



Impact of Heavy Quark Masses on Parton Distributions and LHC Phenomenology.

Juan Rojo

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Outline

In this talk:

- The impact of heavy quark mass effects on PDFs
- Implications for LHC phenomenology

In yesterday's afternoon talk (Joint SF+EWK session):

- The Tevatron lepton asymmetry data and PDFs
- PDFs with LHC data: the impact of CMS, ATLAS and LHCb W lepton asymmetry measurements

In yesterday's morning talk (Joint SF+HQ session):

- Towards NNLO NNPDFs and NNLO Higgs production
- The impact of NMC data in Higgs production
- Precision NLO determination of $\alpha_S(M_Z^2)$ from NNPDF2.1

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THE FONLL GENERAL-MASS SCHEME

S. Forte, E. Laenen, P. Nason, J. R.,
Nucl.Phys.B834:116-162,2010. arXiv:1001.2312

J. R. et al., in the Les Houches SM and NLO Multileg Working Group:
Summary report, arXiv:1003.1241

Original formulation for hadronic collisions: M. Cacciari, M. Greco, P. Nason,
JHEP 9805:007,1998, hep-ph/9803400

FONLL in a nutshell

- Express the massive result $F^{(n_l)}$ in terms of the massless PDFs and α_s non trivial from $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$

$$F^{(n_l)}(x, Q^2) = x \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \sum_{i=q, \bar{q}, g} B_i \left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{Q^2}{m^2}, \alpha_s^{(n_l+1)}(Q^2) \right) f_i^{(n_l+1)}(y, Q^2),$$

- Define **massless limit of the massive computation** as

$$F^{(n_l, 0)}(x, Q^2) \equiv x \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \sum_{i=q, \bar{q}, g} B_i^{(0)} \left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{Q^2}{m^2}, \alpha_s^{(n_l+1)}(Q^2) \right) f_i^{(n_l+1)}(y, Q^2),$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \left[B_i \left(x, \frac{Q^2}{m^2} \right) - B_i^{(0)} \left(x, \frac{Q^2}{m^2} \right) \right] = 0$$

- The FONLL approximation is then

$$F^{\text{FONLL}}(x, Q^2) \equiv F^{(d)}(x, Q^2) + F^{(n_l)}(x, Q^2),$$

$$F^{(d)}(x, Q^2) \equiv \left[F^{(n_l+1)}(x, Q^2) - F^{(n_l, 0)}(x, Q^2) \right]$$

Important technical advantage: PDFs and α_s expressed always in the $(n_l + 1)$ scheme

FONLL in a nutshell

- Far from threshold, $Q^2 \gg m^2$ $F^{(n_l, 0)}(x, Q^2) \sim F^{(n_l)}(x, Q^2) \rightarrow$ the massless computation recovered

$$F^{\text{FONLL}}(x, Q^2) \sim F^{(n_l+1)}(x, Q^2)$$

- Near threshold the “**difference term**” is formally higher order but unreliable, so it can be corrected by mass suppressed terms, using for example a **damping factor** (FONLL default)

$$F^{(d, th)}(x, Q^2) \equiv f_{\text{thr}}(x, Q^2) F^{(d)}(x, Q^2), \quad f_{\text{thr}}(x, Q^2) = \Theta(Q^2 - m^2) \left(1 - \frac{Q^2}{m^2}\right)^2,$$

or some form of **χ -scaling**,

$$F^{(d, \chi)}(x, Q^2) \equiv F^{(d)}(x, Q^2) = x \int_{\chi(x, Q^2)} \frac{dy}{y} C\left(\frac{\chi(x, Q^2)}{y}, \alpha(Q^2)\right) f(y, Q^2),$$

$$F^{(d, \chi, v^2)}(x, Q^2) \equiv F^{(d)}(\chi(x, Q^2), Q^2), \quad \chi = x \left(1 + \frac{4m^2}{Q^2}\right).$$

The choice of **threshold prescription** represent an **intrinsic ambiguity** of the matching procedure. Can this **ambiguity** be minimized?

