

**DEUTSCHES ELEKTRONEN-SYNCHROTRON**  
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DESY 12-030  
DO-TH 12/08  
SFB/CP-12-14  
LPN 12-039  
arXiv:1202.4642  
February 2012

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ISSN 0418-9833

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## PDF fit in the fixed-flavor-number scheme

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### Abstract

We discuss the heavy-quark contribution to deep inelastic scattering in the scheme with  $n_f = 3, 4, 5$  fixed flavors. Based on the recent ABM11 PDF analysis of world data for deep-inelastic scattering and fixed-target data for the Drell-Yan process with the running-mass definition for heavy quarks we show that fixed flavor number scheme is sufficient for describing the deep-inelastic-scattering data in the entire kinematic range. We compare with other PDF sets and comment on the implications for measuring the strong coupling constant  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ .

*Keywords:* parton distributions, heavy quarks, strong coupling constant

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Account of the heavy-quark contribution to deep-inelastic scattering (DIS) is an important issue for the PDF fits. The charm- and bottom-quark contributions, which are mostly relevant for the existing data analysis, are substantial at small values of the Bjorken variable  $x$  forming an important contributions to the HERA data on the inclusive structure functions (SFs). Furthermore, the semi-inclusive SFs, which correspond to the subprocess with the heavy quarks in the final state, can provide an additional constraint on the small- $x$  gluon distribution [1]. However, the calculation of the heavy-quark production cross section is hampered within perturbative QCD because the higher-order corrections are extremely involved for the case of two scales, the lepton momentum transfer  $Q^2$  and the heavy-quark mass. At present the QCD corrections to the massive Wilson coefficients are known up to the NLO only [2, 3, 4]. The partial NNLO corrections stemming from the soft-gluon threshold re-summation have been also calculated for the neutral-current (NC) [5] and charged-current (CC) heavy-quark production [6]. For the case of electro-production they are numerically important at

small  $x$  and  $Q^2$  reaching O(10%) in the kinematic region of HERA. The NNLO threshold re-summation calculations of Ref. [5] were recently updated [7, 8] and now they include all threshold-enhanced logs and the Coulomb term. The heavy-quark mass appearing in the massive Wilson coefficients of Refs. [1, 2, 4, 8] corresponds to the pole mass which emerges in the QCD Lagrangian. The pole-mass definition provides a straightforward way for the perturbative calculations, however, it is not ideal for phenomenology since the pole mass is quite sensitive to the QCD radiative corrections. This shortcoming is eliminated when the heavy-quark mass is defined in the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -scheme, similarly to the strong coupling constant  $\alpha_s$ . The heavy quark  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -masses are conventionally parametrized at the scales of the heavy-quark mass itself. These scales are close to the typical DIS hard-scattering scale therefore their perturbative stability is greatly enhanced if compared to the pole-mass definition. The massive Wilson coefficients re-calculated in terms of the running mass also demonstrate improved perturbative stability and the reduced renormalization/factorization scale sensitivity at

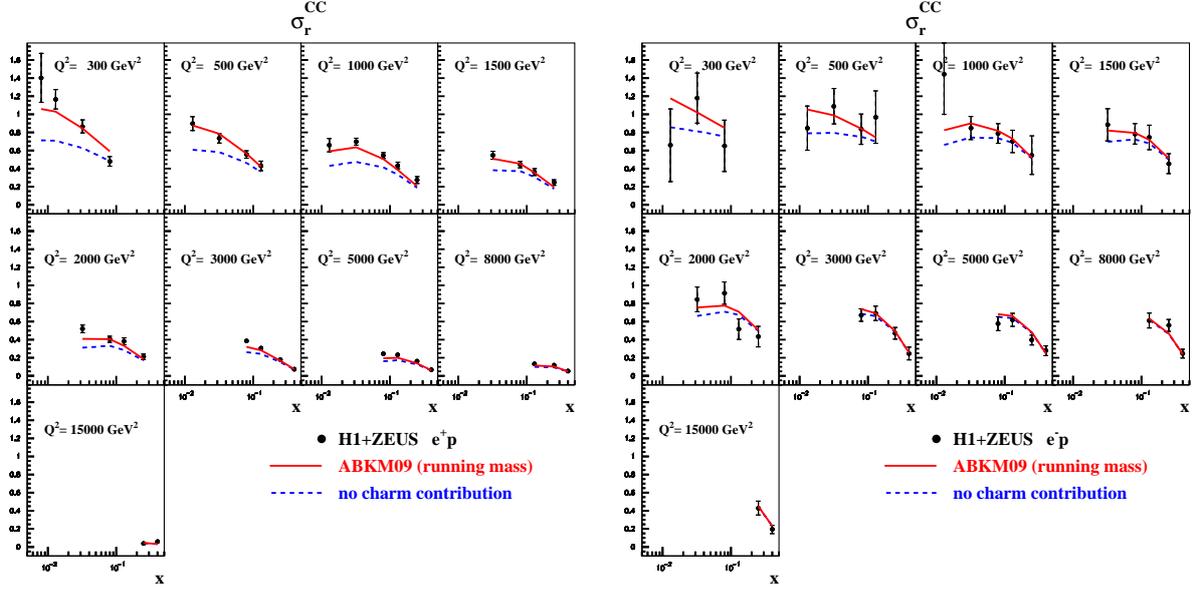


Figure 1: The CC inclusive cross section data obtained at HERA [10] with the positron beam (left) and the electron beam (right) compared with the running-mass 3-flavor scheme predictions based on the NNLO PDFs of Ref. [9] (solid lines). The same predictions without the  $c$ -quark contribution taken into account are given for comparison (dashes).

the HERA kinematics [9]. In this range only the charm- and bottom-quark production are relevant. The  $c$ - and  $b$ -quark  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -masses averaged over different determinations are

$$m_c(m_c) = 1.27 \pm 0.08 \text{ GeV} \quad (1)$$

and

$$m_b(m_b) = 4.19 \pm 0.13 \text{ GeV}, \quad (2)$$

respectively [11]. The uncertainties in these values are essentially smaller than the spread in the heavy-quark masses values employed in the various global PDF fits, cf. Tab. 1 in [9]. Therefore the running-mass definition provides a footing for the consolidation of those PDFs.

