0.4$ (2.5σ).

◆ Various gluon behaviours at low x .



HERAPDF2.0: Q^2_{\min} dependence

◆ $Q^2_{\min} = 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$
HERAPDF2.0

NLO $\frac{\chi^2}{ndf} = \frac{1357}{1131}$

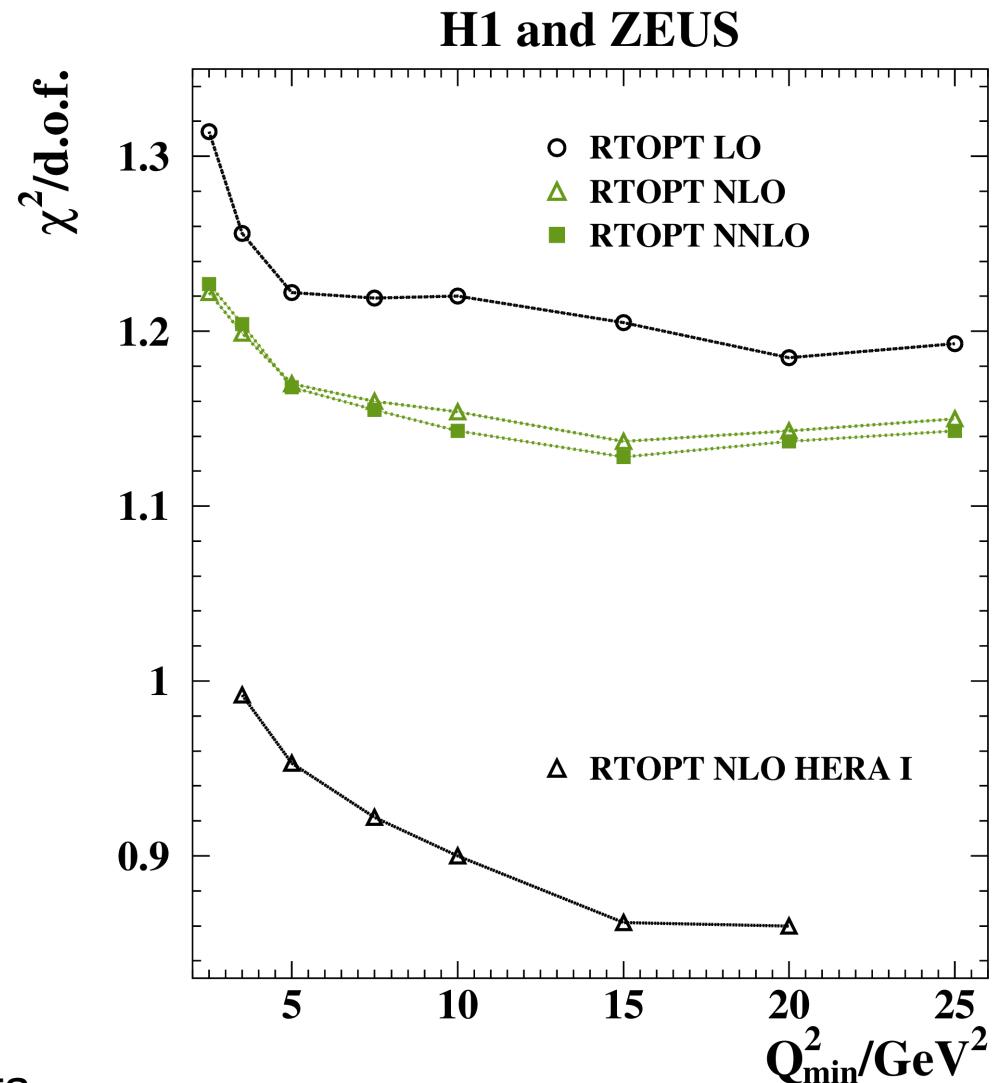
NNLO $\frac{\chi^2}{ndf} = \frac{1363}{1131}$

◆ $Q^2_{\min} = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$
HERAPDF2.0HiQ2

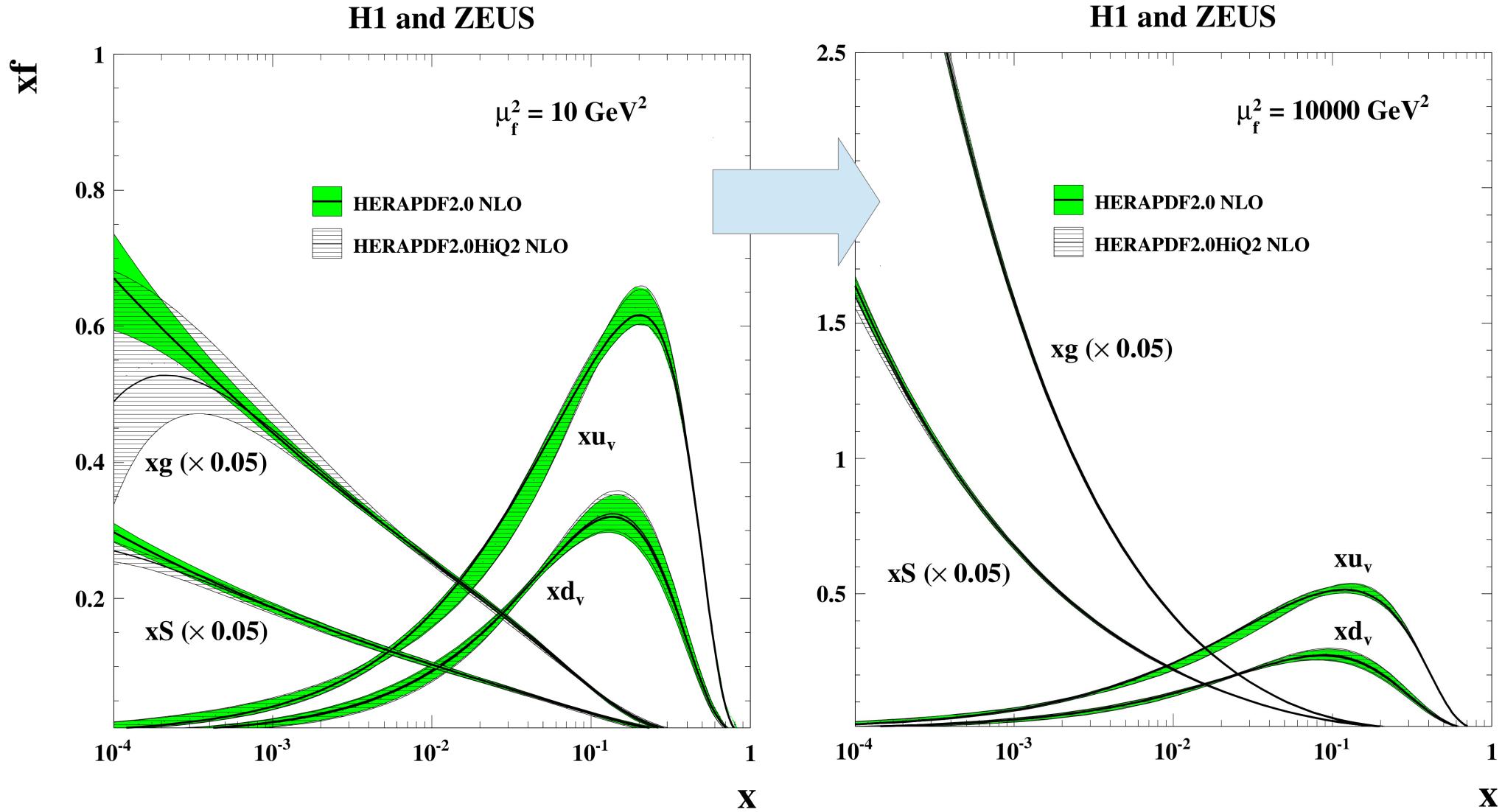
NLO $\frac{\chi^2}{ndf} = \frac{1156}{1002}$

NNLO $\frac{\chi^2}{ndf} = \frac{1146}{1002}$

◆ Small tension between low and high Q^2 data.