FONLL in a nutshell

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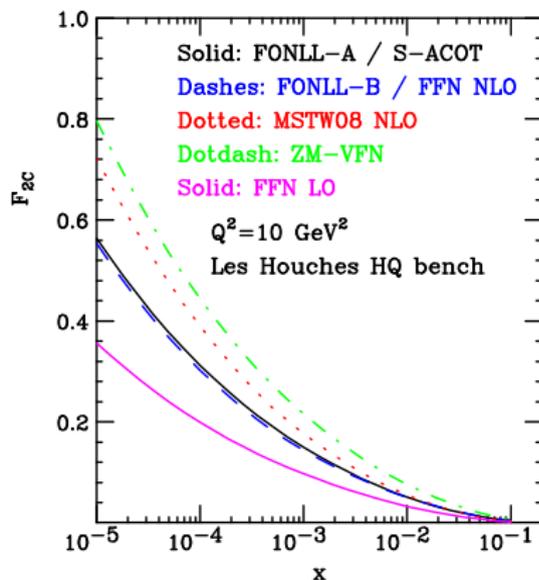
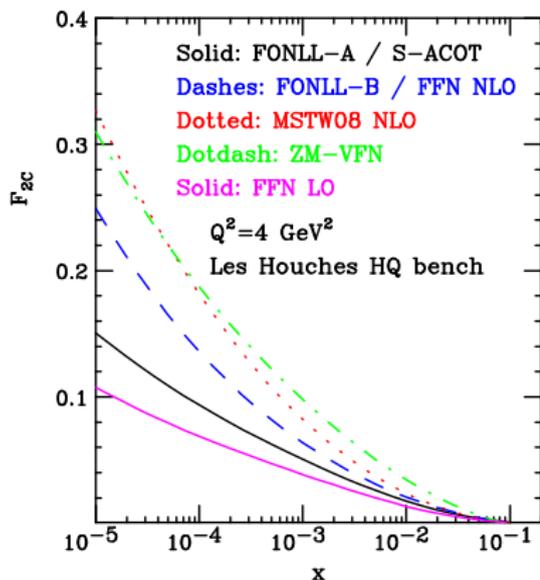
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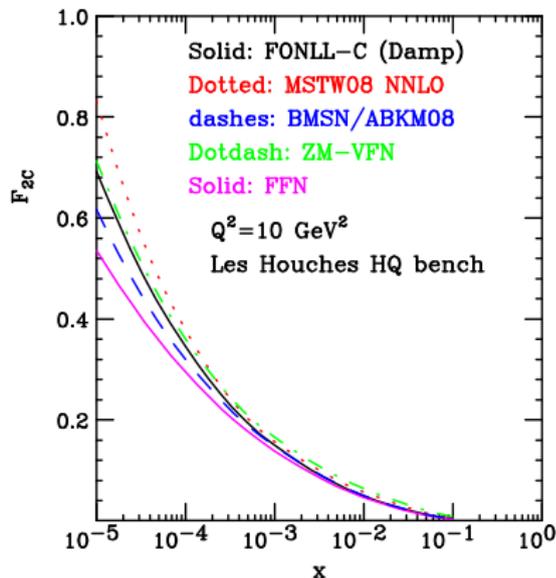
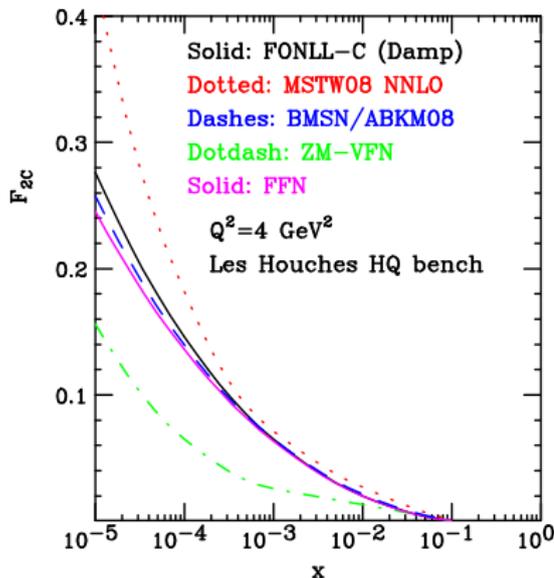
- Various FONLL schemes for different **ordering of the perturbative expansion** can be defined:
 - Scheme A $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ in massless and in massive
 - Scheme B $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ in massless and $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ in massive
 - Scheme C $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ in massless and in massive

LH HQ benchmarks: F_{2c}^c NLO schemes summary



FONLL-A identical to S-ACOT (with same threshold prescription)
 FONLL-B very close to FFN $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$

