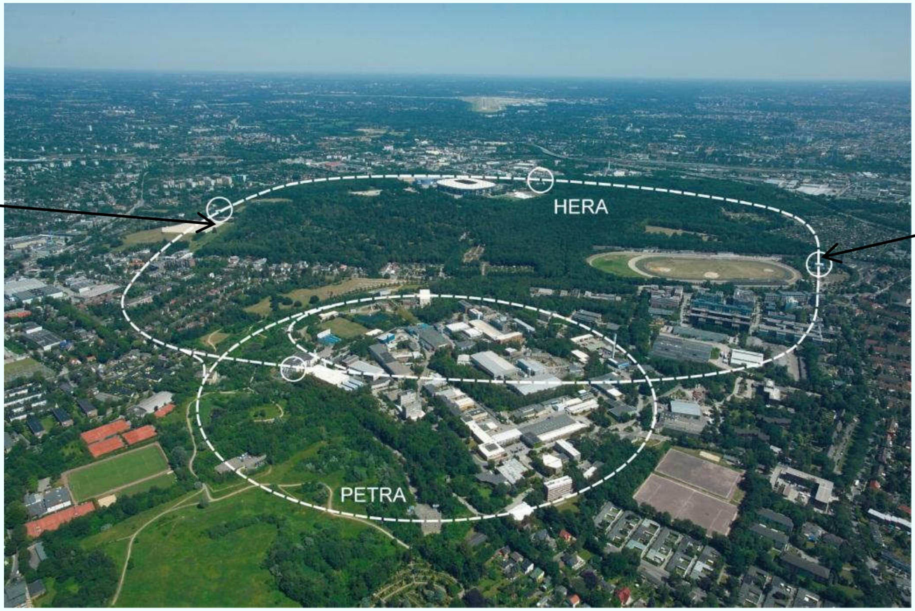
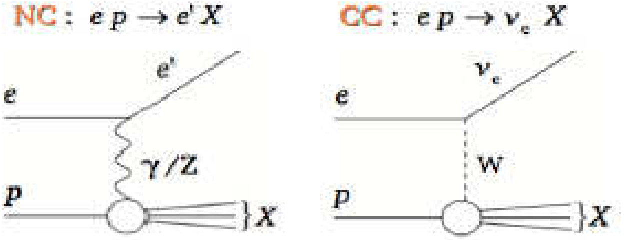


HERA collider results

AM Cooper-Sarkar, Oxford
DIS 2015, Dallas

- **Final combination of Inclusive ep Scattering Cross Sections** K. Wichmann WG1 Tuesday
- **HERAPDF2.0 QCD Analysis of the combined data** V Myronenko WG1 Tuesday
- Measurement of Multijet production at High Q2 WG4 Thursday
- **HERAPDF2.0Jets QCD Analysis of inclusive+charm+jet data** G.Brandt WG1 Thursday
- Combinationof D* Differential Cross Sections WG4 Tuesday

Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS) is the best tool to probe proton structure



- Kinematic variables:

$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k-k')^2$ Virtuality of the exchanged boson

$x = \frac{Q^2}{2p\cdot q}$ Bjorken scaling parameter

$y = \frac{p\cdot q}{p\cdot k}$ Inelasticity parameter

$s = (k+p)^2 = \frac{Q^2}{xy}$ Invariant c.o.m.

Neutral current:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\pm}_{NC}}{dxdQ^2}=\frac{2\alpha\pi^2}{xQ^4}\left(Y_+F_2\mp Y_- xF_3-y^2F_L\right)$$

$F_2 \propto \sum_i e_i^2(xq_i+x\bar{q}_i)$ quark distributions

$xF_3 \propto \sum_i (xq_i-x\bar{q}_i)$ valence quarks

$F_L \propto \alpha_s \times g$ gluon at NLO

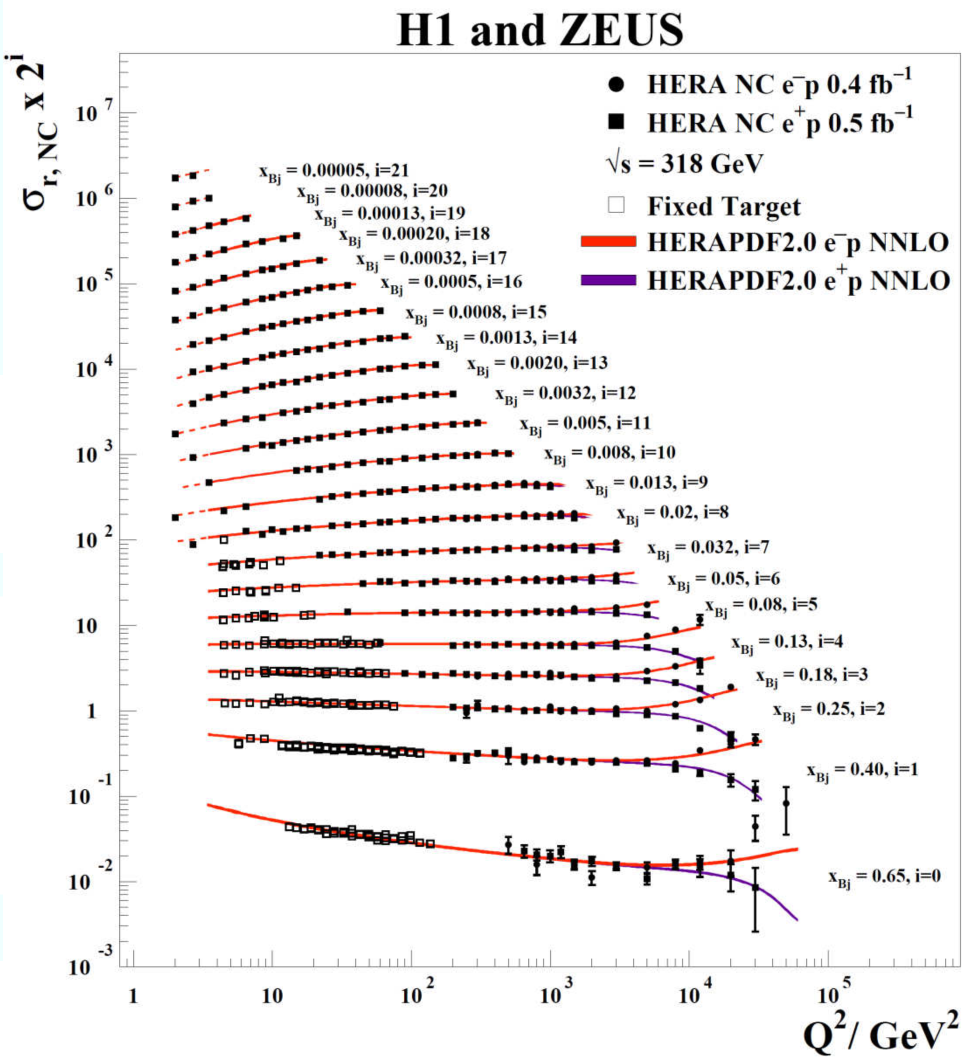
LO expressions

Charged current:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{-}_{CC}}{dxdQ^2}=\frac{G_F^2}{2\pi}\frac{M_W^2}{M_W^2+Q^2}\left(u+c+(1-y^2)(\bar{d}+\bar{s})\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{-}_{CC}}{dxdQ^2}=\frac{G_F^2}{2\pi}\frac{M_W^2}{M_W^2+Q^2}\left(\bar{u}+\bar{c}+(1-y^2)(d+s)\right)$$

flavour decomposition



Gluon from the scaling violations: DGLAP equations tell us how the partons evolve

Final inclusive data combination from all HERA running

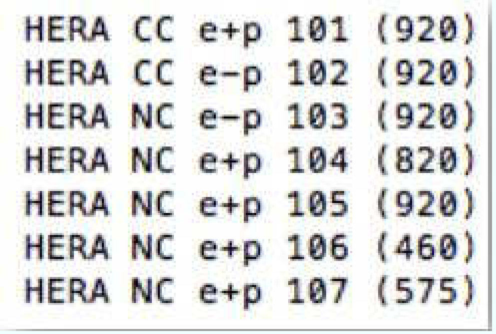
~500pb^{-1} per experiment split ~equally between e$^+$ and e$^-$ beams: DESY-15-039

10 fold increase in e$^-$ compared to HERA-I

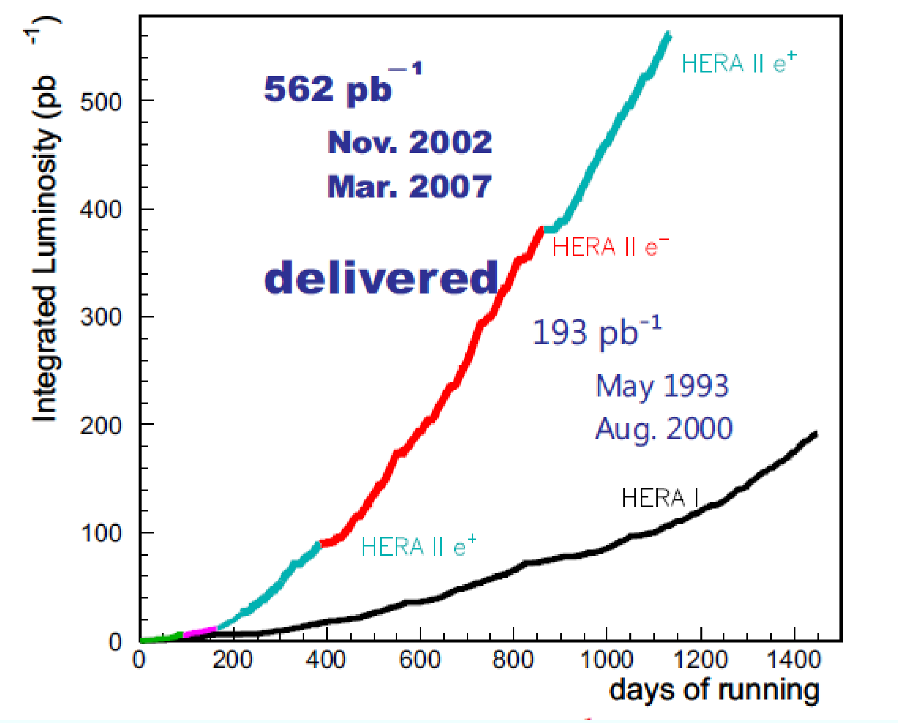
Running at Ep = 920, 820, 575, 460 GeV
$\sqrt{s}$ = 320, 300, 251, 225 GeV

The lower proton beam energies allow a measurement of F_L and thus give more information on the gluon.

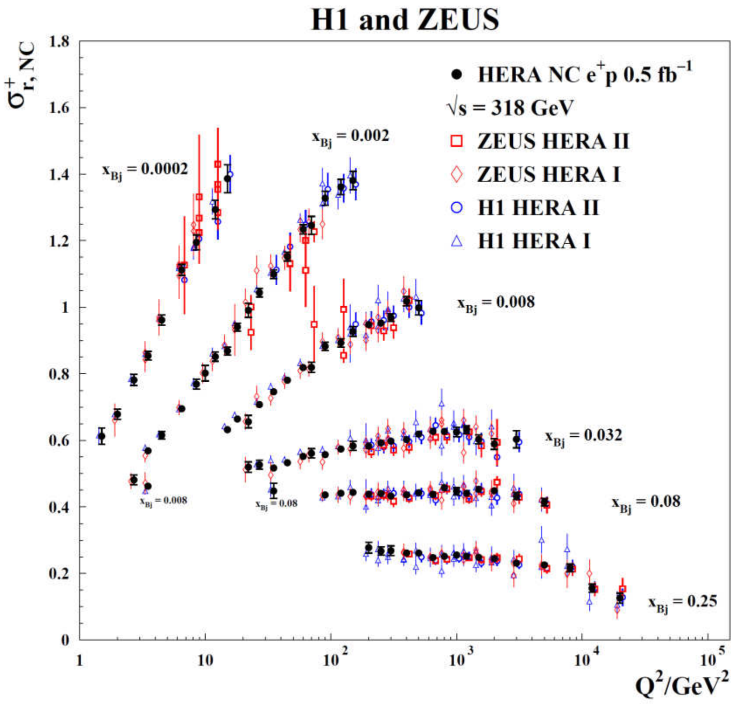
41 input data files to 7 output files with 169 sources of correlated uncertainty



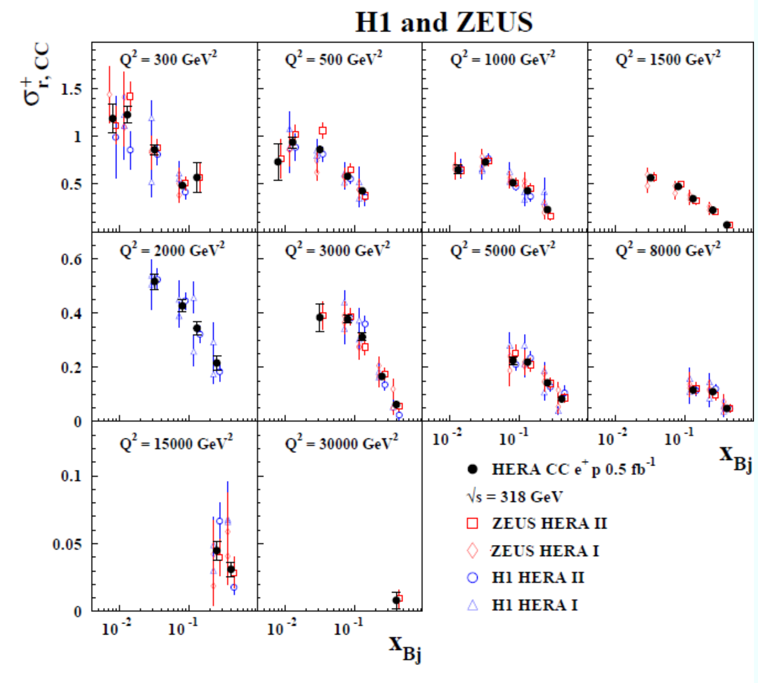
```
HERA CC e+p 101 (920)
HERA CC e-p 102 (920)
HERA NC e-p 103 (920)
HERA NC e+p 104 (820)
HERA NC e+p 105 (920)
HERA NC e+p 106 (460)
HERA NC e+p 107 (575)
```

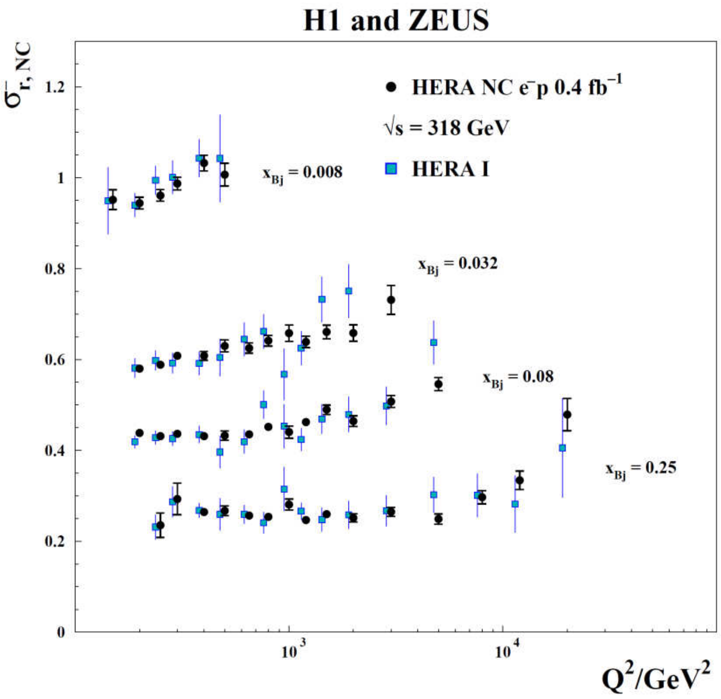


$0.045 < Q^2 < 50000$ GeV^2 $6.10^{-7} < x_{Bj} < 0.65$

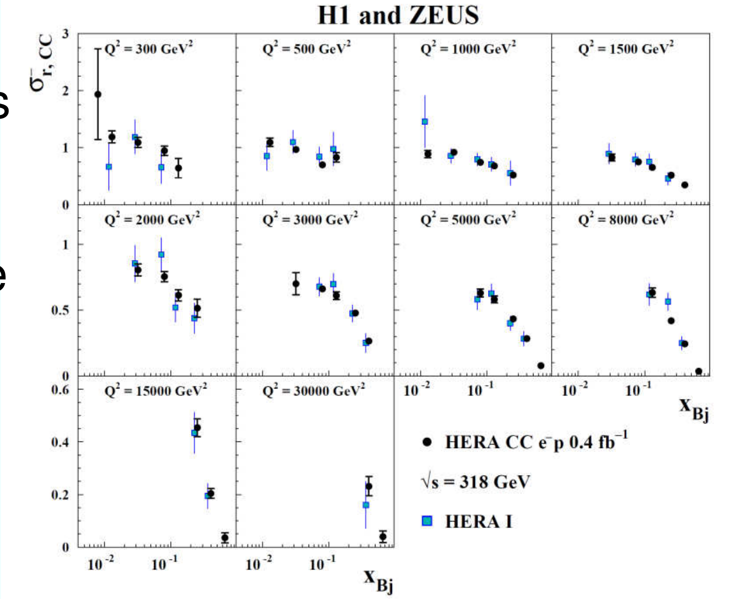


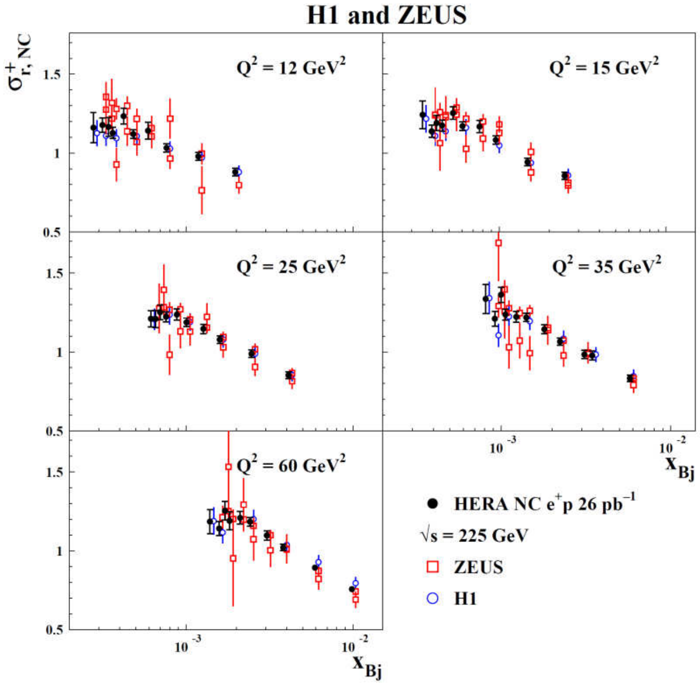
NC and CC e^+
vs H1 and
ZEUS inputs

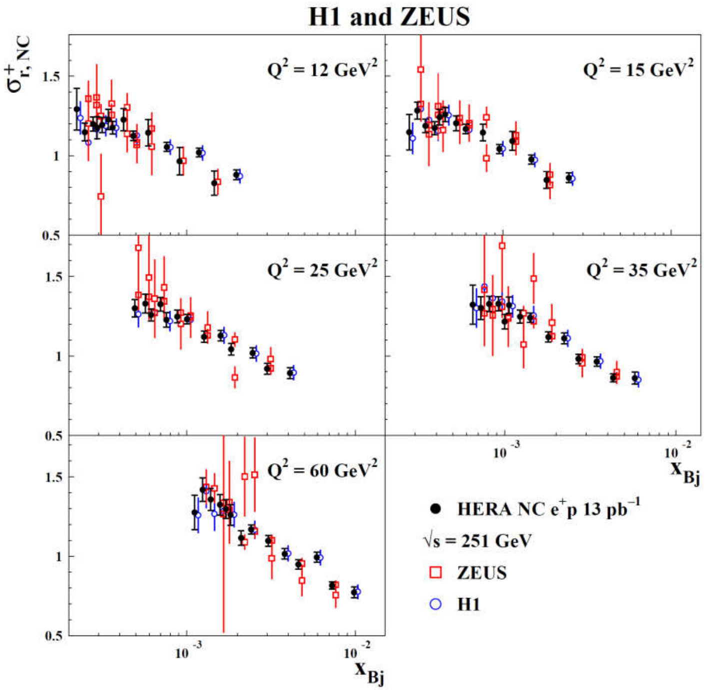




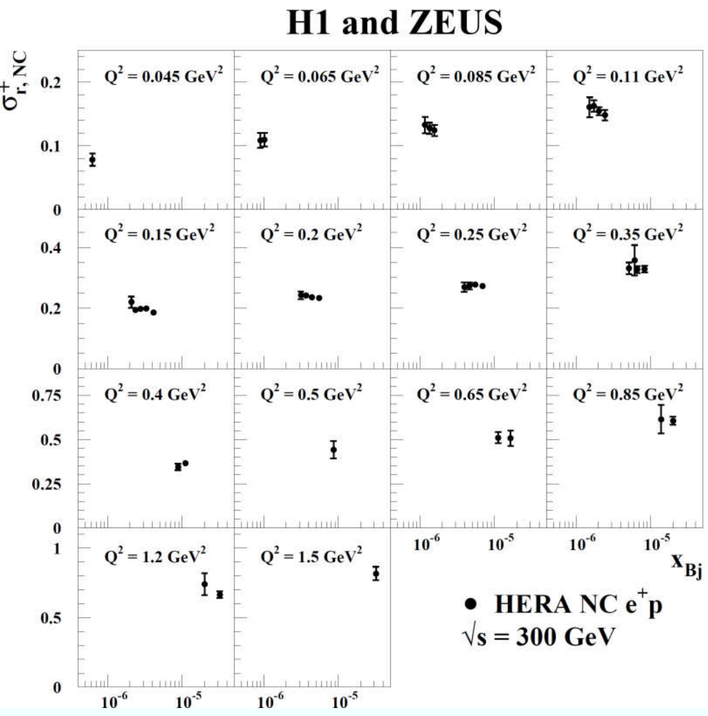
NC and CC e^- vs
HERA-1
combination
- 10 fold increase
in e^- statistics

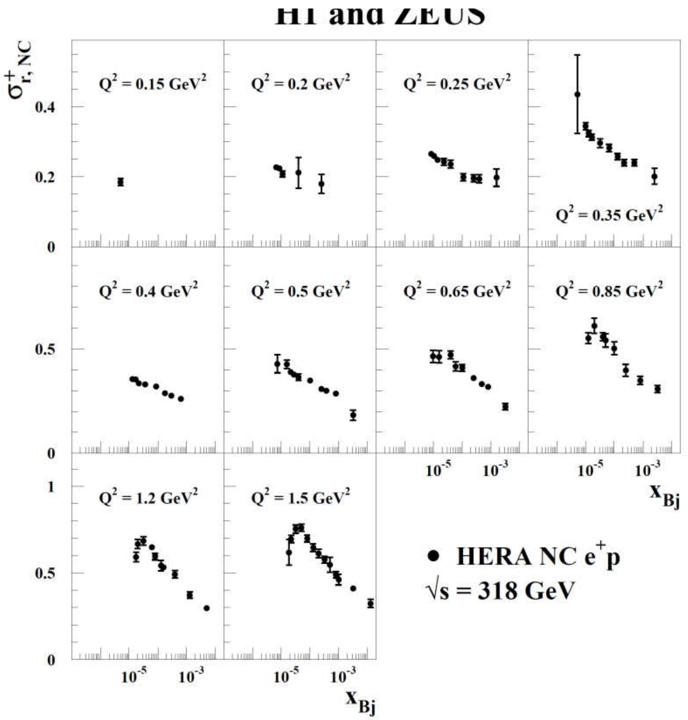




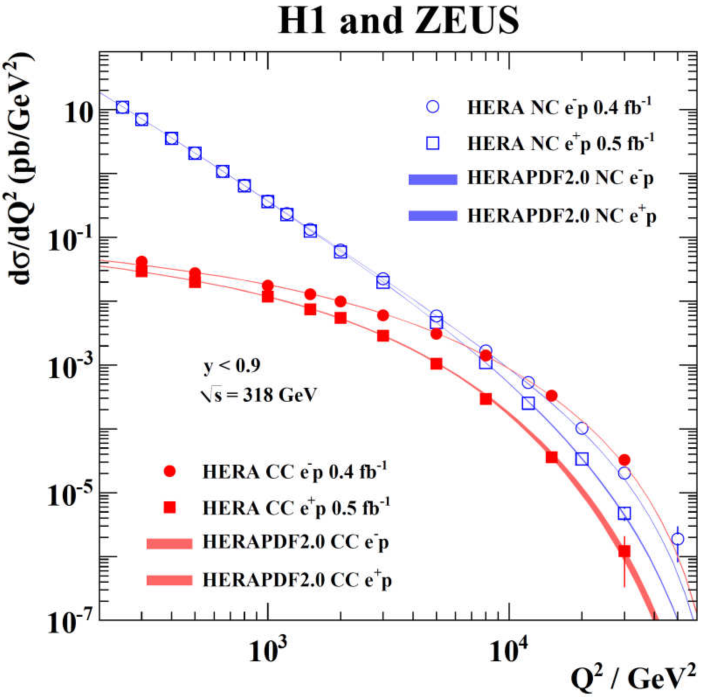


New for this combination is the data at different beam energies



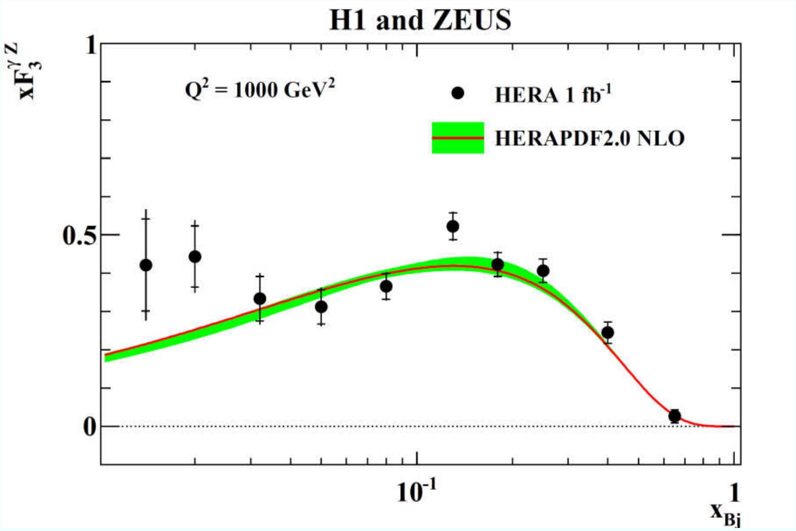


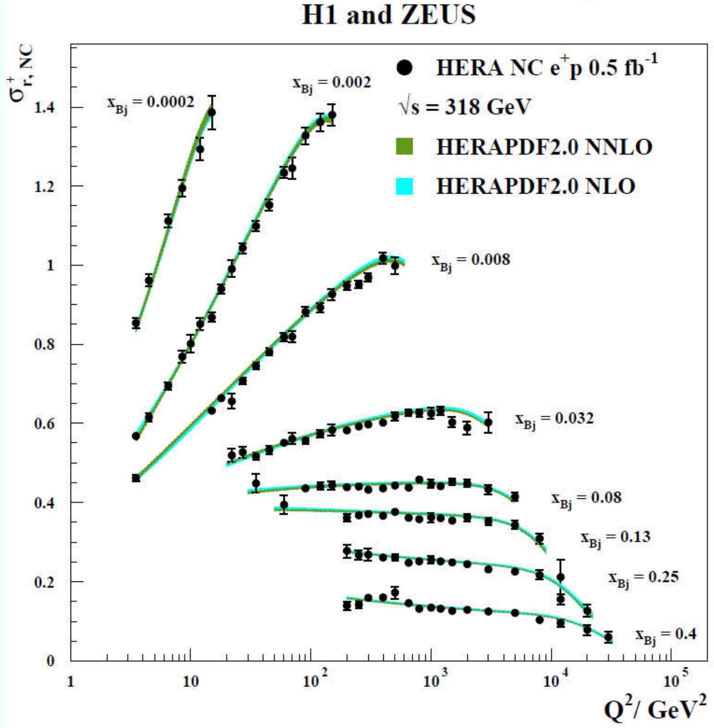
And let’s not forget that there is data at very low Q^2



Electroweak unification

xF3 from γZ interference

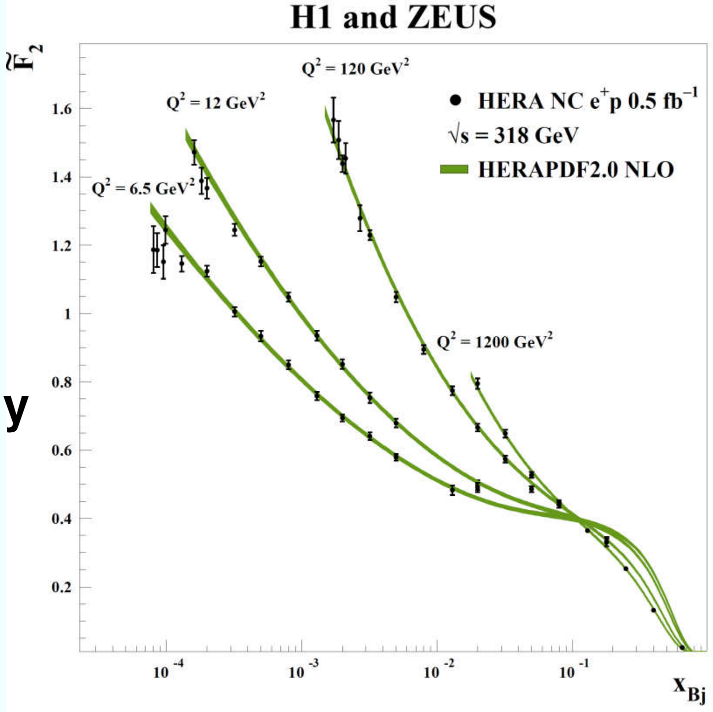




Scaling violations

Low-x rise of F2

These plots already show the QCD fit which results in HERAPDF2.0



The HERAPDF approach uses only HERA data

The combination of the HERA data yields a very accurate and consistent data set for 4 different processes: e^+p and e^-p Neutral and Charged Current reactions and for e^+p Neutral Current at 4 different beam energies

The use of the single consistent data set allows the usage of the conventional $\chi2$ tolerance $\Delta\chi2 = 1$ when setting 68%CL experimental errors

NOTE the use of a pure proton target means no need for heavy target/deuterium corrections.

d-valence is extracted from CC e^+p without assuming d in proton= u in neutron

All data are at high W (> 15 GeV), so high-x, higher twist effects are negligible.

