



# Impact of inclusive light and heavy meson production on nuclear PDFs

Intersections 2022 – Lake Buena Vista

Peter Risse



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- ▶ The nCTEQ15WZ+SIH Fit

Duwentäster *et al*, arXiv:2105.09873

### ▶ Heavy meson production

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Duwentäster *et al*, arXiv:2204.09982

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## nCTEQ nuclear PDFs parametrization

- ▶ define nuclear PDFs by extending the proton PDF parametrization to account for  $A$ -dependence.
- ▶ **PDF of nucleus** ( $A$  - mass,  $Z$  - charge,  $N$  - number of neutrons)

$$f_i^{(A,Z)}(x, Q) = \frac{Z}{A} f_i^{p/A}(x, Q) + \frac{N}{A} f_i^{n/A}(x, Q)$$

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$$x f_i^{p/A}(x, Q_0) = c_0 x^{c_1} (1-x)^{c_2} e^{c_3 x} (1 + e^{c_4 x})^{c_5}$$

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- ▶  **$A$  - dependence**

$$c_k \rightarrow c_k(A) \equiv p_k + a_k (1 - A^{-b_k})$$

## Recent updates on nCTEQ15

- ▶ **nCTEQ15**: 740 data points
  - ▶ mainly DIS and DY data

16 open parameters:

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## Motivation – Light meson production

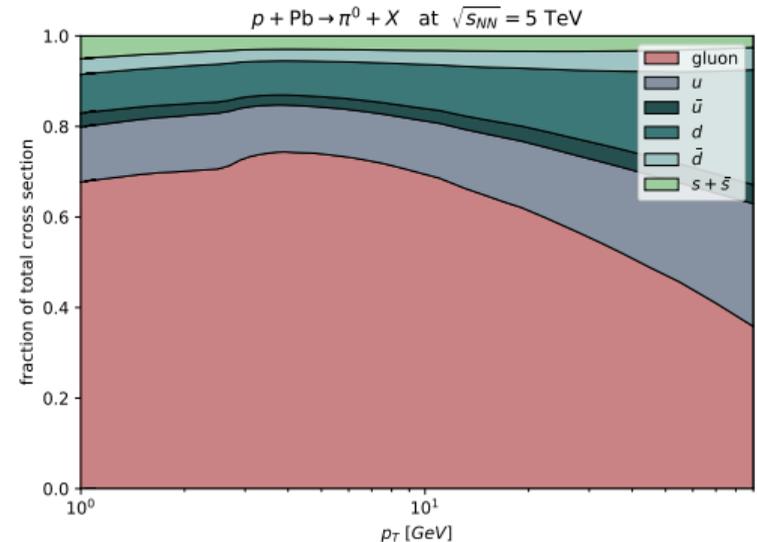
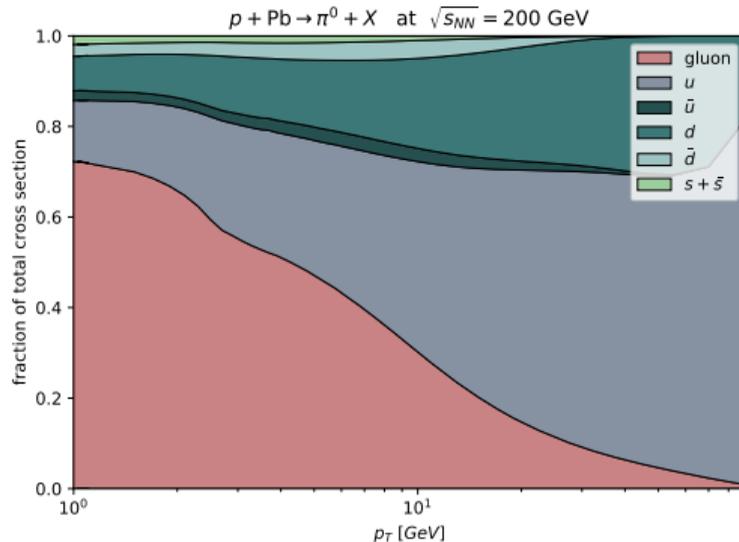
Why are we interested in Single Inclusive Hadron production (SIH) data?

- ▶ precise **new data from ALICE**
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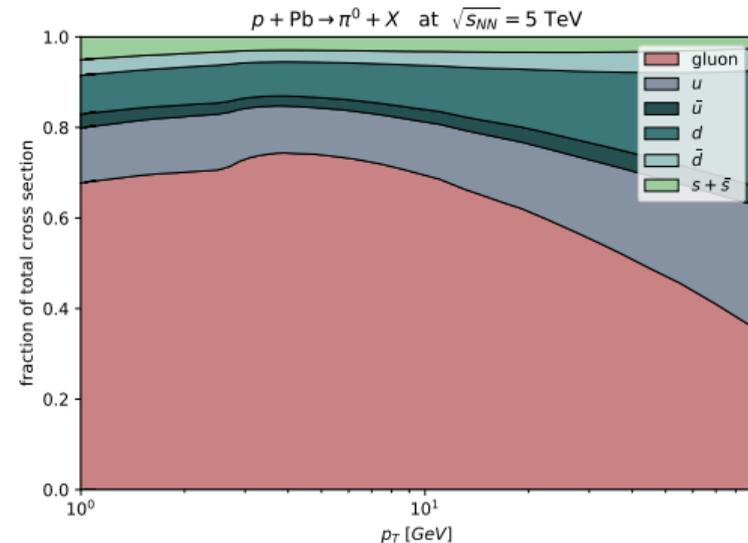
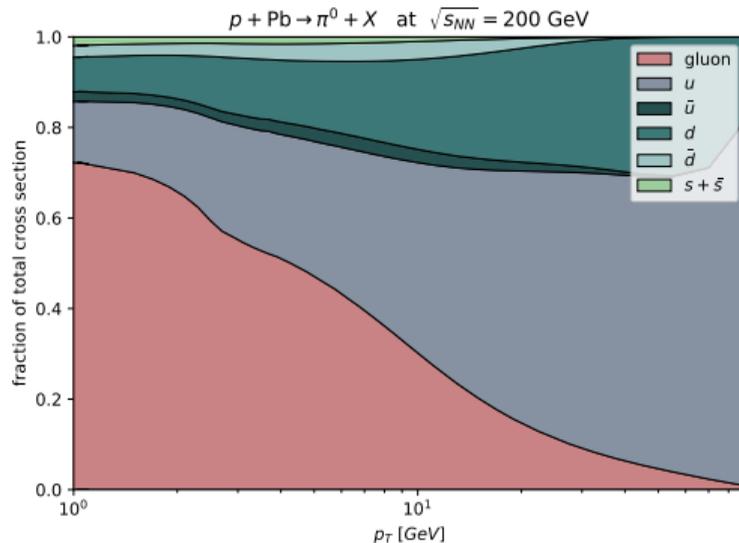
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**Problems?** Fragmentation Function dependence and most precise data at low  $p_T$  (non-perturbative!)