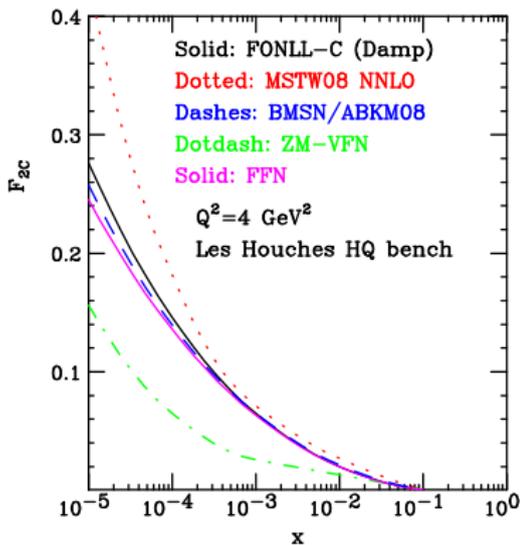
LH HQ benchmarks: F_2^c NNLO schemes summary



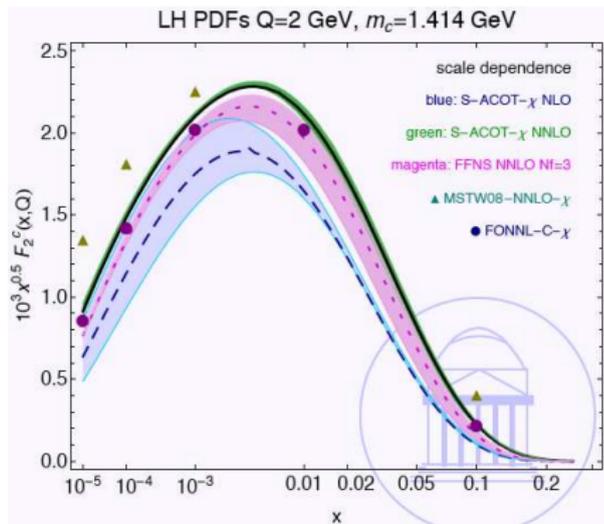
Differences between GM-VFN reduced at NNLO

The FONLL-C GM-VFN scheme and S-ACOT NNLO

- NNPDF2.1 NNLO based on FONLL-C for NNLO DIS structure functions
- S-ACOT- χ NNLO (used in CT NNLO) close FONLL-C- χ (reasonable numerical agreement)



J. Rojo, LH HQ benchmarks



M. Guzzi, LH QCD 2011

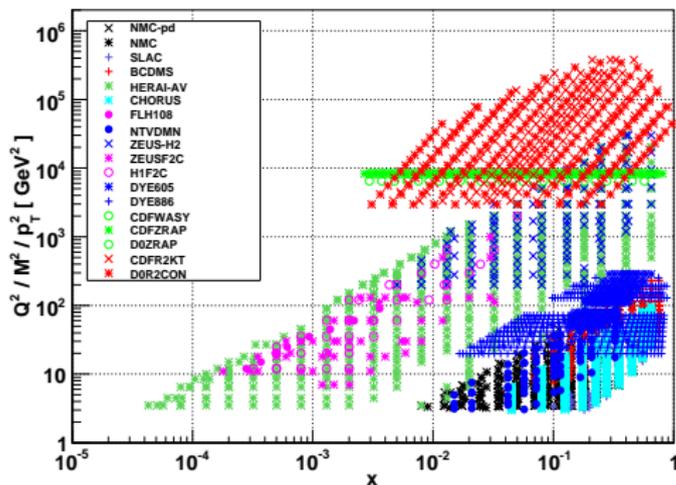
IMPACT OF HEAVY QUARKS ON PDFs: THE NNPDF2.1 SET

arXiv:1101.1300, NPB in press

NNPDF2.1

- **NNPDF2.1**: an unbiased NLO global analysis with HQ effects
- Based on the FONLL-A GM-VFN scheme

NNPDF2.1 dataset

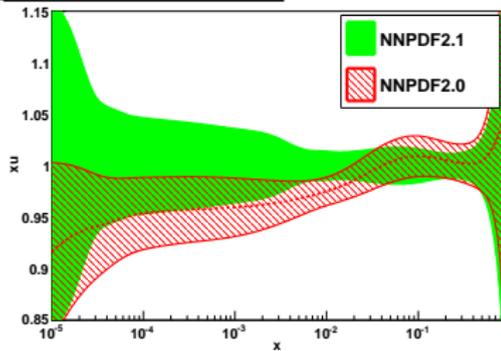


NNPDF2.1: Global Analysis

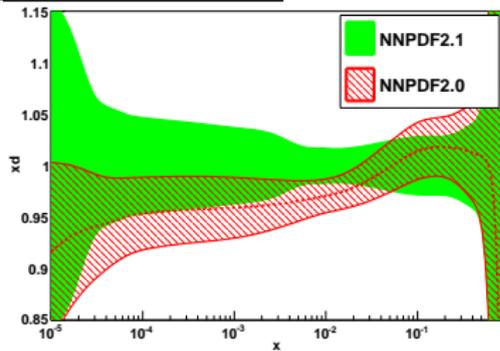
- 1 Fixed Target DIS
- 2 Combined HERA-I data, HERA F_2^c
- 3 Fixed Target DY
- 4 Tevatron W and Z production
- 5 Tevatron jet production
- 6 (LHC W lepton asymmetry)