These are the only PDFs for which this is true

HERAPDF evaluates model uncertainties and parametrisation uncertainties in addition to experimental uncertainties

HERAPDF1.0 was based on the combination of HERA-I data

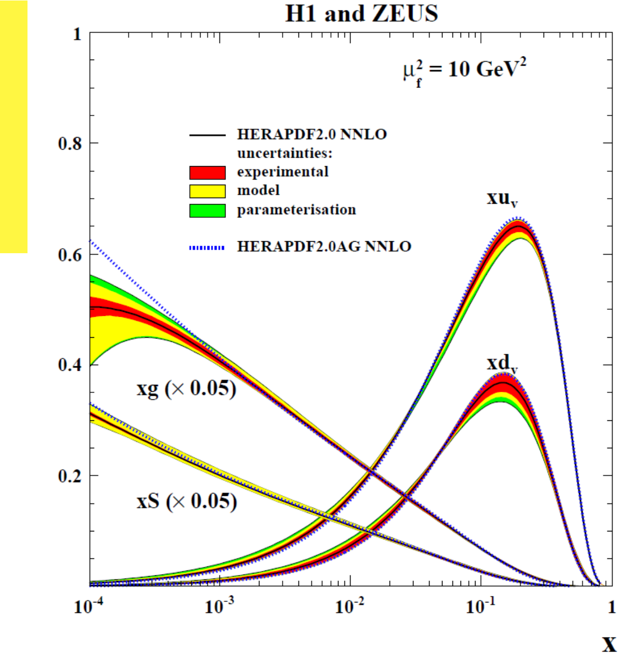
HERAPDF1.5 included preliminary HERA-II data

HERAPDF2.0 is based on the new final combination of HERA-I and HERA-II data which supersedes the HERA-I combination and supersedes all previous HERAPDFs

HERAPDF specifications: sources of uncertainty

Experimental
Hessian uncertainties: 14 eigenvector pairs, evaluated with Δχ2 = 1
Cross checked uncertainties evaluated from the r.m.s. of MC replicas

Model: Variation of input assumptions
Variation of charm mass and beauty mass parameters is restricted using HERA charm and beauty data

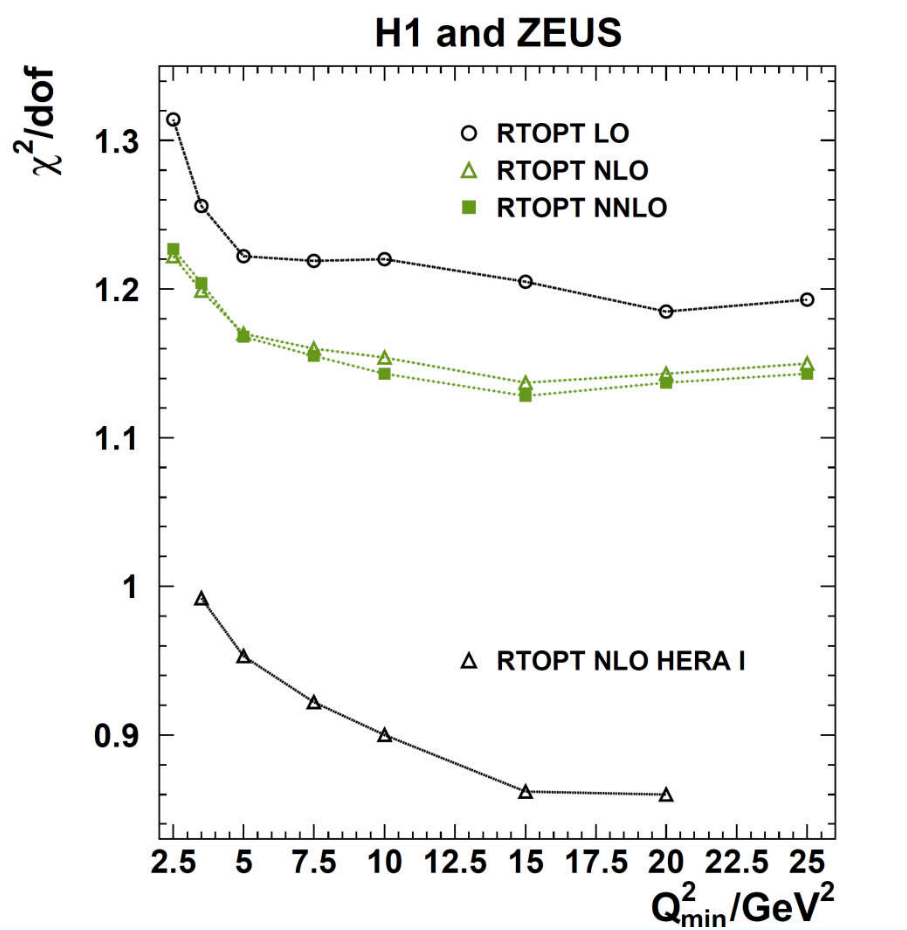


Variation	central	Upper	lower
f_s size and shape	0.4	0.5	0.3
M_c (NLO) GeV	1.43	1.49	1.37
M_c (NNLO) GeV	1.47	1.53	1.41
M_b GeV	4.5	4.25	4.75
Q^2_{min} GeV^2	3.5	2.5	5.0
Q^2_{min}(HiQ2)	10.0	7.5	12.5

Parametrisation
Variation of $Q^2_0 = 1.9 \pm 0.3$ GeV^2 and addition of 15th parameters

The value of $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ is not treated as an uncertainty. The central value is $\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.118$
But PDFs are supplied for $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ values from 0.110 to 0.130 in steps of 0.001

HERAPDF specifications: minimum value of Q^2

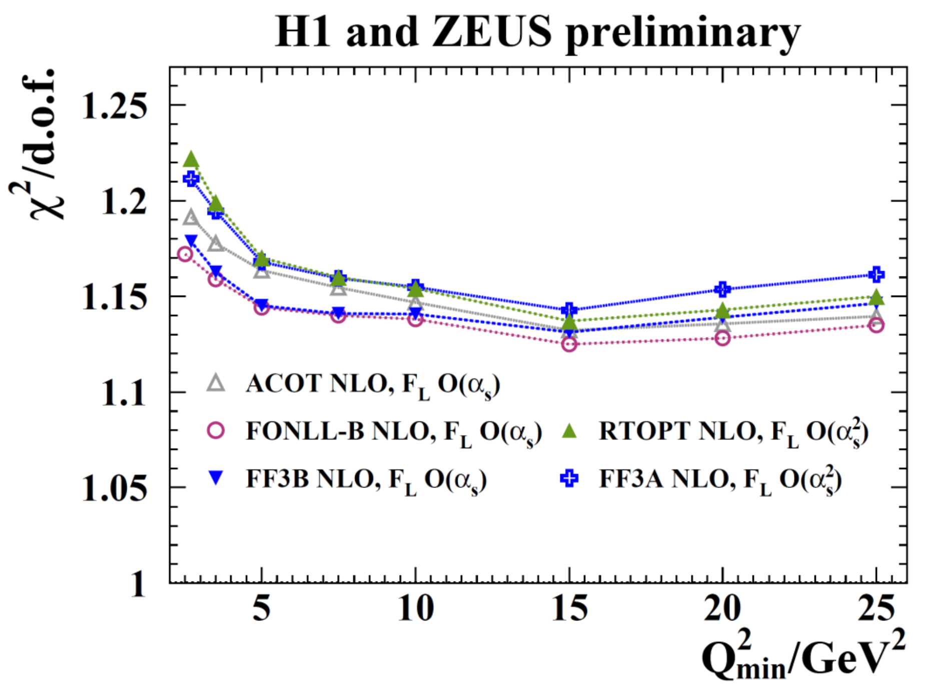


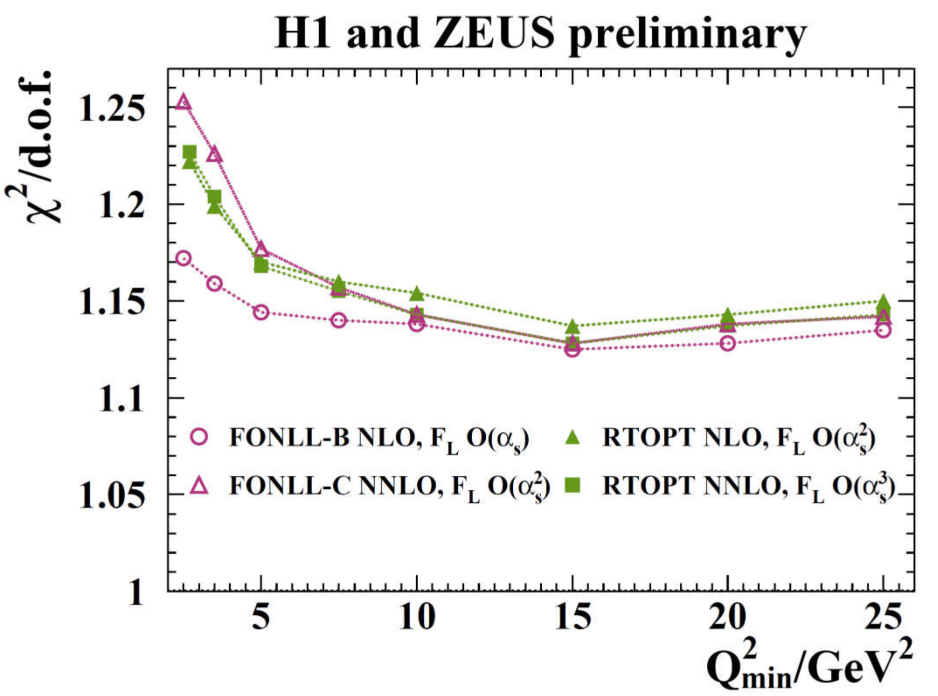
A minimum value of Q^2 for data allowed in the fit is imposed to ensure that pQCD is applicable. For HERAPDF the usual value is $Q^2 > 3.5$ GeV^2 but consider the variation of χ2 with this cut

- The χ2 decreases with increase of Q^2 minimum until $Q^2_{min} \sim 10$ -15 GeV^2
- The same effect was observed in HERA-1 data
- This is independent of heavy flavour scheme (see next slide)
- NLO is obviously better than LO but NNLO is not significantly better than NLO, for RT

Fits for two Q^2 cuts will be presented: HERAPDF2.0: $Q^2 > 3.5$ and HERAPDF2.0HiQ2: $Q^2 > 10$ GeV^2
HERA kinematics is such that cutting out low Q^2 also cuts the lowest x values, thus HERAPDF2.0HiQ2 is used to assess possible bias in HERAPDF2.0 from including a kinematic region which might require treatment of: non-perturbative effects; ln(1/x) resummation; saturation etc.

Further remarks on dependence on Q^2_{min}
Compare heavy flavour schemes at NLO and compare NLO to NNLO



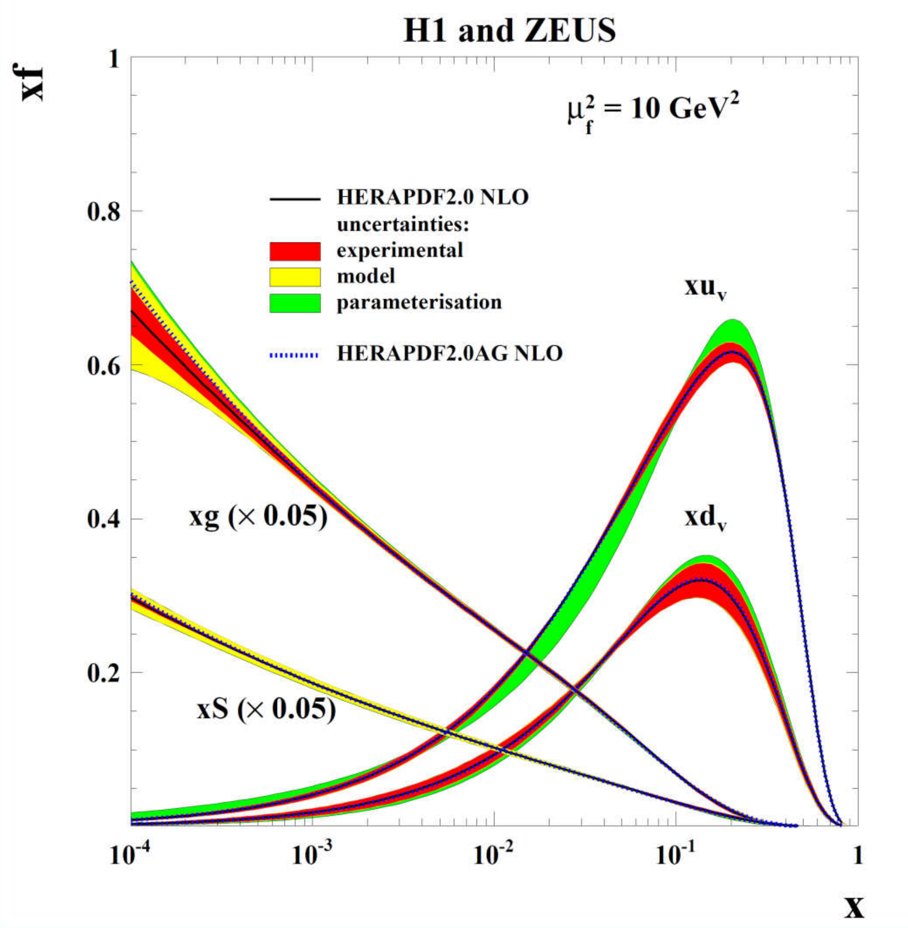


Treating F_L to $O(\alpha_S)$ – the same order as F_2 yields better χ2 than treating FL to $O(\alpha_S^2)$ almost independent of heavy flavour scheme

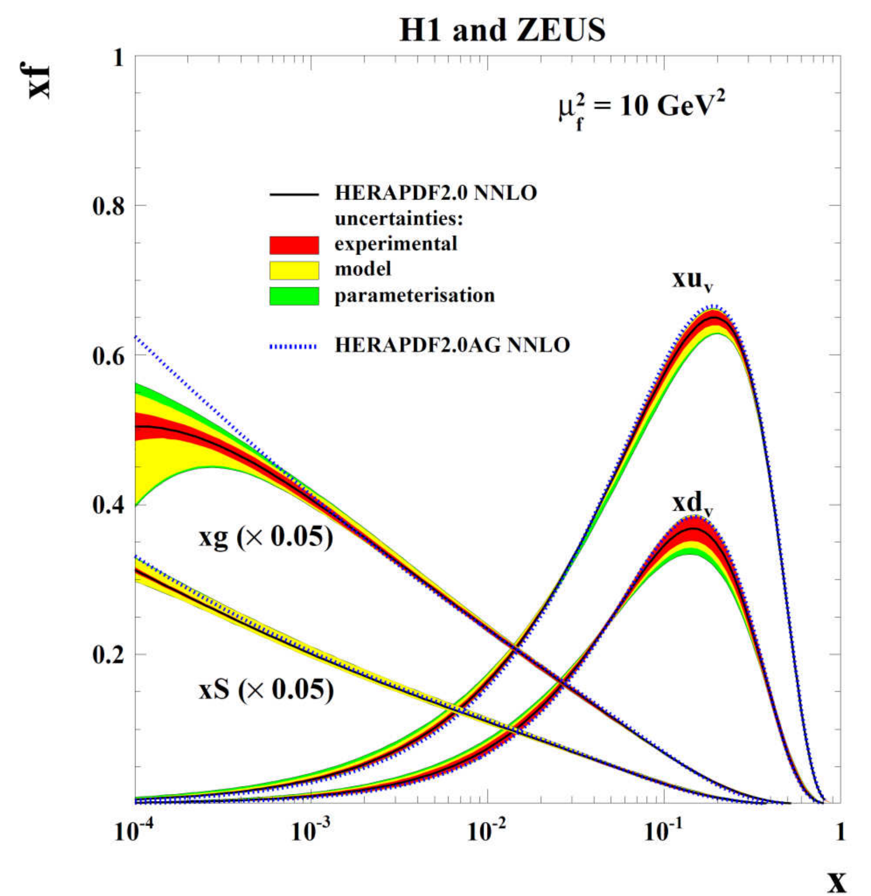
RTOPT NNLO is marginally worse than NLO
FONLL NNLO is a lot worse than NLO

