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NNPDF Methodology Main ingredients

- Monte Carlo determination of uncertainties
 - * No need to rely on linear propagation of errors
 - * Possibility to test the impact of **non-gaussianly** distributed uncertainties
 - Possibility to test for non-gaussian behaviour of uncertainties of fitted PDFs
- * Parametrization of PDFs using Neural Networks
 - Provide an unbiased parametrization
- * Determine the best fit PDFs using Cross-Validation
 - * Ensures proper fitting, avoiding overlearning





NNPDF Methodology ... in a Nutshell

- Generate Nrep Monte Carlo replicas of the experimental data, taking into account all experimental correlations
- Fit a set of Parton Distribution Functions, parametrized at the initial scale using Neural Networks, to each replica

*** Expectation values** for observables are then given by

$$\langle \mathcal{F}[f_i(x, Q^2)] \rangle = \frac{1}{N_{rep}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{rep}} \mathcal{F}(f_i^{(net)(k)}(x, Q^2))$$

.... and corresponding formulae are used to compute uncertainties, correlations, etc.



* NNPDF2.3 dataset includes relevant LHC data for which the full covariance matrix is available

- * ATLAS Inclusive Jets, 36 pb⁻¹ (arXiv:1112.6297)
- * ATLAS W/Z lepton rapidity distributions, 36 pb⁻¹ (arXiv:1109.5141)
- * CMS W lepton asymmetry, 840 pb⁻¹ (arXiv:1206.2598)
- * LHCb W/Z rapidity distributions, 36 pb⁻¹ (arXiv:1204.1620)







Experiment	Data
Fixed Target DIS	1952
HERA DIS	834
Fixed Target DY	318
Tevatron W/Z	70
Tevatron Jets	186
LHC W/Z	56
LHC Jets	90

3506 data points (in the NNLO global fit)







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3360 data points (in the NNLO noLHC fit)







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Tevatron W/Z Tevatron Jets	70 186
Tevatron W/Z Tevatron Jets LHC W/Z	70 186 56

1236 data points (in the NNLO collider fit)





NNPDF2.3 Methodological Improvements

- Inclusion of higher order corrections to hadronic processes is very intensive from a computational point of view
- * Combination of FastKernel method for PDF evolution with APPLgrid/ FastNLO tables (FK) gives a substantial speed-up in computation of observables during the fit
- * More advanced minimization studies allowed by fast computation of observables
 - * larger number of maximum genetic algorithm generations allowed
 - * increased number of mutants and mutations per generation
 - * retraining of **outlier** replicas (defined as replicas which do not stop and have a χ^2 more than 4-sigma away from the average)





NNPDF2.3 Results - Statistical features of the fit

NNPDF2.3				
	NLO	NNLO		
$\chi^2_{ m tot}$	1.137	1.150		
$\langle E \rangle \pm \sigma_E$	2.19 ± 0.07	2.21 ± 0.06		
$\langle E_{\rm tr} \rangle \pm \sigma_{E_{\rm tr}}$	2.16 ± 0.08	2.17 ± 0.08		
$\langle E_{\rm val} \rangle \pm \sigma_{E_{\rm val}}$	2.23 ± 0.10	2.26 ± 0.09		
$\langle \mathrm{TL} \rangle \pm \sigma_{\mathrm{TL}}$	$(24 \pm 15) \ 10^3$	$(22 \pm 15) \ 10^3$		
$\langle \chi^{2(k)} angle \pm \sigma_{\chi^2}$	1.21 ± 0.05	1.22 ± 0.05		
$\langle \sigma^{(\exp)} \rangle_{dat} (\%)$	12.1	12.2		
$\langle \sigma^{(\text{net})} \rangle_{\text{dat}}^{\text{dat}} (\%)$	3.0	3.0		
$\langle \rho^{(\exp)} \rangle_{dat}$	0.18	0.18		
$\left< \rho^{(\text{net})} \right>_{\text{dat}}$	0.40	0.49		

- * Overall fit quality comparable (better an NLO) with previous NNPDF fits
- Distribution of replicas χ², and
 training lengths confirms the good fit quality





NNPDF2.3 Results - Parton Distributions (NLO)

* Detailed comparison with NNPDF2.1

- * addition of LHC data
- * improved minimization
- corrected error in dimuon cross-section (moderate effect on strangeness)