NNPDF2.1 (GM-VFN) vs NNPDF2.0 (ZM-VFN)

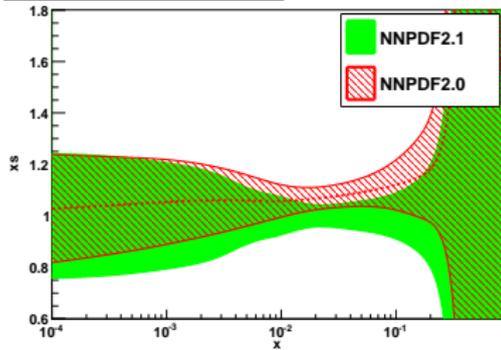
$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1



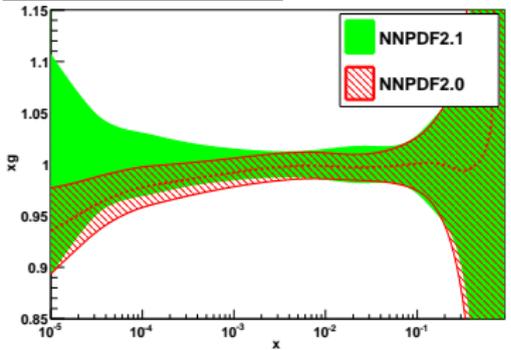
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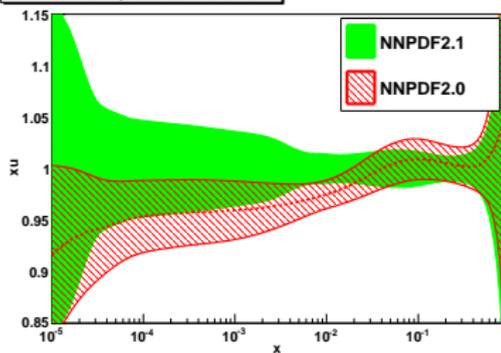


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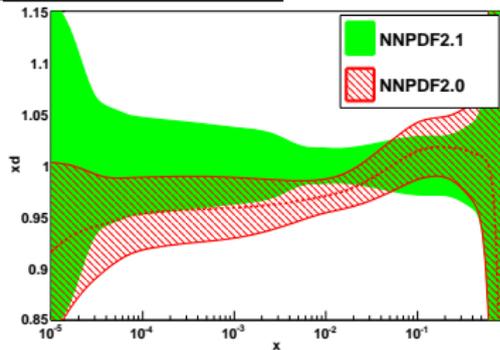


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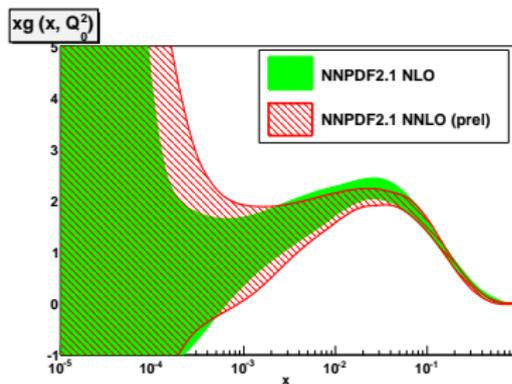
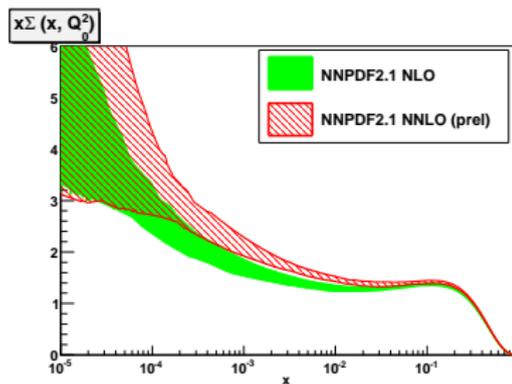
$Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$, ratio to NNPDF2.1



- GM-VFN and ZM-VFN PDFs consistent at 1-sigma
- Harder medium and small- x quarks from HQ mass effects
- Large- x PDFs unaffected

FONLL-C vs. FONLL-A

- Compare NNPDF2.1 NNLO (FONLL-C) and NNPDF2.1 NLO (FONLL-A)
- Harder small- x sea quarks at NNLO, small- x gluon stable
- PDF uncertainties unaffected by GM-VFN NLO \rightarrow NNLO



