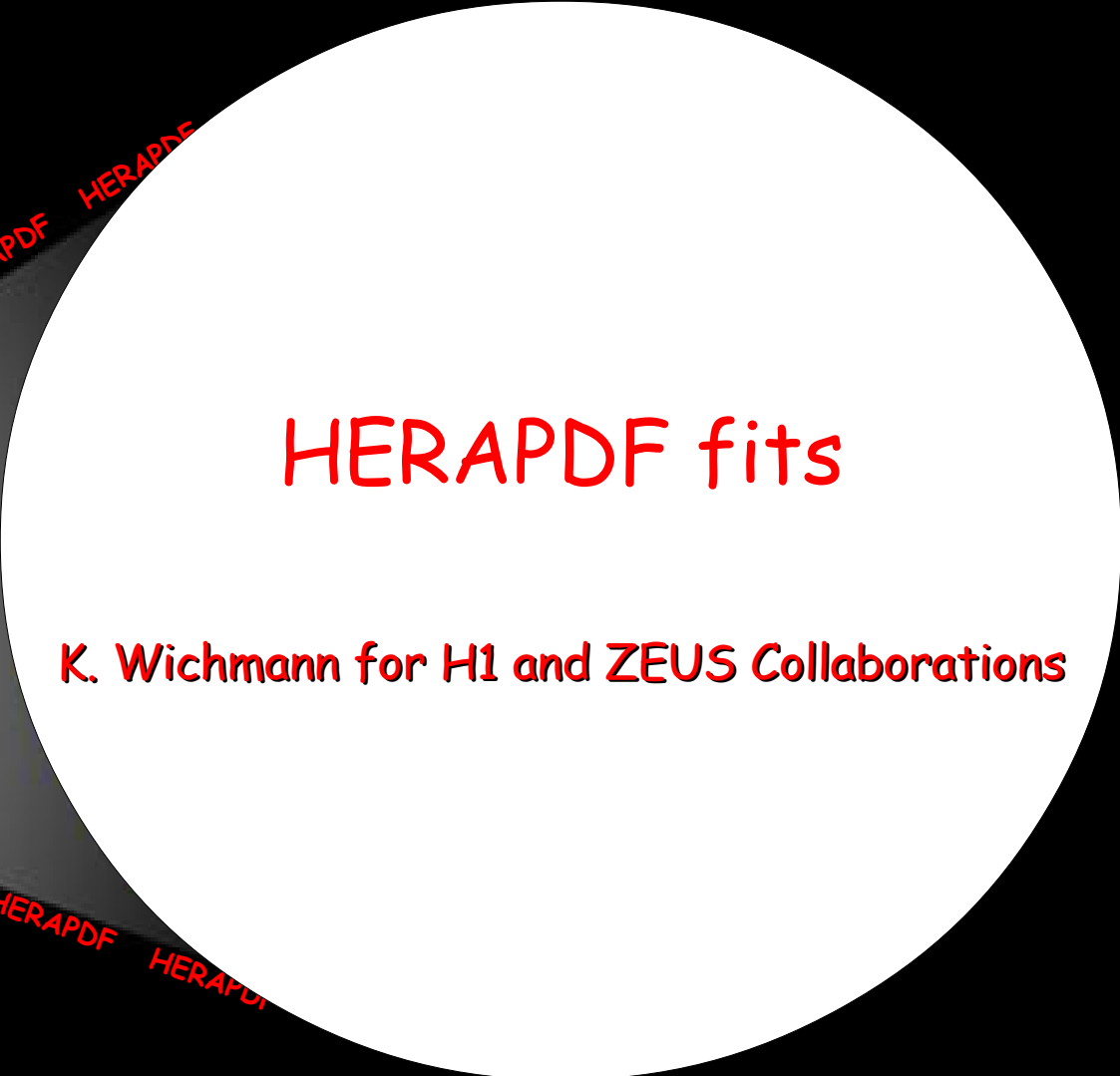




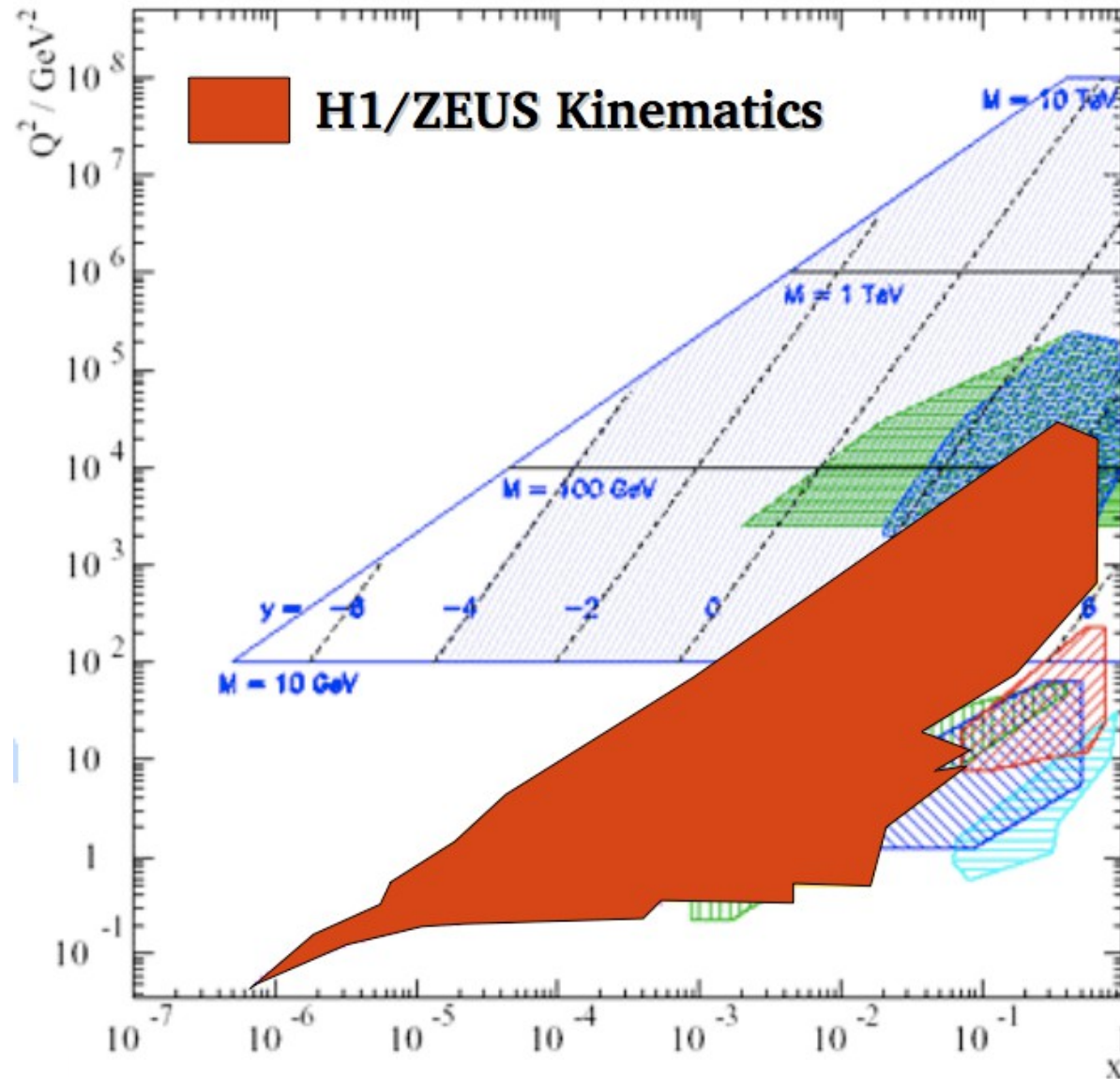
HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF
HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF HERAPDF



