

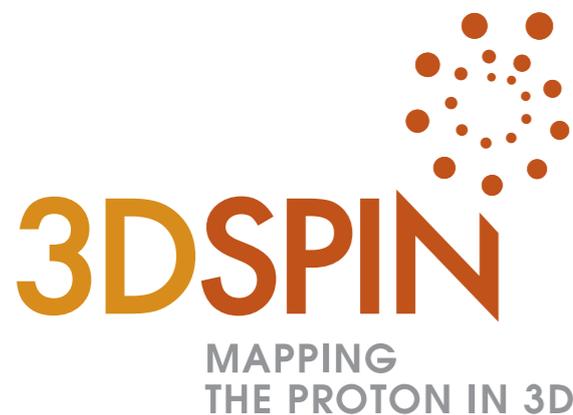
REF, Pavia, 27 November 2019

Extraction of TMDs from Drell-Yan data

Chiara Bissolotti
University of Pavia and INFN

in collaboration with

Alessandro Bacchetta, Valerio Bertone, Giuseppe Bozzi, Filippo Delcarro, Fulvio Piacenza, Marco Radici



Pavia 2019 TMD fit

perturbative accuracy

up to

N3LL

Drell-Yan

LHC data

**NO
normalisation**

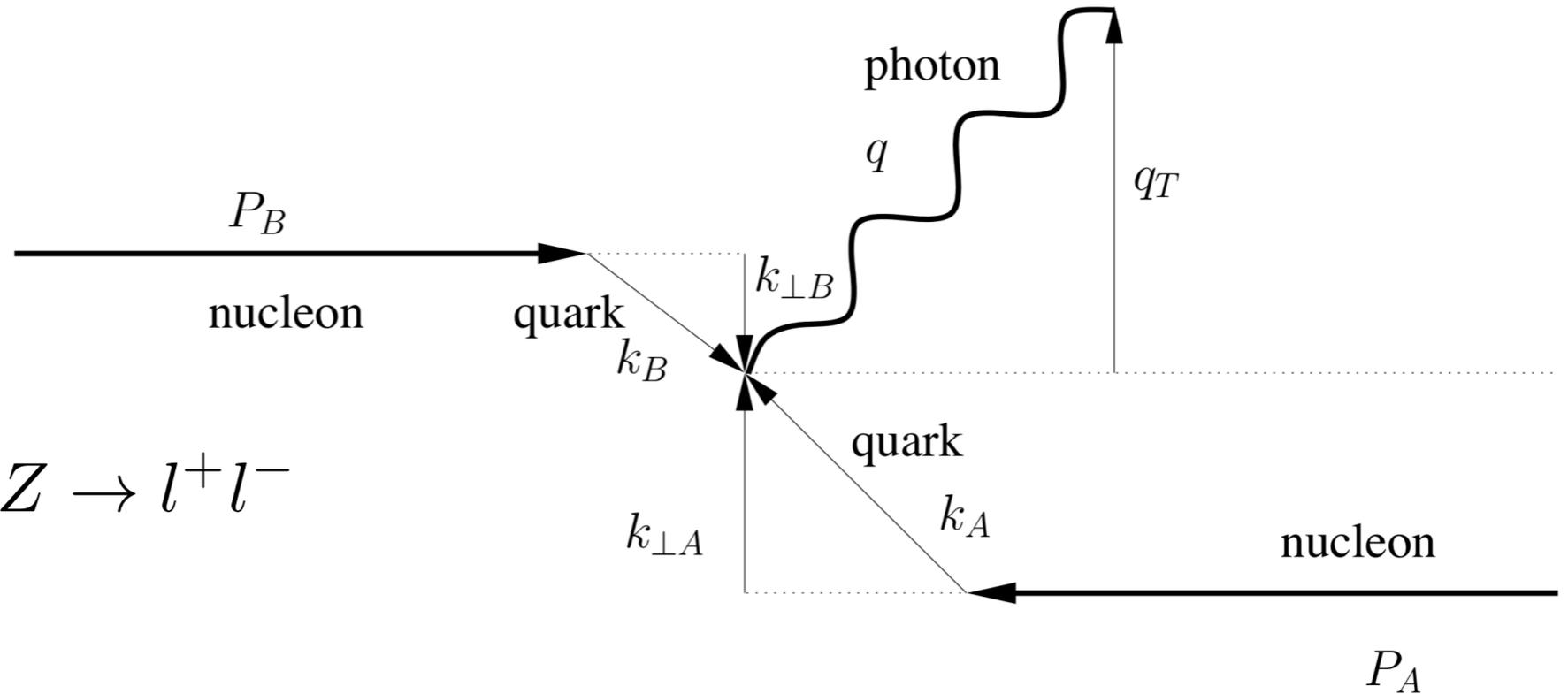
coefficients

$$\chi^2 = 1.07$$

TMD factorisation

Drell-Yan

$$N(P_A) + N(P_B) \rightarrow \gamma^*/Z \rightarrow l^+l^-$$



for $q_T \ll Q$ **fixed logarithmic accuracy**

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T} \right)_{\text{res.}} = \sigma_0 H(Q, \mu) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{q}_T} x_1 F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \zeta_1) x_2 F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \zeta_2)$$

Logarithmic accuracy

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T} \propto H(Q, \mu) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{q}_T} F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}; \mu) F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b}; \mu)$$

hard factor

matching coefficients

collinear PDF

$$F(x, \mathbf{b}; \mu) = \sum_j (C_j \otimes f^j)(x, b_*; \mu_b) e^{R(b_*; \mu_b, \mu)} f_{\text{NP}}(x, b)$$

Sudakov form factor

Logarithmic accuracy

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T} \propto H(Q, \mu) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{q}_T} F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}; \mu) F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b}; \mu)$$

hard factor

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collinear PDF

non perturbative function

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perturbative expansion
in $\alpha_s(\mu)$

Sudakov form factor

resummation of

$$L = \ln \frac{Q^2}{\mu_b^2}$$

define logarithmic ordering

Logarithmic accuracy

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{f/P}(x, \mathbf{b}_T; \mu, \zeta) &= \sum_j C_{f/j}(x, b_*; \mu_b, \zeta_F) \otimes f_{j/P}(x, \mu_b) \\
 &\times \exp \left\{ K(b_*; \mu_b) \ln \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_F}}{\mu_b} + \int_{\mu_b}^{\mu} \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'} \left[\gamma_F - \gamma_K \ln \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_F}}{\mu'} \right] \right\} \\
 &\times f_{\text{NP}}(x, b, \zeta).
 \end{aligned}$$

Accuracy	H and C	K and γ_F	γ_K	PDF and α_s evolution
LL	0	-	1	-
NLL	0	1	2	LO
NLL'	1	1	2	NLO
NNLL	1	2	3	NLO
NNLL'	2	2	3	NNLO
N ³ LL	2	3	4	NNLO

\mathbf{b}^* prescription

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T}\right) \propto \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{q}_T} F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}) F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b})$$

when b_T becomes large

 $\alpha_s(\mu_b) = \alpha \left(\frac{2e^{-\gamma_E}}{b} \right) \gg 1$  invalidates perturbative calculations



need to use some prescription,

b_{\max}

b^* prescription

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dq_T}\right) \propto \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{q}_T} F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}) F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b})$$