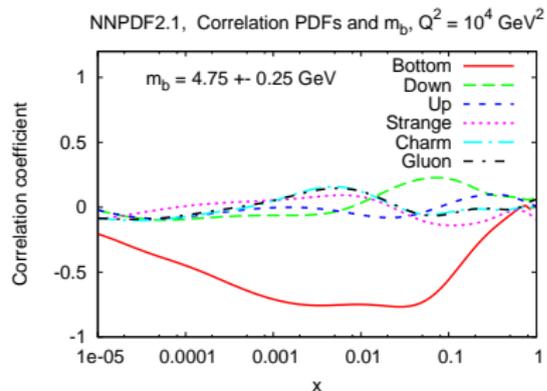
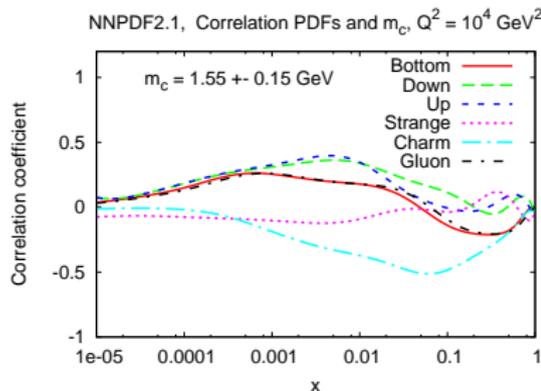
NNPDF2.1 with varying m_h

- NNPDF2.1 fits with varying m_b and m_c have been produced
- Can be used to determine the **combined PDF+ m_h uncertainty** with exact error propagation
- Exact PDF+ m_h uncertainty computation keeping all **correlations**
 Similar to **combined PDF+ α_s uncertainty**

$$\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle_{\text{rep}} = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{m_c}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{m_b}} \sum_{k_{ij}=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}^{(i,j)}} \mathcal{F} \left(\text{PDF}^{(k_{ij}, i, j)}, m_c^{(i)}, m_b^{(j)} \right)$$

$$N_{\text{rep}}^{(i,j)} \propto \exp \left(-\frac{\left(m_c^{(i)} - m_c^{(0)} \right)^2}{2\delta_{m_c}^2} - \frac{\left(m_b^{(j)} - m_b^{(0)} \right)^2}{2\delta_{m_b}^2} \right)$$

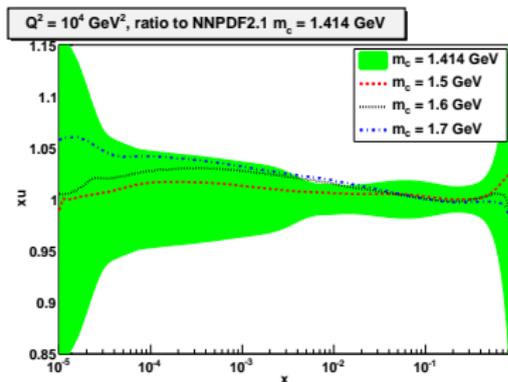
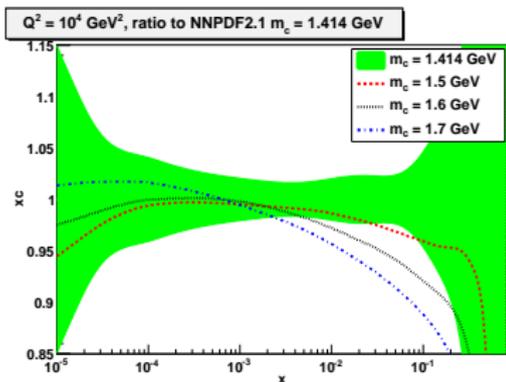
Impact of m_h variations on PDFs



PDF- m_h correlations:

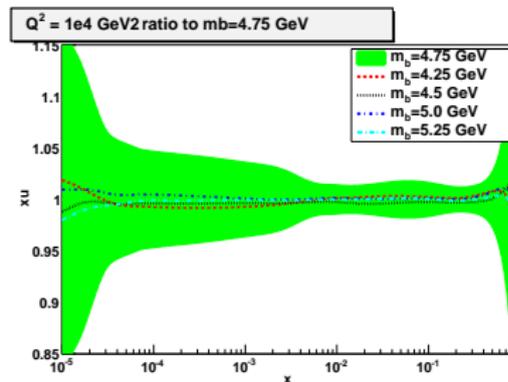
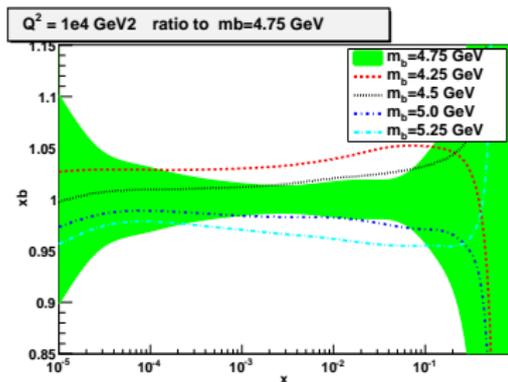
- Light quark **harder** at small- x
- Charm quark **softer** at medium- x for larger m_c
- Strong anticorrelation between $b(x, Q^2)$ and m_b for $10^{-4} \geq x \geq 1$

Impact of m_h variations on PDFs



- Charm PDFs modified from different m_c threshold
- Light quark PDFs affected from different GM-VFN predictions for F_2^P when varying m_c

Impact of m_h variations on PDFs

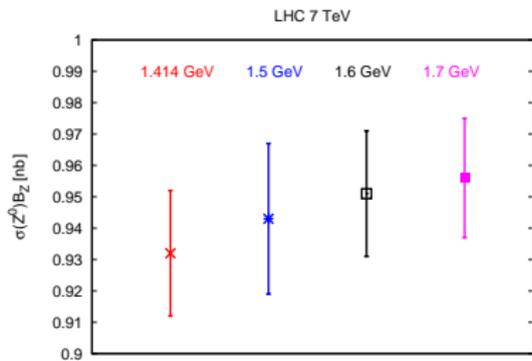
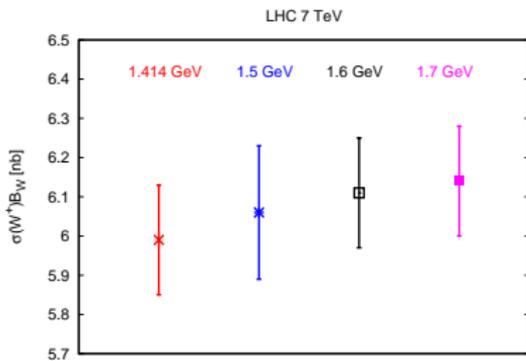


- Only bottom PDF affected by m_b variations
From different threshold for radiative generation
- Other PDFs unaffected
→ m_b uncertainties restricted to b -initiated processes

HEAVY QUARK MASSES AND LHC PHENOMENOLOGY

arXiv:1101.1300, NPB in press

Dependence on m_c



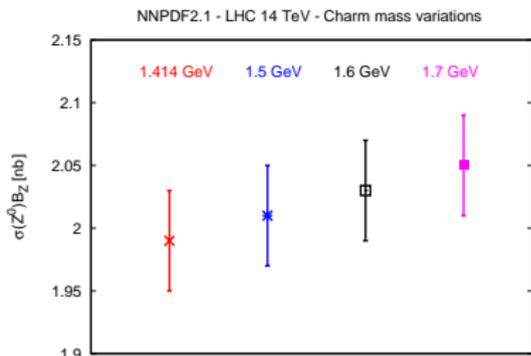
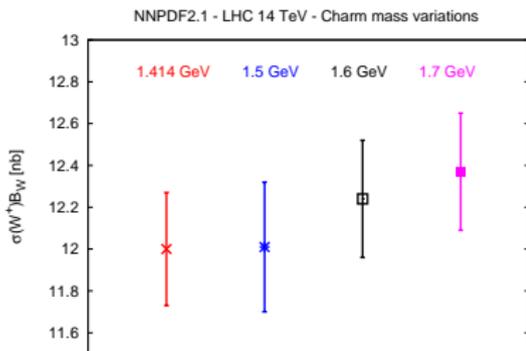
- The W/Z cross sections increase with the m_c used in the PDF fit
 δ_{m_c} is an intrinsic parametric uncertainty of the theory
- At 7 TeV, variations in range $m_c \in [1.4, 1.7]$ GeV at most $\lesssim 1$ -sigma shift
- At 14 TeV somewhat larger effects
- With the m_c varying NNPDF2.1 sets \rightarrow Compute exact PDF+ m_c uncertainty

At NLO pole and \overline{MS} definitions equivalent

At NNLO theo uncertainties reduced using \overline{MS} mass in GM-VFN structure functions

(Alekhin and Moch, arXiv:1011.5790)