Taking advantage of the running-mass definition and new massive NNLO corrections we update our ABKM09 PDFs, which were obtained within the fixed-flavor-number (FFN) scheme at NLO and NNLO [12], and produce in this way a new PDF set, ABM11. Apart from this theoretical improvement we add to the fit recently published HERA data. Firstly, the separate H1 [13] and ZEUS [14] data sets on the NC inclusive SFs are replaced by much more accurate combined HERA data [10]. The unprecedentedly small uncertainty of 1-2%, including the normalization error of 0.5%, achieved for the combined HERA inclusive data allows to reach better constraints on the small- $x$  PDFs

as compared to the ABKM09 analysis. Only the NC combined HERA data with  $Q^2 < 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$  are used in order to exclude contributions due to the  $Z$ -boson exchange without losing the statistical significance of the NC HERA data for our fit. Besides, we include into the fit the CC HERA data obtained for the electron and positron beams [10]. The CC HERA sample ranges up to  $Q^2 = 15000 \text{ GeV}^2$ . To demonstrate that the treatment of the charm production within the FFN scheme is applicable at that large transverse momentum we compared the predictions based on the variant of the NNLO ABKM09 fit performed with the running-mass scheme [9]. The value of  $m_c(m_c) = 1.18 \pm 0.06 \text{ GeV}$  is obtained in this fit with the constraint of Eq. (1) imposed. Taking this value of  $m_c(m_c)$  we find very good agreement with the CC HERA data in the whole range of  $Q^2$ , cf. Fig. 1. At small  $x$  the charm contribution to the inclusive CC cross sections is quite significant, similarly to the case of the NC DIS. Since the CC charm production is initiated by the strange quarks mainly, this sample provides an additional constraint on the small- $x$  strange sea distribution, which is at the moment defined by the neutrino-nucleon DIS data only [15]. In the same way the charged-lepton initiated CC data can be used to determine the value of the  $c$ -quark mass, in particular employing the potential of the planned high-luminosity EIC facility [16]. Finally, we add to the fit the inclusive

H1 data obtained in a special HERA run with high inelasticity  $y$  achieved [17]. At the kinematics probed in this run the inclusive SFs are sensitive to the structure

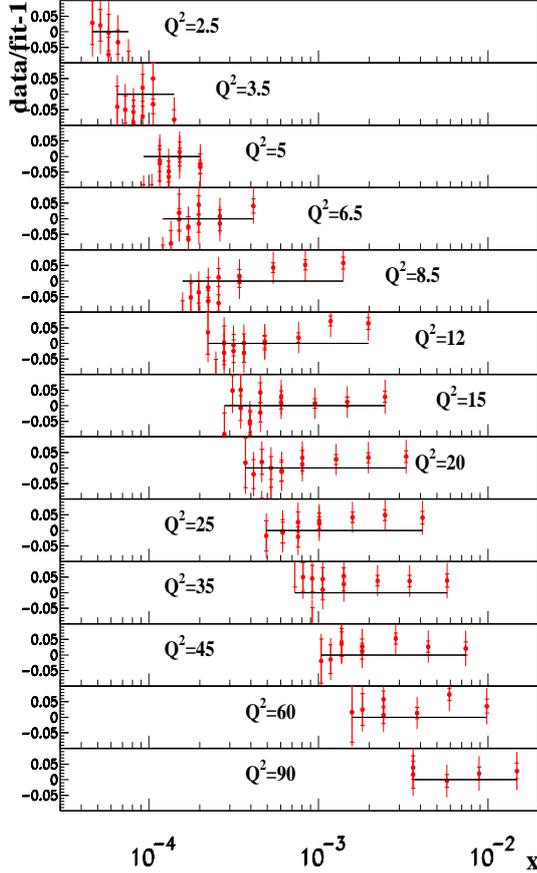


Figure 2: The pulls versus  $x$  for the H1 NC inclusive DIS c.s. data of Ref. [17] binned on the momentum transfer  $Q^2$  in units of  $\text{GeV}^2$  w.r.t. the ABM11 NNLO fit. The data points with different inelasticity  $y$  still may overlap in the plot. The inner bars show statistical errors in data and the outer bars the statistical and systematical errors combined in quadrature [18].

function  $F_L$  at small  $x$  and  $Q^2$  and thereby shed light on the details of the small- $x$  QCD dynamics, in particular the shape of the gluon distribution at small  $x$ .

Similar to the ABKM09 analysis, in ABM11 the HERA data are supplemented by the ones on dimuon production in the (anti)neutrino-nucleon DIS and the Drell-Yan process in order to separate the quark PDFs by flavors. Also we employ the fixed-target inclusive DIS data obtained in the NMC [24], the BCDMS [25, 26], and the SLAC experiments [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32]. The fixed-target data allow to constrain the PDFs at large  $x$ . However, modeling of the higher-twist terms