HERAPDF2.0: NLO and NNLO fits

NLO



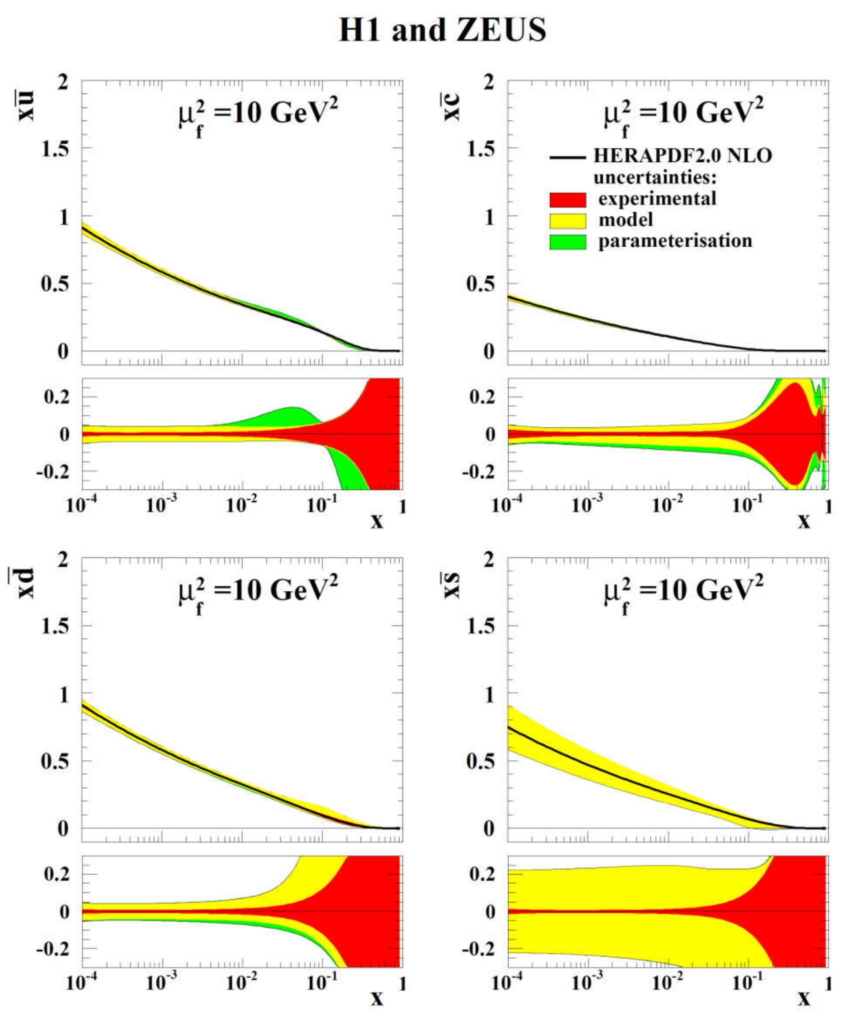
NNLO

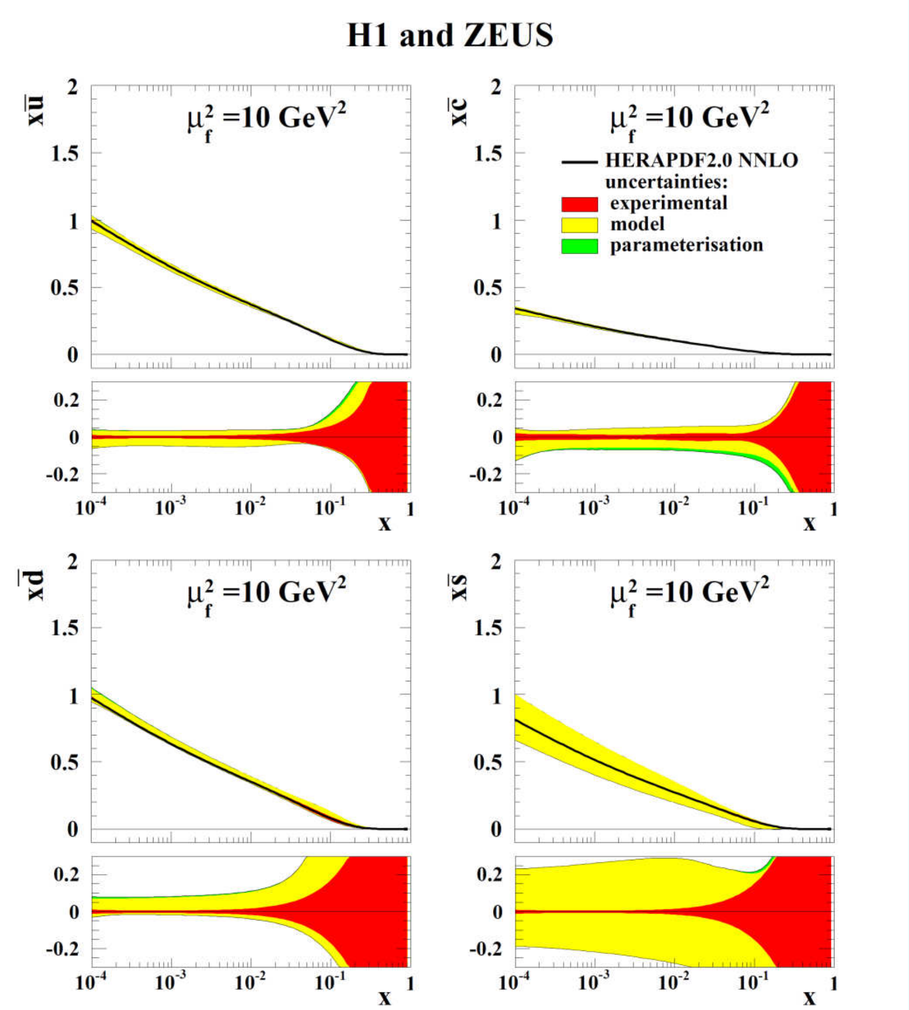


HERAPDF2.0: NLO and NNLO fits

NLO

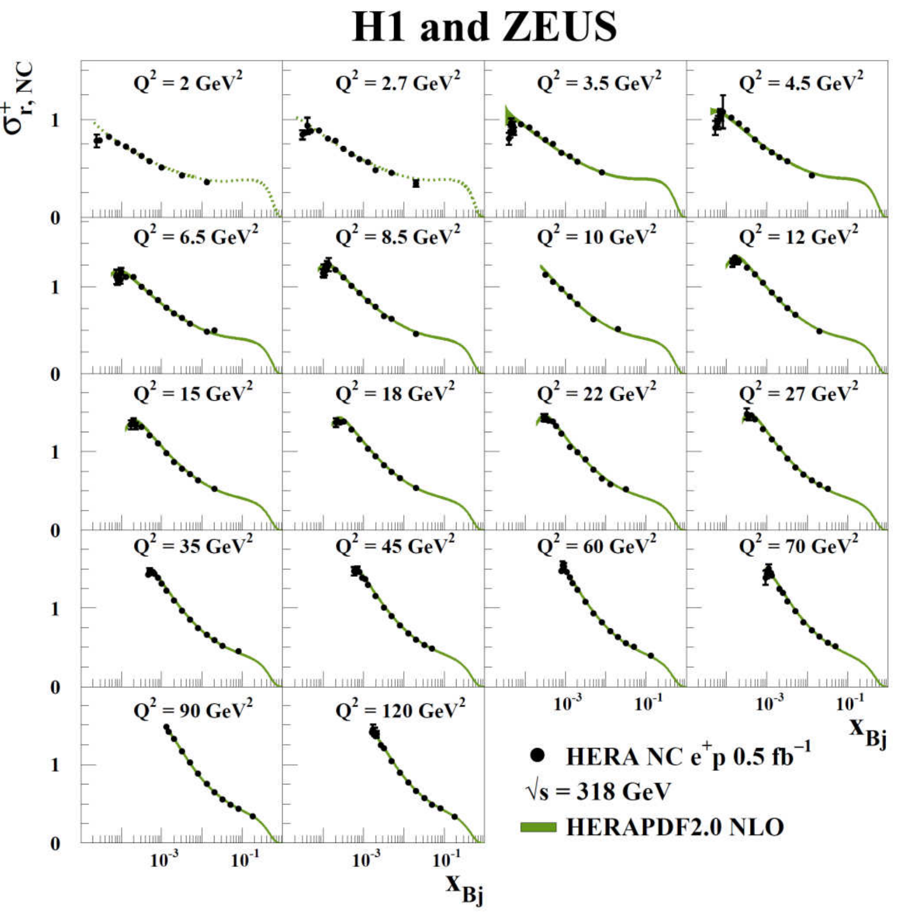
NNLO

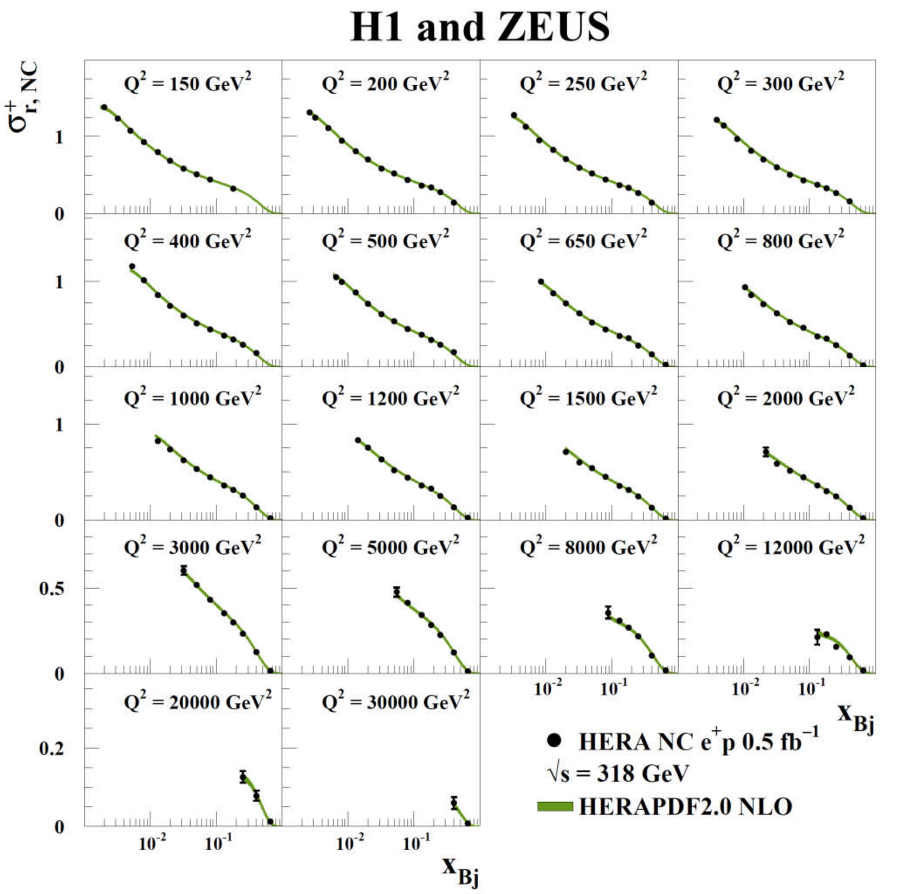




Flavour break-up of the sea

HERAPDF2.0 compared to data

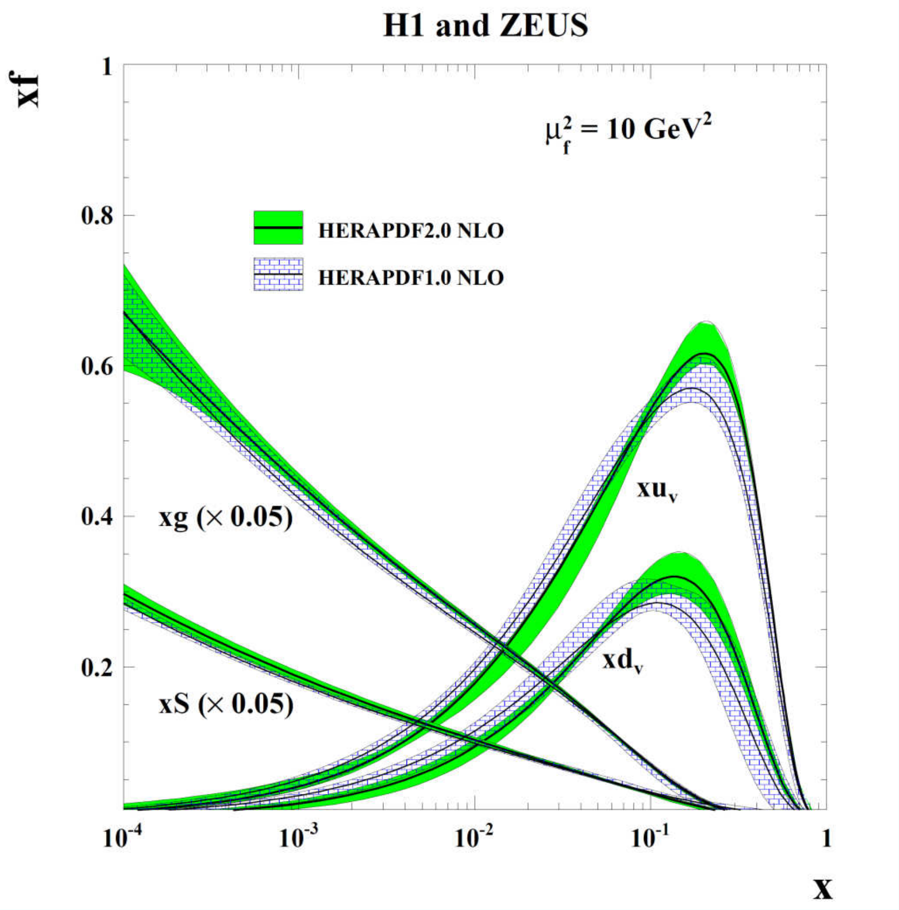


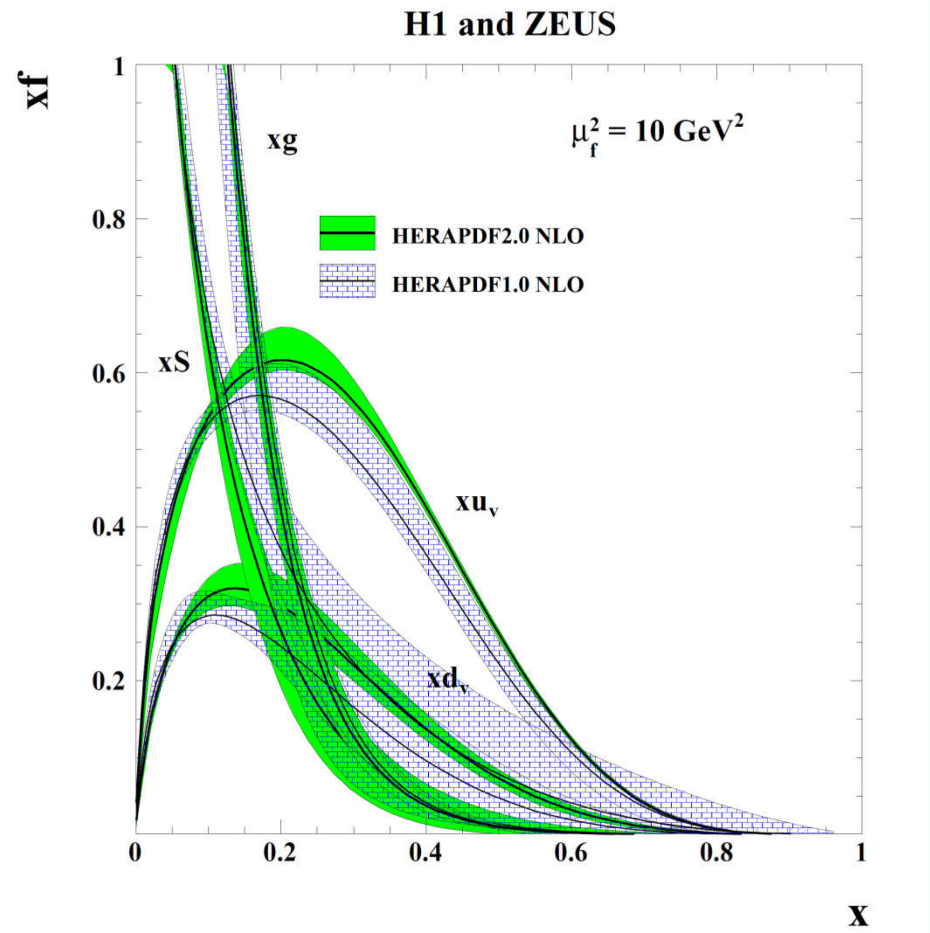


Here is the comparison to the NC e^+ data for $2 < Q^2 < 30000$ GeV^2

NLO and NNLO fits look very similar (check back to slide 6)

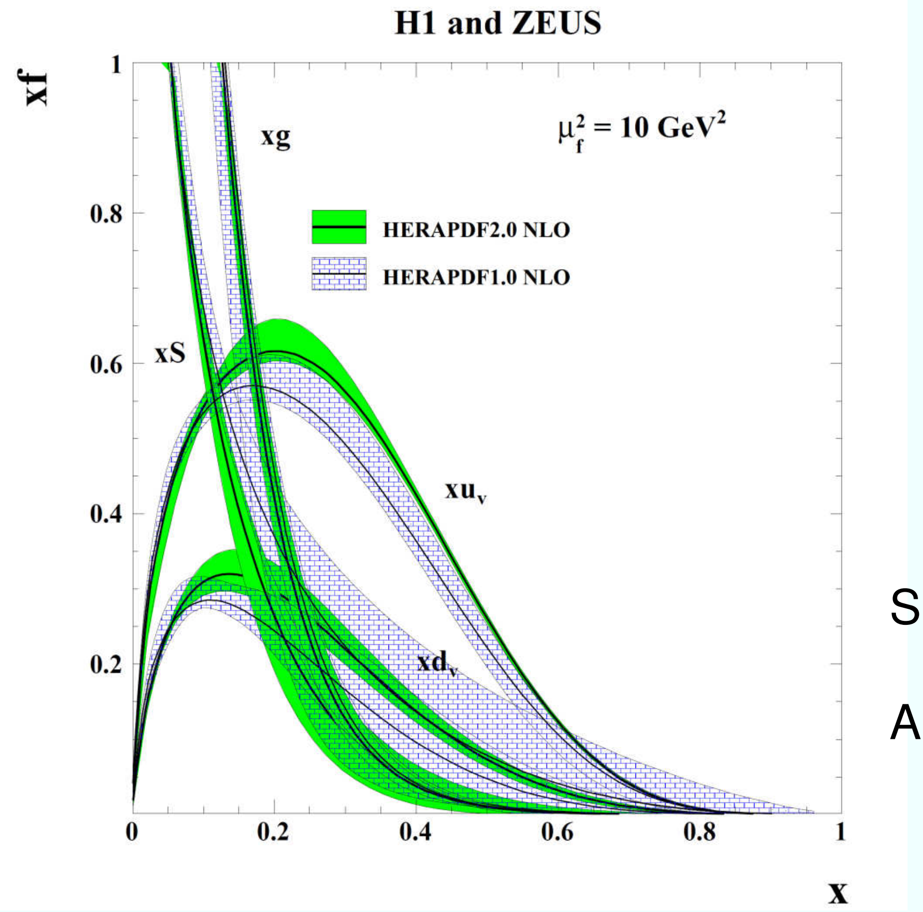
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF1.0 at NLO

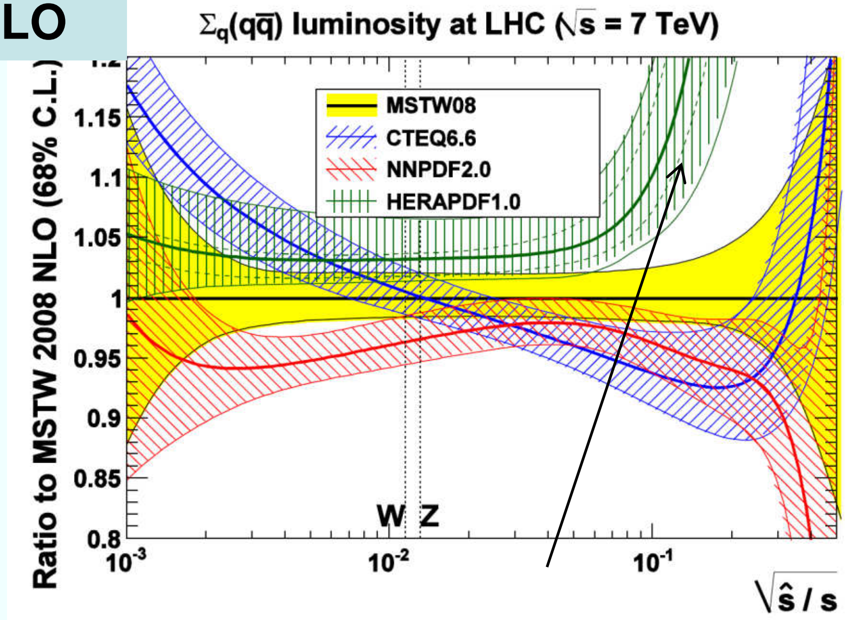




Much more high-x data
Substantial reductions in high-x uncertainty
Some change in valence shape

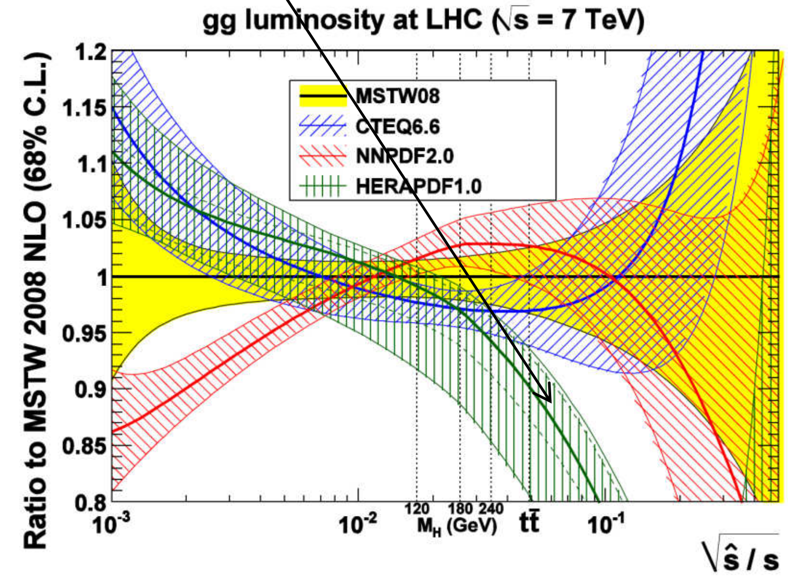
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF1.0 at NLO





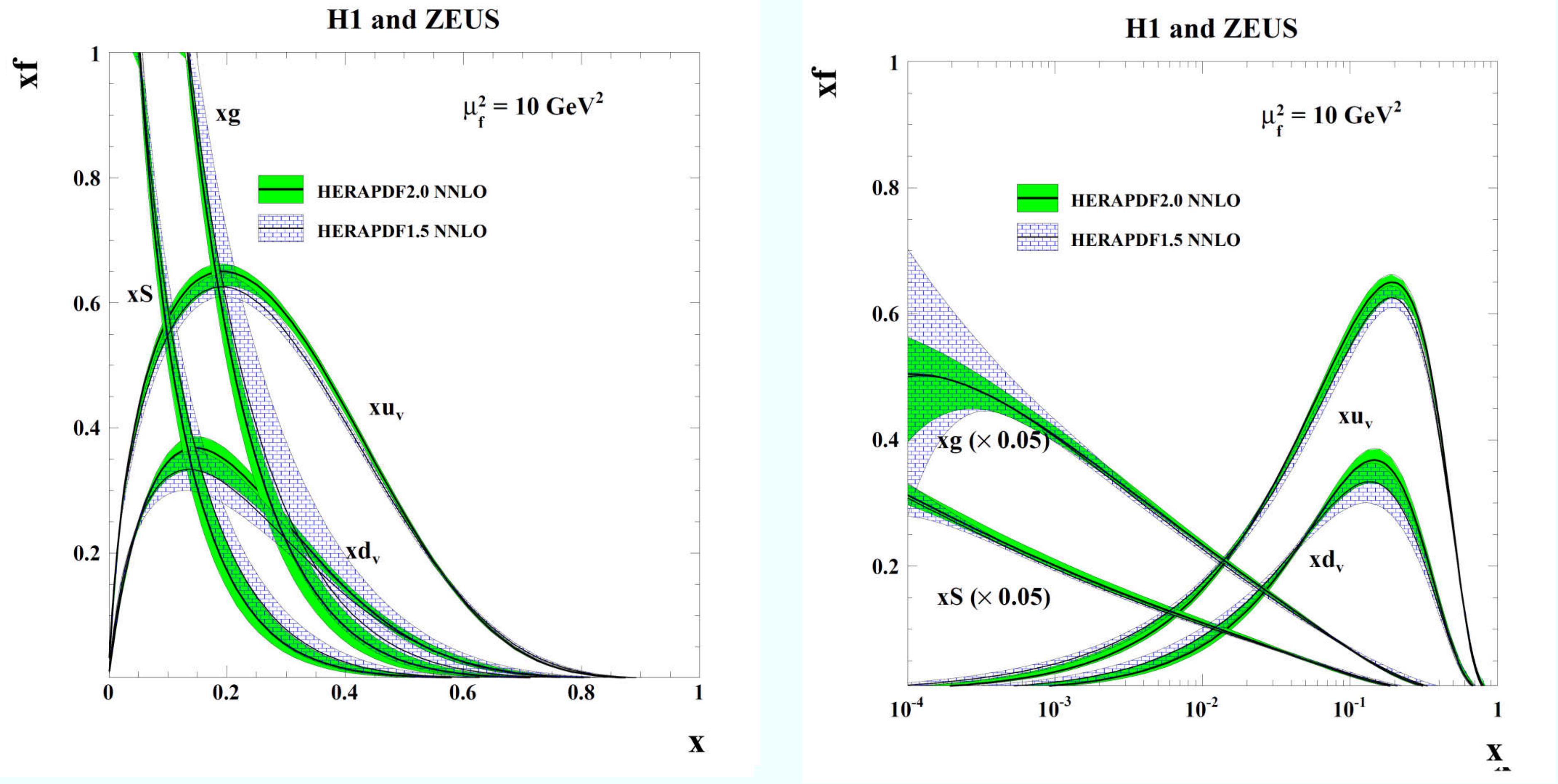
So the q-qbar luminosity at high-x comes down

And the g-g luminosity a high-x goes up

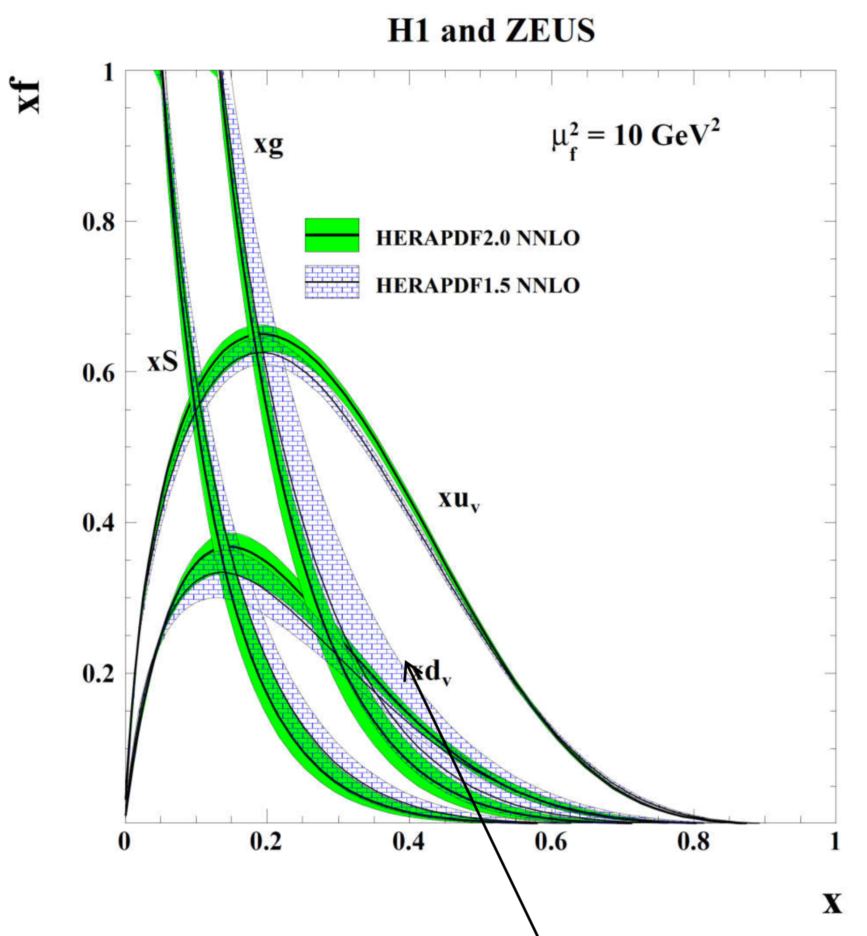


- HERAPDF1.0 had a rather hard high-x sea, harder than the gluon (within large uncertainties).This is no longer the case and uncertainties are much reduced
- HERAPDF1.0 had a soft high-x gluon this moves to the top of its previous error band

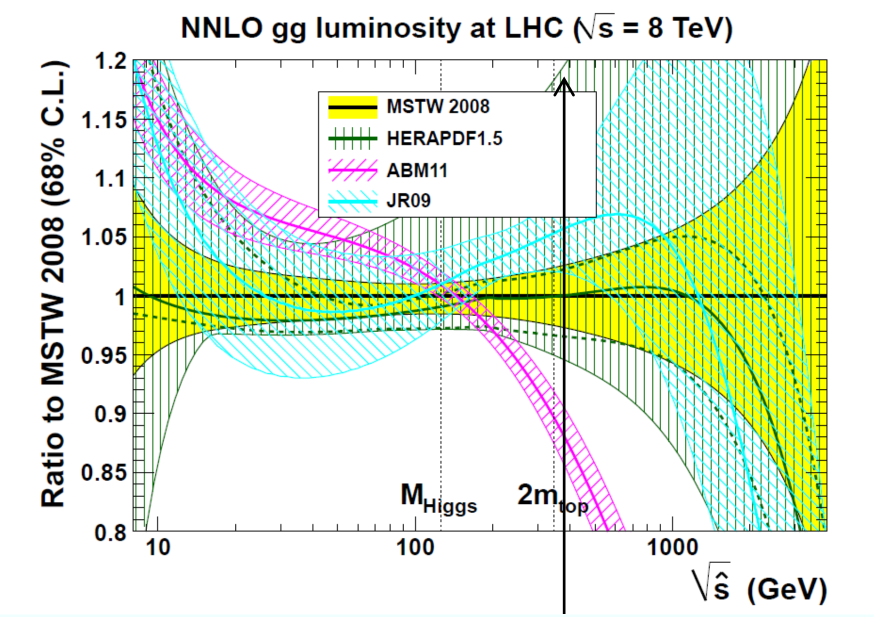
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF1.5 at NNLO



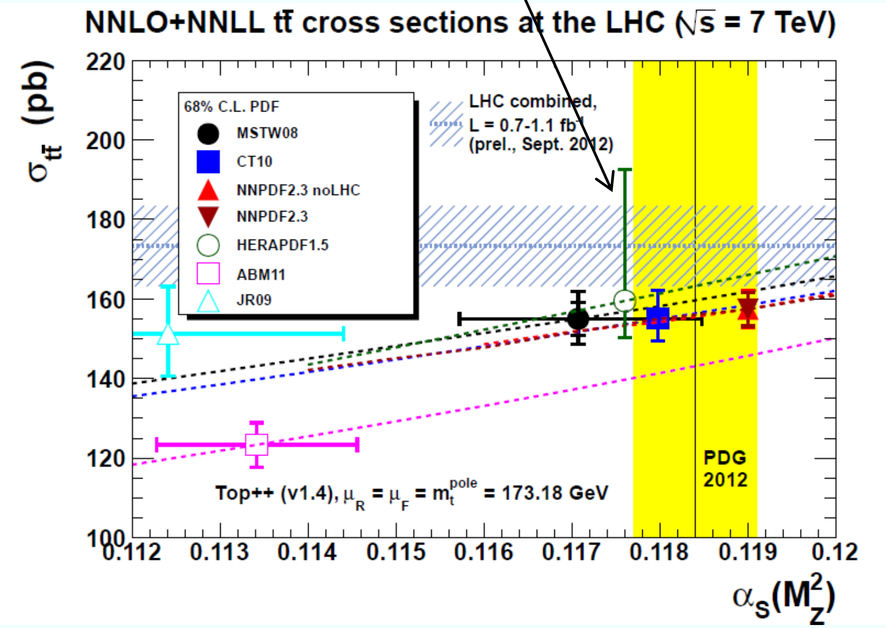
Reduction in gluon uncertainty both at low-x and high-x.
A lot of this reduction is because the model variation due to variation of Q^2 cut is not as dramatic now that we have more data.



