Quantifying the impact of collider isolated γ data on global PDF fits

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Prompt γ production in hadronic collisions

Leading-order partonic production processes in p-p, p-p collisions :



+ parton-to-photon fragmentation:



Relative subprocess fractions at NLO: Important fragmentation contrib.



Prompt γ production in hadronic collisions

■ Long-standing disagreement between NLO pQCD & fixed-target inclusive photon data (p-p, p-A @ √s~20-40 GeV):



- Not solved by (N)NNL soft-gluon threshold & recoil resummations ... low p_T dominated by intrinsic-k_T ? parton-to-γ FF ? nuclear target effects ?
- "Conclusion": Photons removed from global PDF fits (used to constrain high-x gluon) since MRST99 !

Redeeming γ data for PDF global fits

Does NLO reproduce the existing photon data ... ? Yes !

- Applying isolation cuts: remove fragmentation γ's
 At collider energies: better pQCD description
- Are they useful for PDF constraints ... ? Yes !
 - ✓ 30 meas., 350+ data points = direct access to gluon PDF ! $(xg(x,Q^2) \text{ only indirectly constrained by } F_2 \text{ scaling violations})$
- How can one include isolated-photons into PDF fits ?

Including γ data & full refitting of all data-sets: (very) slow NLO code ...
 "A posteriori" inclusion via fastNLO or ApplGrid: not implemented yet
 Using NNPDF "reweighting" technique

Isolated γ production in hadronic collisions

Leading partonic production processes in p-p, p-p collisions :



Quark-gluon Compton scattering dominates now the x-sections:



5/20

(x,Q²) map of data-sets used in PDF global fits

~3500 data points from DIS, fixed-target & collider data:



Gluon: indirectly via $\partial F_2 / \partial \log Q^2$ & directly via Tevatron jets

(x,Q²) map of collider isolated- γ data-sets

Kinematical range of LHC, Tevatron, SppS & RHIC γ_{isol} data:



Direct sensitivity to gluon PDF over wide (x,Q²) domain

Collider isolated- γ world-data (I)

■ 30 meas. (350 data points) at LHC/Tevatron/SppS/RHIC & increasing ...

System	Collab./Exp. (collider)	\sqrt{s}	Ref.	у	p_T range	Number of	Isolation
		(GeV)		(c.m.)	(GeV/c)	points	
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	ATLAS (LHC)	7000.	(Aad et al., 2010) [3]	-0.6 – 0.6	15. – 100.	8	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	ATLAS (LHC)	7000.	(Aad et al., 2010) [3]	0.6 – 1.37	15. – 100.	8	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	ATLAS (LHC)	7000.	(Aad et al., 2010) [3]	1.52 - 1.81	15. – 100.	8	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CMS (LHC)	7000.	(Khatrchyan <i>et al.</i> , 2010) [1]	-1.45 – 1.45	21. – 300.	11	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CMS (LHC)	7000.	(Khatrchyan <i>et al.</i> , 2011) [2]	-0.9 – 0.9	25. – 400.	15	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CMS (LHC)	7000.	(Khatrchyan <i>et al.</i> , 2011) [2]	0.9 – 1.44	25. – 400.	15	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CMS (LHC)	7000.	(Khatrchyan <i>et al.</i> , 2011) [2]	1.57 – 2.1	25. – 400.	15	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CMS (LHC)	7000.	(Khatrchyan <i>et al.</i> , 2011) [2]	2.1 – 2.5	25. – 400.	15	$R = 0.4, E_h < 5 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CDF (Tevatron)	1960.	(Aaltonen et al., 2009) [4]	-1.0 - 1.0	30. – 400.	16	$R = 0.4, \epsilon_h = 0.1$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	1960.	(Abazov et al., 2005) [5]	-0.9 – 0.9	23. – 300.	17	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CDF (Tevatron)	1800.	(Abe et al., 1994) [6]	-0.9 – 0.9	8. – 132.	16	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CDF (Tevatron)	1800	(Acosta <i>et al.</i> , 2002) [7]	-0.9 – 0.9	11. – 132.	17	$R = 0.4, E_h < 4 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CDF (Tevatron)	1800	(Acosta <i>et al.</i> , 2004) [8]	-0.9 – 0.9	10. – 65.	17	$R = 0.4, E_h < 1 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	1800.	(Abachi <i>et al</i> ., 1996) [9]	-0.9 – 0.9	9.0 – 126.	23	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	1800.	(Abachi <i>et al</i> ., 1996) [9]	1.6 – 2.5	9.0 – 126.	23	$R = 0.4 \text{ E}_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	1800.	(Abbott et al., 1999) [10]	-0.9 – 0.9	10. – 140.	9	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	1800.	(Abbott et al., 1999) [10]	1.6 – 2.5	10. – 140.	9	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	CDF (Tevatron)	630	(Acosta <i>et al.</i> , 2002) [7]	-0.9 – 0.9	8. – 38.	7	$R = 0.4, E_h < 4 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	630	(Abazov <i>et al.</i> , 2001) [11]	-0.9 – 0.9	7.0 – 50.	7	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	D0 (Tevatron)	630	(Abazov <i>et al.</i> , 2001) [11]	1.6 – 2.5	7.0 – 50.	7	$R = 0.4, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	-0.8 – 0.8	16. – 100.	16	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	0.8 – 1.4	16. – 70.	10	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	1.6 – 3.	16. – 70.	13	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA2 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Alitti et al., 1992) [14]	-0.76 – 0.76	14. – 92.	13	$R = 0.265, \varepsilon_h = 0.25$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA2 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Ansari <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [13]	-0.76 – 0.76	12. – 83.0	14	$R = 0.25, E_h < 0.1 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA2 (Spp̄S)	630.	(Ansari <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [13]	1.0 - 1.8	12. – 51.	8	$R = 0.53, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (Spp̄S)	546.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	-0.8 – 0.8	16. – 51.	6	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (SppS)	546.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	0.8 – 1.4	16. – 46.	5	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - \bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	UA1 (Spp̄S)	546.	(Albajar <i>et al.</i> , 1988) [12]	1.6 – 3.	16. – 38.	5	$R = 0.7, E_h < 2 \text{ GeV}$
$p - p \rightarrow \gamma_{isol} + X$	PHENIX (RHIC)	200.	(Adler et al., 2006) [15]	-0.35 - 0.35	3.0 - 16.0	17	$R = 0.5, \varepsilon_h = 0.1$