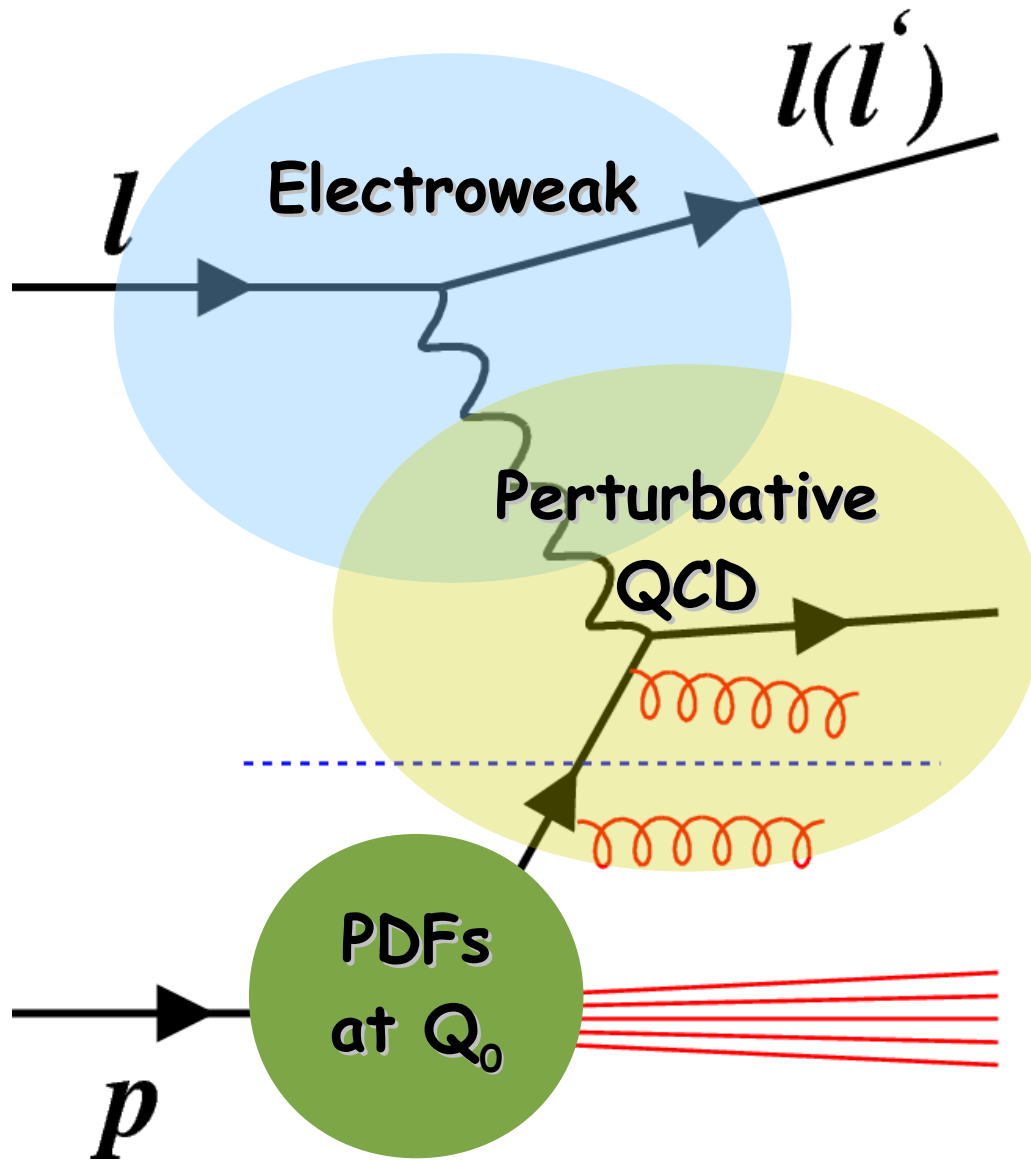
HERAPDF fits

K. Wichmann for H1 and ZEUS Collaborations

Inclusive measurements from HERA are core of every parton density extraction



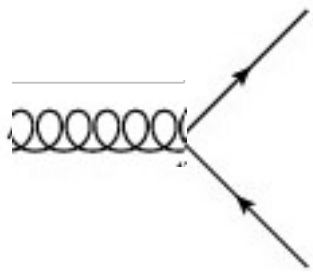
Deep Inelastic Scattering @ HERA



- Fix pQCD & PDFs
! Test Electroweak
- Fix Electroweak
! Test pQCD & PDFs
One example for each

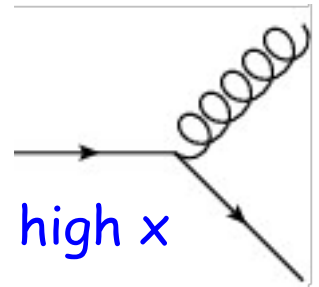
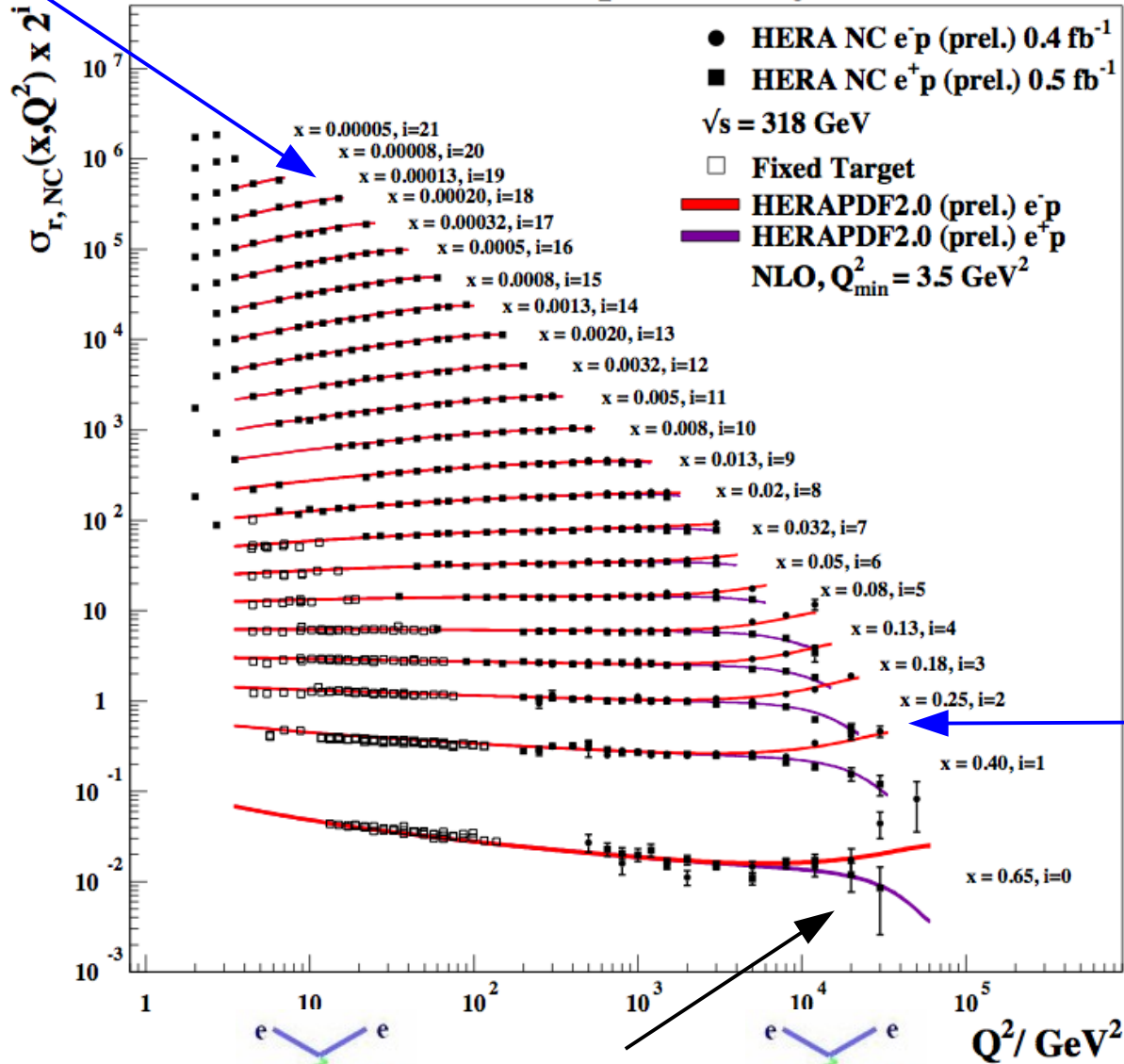
- Fix Electroweak & pQCD
! Determine PDFs

Focus of this talk

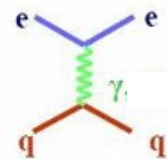


@ low x

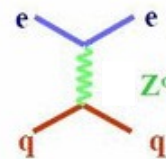
H1 and ZEUS preliminary



@ high x



@ high Q²



1 fb⁻¹ HERA data - exclusively! - used as input to global QCD fit HERAPDF2.0 (prel.)

- Parton densities parametrised @ $Q^2 = 1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$xf(x) = Ax^B(1-x)^C(1+Dx+Ex^2)$$

$$xg(x), xu_v(x), xd_v(x), x\bar{U}(x), x\bar{D}(x)$$

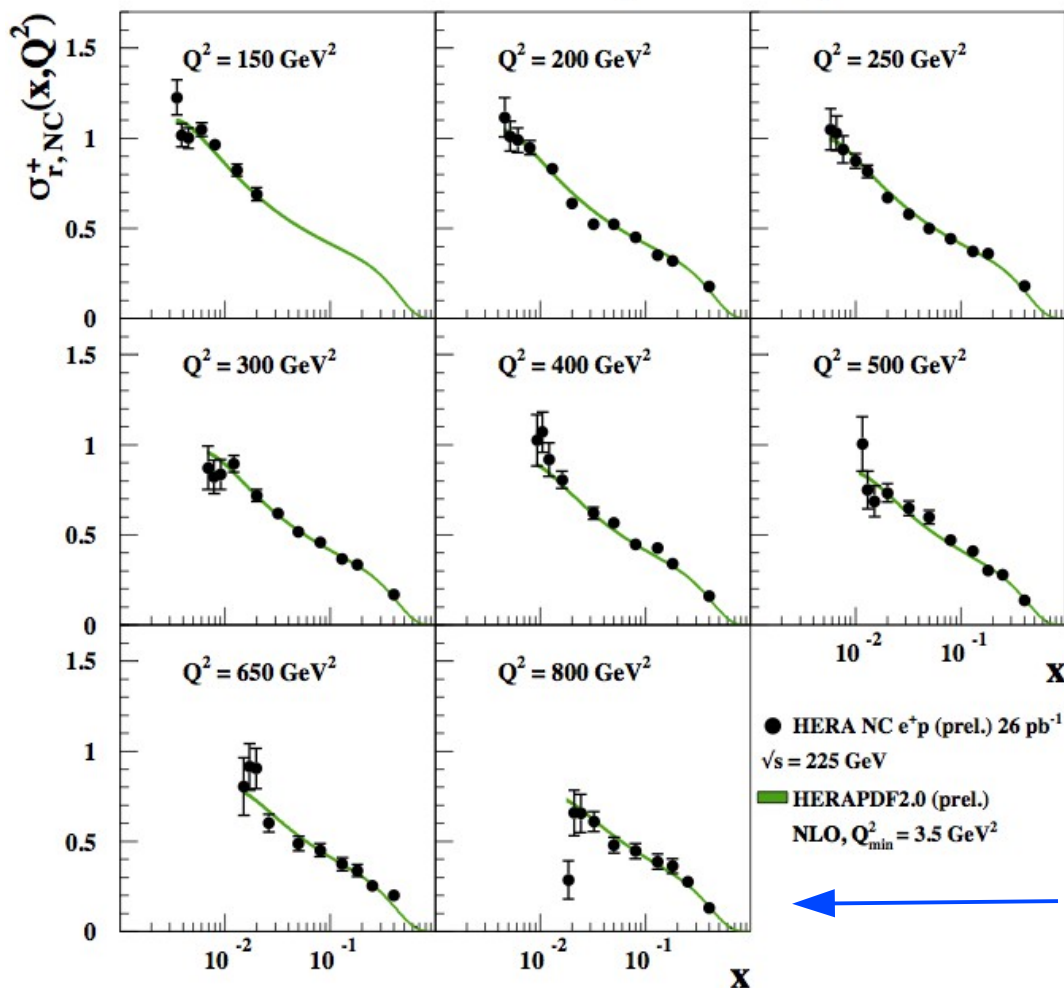
- DGLAP evolution
- 15 parameters determined in parameterisation scan
- Heavy quarks from Roberts-Thorne Variable Flavor Number Scheme

Where does the information on parton distributions come from?