when b_T becomes large

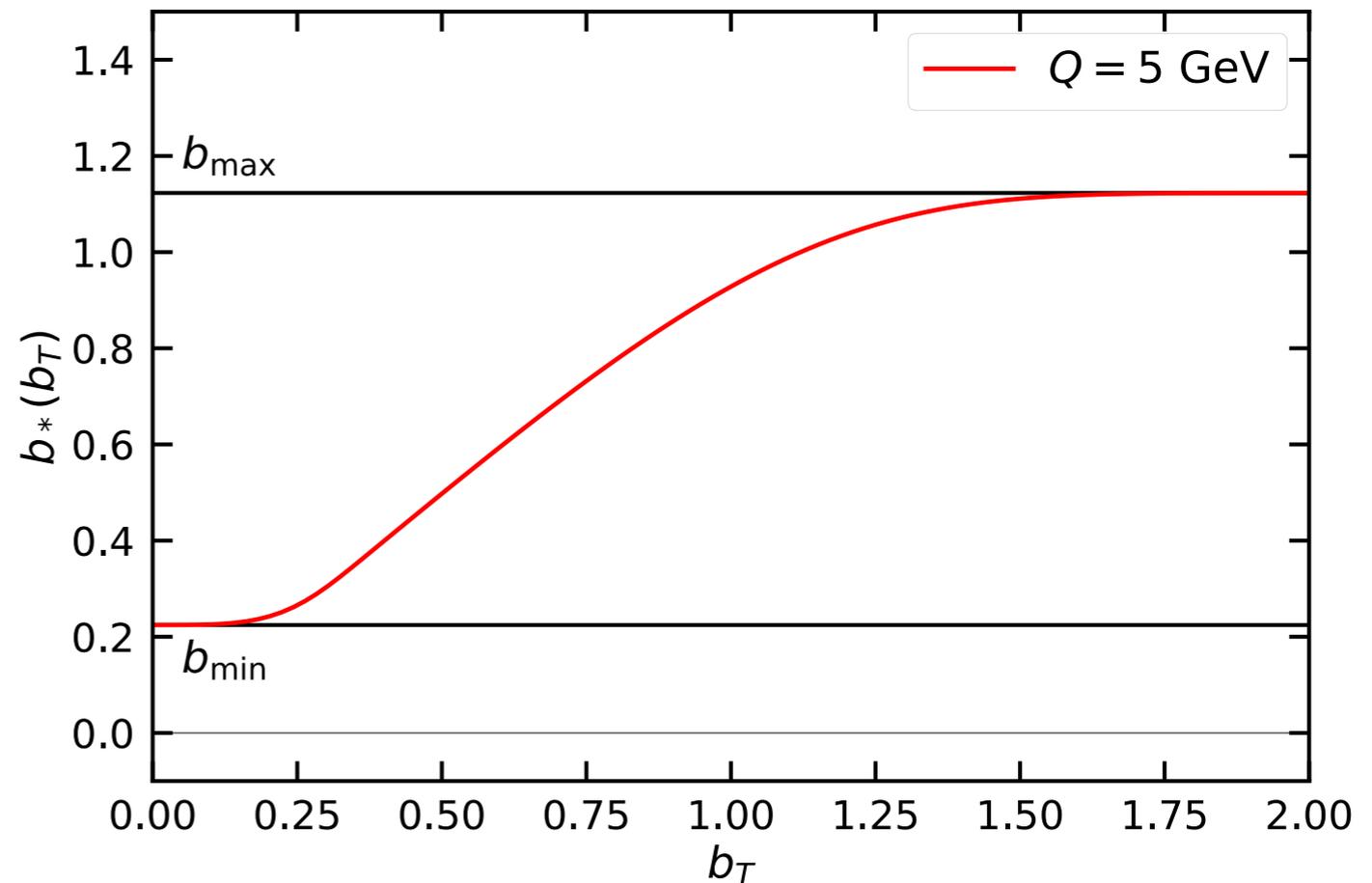
$\alpha_s(\mu_b) = \alpha \left(\frac{2e^{-\gamma_E}}{b} \right) \gg 1$
invalidates perturbative calculations
 $\Rightarrow b_{\max}$

b -min choice

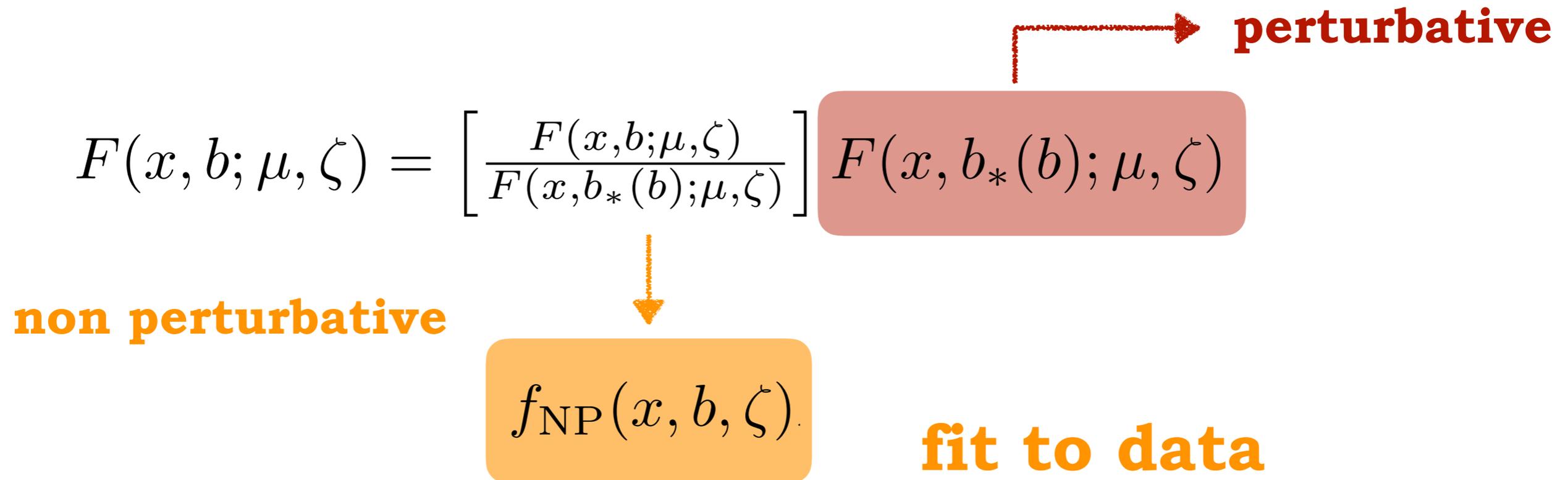
$$b_{\max} = 2e^{-\gamma_E}$$

$$b_{\min} = 2e^{-\gamma_E} / Q$$

$$b_*(b) = b_{\max} \left(\frac{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{b^4}{b_{\max}^4}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{b^4}{b_{\min}^4}\right)} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



Non perturbative function



depends on the choice of b^* -prescription

Non perturbative function

QGaussian

Gaussian

$$f_{\text{NP}}(x, b, \zeta) = \left[\frac{1 - \lambda}{1 + g_1(x) \frac{b^2}{4}} + \lambda \exp \left(-g_{1,B}(x) \frac{b^2}{4} \right) \right] \times \exp \left[- (g_2 + g_{2B} b^2) \log \left(\frac{\zeta}{Q_0^2} \right) \frac{b^2}{4} \right]$$

Non perturbative function

$$f_{\text{NP}}(x, b, \zeta) = \left[\frac{1 - \lambda}{1 + g_1(x) \frac{b^2}{4}} + \lambda \exp \left(-g_{1,B}(x) \frac{b^2}{4} \right) \right] \\ \times \exp \left[- \left(g_2 + g_{2B} b^2 \right) \log \left(\frac{\zeta}{Q_0^2} \right) \frac{b^2}{4} \right]$$