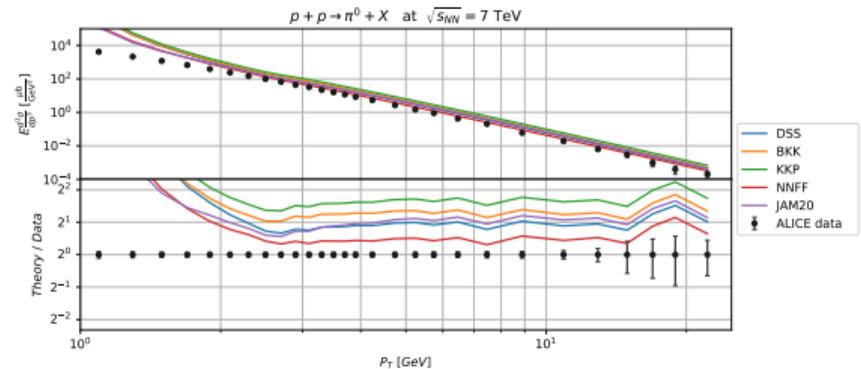
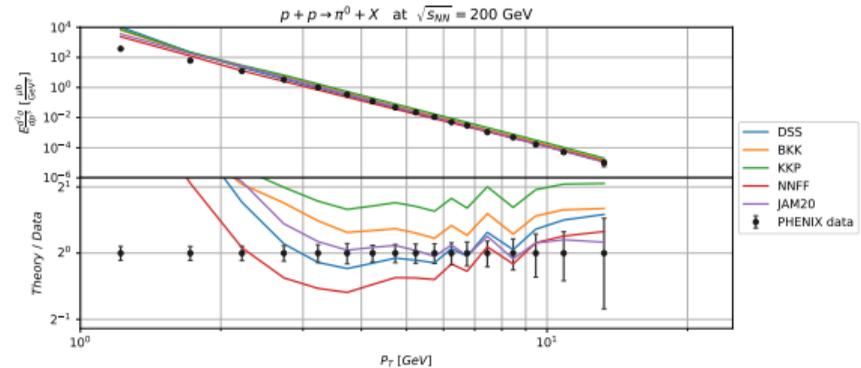
# Fragmentation Functions

FF	Year	Available particles
BKK	1994	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
KKP	2000	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
KRETZER	2000	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
<b>HKNS07</b>	2007	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
AKK	2008	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
<b>NNFF</b>	2017	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
<b>JAM20</b>	2021	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm, K^\pm$
<b>DSS14</b>	2014	$\pi_0, \pi^\pm$
<b>DSS17</b>	2017	$K^\pm$
AESSS	2011	$\eta$

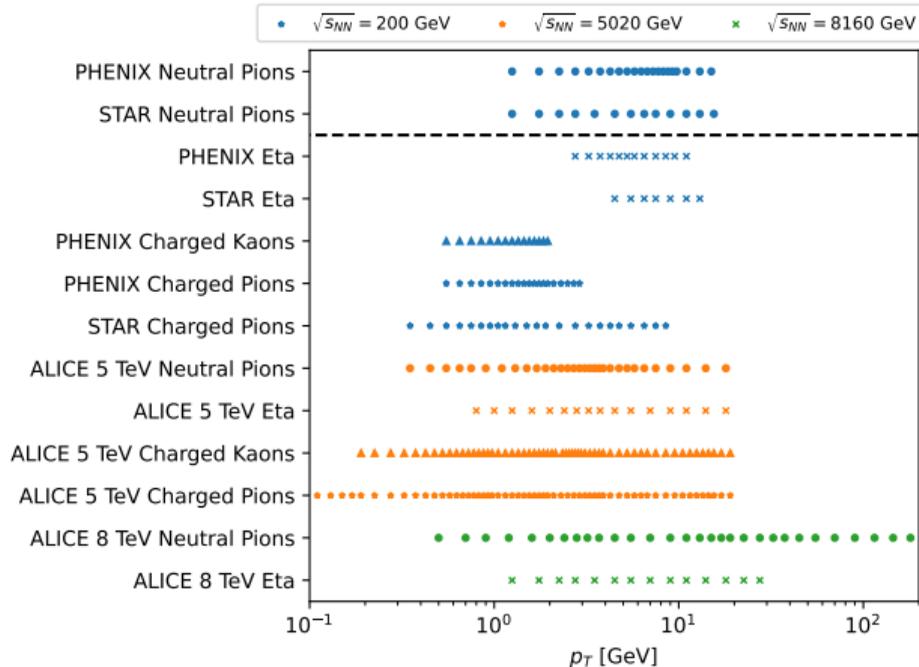
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- FF dependence mitigated by taking ratios of cross sections