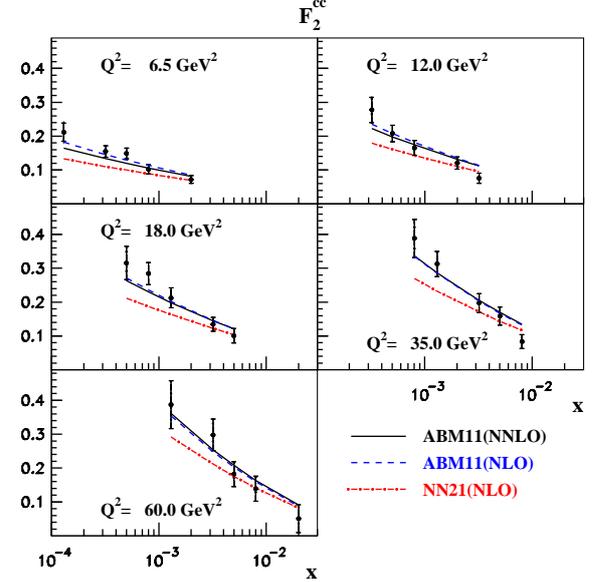


Figure 3: The predictions for the semi-inclusive structure function  $F_2^{cc}$  at different values of the momentum transfer  $Q^2$  versus  $x$  for the ABM11 PDFs in the NNLO (solid curves), the ABM11 PDFs in the NLO (dashes), and the NN21 PDFs [19] in the NLO (dashed dots), all taken in the 3-flavor running-mass scheme with the value of  $m_c = 1.27 \text{ GeV}$  [11]. The NNLO predictions based on the MSTW [20] and JR09 [21] PDFs (not displayed in the plot) strongly overlap with the ABM11 ones. The H1 data of Ref. [22] given in the plot are extracted with HVQDIS code of Ref. [23].

is required since they contribute to the DIS SFs at small  $Q^2$  [33]. The corrections for nuclear effects [34] are also taken into account in the analysis of fixed target data when relevant, cf. [18] for details. The overall quality of the fit is quite good. For 3036 data points used in the fit the value of  $\chi^2$  is 3391 and 3378 for the NLO and NNLO variants, respectively. For the combined HERA data [10] including the NC and CC samples the value of  $\chi^2/NDP = 537/486$  is obtained at NNLO with full account of the systematic error correlations. The pulls of NC HERA data w.r.t. the fit do not demonstrate a statistically significant trend versus  $Q^2$ . This gives additional justification for application of the FFN scheme to the analysis of the DIS data at realistic kinematics, cf. also [35]. At small  $x$  and  $Q^2$  the perturbative QCD corrections rise and they are particularly big for the NNLO corrections to the massless Wilson coefficients for  $F_L$  [36]. With account of these corrections the high- $y$  H1 data [17], which are quite sensitive to the contribution from  $F_L$  are described pretty well, with the value of  $\chi^2 = 137$  for 130 data points. Also the

H1 data do not suggest a violation of the conventional QCD evolution down to  $x \sim 10^{-5}$ , cf. Fig. 2. In this way we do not confirm a hint on the evolution kernel

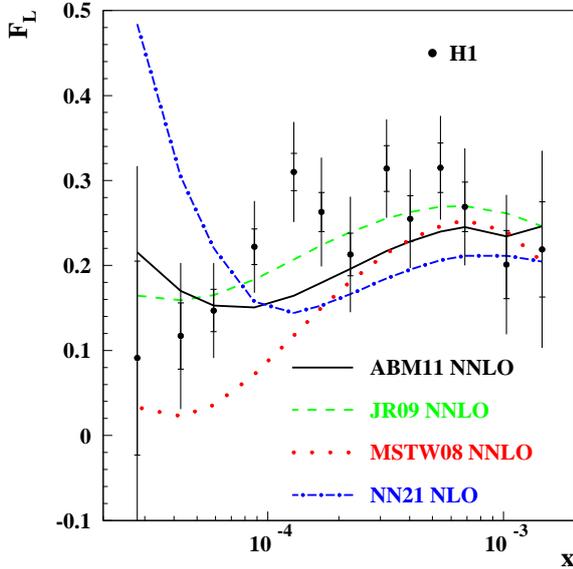


Figure 4: The data on  $F_L$  versus  $x$  obtained by the H1 collaboration [17] confronted with the 3-flavor scheme NNLO predictions based on the different PDFs (solid line: this analysis, dashes: JR09 [21], dots: MSTW08 [20]). The NLO predictions based on the 3-flavor NN21 PDFs [19] are given for comparison (dashed dots). The value of  $Q^2$  for the data points and the curves in the plot rises with  $x$  in the range of  $1.5 \div 45 \text{ GeV}^2$  [18].

re-summation effects observed in the NNPDF fit [38]. It is worth noting in this connection that the interpretation of the low- $x$  DIS inclusive data is sensitive to the treatment of the heavy-quark contribution. While we employ in the analysis of DIS data the FFN scheme with 3 flavors, in many other PDF fits [20, 37, 39] the variable-flavor-number (VFN) scheme is used. The VFN approach to the description of the DIS is based on the asymptotic expressions for massive Wilson coefficients taken in the 3-flavor FFN scheme [40, 41], which are valid at  $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$ , where  $m_h$  is the heavy-quark mass. In this limit the power corrections vanish and the structure functions come down to convolutions of the massless Wilson coefficients with the PDFs, which now are defined in the 4-flavor scheme including also the heavy-quark PDFs. The matching conditions between 3- and 4-flavor schemes are known up to the second order in  $\alpha_s$  [40, 41] and the first third-order corrections are also available [42, 43]. However, in order to employ the VFN scheme in the analysis of realistic data, which