This uncertainty on the gluon decreases and it moves to the lower end of its previous error band

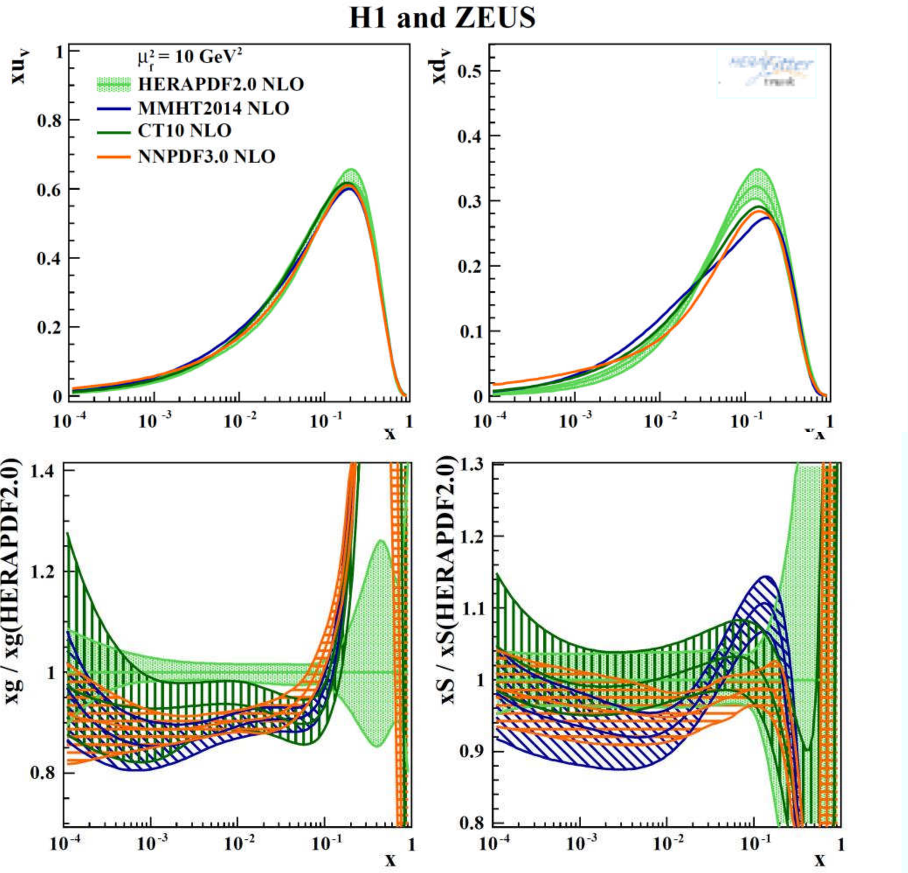


So this uncertainty on the g–g luminosity will also decrease

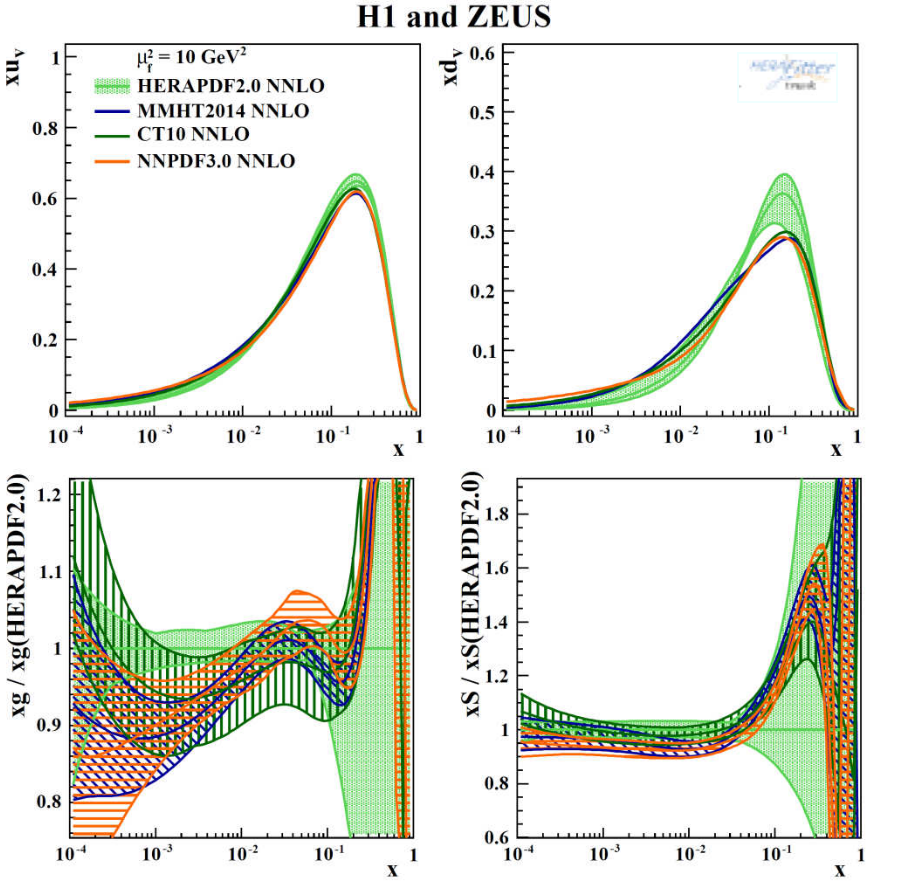


Compare HERAPDF2.0 to other PDFs

NLO



NNLO

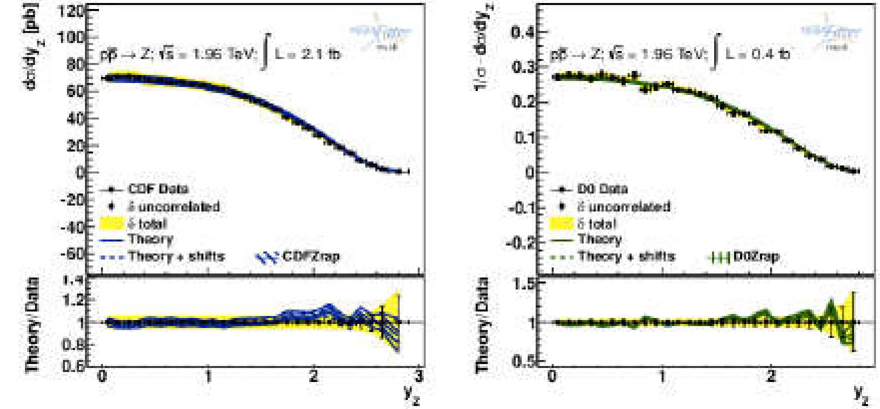


High-x valence shapes somewhat different for both NLO and NNLO – new high- x data and use of proton target only

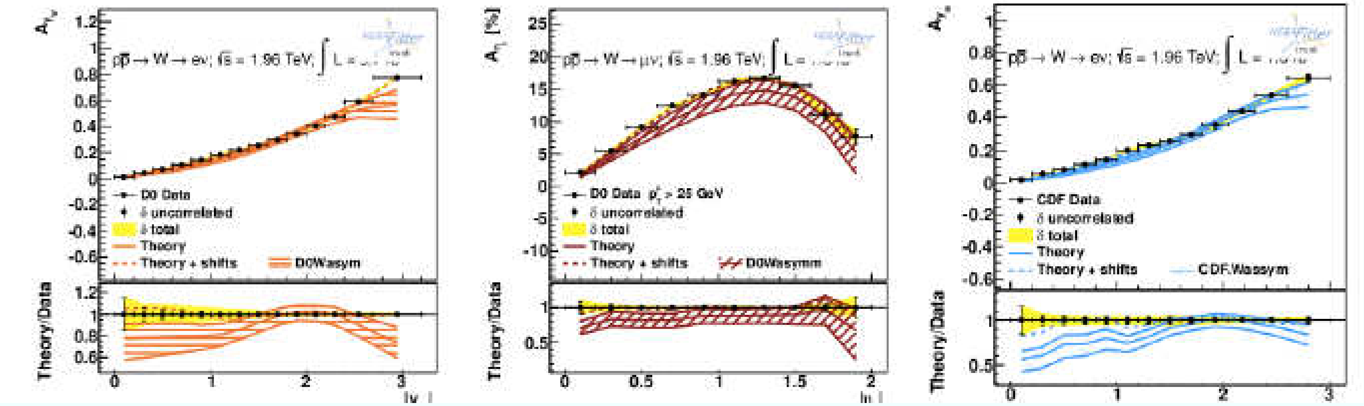
AT NLO other PDFs have harder high-x gluon, Sea is more compatible

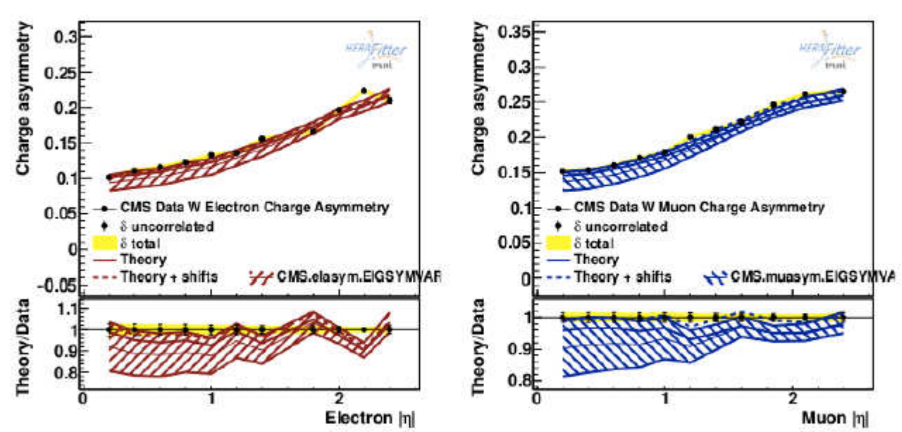
At NNLO gluon and Sea are both compatible with other PDFs

Compare HERAPDF2.0 to Tevatron and LHC W,Z data



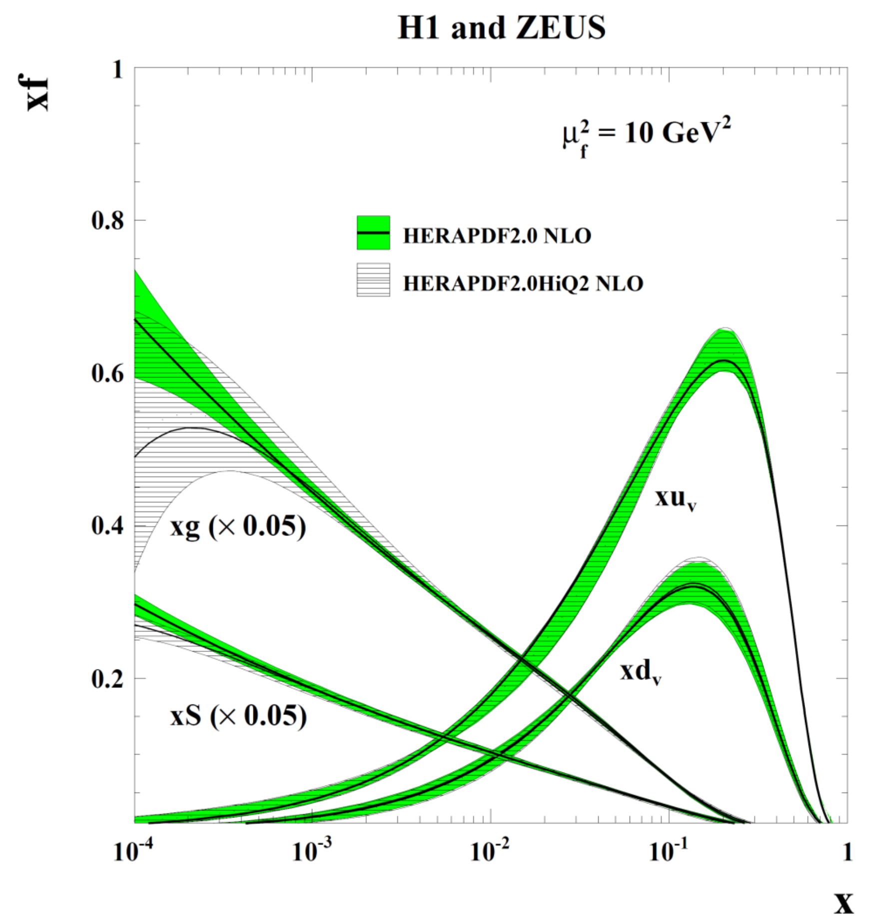
Similar level of agreement as the global PDFs

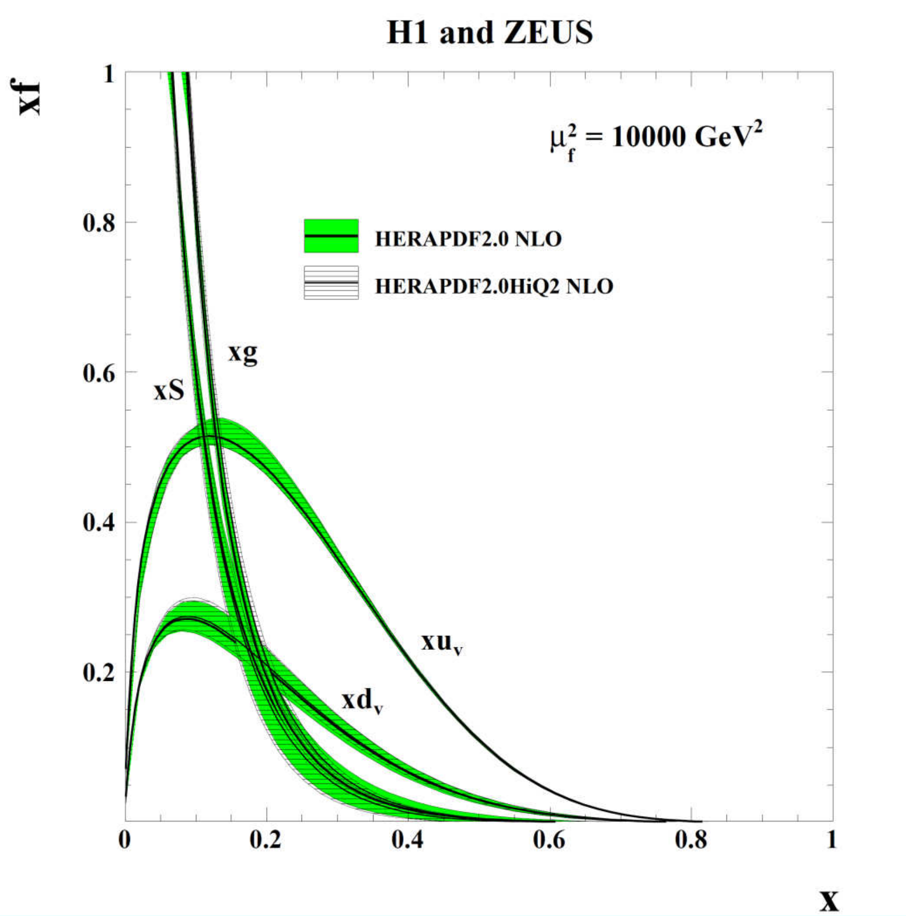




Thanks to V. Radescu

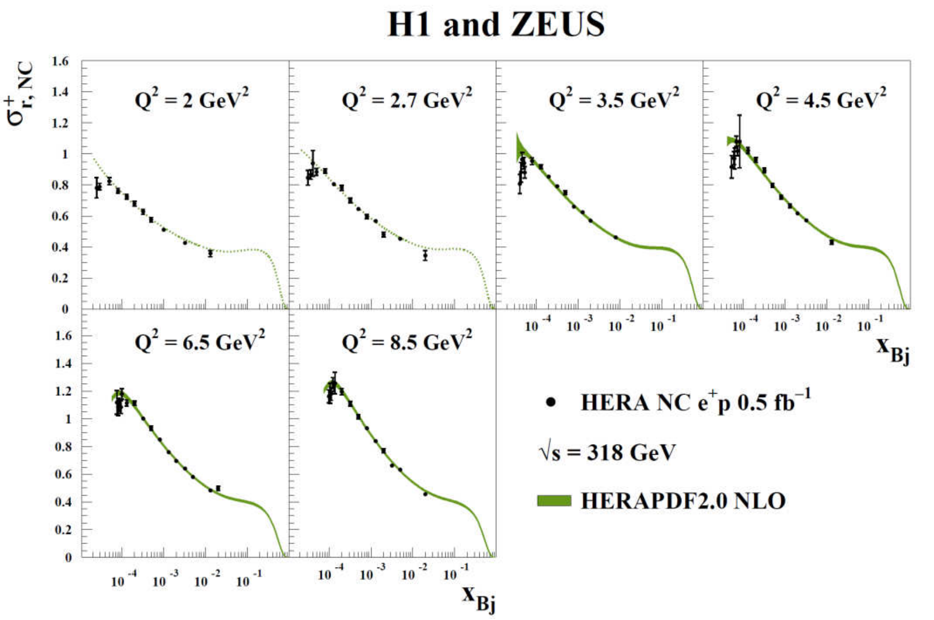
Compare HERAPDF2.0HiQ2, with Q2>10GeV^2 , to the standard fit at NLO

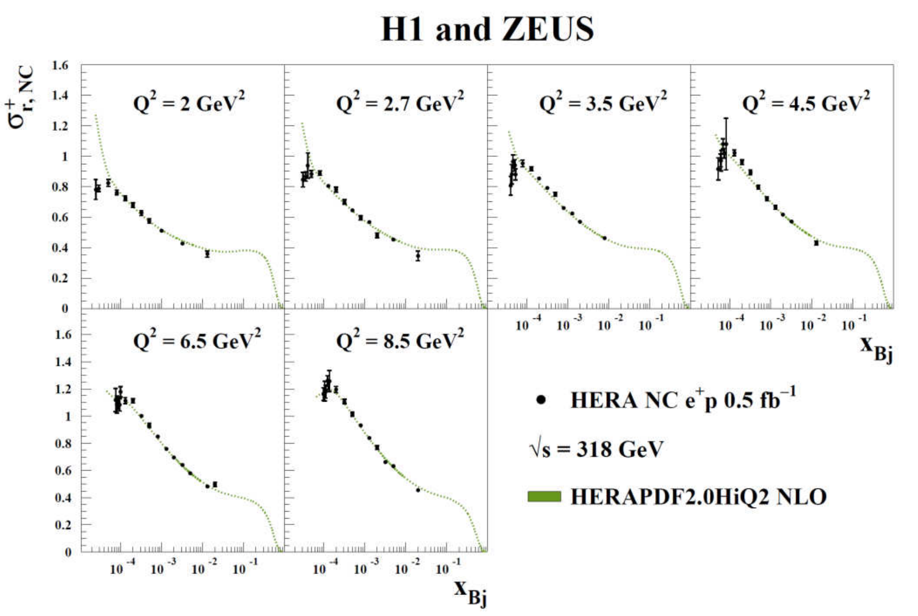




The purpose of this is to check for bias introduced by using low Q^2, low-x data in the fit. Fits are compatible. At large x all PDFs are similar for 2.0 and 2.0HiQ2 thus there is no bias at high scale due to the inclusion of the lower Q^2, lower x data
This is also true at NNLO.
There is greater uncertainty at low-x for Sea and glue there is some small change of gluon and sea shape at low-x.

Low Q^2, low-x

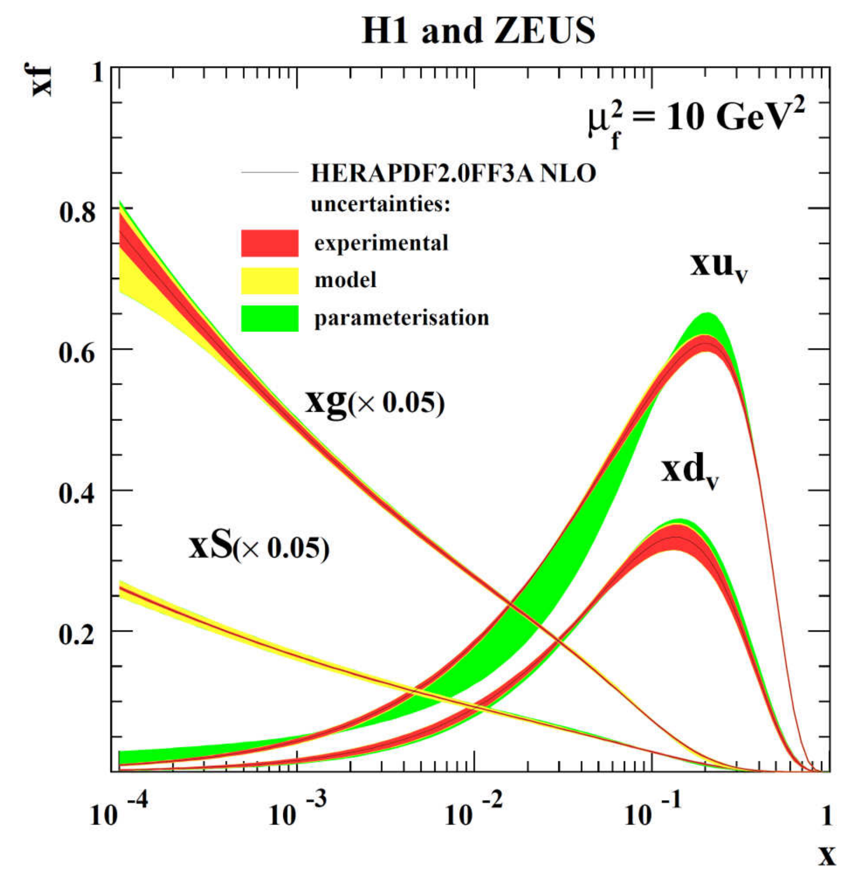


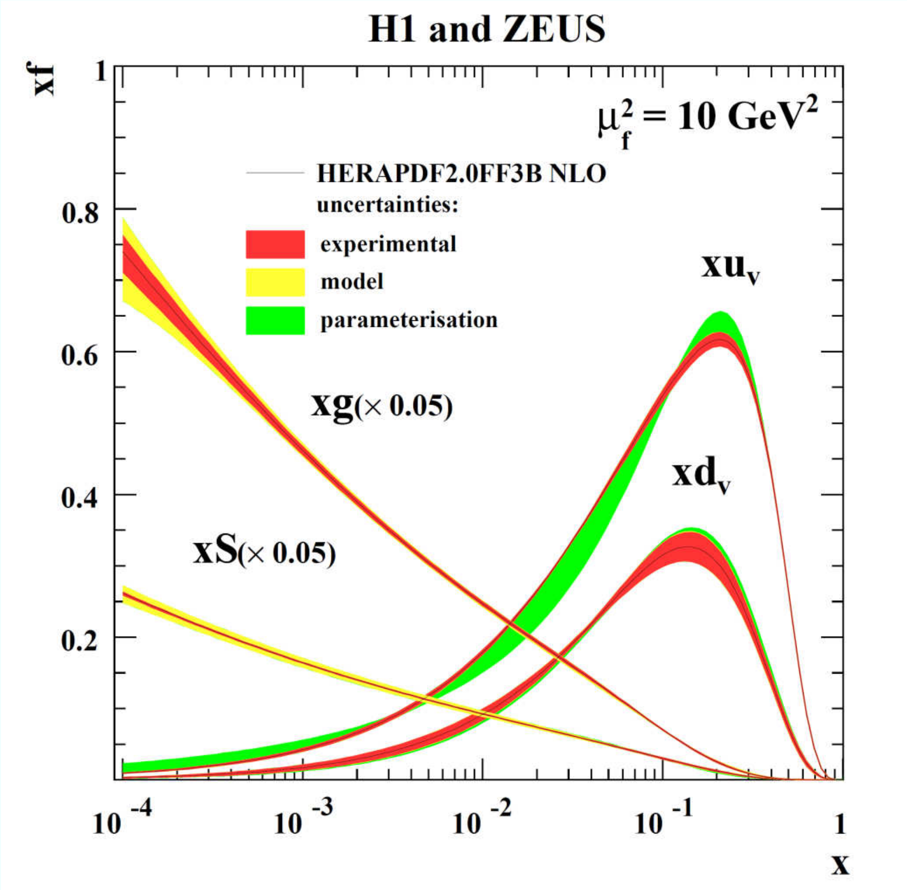


Compare fits with $Q^2 > 3.5$ amd $Q^2 > 10$ GeV^2 to the NC e^+p data at low Q^2 and low-x.

The fit with $Q^2>10$ misses the lower Q^2 data in a systematic matter – worse at low-x and low Q^2--- (not just at high-y).
The fit evolves faster than the data.
This is not better at NNLO when the evolution becomes even faster.
Evidence for the breakdown of DGLAP at low-x, Q^2?

HERAPDF2.0 Fixed Flavour Number PDFs



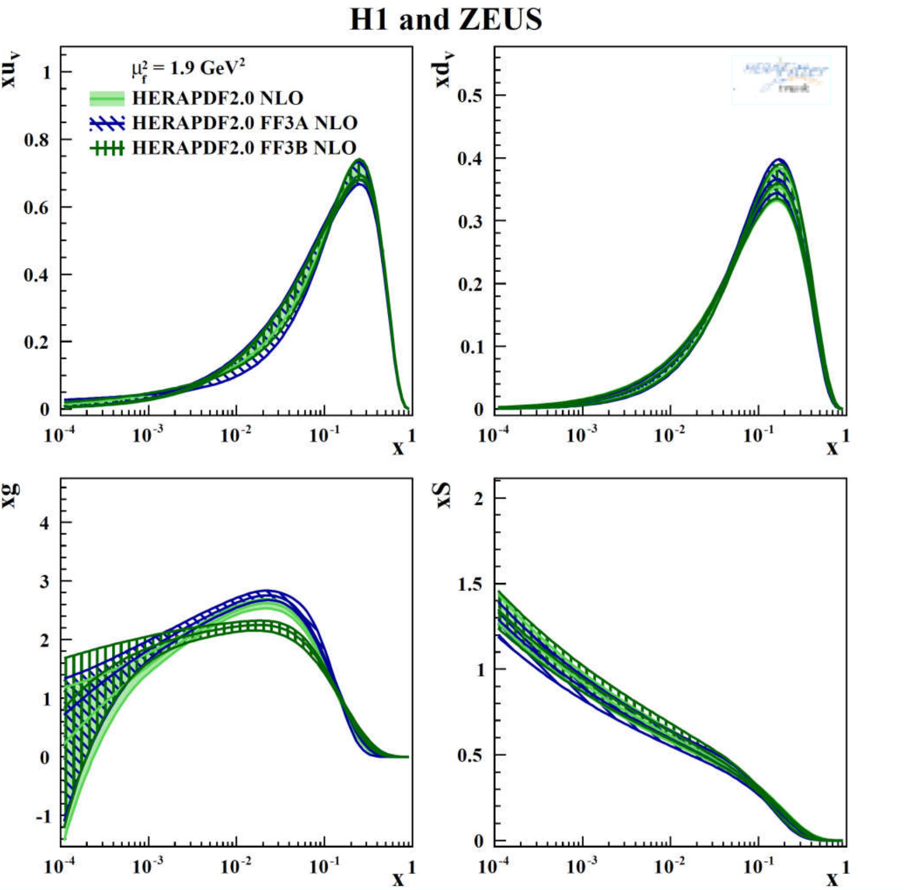


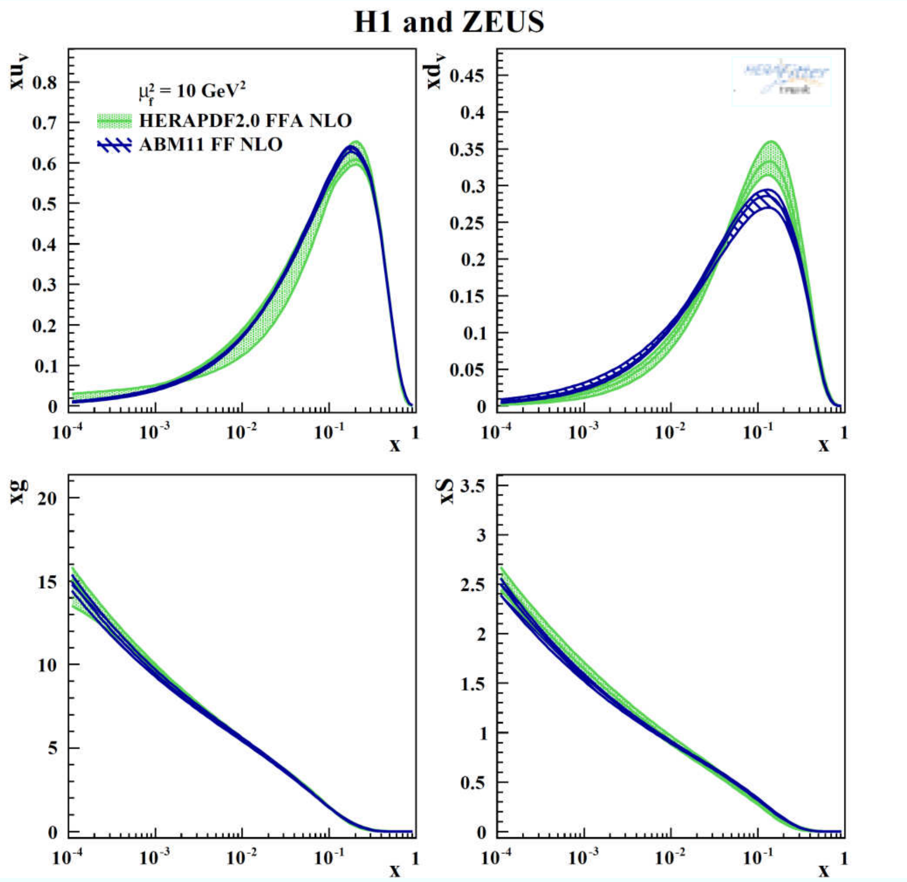
3 flavour running of α_s →

Variable-flavour running of α_s →

scheme	$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	F_L	m_c [GeV]	m_b [GeV]
FF3A	$\alpha_s^{N_F=3} = 0.106375$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$	$m_c^{pole} = 1.44$	$m_b^{pole} = 4.5$
FF3B	$\alpha_s^{N_F=5} = 0.118$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$	$m_c(m_c) = 1.26$	$m_b(m_b) = 4.07$

HERAPDF2.0 Fixed Flavour Number PDFs





Comparison of FF3A and FF3B to standard VFN scheme.

