



THEORY SYSTEMATICS IN PDFs

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THE PROBLEM: THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES ON PDFs:

- PDFs are determined by comparing to data theory at some finite order
- AFFECTED BY THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTY JUST LIKE HARD CROSS-SECTIONS
- NOT INCLUDED IN CURRENT "PDF UNCERTAINTY" (ACCOUNTS ONLY DATA & METHODOLOGY)
- TERMINOLOGY:

"PDF UNCERTAINTY" \Leftrightarrow PROPAGATED FROM DATA I.E. DATA+METHODOLOGY "THEORY UNCERTAINTY" \Leftrightarrow DUE TO MHO IN QCD EVOLUTION AND MATRIX ELEMENTS IN FIT

• NOTE PDF UNCERTAINTY TESTED TO BE FAITHFUL THROUGH CLOSURE TEST

THEORY UNCERTAINTIES: QUESTIONS

- HOW LARGE ARE THEY IN COMPARISON TO PDF UNCERTAINTIES
- HOW DO THEY RELATE TO THE UNDERLYING MHOU
- CAN WE ESTIMATE THEM



PDF UNCERTAINTIES: PAST \Rightarrow PRESENT (NNPDF3.0 NNLO)

- GLUON BETTER KNOWN AT SMALL x, VALENCE QUARKS AT LARGE x, SEA QUARKS IN BETWEEN
- SWEET SPOT: VALENCE Q G; UNCERTAINTIES DOWN TO 1%
- UP BETTER KNOWN THAN DOWN; FLAVOR SINGLET BETTER THAN INDIVIDUAL FLAVORS
- NO QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NLO AND NNLO

PDF UNCERTAINTIES: PRESENT ⇒ FUTURE (NNPDF3.1 NNLO)



- GLUON BETTER KNOWN AT SMALL x, VALENCE QUARKS AT LARGE x, SEA QUARKS IN BETWEEN
- Sweet spot: valence Q G; uncertainties down to 1%
- UP BETTER KNOWN THAN DOWN; FLAVOR SINGLET BETTER THAN INDIVIDUAL FLAVORS
- NO QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NLO AND NNLO
- NEW DATA \Rightarrow SIZABLE REDUCTION IN UNCERTAINTIES
- AT 1% LEVEL, CAN WE NEGLECT THEORY UNCERTAINTIES?

PDF UNCERTAINTIES vs. NLO THEORY UNCERTAINTIES

- AT NLO, THE THEORY UNCERTAINTY IS JUST THE NNLO-NLO SHIFT
- HOW DOES IT COMPARE TO THE PDF UNCERTAINTY?



• IN CURRENT NLO SETS MISSING THEORY UNCERTAINTY COMPARABLE TO PDF UNCERTAINTY

PDF UNCERTAINTIES vs. NLO THEORY UNCERTAINTIES

- AT NLO, THE THEORY UNCERTAINTY IS JUST THE NNLO-NLO SHIFT
- HOW DOES IT COMPARE TO THE PDF UNCERTAINTY?



- NEW NLO SETS: MISSING THEORY SMALLER BUT STILL COMPARABLE TO PDF UNCERTAINTY
- CAN WE ESTIMATE WHAT HAPPENS AT NNLO?

CACCIARI-HOUDEAU FOR PDFs

(slides from 2011)

IDEA

• ASSUME COEFFICIENT OF PERTURBATIVE EXPANSION BOUNDED FROM ABOVE AND WITH SOME (UNIFORM?) DISTRIBUTION

• ESTIMATE SIZE OF NEXT ORDER BASED ON KNOWN COEFFICIENTS

series in α_s starting at α_s^0 ; uncertainty on k-th order:

$$\Delta_k = \begin{cases} \alpha_s^{k+1} \max\{|c_l|, \dots, |c_k|\} \frac{n_c+1}{n_c} p & \text{if } p \le \frac{n_c}{n_c+1} \\ \alpha_s^{k+1} \max\{|c_l|, \dots, |c_k|\} [(n_c+1)(1-p)]^{-1/n_c} & \text{if } p > \frac{n_c}{n_c+1} \end{cases}$$

 $n_c = k + 1$ number of known coefficients; $\mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \text{c.l.}$ (one $\sigma \leftrightarrow P = 0.68$)

HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?