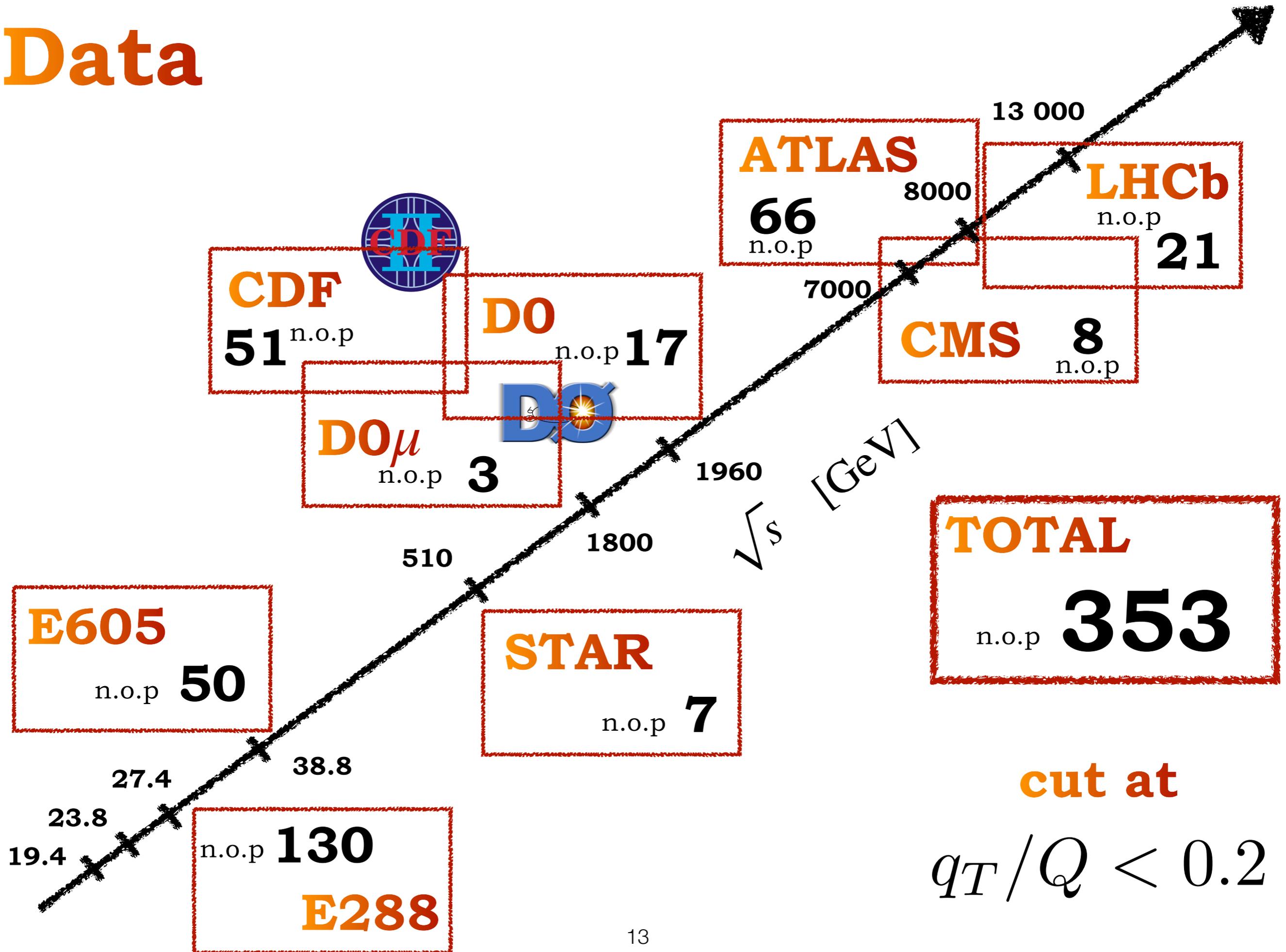
x-dependence

$$g_1(x) = \frac{N_1}{x\sigma} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \ln^2 \left(\frac{x}{\alpha} \right) \right]$$

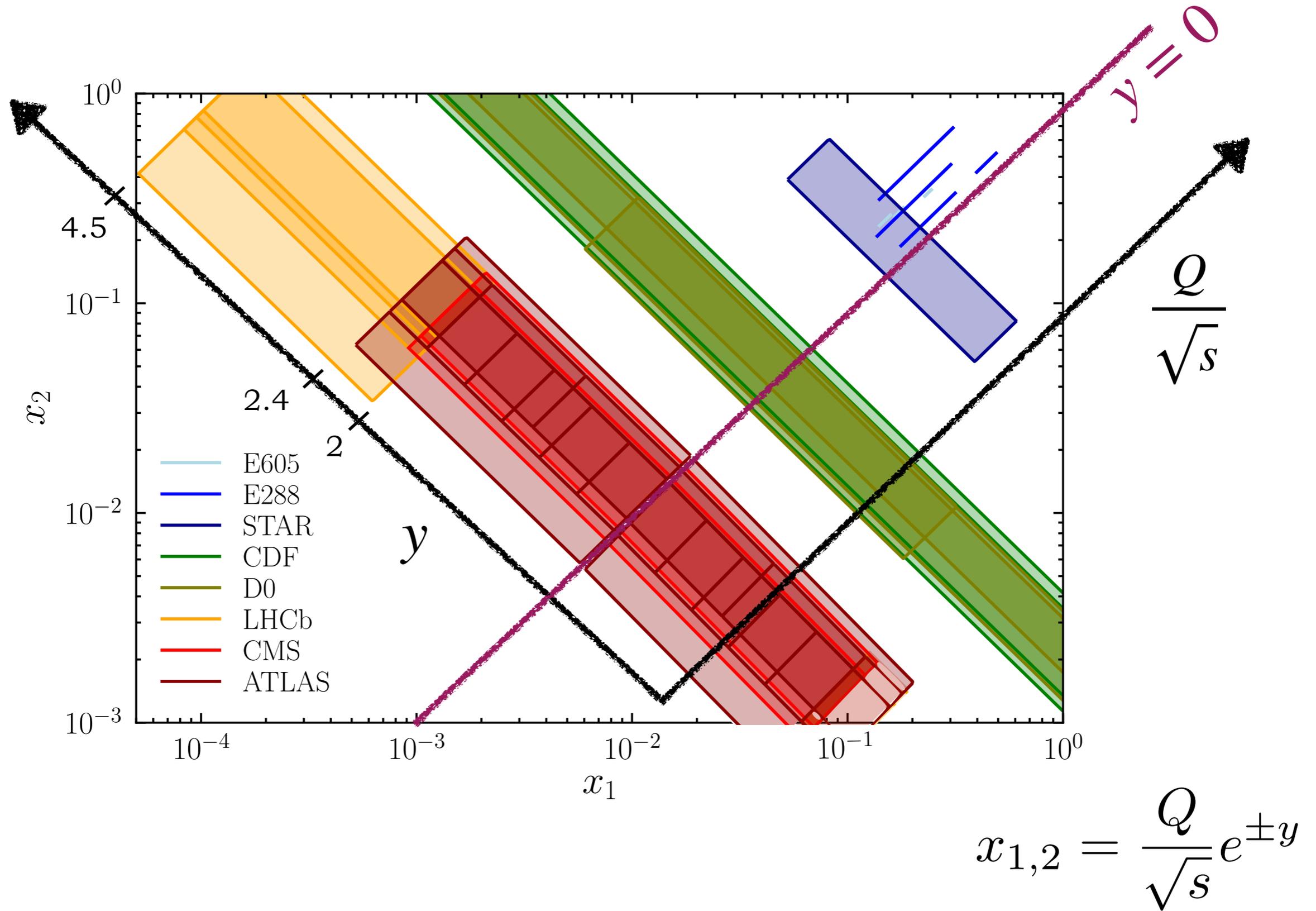
9 parameters

$$g_{1,B}(x) = \frac{N_{1B}}{x\sigma_B} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_B^2} \ln^2 \left(\frac{x}{\alpha_B} \right) \right]$$

Data



x, Q, y coverage



Experimental uncertainties

$$m_i \pm \sigma_{i,\text{stat}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{unc}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(1)} \pm \cdots \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(k)}$$

uncorrelated

correlated

shifted
prediction

$$\bar{t}_i = t_i + d_i$$

nuisance
parameters

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{m_i - \bar{t}_i}{s_i} \right)^2 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \lambda_{\alpha}^2$$

uncorrelated contribution

penalty term

Experimental uncertainties

$$m_i \pm \sigma_{i,\text{stat}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{unc}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(1)} \pm \dots \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(k)}$$

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nuisance
parameters

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{m_i - \bar{t}_i}{s_i} \right)^2 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \lambda_{\alpha}^2$$