By a small sample we may judge of the whole piece
Miguel de Cervantes, "Don Quixote"

Neutral Current

$$\frac{d^2\sigma_{NC}^{\pm}}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} \left[Y_+ F_2 \mp Y_- xF_3 - y^2 F_L \right]$$



Proton structure functions

$$F_2 = x \sum e_q^2 [q(x) + \bar{q}(x)]$$

- Dominant
- Sensitive to quarks

$$xF_3 = x \sum 2e_q a_q [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)]$$

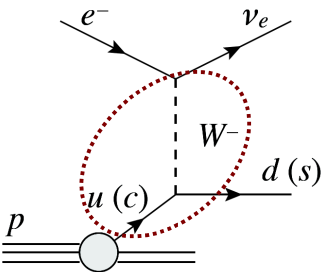
- Sensitive to valence distributions
- Essential at high Q^2

$$F_L \sim \alpha_s x g$$

- Sensitive to gluon
- Essential at high y

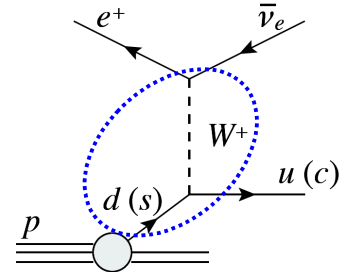
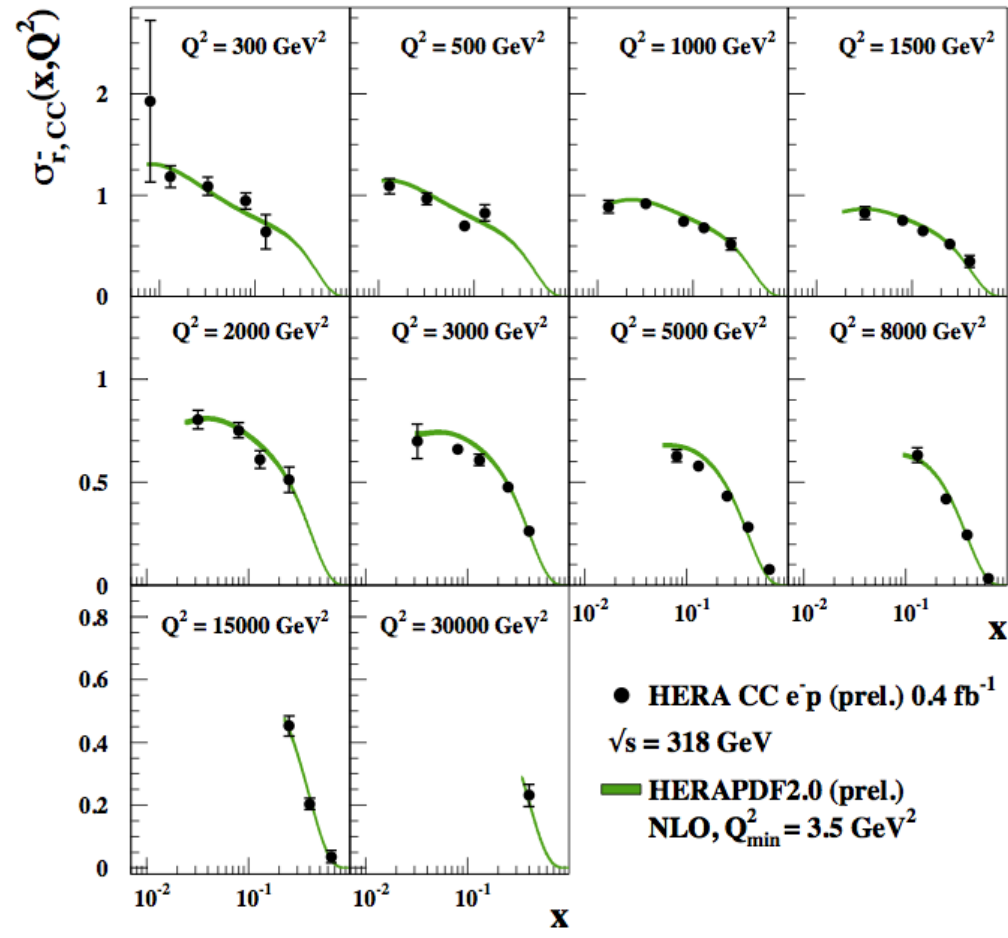
- NC and CC available for e^+ and e^-
- NCe^+p available for \sqrt{s} of 225, 251, 300 and 318 GeV

Charge Current: flavor decomposition



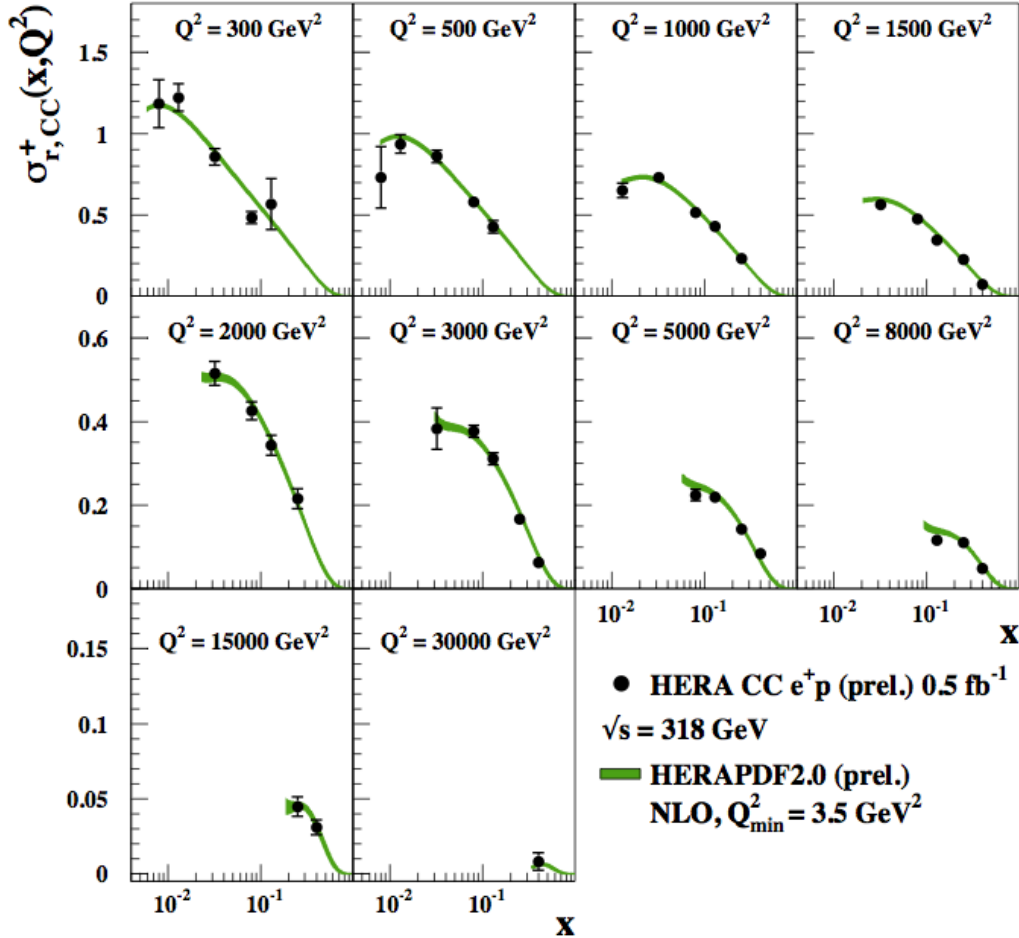
$$\sigma_{CC}^- \sim x[u + c] + x(1 - y)^2[\bar{d} + \bar{s}]$$

