

## Structure functions and perturbative hysteresis

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We discuss hysteresis effects in the perturbative solution of renormalization group equations for the strong coupling and parton distribution functions, and study their impact on precision determinations of proton's deep-inelastic structure functions  $F_2$  and  $F_L$ .

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Hadron structure constitutes one of the main sources of systematic uncertainties in theoretical predictions for high-energy collider physics. Besides the available experimental information from deep inelastic scattering (DIS) measurements and from Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and Tevatron data, a substantial improvement in our knowledge of hadrons' parton distribution functions (PDFs) is expected from future hadronic colliders FCC-hh [1], FCC-he and LHeC [2], EIC [3]. A major effort is ongoing to extend the current perturbative accuracy of theoretical calculations for the partonic structure to four-loop splitting functions and DIS coefficient functions [4–7], and develop corresponding next-to-next-to-next-to-leading-order (N<sup>3</sup>LO) phenomenology [8].

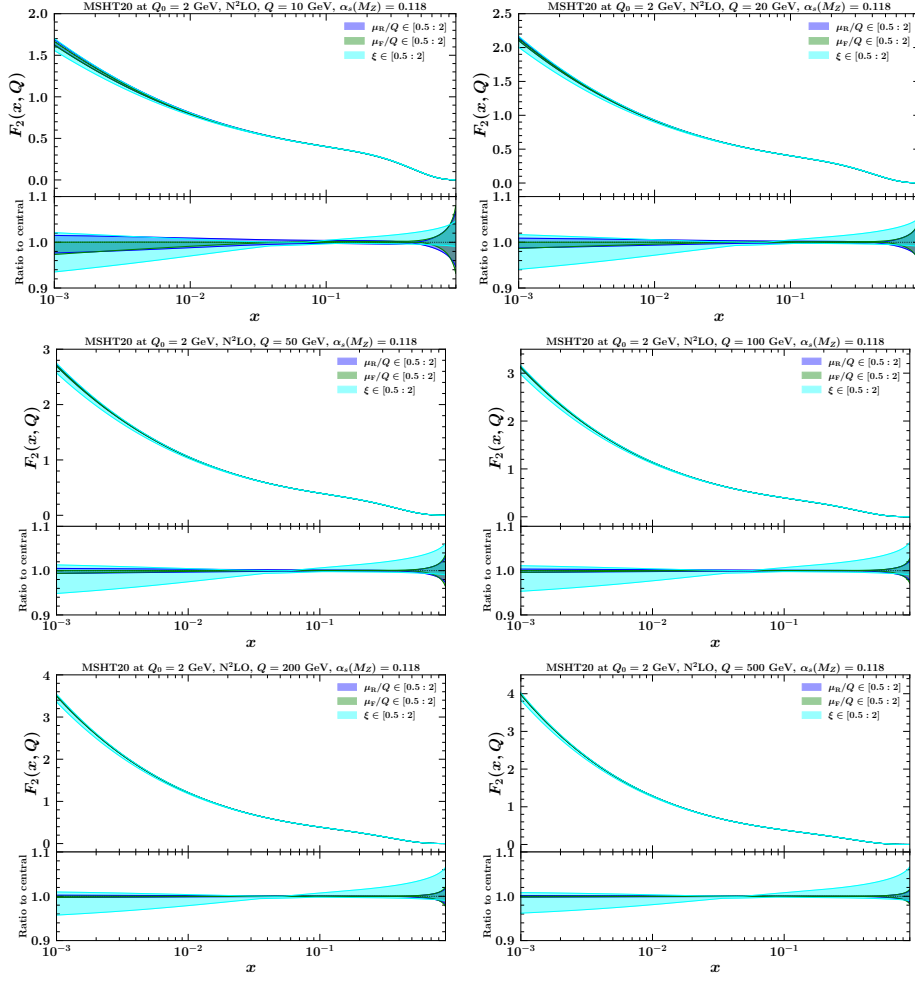
With this dramatic increase in precision, theoretical systematic uncertainties arising from the perturbative solution of renormalization group equations (RGEs) become an important factor in determining the overall accuracy of theory predictions for collider processes. In Ref. [9] we have investigated this systematics in the case of the RGEs controlling the evolution of the Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) running coupling  $\alpha_s$  and PDFs. We have analyzed “hysteresis effects” in perturbative RGEs, associated with the difference between solutions which are formally equivalent at the nominal logarithmic accuracy but differ by subleading terms, and thus source RGE theory uncertainties. We have shown that these effects can be recast in terms of emergent “resummation scales”, by employing techniques frequently used in the soft-gluon resummation literature [10–12].