uncorrelated contribution penalty term

we also included

PDF errors

MMHT2014nnlo

Fit quality

perturbative convergence

also observed by Bertone, Scimemi, Vladimirov
arXiv:1902.08474

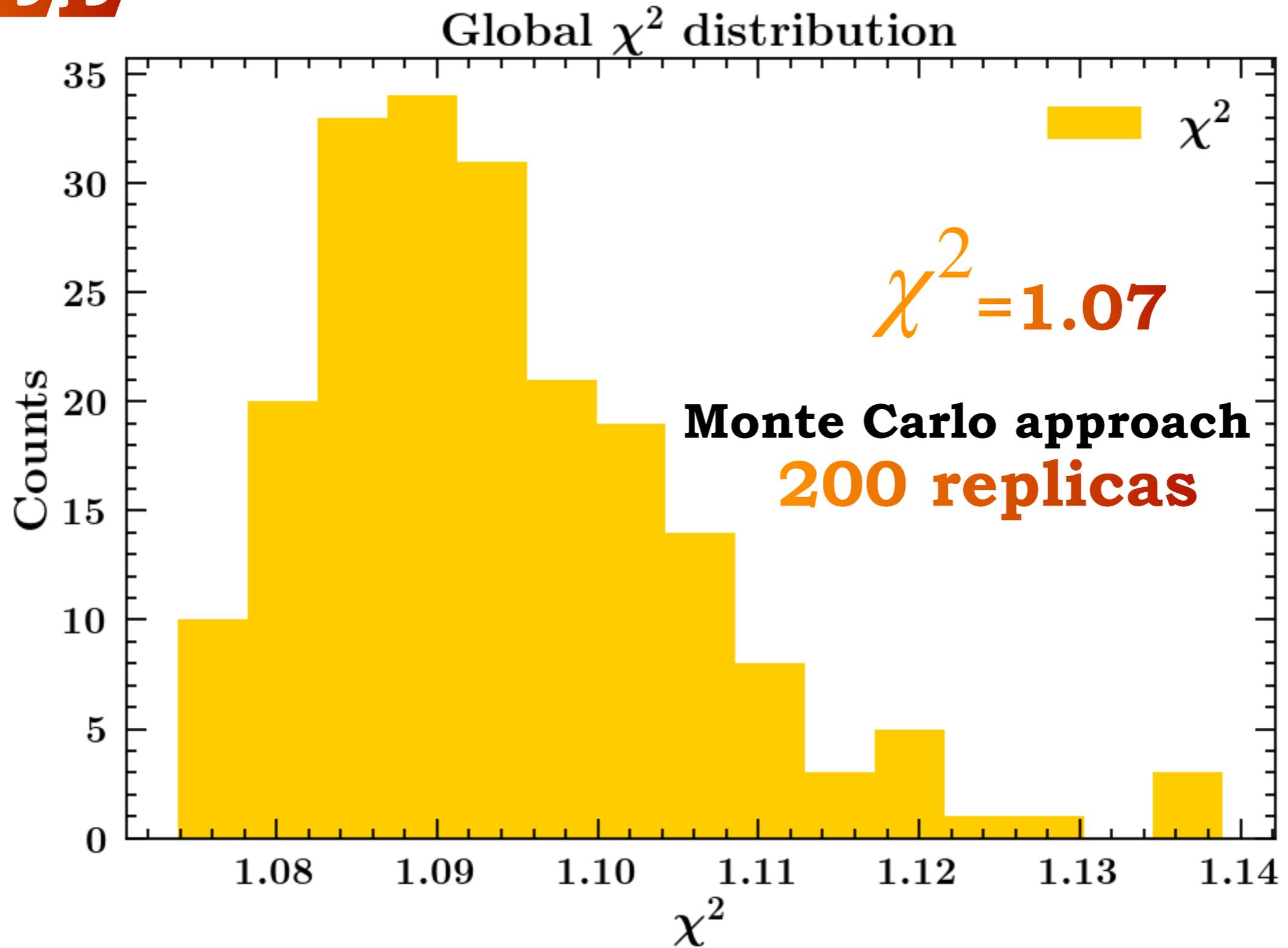
Order	NLL'	NNLL	NNLL'	N3LL
χ_0^2 / n.d.p.	3.2628	1.6686	1.1465	1.0705



