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Dimuons from neutrino-nucleus collisions in the semi-inclusive DIS approach

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ABSTRACT: We present a next-to-leading order perturbative QCD calculation of dimuon production in neutrino-nucleus collisions. This process is typically calculated by assuming it to be proportional to inclusive charm production, which requires an effective acceptance correction to take the experimental cuts on the decay-muon kinematics into account. Here, we instead compute the dimuon production cross section directly as a convolution of semi-inclusive deep inelastic scattering to produce charmed hadrons, and a decay function fitted to e^+e^- data to produce a muon from the charmed hadrons. The presented approach is in a good agreement with available experimental data and will serve as a starting point for higher-order QCD calculations without an external acceptance correction. The uncertainties arising from the decay function and scale dependence are sizeably smaller than those from the nuclear parton distribution functions. We also calculate the effective acceptances within our approach and compare them to those usually used in global fits of parton distribution functions, finding differences of the order of 10%, depending on the kinematics, perturbative order, and applied parton distributions.

KEYWORDS: Deep Inelastic Scattering or Small-x Physics, Neutrino Interactions, Parton Distributions

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Semi-inclusive charged-current deep inelastic scattering	3
3	Decay of charmed hadrons	6
3.1	General formalism and the decay function	6
3.2	Fitting the decay function	8
4	Results	10
4.1	Uncertainties from the decay function	11
4.2	Channel decomposition	11
4.3	Scale dependence	13
4.4	Nuclear-PDF uncertainties	14
4.5	Nuclear effects	16
4.6	Effective acceptance	22
5	Conclusion and outlook	26

1 Introduction

A staple of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is collinear factorization [1], which allows for the calculation of hadronic cross sections by separating the effects of long- and short-distance physics. The long-distance effects are described by universal, process-independent, parton distribution functions (PDFs) [2–4] and fragmentation functions (FFs) [5]. While non-perturbative and thus not calculable from perturbative QCD, their scale dependence is still predicted by the perturbative Dokshitzer-Gribov-Lipatov-Altarelli-Parisi (DGLAP) evolution equations [6–9]. The short-distance effects, on the other hand, are perturbatively calculable due to the asymptotic freedom of QCD.

One of the most poorly known components in the global analysis of free- and bound-proton (nuclear) PDFs is the strange-quark distribution [10–15]. This in part limits e.g. the precision determination of Standard Model parameters — like the mass of the W^\pm boson [16–19] or the weak mixing angle [20] — from the data collected at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). An important process to constrain the strange-quark content of nucleons is the semi-inclusive dimuon production in charged-current neutrino-nucleus ($\nu_\mu N$) deep-inelastic scattering (DIS) [21–25]. In comparison to the fully inclusive neutrino DIS, whose compatibility with the neutral-current DIS in the case of nuclear targets has been discussed quite thoroughly [26–30], this process produces a charm quark in the partonic final state, which then hadronizes into a charmed hadron and eventually decays into a final state containing a secondary decay muon. Due to the elements of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix, $|V_{cs}| \approx 0.973$, $|V_{cd}| \approx 0.225$, and $|V_{cb}| \approx 0.042$ [31], the outgoing charm quark couples mostly to the strange-quark content of the target. While the neutrino data have been taken

with heavy nuclear targets to obtain sufficient statistics, they are still typically used in global fits of free-proton PDFs [10–12]. This is taken into account by either “correcting” the data [10, 32] for the nuclear effects or treating them as theoretical uncertainties [11, 12, 33] tied to the corrections obtained from nuclear PDFs. Ultimately, this creates a correlation between proton and nuclear PDFs. In the future, experiments employing far-forward neutrinos originating from proton-proton collisions at the LHC could provide further constraints on the strange-quark distribution [34]. Indeed, the first collider neutrinos have already been detected by the FASER [35] and SND@LHC [36] collaborations.

By including LHC proton-proton (pp) data into a global fit of PDFs, one can hope to reduce the dependence of the strange-quark PDFs on the treatment of nuclear corrections. While the inclusive Z and W^\pm boson production processes carry a significant contribution from channels involving a strange quark [37], they are still subleading in comparison to the contributions from other production channels involving up and down quarks. Moreover, at the high interaction scale $Q^2 \sim 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$ relevant for these processes, a big part of the behaviour of the strange-quark PDFs is simply dictated by QCD with gluons splitting into $s\bar{s}$ -pairs. As a result, it is not particularly easy to faithfully resolve the non-perturbative strange-quark density from such inclusive measurements [38] and e.g. any deficiencies in the theoretical description can manifest themselves as shifts in the strange-quark PDF just because it is much less constrained than e.g. the up- and down-quark densities [39]. The background from other partonic processes can be suppressed by considering the production of W^\pm bosons associated with a charmed particle [40–45]. However, the interaction scale is still high, and the charm identification increases the experimental uncertainties. Interestingly, the LHC pp data have displayed some tensions with the neutrino dimuon data, the former preferring a larger ratio $R_s = (s + \bar{s})/(\bar{u} + \bar{d})$ at $x \approx 0.02$ [10, 11, 46–49]. However, higher-order QCD corrections on the dimuon cross sections tend to be negative [50, 51] and appear to somewhat ease the observed tensions [52]. The strange-quark PDF can also be constrained by semi-inclusive kaon production in DIS [53–55] on protons, although in this case the uncertainties in the parton-to-kaon FFs limit the precision. As a result, semi-inclusive dimuon production still remains an integral part in constraining the strange-quark PDFs of the proton.

The semi-inclusive dimuon production cross section in neutrino-nucleus DIS is typically computed by assuming that it is proportional to the inclusive charm production cross section

$$d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ X) \simeq \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}_\mu d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- cX), \quad (1.1)$$

where the acceptance correction \mathcal{A} compensates for the experimental energy cut on the decay muon originating from the process and \mathcal{B}_μ is the semileptonic branching ratio averaged over charm mesons. At leading-order (LO) fixed-flavour number scheme (no heavy-quark PDFs), the dimuon cross section indeed factorizes as above, but at higher perturbative orders or in variable flavour-number scheme this is no longer the case. This poses a potential problem for increasing the accuracy of the dimuon production calculation as increasing the perturbative order of the inclusive charm production cross section does not necessarily translate into an increased accuracy of the entire dimuon process if the acceptance correction \mathcal{A} is not updated likewise. Indeed, the acceptance correction \mathcal{A} is typically calculated in a different framework such as the next-to-leading order (NLO) DISCO Monte Carlo program [56]. In

this paper, we forgo the assumption in eq. (1.1) and instead compute the dimuon cross section directly by implementing the entire chain of semi-inclusive charmed hadron production and the subsequent muonic decay. The calculation of semi-inclusive charmed hadron production effectively resums all logarithms $\log(Q^2/m_{\text{charm}}^2)$ that originate from collinear initial- and final-state QCD radiation into the scale dependence of PDFs and FFs. At this stage our implementation will be accurate at the next-to-leading order (NLO) level in perturbative QCD, accounting for the leading charm-mass corrections, though an extension to the full general-mass variable flavour number scheme (GM-VFNS) [57] will be straightforward. In addition, by using the recent next-to-NLO (NNLO) results for semi-inclusive DIS (SIDIS) publicly available from the literature [58], we are already able to estimate the expected size of NNLO corrections in our framework. The central idea is, that in the approach we present, one can systematically improve the theoretical description without a need for an external acceptance correction.

The paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we introduce the semi-inclusive calculation of charmed-hadron production in neutrino-nucleus DIS and in section 3 we discuss in detail the implementation of the charmed-hadron decay. In section 4, we then present our results for the dimuon cross sections comparing them with the NuTeV [23] and CCFR [21] data, assess the uncertainties of our approach, and calculate the effective acceptance and nuclear corrections. Finally, section 5 summarizes the work and discusses further developments.