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NNPDF2.3 Results - Data description

	NNPDF2.1		NNPDF2.3							
	Gl	obal	Glob	oal Fit	Glob	al RW	nol	LHC	Col	lider
Experiment	NLO	NNLO	NLO	NNLO	NLO	NNLO	NLO	NNLO	NLO	NNLO
Total	1.145	1.167	1.121	1.153	1.116	1.153	1.101	1.147	1.018	1.034
NMC-pd	0.97	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	[4.72]	[5.03]
NMC	1.68	1.58	1.61	1.57	1.59	1.56	1.59	1.56	[1.86]	[1.87]
SLAC	1.34	1.04	1.26	1.02	1.24	1.00	1.28	1.04	[1.80]	[1.48]
BCDMS	1.21	1.29	1.19	1.29	1.21	1.29	1.20	1.28	[1.81]	[2.08]
CHORUS	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.07	[1.93]	[1.81]
NTVDMN	0.70	0.50	0.45	0.55	0.45	0.59	0.42	0.48	[28.51]	[22.61]
HERAI-AV	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.03	0.97	0.98
FLH108	1.34	1.23	1.28	1.20	1.29	1.20	1.29	1.21	1.33	1.25
ZEUS-H2	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.22	1.30	1.32
ZEUS F_2^c	0.75	0.81	0.82	0.90	0.83	0.90	0.81	0.86	0.73	0.77
H1 F_2^c	1.50	1.44	1.58	1.52	1.63	1.53	1.58	1.49	1.34	1.30
DYE605	0.94	1.09	0.88	1.02	0.86	1.04	0.85	1.07	[11.12]	[4.56]
DYE886	1.42	1.76	1.28	1.62	1.25	1.59	1.24	1.61	[4.44]	[4.63]
CDF W asy	1.87	1.63	1.54	1.70	1.56	1.69	1.45	1.66	1.17	1.16
CDF Z rap	1.77	2.42	1.79	2.12	1.77	2.16	1.77	2.15	1.49	1.49
D0 Z rap	0.57	0.68	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.63	0.57	0.64	0.57	0.61
ATLAS W,Z	[1.58]	[2.22]	1.27	1.46	1.26	1.53	[1.37]	[1.94]	1.08	1.08
CMS W e asy	[2.26]	[1.45]	1.04	0.96	1.18	1.04	[1.50]	[1.37]	0.96	0.96
LHCb W,Z	[1.34]	[1.42]	1.21	1.22	1.19	1.21	[1.24]	[1.33]	1.22	1.29
$CDF RII k_T$	0.68	0.65	0.61	0.67	0.58	0.65	0.60	0.67	0.57	0.59
D0 RII cone	0.90	0.98	0.84	0.93	0.82	0.92	0.84	0.94	0.83	0.93
ATLAS jets	[1.65]	[1.48]	1.55	1.42	1.44	1.37	[1.57]	[1.45]	1.46	1.41

- * Overall quality of the fit is good, with no signs of strong tensions among different datasets
- * Good consistency of refitting and reweighting results





NNPDF2.3 The LHC data - Fit quality

- * Compare the quality of the fit to LHC data before and after inclusion in the global fit
- Including LHC data in the fit improves the quality of their description, w/o deteriorating quality of the fit to other datasets
- Moderate impact of the LHC data, supporting consistency of the global fit framework
- * Fit quality is comparable at NLO and NNLO, thought the former marginally better

NLO	NNPDF2.3 noLHC	NNPDF2.3
NMCpd	0.93	0.93
NMC	1.59	1.61
SLAC	1.28	1.26
BCDMS	1.20	1.19
HERA-I	1.01	1.00
CHORUS	1.09	1.10
NuTeV	0.42	0.45
DYE605	0.85	0.88
DYE866	1.24	1.28
CDFWASY	1.45	1.54
CDFZRAP	1.77	1.79
D0ZRAP	0.57	0.57
ATLAS-WZ	1.37	1.27
CMS-WEASY	1.50	1.04
LHCb-WZ	1.24	1.21
CDFR2KT	0.60	0.61
D0R2CON	0.84	0.84
ATLAS-JETS-2010	1.57	1.55