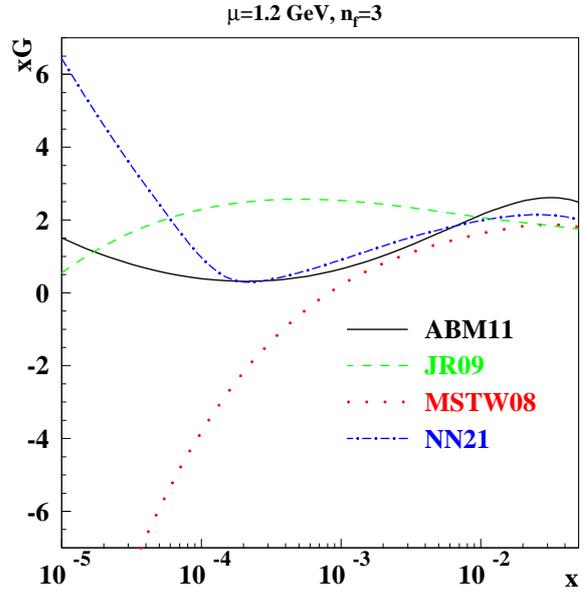


Figure 5: The 3-flavor gluon distributions obtained in the various NNLO fits at the scale of  $\mu = 1.2 \text{ GeV}$  (solid line: this analysis, dashes: JR09 [21], dots: MSTW08 [20], dashed dots: NN21 [37]).

range down to  $Q^2 \sim m_h^2$ , one has to take into account the power corrections as well. This task is conceptually difficult within the VFN formalism therefore the power corrections are commonly modeled using the combination of the massive FFN and massless VFN Wilson coefficients [44]. The models which are obtained in this way pretend to describe the full-range kinematics of existing DIS data; therefore they should reproduce the 3-flavor scheme results at small  $Q^2$ . A particular shape of the massive VFN coefficient functions at  $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$  is subject to a particular choice and there are numerous VFN scheme prescriptions, which differ basically by the degree of smoothness provided for matching with the FFN scheme. In cases the smoothness is achieved by introducing empirical parameter(s), which control dumping of the massless VFN term at small  $Q^2$  [45]. It is worth noting that the uncertainty in a particular choice of these parameters is propagated into the uncertainties in PDFs obtained with such prescriptions. Moreover, additional parameters, which appear in the coefficient functions of Ref. [45] do not enter into the QCD anomalous dimensions. Therefore the QCD factorization may be broken in this way. In contrary, the NNLO S-ACOT- $\chi$  prescription [46] is explicitly based on the factorization theorem and does not contain damping factors. However the matching smoothness is not guaranteed in this case and

the S-ACOT- $\chi$  based calculations overshoot the FFN scheme results at  $Q^2 \sim m_h^2$ , cf. Fig. 4 in [46]. On the other hand, the BMSN prescription [40] ensures smooth matching with the FFN scheme at  $Q^2 = m_h^2$  inherently, without additional parameters. Furthermore the results of the PDF-analysis are not sensitive to the choice of either the VFN scheme as the BMSN prescription or the FFN scheme [12].

To a certain extent different VFN scheme prescriptions can be sorted out with the data on the semi-inclusive structure function  $F_2^{cc}$ , which correspond to the DIS sub-process with two charmed quarks in the final state. Strictly speaking this observable is infrared unsafe due to the non-singlet term contributing to perturbative QCD calculations starting from the NLO. Rigorous infrared safety of  $F_2^{cc}$  can be restored only with an additional soft cut, e.g. imposed on the  $c\bar{c}$  invariant mass [47]. At the same time the non-singlet contribution in  $F_2^{cc}$  is numerically small and it can be safely disregarded in the analysis of the existing DIS data. The recent H1 data on  $F_2^{cc}$  [22] are compared to the predictions based on different PDFs in Fig. 3. To provide a comparison consistently we employ the FFN scheme with the running-mass definition, taking the corresponding 3-flavor PDFs provided by different groups and the world-average value of  $m_c(m_c) = 1.27$  GeV [11]. This value was also used in our analysis, however, the data of Ref. [22] are not included into our fit. The calculations are performed with the open-source code OPENQCDRAD<sup>1</sup>, which contains the implementation of the DIS Wilson coefficients up to the NNLO. The NNLO ABM11 predictions are in a good agreement with the data. Also they agree with the combined H1 and ZEUS data on  $F_2^{cc}$ , which range wider in kinematics [48]. The NLO ABM11 calculations are very close to the NNLO ones that reflect the improved perturbative stability of the running-mass definition scheme. The NNLO predictions based on the MSTW [20] and JR09 [21] PDFs are in a good agreement with ours and with the H1 data, while the NLO NN21 [19] predictions systematically undershoot the data. The NN21 PDFs are obtained with the FONLL prescription of the VFN scheme [49]. The FONLL variant of the VFN scheme is conceptually similar to the prescription of Ref. [45], however, it allows less flexible modeling of the massive coefficient functions at  $Q^2 \gg m_h^2$ . In any case the VFN modeling should reproduce the FFN scheme results at small  $Q^2$ . However, the trend demonstrated by the NN21 predictions is opposite and they also diverge from the H1 data at small  $Q^2$ .

<sup>1</sup><http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/~alekhin/OPENQCDRAD>

The high-y H1 data [17] also discriminate different PDFs. The predictions for  $F_L$  at low  $x$  computed with various NLO and NNLO PDFs are compared with the H1 data in Fig. 4. As for the comparison with  $F_2^{cc}$  above, we employ the FFN scheme with running-mass definition and the publicly available 3-flavor PDFs. The NNLO ABM11 and JR09 predictions obtained in this way demonstrate good agreement with the data in the whole range of  $x$ , while the MSTW predictions undershoot the data at low  $x$ . This is correlated with the strong fall-off of the MSTW gluon distributions at small  $x$  taking negative values at  $x \lesssim 10^{-3}$  at small scales, cf. Fig. 5. The observed discrepancy cannot be attributed to the impact of a particular choice of the VFN scheme prescription in the MSTW fit since the low- $x$  tail of the H1 data correspond to small  $Q^2$ , where the VFN scheme employed in the MSTW fit reproduces the FFN one. Due to this the small- $x$  MSTW gluon distribution should move up and consolidate with the JR09 and ABM ones once the H1 data [17] are included into the MSTW fit. The same is also valid for the NN21 PDFs, which overshoot the H1 data at small  $x$  and undershoot them at larger  $x$ , cf. Fig. 5.