2 Semi-inclusive charged-current deep inelastic scattering

In the usual inclusive DIS processes, only the momentum of the outgoing lepton is measured and one integrates over the momenta of all other final-state particles. While experimentally simpler, this approach gives no information about the outgoing particles in the hadronic final state. In SIDIS, however, also the momentum of a particle in the hadronic final state is measured.

The charged-current SIDIS cross section for the production of a hadron h , depicted in figure 1, is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu h X)}{dx dy dz} &= \frac{G_F^2 M_W^4}{(Q^2 + M_W^2)^2} \frac{Q^2}{2\pi xy} \\ &\times \left[xy^2 F_1(x, z, Q^2) + \left(1 - y - \frac{xyM^2}{s - M^2} \right) F_2(x, z, Q^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm xy \left(1 - \frac{y}{2} \right) F_3(x, z, Q^2) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

where $G_F \approx 1.166379 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ is the Fermi coupling constant, $M_W \approx 80.377 \text{ GeV}$ is the mass of the W^\pm boson, and the $+$ sign in the third term corresponds to neutrino scattering and the $-$ sign to antineutrino scattering. In eq. (2.1) the usual DIS kinematical variables

$$\begin{aligned} Q^2 &= -q^2 = -(k - k')^2, \\ x &= \frac{Q^2}{2P_N \cdot q}, \\ y &= \frac{P_N \cdot q}{P_N \cdot k}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

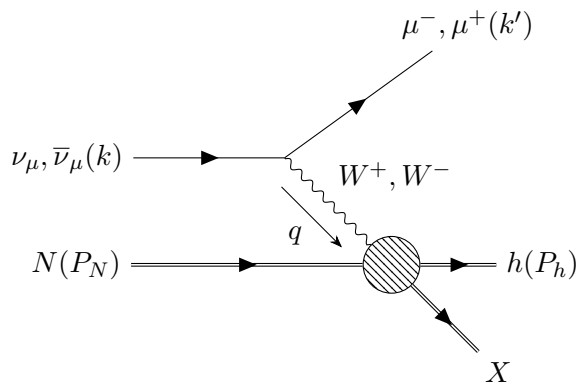


Figure 1. Diagrammatic depiction of the (anti)neutrino-SIDIS process $\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu h X$. Momenta of the particles are indicated in parentheses.

are accompanied by the momentum fraction of the produced hadron

$$z = \frac{P_N \cdot P_h}{P_N \cdot q}. \quad (2.3)$$

Here P_N , P_h , k , and k' are the momenta of the target nucleon N , outgoing hadron h , incoming neutrino, and outgoing muon. At NLO, the zero-mass structure functions are given by

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(x, z, Q^2) &= 2x \sum_{ff'} \lambda_+^{ff'} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\xi'}{\xi'} f(\xi, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2) D_{f' \rightarrow h}(\xi', \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \\ &\quad \times \left[C_{\text{LO}}^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}) + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{\text{ren}}^2)}{2\pi} C_2^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}; \mu_{\text{fact}}^2, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \right], \\ F_1(x, z, Q^2) &= \sum_{ff'} \lambda_+^{ff'} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\xi'}{\xi'} f(\xi, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2) D_{f' \rightarrow h}(\xi', \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \\ &\quad \times \left[C_{\text{LO}}^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}) + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{\text{ren}}^2)}{2\pi} C_1^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}; \mu_{\text{fact}}^2, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \right], \\ F_3(x, z, Q^2) &= 2 \sum_{ff'} \lambda_-^{ff'} \int_x^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} \int_z^1 \frac{d\xi'}{\xi'} f(\xi, \mu_{\text{fact}}^2) D_{f' \rightarrow h}(\xi', \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \\ &\quad \times \left[C_{\text{LO}}^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}) + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_{\text{ren}}^2)}{2\pi} C_3^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}; \mu_{\text{fact}}^2, \mu_{\text{frag}}^2) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

where $\hat{x} = x/\xi$ and $\hat{z} = z/\xi'$. The LO coefficient function is $C_{\text{LO}}^{ff'}(\hat{x}, \hat{z}) = \delta(1 - \hat{x})\delta(1 - \hat{z})$ when f and f' are quarks, and zero otherwise. The couplings are given by

$$\lambda_+^{ff'} = \begin{cases} |V_{ff'}|^2 & f \text{ and } f' \text{ are quarks} \\ 1 & f \text{ or } f' \text{ is a gluon} \end{cases}, \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\lambda_-^{ff'} = \begin{cases} -\lambda_+^{ff'} & f \text{ or } f' \text{ is an antiquark} \\ \lambda_+^{ff'} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \quad (2.6)$$

The PDFs f are evaluated at the factorization scale μ_{fact} , FFs $D_{f \rightarrow h}$ at the fragmentation scale μ_{frag} , and the strong coupling constant α_s at the renormalization scale μ_{ren} . The quark flavors are determined by charge conservation. For the CKM matrix elements $V_{ff'}$, we use the global-fit values [31]. The massless $\overline{\text{MS}}$ NLO coefficient functions $C_i^{ff'}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ can be found from refs. [59] and [60], where the latter also explicitly indicates the scale-dependent logarithms.¹ The NNLO coefficient functions are currently known only approximately. The massless quark-to-quark coefficient functions in the photon exchange are known in the next-to-leading power (NLP) approximation to NNLO [58] and even to N³LO accuracy [61]. Although these NNLO coefficient functions are approximate, we can still use them to get a rough estimate of the expected size of the NNLO corrections.² These corrections are given for photon-mediated interactions, so one has to adapt the electromagnetic couplings to the charged-current case. This is possible as the NLP terms are associated with emissions of soft gluons which do not affect the flavour structure of the process.

While quark masses are neglected in the hard coefficient functions $C_i^{ff'}$, we can take most of their effects into account by replacing x in the right-hand side of eq. (2.4) by the so-called slow-rescaling variable [66, 67]

$$\chi_q \equiv x \left(1 + \frac{m_q^2}{Q^2} \right) > x, \tag{2.7}$$

where m_q is the quark mass in channels where a single heavy quark is produced. If several heavy quarks are produced in the partonic scattering, this can be generalized. In practice, the only relevant channels turn out to be those in which a single charm quark is produced. The charm mass is taken to be that used in the PDFs. While the slow-rescaling variable induces an enhancement to F_2 , as this structure function is directly proportional to x , the net effect also depends on the x -dependence of the PDF due to the shift in the momentum argument at which the PDFs are evaluated.

We note that introducing the rescaling variable χ_q is not just a prescription but it emerges naturally from the GM-VFNS calculations [68]. Indeed, at leading order, the slow-rescaling variable actually captures all quark-mass effects. Thus any additional mass corrections are also suppressed by α_s and are, in general, of the order of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s m^2/Q^2)$. This is a specific feature of charged-current DIS, as there are additional mass effects already at the leading order in the neutral-current case. For a more quantitative check, we have computed the ratio of inclusive (i.e. not SIDIS) charm production with $m_c = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_c = 1.3 \text{ GeV}$. This ratio has been computed also in ref. [51], including full quark-mass corrections in the fixed flavour-number scheme. Our calculation, with just the slow-rescaling variable, agrees to within 5% with ref. [51] indicating that the rescaling variable already accounts for the majority of quark-mass effects and is an accurate-enough approach for our present purposes.

¹Note that there is a typographical error in ref. [59]: on the second line of the coefficient $C_2^{F(1)}$ in appendix II, the term $\frac{3(1+x)^2}{1-x} \ln x$ should be $\frac{3(1+x^2)}{1-x} \ln x$.

²At the final stages of preparing this paper, preprints of the full massless NNLO coefficient functions for unpolarized and polarized photon-exchange SIDIS have appeared [62–65].