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NNPDF2.3 The LHC data - PDF comparison

- Moderate impact of LHC data on extracted PDFs
- * Largest impact on singlet quark and strange distribution
- * Effect is at most half a sigma shift in central values







NNPDF2.3 The LHC data - Observables

- * Fit to LHC data already acceptable before including them in the fit
- * Very good description of LHC datasets after inclusion in the NNPDF2.3 fit
- Substantial reduction in the uncertainties on the observable predictions







NNPDF2.3 The LHC data - a "strange" story

* ATLAS recently presented evidence for a larger than thought strange distribution at low Q2 and x, leading to a value for

$$r_s(x,Q^2) = \frac{s(x,Q^2) + \bar{s}(x,Q^2)}{2\bar{d}(x,Q^2)} \approx 1$$
 (for Q²=1.9 GeV² and x=0.023)

which disagrees at two sigma level with the NNPDF2.1 prediction

* The ATLAS analysis is based on a fit combining the HERA-I data with the ATLAS W/Z rapidity distribution data



In order to check the ATLAS claim we produced a version of the NNPDF2.3 fit based on the same dataset used in the ATLAS study





1.5

2.5

3

2

NNPDF2.3 The LHC data - a "strange" story



- * Strangeness in NNPDF2.3 somewhat larger than NNPDF2.3noLHC in the range $10^{-3} < x < 10^{-1}$, though still compatible within errors shows minor small impact of LHC data
- * Determination from HERA+ATLAS dataset yields r_s~1 but has much larger uncertainties (substantially larger than ATLAS determination)





NNPDF2.3 Collider fit - are we there yet?

It is the fit we would love to have

- * Only high energy data: minimize the effects of higher-twist contributions
- * Only proton data: no assumptions based on models for nuclear corrections
- **Gluon distribution** is very well constrained both at small-x (HERA) and large-x (Tevatron/LHC jets)
- * PDF combinations sensitive to light flavour separation have substantially larger uncertainties (missing constraints from fixed target DIS/DY data)
- * Uncertainties on "fixed target" observables are still unacceptably large
- Improvement with respect to NNPDF2.1 collider fit thanks to inclusion LHC data
- * ... things can only get better with more LHC data coming (W+c, low mass DY, photons, high pt Z/W ...)





NNPDF2.3 Phenomenology - parton luminosities

$$\Phi_{ij}\left(M_X^2\right) = \frac{1}{s} \int_{\tau}^{1} \frac{dx_1}{x_1} f_i\left(x_1, M_X^2\right) f_j\left(\tau/x_1, M_X^2\right)$$



- Reduction in uncertainty on gluon-gluon luminosity for larger final state invariant masses when going from NNPDF2.1 to NNPDF2.3
- * NNPDF2.3 quark-antiquark luminosity at large invariant masses somewhat smaller than NNPDF2.1



NNPDF2.3 Phenomenology - W/Z production



- * Mostly sensitive to quark parton luminosities
- * Predictions from NNPDF2.3 sets are compatible with each other and with predictions obtained using the NNPDF2.1 global set
- * Largest differences with collider only fit, although the latter has larger uncertainties



NNPDF2.3 Phenomenology - top/Higgs production



- * Mostly sensitive to quark parton luminosities
- * Predictions from NNPDF2.3 sets are compatible with each other and with predictions obtained using the NNPDF2.1 global set
- * Largest differences with collider only fit, although the latter has larger uncertainties



NNPDF2.3 Conclusions

* NNPDF2.3 is the **first PDF** fit including **LHC data**

- * Development of the FastKernel method allowed for faster observables computation and improvements in the fitting methodology
- # Impact of LHC data is small but non-negligible
- * Collider fit not yet competitive with global fit, but more data are coming
- * ... we look forward to include more and more LHC data as they become available





Backup Slides





Distances NNPDF2.3noLHC vs. NNPDF2.1



- # d~1 corresponds to statistically equivalent fits
- * d = 10 indicates that a 1 σ difference





Distances NNPDF2.3 vs. NNPDF2.1



- # d~1 corresponds to statistically equivalent fits
- * d = 10 indicates that a 1 σ difference





Distances NNPDF2.3noLHC vs. NNPDF2.3



- # d~1 corresponds to statistically equivalent fits
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