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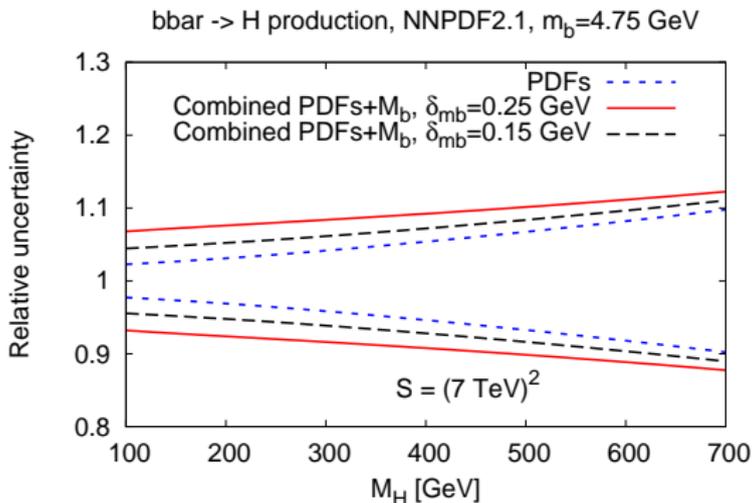
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Combined PDF+ m_b uncertainties in $b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$ production

- Processes initiated by $b(x, Q^2)$ at Born level sensitive to choice of m_b
 t-channel single-top, MSSM $b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$, ...
- Important to compute **combined PDF+ m_b uncertainties** with exact error propagation
- For $b\bar{b} \rightarrow H$, assuming $\delta_{m_b} = 0.15(0.25)$ GeV, combined PDF+ m_b uncertainty can increase PDF-only uncertainty by a factor up to **2(3)** for **small m_H**



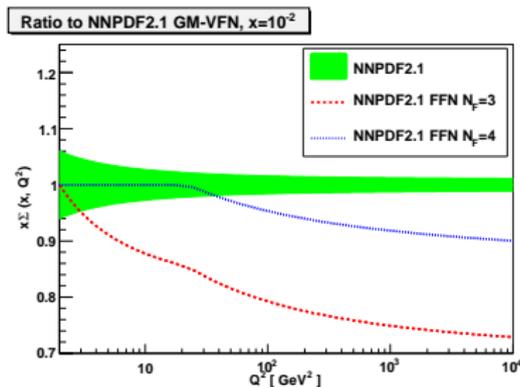
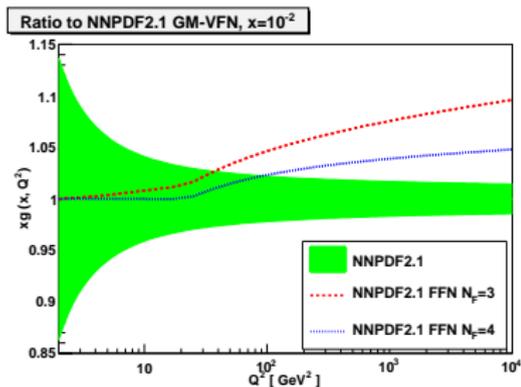
PARTON DISTRIBUTIONS WITH FIXED NUMBER OF FLAVOURS

NNPDF2.1, arXiv:1101.1300, NPB in press

PDFs in FFN schemes

- PDFs in FFN schemes relevant for LHC phenomenology
 e.g. Consistent predictions in 4F schemes, scale setting in VFN scheme comparing to FFN
- The NNPDF2.1 GM-VFN varies N_f at HQ thresholds from $N_f = 3$ to $N_f = 6$
- FFN scheme sets with $N_f = 3$, $N_f = 4$ and $N_f = 5$ are also provided
- FFN PDFs obtained from GM-VFN PDFs matching at HQ thresholds

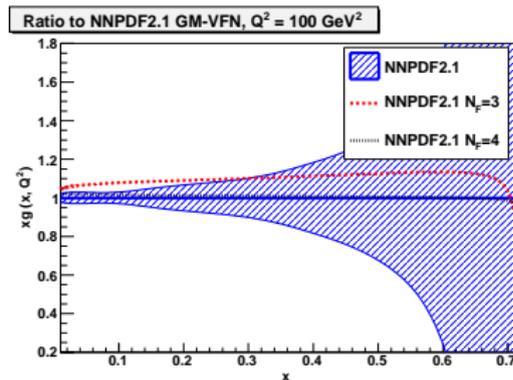
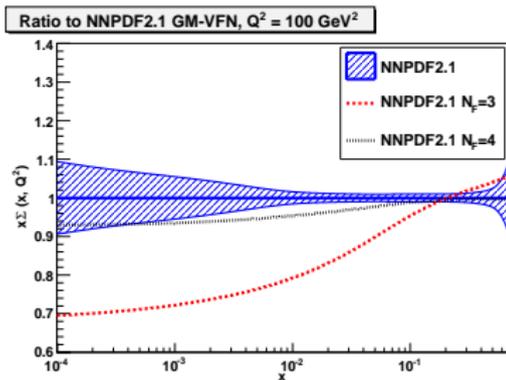
$$\text{PDFs}^{N_f} \left(Q^2 = m_h^2 \right) = \text{PDFs}^{N_f+1} \left(Q^2 = m_h^2 \right)$$