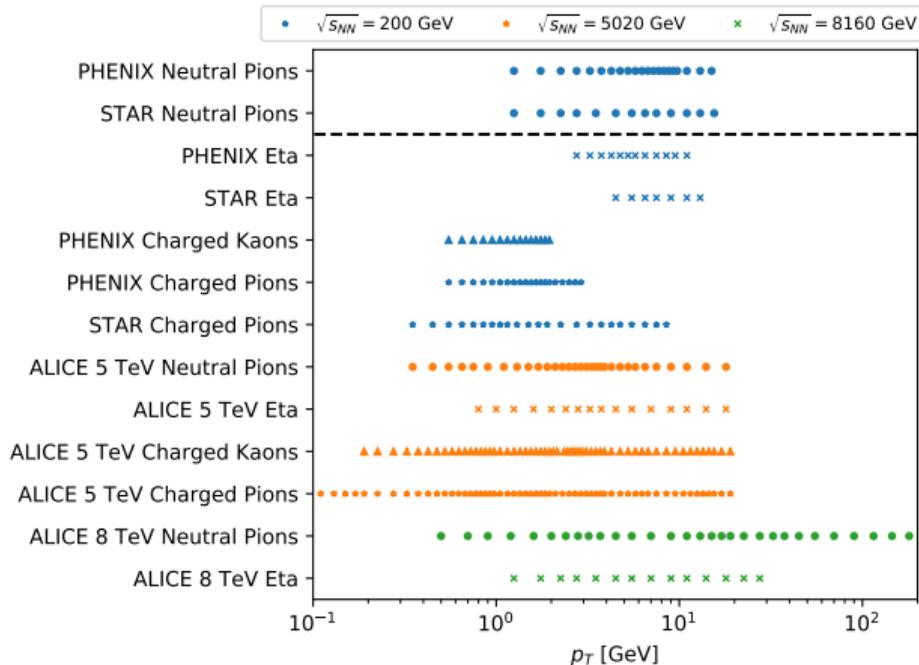


# Available data and fit settings



- ▶ DSS fragmentation
- ▶ add **DSS uncertainty** to syst. errors of the data
  - ▶ compensate for choice of FF

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- ▶ DSS fragmentation
- ▶ add **DSS uncertainty to syst. errors** of the data
  - ▶ compensate for choice of FF
- ▶ cut data below  $p_T < 3.0$  GeV
- ▶ removed  $\eta$ -meson production data

## Main nCTEQ15WZ+SIH fit – Comparison

$\chi^2/N_{d.o.f.}$ for individual processes					
	DIS	DY	WZ	SIH	Total
nCTEQ15	0.86	0.78	(2.19)	(0.78)*	<b>1.03</b>
nCTEQ15WZ	0.91	0.77	0.63	(0.47)*	<b>0.83</b>
nCTEQ15WZ+SIH	0.91	0.77	0.72	0.40	<b>0.83</b>

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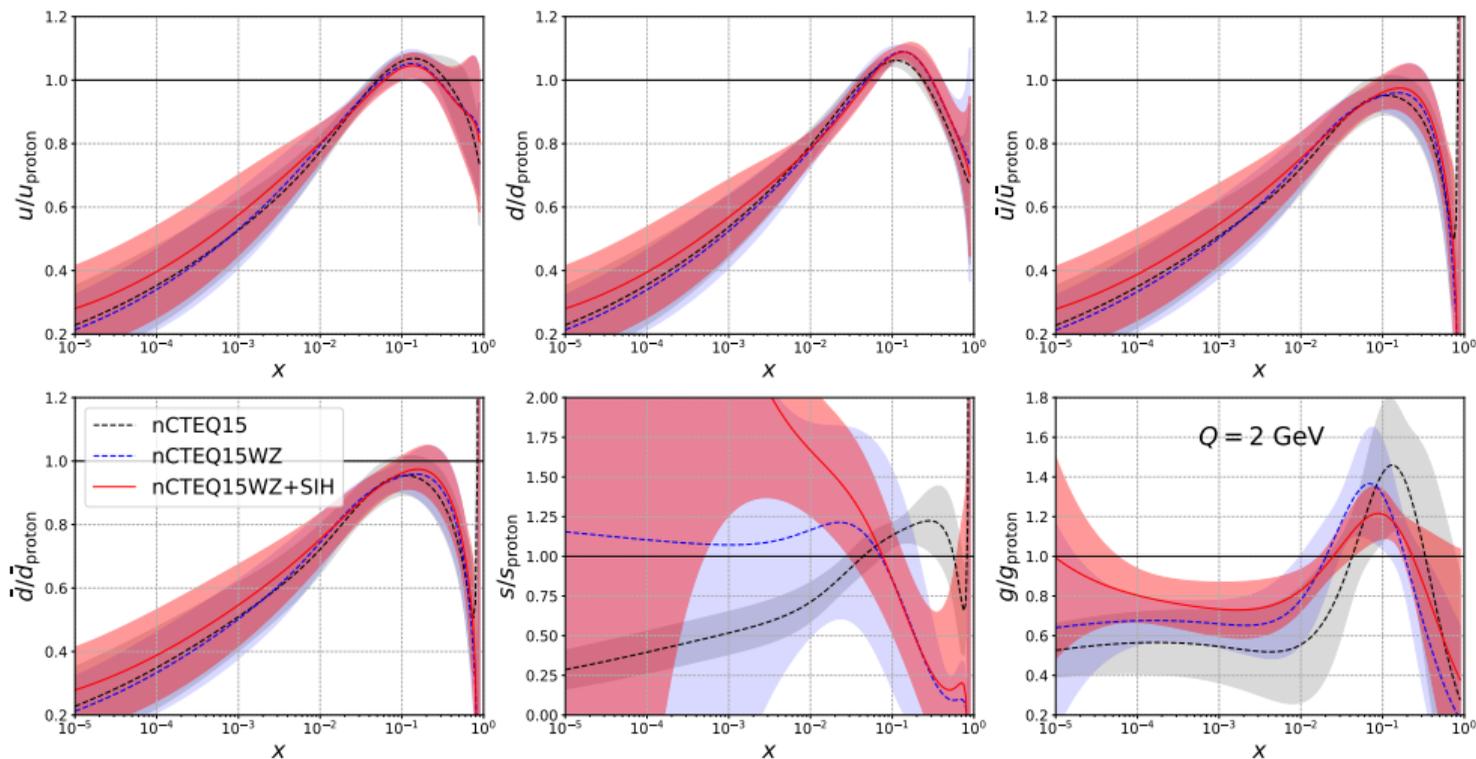
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$\chi^2$  values of the light meson production data obtained by **using different fragmentation functions**