FF3A high-x gluon is softer.

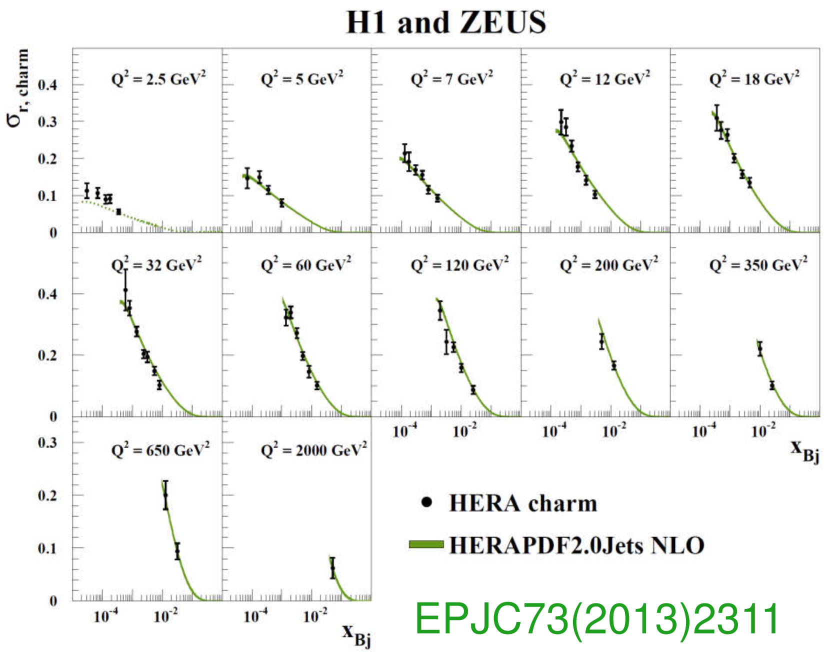
Difference in FF3A and FF3B gluon is due to treatment of O(α_s) in FL and due to the VFN running of α_s in FF3B

Comparison of FF3A to ABM

Similar difference of valence shape as noted for VFN schemes

FF3A and ABM gluons are compatible

Adding more data to HERAPDF2.0: heavy flavour data



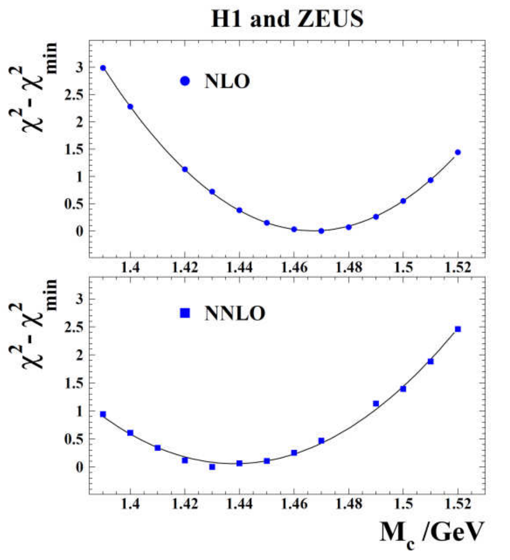
EPJC73(2013)2311

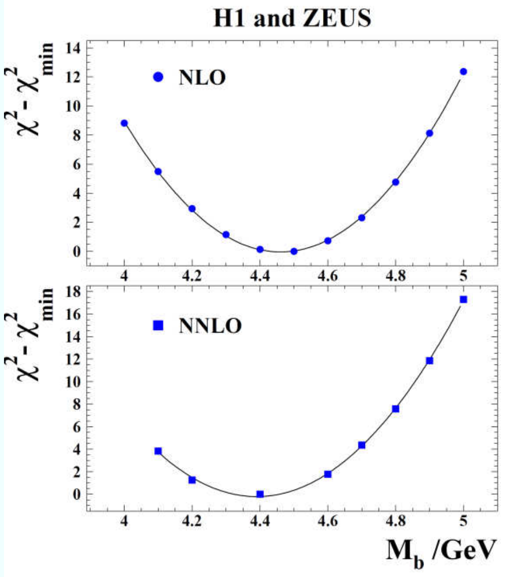
The data from the HERA charm combination is added to the fit.

The PDFs do not change significantly.

The main effect is to determine the optimal charm mass parameter and its variation as already done in the standard HERAPDF2.0.

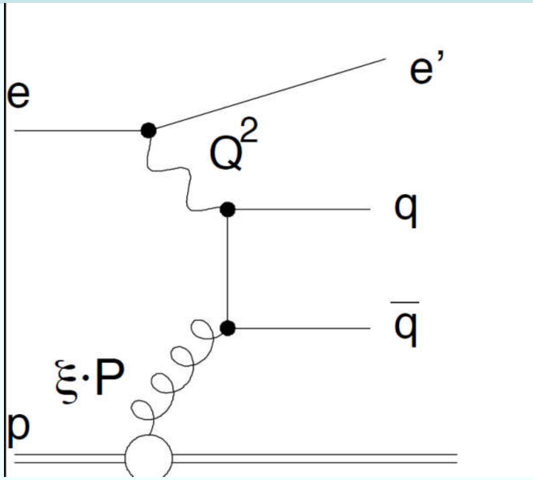
This variation is much reduced compared to HERAPDF1.0

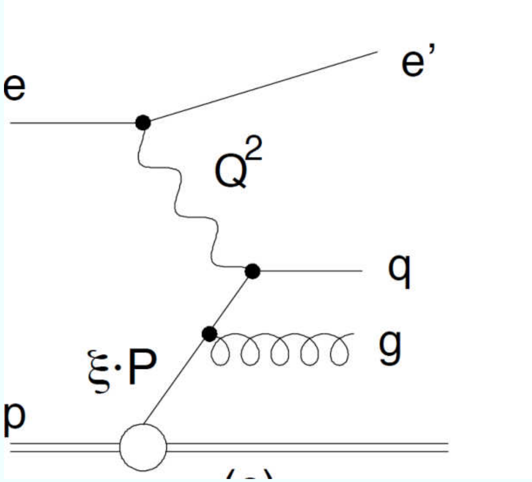


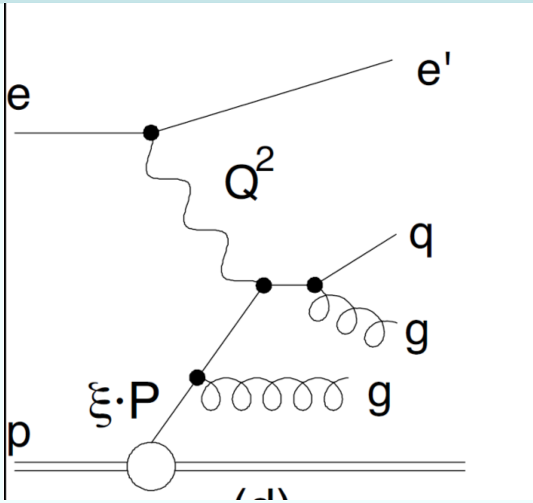


ZEUS and H1 data on beauty production EPJC75(2015)265 EPJ65C(2010)89
Are similarly used to determine the optimal beauty mass parameter and its variation

Adding more data to HERAPDF2.0: jet data (EPJC75(2015)2)



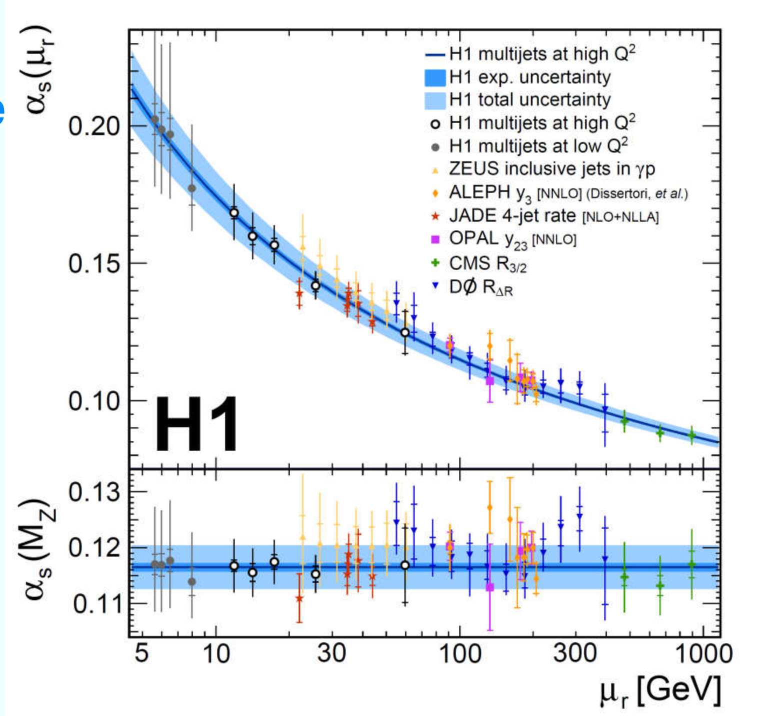




It is well known that jet data give a direct handle on the gluon PDF and can be used to measure $\alpha_S(M_Z)$

This recent publication of high Q^2 normalised inclusive jets, di-jets, tri-jets from H1 has been used for a measurement of

$\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.1165 \pm 0.0008(\text{exp}) \pm 0.0038(\text{pdf,theory})$



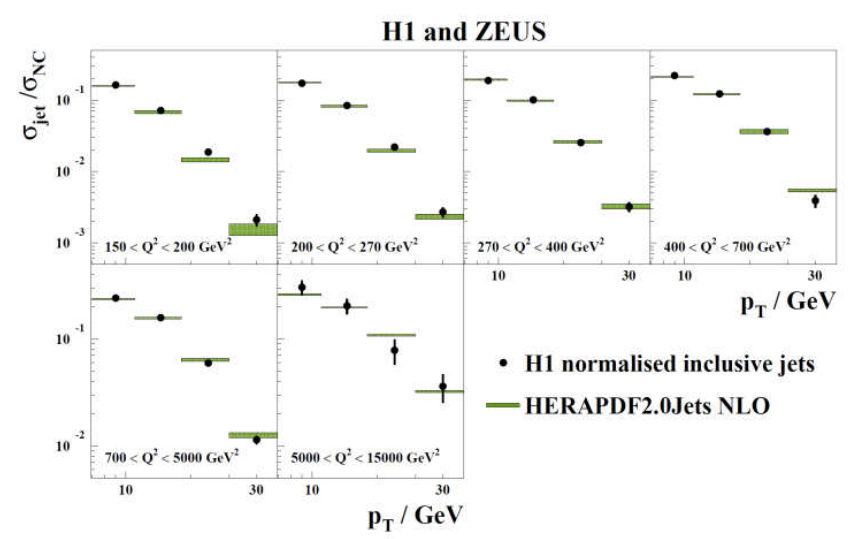
Seven data sets on inclusive jet, dijet, trijet production at low and high Q^2, from ZEUS and H1 have been added to the HERAPDF2.0 fit

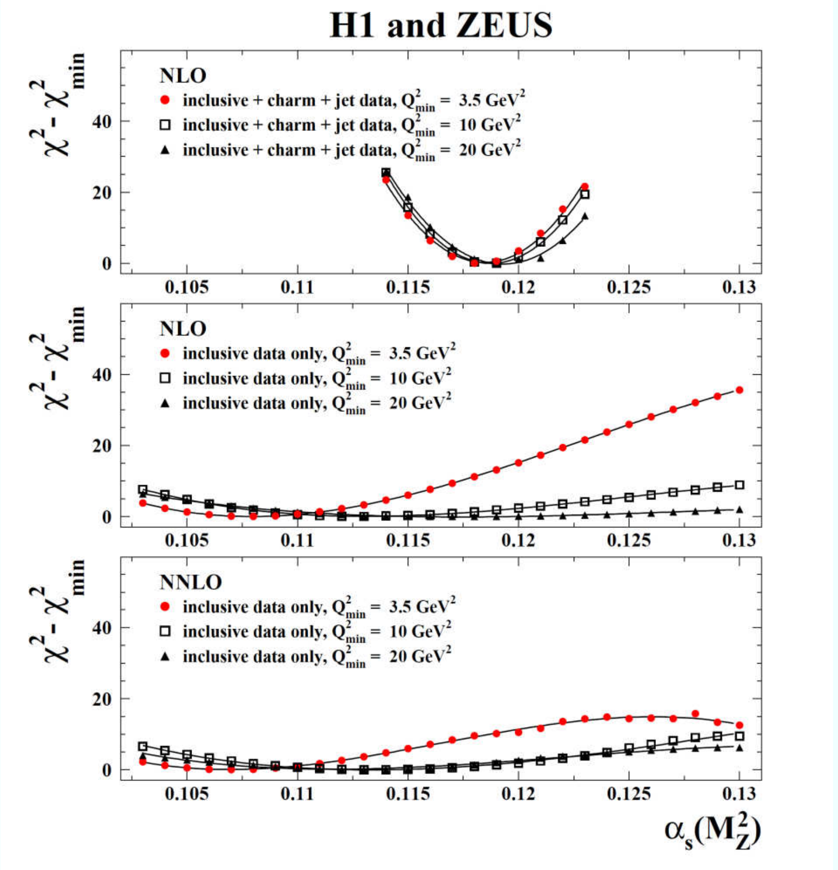
PLB547(2001)164, EPJC70(2010)965, EPJC67(2010)1, PLB653(2007)134 and **EPJC75(2015)2**

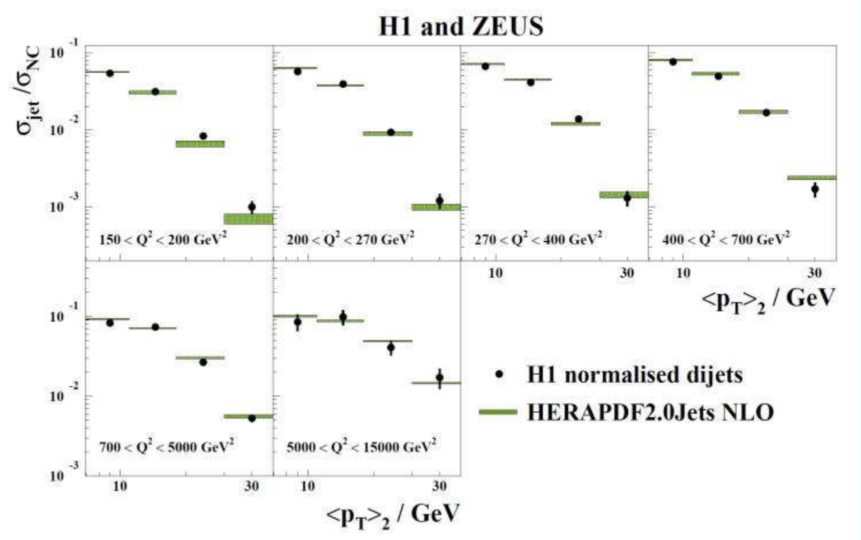
HERAPDF2.0Jets is based on inclusive + charm + jet data

The fits with and without jet data and charm data are very compatible for fixed $\alpha_S(M_Z)$

Let's look at freeing $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ --- first look at $\chi 2$ scans







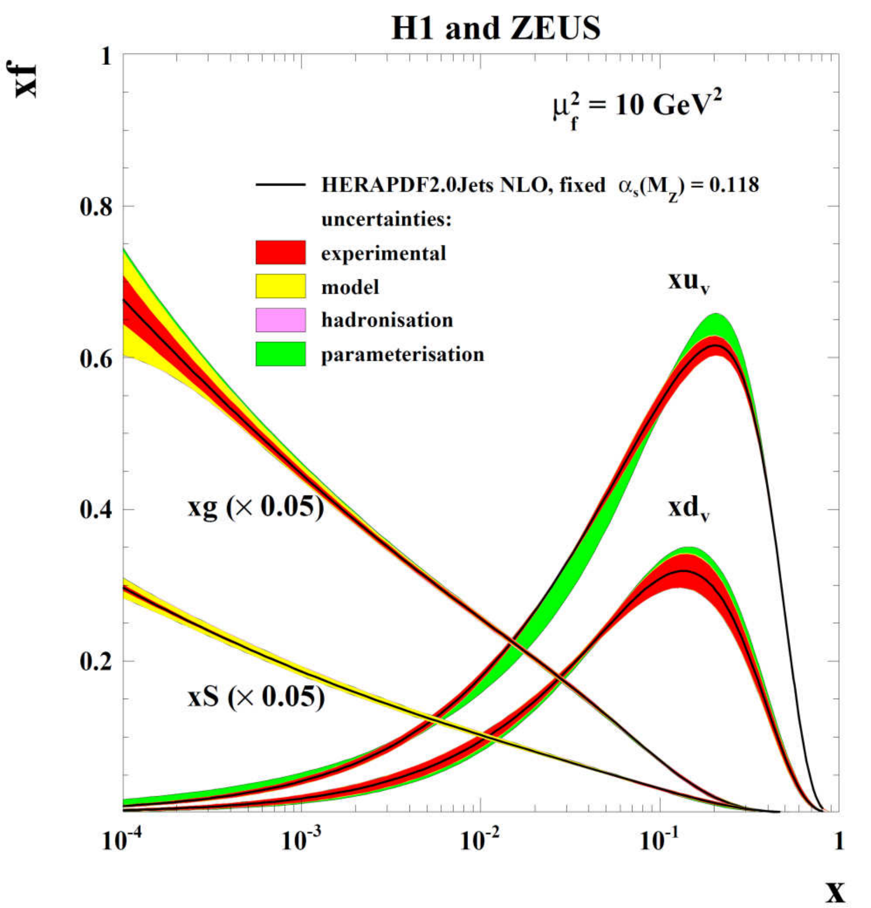
Inclusive data alone cannot determine $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ reliably either at NLO or at NNLO

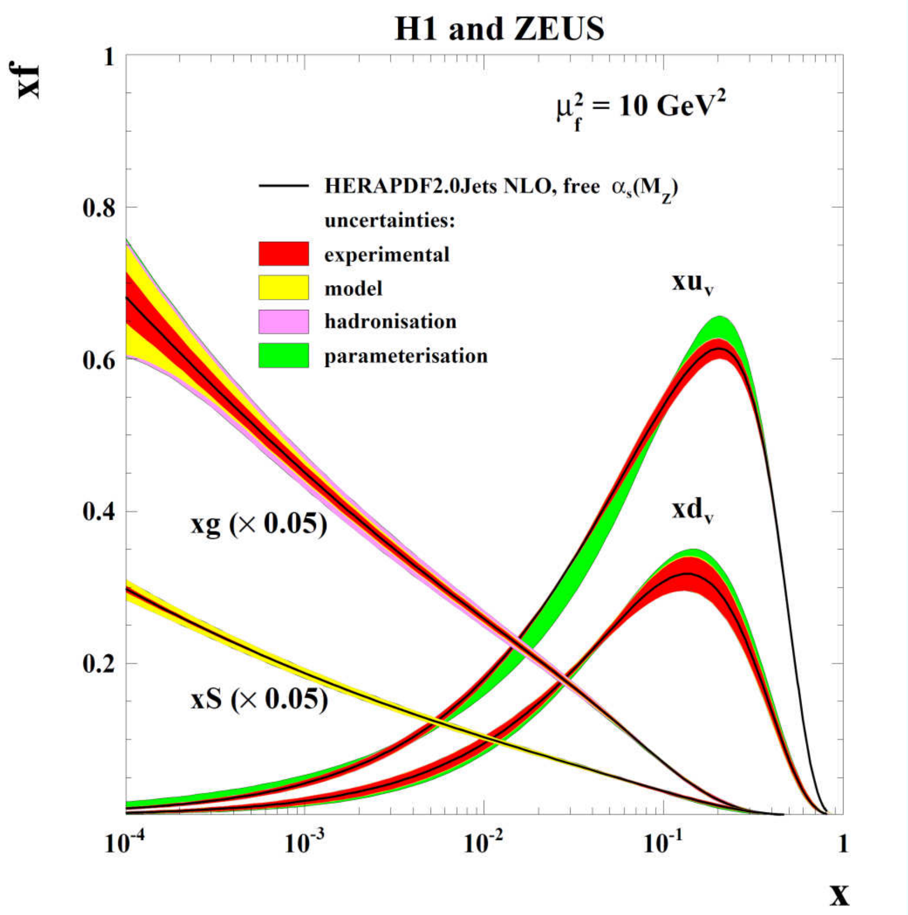
When jet data are added one can make a simultaneous fit for PDF parameters and $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ at NLO--- NNLO calculation still not available

HERAPDF2.0Jets is based on inclusive + charm + jet data

Fits are made with fixed and free $\alpha_S(M_Z)$

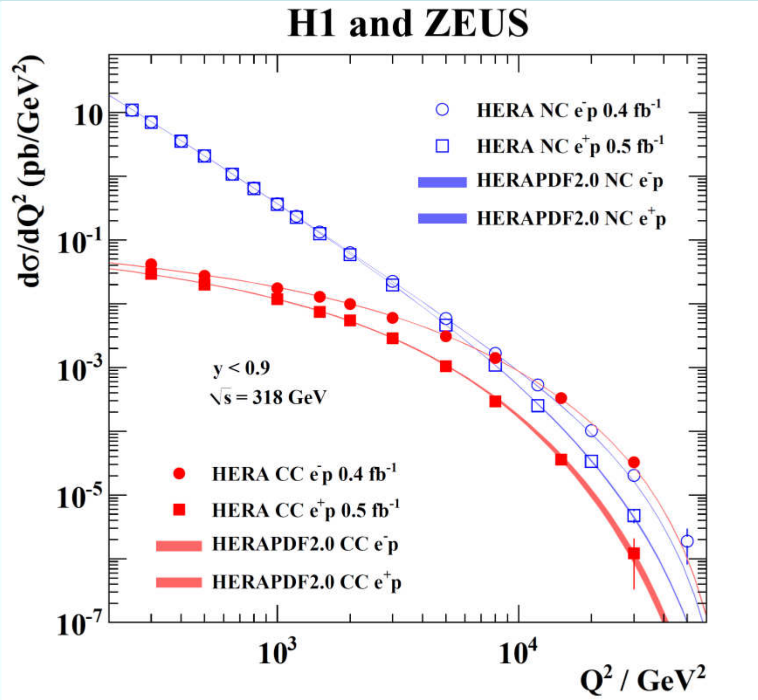
These PDFs are very similar since the fitted value is in agreement with the chosen fixed value. The uncertainties of gluon are not much larger when $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ is free since it is well determined. Scale uncertainties are not illustrated on the PDFs



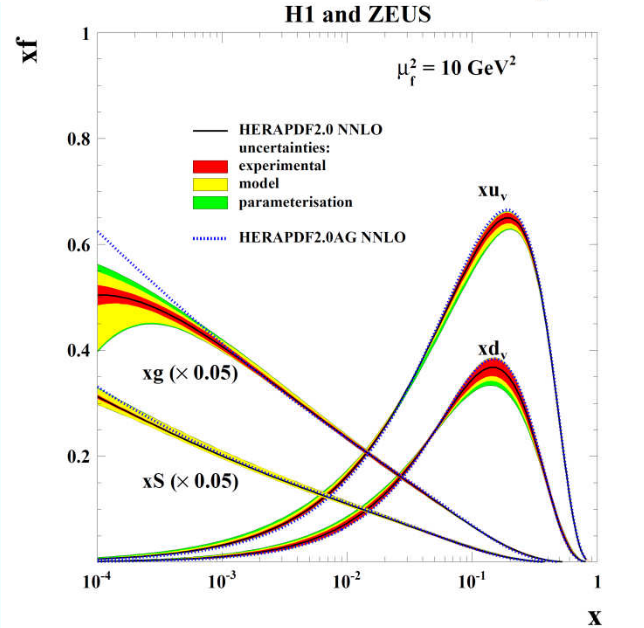


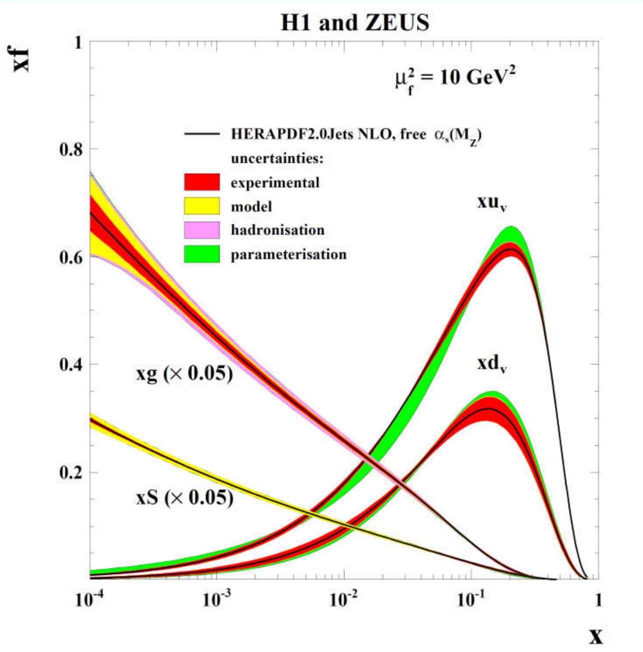
$$\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.1183 \pm 0.0009_{(\mathrm{exp})} \pm 0.0005_{(\mathrm{model/param})} \pm 0.0012_{(\mathrm{had})} \, {}^{+0.0037}_{-0.0030}(\mathrm{scale})$$

