# Nuclear Parton Distribution Function (PDF)

Nuclear Corrections & Uncertainties for LHC & Beyond

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Conspirators: I Schienbein, J.-Y. Yu, Karol Kovarik J. Owens, J. Morfin, C. Keppel, ...

Pheno 2009 12 May 2009 Heavy Target Data Essential for Determining Separate Parton Flavors

- Charged Current Neutrino data complement Neutral Current to extract PDF flavors
- Neutrino data requires heavy targets (Fe, Pb)
- Nuclear Corrections must be applied to heavy target data.

#### Tension between data sets

Charged Current (CC) & Neutral Current (NC) DIS CC: Heavy Targets NC: Light Targets

NuTeV Neutrino DIS & E866 Drell-Yan affects d/u ratio Neutrino Charm Production: can determine s(x)





Nuclear PDF Uncertainties will feed into LHC "Benchmark" processes

# NEW DATA SETS

### **New & Updated Data Sets**

#### **Deeply Inelastic Scattering**



#### **Drell-Yan**



### **NuTeV**

Neutrinos on Iron <E,>= 120 GeV 860K nu 230K nubar 1170+966 points

### Chorus

Neutrinos on lead 0.01 < x < 0.7  $10 < E_v < 200 \text{ GeV}$   $p_\mu > 5 \text{ GeV}$ 412 points

### E866 NuSea:

800 GeV proton beam on hydrogen & deuterium 140K DY muon pairs  $M_{\mu\mu}$  >4.5GeV *(Hi Mass)* 0.020 < x < 0.345 184+191 points

### Could nuclear corrections be different for CC (W) or NC ( $\gamma$ ,Z) processes???



"Thus, these results suggest on a purely phenomenological level that the nuclear corrections may well be very similar for the nu and nubar cross sections and that the overall magnitude of the corrections may well be smaller than in the model used in this analysis."

 $\chi$ =7453/5062 Reference Fit  $\chi$ =6606/5062 Mod Nuclear Fit

Owens, Huston, Keppel, Kuhlmann, Morfin, Olness, Pumplin, Stump. Phys.Rev.D75:054030,2007.

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# Where do nuclear

corrections come

from???



Where do Nuclear Corrections come from ???

### carved in stone

Discovered by the French in 1799 at Rosetta, a harbor on the Mediterranean coast in Egypt. Comparative translation of the stone assisted in understanding many previously undecipherable examples of hieroglyphics.

#### Fred Olness: Pheno 2009

# Nuclear PDFs

# Generalize PDF for Nuclear A

Allows CTEQ PDFs as a simple limit

## **Nuclear PDFs**

- CTEQ global fit extended handle various nuclear targets
- CTEQ Data + nuclear DIS & DY
   [~15 targets; ~2000+ data]
- A-dependence modeled;
   NLO fits work well

$$xf(x) = x^{a_1}(1-x)^{a_2}e^{a_3x}(1+e^{a_4x})^{a_5}$$
$$a_i \to a_i(A)$$
$$a_k = a_{k,0} + a_{k,1}(1-A^{-a_{k,2}})$$

Nuclear PDFs from neutrino deep inelastic scattering.