Global χ^2 as a function of the perturbative accuracy

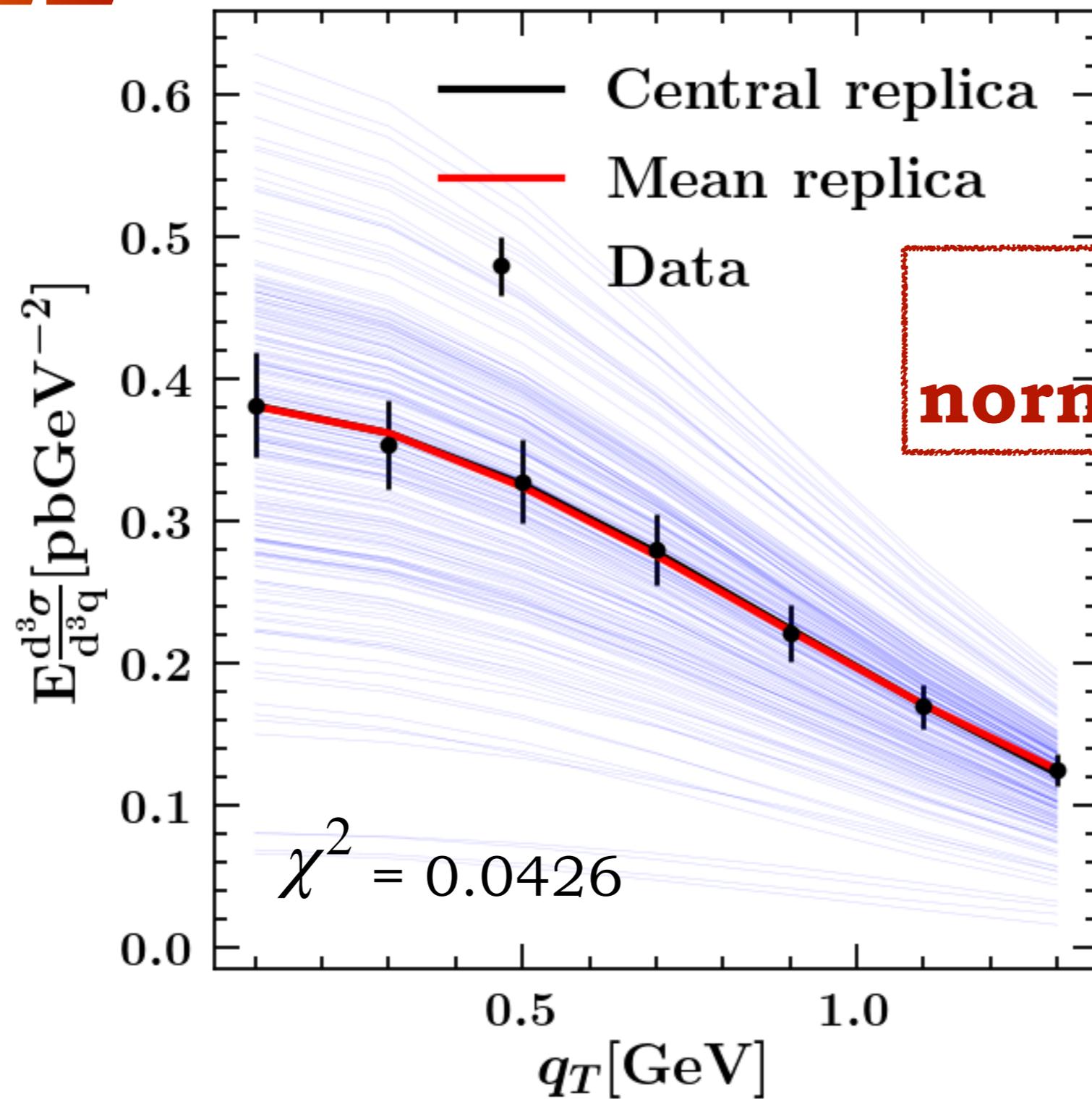
Fit properties

N3LL



Pavia 2019

N3LL



E288

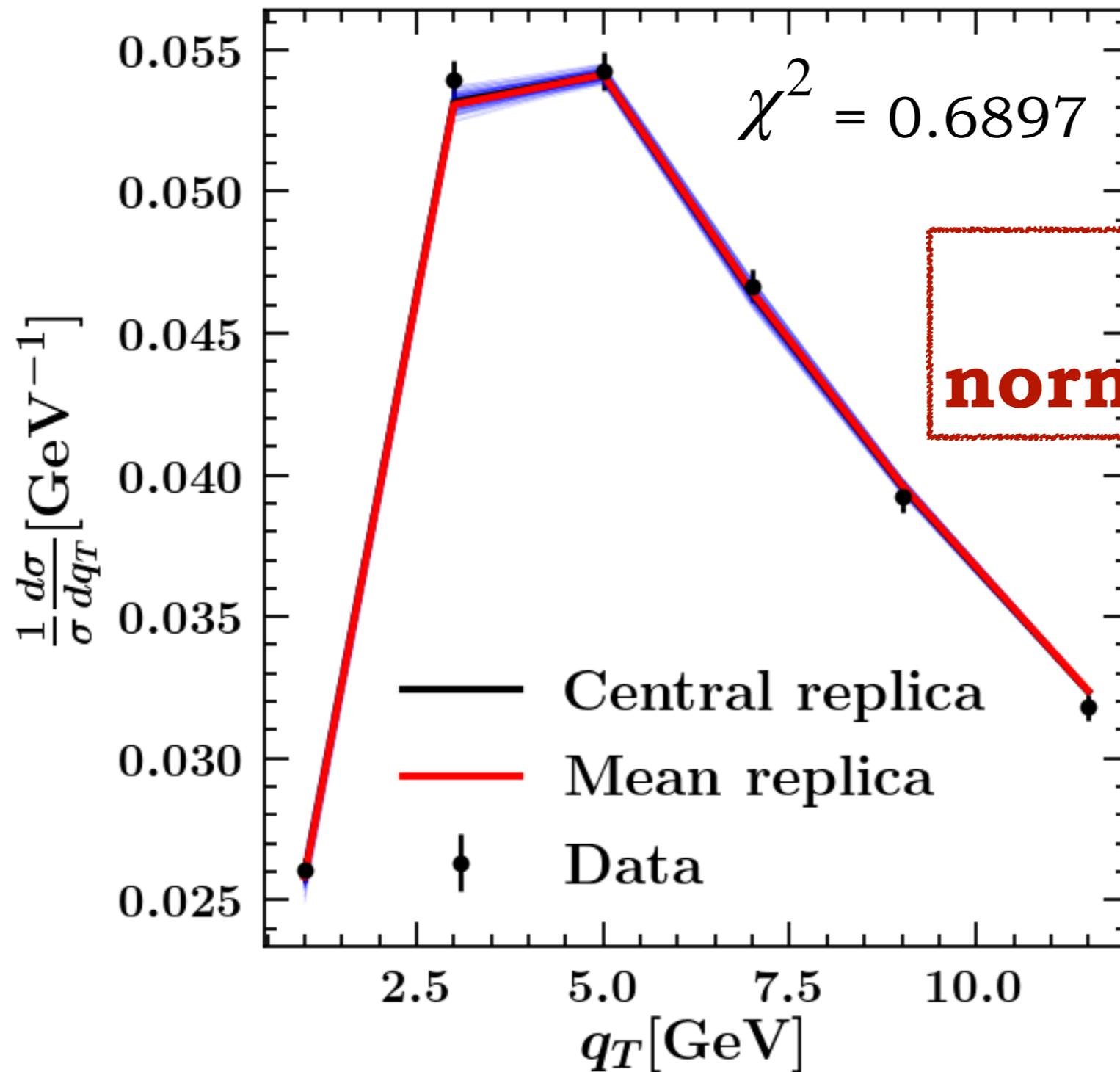
**NO
normalisation**

$\sqrt{s} = 27.4$ GeV
 $7 < Q < 8$

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N3LL

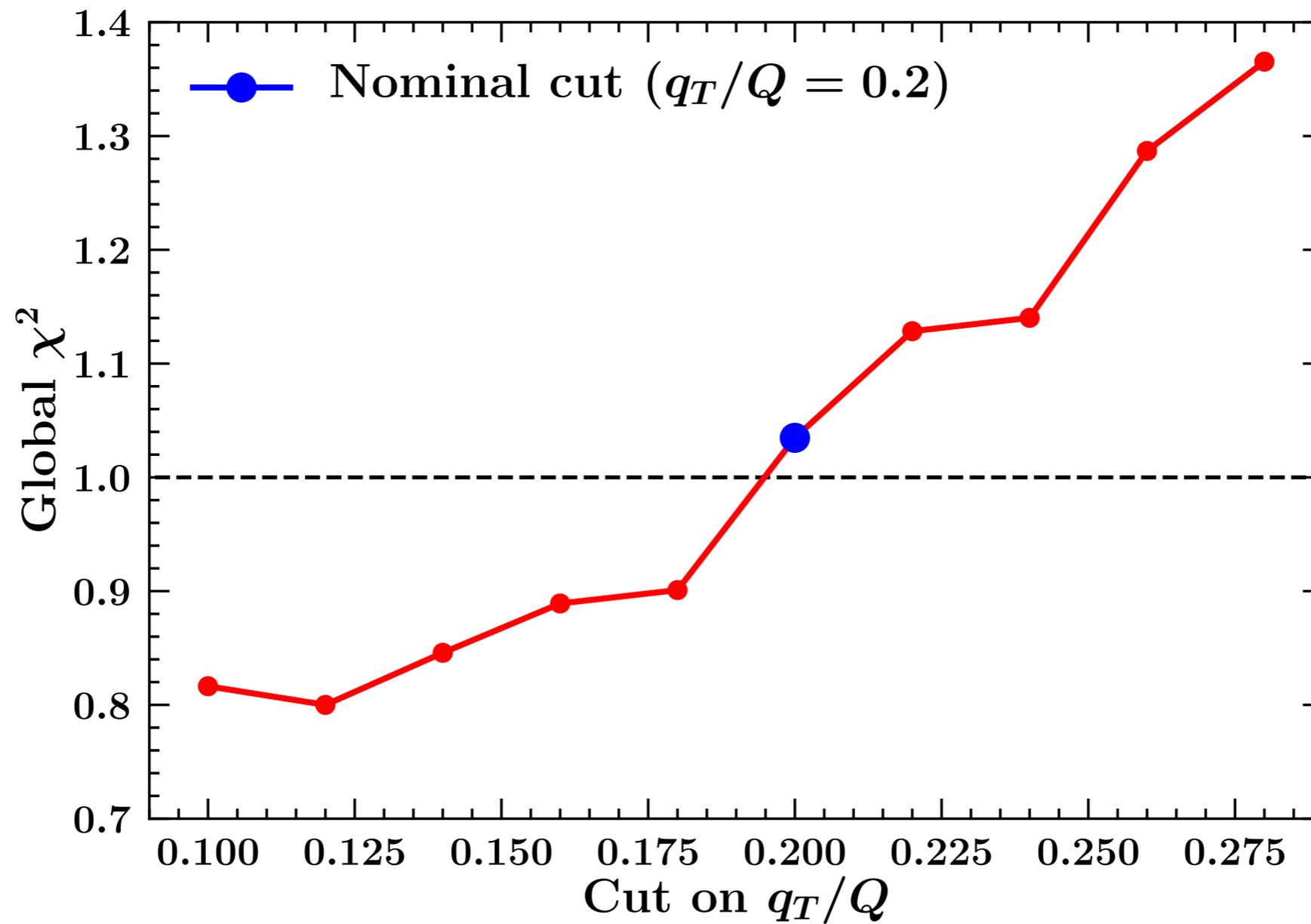
ATLAS 8 TeV
 $1.6 < |y| < 2$



lepton cuts
on the final-state
leptons



Cut on q_T/Q



NangaParbat



Nanga Parbat: a TMD fitting framework

Nanga Parbat is a fitting framework aimed at the determination of the non-perturbative component of TMD distributions.

Download will be **publicly available**

You can obtain NangaParbat directly from the github repository:



based on APFEL++ to extract **TMD PDFs** and **FFs**

Conclusions



Current precision of data requires the most accurate calculations



perturbative convergence

N3LL



A sound treatment of **uncertainties** is also required



correlated systematics,
PDFs uncertainties



Simultaneous description of low- and high-energy data
with

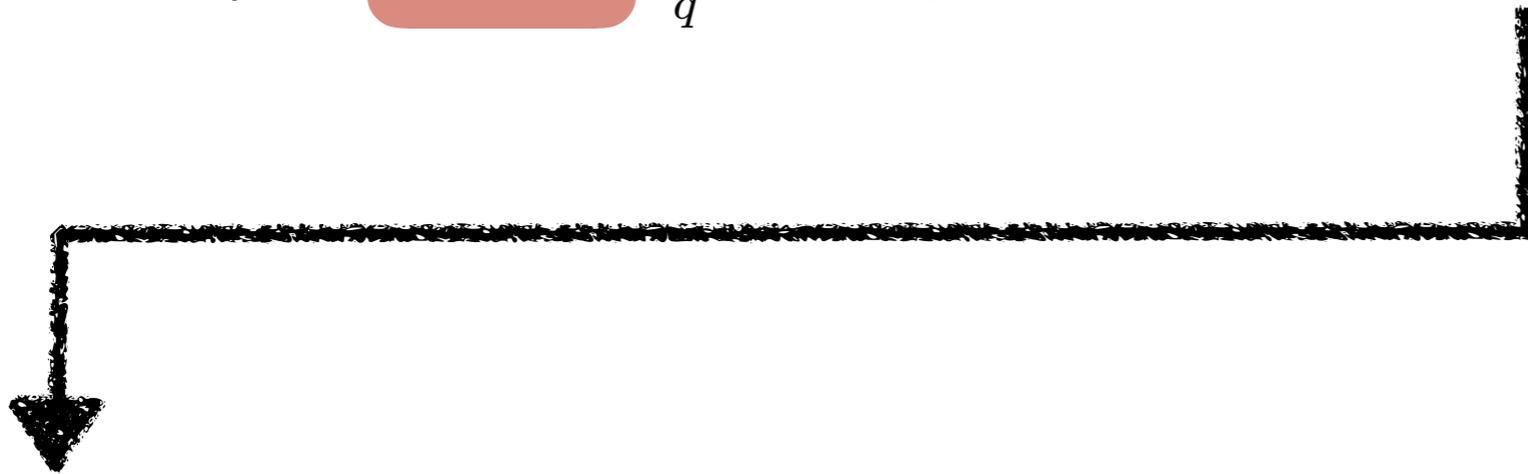
NO normalisation coefficients

Backup

TMDs

factorisation

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQdydq_T} = \frac{16\pi\alpha^2 q_T \mathcal{P}}{9Q^3} H(Q, \mu) \sum_q c_q(Q) \int \frac{d^2\mathbf{b}}{4\pi} e^{i\mathbf{b}\cdot\mathbf{q}_T} x_1 F_q(x_1, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \zeta_1) x_2 F_{\bar{q}}(x_2, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \zeta_2)$$