DSS	DSS (errors not added)	KKP	BKK	NNFF	JAM20
<b>0.402</b>	0.461	0.401	0.420	0.456	0.553

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# Main nCTEQ15WZ+SIH fit – Extending the nCTEQ15WZ result



## Conclusion (part 1 out of 2)

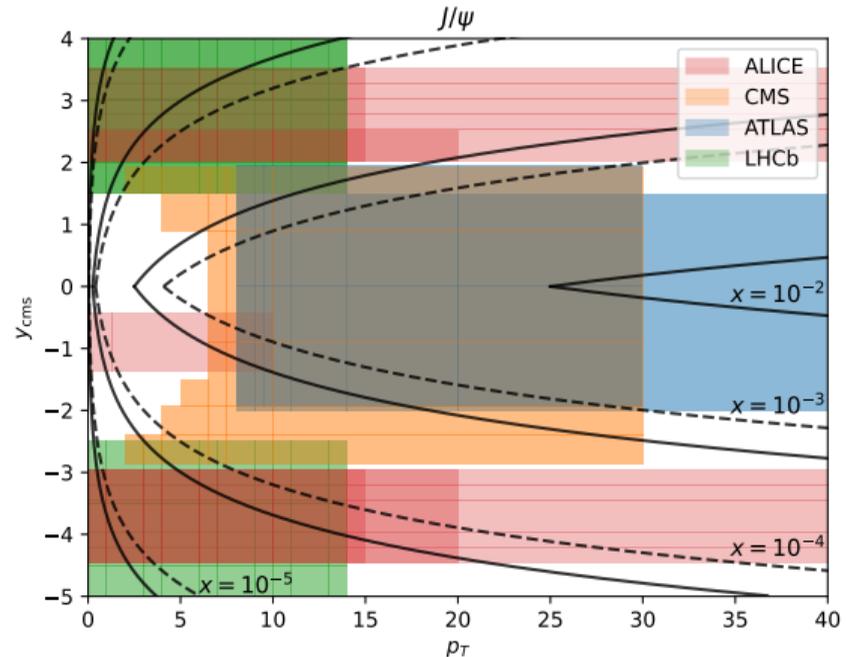
### Light meson production data

- ▶ important to **account for fragmentation function uncertainty**
- ▶ data needs to be **cut below  $p_T = 3\text{GeV}$**  to ensure validity of theoretical predictions
- ▶ Single Inclusive Hadron data **still helps to constrain gluons**
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## Motivation – Heavy meson production

Why are we interested in quarkonium and open heavy flavour meson production data?

- ▶ large available data sets from multiple LHC experiments
- ▶ sensitivity to gluon pdf down to **very low**  $x \approx 10^{-5}$  values



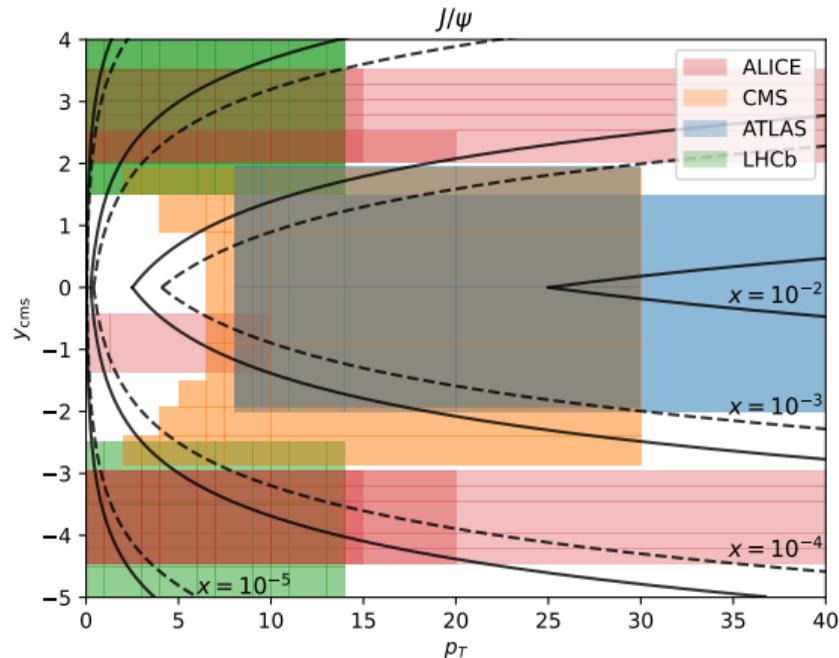
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- ▶ interesting data-driven approach
  - ▶ understanding of quarkonium production is limited in pQCD
  - ▶ fast calculation
  - ▶ provides an **estimate for theory uncertainties**
  - ▶ potentially applicable for many single-inclusive particle production processes

[A. Kusina et al., PRL 121 (2018) 052004; PRD 104 (2021) 014010]