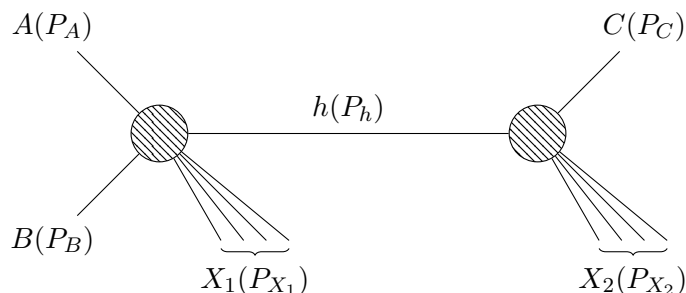


Figure 2. Diagrammatic depiction of the production process $AB \rightarrow CX$. Momenta of the particles are given in parentheses.

3 Decay of charmed hadrons

While the charmed hadrons cannot always be directly reconstructed by the experiments, their specific decay products can be measured. One of the prominent decay channels for charmed hadrons is μ + anything, which produces the secondary decay muon in the dimuon production process. This process has been measured most recently by NuTeV [23], CCFR [21], and NOMAD [25].

3.1 General formalism and the decay function

We begin by assuming that the cross section for the production of a charmed hadron h in collisions between particles A and B with center-of-mass energy \sqrt{s} , followed by its decay to particle C , factorizes into a Breit-Wigner form,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(AB \rightarrow CX) &= \frac{1}{2s} \int d\Pi(P_C) d\Pi(P_{X_1}) d\Pi(P_{X_2}) \\ &\times (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_A + P_B - P_C - P_{X_1} - P_{X_2}) \\ &\times \mathcal{A}_p \frac{1}{(P_h^2 - m_h^2)^2 + m_h^2 \Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2} \mathcal{A}_d, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

see figure 2. Here, $d\Pi$ denote the phase space elements, P_i are the momenta of different (groups of) particles, m_h is the mass of the hadron h , and Γ_{tot} denotes its total decay width. The symbols \mathcal{A}_p and \mathcal{A}_d denote the parts associated with the production and decay of the particle h , respectively. Here, we neglect the possible spin correlations between the production and decay, if the hadron h is not a spin-0 particle. In the narrow-width approximation,

$$\frac{1}{(P_h^2 - m_h^2)^2 + m_h^2 \Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2} \simeq \frac{\pi}{m_h \Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \delta(P_h^2 - m_h^2). \tag{3.2}$$

In order to make the momentum P_h of the intermediate-state particle explicit, we insert unity as

$$1 = \int \frac{dP_h^2}{2\pi} \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{P}_h}{(2\pi)^3 2E_h} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_h - P_C - P_{X_2}), \tag{3.3}$$

where E_h is the energy of the hadron h . This results in

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(AB \rightarrow CX) &= \frac{1}{2s} \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{P}_h}{(2\pi)^3 2E_h} \\ &\times \int d\Pi(P_{X_1}) \mathcal{A}_p(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_A + P_B - P_{X_1} - P_h) \\ &\times \frac{1}{2m_h \Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \int d\Pi(P_{X_2}) d\Pi(P_C) \mathcal{A}_d(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_h - P_C - P_{X_2}) \Big|_{P_h^2=m_h^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Identifying the differential production cross section with

$$\frac{d\sigma(AB \rightarrow hX)}{d\Pi(P_h)} = \frac{1}{2s} \int d\Pi(P_{X_1}) \mathcal{A}_p(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_A + P_B - P_{X_1} - P_h), \quad (3.5)$$

and the decay width of the hadron

$$\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C} = \frac{1}{2m_h} \int d\Pi(P_{X_2}) d\Pi(P_C) \mathcal{A}_d(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_h - P_C - P_{X_2}) \Big|_{P_h^2=m_h^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

the total cross section becomes

$$\sigma(AB \rightarrow CX) = \int d\Pi(P_h) \frac{d\sigma(AB \rightarrow hX)}{d\Pi(P_h)} \frac{\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}. \quad (3.7)$$

We now want to introduce a kinematical cut on the energy of the outgoing particle C , $E_C \geq E_C^{\text{min}}$. This is needed for dimuon production, as the NuTeV and CCFR data include a cut on the decay muon energy. To take such a cut into account, we have to make eq. (3.7) differential in the momentum of C . This amounts to replacing the decay width $\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C}$ with a more differential quantity. To this end, we define a dimensionless decay function $d_{h \rightarrow C}$,

$$d_{h \rightarrow C}(w) = \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \int d\Pi(P_{X_2}) \mathcal{A}_d(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_h - P_C - P_{X_2}) \Big|_{P_h^2=m_h^2}, \quad (3.8)$$

where

$$w \equiv \frac{P_C \cdot P_h}{m_h^2}, \quad 0 \leq w \leq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (3.9)$$

To see why $d_{h \rightarrow C}$ depends only on w , note that $d_{h \rightarrow C}$ is a Lorentz scalar depending on the momenta P_h and P_C and thus the only non-trivial invariant is $P_C \cdot P_h$. As the mass of C will be negligible in the present case, it makes sense to normalize this with $P_h^2 = m_h^2$. Using eq. (3.8), the decay width in eq. (3.6) can be written as

$$\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C} = \frac{1}{2m_h} \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{P}_C}{E_C} d_{h \rightarrow C}(w) = \frac{1}{2m_h} \int d|\mathbf{P}_C| d\Omega \frac{|\mathbf{P}_C|^2}{E_C} d_{h \rightarrow C}(w). \quad (3.10)$$

The differential decay width is then

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C}}{d|\mathbf{P}_C|} = \frac{\pi}{m_h} \frac{|\mathbf{P}_C|^2}{E_C} \int d(\cos \theta) d_{h \rightarrow C}(w), \quad (3.11)$$

where the angular dependence in w is given explicitly by

$$w = \frac{1}{m_h^2} (E_C E_h - |\mathbf{P}_C| |\mathbf{P}_h| \cos \theta), \quad (3.12)$$

and θ denotes the relative angle between \mathbf{P}_C and \mathbf{P}_h . Integrating eq. (3.11) over $|\mathbf{P}_C|$ and inserting it back to eq. (3.7),

$$d\sigma(AB \rightarrow CX) = \frac{\pi}{m_h \Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \int d\Pi(P_h) \frac{d\sigma(AB \rightarrow hX)}{d\Pi(P_h)} \int d|\mathbf{P}_C| \frac{|\mathbf{P}_C|^2}{E_C} \int d(\cos \theta) d_{h \rightarrow C}(w). \quad (3.13)$$

For convenience, we define $\rho \equiv E_C/E_h$ and, neglecting the mass of C , introduce an energy-dependent branching fraction $B_{h \rightarrow C}(E_h, E_C^{\text{min}})$ as

$$B_{h \rightarrow C}(E_h, E_C^{\text{min}}) \equiv \frac{\pi}{m_h \Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \int d\rho \rho E_h^2 \int d(\cos \theta) d_{h \rightarrow C}(w) \Big|_{E_C = \rho E_h \geq E_C^{\text{min}}}, \quad (3.14)$$

which allows us to write the cross section simply as

$$d\sigma(AB \rightarrow CX) = \int d\Pi(P_h) \frac{d\sigma(AB \rightarrow hX)}{\Pi(P_h)} B_{h \rightarrow C}(E_h, E_C^{\text{min}}). \quad (3.15)$$

Combining eqs. (3.11) and (3.14), we see that

$$B_{h \rightarrow C}(E_h, E_C^{\text{min}}) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \int d^3\mathbf{P}_C \frac{d\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C}}{d^3\mathbf{P}_C} \Big|_{E_C \geq E_C^{\text{min}}}. \quad (3.16)$$

When there is no cut, $E_C^{\text{min}} = 0$, $B_{h \rightarrow C}$ becomes independent of E_h and reduces to the usual branching fraction $\Gamma_{h \rightarrow C}/\Gamma_{\text{tot}}$. For a non-zero energy cut, $B_{h \rightarrow C}$ depends on the energy E_h . Its dependence on E_h can be precomputed in a dense-enough grid, such that the double integrals in eq. (3.14) do not need to be evaluated repeatedly. This significantly speeds up the evaluation of the cross section in eq. (3.15).