The relevance of such effects in double-logarithmic problems has been noted in [13, 14] for analytic resummation calculations and in [15] for parton branching calculations. In [9, 16] we have stressed their role in single-logarithmic problems, in particular noting their importance in kinematic regions which are essential for present (and future) PDF determinations.

In this article we report results of implementing the resummation scales of [9, 17] in the evolution code APFEL++ [18], computing the DIS structure functions  $F_2$  and  $F_L$ , and comparing numerically the size of theoretical systematic uncertainties encoded in the resummation scales with those encoded in the factorization and renormalization scales. In this calculation we take the value of  $\alpha_s$  at the  $Z$ -boson mass ( $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.118$  [19]) as an input to the RGE for QCD running coupling and the MSHT20 [20] PDF set at  $Q_0 = 2$  GeV as an input to the RGE for PDFs.

In Figs. 1 and 2 we show the  $x$ -dependence of, respectively, the  $F_2$  structure function and the longitudinal structure function  $F_L$ , for different values of  $Q$ , at next-to-next-to-leading order (N<sup>2</sup>LO) using three-loop splitting functions [21, 22] and order- $\alpha_s^2$  coefficient functions [23] (the order- $\alpha_s^3$   $F_L$  coefficient [24] is not yet implemented in the figures). We show theoretical uncertainties obtained from the “standard” variations of the renormalization scale  $\mu_R$  (purple band) and factorization scale  $\mu_F$  (green band) about the hard-scattering scale  $Q$ , and from variations of the resummation scales [9, 17] (blue band). The effects due to the resummation scales associated with perturbative hysteresis in the RGEs for  $\alpha_s$  and PDFs are in principle distinct; in Figs. 1 and 2 we combine these effects according to the approach [17]. The blue band shows the combined effect, expressed through variations of the resummation scale parameter  $\xi$ .

Resummation scale  $\xi$  uncertainty bands are observed to be generally of comparable size to the renormalization scale  $\mu_R$  and factorization scale  $\mu_F$  uncertainty bands. For instance, in the top left panel of Fig. 1 for  $F_2$  at  $Q = 10$  GeV, the  $\xi$  contribution dominates in the low- $x$  region while the  $\mu_F$  contribution dominates at the highest  $x$ . The other panels of Fig. 1 illustrate that, as  $Q$  increases, the  $\xi$  uncertainties become larger relative to the  $\mu_F$  and  $\mu_R$  uncertainties, so that they eventually become important also in the high- $x$  region.