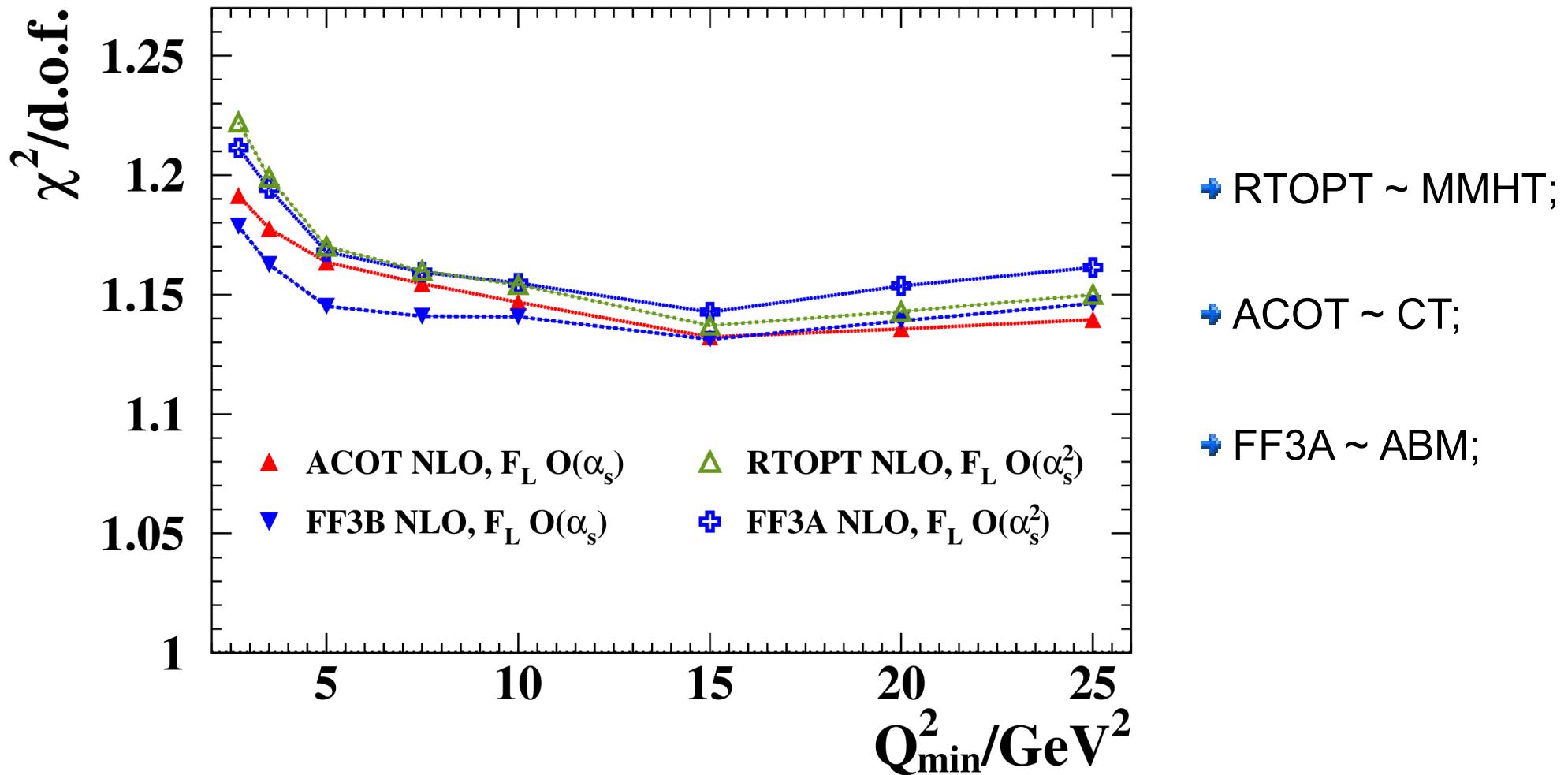
HERAPDF2.0 vs HERAPDF2.0HiQ2



- ◆ Larger uncertainty for HERAPDF2.0HiQ2 gluon at low x .
- ◆ PDFs become very alike at higher scales.