We will apply the formalism introduced above to the case of dimuon production process $\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ X$. Using eq. (3.15), we can write the production cross section as

$$\frac{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ X)}{dx dy} = \sum_h \int_{z_{\text{min}}}^1 dz \frac{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu^- hX)}{dz dx dy} B_{h \rightarrow \mu}(E_h = zyE_\nu, E_\mu^{\text{min}}), \quad (3.17)$$

where the sum is over $h \in \{D^0, D^+, D_s, \Lambda_c^+\}$. The kinematical variables x , y , and z were defined in eqs. (2.2) and (2.3). The lower bound of integration z_{min} is given by

$$z = \frac{E_h}{yE_\nu} \geq \frac{\max\{E_\mu^{\text{min}}, m_h\}}{yE_\nu} \equiv z_{\text{min}}, \quad (3.18)$$

where the relation $E_h = zyE_\nu$ holds in the rest frame of the nuclear target.

3.2 Fitting the decay function

For the dimuon production process, we need to determine $d_{h \rightarrow \mu}$. To do this, we adapt the formalism introduced in the previous section to D -meson production in e^+e^- collisions. We use data from CLEO [69] given for the semileptonic decays $D \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e X$. While this technically corresponds to $C = e^+$ and not $C = \mu^+$, we assume that the differences are negligible as both the electron and muon masses are small compared to the D -meson masses.

The CLEO data are collected at the $\psi(3770)$ mass threshold. The $\psi(3770)$ decays mostly (with a branching fraction of $(93_{-9}^{+8})\%$ [31]) into a D -meson pair $D\bar{D}$, where the relevant

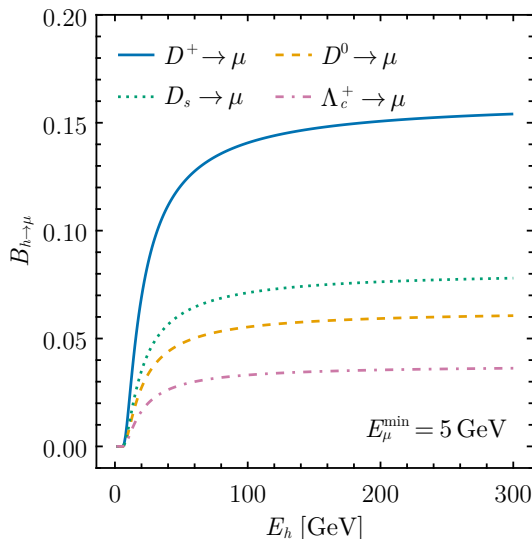


Figure 3. The branching fractions $B_{h \rightarrow \mu}$ of eq. (3.14) as a function of the hadron energy E_h with $E_\mu^{\min} = 5$ GeV for D^+ , D^0 , D_s , and Λ_c^+ . For the decay function, we use eq. (3.19) and parameters given in eq. (3.20).

D^0 and D^+ mesons are not produced to rest. Instead, they carry momenta 0.277 GeV and 0.243 GeV for the D^0 and D^+ meson, respectively. Although the CLEO data are given separately for the D^0 and D^+ mesons, we combine them into one universal decay function that we use for all charmed hadrons. This is a reasonable assumption since the decay function depends only on w , which by eq. (3.12) depends on m_h and $|\mathbf{P}_h|$. Both of these values are very similar for D^0 and D^+ .

The data are fitted with the parametrization

$$d_{h \rightarrow \mu}(w) = N w^\alpha (1 - \gamma w)^\beta, \quad (3.19)$$

for $0 \leq w \leq 1/\gamma$ and zero elsewhere. The parameter γ is expected to be around 2, since $w \leq 1/2$. For the fit, we combine the two CLEO data sets for D^0 and D^+ , and take the D -meson mass and momentum parameters to be the mean values of the corresponding D^0 and D^+ values: $m_h = 1.867$ GeV and $|\mathbf{P}_h| = 0.26$ GeV. The best-fit parameters are then

$$N = 3.156, \quad \alpha = 1.009, \quad \beta = 1.799, \quad \gamma = 2.101, \quad (3.20)$$

which are obtained by the nonlinear least-squares method. Figure 3 shows the branching fractions $B_{h \rightarrow \mu}$ of eq. (3.14) using the parametrization eq. (3.19) and parameter values in eq. (3.20). Here, and in the rest of the paper, we have assumed that the same decay function $d_{h \rightarrow \mu}$ applies for all charmed hadrons. The asymptotic values as $E_h \rightarrow \infty$ are consistent with the usual branching fractions [31] which gives us confidence concerning this universality assumption of $d_{h \rightarrow \mu}$. For example, the semimuonic branching ratio of D^+ is $17.6 \pm 3.2\%$ [31], which is in line with figure 3.

The fit parameters are highly correlated. To assess the uncertainty of the fit parameters, we employ a strategy similar to that of refs. [70, 71]. From the original CLEO data set, we

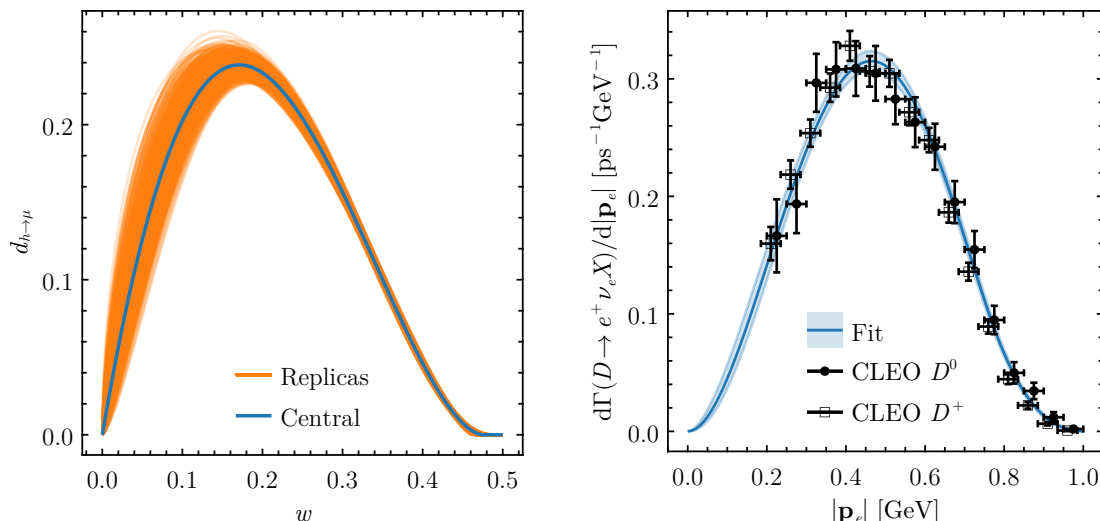


Figure 4. **Left:** The decay function $d_{h \rightarrow \mu}$ of eq. (3.19) as a function of w . The central curve corresponds to the best-fit parameters given in eq. (3.20), while the replica curves correspond to all of the replica fit parameters. **Right:** Differential decay width of $D \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e X$ as a function of the D meson momentum, with D^0 and D^+ data from ref. [69]. The D^+ data points have been slightly shifted horizontally for improved readability. The central fit curve corresponds to eq. (3.11) with the parameter values given in eq. (3.20). The band depicts the 90% confidence-level uncertainty taken from the replica fits.

generate 1000 new replica data sets so that each data value D_i is transformed into

$$D'_i = D_i(1 + \delta D_i R_i),$$

where R_i is a random number drawn from the standard normal distribution and δD_i is the total relative uncertainty of the data point.³ We then fit these replica data sets with the same procedure as above to obtain a set of replica fits. An observable can then be evaluated using all replica fits to estimate the uncertainty resulting from the fitting procedure. In order to combine the results obtained with the replica fits into an uncertainty band, we can either take some central subset of all replica results as in ref. [15] or simply compute the standard deviation. We have found that in the present case the differences between these two approaches are negligible. The left-hand panel of figure 4 shows the central result for $d_{h \rightarrow \mu}$ accompanied by the 1000 replica fits, and the right-hand panel compares the fit and its 90% uncertainty with the CLEO data. This 90% uncertainty band is derived by rejecting 5% of the upper- and lower-extreme replica sets.