Summary

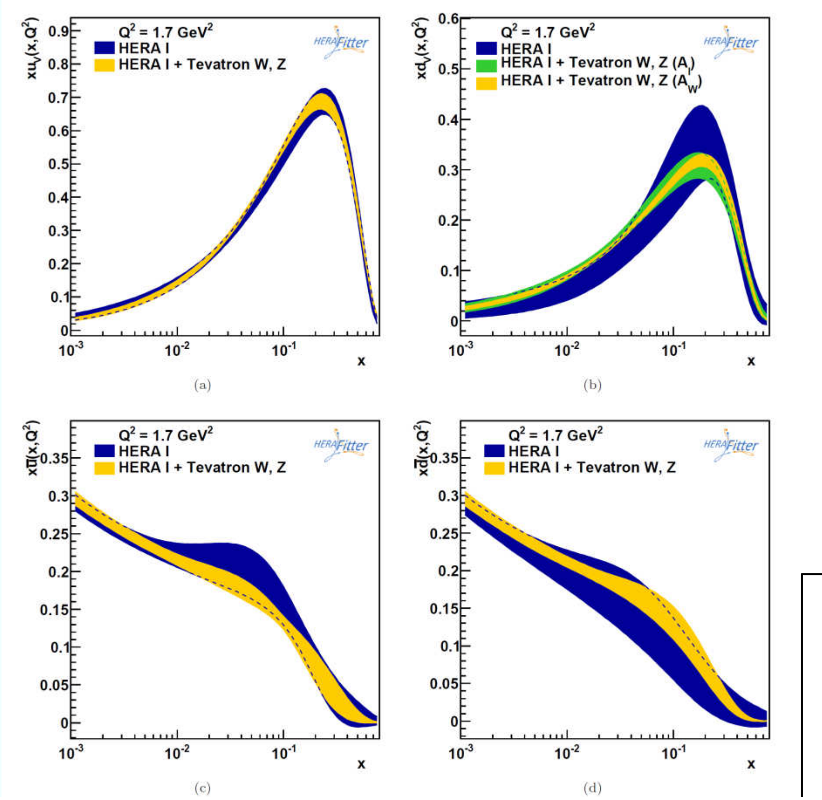


We have the FINAL Inclusive HERA-I and II combination
And the HERAPDF2.0 series based upon it





Outlook-1

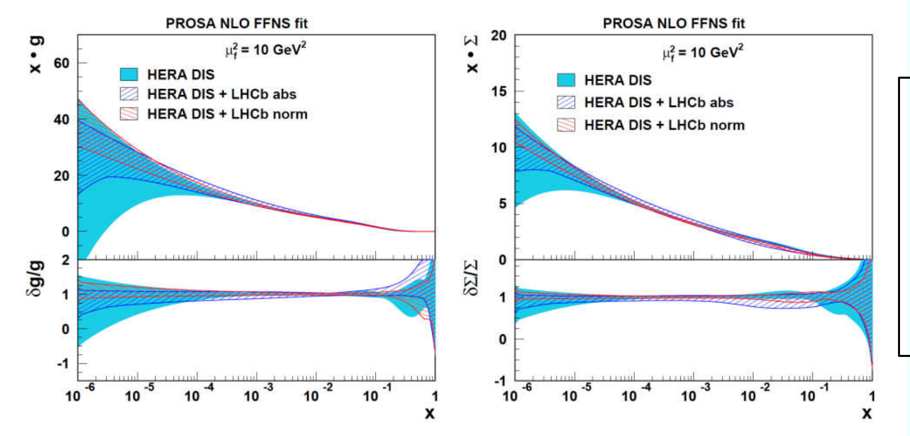


HERAFitter is used within ATLAS and CMS to assess the impact of their data using the HERA-I combination as the base.
The HERAFitter groups and the PROSA group also use this platform

Recent examples of the use of HERAFitter
arXiv1410.4412
based on the HERA-I combination
Now we should move to using the final HERA-I+II combination as the basis for such fits

arXiv:1503.05221
HERAFitter
HERA-I + Tevatron W-asymmetry data

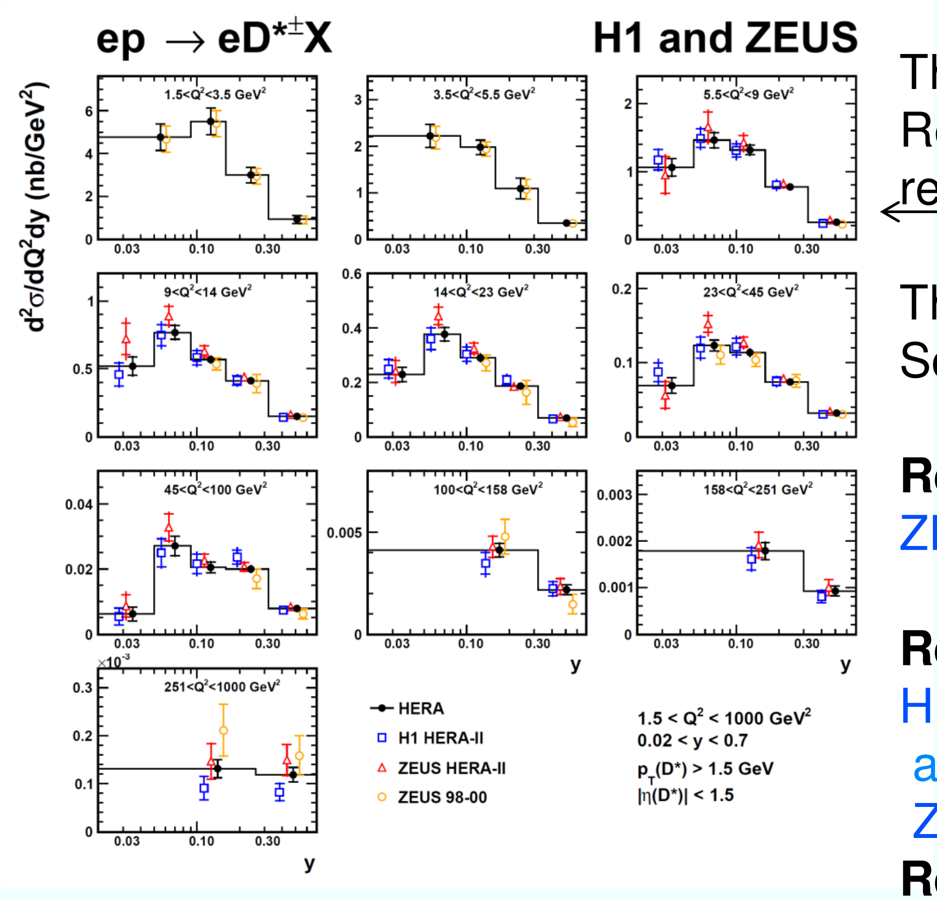
WG1
R Placakyte
Tuesday



arXiv:1503.04581
PROSA
HERA-1 inclusive +heavy flavour data +LHC-B heavy flavour data

WG1+WG5
A Geiser,
Thursday

Outlook-2



DESY-15-037,
arXiv:1503:06042
O Behnke
WG4, Tuesday

There is still data coming out of HERA
Recently the **D* HERA combination** was released.

There are more measurements to come.
Some you will hear about at DIS15

Results on heavy flavour: WG5 Wednesday
ZEUS:JHEP10(2014)003 D* at 3 different √s

Results on diffractive dijets: WG2 Tuesday
H1:JHEP1503(2015)092 dijets AND
arXiv:1502.01683 dijets with leading proton
ZEUS-prel-14-004 dijets
Results on prompt γ: WG2 Wednesday
ZEUS-prel-15-001 isolated γ
Results on vector mesons: WG2 Wednesday
ZEUS-prel-14-003 Ratio of ψ(2s)/ψ(1s)

We are not done yet!

Back-up

HERAPDF specifications: parameterisation and χ2 definition

For the NLO and NNLO fits the central parametrisation at $Q^2_0 = 1.9\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ is

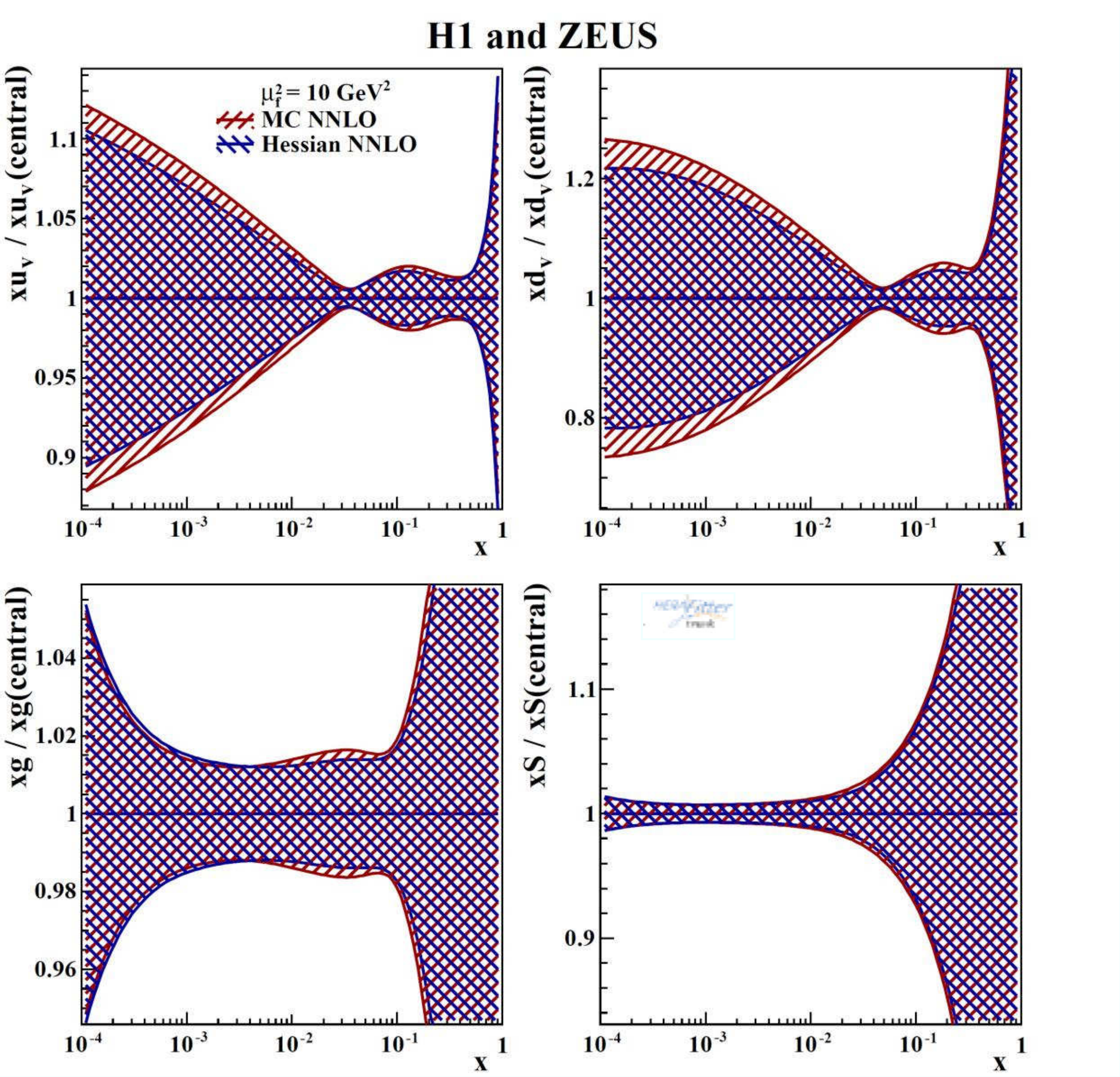
$$\begin{aligned}
xg(x) &= A_g x^{B_g}(1-x)^{C_g} - A'_g x^{B'_g}(1-x)^{C'_g}, \\
xu_v(x) &= A_{u_v} x^{B_{u_v}}(1-x)^{C_{u_v}}\left(1 + E_{u_v}x^2\right), \\
xd_v(x) &= A_{d_v} x^{B_{d_v}}(1-x)^{C_{d_v}}, \\
x\bar{U}(x) &= A_{\bar{U}} x^{B_{\bar{U}}}(1-x)^{C_{\bar{U}}}\left(1 + D_{\bar{U}}x\right), \\
x\bar{D}(x) &= A_{\bar{D}} x^{B_{\bar{D}}}(1-x)^{C_{\bar{D}}}.
\end{aligned}$$

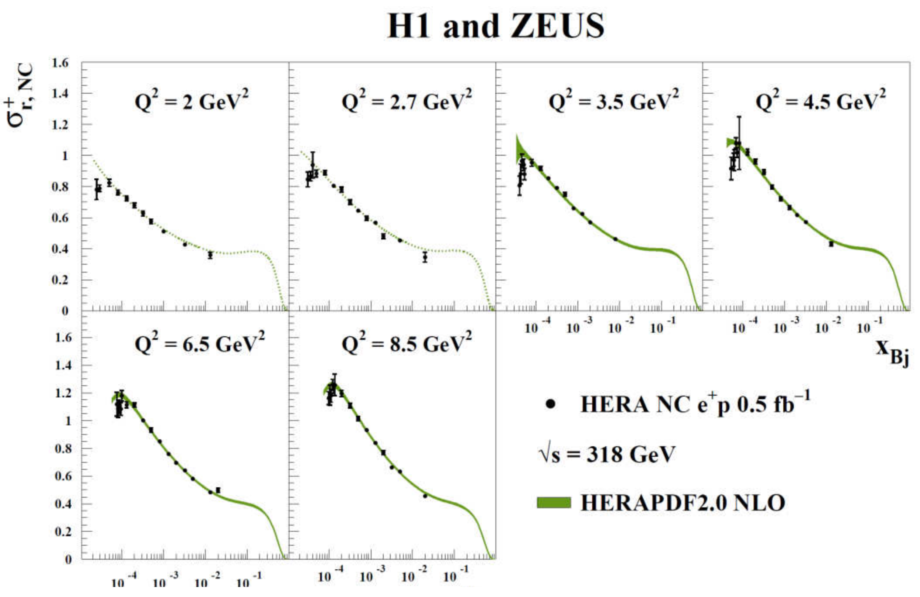
QCD sum-rules constrain A_g, A_{uv}, A_{dv} $x\bar{s} = f_s x\bar{D}$ sets the size of the strange PDF and the constraints $B_{\bar{U}} = B_{\bar{D}}$, and $A_{\bar{U}} = A_{\bar{D}}(1 - f_s)$ ensure $x\bar{u} \to x\bar{d}$ as $x \to 0$.

- There are 14 free parameters in the central fit determined by saturation of the χ2
- $\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.118$ for central fits
- PDFs are evolved using the DGLAP equations using QCDNUM and convoluted with coefficient functions to evaluate structure functions and hence measurable cross sections
- Heavy quark coefficient functions are evaluated by the Thorne Roberts Optimized Variable Flavour Number scheme – this is the standard, unless otherwise stated
- Fixed Flavour Number PDFs are also available at NLO
- An LO fit with $\alpha_S(M_Z) = 0.130$ is also provided with an alternative gluon (AG) parametrisation
- The form of the χ2 accounts for 169 correlated uncertainties, 162 from the input data sets and 7 from the procedure of combination

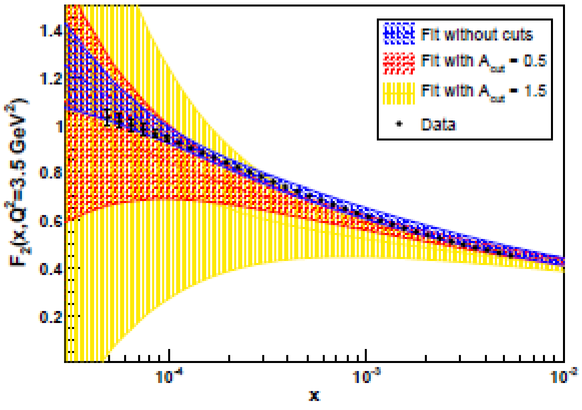
$$\chi^2_{\exp}(\boldsymbol{m}, \boldsymbol{s}) = \sum_i \frac{\left[m^i - \sum_j \gamma^i_j m^i s_j - \mu^i\right]^2}{\delta^2_{i,\mathrm{stat}}\,\mu^i m^i + \delta^2_{i,\mathrm{uncor}}\,(m^i)^2} + \sum_j s_j^2 + \sum_i \ln \frac{\delta^2_{i,\mathrm{stat}}\mu^i m^i + (\delta_{i,\mathrm{uncor}} m^i)^2}{(\delta^2_{i,\mathrm{stat}} + \delta^2_{i,\mathrm{uncor}})(\mu^i)^2}$$

Compare MC to Hessian uncertainties

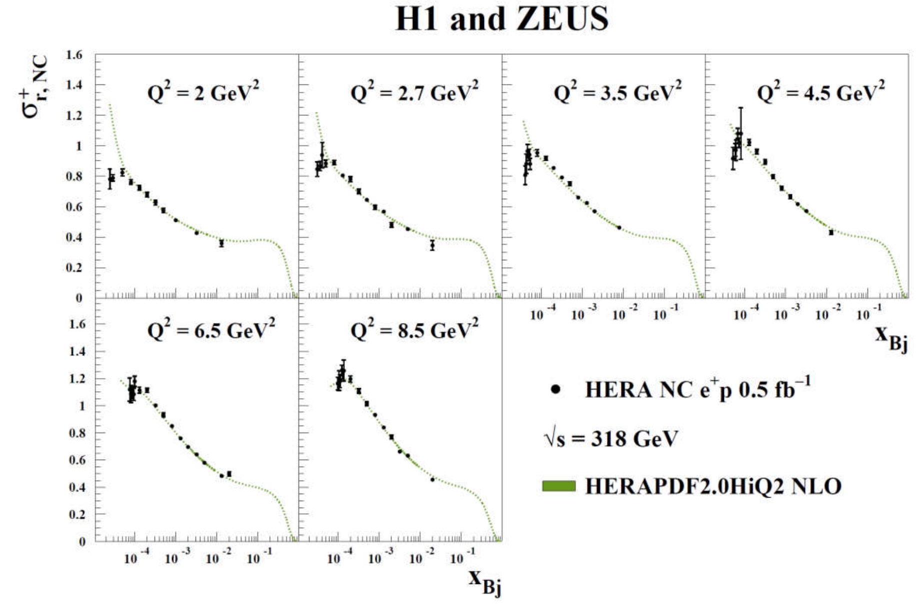




NLO
Q^2>3.5 GeV^2

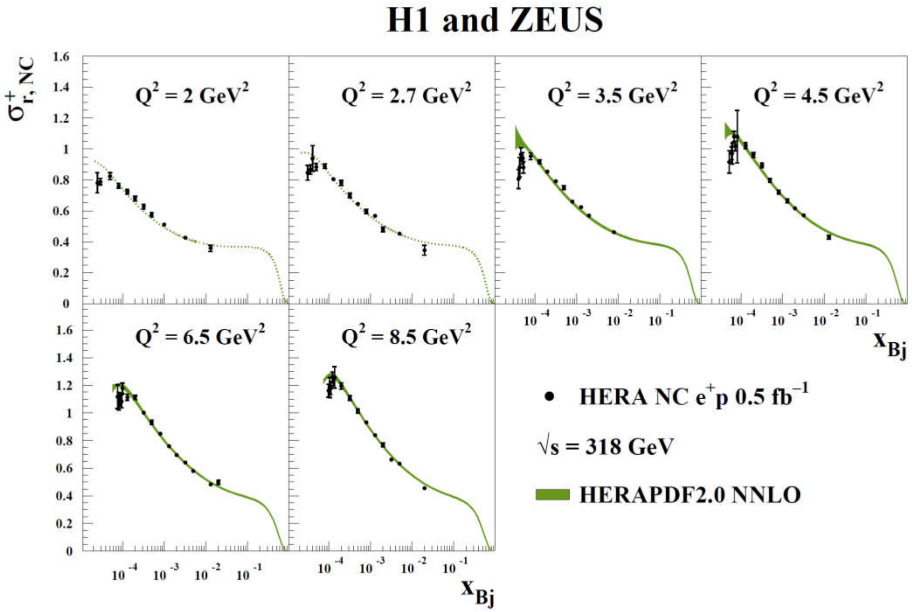


Reminds us of this? arXiv:0910.3143.
The fit evolves faster than the data

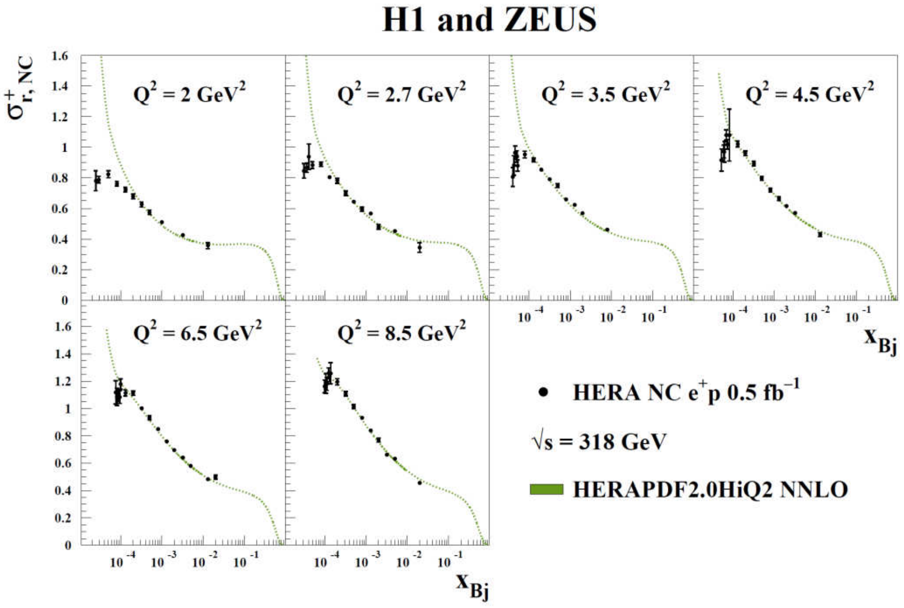


NLO
Q^2>10 GeV^2

These are the comparisons of the fit to the NC e+p data at low Q^2
The fit with Q^2>10 misses the lower Q2 data in a systematic matter – worse at low-x and low Q2--- (not just at high-y)



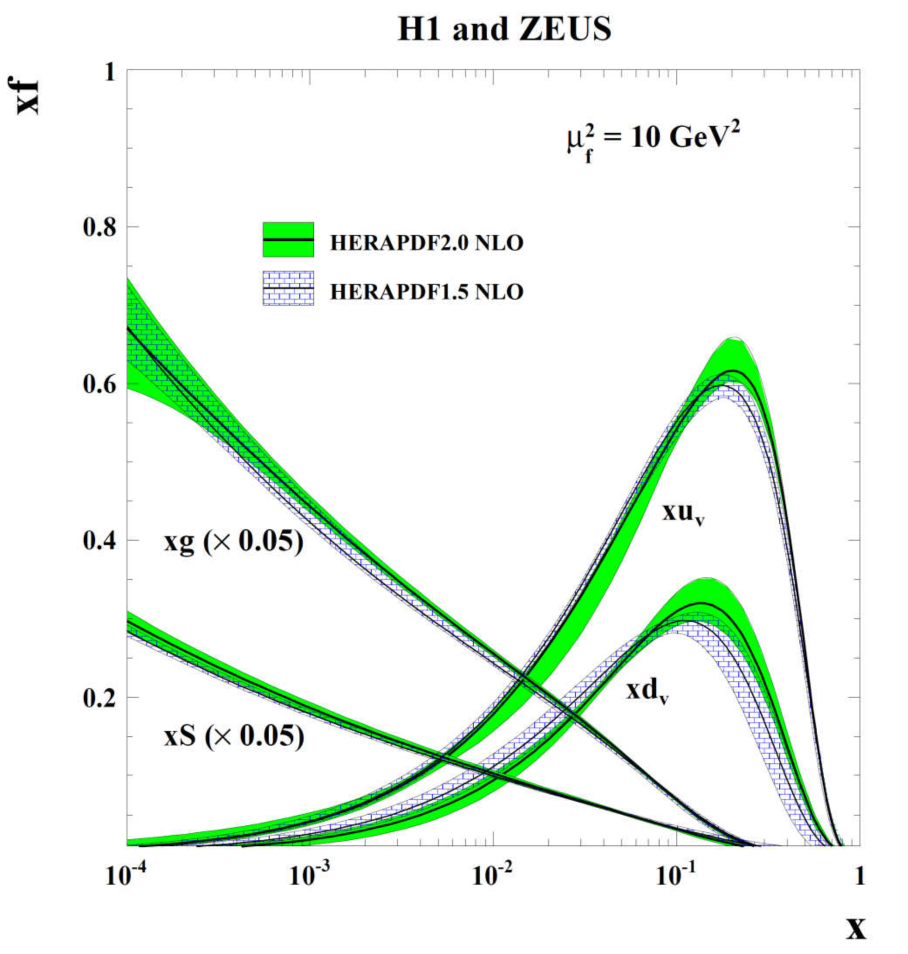
NNLO
$Q^2>3.5$ GeV^2

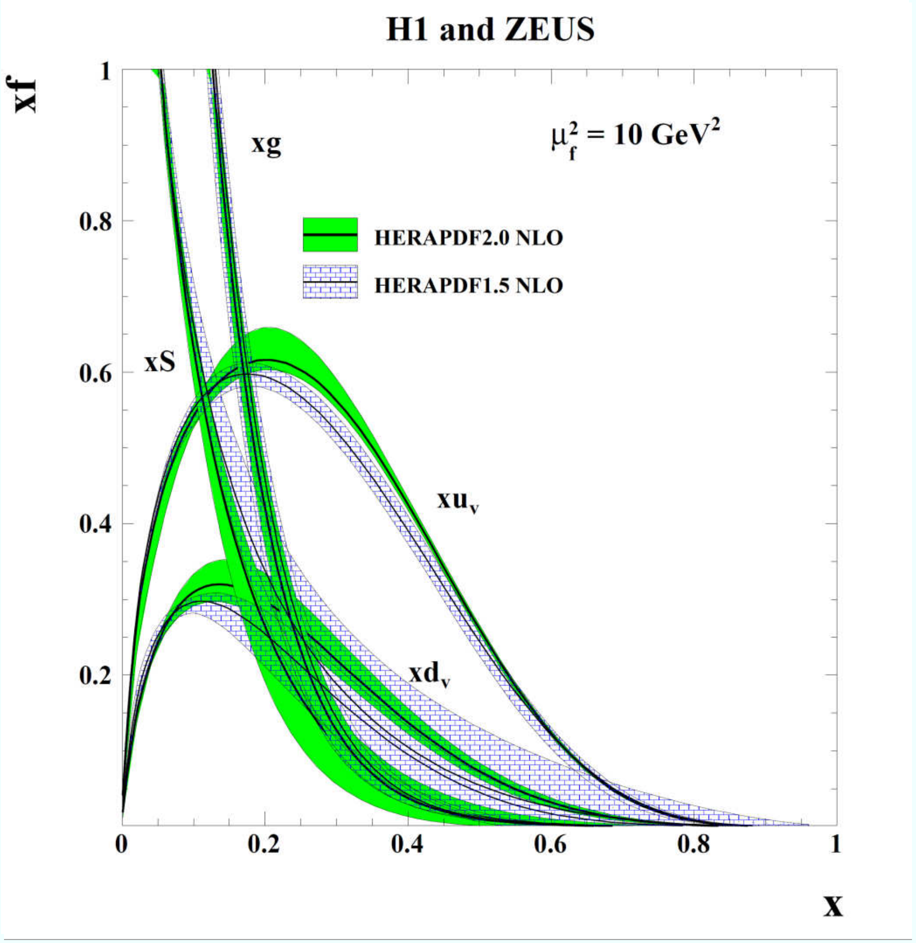


NNLO
$Q^2>10$ GeV^2

Going to higher orders does not improve the fit at low-Q^2, low-x

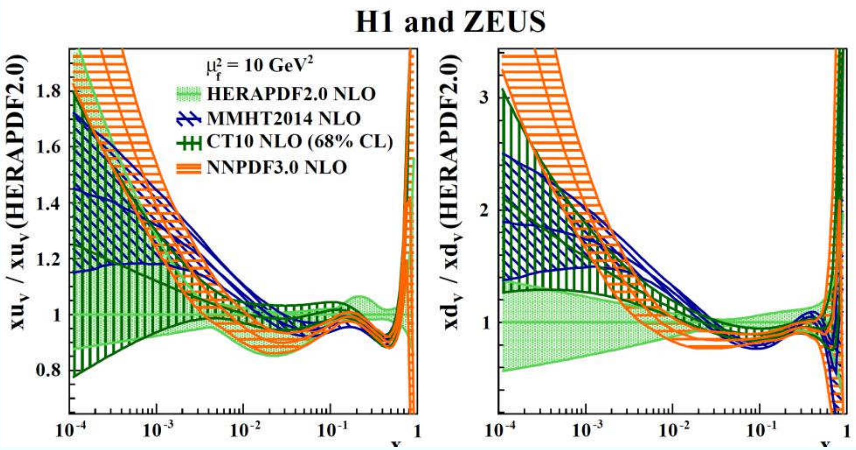
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF1.5 at NLO