HERAPDF2.0: dependence on F_L order

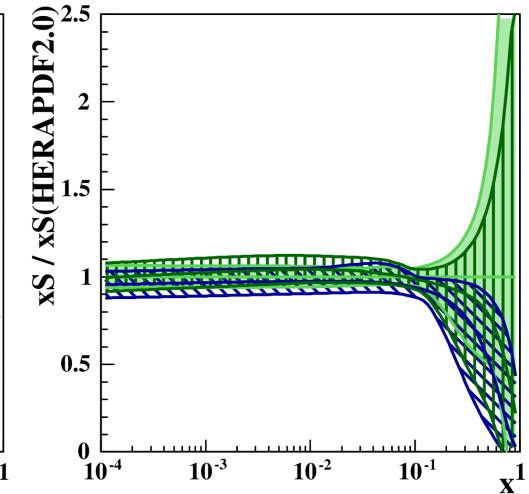
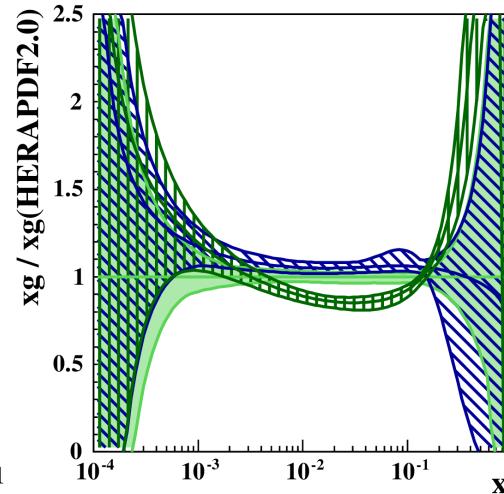
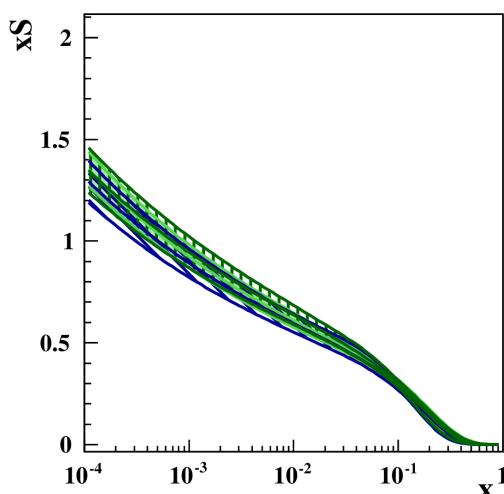
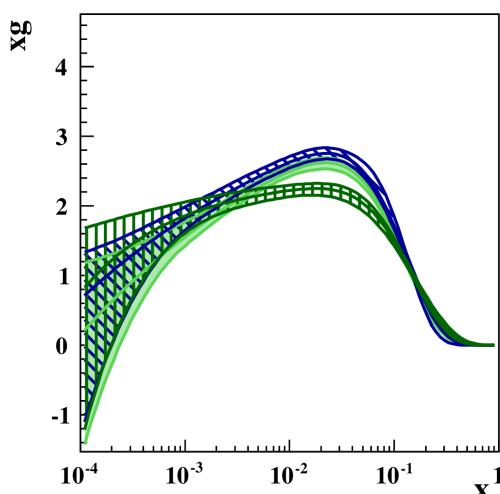
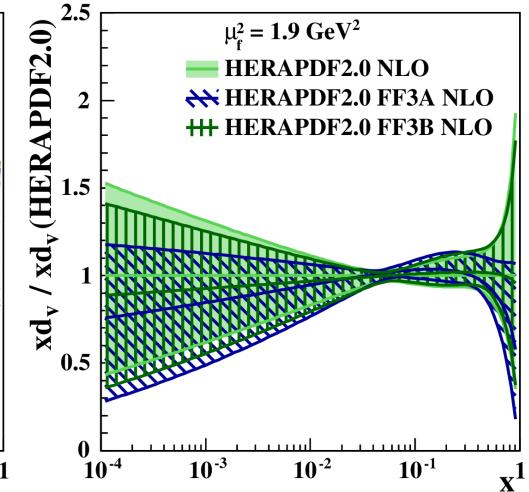
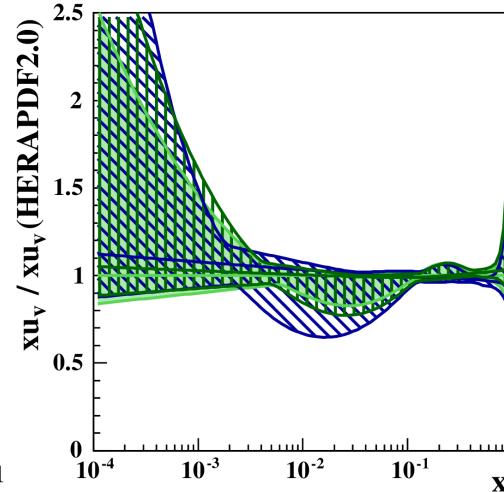
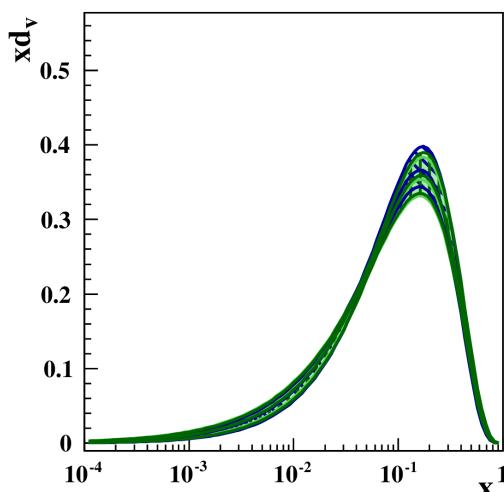
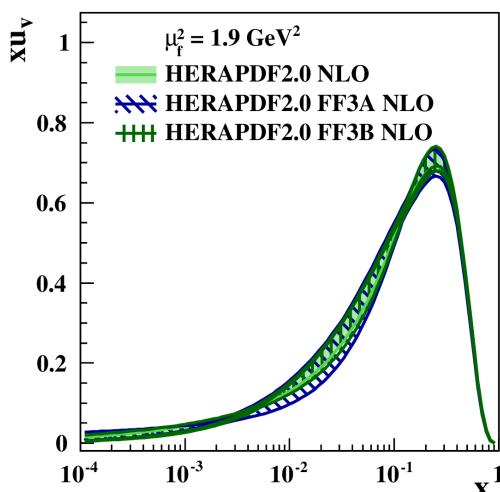
H1 and ZEUS



- Treating of F_L to the same order in α_s as F_2 gives better results at NLO.
- Almost independent of HF scheme.