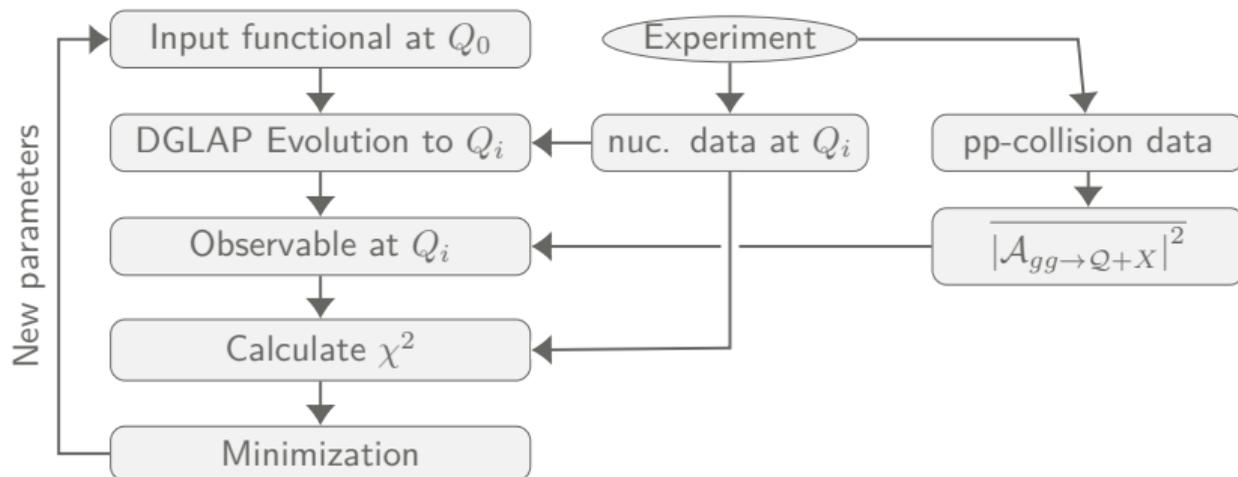
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## Data-driven approach – the crystal ball function

$$\sigma(AB \rightarrow Q + X) = \int dx_1 dx_2 f_{1,g}(x_1) f_{2,g}(x_2) \frac{1}{2\hat{s}} \overline{|\mathcal{A}_{gg \rightarrow Q+X}|^2} dPS$$

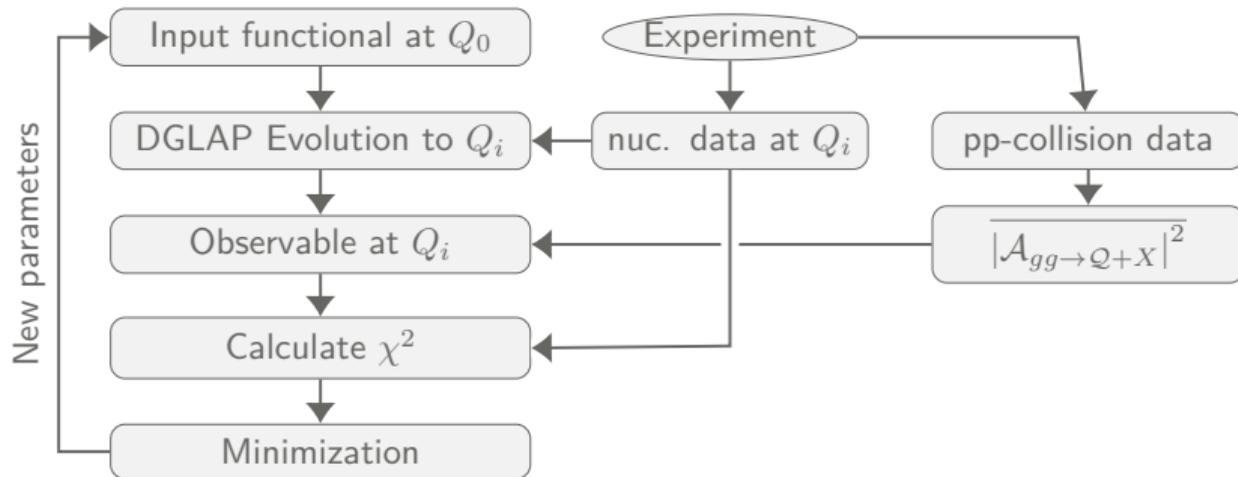
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$$\overline{|\mathcal{A}_{gg \rightarrow Q+X}|^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^2 \kappa \hat{s}}{M_Q^2} \exp\left(-\kappa \frac{p_T^2}{M_Q^2} + a|y|\right) & \text{if } p_T \leq \langle p_T \rangle \\ \frac{\lambda^2 \kappa \hat{s}}{M_Q^2} \exp\left(-\kappa \frac{\langle p_T \rangle^2}{M_Q^2} + a|y|\right) \left(1 + \frac{\kappa}{n} \frac{p_T^2 - \langle p_T \rangle^2}{M_Q^2}\right)^{-n} & \text{if } p_T > \langle p_T \rangle \end{cases}$$