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



$$\sigma_{CC}^+ \sim x[\bar{u} + \bar{c}] + x(1 - y)^2[d + s]$$

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



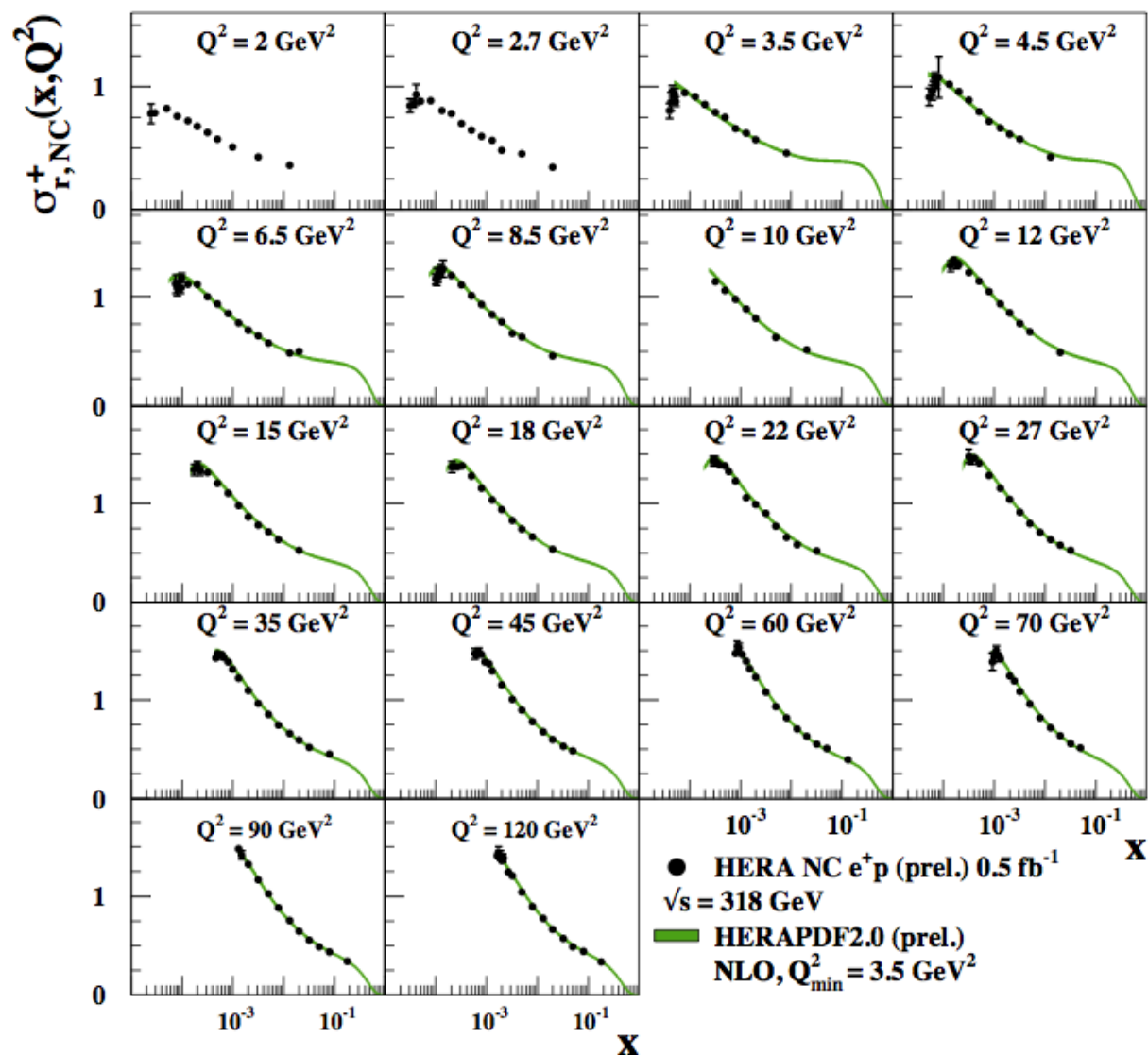
CC data used to separate up/down distributions



HERAPDF2.0 (prel.)



H1 and ZEUS preliminary



- NLO fit for $Q_{\min}^2 = 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1386/1130$$

- Additional fit performed with $Q_{\min}^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$\chi^2/\text{dof} = 1156/1003$$

Situation somewhat improved

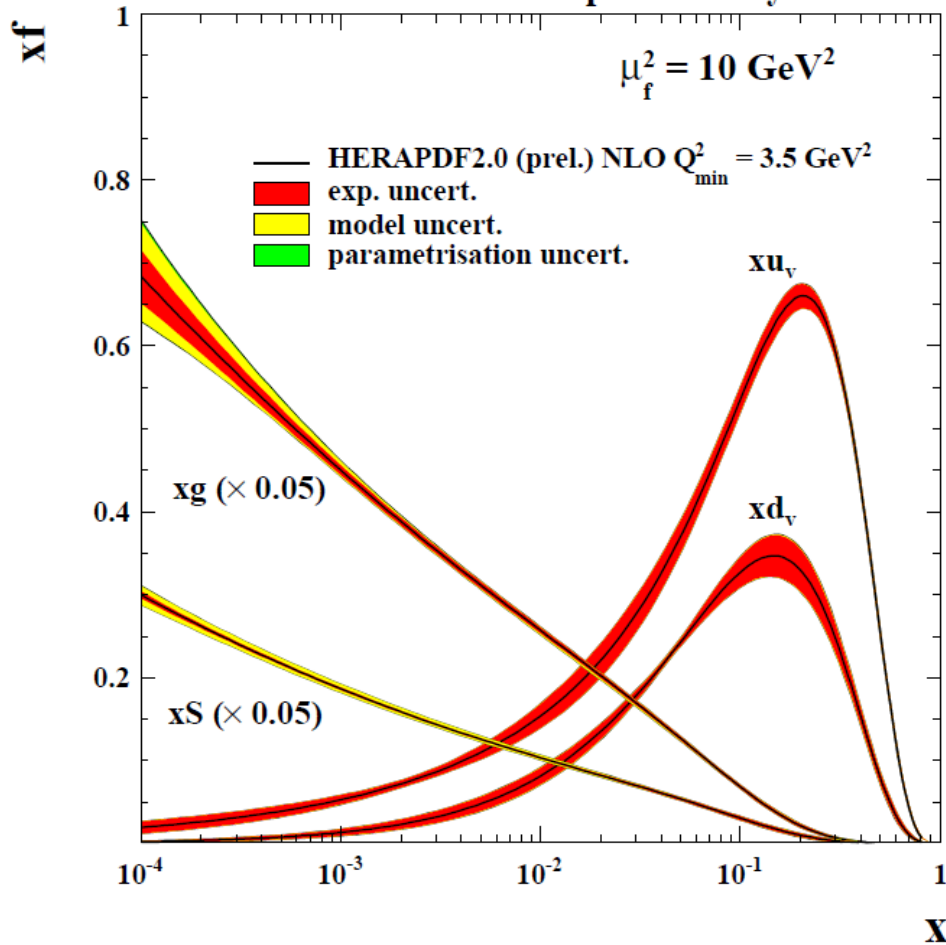
- Similar results for NNLO

Reasonable description of NC, CC and low energy data for NLO and NNLO

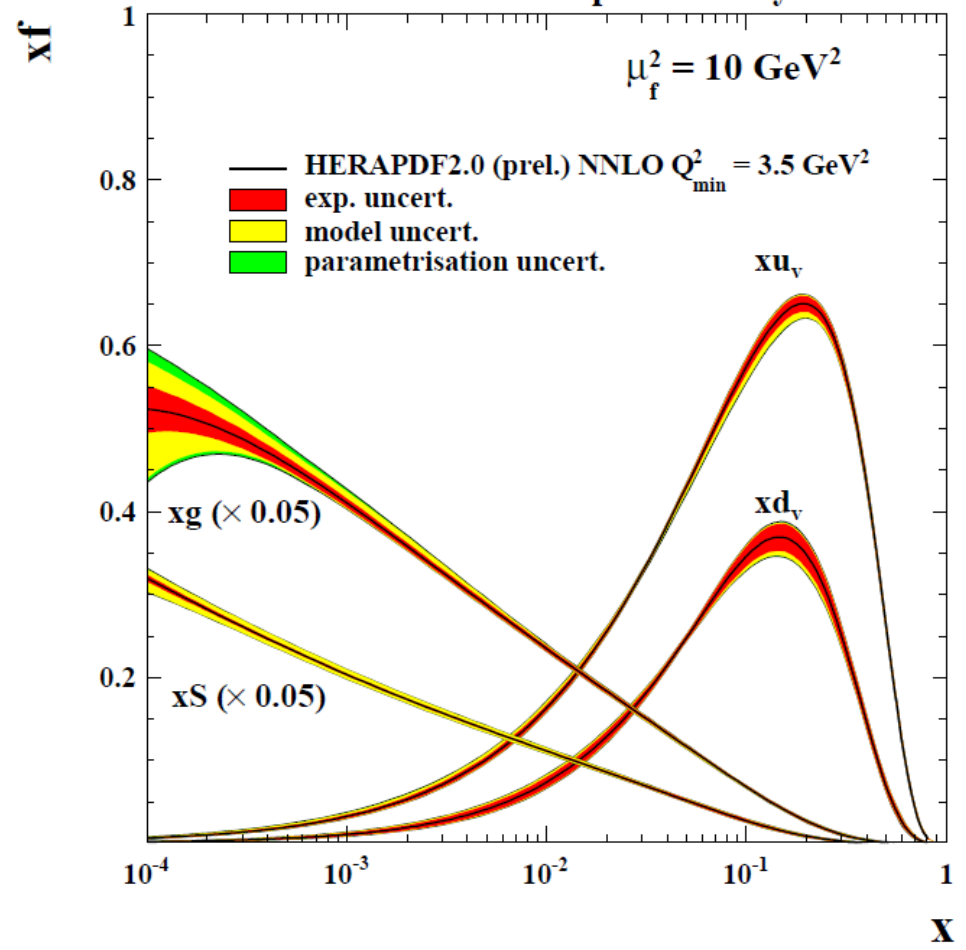
NLO

NNLO

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



H1 and ZEUS preliminary



HERAPDF2.0 (prel.) extracted

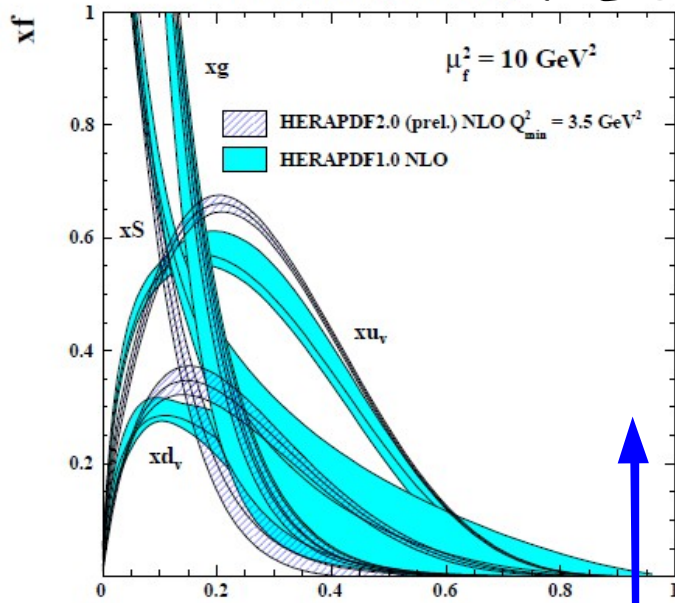
with experimental, model and parametrization uncertainties