4 Results

Having the decay function for D mesons fitted to the CLEO data we can use it in eq. (3.17) and calculate dimuon production cross sections in neutrino-nucleus SIDIS without resorting to the approximate factorization of the acceptance correction discussed in the context of

³A more appropriate choice would be to only include statistical uncertainty, but the CLEO data includes only the total uncertainty.

eq. (1.1). We will compare these calculations with data from the NuTeV [23] and CCFR [21] experiments. These data correspond to $E_\mu^{\min} = 5 \text{ GeV}$. Similar dimuon data exist also from the NOMAD collaboration [25]. In this case the data are provided as a ratio between the fully integrated dimuon and inclusive DIS processes which is beneficial in terms of cancellation of experimental systematic uncertainties. However, the minimum allowed Q^2 is very low, $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$, and the observable is sensitive to the region which begins to be outside the regime where our calculation can be applied. In addition, an acceptance correction has already been applied to account for the finite experimental cut in the final-state muon energy E_μ^{\min} , whereas the entire point of the present paper is to avoid such external correction. While we could technically set $E_\mu^{\min} = 0$, this would make us also increasingly sensitive to the small- z instabilities of the time-like Q^2 evolution of the FFs, and also to the region of $D \rightarrow e^+ X$ transition not directly constrained by the CLEO data. As a result, we only consider here the case with a finite E_μ^{\min} .

For the nuclear PDFs, we use the EPPS21 [13], nCTEQ15HQ [14], and nNNPDF3.0 [15] NLO sets. The charm mass, which enters the cross-section calculation through the slow-rescaling variable, is taken to be the same as in the PDF set, i.e. 1.3 GeV for EPPS21 and nCTEQ15HQ, and 1.51 GeV for nNNPDF3.0. For the fragmentation functions, we use the GM-VFNS NLO set kks08 [72] for D^0 and D^+ , and NLO bkk05 [73] for D_s and Λ_c^+ . Both sets use a value of 1.5 GeV for the charm-quark mass, which is also the parametrization scale in these analyses. In the case of kks08, the provided sets include a fit using e^+e^- collision data only from the OPAL/LEP [74, 75] experiment at $\sqrt{s} \approx m_Z \approx 91 \text{ GeV}$, one with data only from the Belle [76] experiment at $\sqrt{s} \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$, and a global fit including data from several experiments. As was pointed out in ref. [72], some tension was found between the low- and high-energy data sets, which did not allow for a satisfactory fit when combining these different data sets. In this study we choose to use only the OPAL data, as this should be theoretically cleanest as potential ambiguities due to mass effects ought to be negligible at these high energies.

4.1 Uncertainties from the decay function

We begin by quantifying the uncertainties associated with the decay function described in section 3.2. Figure 5 indicates that the cross sections are very stable in terms of variations of the parameters and the uncertainty associated with the fitting procedure is minimal with a relative uncertainty of 2%, which is of the same order as the uncertainty in the right-hand panel of figure 4.

4.2 Channel decomposition

Next, we study the sensitivity of the cross sections to different partonic production channels by plotting some contributions separately in figure 6. Only those contributions in which there is a final-state charm quark present are shown, as the contributions from gluons and other quarks fragmenting into a charmed hadron turned out negligible. As expected from the CKM matrix, the most relevant channel is the $s \rightarrow c$ channel ($\bar{s} \rightarrow \bar{c}$ for antineutrino scattering), where a strange quark is taken from the target and a charm quark fragments into a charmed hadron. In the case of neutrino scattering, the d -quark contribution becomes dominant at $x \gtrsim 0.2$. This behavior reflects the fact that the d -quark distribution includes a valence

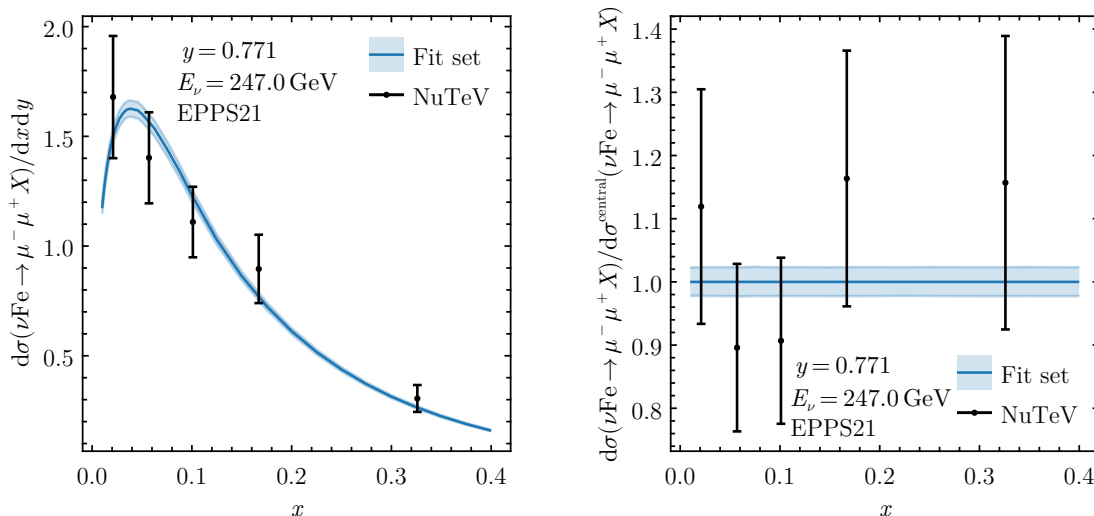


Figure 5. Left: Neutrino dimuon cross section evaluated using EPPS21 [13] at $y = 0.771$ and $E_\nu = 247 \text{ GeV}$. The central curve uses the parameter values given in eq. (3.20). The band depicts the 90 % confidence-level uncertainty taken from the replica fits. The theoretical computation is compared against NuTeV data from ref. [23]. The cross-section values should be multiplied by $G_F^2 M E_\nu / 100\pi$. **Right:** Same as on the left, but normalized to the central result with EPPS21.

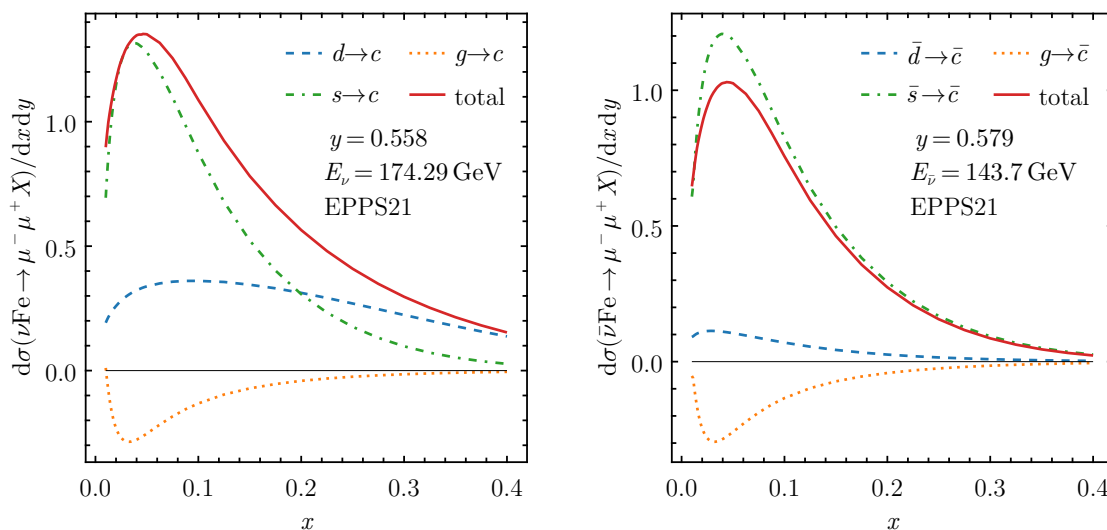


Figure 6. Contributions of different partonic channels to the neutrino (left) and antineutrino (right) dimuon cross sections. Only the relevant channels are shown, as the other channels are negligible. The cross section is computed with EPPS21 [13] in the NuTeV kinematics. The cross-section values should be multiplied by $G_F^2 M E_\nu / 100\pi$.