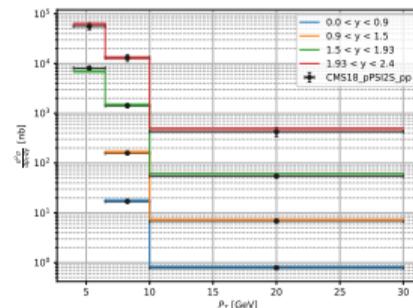
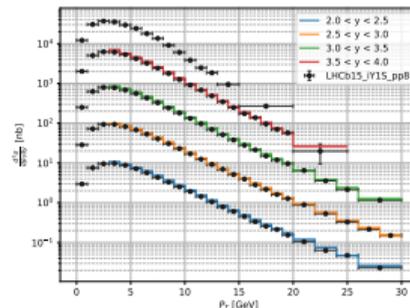
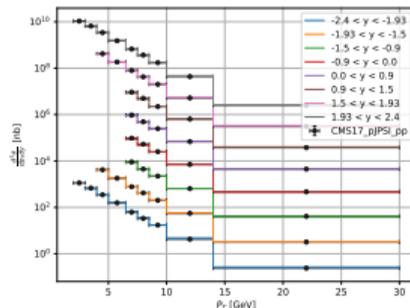
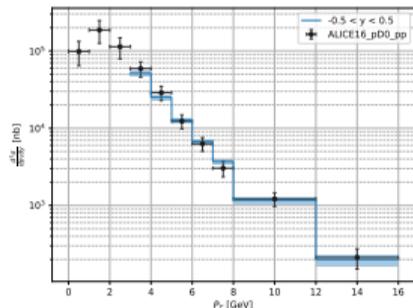
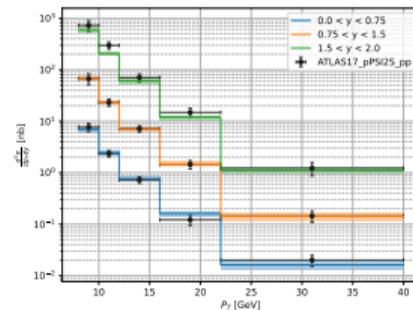
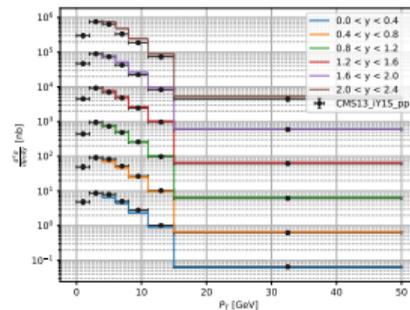
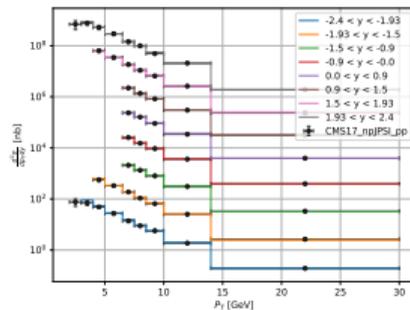
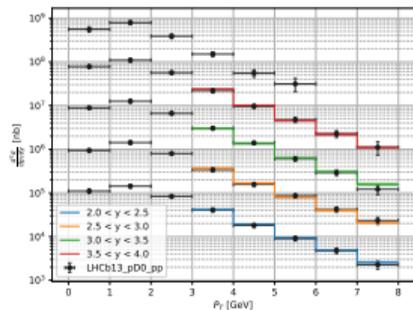
## Fitting the crystal ball parameters from proton data

- Impose cuts to **remove proton data** with  $p_T < 3 \text{ GeV}$  and outside of  $-4 \leq y_{\text{c.m.s.}} \leq 4$

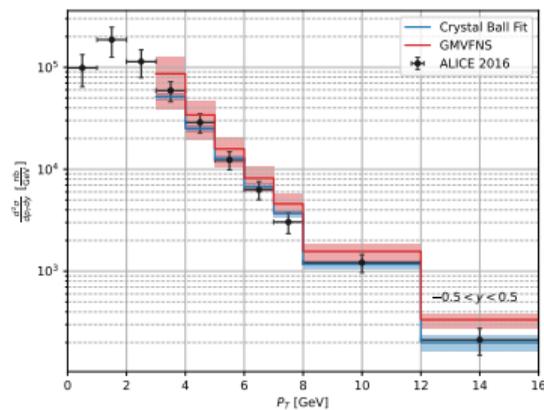
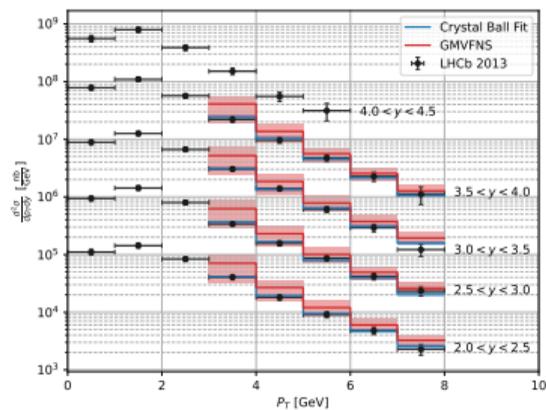
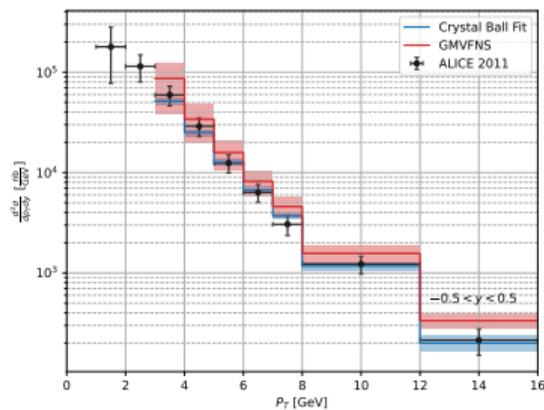
	$D^0$	$J/\psi$	$B \rightarrow J/\psi$	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\psi(2S)$	$B \rightarrow \psi(2S)$
$N_{\text{points}}$	34	501		375	55	
$\chi^2/N_{\text{dof}}$	0.25	0.88		0.92	0.77	

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# Proton baseline – comparison with GMVFNS