Comparisons are odious

Miguel de Cervantes, “Don Quixote”

Comparison to HERAPDF1.0 and HERAPDF1.5

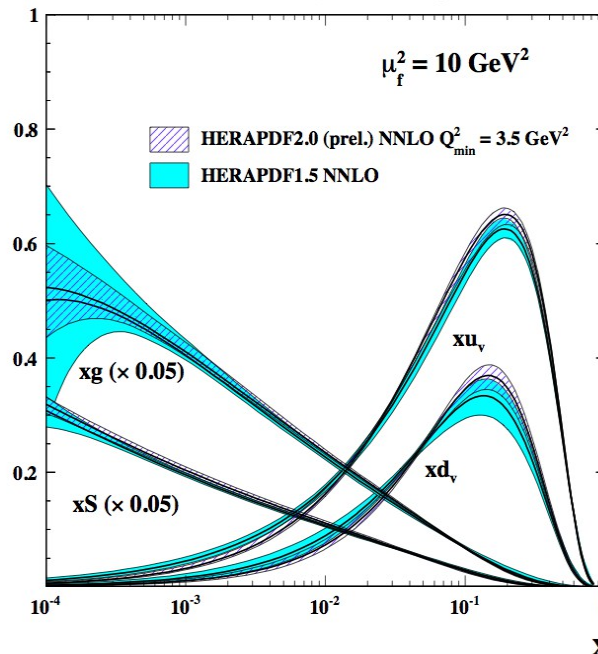
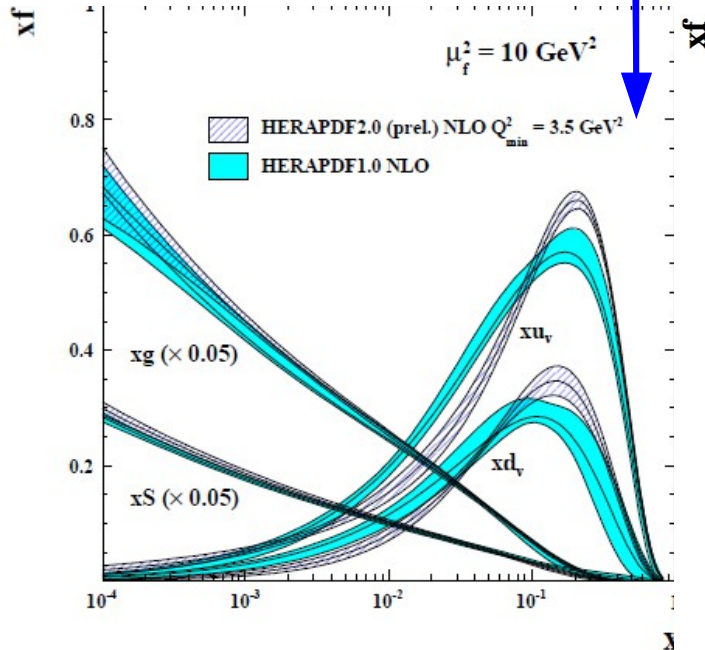
H1 and ZEUS preliminary **NLO**



In comparison to HERAPDF1.0 @ NLO

- Considerable decrease in uncertainty
 - Particularly in high-x sea
- Valence changed due to more high-x data
- High-x sea becomes softer

H1 and ZEUS preliminary **NNLO**

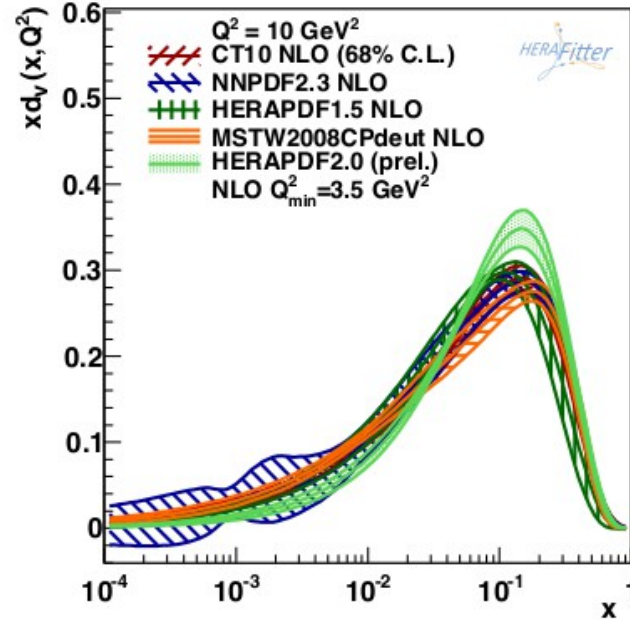
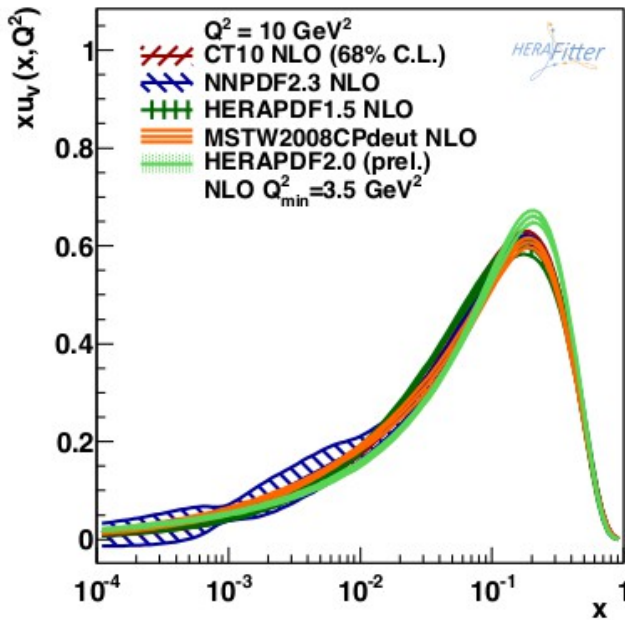


In comparison to HERAPDF1.5 @ NNLO

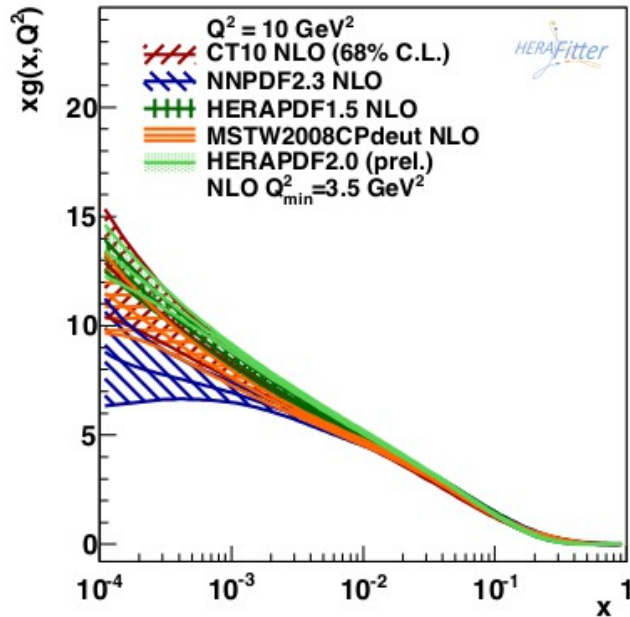
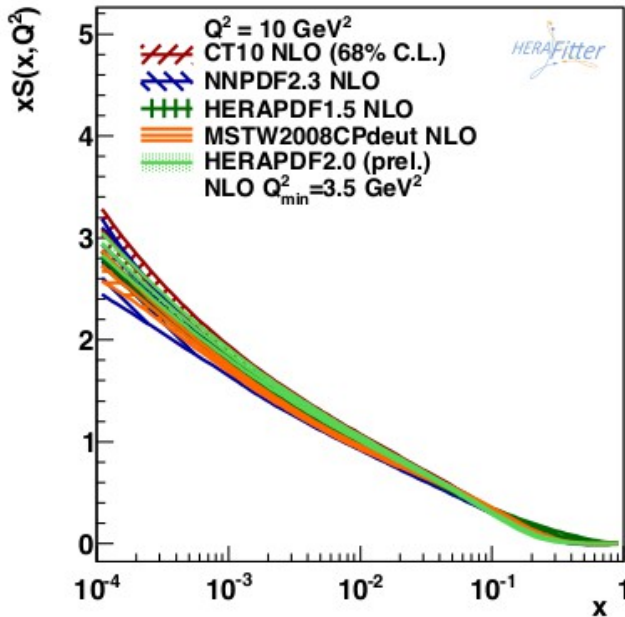
- Valence quarks similar
- Low-x gluon more accurate