The value of  $\alpha_s$  is a necessary ingredient of all QCD calculations and it should be consistent with the PDFs employed. In our analysis we provide this consistency fitting  $\alpha_s$  simultaneously with the other parameters of the data model. In this way we obtain the value of

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1134 \pm 0.0011 \quad (\text{at NNLO}) \quad (3)$$

and

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1180 \pm 0.0012 \quad (\text{at NLO}) \quad (4)$$

with the uncertainties corresponding to the 68% C.L. They are calculated with the standard statistical criterion  $\Delta\chi^2 = 1$  taking into account correlations of the systematic uncertainties in the data within the covariance matrix approach [53]. Both values in Eqs. (3,4) are at variance due to the  $O(0.005)$  scale variation error at NLO. Once  $\alpha_s$  is fitted simultaneously with the PDFs and the higher-twist terms in the DIS SFs the errors in Eqs. (3,4) take into account uncertainties in the latter as well. The ABM11 value of  $\alpha_s$  is in a very good agreement with our earlier ABKM09 value and the error is somewhat smaller due to the improved accuracy of the HERA data. The profiles of  $\chi^2$  versus  $\alpha_s$ , obtained in the NLO and NNLO variants of the ABM11 analysis with the value of  $\alpha_s$  fixed and all other parameters fitted, are nearly parabolic at the minimum with the shapes determined by Eqs. (3,4), cf. Fig. 8. This gives an additional justifications of using the standard statistical criteria to

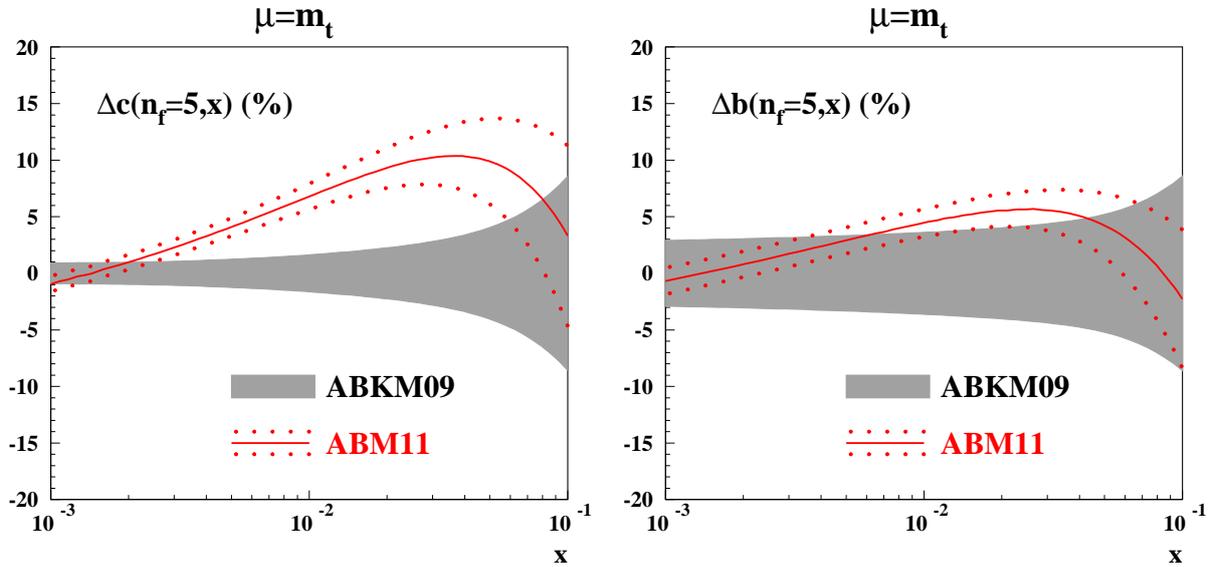


Figure 6: The charm- (left) and the bottom-quark (right) PDFs obtained in the global fit: The dotted (red) lines denote the  $\pm 1\sigma$  band of relative uncertainties (in percent) and the solid (red) line indicates the central prediction resulting from the fit with the running masses [9]. For comparison the shaded (gray) area represents the results of ABKM09 [12] [18].