## ► KKKS08 fragmentation functions

► Base scale  $\mu_r = \mu_i = \mu_f = \sqrt{p_T^2 + 4m_c^2}$

► Uncertainties due to individual scale variations by factor 2 or  $\frac{1}{2}$

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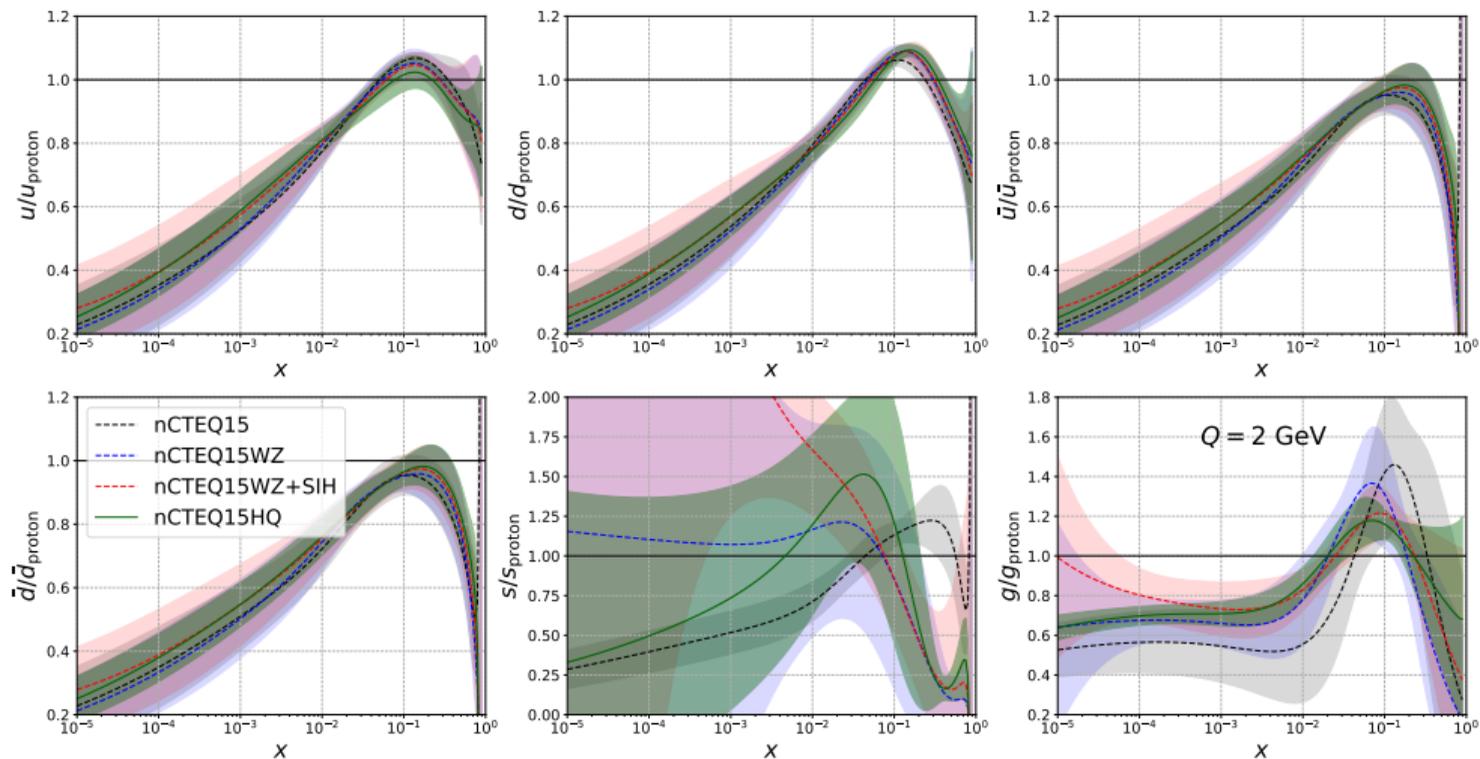
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# nCTEQ15HQ Fit – Ratio to Proton