HERAPDF2.0 (prel.) versus other VFNS PDF sets

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



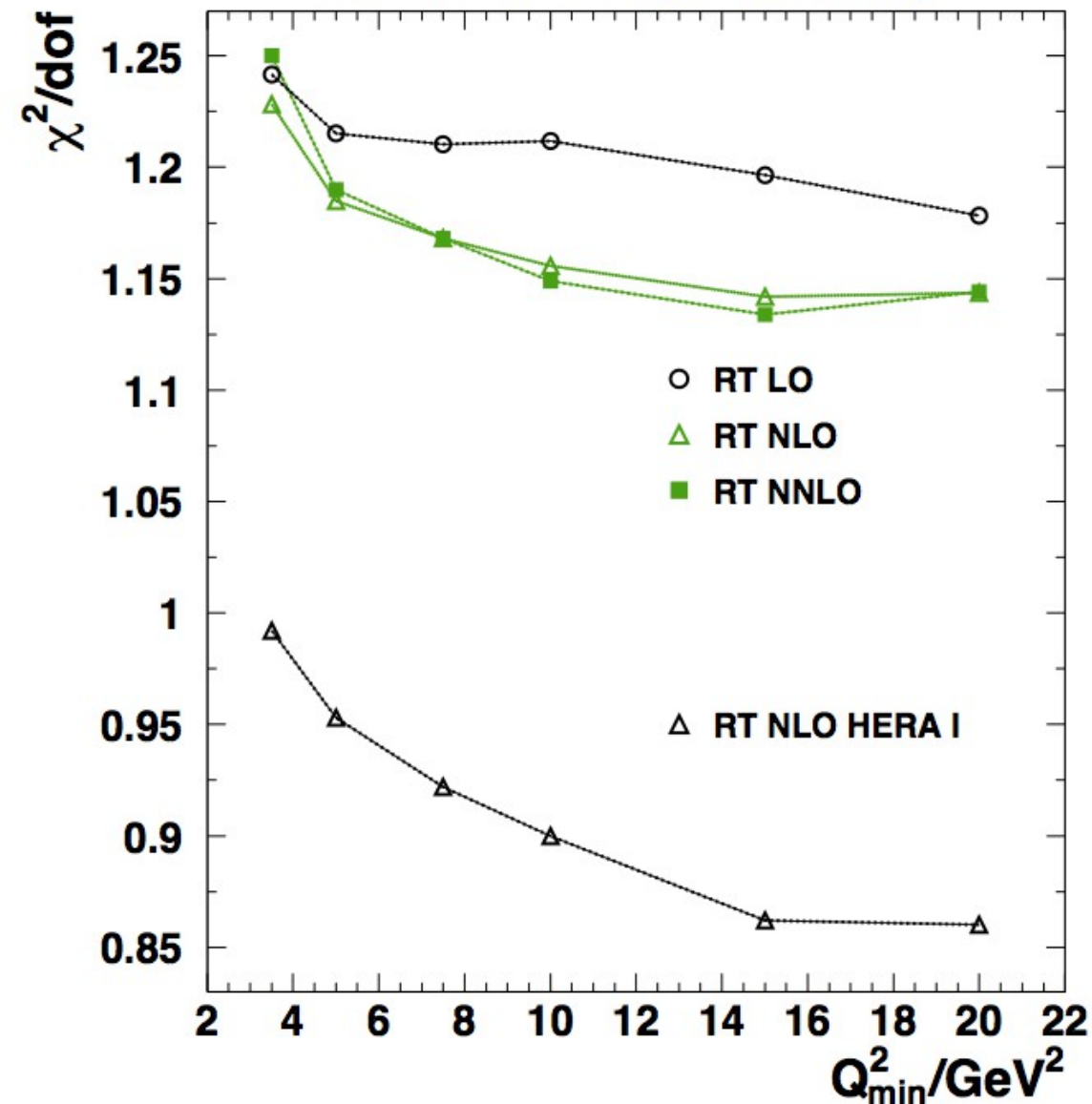
- Difference for valence quarks



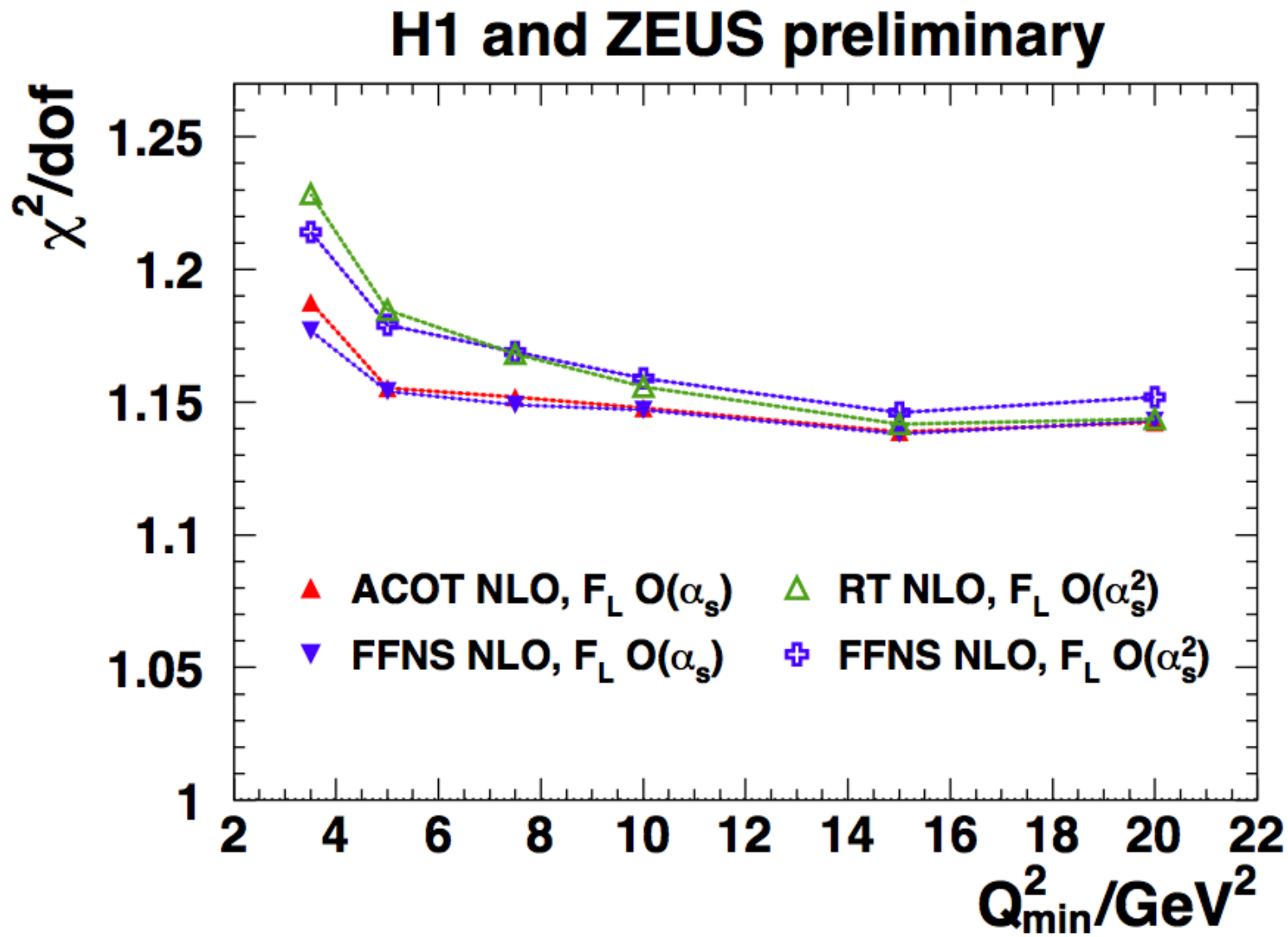
HERAPDF - the only group to get d valence from proton in $CCe+p$ and not from neutron by assuming that u in neutron = d in proton

Studies of Q^2_{\min} cut

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



- Dependence of χ^2/dof on Q_{\min}^2 cut
 - Drop of χ^2 with Q_{\min}^2 cut
 - Saturation around 10 GeV^2
- Significant improvement of NLO compared to LO
- Marginal to no improvement of NNLO compared to NLO
- NLO behavior similar in HERAI and HERAI+II