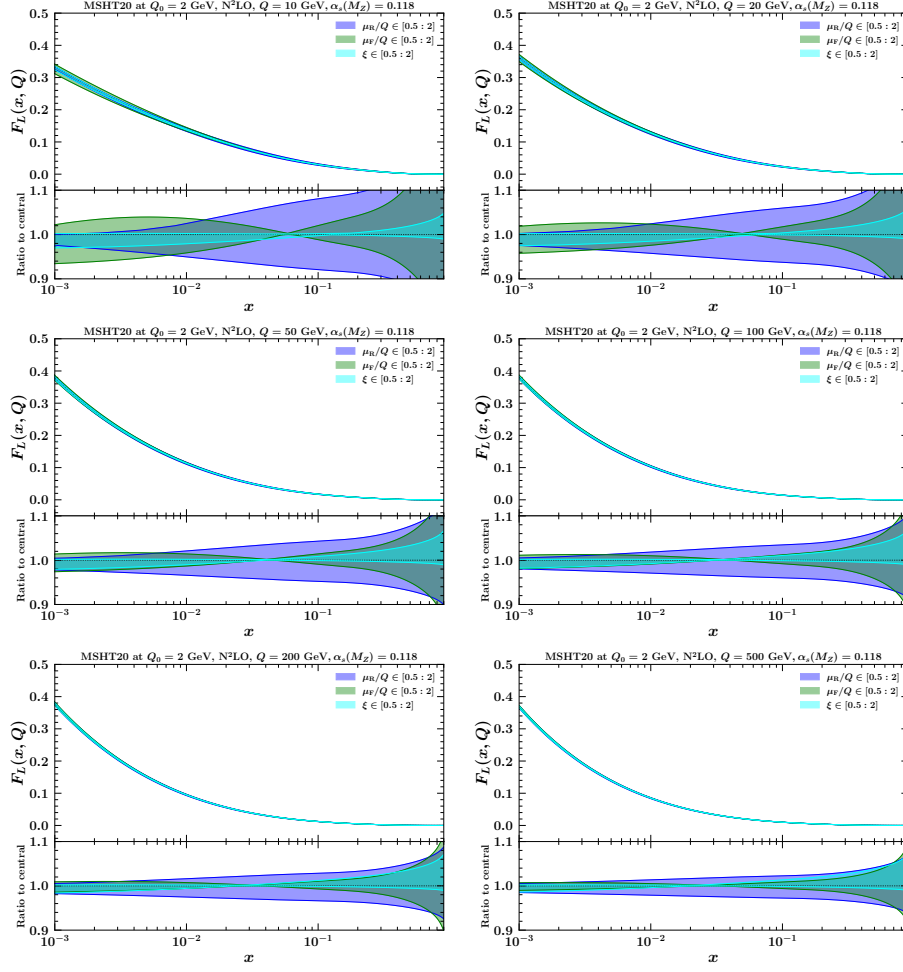


**Figure 1:** The  $F_2$  structure function versus  $x$  for different values of  $Q$ , at N<sup>2</sup>LO in perturbation theory, with the uncertainty bands associated with variations of renormalization and factorization scales,  $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$ , and resummation scale,  $\mu_{\text{Res}} = \xi\mu$ . We use MSHT20 PDFs at  $Q_0 = 2$  GeV and QCD coupling at  $\mu_0 = M_Z$  as RGE inputs.

In the case of the longitudinal structure function  $F_L$  in Fig. 2, the  $\mu_F$  and  $\mu_R$  uncertainties are larger than for  $F_2$ , and dominate the  $\xi$  contribution for low  $Q$ ; however, the relative importance of the  $\xi$  contribution increases as  $Q$  increases, similarly to the case of  $F_2$ , first becoming comparable to the  $\mu_F$  and  $\mu_R$  contributions at low  $x$ , and then also at high  $x$ .

The  $\xi$  contribution staying comparatively significant in the large- $Q$ , small- $x$  regions in Figs. 1 and 2 corresponds to higher-order perturbative corrections to PDF anomalous dimensions dominating the small- $x$  region [25, 26] for sufficiently large  $Q$ . In this sense, taking into account theoretical uncertainties by exploiting perturbative hysteresis and the associated resummation scale gives an estimate of the size of effects to be expected from phenomenological analyses [27–32] of small- $x$  resummations.

On the other hand, as emphasized in [9] the method presented in this article is general. It can



**Figure 2:** The longitudinal structure function  $F_L$  versus  $x$  for different values of  $Q$ , at  $N^2$ LO in perturbation theory, with the uncertainty bands associated with variations of renormalization and factorization scales,  $\mu_R$  and  $\mu_F$ , and resummation scale,  $\mu_{\text{Res}} = \xi\mu$ . We use MSHT20 PDFs at  $Q_0 = 2$  GeV and QCD coupling at  $\mu_0 = M_Z$  as RGE inputs.

be used to estimate theoretical uncertainties in PDF determinations for any value of  $x$ , and also applied to precision studies of transverse momentum distributions [33, 34] in Drell-Yan production.

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