$$F_f(x, \mathbf{b}; \mu, \zeta) = \sum_j (C_{f/j} \otimes f^j) (x, b_*; \mu_b) e^{R(b_*; \mu_b, \mu)} f_{\text{NP}}(x, b, \zeta)$$

scales

$$\mu = Q$$

$$\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = Q^2$$

TMDs

matching to the collinear region

factorises as **hard** and longitudinal non-perturbative

$$b_T \ll 1/\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

$$F_{f/P}(x, \mathbf{b}_T; \mu, \zeta) = \sum_j C_{f/j}(x, b_*; \mu_b, \zeta_F) \otimes f_{j/P}(x, \mu_b)$$



$$\times \exp \left\{ K(b_*; \mu_b) \ln \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_F}}{\mu_b} + \int_{\mu_b}^{\mu} \frac{d\mu'}{\mu'} \left[\gamma_F - \gamma_K \ln \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_F}}{\mu'} \right] \right\}$$

CS and RGE evolution

$$\times \exp \left\{ g_{j/P}(x, b_T) + g_K(b_T) \ln \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_F}}{\sqrt{\zeta_{F,0}}} \right\}$$

non perturbative transverse content

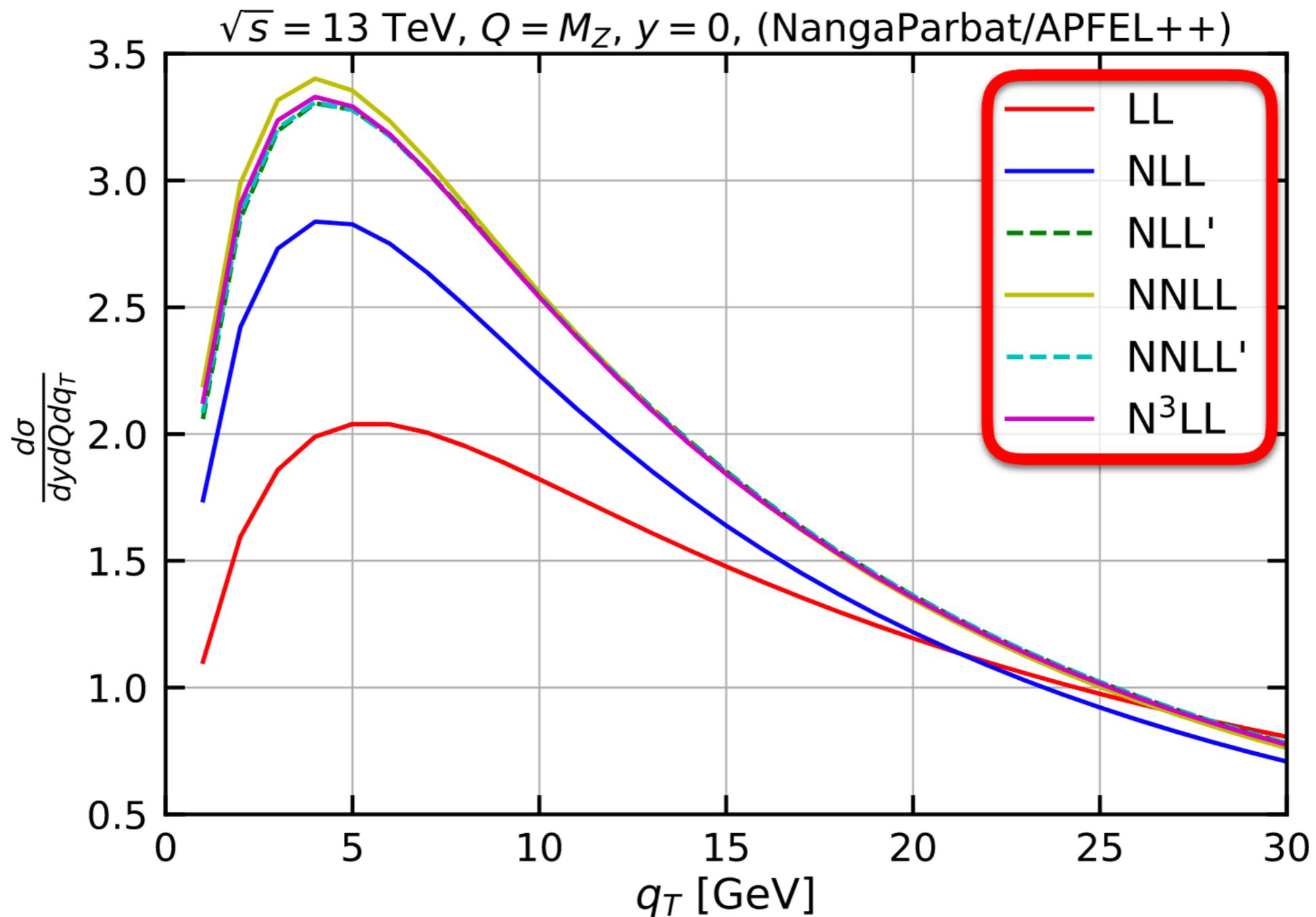


parametrised and **fitted to data**

slide from V. Bertone

Higher-order corrections

comparison of different orders



Mathematical tools

integrations

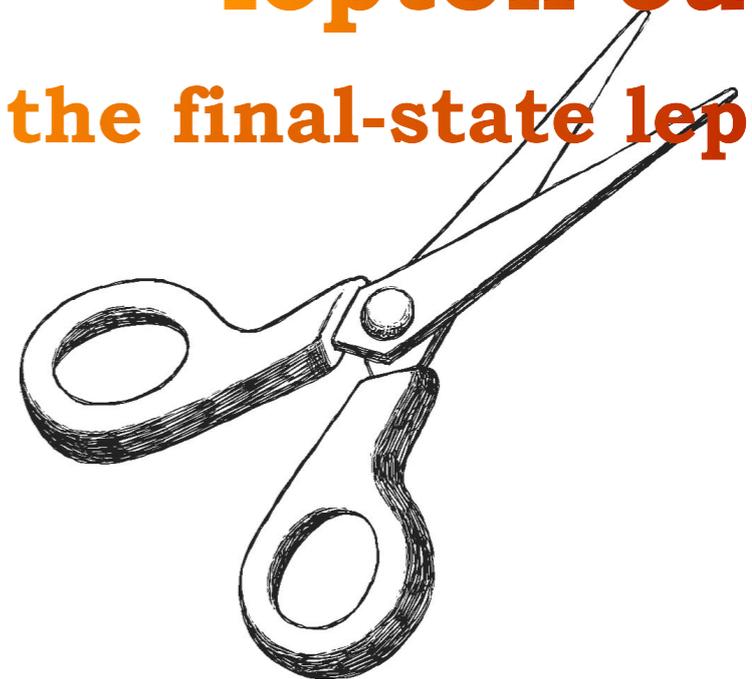
$$\sigma = \int_{Q_{\min}}^{Q_{\max}} dQ \int_{y_{\min}}^{y_{\max}} dy \int_{q_{T,\min}}^{q_{T,\max}} dq_T \left[\frac{d\sigma}{dQ dy dq_T} \right]$$

no narrow-width approximation

integration over bins in q_T

integration over the range in boson rapidity

lepton cuts
on the final-state leptons



Lepton cuts

on the final-state leptons

η lepton rapidity

CMS

$$|\eta| \leq 2.1$$

ATLAS

$$|\eta| \leq 2.4$$

LHCb

$$2 \leq |\eta| \leq 4.5$$

$$p_t \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$$

phase-space reduction factor

$$\mathcal{P}(Q, y, q_T) = \frac{\int_{\text{fid. reg.}} d\Omega \quad g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} L_{\mu\nu}}{\int d\Omega \quad g_{\perp}^{\mu\nu} L_{\mu\nu}}$$