HERAPDF2.0 FF3A and FF3B

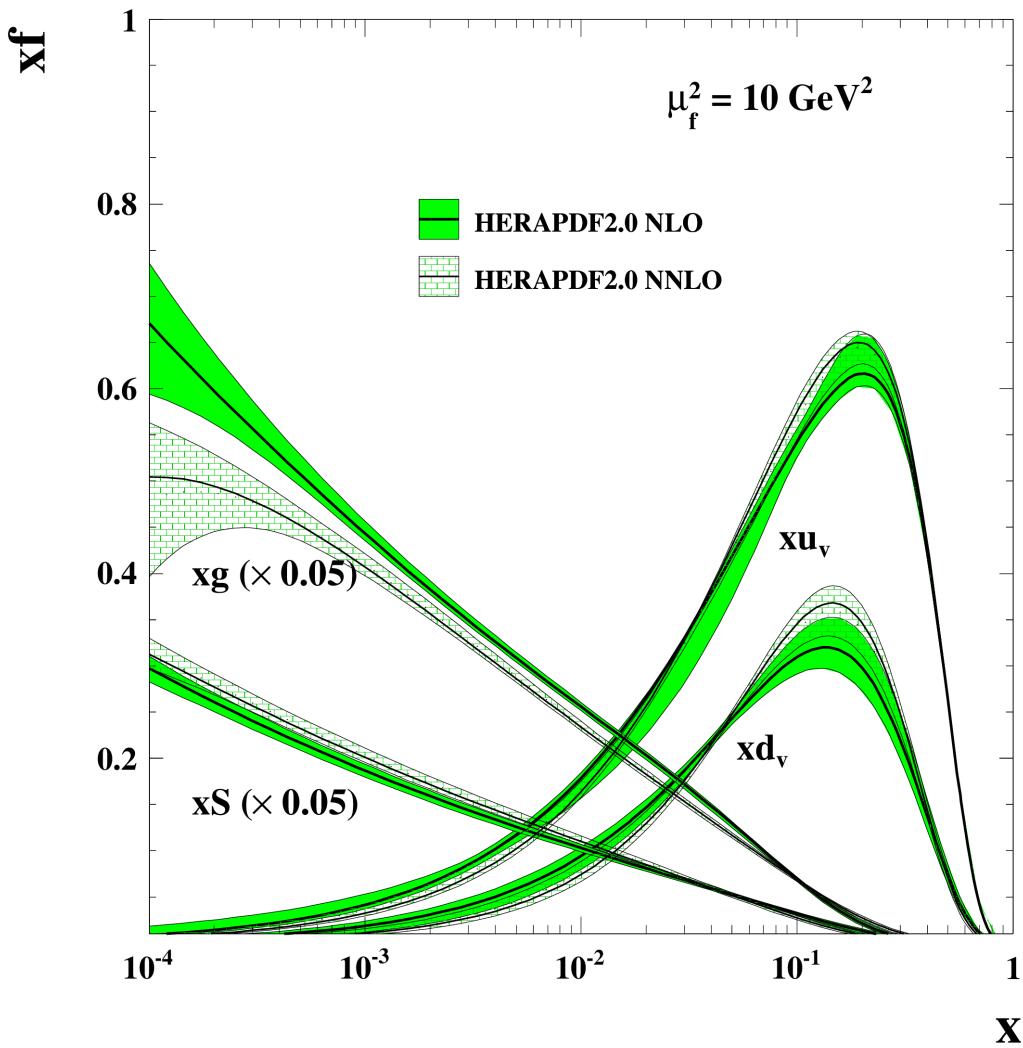
H1 and ZEUS



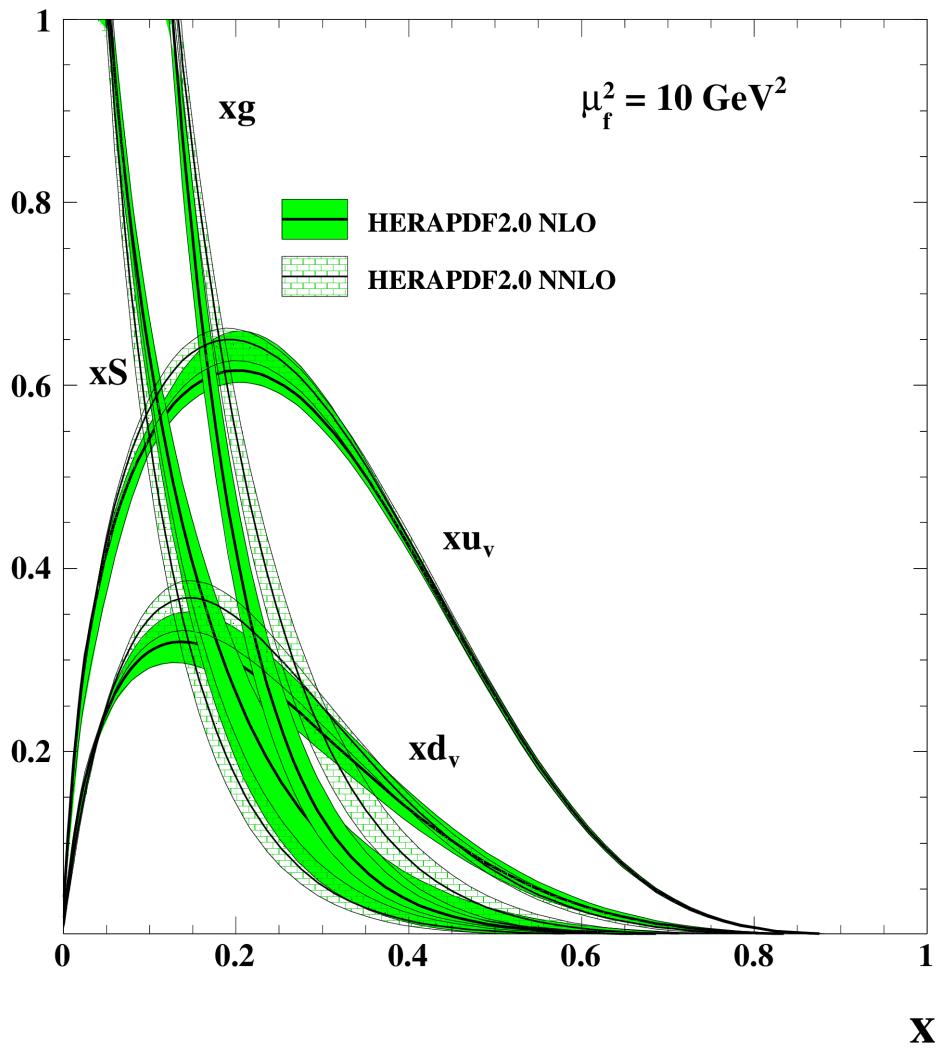
◆ Differences in gluons between RTOPT and FF → different F_L orders in α_s .

HERAPDF2.0: NLO vs NNLO fits

H1 and ZEUS



H1 and ZEUS

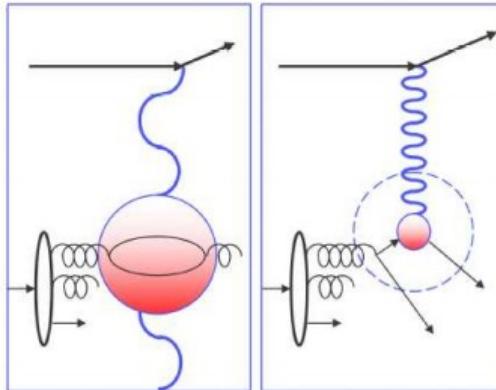


- Valence distributions look similar.
- Gluons are a bit shifted.

Scaling violation

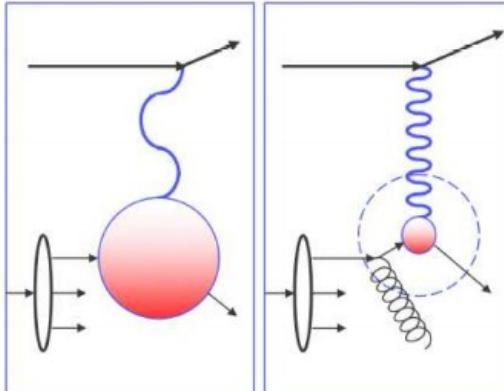
◆ NLO and NNLO predictions are similar

Small x : Gluons, sea quarks



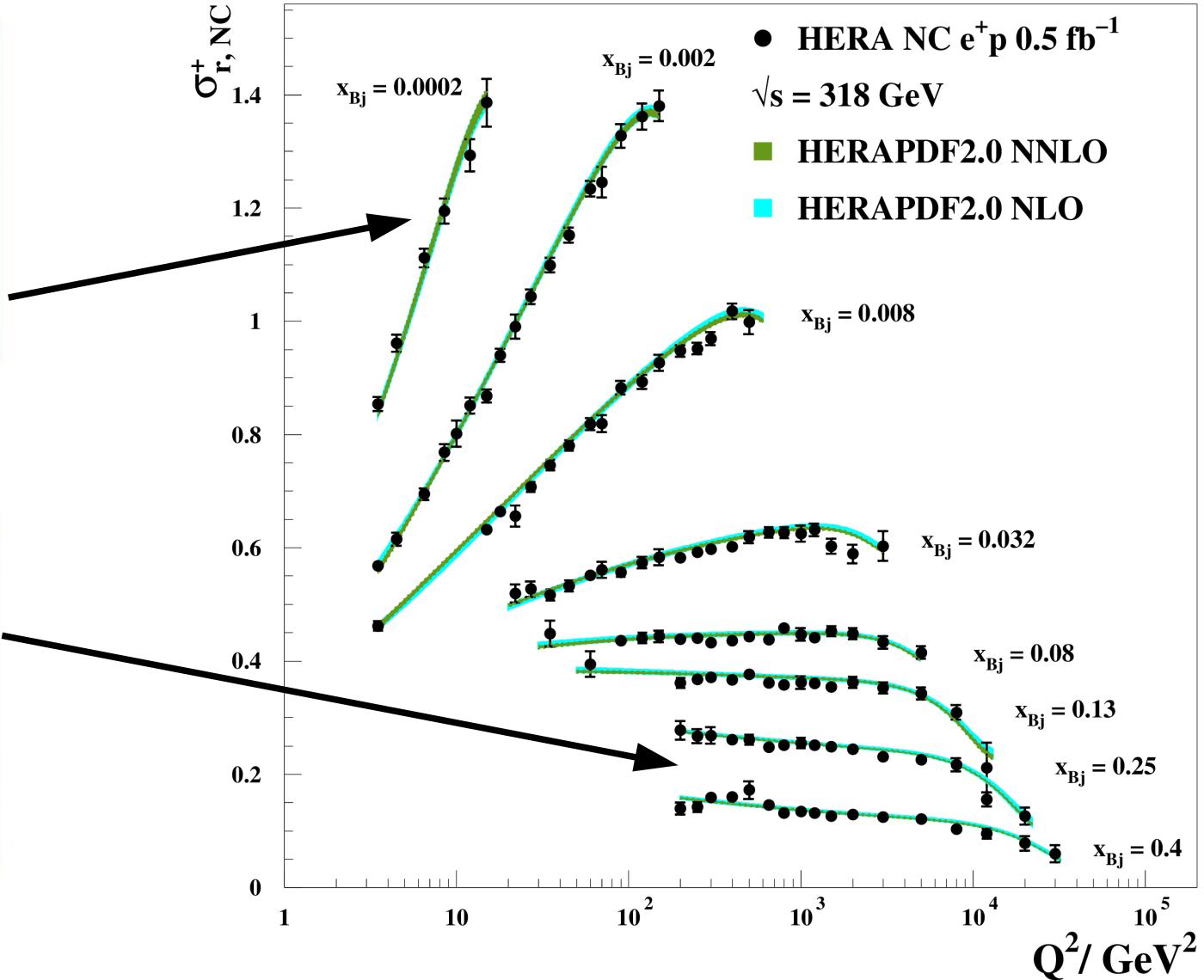
$Q^2 \uparrow \Rightarrow F_2 \uparrow$ for fixed x