Collider isolated- γ world-data (II)

■ LHC/Tevatron/SppS/RHIC power-law p_T spectra within ~4-400 GeV/c



Collider isolated- γ world-data (III)

• LHC/Tevatron/SppS/RHIC power-law $x_T = 2p_T/\sqrt{s} \sim 10^{-3} - 0.4$ spectra:



Collider isolated- γ world-data (IV)

• x_{τ} -scaled x-sections: power slope n=-4.5 (pQCD tell-tale behaviour)



Theoretical setup: JETPHOX NLO + NNPDF2.1

- JETPHOX 1.3.0 NLO pQCD code [Guillet-Arleo]
- NNPDF2.1 (100 replicas) interfaced via LHAPDF5.8.5
- BFG-II parton-to-photon FFs (but suppressed by isolation cuts).
- All scales set to default: $\mu_R = \mu_F = \mu_{FF} = E_T^{\gamma}$
- Exp. kinematics+isolation cuts & p_T binnings for 30 systems: 100 replicas direct-γ NLO: ~ 7h CPU / 1M evts (~5 days for 20 Mevts !) 100 replicas frag-γ NLO: ~10h CPU / 1M evts (~1 week for 20 Mevts !)
- ×30 !

- NNPDF2.1 "reweighting technique":
- (1) $d\sigma_{_{NLO}}/dp_{_{T}}$ for 100 (or 1000) replicas: NNPDF21_100.LHgrid (2) χ^2 analysis $d\sigma_{_{EXP}}/dp_{_{T}}$ - $d\sigma_{_{NLO}}/dp_{_{T}}$ for each replica.
- (3) Obtain associated "weight" for each replica:

 $w_k = \frac{(\chi_k^2)^{n/2 - 1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\chi_k^2)^{n/2 - 1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\chi_k^2}}.$

(4) Obtain reweighted PDF replicas: $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} w_k \mathcal{O}[f_k]$

[R.D.Ball et al. NPB 849 (2011) 112]

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Preliminary results: LHC vs JETPHOX-NNPDF



■ p-p 7-TeV spectra well bracketed by 100 replicas at all p_T, y ranges

LHC isolated-γ vs JETPHOX (example)

[See talk by Nicholas Chanon (CMS)]



Preliminary results: Tevatron vs JETPHOX-NNPDF



Tevatron isolated-γ vs JETPHOX (example)

[R.Ichou & Dd'E, PRD82 (2010) 014015]



- Good overall agreement data-NLO in pp $\rightarrow \gamma_{isol}$ +X at 1.96 TeV.
- **Excess at p_{\tau}<30 GeV/c (still within exp. uncertainties)**:
 - physics ? Instrumental ?

Preliminary results: SppS/RHIC vs JETPHOX-NNPDF



■ 200,546,640-GeV γ_{isol} data overall bracketed (larger errors, some exceptions)

χ^2 world γ -data vs NNPDF replicas

 χ²/ndf distribution of 100 replicas for each one of 30 systems: (syst.+stat. uncertainties in quadrature. Lumi not considered)



Little impact on PDFs if included in global-fit

χ^2 world γ -data vs NNPDF replicas



Conclusion & Outlook

- There exists 30 measurements of isolated-photons at collider energies ($\sqrt{s} = 0.2 7$ TeV):
 - Directly sensitive to gluon density: quark-gluon Compton scatt. dominates x-sections (frag. component much reduced).
 - ✓ Follow "x_⊤ scaling". Reproduced by NLO pQCD calculations.
 - ✓ Corresponding 350+ data points (+100's from the LHC) can be used to add direct constraints to the gluon PDF.
- NNPDF "reweighting" technique tested with NLO JETPHOX:
 - ✓ 2/3 of data-sets have all 100 replicas with $\chi^2/ndf < 2$.
 - ✓ Few outliers (physics ? instrumental ?) & data-sets with χ^2/ndf >~2.
 - ✓ Coming steps:
 - Reweighting of replicas.
 - Quantitative determination of impact on global PDF fits.

Backup slides