## Conclusion

### Light meson production data

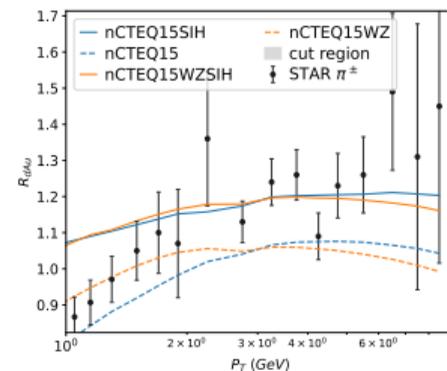
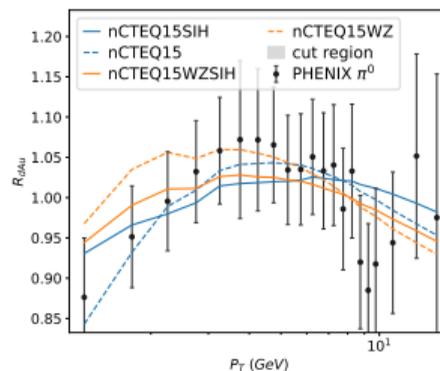
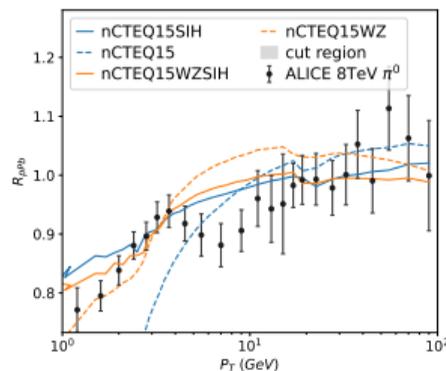
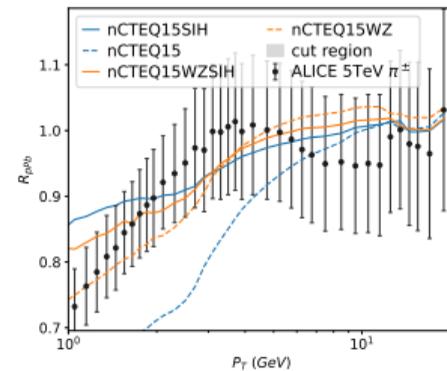
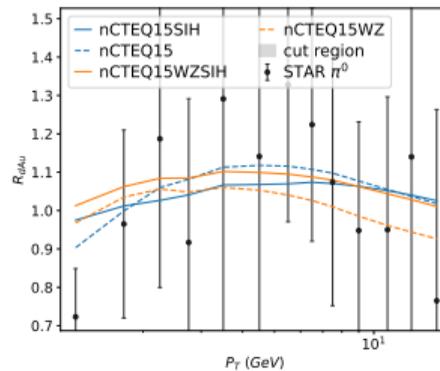
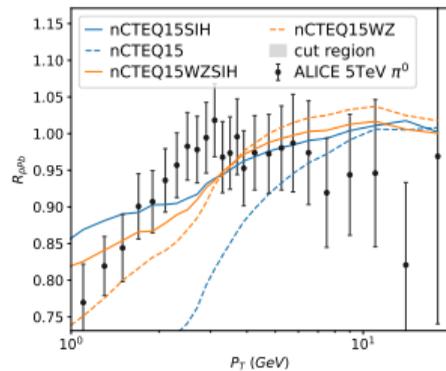
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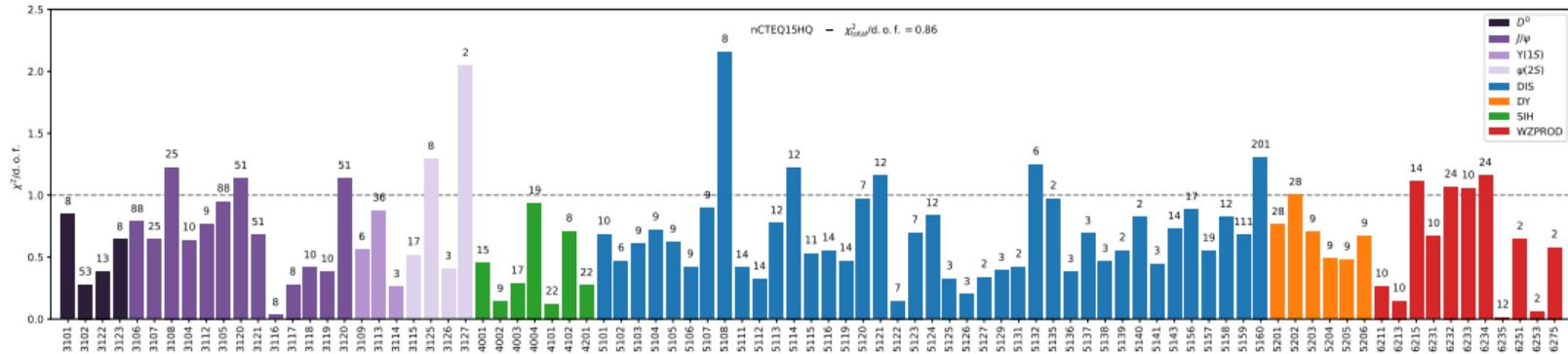
- ▶ new data driven approach
  - ▶ **compatible predictions** from NRQCD and GMVFNS, **excellent description** of proton data
  - ▶ controlled uncertainties
- ▶ strong new constraints on the gluon PDF, particularly **at low  $x$** 
  - ▶ new release: **nCTEQ15HQ** supersedes **nCTEQ15WZ+SIH**

**backup**

# Main nCTEQ15WZ+SIH fit – Theory Predictions

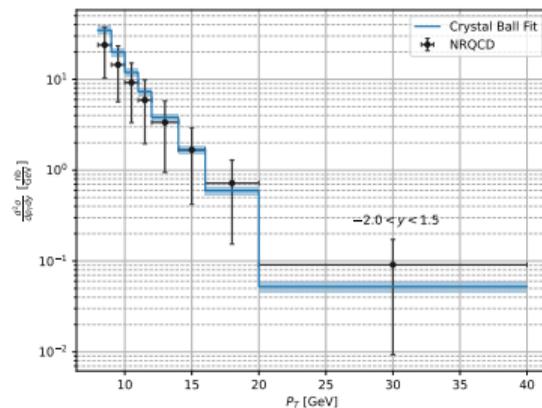
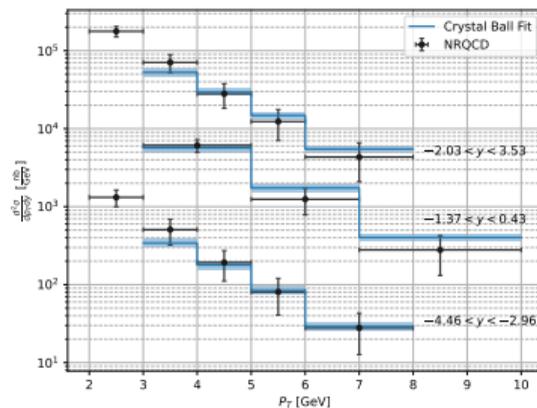
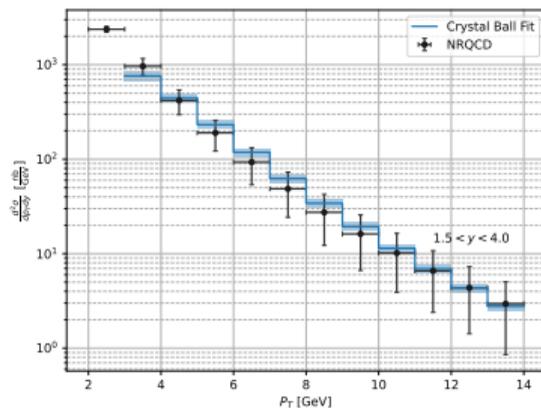


# nCTEQ15HQ Fit – Data selection and settings



# Proton baseline – comparison with NRQCD

Calculations by Mathias Butenschoen, Bernd Kniehl [M. Butenschoen et al., Nucl.Phys.B Proc.Suppl. 222-224 (2012) 151-161]



► Base scale  $\mu_{r,0} = \mu_{f,0} = \sqrt{p_T^2 + 4m_c^2}$  and  $m_{\text{NRQCD},0} = m_c$

► NRQCD Uncertainties due to scale variations:  $1/2 < \mu_r/\mu_{r,0} = \mu_f/\mu_{f,0} = \mu_{\text{NRQCD}}/\mu_{\text{NRQCD},0} < 2$