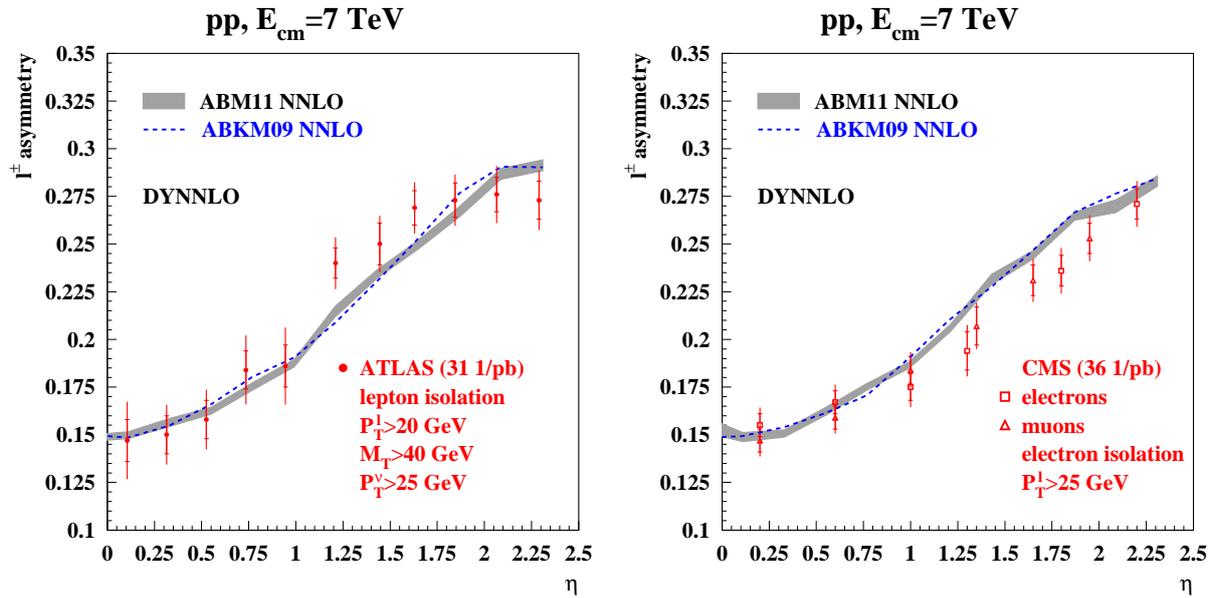


Figure 7: The data on charged-lepton asymmetry versus the lepton pseudorapidity  $\eta$  obtained by the ATLAS [50] (left panel) and CMS [51] (right panel) experiments compared to the NNLO predictions based on the DYNLO code of Ref. [52] and the ABM11 NNLO PDFs (shaded area showing the integration uncertainties). The ABKM09 NNLO predictions are given for comparison by dashes, without the integration uncertainties shown [18].

estimate the parameter uncertainties in our fit. The  $\chi^2$  profiles for the separate data sets employed in the fit

are also nearly parabolic, cf. Fig. 9. The value of  $\alpha_s$  preferred by the HERA and BCDMS data are in a good

agreement, while the NMC and SLAC data prefer somewhat smaller and bigger value, respectively. The SLAC and the NMC data are sensitive to the higher-twist contribution, cf. discussion in [18, 54]. Note, the cut on the hadronic invariant mass  $W$ , which is commonly used in the global PDF fits, does not allow to get rid of the impact of the higher-twist terms on  $\alpha_s$ . Indeed, in a variant of our fit with the cut of  $W^2 > 12.5 \text{ GeV}^2$  imposed and all higher-twist terms fixed at 0 we obtain  $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1191 \pm 0.0006$  at NNLO. This is substantially bigger than the value of  $\alpha_s$  in Eq. (3). It is worth noting that in this way we approach the values of  $\alpha_s$  obtained in the PDF fits [20, 55], performed with no higher-twist terms are taken into account. The value of  $\alpha_s$  is also sensitive to the treatment of the correlated uncertainties in the data. E.g. in the NNLO MSTW fit [20] the HERA and NMC data prefer value of  $\alpha_s(M_Z) \gtrsim 0.12$ , contrary to our findings, cf. Fig. 9. Note that in [20] the NMC and HERA systematics errors are combined in quadrature. To study impact of this approximation we performed a trial NNLO ABKM09 fit with the same treatment of the NMC and HERA systematics and found that the value of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  shifted up by  $+0.0029$  as compared to the nominal ABKM value. Many other aspects of our analysis, which may affect the value of  $\alpha_s$ , are also different from [20, 55]: basic relations for the DIS cross sections, data normalization, etc, cf. Ref. [18] for a detailed discussion. These differences make a detailed comparison of our results with [20, 55] difficult.

While the 3-flavor FFN scheme is nicely sufficient for description of the DIS data, the 5-flavor factorization schemes is most often justified for the collider phenomenology in view of much bigger scales involved. In cases the 4-flavor scheme may be also relevant. The 4(5)-flavor ABM11 PDFs are matched with the 3(4)-flavor ones at the scale of  $m_c$  and  $m_b$ , respectively, employing massive OMEs taken in the running-mass definition [9]. The 4- and 5-flavor PDFs at larger scales are generated by means of the massless QCD evolution with these boundary conditions. The heavy-quark PDFs are particularly sensitive to the values of  $m_c, m_b$ . Taking advantage of the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  definition we fix them at the PDG values of Eqs.(1,2). Due to the change in the heavy flavor treatment and impact of the new data included into the fit, the ABM11 heavy-quark PDFs differ from the ABKM09 ones, cf. Fig. 6. The uncertainties in the heavy-quark PDFs are to a large extent defined by the uncertainties in  $m_c, m_b$ . In our fit the latter are calculated as a sensitivity of the fitted data supplemented by the PDG constraints of Eqs.(1,2) to  $m_c, m_b$ . The uncertainty in  $m_b$  obtained in this way coincides with one in Eq.(1), while for  $m_c$  it reduces to 0.06 GeV due to im-

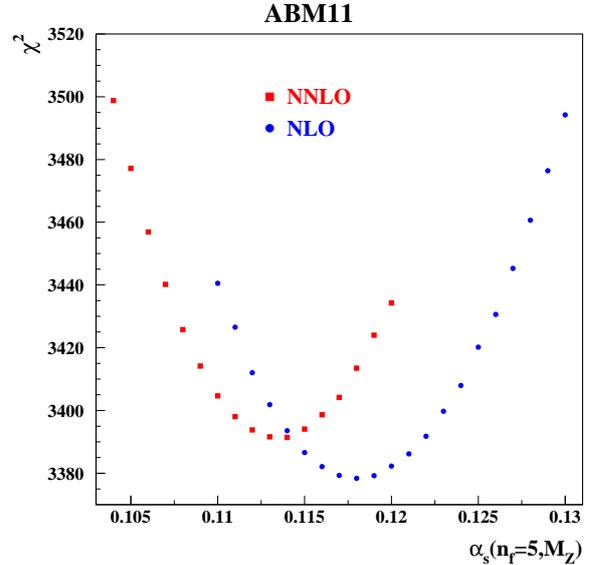


Figure 8: The  $\chi^2$ -profile as a function of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  in the present analysis at NLO (circles) and NNLO (squares) [18].

part of the inclusive HERA data. The uncertainties in the heavy-quark PDFs estimated with these constraints on  $m_c, m_b$  are essentially reduced as compared to the ABKM09 case. This improvement is especially important for the hadronic single-top production driven by the initial-state  $b$ -quarks and for the Higgs production through the vector-boson-fusion channel, which is sensitive to the  $c$ -quark distribution [56].