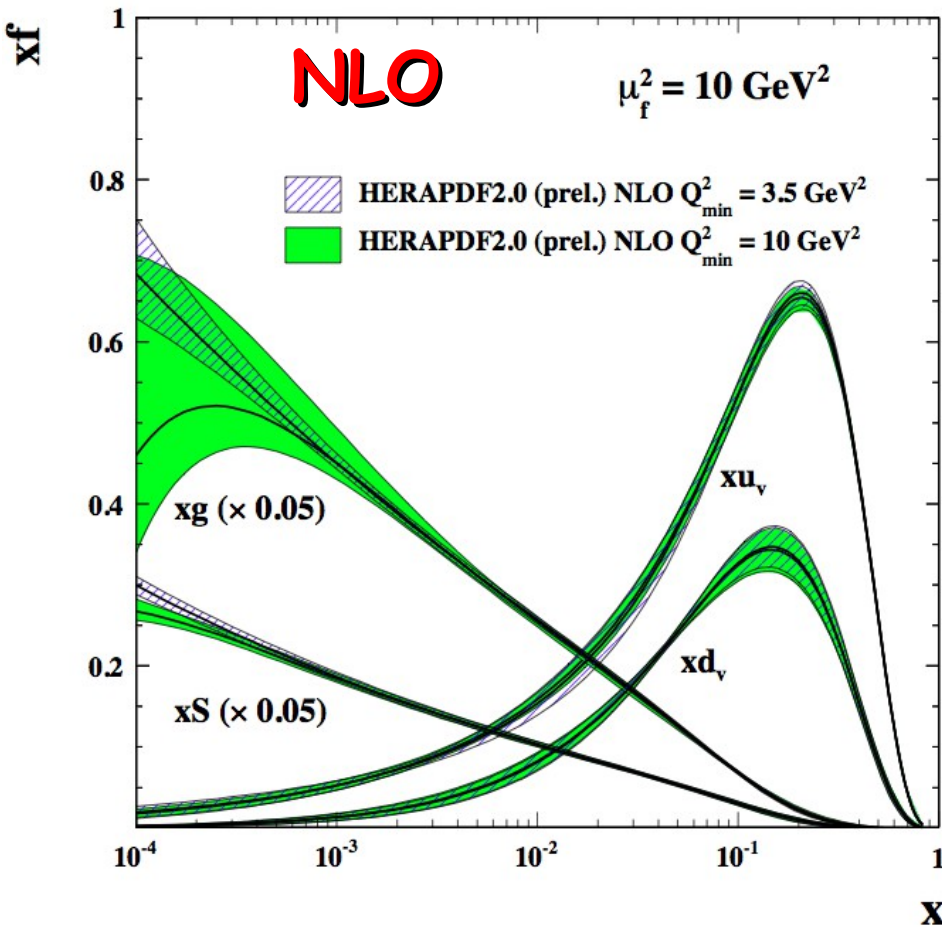


- Treating F_L to order α_s - the same order as F_2 - yields better χ^2 than treating F_L to order α_s^2 - the same number of loops (1 loop)
- Almost independent of heavy flavor scheme

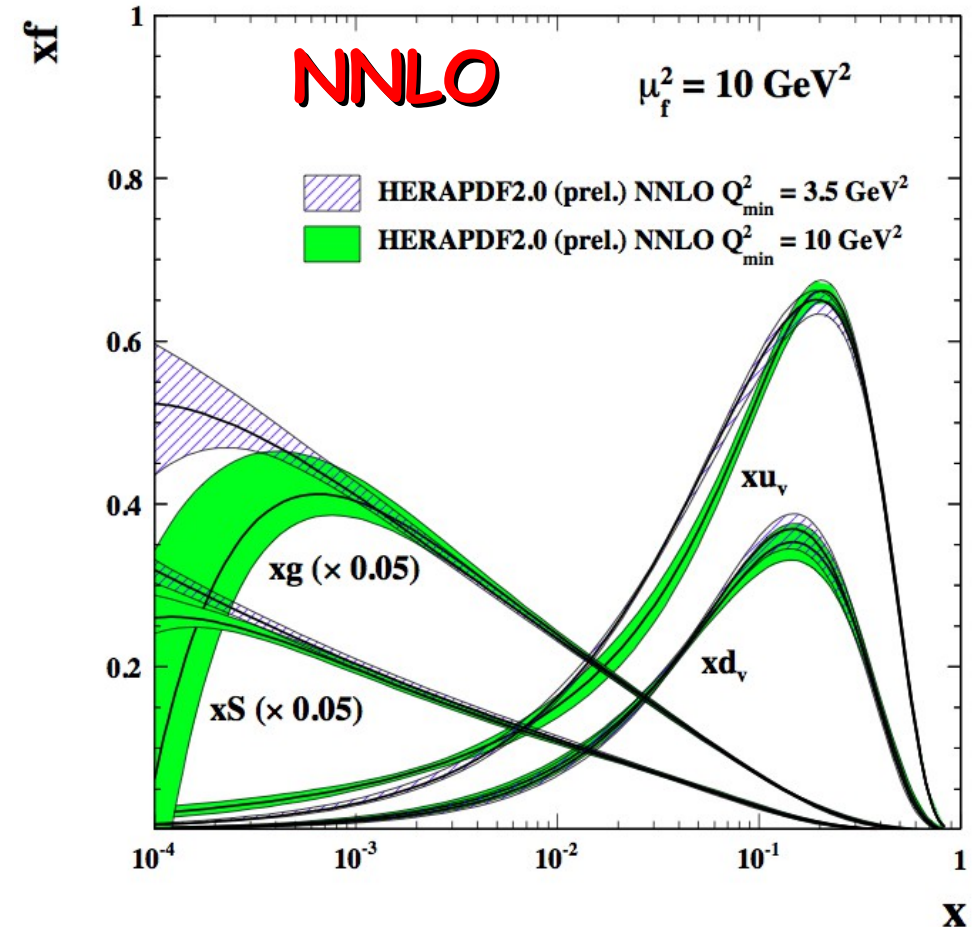
HERAPDF2.0 with $Q_{\min}^2 = 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ and 10 GeV^2

- At low-x gluon and sea
 - greater uncertainty for $Q_{\min}^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ & small shift of shape
- At large x gluon, sea and valence similar

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



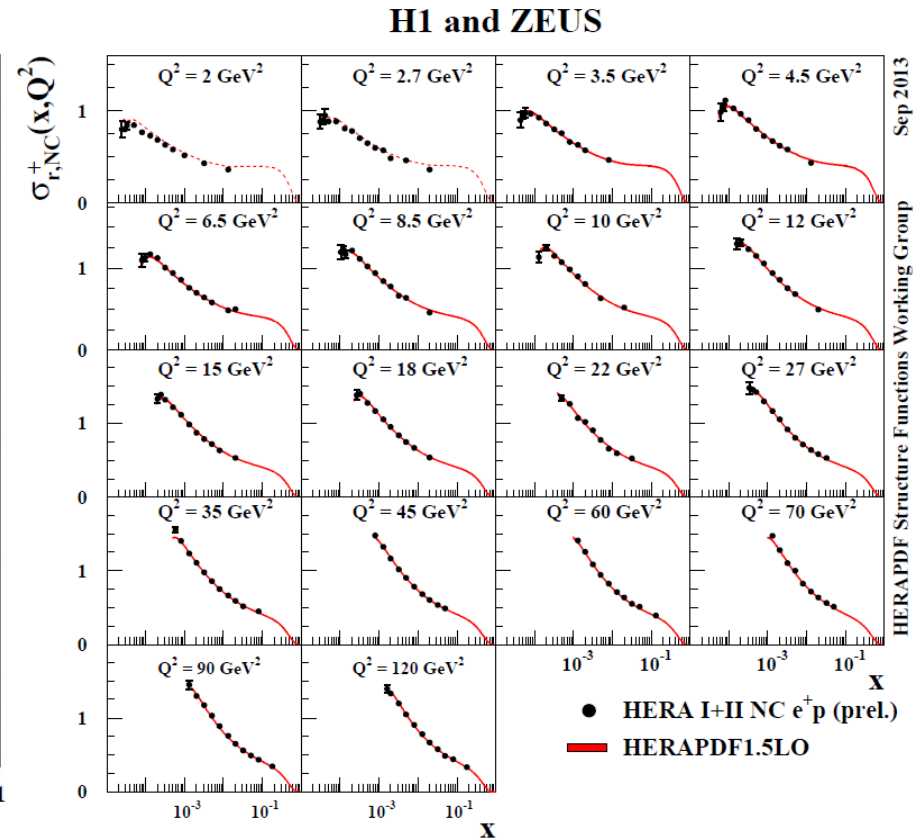
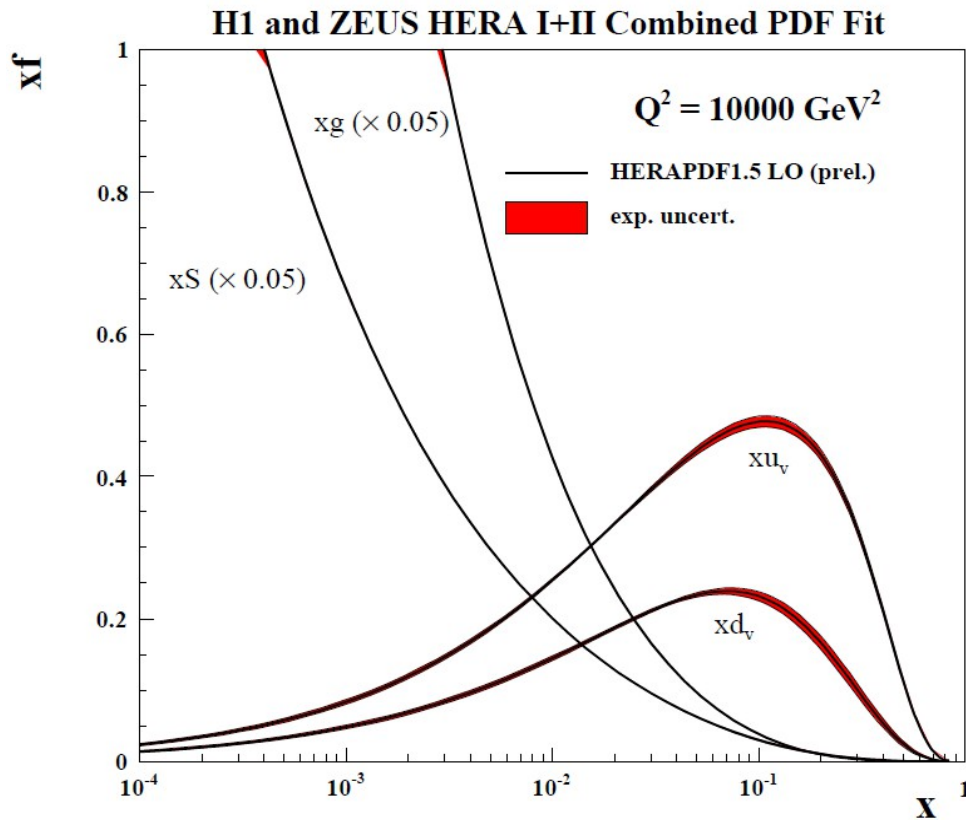
H1 and ZEUS preliminary



HERAPDF1.5LO (prel.)