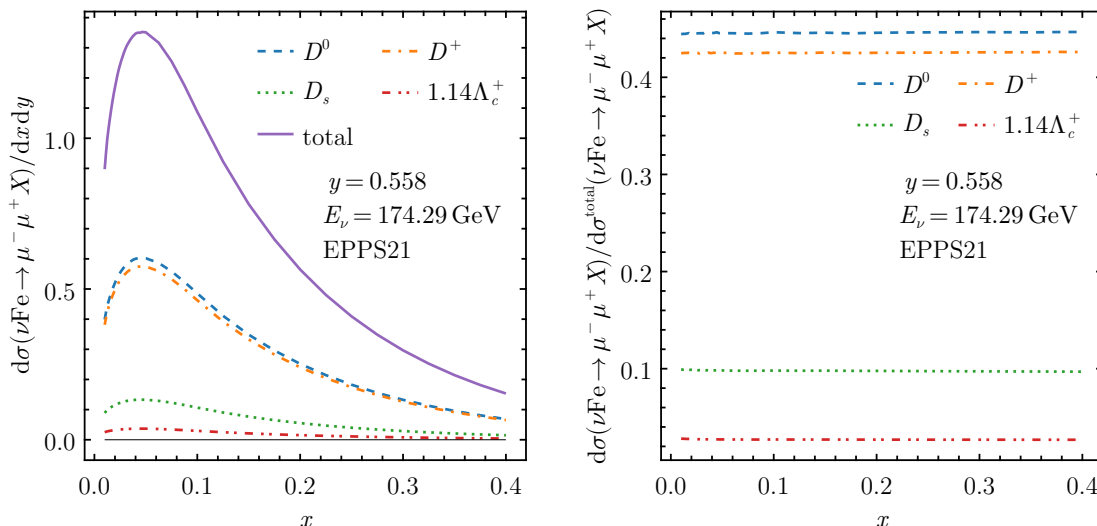


Figure 7. Left: Contributions of different charmed hadrons to the neutrino dimuon cross section, computed with EPPS21 [13] at $y = 0.558$ and $E_\nu = 174.29$ GeV. The sum of the individual contributions is shown with the solid curve. The contribution of Λ_c^+ is multiplied by 1.14. The cross-section values should be multiplied by $G_F^2 M E_\nu / 100\pi$. **Right:** The same as on the left, but as ratios to the total cross section.

contribution that increases the PDF at large values of x and compensates for the smaller CKM matrix element. In comparison, the \bar{d} -quark initiated processes in the antineutrino scattering have only a small contribution to the cross section as the \bar{d} -quark PDFs are of the same order as for \bar{s} quarks. Interestingly, we notice that at NLO the gluon-initiated processes have a negative contribution to the cross section, which is related to the definitions of the NLO PDFs and FFs in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme [77]. Overall, these results confirm that the considered cross sections are very sensitive to the s - and \bar{s} -quark PDFs.

The contributions of different charmed hadrons to the full dimuon cross section are shown in figure 7. We find that the relative contributions from different hadrons are independent of the kinematics as the relative contributions reflect the ratio

$$\frac{f(c \rightarrow h)/(m_h \Gamma_h^{\text{tot}})}{\sum_h f(c \rightarrow h)/(m_h \Gamma_h^{\text{tot}})}, \tag{4.1}$$

which can be understood from eqs. (3.14) and (3.17). The fragmentation fractions $f(c \rightarrow h)$ for each hadron h can be found e.g. in refs. [78, 79] and the total decay widths Γ_h^{tot} in ref. [31]. The contribution of Λ_c^+ is multiplied by 1.14 to account for other baryonic states [78]. The biggest contributions of roughly 40% are from D^0 and D^+ production, with D_s contributing around 10%. The smallest contribution comes from Λ_c^+ (and other baryon states) at about 3%. The calculated fractions are indeed well in line with the expectations of eq. (4.1).

4.3 Scale dependence

To gauge the effects of missing higher orders, we employ the standard approach of computing observables with different combinations of the renormalization scale μ_{ren} , factorization scale μ_{fact} , and fragmentation scale μ_{frag} . These scales are varied for the combinations

$\mu_{\text{ren}}, \mu_{\text{fact}}, \mu_{\text{frag}} \in \{\frac{1}{2}Q, Q, 2Q\}$, with the restriction $\frac{1}{2}\mu_{\text{ren}} \leq \mu_{\text{fact}}, \mu_{\text{frag}} \leq 2\mu_{\text{ren}}$ to limit the appearance of excessively large scale logarithms. This results in 17 different scale-choice combinations from which the resulting error band is derived by taking an envelope. For some NuTeV and CCFR data points, the scale at which the PDFs and FFs are evaluated becomes smaller than the parametrization scale of the respective analyses. This is especially the case when computing the scale dependence with $\mu_{\text{fact}}, \mu_{\text{frag}} = \frac{1}{2}Q$. In these cases, we freeze the factorization scales to the minimum values of μ_{fact} specified by the PDF analysis and do not extrapolate beyond the edge of the grid. As we use the values for α_s from the PDF sets, we freeze also the renormalization scale μ_{ren} to the same value as μ_{fact} . Below the charm mass-threshold $m_c = 1.5 \text{ GeV}$, the charm fragmentation functions are scale-independent, see e.g. the discussion in ref. [80].

The resulting uncertainties from the scale variations for the dimuon production cross section in neutrino and antineutrino scattering are shown in figure 8 for LO and NLO, including also the central, approximate NNLO correction. We have not computed an uncertainty band associated with the approximate NNLO coefficient functions. For this comparison, figure 8 shows only representative kinematic bins of y and E . As is to be expected, moving from the LO to the NLO calculation decreases the uncertainties from the scale variations significantly. The scale uncertainty also grows larger at smaller x , which corresponds to smaller Q^2 . Towards this region, any calculation based on perturbative QCD becomes less reliable due to the stronger scale dependence of α_s and PDFs. In addition, effects from the missing mass terms at the matrix-element level could become more relevant. It is also possible that higher-twist effects start to play a role when Q^2 is small enough.

The NLO corrections are rather significant throughout the available kinematic range but stay below $\sim 30\%$ apart from the lowest values of Q^2 . At small values of x , the approximate NNLO corrections are typically small. Towards larger values of x their relevance appears to increase and in the case of neutrino scattering the approximate NNLO result tends to lie near the upper edge of the NLO scale-uncertainty band. In the antineutrino-scattering case, the relative NNLO correction is larger than in the neutrino-scattering case due to the different x -dependence of the \bar{d} -quark distribution compared to the d -quark distribution. However, we stress that here we have applied only the approximative NNLO coefficient functions and the situation may still change once the full charged-current NNLO coefficient functions are available.