The hadronic jet production provides an additional constraint on the PDFs, in particular on the large- $x$  gluon distribution [20, 39, 19]. However, the calculation of the full NNLO QCD corrections to this process is still in progress (see [57, 58] and references therein). This precludes a consistent use of the Tevatron jet data in our NNLO PDF fit. Nevertheless, in order to check any potential impact of the jet Tevatron data on our PDFs we have performed trial variants of the NNLO ABKM09 fit with the Tevatron jet data added [59]. The NLO QCD corrections [60, 61] and the partial (soft gluon enhanced) NNLO corrections due to threshold resummation [62] have been computed with the FastNLO tool [63, 64].

In general, the Tevatron jet data overshoot the ABKM09 predictions, nevertheless they can be smoothly accommodated in the fit. The typical value of  $\chi^2/NDP \approx 1$  is achieved with account of the error correlations for the jet data sets of [67, 68, 65, 66] once they are included into the NNLO ABKM09 fit. Meanwhile the various data sets demonstrate a somewhat different

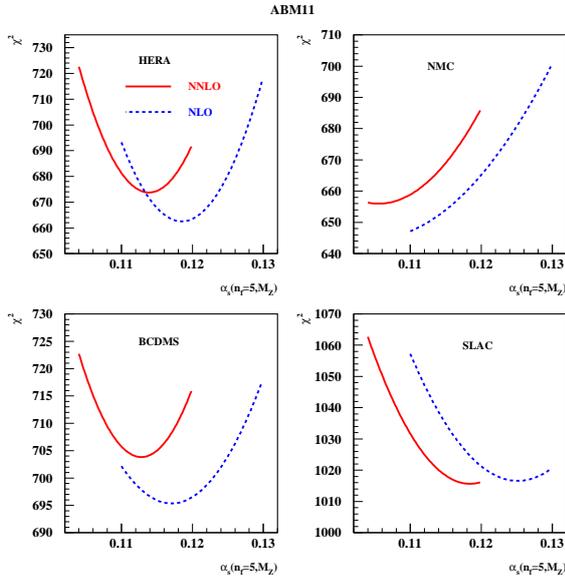


Figure 9: The  $\chi^2$ -profile versus the value of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ , for the HERA data [10, 17], the NMC data [24], the BCDMS data [25, 26], and the SLAC data [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32], all obtained in variants of the present analysis with the value of  $\alpha_s$  fixed and all other parameters fitted (solid lines: NNLO fit, dashes: NLO one) [18].

Experiment	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	
	NLO	NNLO*
D0 1 jet	$0.1190 \pm 0.0011$	0.1149(12)
D0 2 jet	0.1174(9)	0.1145(9)
CDF 1 jet (cone)	0.1181(9)9	0.1134(9)
CDF 1 jet ( $k_\perp$ )	0.1181(10)	0.1143(9)
ABM11	0.1180(12)	0.1134(11)

Table 1: The values of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  based on including individual data sets of Tevatron jet data [65, 66, 67, 68] into the analysis at NLO. The NNLO\* fit refers to the NNLO analysis of the DIS and DY data together with the NLO and soft gluon resummation corrections (next-to-leading logarithmic accuracy) for the 1 jet inclusive data, cf. [62, 59].

trend with respect to the ABKM09 predictions. E.g., the off-set of the D0 inclusive jet data [67] does not depend on the jet energy  $E_T$  and therefore may be attributed to the impact of the currently missing full NNLO corrections, cf. Figs. 10 and 11. In contrast, for the CDF data of [65] obtained with the  $k_T$  jet algorithm the pulls rise with  $E_T$  and can be reduced only by means of a modification of the PDF shapes.

The values of  $\alpha_s$  extracted from the trial ABKM09 fits with the Tevatron jet data included are compared

with the nominal ABKM09 value in Tab. 1. At most, they are bigger by  $1\sigma$ , while for the CDF cone jet algorithm data [66] the central value of  $\alpha_s$  is even the same. The predictions for the light Higgs production cross section, which are defined by the gluon distribution at  $x \lesssim 0.1$ , are also not very sensitive to the constraints coming from the Tevatron data, cf. Tab. 2. The impact of the Tevatron jet data on the large- $x$  gluon distribution is more significant. However, in this context we note that the trend of the first LHC data on the jet production with respect to the various PDF predictions is different from the Tevatron measurements. The ABKM09 predictions are in better agreement with the CMS and ATLAS inclusive data of [70, 71] than the predictions based on the PDFs of [20, 39, 19], which were tuned to the Tevatron inclusive jet data. Jet data from LHC is still subject to large systematic errors, though. Note also that the Tevatron dijet and 3-jet production data are in good agreement with the ABKM09 predictions [72], in contrast to the case of inclusive jet production at Tevatron. These ambiguities in the data as well as the limitations in the current theoretical treatment prevent the use of hadronic jet data in our fit.