WHEN WE KNOW THE ANSWER

THE MOMENTUM SUM RULE

- PERFORM LO, NLO, NNLO PDF FITS WITHOUT MOMENTUM CONSTRAINT
- DETERMINE $[M] = \int_0^1 dx \Sigma(x) + g(x)$ (AT ANY SCALE)
- VIEW LO, NLO, NNLO RESULTS AS SERIES IN α_s



• NLO
$$[M] = 1.011 \pm 0.018^{\text{exp}}; \Delta^{\text{th,CH}} = 0.019$$

• NNLO $[M] = 1.002 \pm 0.014^{\text{exp}}$; $\Delta^{\text{th,CH}} = 0.002$

WORKS QUITE WELL, ACCURACY IMPROVES WITH ORDER!



THE CACCIARI-HOUDEAU METHOD

APPLICATION TO PDFS

- CONSIDER PDFS FOR GIVEN x, Q^2 AS A SERIES IN α_s
- AT NLO USE FORMULA WITH k = 1 ETC. (HENCEFORTH, $\alpha_s = 0.119$)



10⁻² 10⁻¹ ¥

10-5

x

10⁻⁴ 10⁻³

¥

THE PERTURBATIVE EXPANSION FOR PDFs OBJECTIONS:

- CAN WE REALLY TAKE PDFs as series in α_s ?
- IS IT MEANINGFUL TO EXTRAPOLATE BASED ON ONE SINGLE ORDER?
- LO PDFs are special: positivity, gluon, α_s



CACCIARI HOUDEAU FOR PDFS PROS AND CONS

- CORRECTLY INCLUDES UNCERTAINTY DUE TO IMPERFECT FIT QUALITY LEADING TO SUBOPTIMAL CONVERGENCE
- POTENTIALLY UNSTABLE AT LOW PERTURBATIVE ORDERS DUE TO SPECIAL NATURE OF LO FITS

SCALE VARIATION IN PDF FITS

- REPEAT PDF DETERMINATION WITH DIFFERENT CHOICES OF RENORMALIZATION AND FACTORIZATION SCALE
- HOW SHOULD THE SCALE VARIATION CORRELATE BETWEEN DATAPOINTS?



- AT MEDIUM & LARGE x, APPEARS TO BE IN BROAD AGREEMENT WITH ACTUAL NLO-NNLO SHIFT BUT SOMEWHAT OVERESTIMATES IT
- DISREGARD SMALL *x* REGION (INCONSISTENT DATASET)

NEW IDEA PDF THEORY ERROR AS A FIT UNCERTAINTY

(Del Debbio, Ubiali, unpublished)

• PDFs are determined by maximizing the likelihood

$$P = N \exp - \left(\frac{d-t}{2\sigma_{exp}^2}\right)$$

 $d,\,t$ are really vectors and $1/\sigma^2$ the inverse covariance matrix

• CAN VIEW THIS AS THE PROBABILITY OF THE THEORY t being correct given data d, which by Bayes is

 $P(t|d) \propto P(d|t)P(t)$

- IF THEORY WAS KNOWN EXACTLY, THEN $P(t) = \delta(t t^{\text{exact}})$
- IN ACTUAL FACT ONLY SOME PERTURBATIVE RESULT t_p is exactly known so $t^{\text{exact}} = t_p + \Delta_p$, where Δ_p includes MHO
- ASSUMING Δ to be gaussianly distributed, with uncertainty $\sigma_{\rm th}$ and integrating out

$$P = N \exp\left[\frac{d - t_p}{2\left(\sigma_{exp}^2 + \sigma_{th}^2\right)}\right]$$

- THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTY ADDED IN QUADRATURE, PROPAGATES INTO PDF UNCERTAINTY UPON MINIMZATION
- SCALE VARIATION FOR EACH DATA POINT \Rightarrow EIGENVECTOR OF COVARIANCE MATRIX (NUISANCE PARM.)