Large x : valence quarks



$Q^2 \uparrow \Rightarrow F_2 \downarrow$ for fixed x

H1 and ZEUS



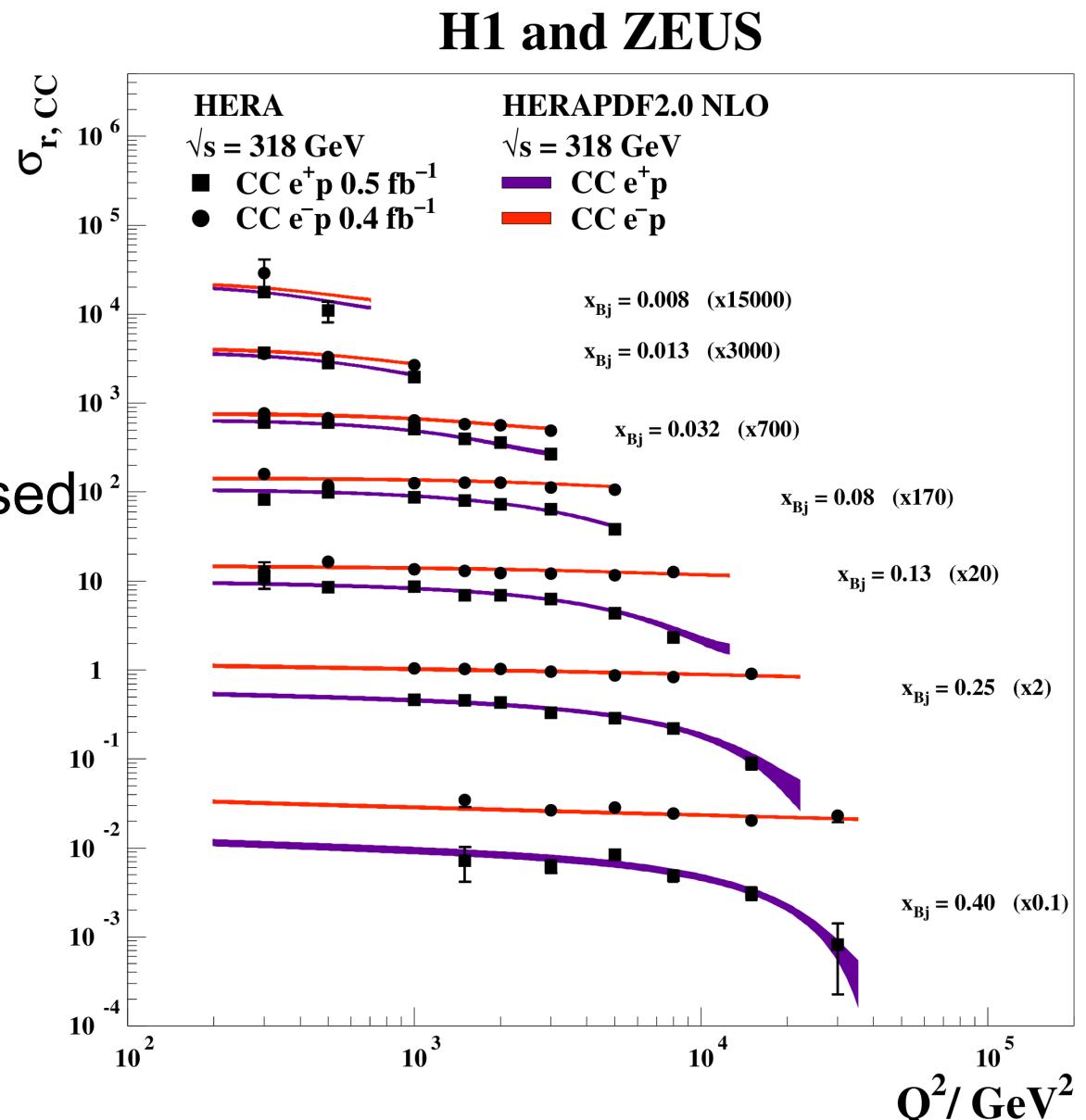
Helicity effects in CC interactions

$$\sigma_{r,CC}^+ \approx x \bar{U} + (1-y)^2 x D$$

$$\sigma_{r,CC}^- \approx x U + (1-y)^2 x \bar{D}$$

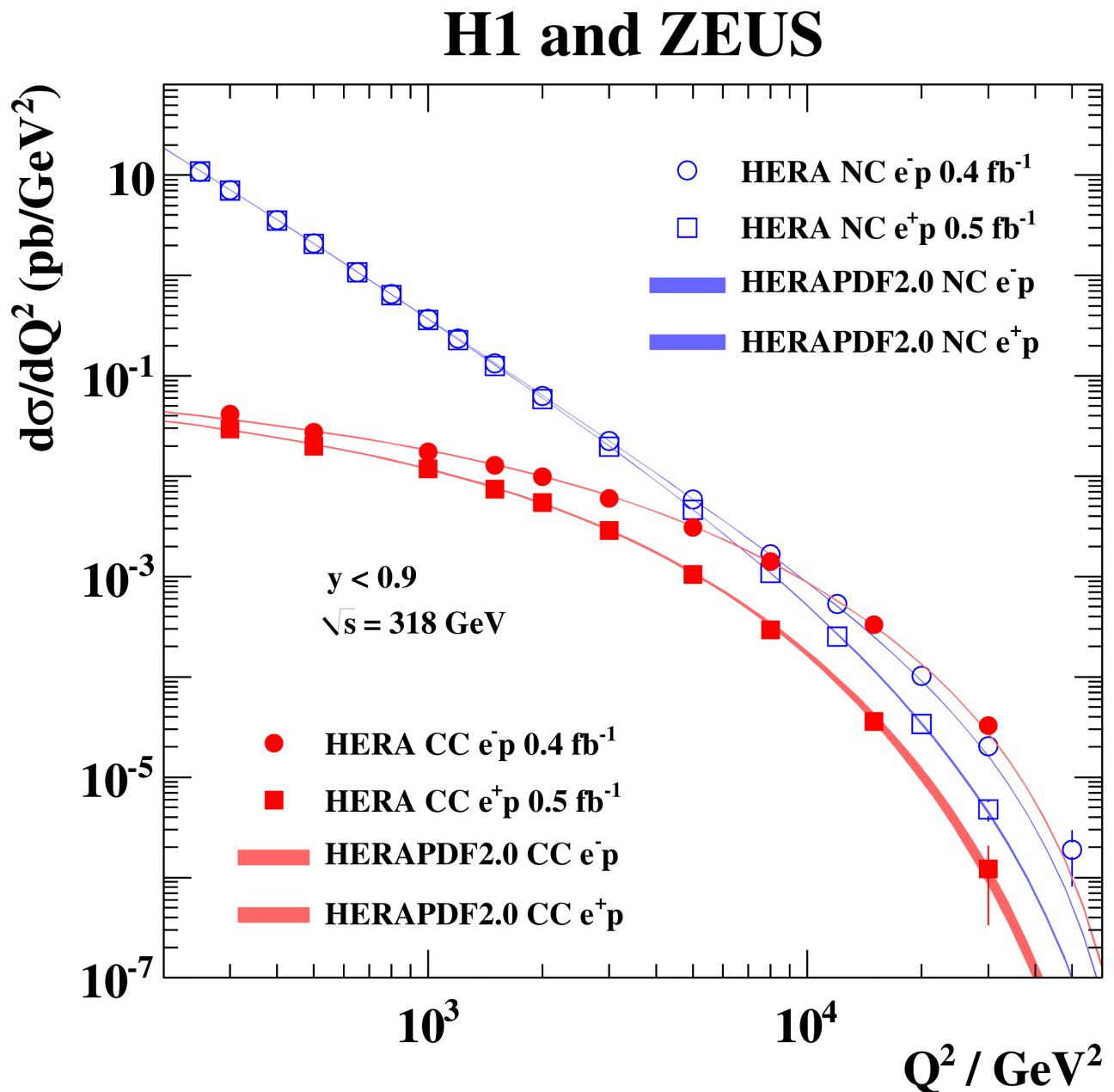
◆ e^+p : d_v quarks are suppressed at high Q^2 .