The data on  $W/Z$  productions being produced by the LHC experiments also may help to improve the PDF accuracy. The charged-lepton asymmetry data [50, 51] obtained by the ATLAS and CMS experiments are compared to the NNLO predictions based on the ABM11 PDFs in Fig. 7. All differential distributions for  $W$ - and  $Z$ -boson production are computed with the fully exclusive NNLO program DYNLLO [52], which allows to take into account the kinematical cuts imposed in the experiments (cf. Fig. 7). The overall agreement with both experiments is sufficiently good. At values of  $\eta \sim 1.5$  for the lepton pseudo-rapidity  $\eta$  the data show a different trend with respect to the predictions, however the discrepancy is within the data uncertainties. Preliminary data on the charge-lepton asymmetry at large rapidities obtained by the LHCb collaboration [73] are also in good agreement with the ABKM09 predictions. To check the impact of the LHC charged-lepton asymmetry data on our fit, we have performed a variant of the ABM11 analysis which consists of adding the data of [50, 51] to the fit. We have found that the impact of those data is only marginal in view of still big experimental uncertainties.

**Summary.** We have discussed different schemes for the treatment of the heavy flavor component in DIS. In the kinematic region  $Q^2 \simeq m_h^2$  all schemes need to match to the 3-flavor scheme, which allows for a consistent comparison of the various PDF sets. We have performed this benchmark exercise with the help to the

$\sigma(H)[pb]$	ABKM09	D0 1-jet inc.	D0 di-jet	CDF 1-jet inc. (cone)	CDF 1-jet inc. ( $k_T$ )
Tevatron(1.96)	<b>0.770(50)</b>	0.859(29)	0.833(27)	0.815(25)	0.842(25)
LHC(7)	<b>14.34(41)</b>	14.68(29)	14.69(27)	14.11(28)	14.44(27)

Table 2: The predicted cross sections for Higgs boson production in ggF with  $m_H = 120$  GeV at Tevatron ( $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV) and at LHC ( $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV) from NNLO variants of the ABKM09 fit [12] corresponding to Tab. 1. The uncertainty in brackets refers to the  $1\sigma$  standard deviation for the combined uncertainty on the PDFs and the value of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ . The values in bold correspond to the published result [69].

OPENQCDRAD code for standardized precision comparison. Within the framework of the ABM11 PDF analysis, which uses the running mass scheme for the heavy quarks, we find that the FFN is completely sufficient for describing the existing DIS data.

We have also given detailed information on theoretical and experimental improvements which are of relevance for the low- $x$  PDFs, especially for the gluon and we have briefly sketched the implications for LHC phenomenology, so that differences of ABM11 with respect to other PDF sets can be explained. More benchmark comparisons with the help of OPENQCDRAD can be found elsewhere [18] and are expected in the future.

**Acknowledgments.** This work has been supported by Helmholtz Gemeinschaft under contract VH-HA-101 (*Alliance Physics at the Terascale*), by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in Sonderforschungsbereich/Transregio 9 and by the European Commission through contract PITN-GA-2010-264564 (*LHCPhenoNet*).

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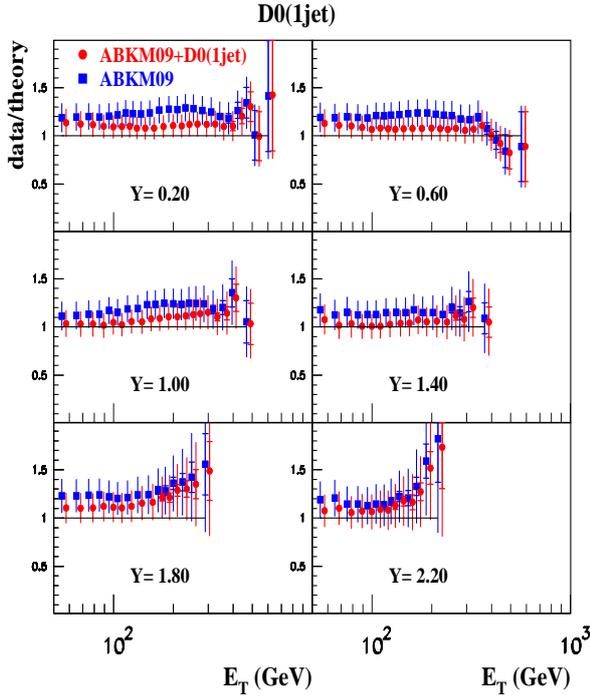


Figure 10: Cross section data for 1-jet inclusive production from the D0 collaboration [67] as a function of the jet's transverse energy  $E_T$  for the renormalization and factorization scales equal to  $E_T$  compared to the result of [12] (circles) and a re-fit including this data (squares) including the NNLO threshold resummation corrections to the jet production [62].

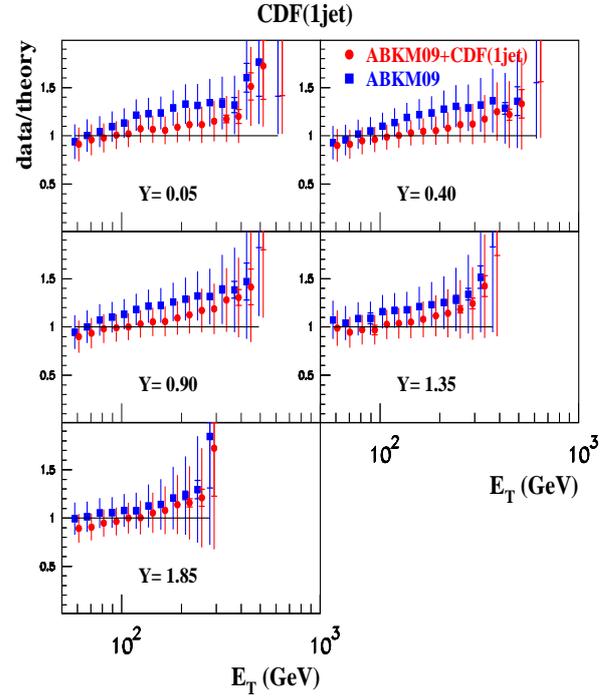


Figure 11: Same as Fig. 10 for the cross section data for 1-jet inclusive production from the CDF collaboration using a  $k_T$  jet algorithm [65].

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