4.4 Nuclear-PDF uncertainties

We will now compare our NLO calculations with different nuclear PDFs with the experimental data from NuTeV and CCFR. Figures 9 and 10 compare the NuTeV [23] cross sections on dimuon production in neutrino-nucleus and antineutrino-nucleus scatterings with NLO calculations using EPPS21, nCTEQ15HQ, and nNNPDF3.0 nuclear PDFs. While the calculations with the three different nuclear PDF sets are in agreement with each other when their uncertainties are accounted for, some systematic differences can be observed. At the smallest values of x , the EPPS21 calculation gives a lower cross section than the other sets, whereas at $0.1 < x < 0.4$, nCTEQ15HQ is below the others. For $x > 0.2$ the nNNPDF3.0 set, in turn, yields the highest cross section. These differences directly reflect the differences in the general

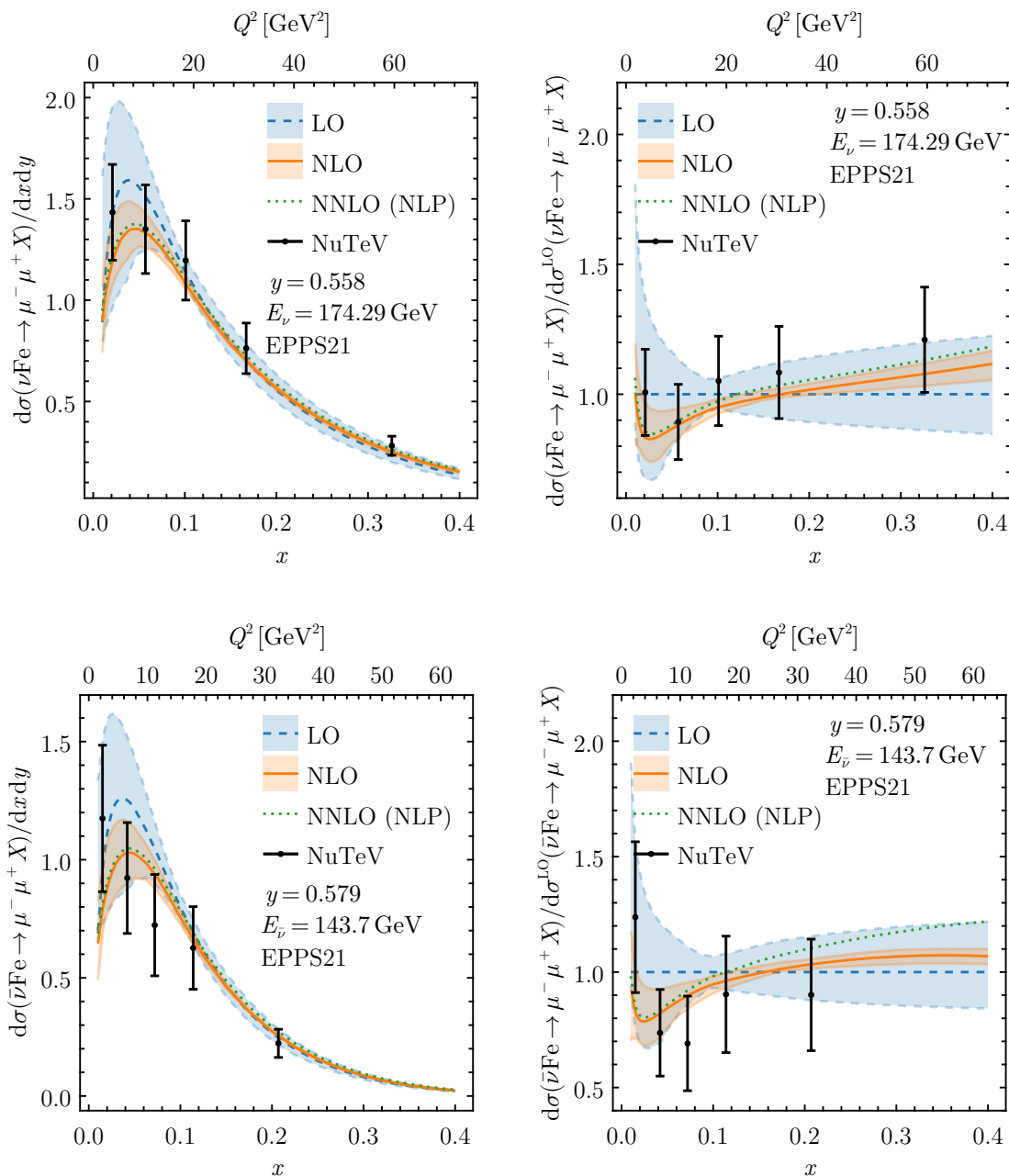


Figure 8. Scale uncertainties in the neutrino (top) and antineutrino (bottom) dimuon cross sections, computed with EPPS21 [13]. Absolute cross sections are shown on the left and cross sections normalized to the central LO values on the right. The perturbative order in the figure refers only to the partonic cross section. In each case, the PDF is evaluated at NLO. The NNLO (NLP) refers to the approximate NNLO calculation of ref. [58]. Theoretical predictions are compared with the NuTeV data [23]. The uncertainty band depicts the envelope of all scale choice combinations. The cross-section values should be multiplied by $G_F^2 M E_\nu / 100\pi$.

shapes of the strange-quark distributions, as is seen in figure 11, further underlying the sensitivity of this observable to the s -quark PDF. The calculations with all three nuclear PDFs describe the NuTeV data well within the uncertainties, though at $x < 0.1$ the data seem to slightly prefer the lower cross section from EPPS21 compared to the others. We note here that these data were included in the fit of nNNPDF3.0 nuclear PDFs, where the factorized acceptance correction was used. In the case of antineutrino scattering, the cross sections are slightly smaller overall and the fall-off as x increases is steeper. This is related to having a significant large- x contribution from the valence d -quark PDFs in the case of neutrino scattering, as was shown in figure 6. In general, the systematics of the relative behaviour of calculations with different nuclear PDFs are very similar between neutrino and antineutrino scattering and within uncertainties all sets describe the data.

To study the differences between the three PDF sets in more detail, we show a representative example of the cross sections normalized to the central EPPS21 value in figure 12. It particularly highlights the larger cross sections obtained with nNNPDF3.0 at $0.3 < x < 0.4$, in contrast to EPPS21 and nCTEQ15HQ. This behavior can again be understood from the strange-quark distributions in figure 11. While these NuTeV data do not reach x values much above $x = 0.3$, the inclusive neutrino-nucleus data still extend to higher values of x and particularly in the case of antineutrino scattering, the higher large- x strange quarks of nNNPDF3.0 are well visible also there, see e.g. figure 5 of ref. [4].

Figures 13 and 14 show the analogous results for the older CCFR data for neutrino and antineutrino scattering, respectively. While the y and E_ν bins are slightly different, the kinematic reach of these data is similar to the NuTeV data. In general, the agreement with the data and the calculations applying different nuclear PDF sets are similar as in the case of the NuTeV data, though the preferred PDF set at small- x varies for different bins of y : the smallest y data tend to be best described with EPPS21, but in the largest y bins the larger cross sections provided by nCTEQ15HQ and nNNPDF3.0 are preferred.

4.5 Nuclear effects

As the NuTeV and CCFR data have been taken with an iron target, nuclear effects are involved [4]. In fits of free-proton PDFs, one approach seen in the literature [10, 81] (see also ref. [32]) has been to model the nuclear correction as an overall multiplicative factor depending only on x , $f(x)$, instead of applying the correction on a flavor-by-flavor basis. For example, ref. [81] uses the so-called SLAC/NMC form,

$$f(x) = 1.10 - 0.36x - 0.28e^{-21.94x} + 2.77x^{14.42}, \tag{4.2}$$

which is found by fitting to charged-lepton neutral-current DIS processes [82]. It should be noted that this correction was originally fitted to the ratio F_2^A/F_2^D of the structure function F_2 from nuclear targets (iron and calcium) to deuterium.