◆ e^-p : helicity factor applies only to sea quarks.



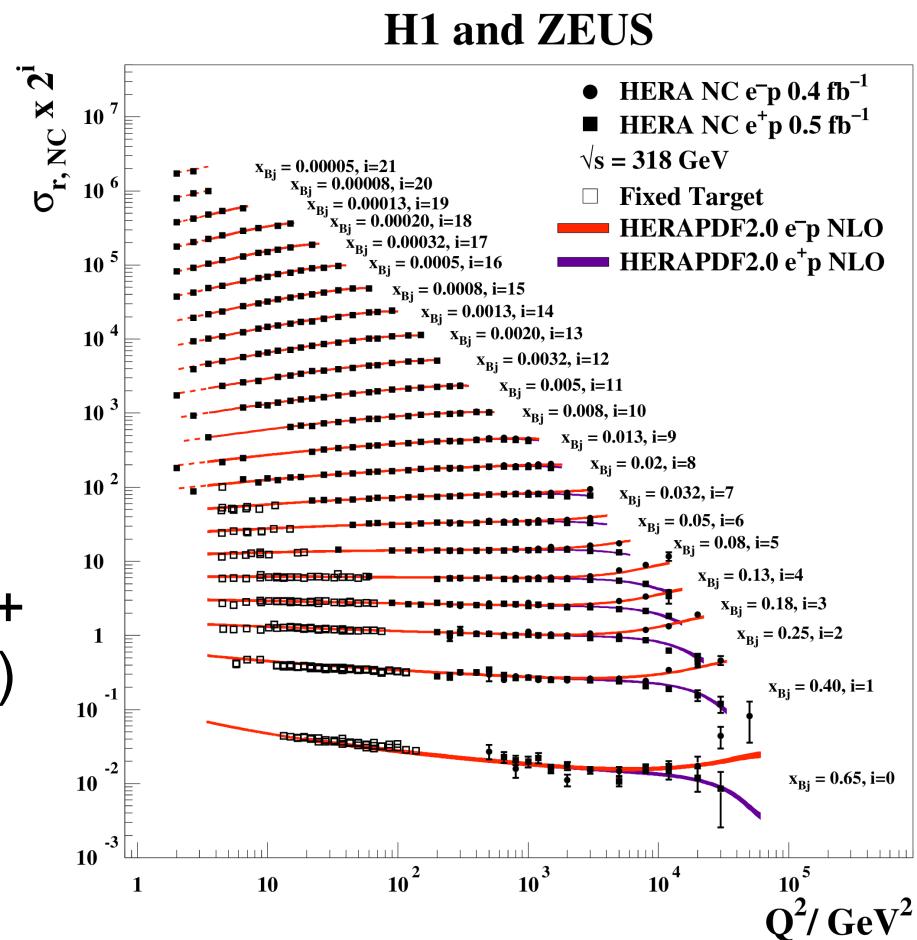
Electroweak unification

- ❖ Virtual photon exchange is dominant for low Q^2 NC reactions.
- ❖ At high scales CC and NC become similar in magnitude.



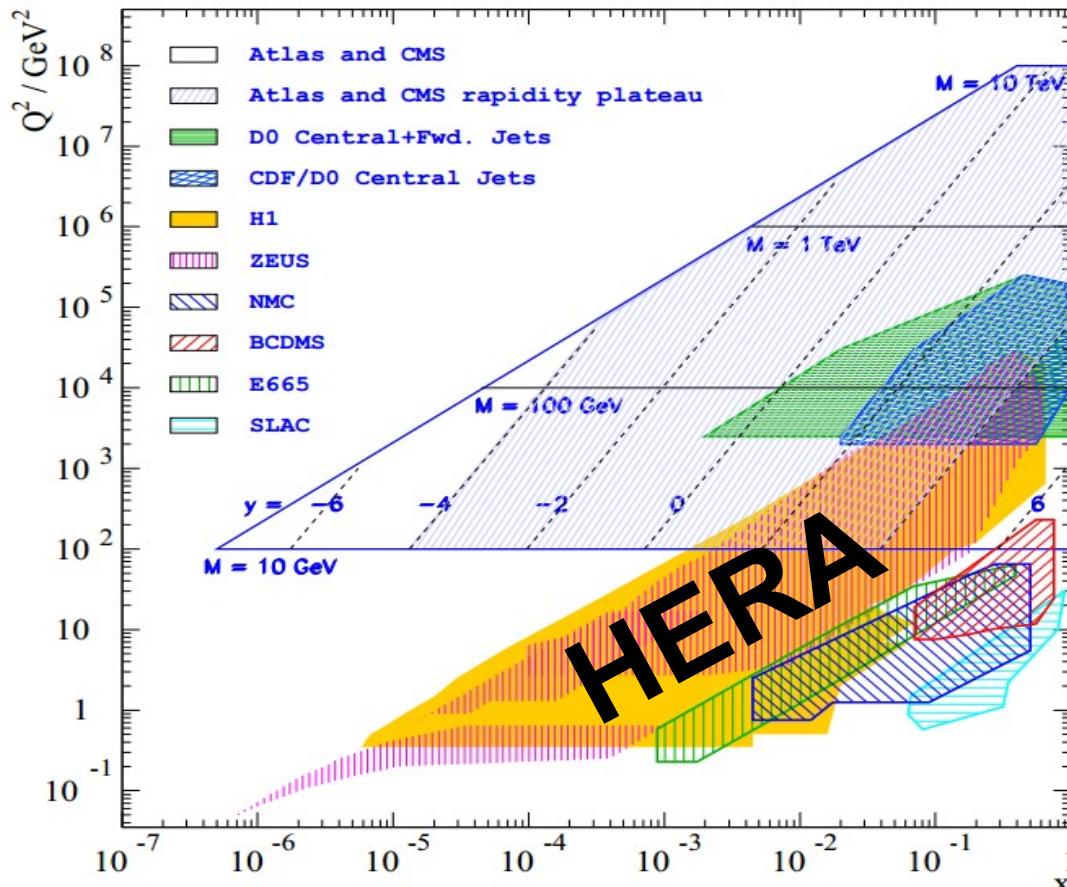
Summary

- HERAPDF2.0 fits are performed using combined HERA I+II data.
- Adding new HERA II data improves PDFs precision.
- PDFs are extracted in GM VFNS and FF (A and B).
- Distributions with alternative gluon parametrisation are extracted.
- HERAPDF2.0 Jets obtained using Incl. + Jets + Charm data. (see talk by G. Brandt)