SUMMARY

- AT 1% LEVEL MUST INCLUDE THEORY UNCERTAINTIES ON PDFs
- NLO-NNLO SHIFT COMPARABLE TO NLO PDF UNCERTAINTIES
- CACCIARI-HOUDEAU & SCALE VARIATION PROMISING BUT PROBLEMATIC
- THEORY UNCERTAINTIES CAN BE INCLUDED IN OVERALL PDF UNCERTAINTY THROUGH BAYESIAN ARGUMENT

NO EFFECT THAT REQUIRES MORE THAN 10% ACCURACY IN MEASUREMENT IS WORTH INVESTIGATING Walther Nernst

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ACCURACY OF OBSERVATION IS THE EQUIVALENT OF ACCURACY OF THINKING Wallace Stevens



THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES

NNLO PDF UNC. VS NLO-NNLO SHIFT VS NNLO CACCIARI-HOUDEAU (NNPDF2.1)



THEORETICAL UNCERTAINTIES NNLO PDF UNC. VS NLO-NNLO SHIFT VS NNLO CACCIARI-HOUDEAU (MSTW08) UP DOWN STRANGE Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ 1.25 1.25 2 MSTW2008 NNLO PDF ISTW2008 NNLO PDF MSTW2008 NNLO PDF 1.2 1.2 1.8 MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIFF 1.15 1.15 1.6 MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC 1.1 1.1 , , , , 1.05 9 ×1.05 xs) Ж ¥ ¥ 0.8 0.95 0.95 0.6 0.9 0.9 0.4 0.85∟ 10⁻⁵ 0.85 x 10⁻² 10⁻³ 10⁻² x 10⁻² 10⁻³ 10⁻¹ 10⁻⁴ 10⁻¹ 10⁻⁵ 10⁻³ 10⁻¹ 10-4 10-4 **ANTIUP ANTIDOWN ANTISTRANGE** Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ 1.25 1.25 2 MSTW2008 NNLO PDF MSTW2008 NNLO PDF MSTW2008 NNLO PDF 1.2 1.2 1.8 VISTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIFF 1.15 1.15 1.6 MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC 1.1 arpar 1.05 (1.1 urgpar 1.05 (1.4 x 20ar 1.2 ž ř ĭ 0.8 0.95 0.95 0.6 0.9 0.9 0.4 0.85^L 10⁻⁵ 0.85 10⁻⁵ x 10⁻² 10⁻⁴ 10⁻³ 10⁻¹ 10⁻⁴ 10⁻³ 10⁻² 10⁻¹ 10⁻⁵ 10⁻⁴ 10⁻³ 10⁻² 10⁻¹ **GLUON CHARM** BOTTOM Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ Relative Errors, $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ 1.25 1.25 1.25 MSTW2008 NNLO PDF MSTW2008 NNLO PDF MSTW2008 NNLO PDF 1.2 1.2 1.2 /ISTW2008 NNLO TH-DIFF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF MSTW2008 NNLO TH-DIF 1.15 1.15 1.15 ISTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC MSTW2008 NNLO TH-MC

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NNPDF3.1

- METHODOLOGY: INDEPENDENTLY PARAMETRIZED CHARM PDF
- LHC DATA : TOP RAPIDIDITY, $Z p_T$, LHCB & ATLAS W & Z PRODUCTION ADDED TO NNPDF3.0 DATASET



- FITTING CHARM ENHANCES GLUON IN GGF RANGE BY SEVERAL PERCENT
- NEW DATA (ESPECIALLY LHCB & ATLAS $w \ z \ 2011$) ENHANCE QUARKS IN VALENCE REGION