Experimental uncertainties

$$m_i \pm \sigma_{i,\text{stat}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{unc}} \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(1)} \pm \dots \pm \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(k)}$$

uncorrelated

correlated

additive

multiplicative

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n (m_i - t_i) V_{ij}^{-1} (m_j - t_j)$$

$$\sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(l)} \equiv \delta_{i,\text{corr}}^{(l)} m_i$$

covariance matrix

$$V_{ij} = s_i^2 \delta_{ij} + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{k_a} \delta_{i,\text{add}}^{(l)} \delta_{j,\text{add}}^{(l)} + \sum_{l=1}^{k_m} \delta_{i,\text{mult}}^{(l)} \delta_{j,\text{mult}}^{(l)} \right) m_i m_j$$

Chi-square

systematic shift

$$d_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \lambda_{\alpha} \sigma_{i,\text{corr}}^{(\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi^2}{\partial \lambda_{\alpha}} = 0$$

nuisance parameters



$$\bar{t}_i = t_i + d_i$$

shifted prediction

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{m_i - \bar{t}_i}{s_i} \right)^2 + \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \lambda_{\alpha}^2$$

recover the form of the uncorrelated definition

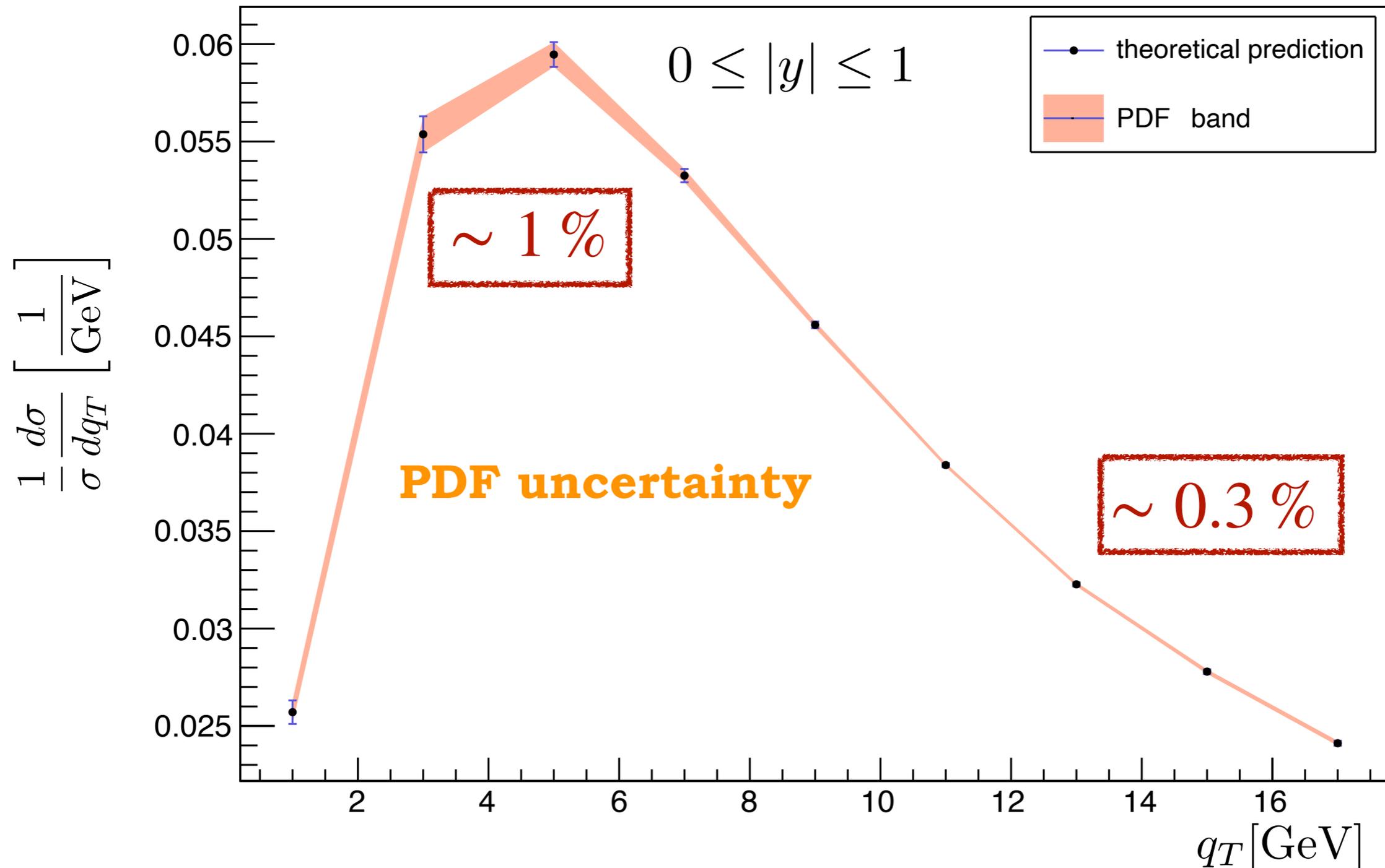
penalty term

Hessian method

MMHT2014@nlo

NNLL

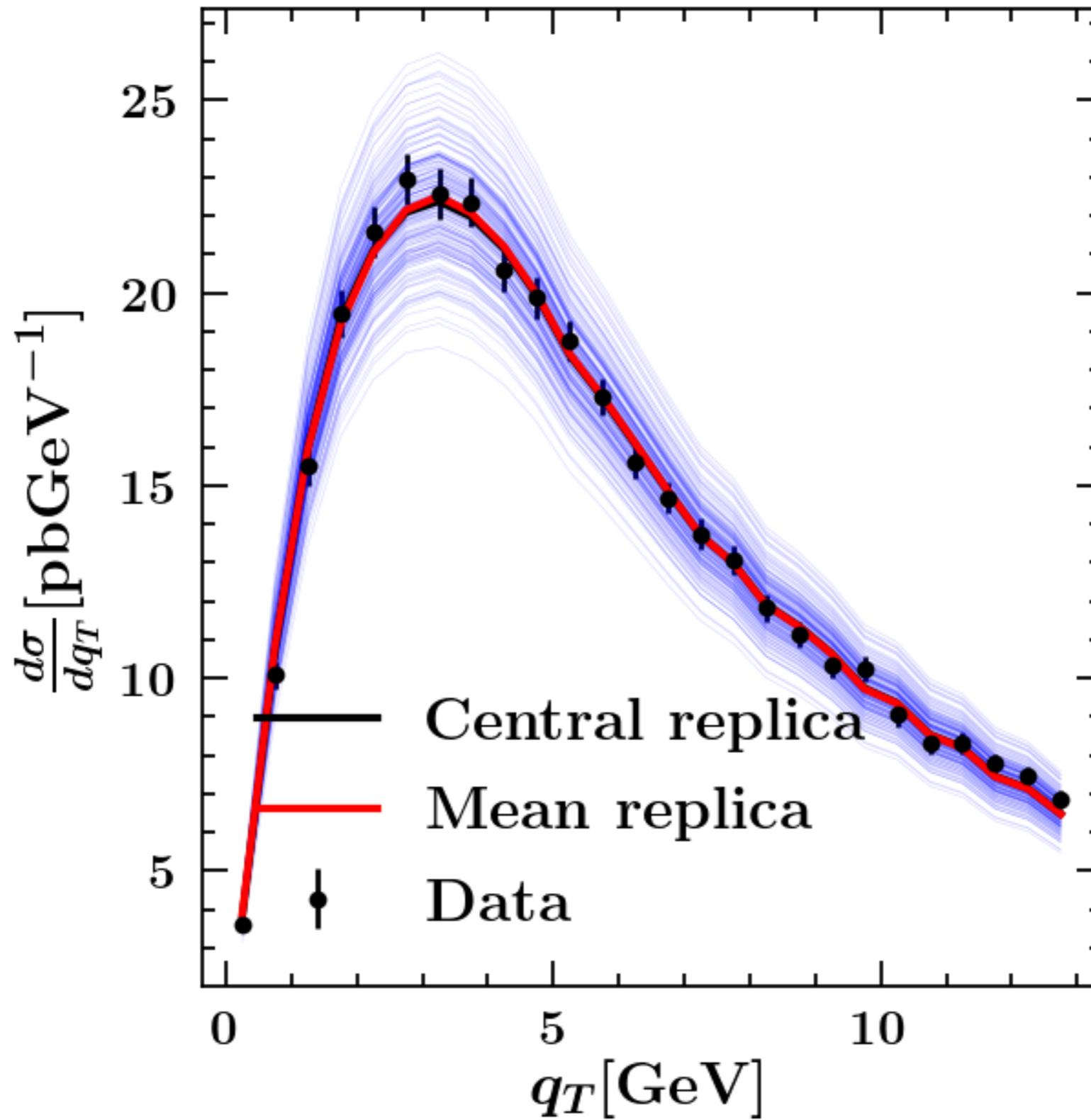
[ATLAS 7 TeV]