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$$\text{PDFs}^{N_f} \left(Q^2 = m_h^2 \right) = \text{PDFs}^{N_f+1} \left(Q^2 = m_h^2 \right)$$



Summary

- FONLL is a flexible **General Mass scheme** for DIS and hadronic collisions
Different FFN and ZM perturbative orders can be combined
The impact of subleading corrections can be systematically studied
- **FONLL-A** has been implemented in **NNPDF2.1 NLO** analysis
Differences with ZM relevant but no dramatic (typically $\lesssim 1$ -sigma)
- **FONLL-C** implemented in **NNPDF2.1 NNLO**
→ Harder small- x quarks, gluon stable
- LHC observables like Z and W sensitive to m_c variations, but differences small unless large δ_{m_c} assumed
Can be further reduced by using **MSbar mass**
- **b -initiated process** sensitive to δ_{m_b} uncertainty
- **Fixed Flavor Number sets** available for consistent use with FFN calculations

Thanks for your attention!

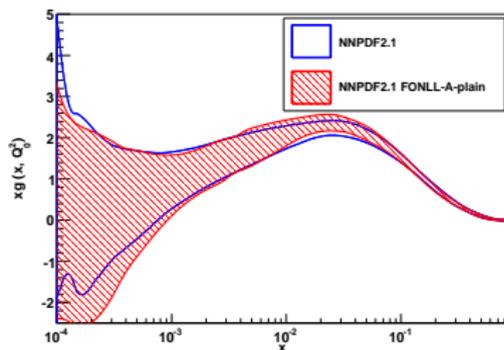
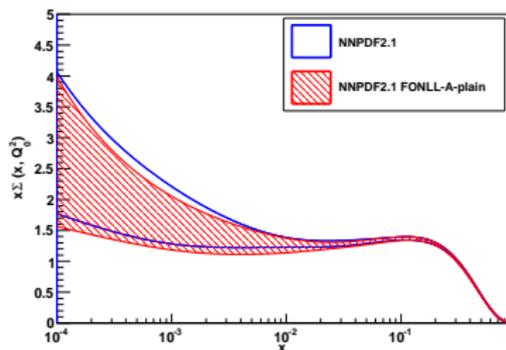
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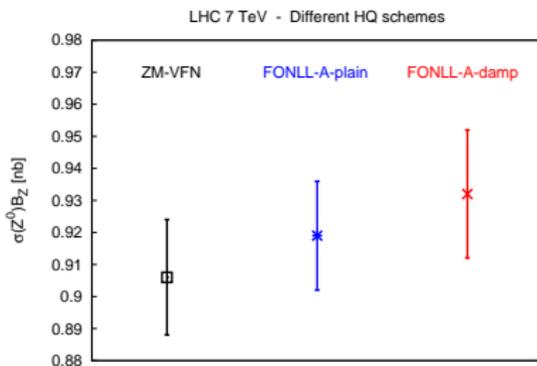
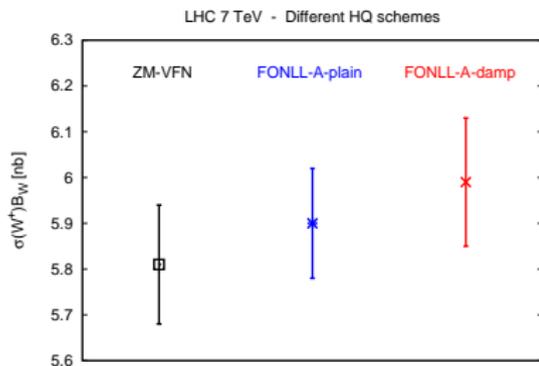
EXTRA MATERIAL

GM-VFN scheme definition



- Compare default GM-VFN with FONLL-A without threshold damping
- Small modifications in PDFs, somewhat softer small- x quarks
- Inherent ambiguity of NLO GM-VFN schemes

GM-VFN scheme definition



- The FONLL-A-plain result interpolates between ZM and FONLL-A Damp
- Estimate of NLO GM-VFN ambiguity