CLOSURE TESTS:

THE BASIC IDEA

- ASSUME PDFs known: Generate fake experimental data
- CAN DECIDE DATA UNCERTAINTY (ZERO, OR AS IN REAL DATA, OR . . .)
- FIT PDFs to fake data
- CHECK WHETHER FIT REPRODUCES UNDERLYING "TRUTH":
 - CHECK WHETHER TRUE VALUE GAUSSIANLY DISTRIBUTED ABOUT FIT
 - CHECK WHETHER UNCERTAINTIES FAITHFUL
 - CHECK STABILITY

(INDEP. OF METHODOLOGICAL DETAILS)

LEVEL-0 CLOSURE TESTS

- ASSUME VANISHING EXPERIMENTAL UNCERTAINTY
- MUST BE ABLE TO GET $\chi^2 = 0$
- UNCERTAINTY AT DATA POINTS TENDS TO ZERO (NOT NECESSARILY ON PDF!) DEFINE $\phi \equiv \sqrt{\langle \chi^2_{rep} \rangle - \chi^2}$, EQUALS FIT UNCERTAINTY/DATA UNCERTAINTY; CHECK $\phi \rightarrow 0$
- BEST FIT ON TOP OF "TRUTH" IN DATA REGION

χ^2 VS TRAINING LENGTH

Effectiveness of Genetic Algorithm in Level 0 Closure Tests



FRACTIONAL UNCERTAINTY VS TRAINING LENGTH





THE GLUON

LEVEL-0, LEVEL-1 AND LEVEL-2

- LEVEL 0: FAKE DATA GENERATED WITH NO UNCERTAINTY \rightarrow INTERPOLATION AND EXTRAPOLATION UNCERTAINTY
- LEVEL 1-2: FAKE DATA GENERATED WITH SAME UNCERTAINTY AS REAL DATA (INCLUDING CORRELATIONS)
- LEVEL 1: NO PSEUDODATA REPLICAS: \Rightarrow REPLICAS FITTED TO SAME DATA OVER AND OVER AGAIN \rightarrow FUNCTIONAL UNCERTAINTY DUE TO INFINITY OF EQUIVALENT MINIMA
- LEVEL 2: STANDARD NNPDF METHODOLOGY \Rightarrow REPLICAS FITTED TO PSEUDODATA REPLICAS \rightarrow DATA UNCERTAINTY
- THREE SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY COMPARABLE IN DATA REGION



THE GLUON: LEVEL 0, LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2

LEVEL-2: CENTRAL VALUES AND UNCERTAINTIES THE GLUON: FITTED/"TRUE"



LEVEL-2 FITTED χ^2 VS "TRUE"

Distribution of χ^2 for experiments



 UNCERTAINTIES: DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIA-TIONS BETWEEN FITTED AND "TRUE" PDFS SAMPLED AT 20 POINTS BETWEEN 10⁻⁵ and 1 FIND 0.699% FOR ONE-SIGMA, 0.948% FOR TWO-SIGMA C.L.

NORM. DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATIONS





LEVEL-2 STABILITY TESTS

- CHANGE UNDERLYING PDF SET (CT10, NNPDF2.3)
- INCREASE MAXIMUM GA TRAINING LENGTH TO 80K TESTS EFFICIENCY OF CROSS-VALIDATION
- INCREASE NN ARCHITECTURE TO 2-20-15-1 NUMBER OF FREE PARAMETRES INCREASE BY MORE THAT 10×
- CHANGE PDF PARAMETRIZATION BASIS OLD: ISOTRIPLET, $\bar{u} - \bar{d}$, $s + \bar{s}$, $s - \bar{s}$; NEW: ISOTRIPLET, SU(3)-OCTET, BOTH TOTAL $(q + \bar{q})$ & VALENCE $(q - \bar{q})$

STATISTICAL EQUIVALENCE!