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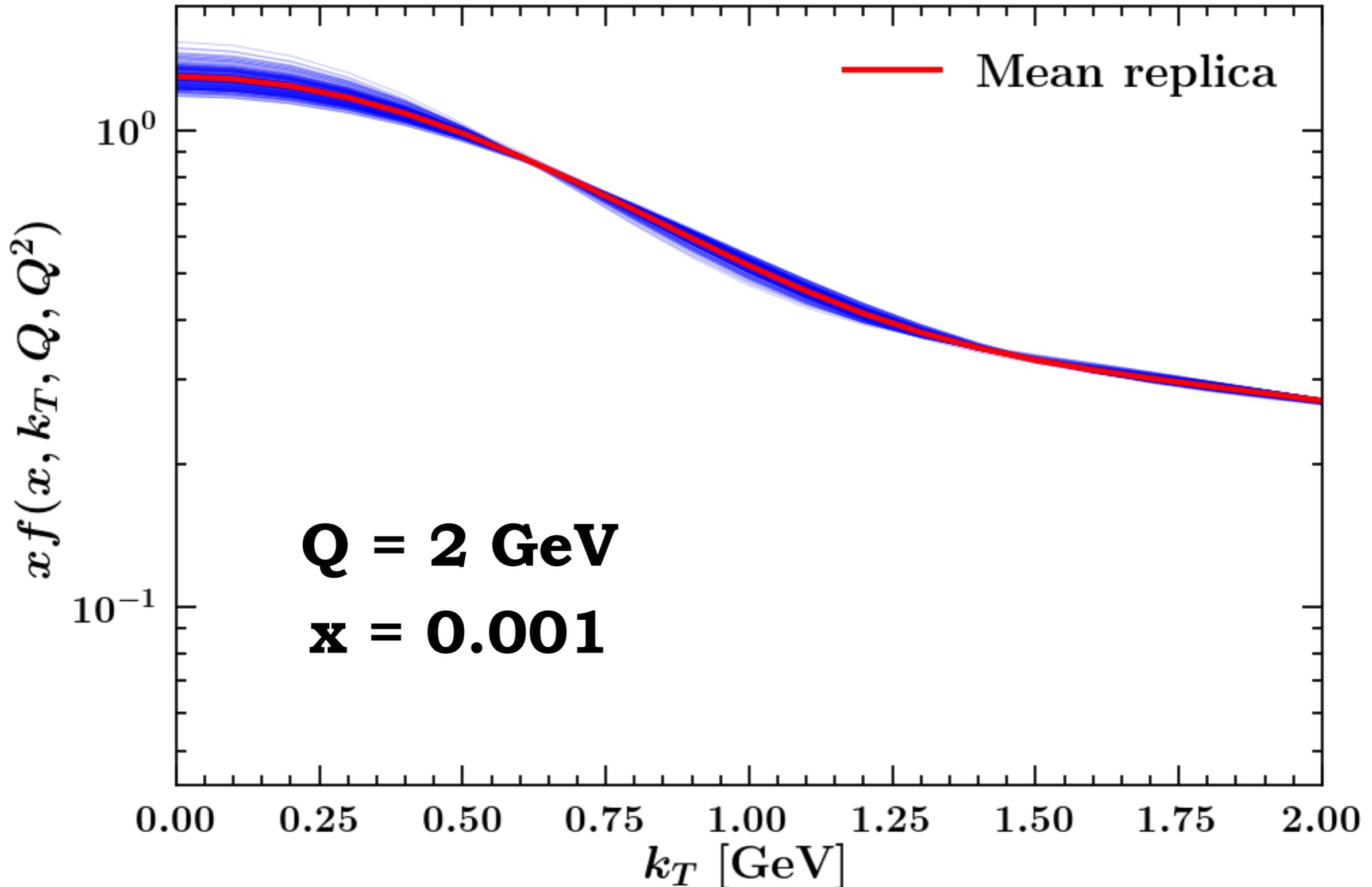
N3LL

CDF Run II



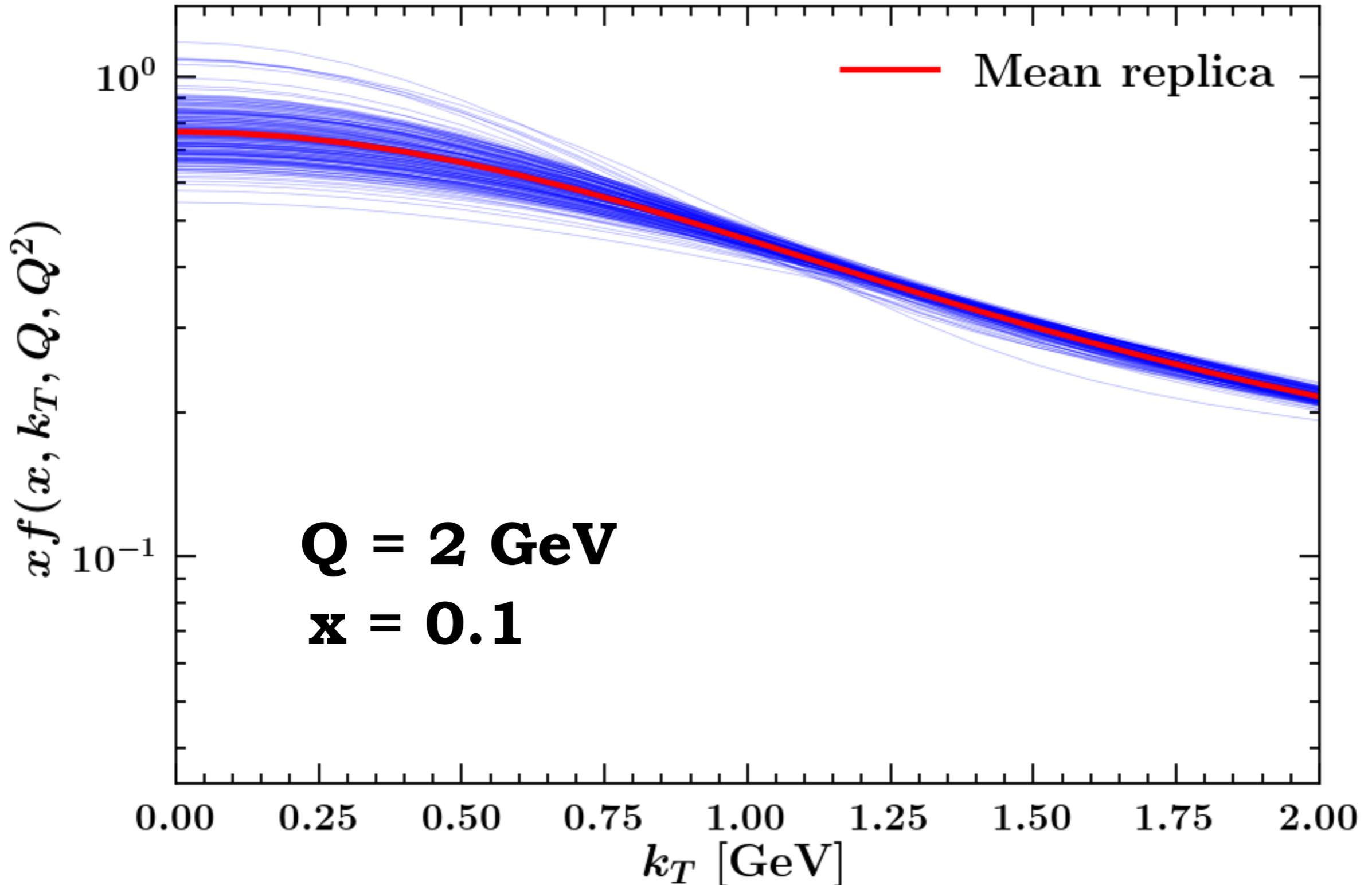
TMDs in k_T space

TMD distribution



TMDs in k_T space

TMD distribution



Pavia 2017

global fit

Bacchetta, Delcarro, Pisano, Radici, Signori
arXiv:1703.10157

NLL

**with
normalisation
coefficients**

BSV 2019

Drell-Yan fit

Bertone, Scimemi, Vladimirov
arXiv:1902.08474

NNLL'

**different
framework**