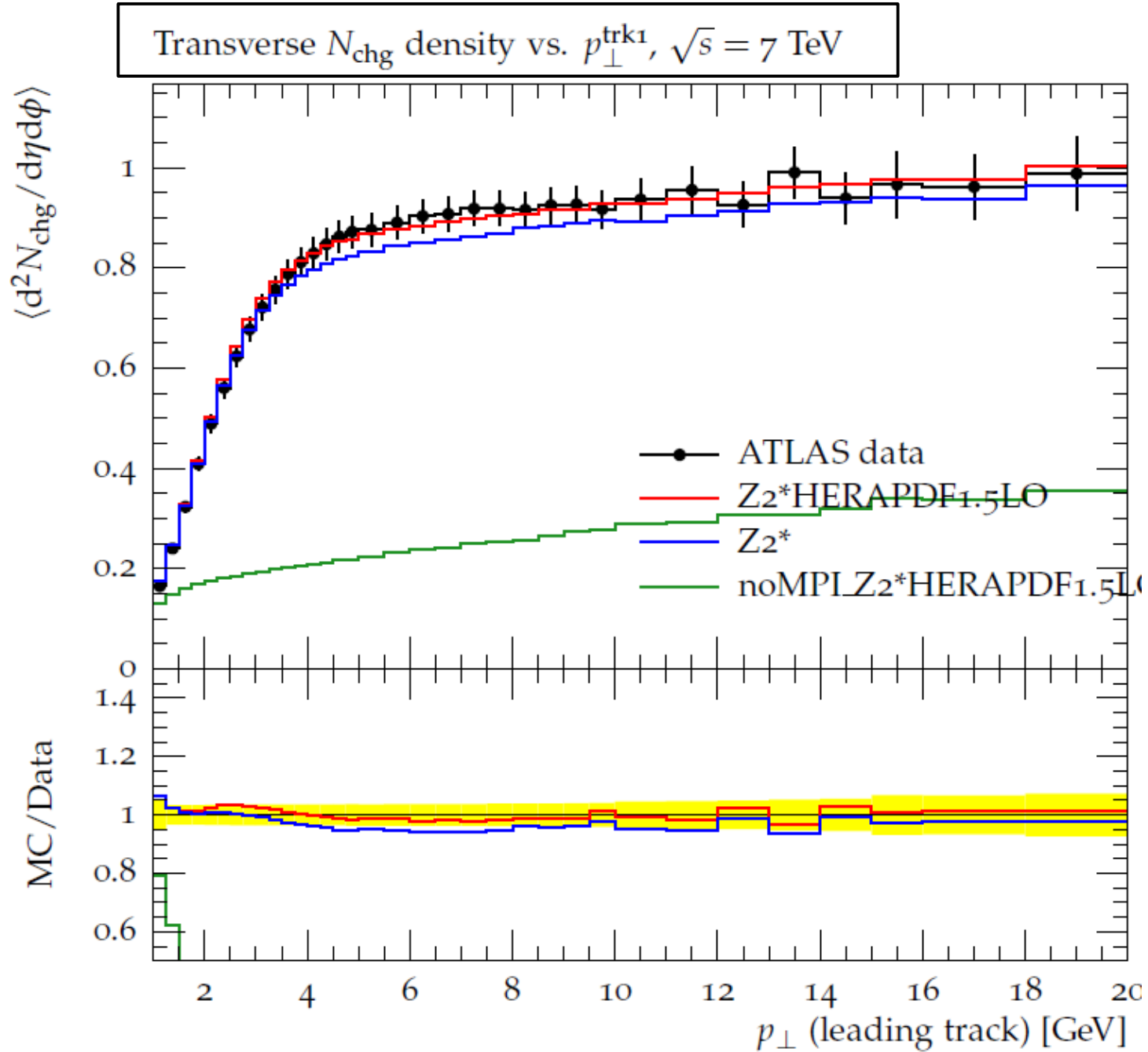
HERAPDF1.5LO (prel.)

- Parton densities @LO are essential for proper simulation of parton showers and underlying event properties in LO+PS Monte Carlo event generators
- HERAPDF1.5 LO set based on HERAPDF1.5 NLO PDF settings
- Includes experimental uncertainties



Available in LHAPDF library

Example use of HERAPDF1.5LO in tuning



Summary

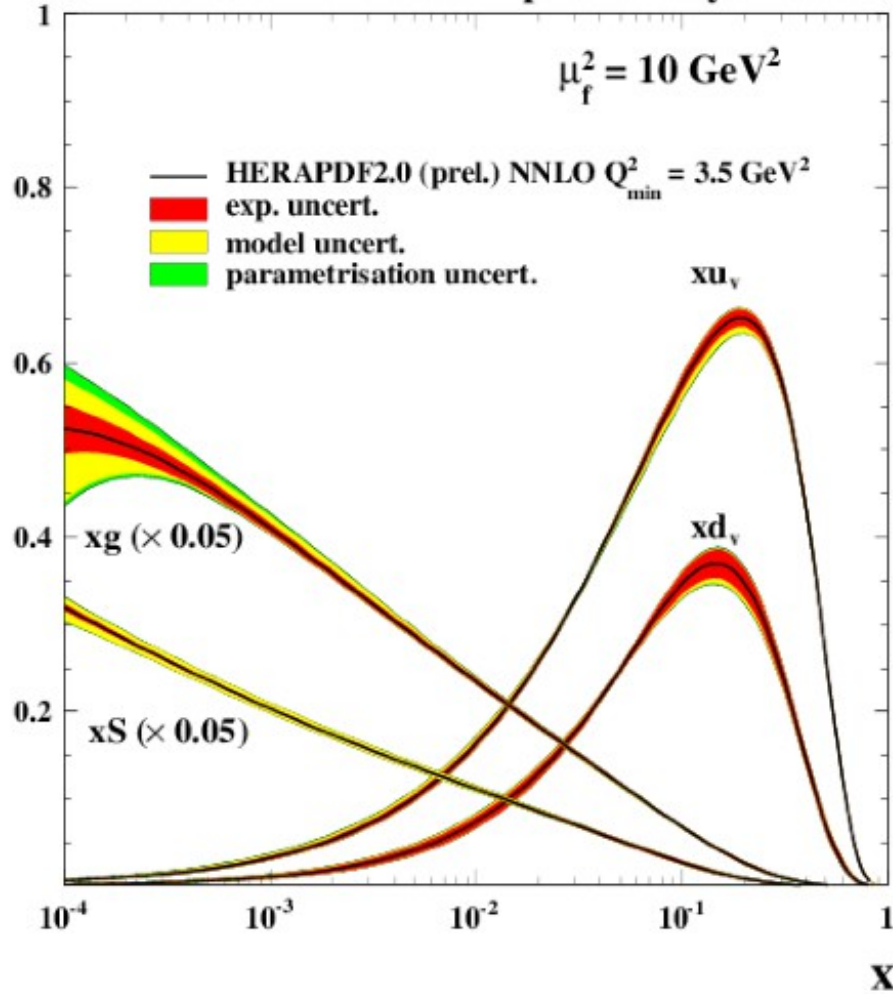
- HERA provides a clean determination of proton's PDFs based solely on ep collider data
 - HERAPDF1.5LO (prel.) with experimental uncertainties
 - HERAPDF2.0 (prel.) at NLO and NNLO with full uncertainties
- New preliminary combined HERA I+II+low energy measurements improves precision of PDFs
- Q^2 dependence of fit observed for HERAPDF2.0 (prel.) and two sets, $Q^2 > 3.5 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $Q^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$, provided

“I do not insist,” answered Don Quixote, “that this is a full adventure, but it is the beginning of one, for this is the way adventures begin.”

Backup

HERAPDF2.0 (prel.) uncertainties

H1 and ZEUS preliminary



Experimental uncertainties:

- Hessian method used: full second-derivative matrix calculated
- Conventional $\Delta\chi^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 68\% \text{ CL}$

Model uncertainties:

Variation	Standard Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
f_s	0.4	0.3	0.5
M_c^{opt} (NLO) [GeV]	1.47	1.41	1.53
M_c^{opt} (NNLO) [GeV]	1.44	1.38	1.50
M_b [GeV]	4.75	4.5	5.0
Q_{min}^2 [GeV ²]	10.0	7.5	12.5
Q_{min}^2 [GeV ²]	3.5	2.5	5.0
Q_0^2 [GeV ²]	1.9	1.6	2.2

Parametrisation uncertainties:

- Starting scale Q_0^2 variation.

HERAPDF2.0 (prel.)

$$xg(x) = A_g x^{B_g} (1-x)^{C_g} - A'_g x^{B'_g} (1-x)^{C'_g},$$

$$xu_v(x) = A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}} (1-x)^{C_{u_v}} \left(1 + D_{u_v} x + E_{u_v} x^2\right),$$

$$xd_v(x) = A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}} (1-x)^{C_{d_v}},$$

$$x\bar{U}(x) = A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}} (1 + D_{\bar{U}} x),$$

$$x\bar{D}(x) = A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}} (1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}.$$

Data for parton distributions: preLHC