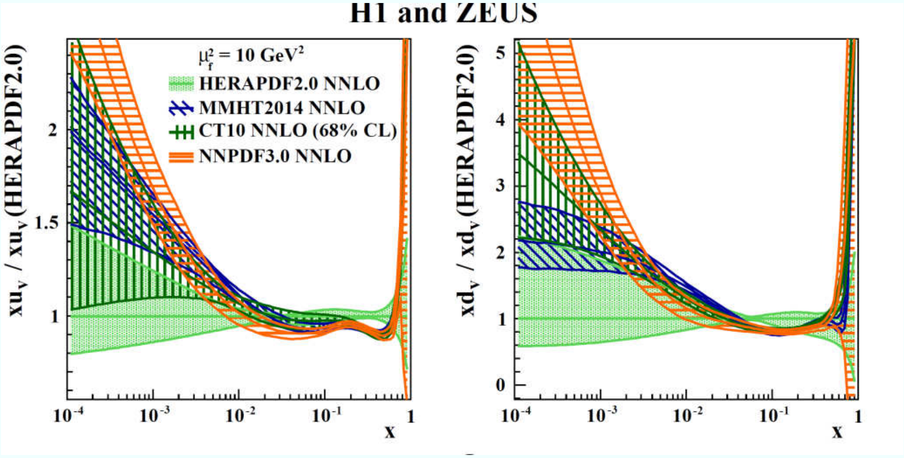


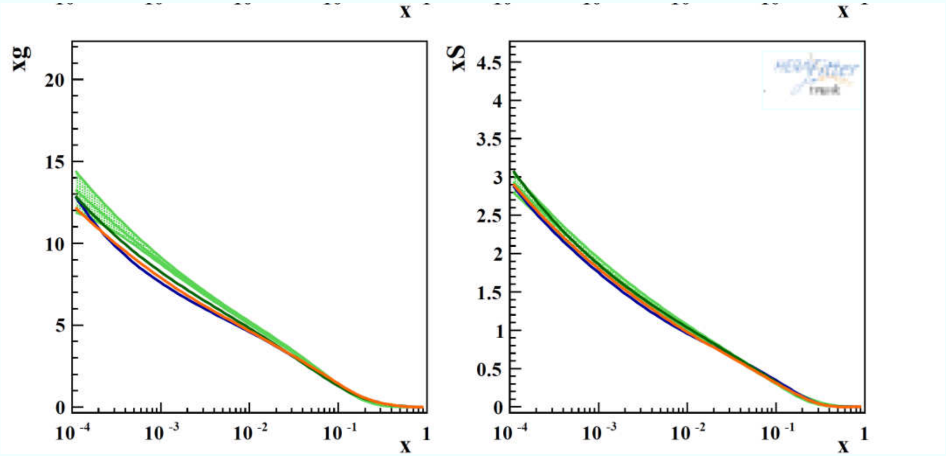


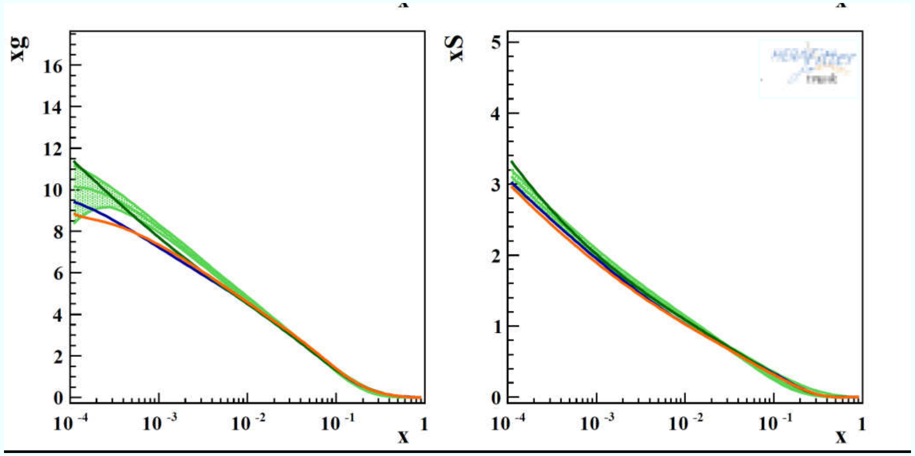
Some more high-x data
Still shows reductions in high-x uncertainty
Some change in valence shape- but not so much as for 1.0

Compare HERAPDF2.0 to other PDFs

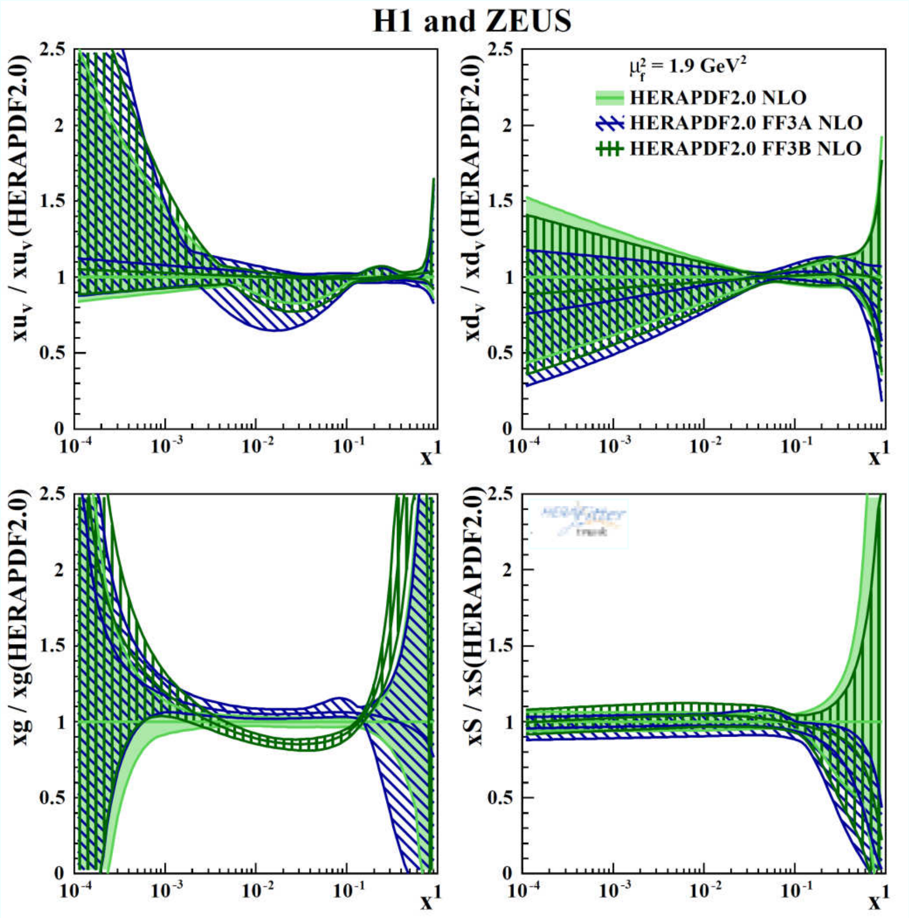


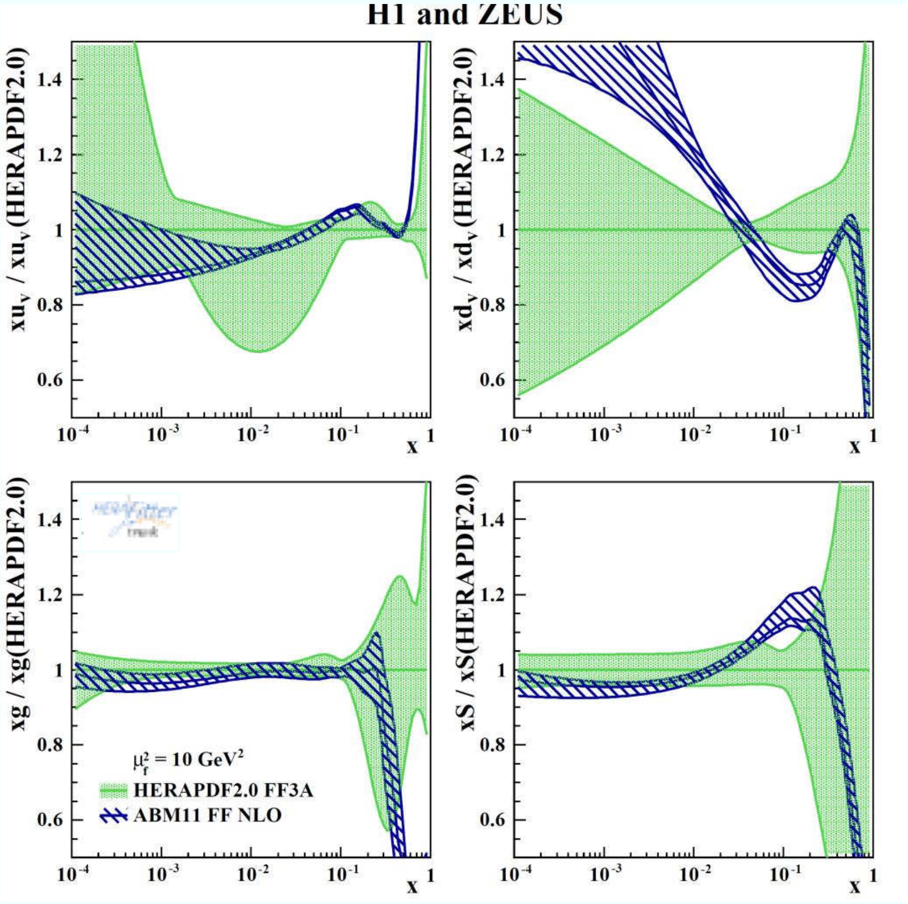




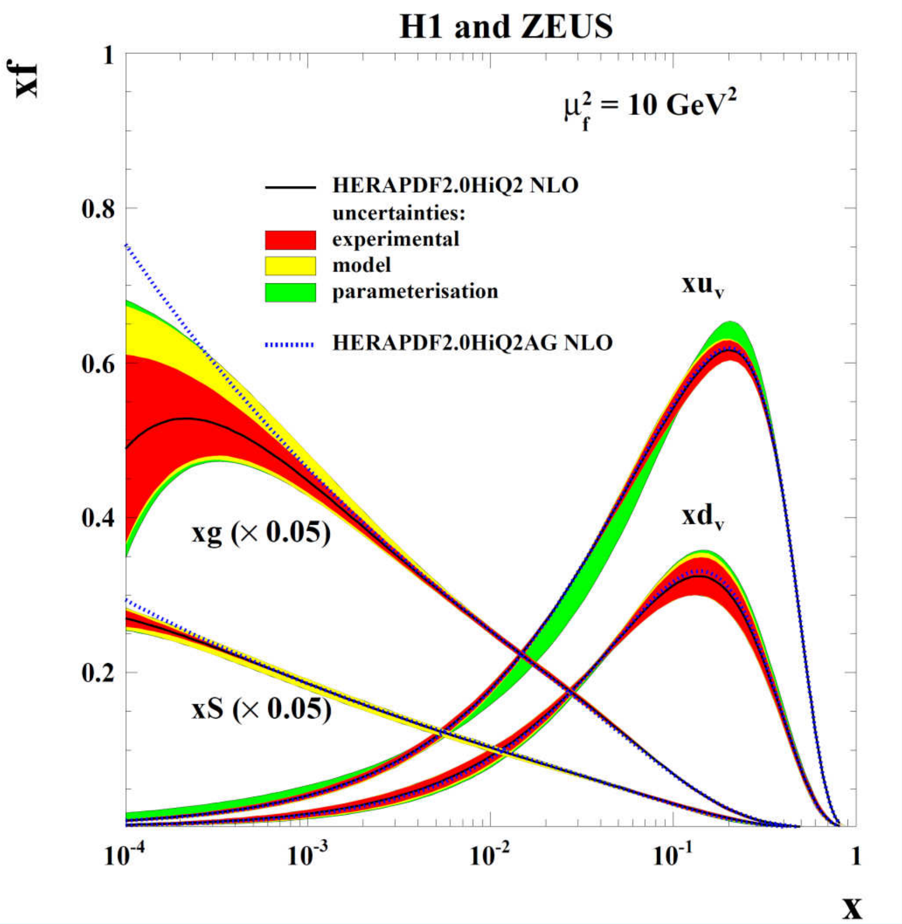


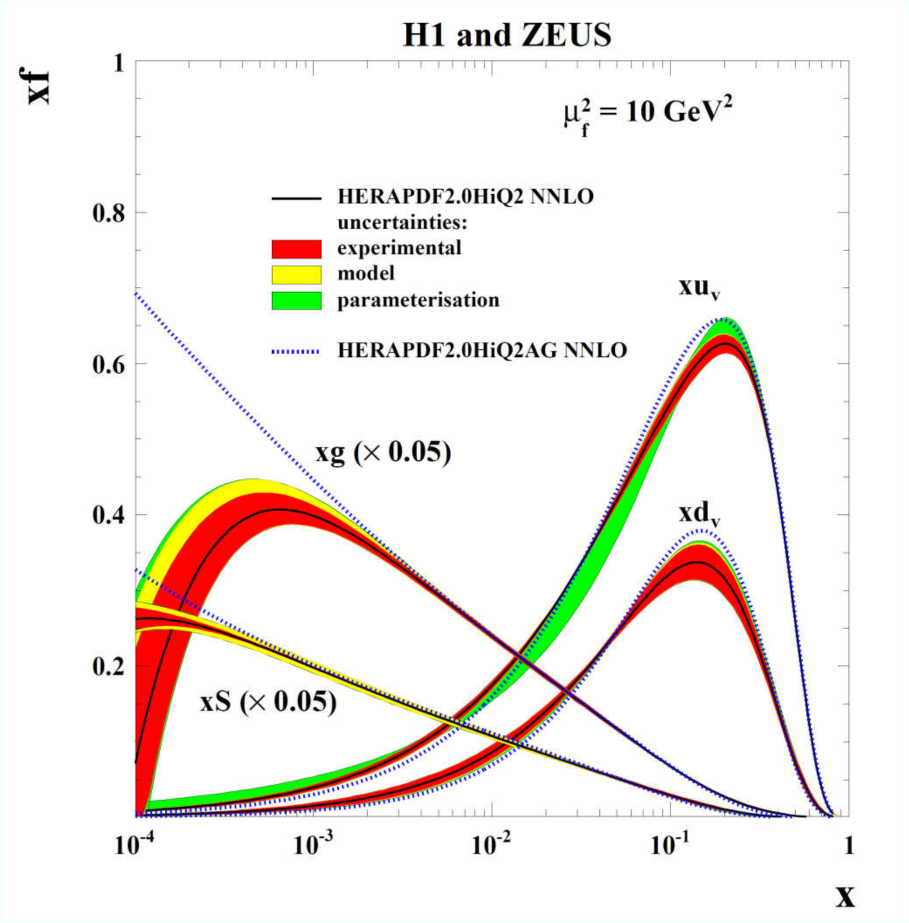
HERAPDF gets d-valence directly from the proton, not from assuming d in proton = u in neutron


H1 and ZEUS
xu_v / xu_v(HERAPDF2.0)
xd_v / xd_v(HERAPDF2.0)
xg / xg(HERAPDF2.0)
xS / xS(HERAPDF2.0)
μ_f^2 = 1.9 GeV^2
HERAPDF2.0 NLO
HERAPDF2.0 FF3A NLO
HERAPDF2.0 FF3B NLO
x
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
1
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5


H1 and ZEUS
xu_v / xu_v(HERAPDF2.0)
xd_v / xd_v(HERAPDF2.0)
xg / xg(HERAPDF2.0)
xS / xS(HERAPDF2.0)
μ_f^2 = 10 GeV^2
HERAPDF2.0 FF3A
ABM11 FF NLO
x
10^{-4}
10^{-3}
10^{-2}
10^{-1}
1
0.6
0.8
1
1.2
1.4

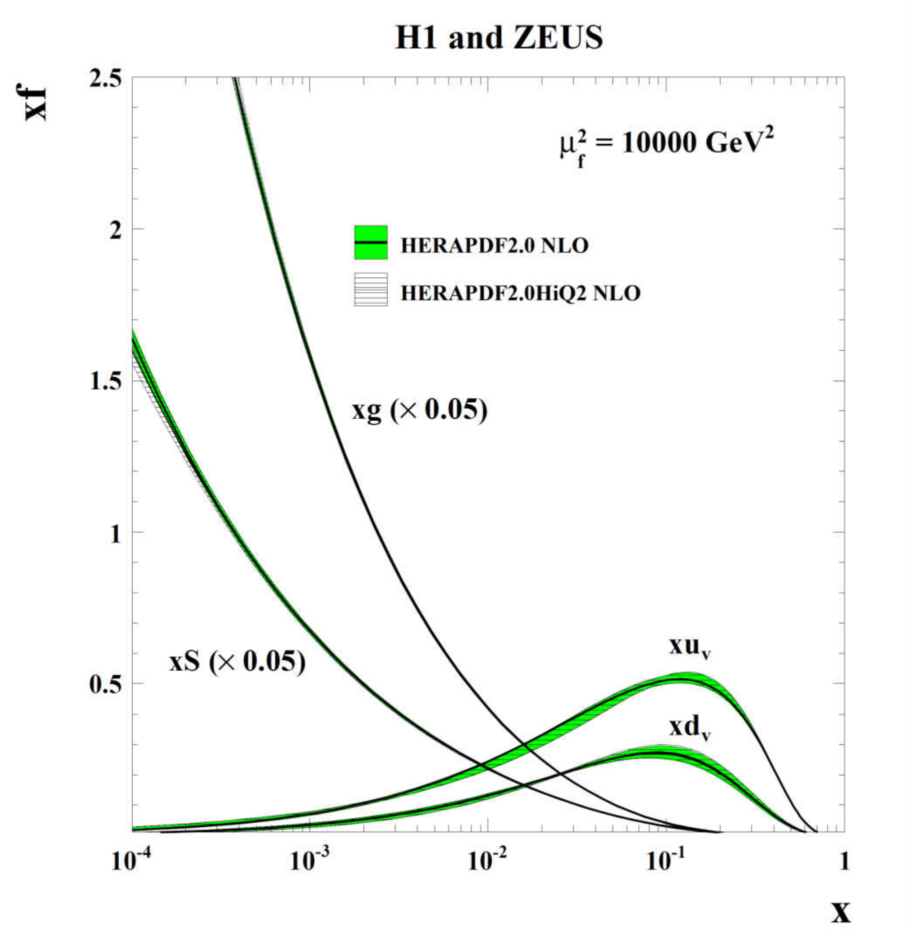
HERAPDF2.0HiQ2 at NLO and NNLO

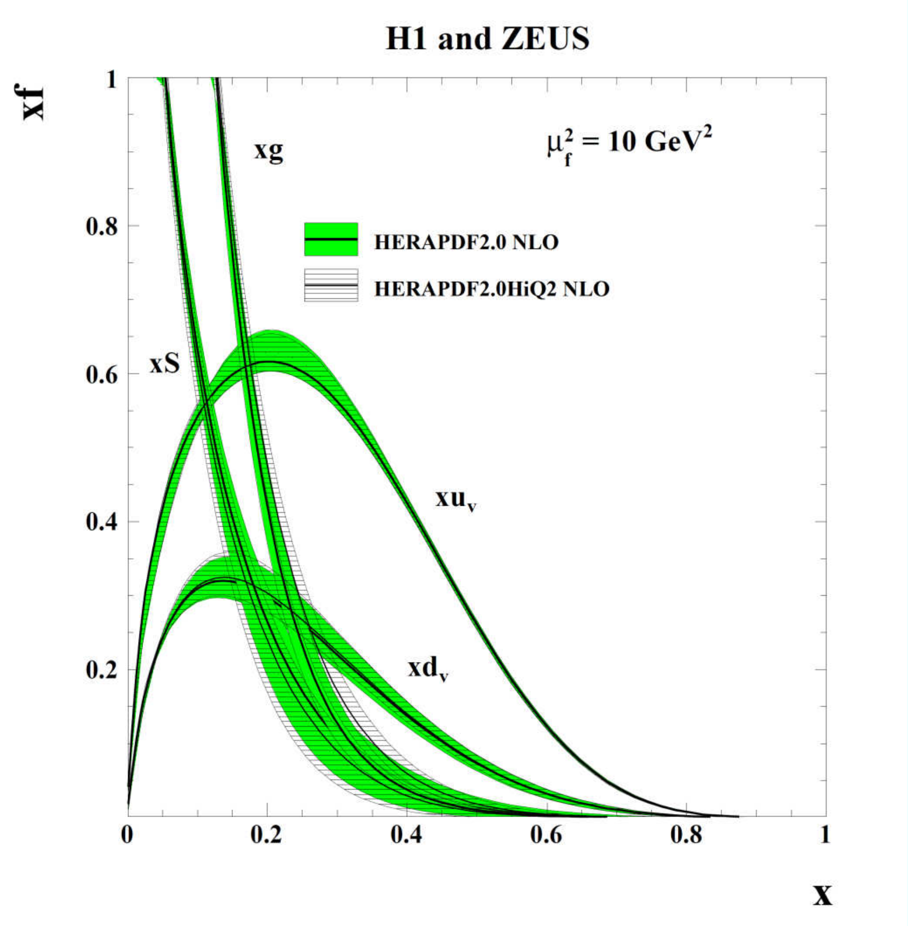




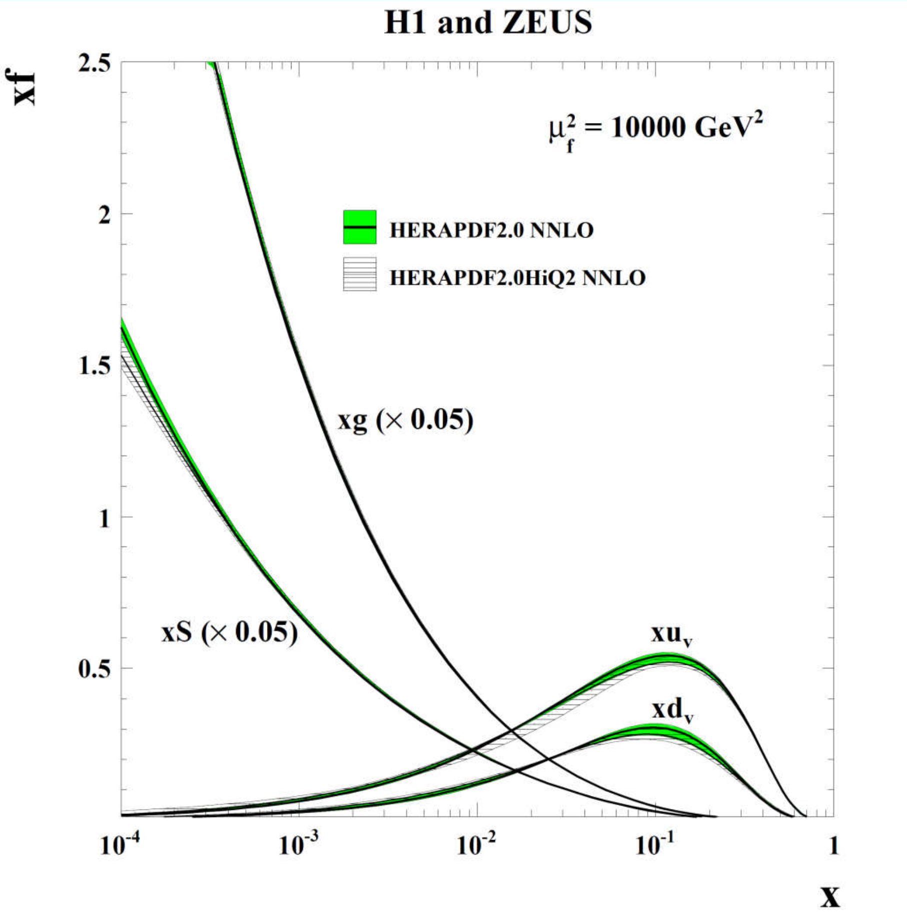
alternative gluon shape—$xg(x) = A_g\, x^{Bg}\, (1-x)^{Cg}\, (1+D_g x)$

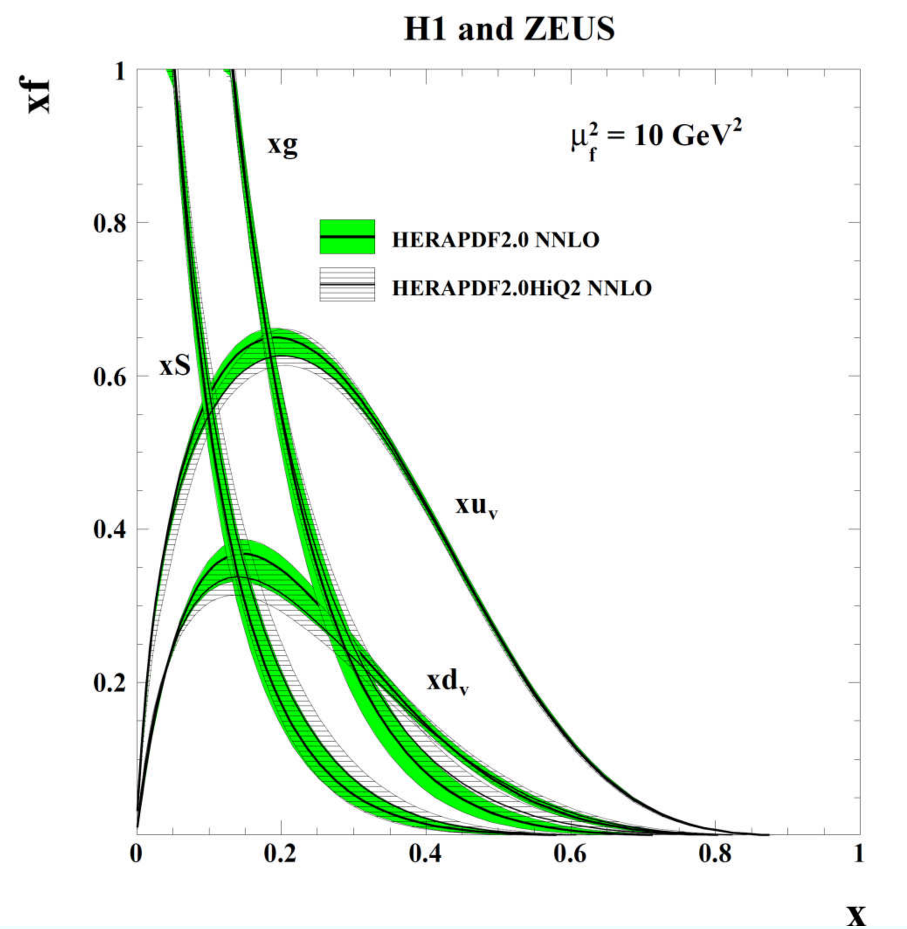
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF2.0HiQ2 at NLO