Backup

HERA collider



$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$$

$$x_{Bj} = \frac{Q^2}{2pq}$$

$$s = (p + k)^2$$

$$y = \frac{pq}{pk}$$

$$Q^2 = xys$$

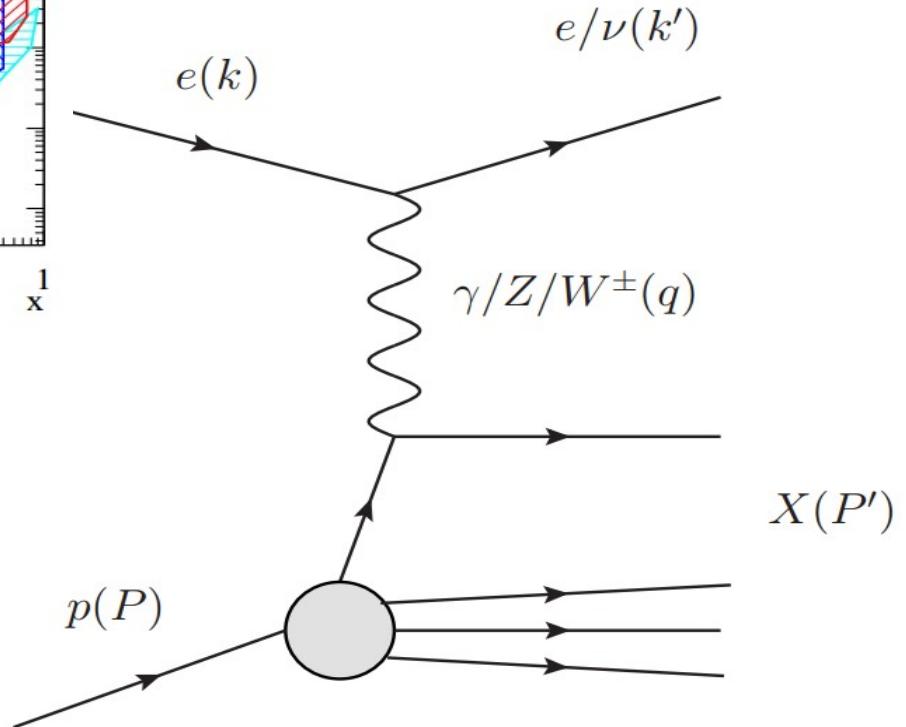
$$E_P = 920(460,575) \text{ GeV}$$

$$E_e = 27.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 318(225,252) \text{ GeV}$$

Experimental achievements:

$\sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ DIS data from each experiment



HERAPDF2.0: settings for QCD fit

- ◆ QCD fits are performed using **HERAFitter package**
- ◆ PDFs (**14p**) are parametrised at $Q_0^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$

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

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

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

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}} (1 + D_{\bar{U}} x),$$

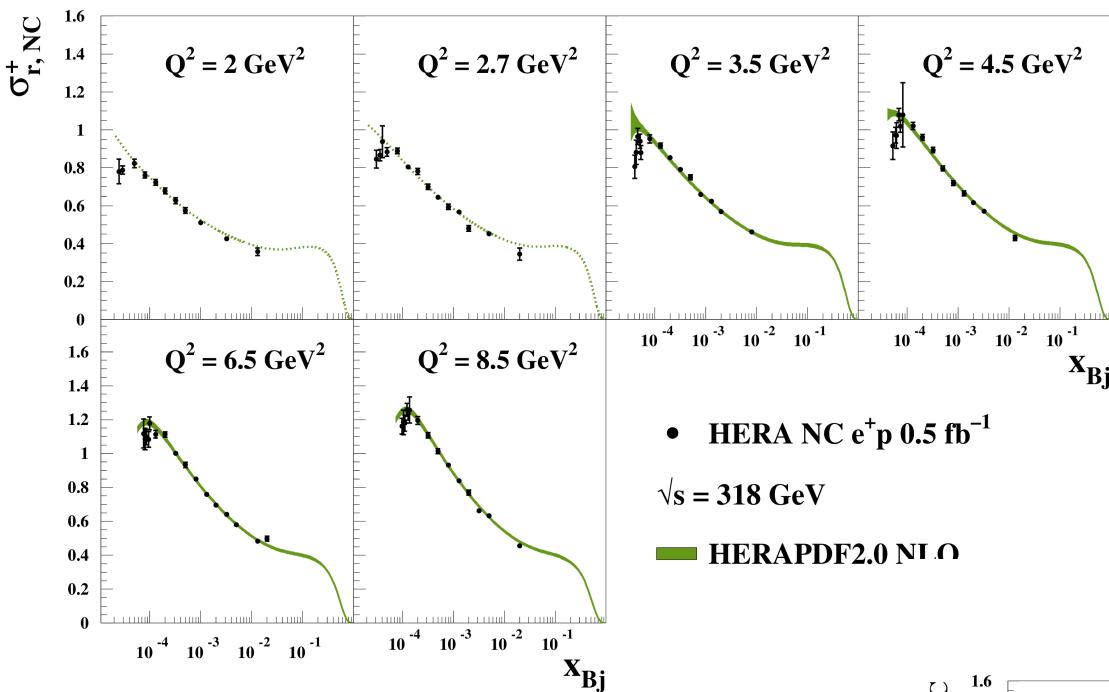
$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}.$$

- ◆ A_{u_v}, A_{d_v}, A_g are constrained by **QCD sum rules**
- ◆ $x\bar{u} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} x\bar{d}$ ◆ $A_{\bar{U}}, A_{\bar{D}}$ are constrained via $x\bar{s} = f_s x\bar{D}$
- ◆ PDF evolution is performed using **DGLAP** equations
- ◆ Heavy flavour coefficients are obtained within **GM VFNS (RT OPT)**