I. Schienbein, J.Y. Yu, C. Keppel, J.G. Morfin, F. Olness, J.F. Owens. Phys.Rev.D77:054013,2008.

				X*	X	X*	
Observable	Experiment	Ref.	# data	A1L	A1M	AlA	ID
FA /FD .		Q					1
	SLAC-R139	[18]	18	9.0	6.82	6.28	5141
112) D	NMC-95 TR	[10]	16	36.6	16 01	18 31	6104
	Untropa	[20]	00	124.0	70.81	71.06	6166
14/D	NMC-95	[20]	15	45 0	18.80	10.68	5115
Bo/D	ST AC 72120	[10]	17	60.0	20.00	20.76	6170
CUD	EMC-88	[22]	0	10.2	7 20	20.10	6107
0,0	PMC oo	[22]	2	0.0	0.14	0.11	6110
	SLAC-R130	[18]	7	21.2	4.06	4.51	6120
	NMC-95 TO	[10]	16	12.0	16 10	16.60	6114
	NMC-95	[21]	16	13.0	7 12	7.26	6113
	PNAT PSSS 05	[24]	4	10.0	P. P.	P 20	6176
N/D	DCDMS 85	[24]	- -	10.1	6.01	2.28	6102
	Hermon	[20]		12.1	0.81 60.40	60.04	6163
A17D	FI AC Post	[20]	92	94.0	02.42	20.94	6194
AIJD	SLAC-E040	[20]	10	32.2	20.42	20.36	0134
Ce/D	DLAC-E139	[18]	17	22.12	0.00	8.05	5130
	STAC 7190	[2-3]	2	0.0	1.47	1.67	6140
	NMC of	[10]	16	14.2	10.76	1.00	6101
	DNAT Dese of	[19]	10	40.0	12.70	13.74	6126
75- 470	DCDMP as	[24]	-	10.2	7.00	1.07	5120
reju	BCDMB-85	[20]	10	0.3 26.0	0.91 D.60	4.39	5102
	BCDMD-87	[27]	10	30.0	0.00	8.61	5101
	SLAC-E040	[28]	14	6.6	10.39	0.24	6122
	SLAC-EI39	[18]	2-3	43.4	35.14	30.31	0132
a.up	SLAC-E140	[29]	0	10.8	2.83	4.87	5133
Guy D	EM(Con(ddandara)	[22]	30	7.1	4.24	4.47	5100
	EMC 02(shorist)	[30]	10	14.4	6.13	0.69	5104
¥- /D	Usrmaa	[20]	B/	8.0 100 7	0.10 64.67	51 0P	6169
A=/D	ST AC 7130	[20]	7	220.1	4.04	1 99	6176
Se/D	DMC PP	[20]	r R	22.0	10.82	2.00	6108
No/D	PNAT PSSS 02/om out)	[22]	4	4.0	0.66	20.08	6100
Au/D	ST AC- 2120	[10]	10	48.6	0.00	7.80	6127
PL/D	PNAT Pess 06	[24]	10	20.0	7.77	7.46	6100
	FIVAL-E003-83	[24]	4	20.3	n.m	r. <del>4</del> 0	0128
$F_3/F_3$ :					(1)		1. No. 12 (1977)
Be/C	NMC-96	[32]	15	14.3	5.87	5.82	5112
Al/C	NMC-96	[32]	15	14.1	5.17	5.19	5111
Ce/C	NMC-95	[19]	20	21.7	31.47	35.73	5120
	NMC-96	[32]	15	19.8	5.39	5.31	5119
Fe/C	NMC-95	[32]	15	25.9	9.54	9.35	5143
Sn/C	NMC-96	[33]	144	312.5	102.82	96.29	5159
РЪ/С	NMC-96	[32]	15	13.4	7.31	8.09	5116
C/Li	NMC-95	[19]	20	49.7	21.82	20.37	5123
Ce/Li	NMC-95	[19]	20	38.3	24.62	23.63	5122
TPA ITPA'							С.
C/D	FNAL-E772-90	[34]	Ω.	14.3	7.26	6.88	5203
C <sub>B</sub> /D	FNAL-E772-90	[34]	9	14.1	3.81	3.33	5204
Re/D	FNAL-E772-90	[34]	9	217	3 71	3 16	5205
W/D	FNAL-E772-90	[34]	9	49.7	11.07	11.27	5206
Re/Be	FNAL-R866-00	[36]	28	38.3	20.05	20 22	5200
W/Be	RNAL-R866-00	[36]	28	38.3	25.50	26.33	5201
~		[90]	20		20.04	20.30	5262
Total:		22 12	958	1514.4	777.0	768.3	2

#### **Fit to Nuclear DIS Data**



#### Fit to Nuclear DY Data



Make Nuclear "A" Dependence an **Dynamic** Component of Fit

Yields full NLO nuclear PDFs:  $f_i(x,Q,A)$ Designed to reduce to proton PDF in limit A $\rightarrow 1$ 

Nuclear corrections not written in stone!

$$xf(x) = x^{a_1}(1-x)^{a_2}e^{a_3x}(1+e^{a_4}x)^{a_5}$$

$$a_i \to a_i(A)$$

$$a_i(A)/a_i(A=1) \text{ coefficients}$$

$$vs. \text{ Nuclear A}$$

$$Preliminary$$

$$a_i(A)/a_i(A=1) \text{ coefficients}$$

$$vs. \text{ Nuclear A}$$

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# Use vN CC Data



# Extract Fe nPDFs

Use Nuclear Data to Extract Nuclear PDFs Directly: (Model Independent)

u(x,Q)





Schienbein, Yu, Keppel, Morfin, Olness, Owens, Phys.Rev.D77:054013,2008.

#### Nuclear Correction Factors from neutrino-Nucleon CC Data



Schienbein, Yu, Keppel, Morfin, Olness, Owens, Phys.Rev.D77:054013,2008.

# Use lN NC Data



# Extract f(x,µ,A)





Question: How to resolve differences???

1) There might be a compromise set of nuclear corrections that adequately satisfies both NC and CC data

2) It may be necessary to apply separate CC and NC corrections

# Conclusions

#### Conclusions

Nuclear Corrections: Important uncertainty of PDFs At LHC, nuclear corrections play a prominent role:  $\Rightarrow \{s,c,b...\},$ ... key in W/Z production

Tensions between various data sets: Historically, neutrino CC and charged-lepton NC

New global fitting program includes heavy target effects **DYNAMICALLY** Nuclear corrections are not "carved in stone" Incorporates proper errors and systematics May allow for a "compromise" fit

Extensible to all nuclear A values Yields NLO nuclear PDFs:  $f_i(x,Q,A)$ 

Important ingredient for standard CTEQ fits