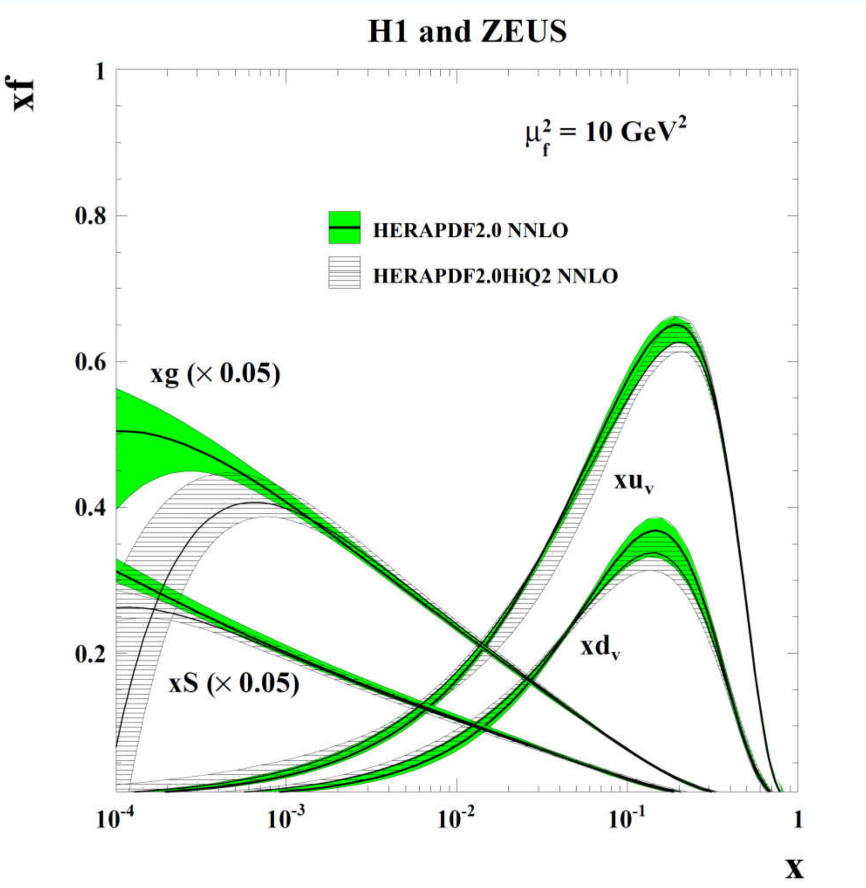


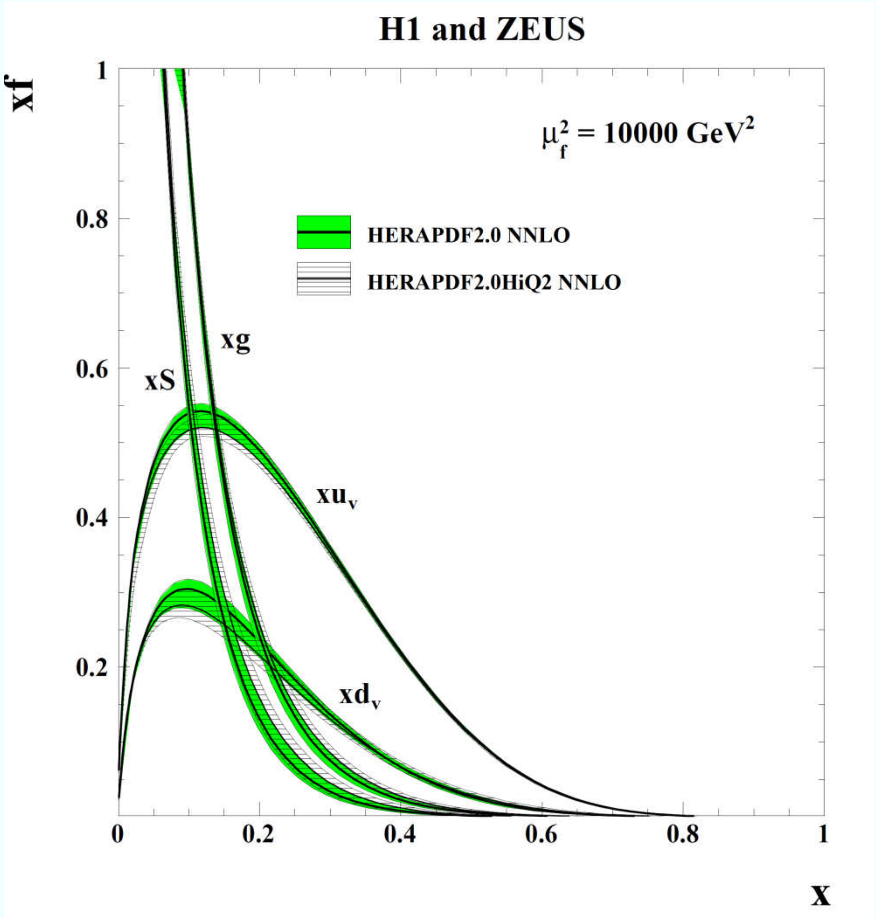
Compare HERAPDF2.0 to HERAPDF2.0HiQ2 at NNLO





Compare HERAPDF2.0 with Q2>10GeV^2 to the standard fit at NNLO



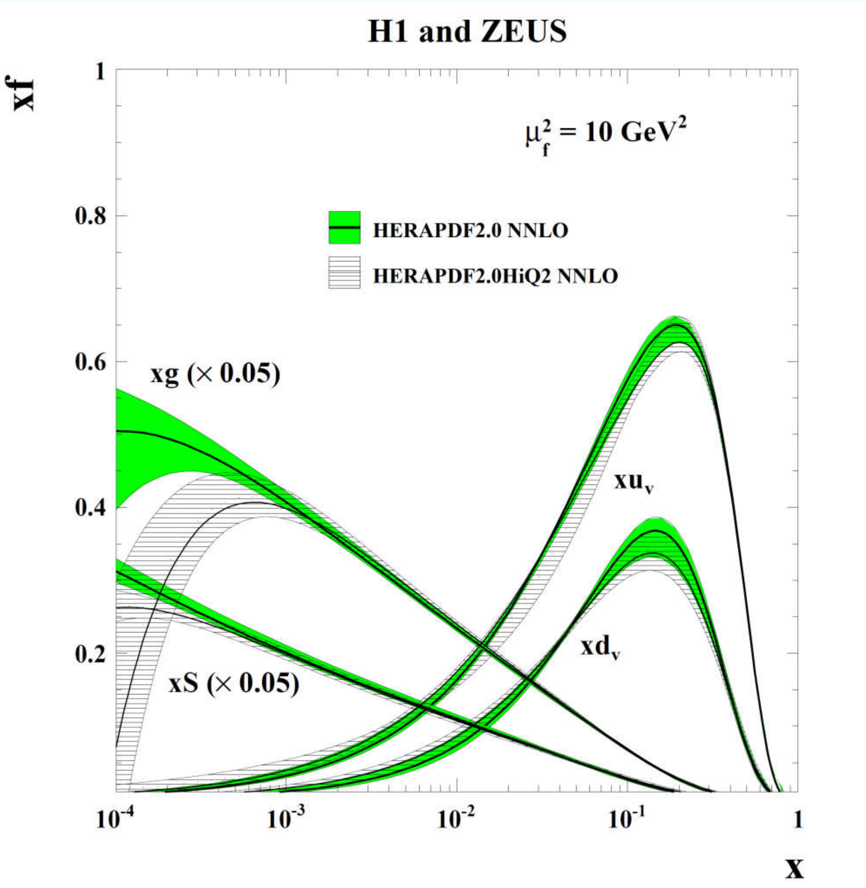


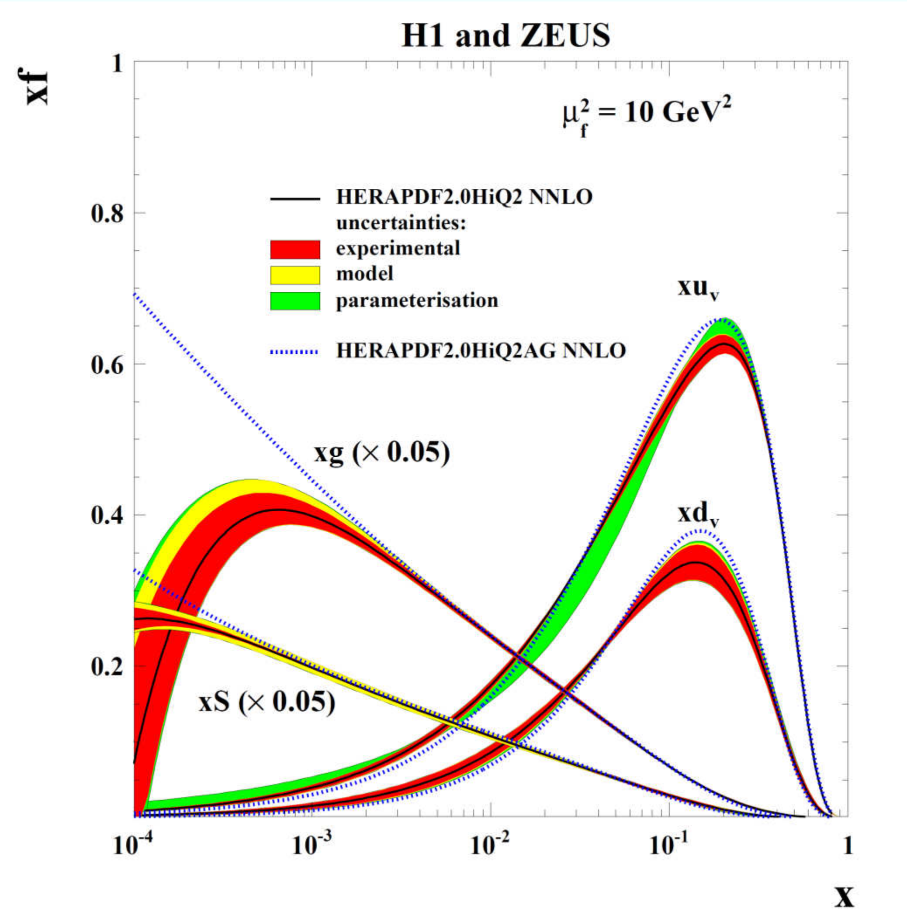
Fits are VERY compatible at high-x ---like in NLO case
BUT the difference in shape for low-x Sea and gluon– has now become pronounced- fits are no longer compatible

There is still no bias from including the lower Q^2, lower x data in the fits if we move to LHC scales ---for the ATLAS,CMS kinematic regimes.

However at very low-x and moderate Q^2 --as in LHCb --the NNLOfit for Q$^2_{min}$=10 cannot be used--- the gluon becomes negative and so does the longitudinal cross section

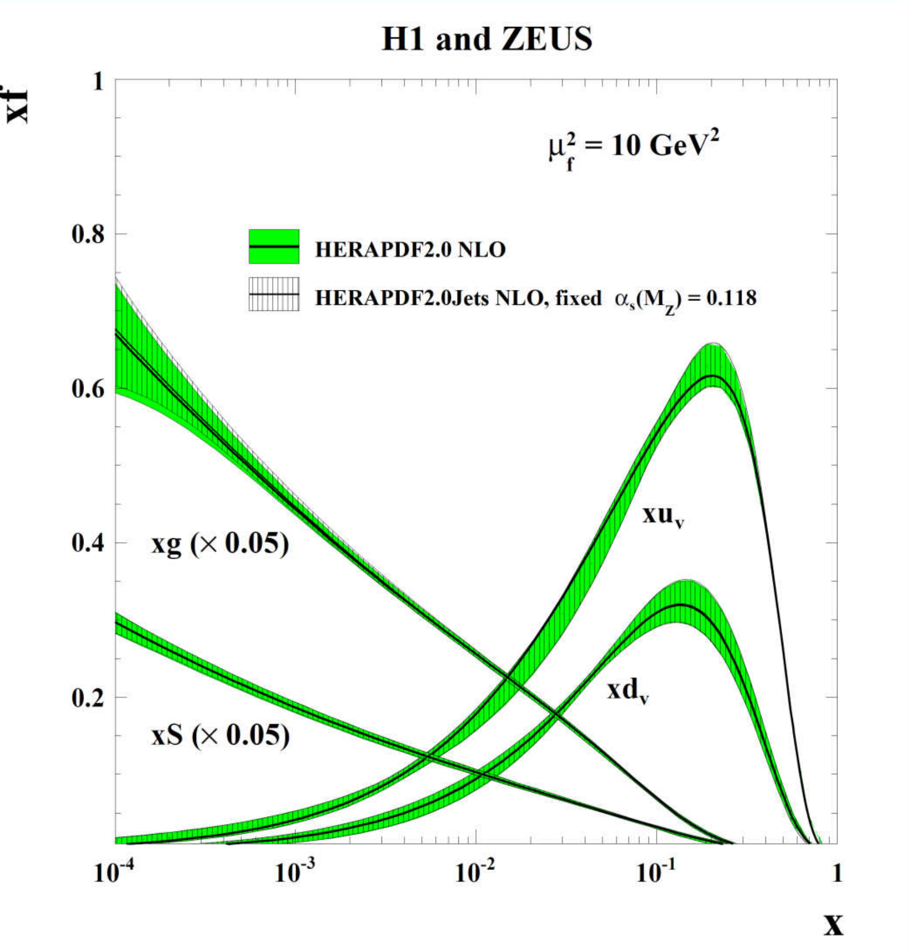
Compare HERAPDF2.0 with Q2>10GeV^2 to the standard fit at NNLO

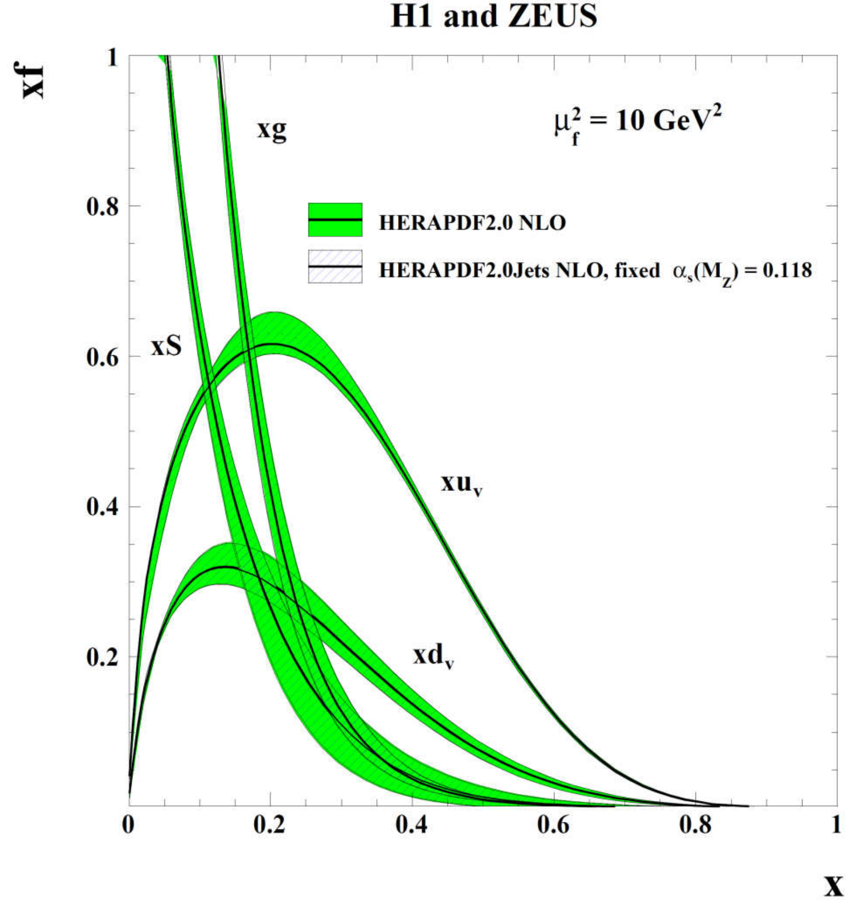




Fits are VERY compatible at high-x ---like in NLO case
BUT the difference in shape for low-x Sea and gluon– has now become pronounced.
At very low-x and moderate Q^2 --as in LHCb --the NNLOfit for Q^2_{min}=10 gives a negative gluon and a negative longitudinal cross section, and thus is not fit for purpose.
Can use the HERAPDF2.0HiQ2AG– alternative gluon shape—$xg(x) = A_g x^{Bg} (1-x)^{Cg} (1+D_g x)$, which cannot be negative at any x for $Q^2 > Q^2_0$, but fit χ2 is larger by Δχ2~+30
Does this indicate a breakdown of DGLAP at low x?

Comparison of HERAPDF2.0Jets to HERAPDF2.0



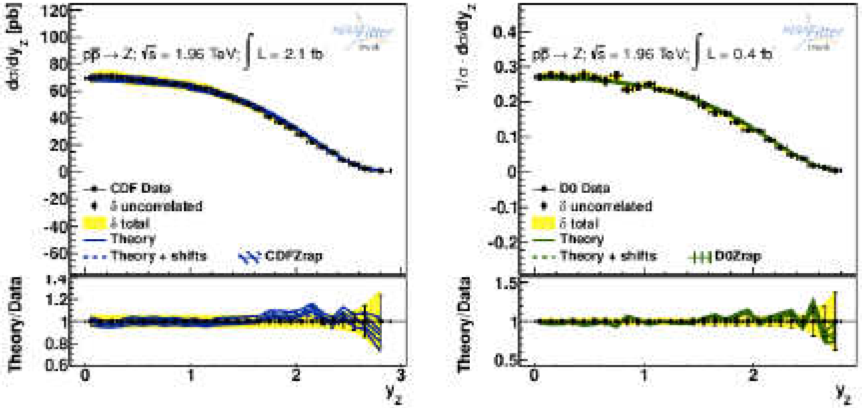


The fits with and without jet data and charm data are very compatible
The charm and jet data are very well fitted at NLO
There is only marginal further decrease in uncertainty due to these data when $\alpha_S(M_Z)$ is fixed

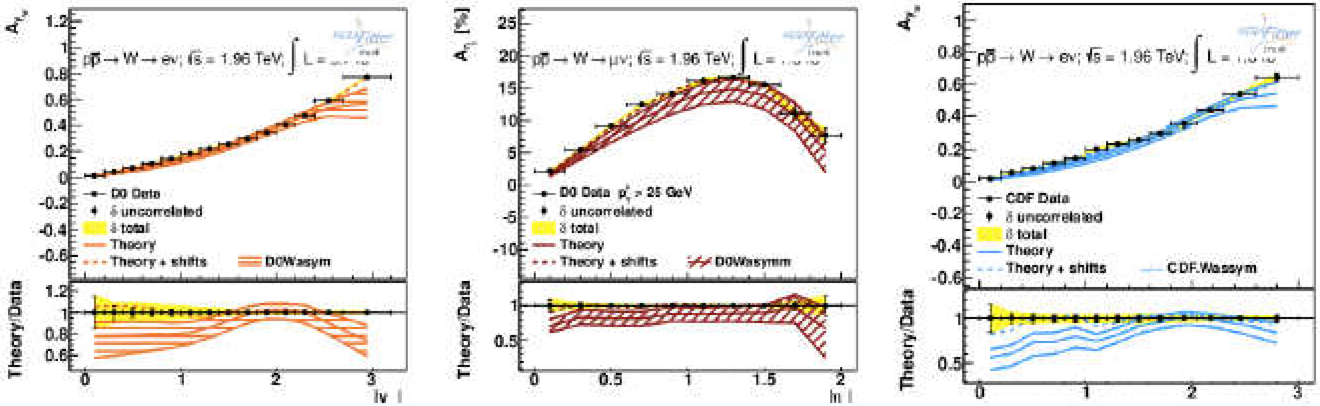
HERAPDF2.0 NLO (All uncerr) vs Tevatron Data

- Chi2

Dataset	D0Wasymm	CDFZrap	D0Zrap	D0Wasym	CDF.Wassym
CDF Z rapidity 2010	-	35 / 28	-	-	-
D0 Z rapidity 2007	-	-	26 / 28	-	-
D0 W asymmetry 2013	-	-	-	23 / 14	-
D0 W-¿mu nu lepton asymmetry ptl ¿ 25 GeV	14 / 10	-	-	-	-
CDF W asymmetry 2009	-	-	-	-	20 / 13
Correlated χ^2	7.8	5.0	1.9	19	19
Log penalty χ^2	+0.00	+0.14	+0.10	-0.00	-0.00
Total χ^2 / dof	22 / 10	40 / 28	28 / 28	41 / 14	39 / 13
χ^2 p-value	0.02	0.06	0.45	0.00	0.00



Similar level of agreement as the global PDFs



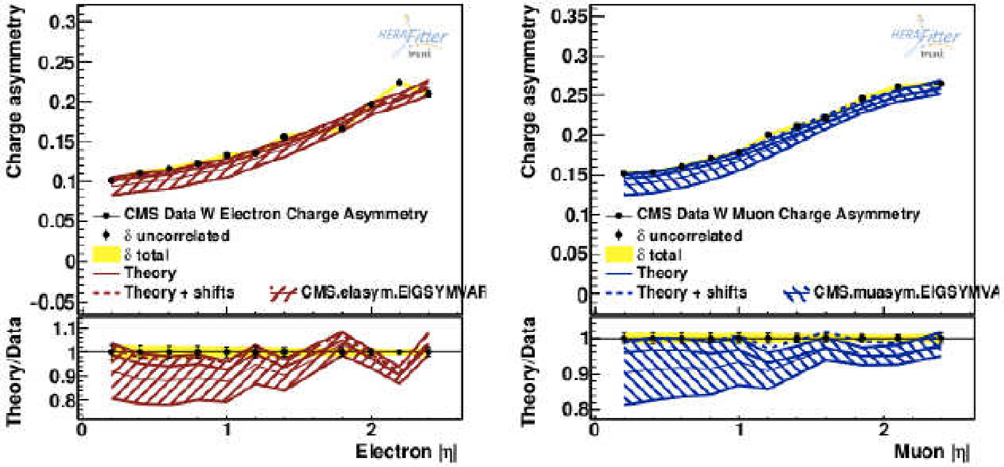
H1ZEUS Inclusive

HERAPDF2.0 NLO (All uncerr) vs LHC data

- Chi2

Dataset	CMS.elasym.EIGSYMVAR	CMS.muasym.EIGSYMVAR
CMS electon Asymmetry rapidity	7.9 / 11	-
CMS W muon asymmetry	-	13 / 11
Correlated χ^2	0.91	2.9
Log penalty χ^2	-0.37	+0.00
Total χ^2 / dof	8.4 / 11	16 / 11
χ^2 p-value	0.68	0.15

Similar level of agreement
as the global PDFs

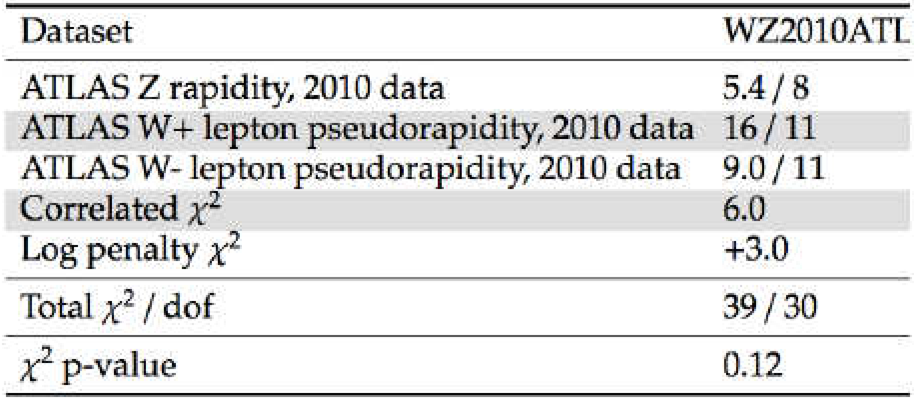


Dataset	WZ2010ATL
ATLAS Z rapidity, 2010 data	5.4 / 8
ATLAS W+ lepton pseudorapidity, 2010 data	16 / 11
ATLAS W- lepton pseudorapidity, 2010 data	9.0 / 11
Correlated χ^2	6.0
Log penalty χ^2	+3.0
Total χ^2 / dof	39 / 30
χ^2 p-value	0.12

Dataset	JETSATL
ATLAS Jet data 0 ¡= —y— ¡ 0.3	14 / 16
ATLAS Jet data 0.3 ¡= —y— ¡ 0.8	6.4 / 16
ATLAS Jet data 0.8 ¡= —y— ¡ 1.2	5.8 / 16
ATLAS Jet data 1.2 ¡= —y— ¡ 2.1	7.0 / 15
ATLAS Jet data 2.1 ¡= —y— ¡ 2.8	7.2 / 12
ATLAS Jet data 2.8 ¡= —y— ¡ 3.6	2.4 / 9
ATLAS Jet data 3.6 ¡= —y— ¡ 4.4	0.73 / 6
Correlated χ^2	11
Log penalty χ^2	+4.2
Total χ^2 / dof	59 / 90
χ^2 p-value	1.00

HERAPDF2.0 NNLO (All uncerr) vs LHC data

- Chi2



Dataset	WZ2010ATL
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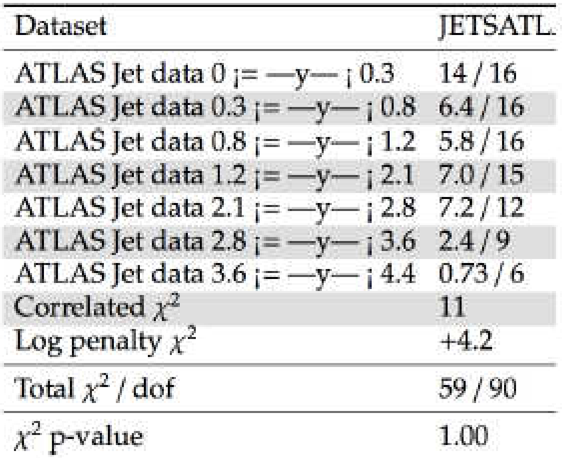

Dataset	JETSATL
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