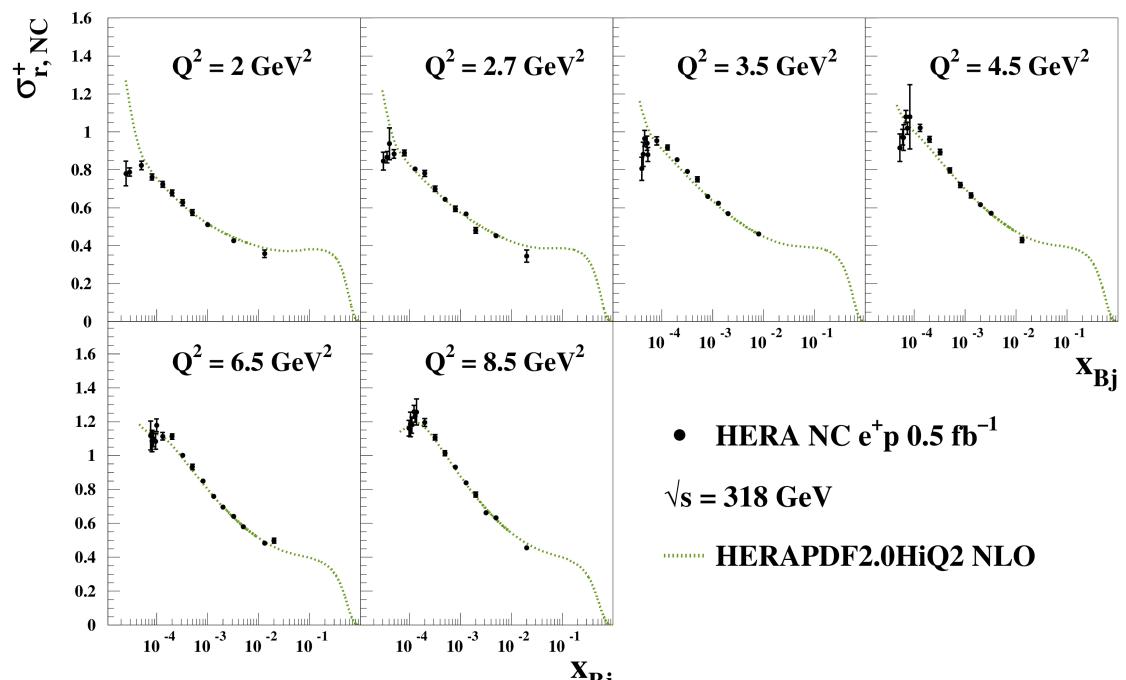
$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{[\mu_i - m_i (1 - \sum_j \gamma_j^i b_j)]^2}{\delta_{i, \text{uncor}}^2 m_i^2 + \delta_{i, \text{stat}}^2 \mu_i m_i} + \sum_j b_j^2 + \sum_i \ln \frac{\delta_{i, \text{uncor}}^2 m_i^2 + \delta_{i, \text{stat}}^2 \mu_i m_i}{\delta_{i, \text{uncor}}^2 \mu_i^2 + \delta_{i, \text{stat}}^2 \mu_i^2}$$

NLO: NC low Q^2 , x

H1 and ZEUS

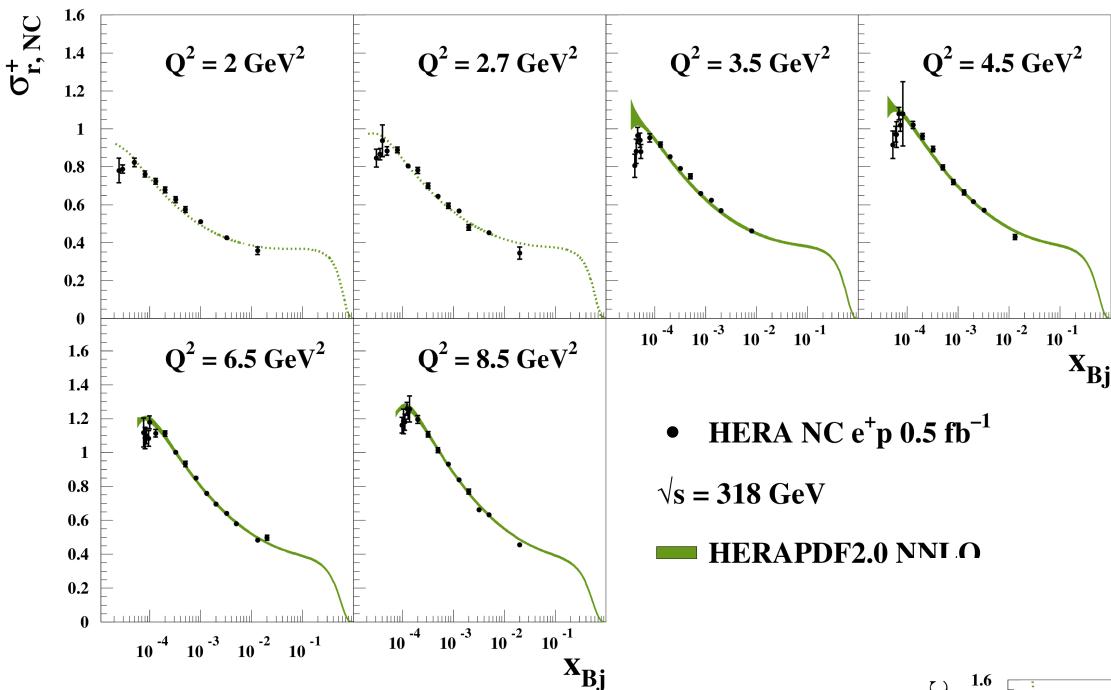


H1 and ZEUS

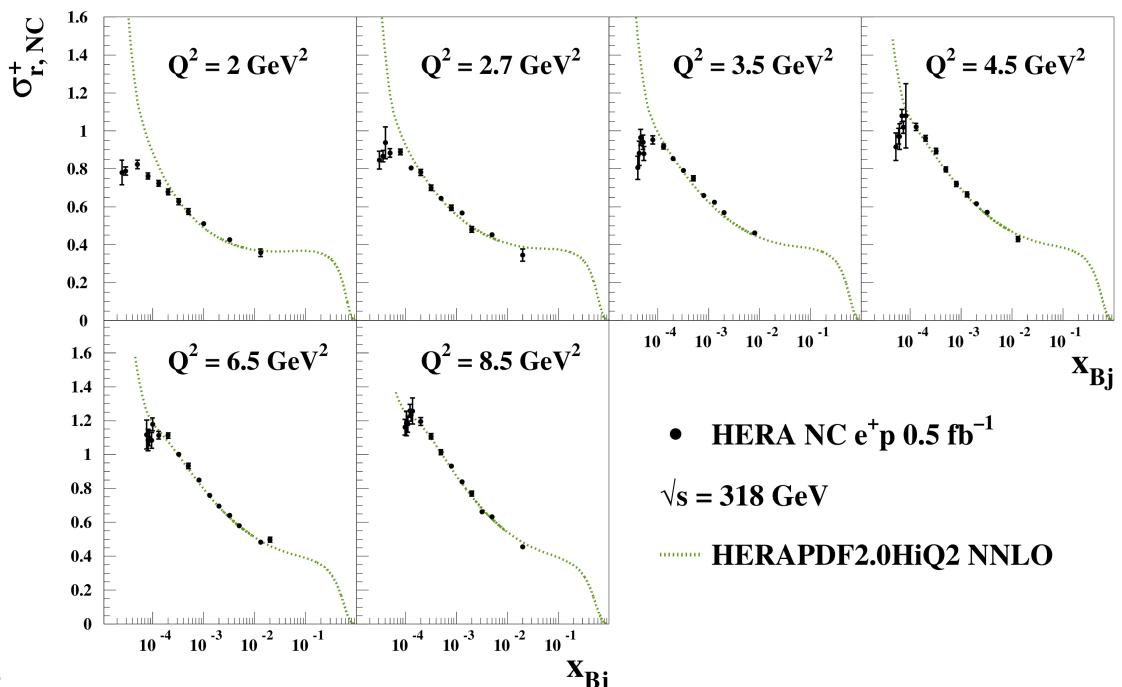


NNLO: NC low Q^2 , x

H1 and ZEUS



H1 and ZEUS



FF3A and FF3B

FF3A

- Three flavour running of α_s ;
- F_L calculated to $O(\alpha_s^2)$;
- Pole masses for charm and beauty.

FF3B

- Variable-flavour running of α_s ;
- F_L calculated to $O(\alpha_s)$;
- MSbar running masses for charm and beauty.