We can calculate the isospin-corrected multiplicative nuclear effect R by taking the ratio between the dimuon cross section computed with nuclear PDFs and the dimuon cross section computed with isospin-corrected proton PDFs

$$R \equiv \frac{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu\mu X)|_{\text{nuclear PDF}}}{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu\mu X)|_{\text{isospin PDF}}}. \tag{4.3}$$

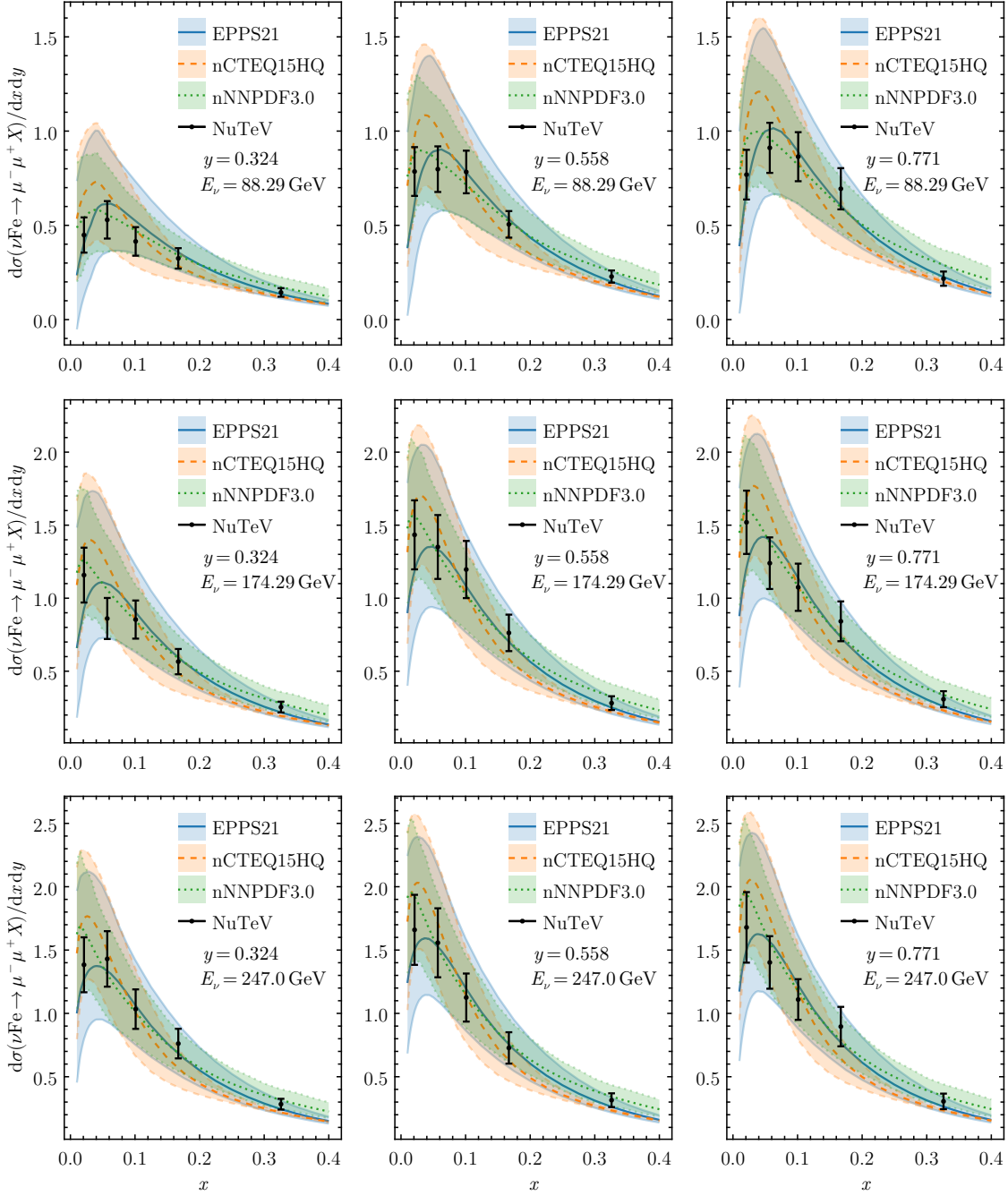


Figure 9. Neutrino dimuon cross sections in the NuTeV kinematics evaluated using the EPPS21 [13], nCTEQ15HQ [14], and nNNPDF3.0 [15] PDF sets. The calculations are done at next-to-leading order. The uncertainty bands depict the PDF uncertainties with a 90% confidence interval. The theoretical calculations are compared against NuTeV data from ref. [23]. The cross-section values should be multiplied by $G_F^2 M E_\nu / 100\pi$.

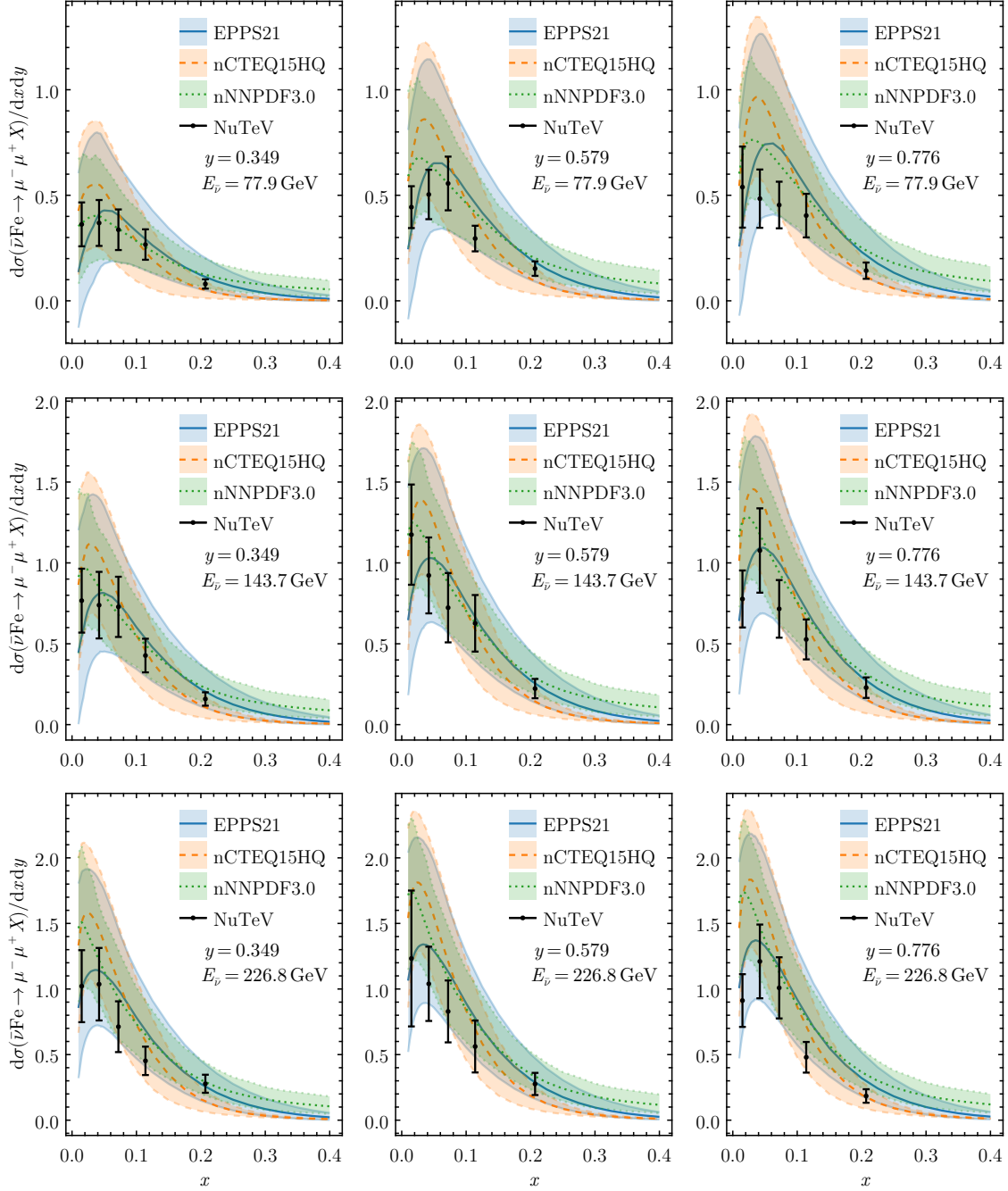


Figure 10. Same as figure 9, but for antineutrino scattering.

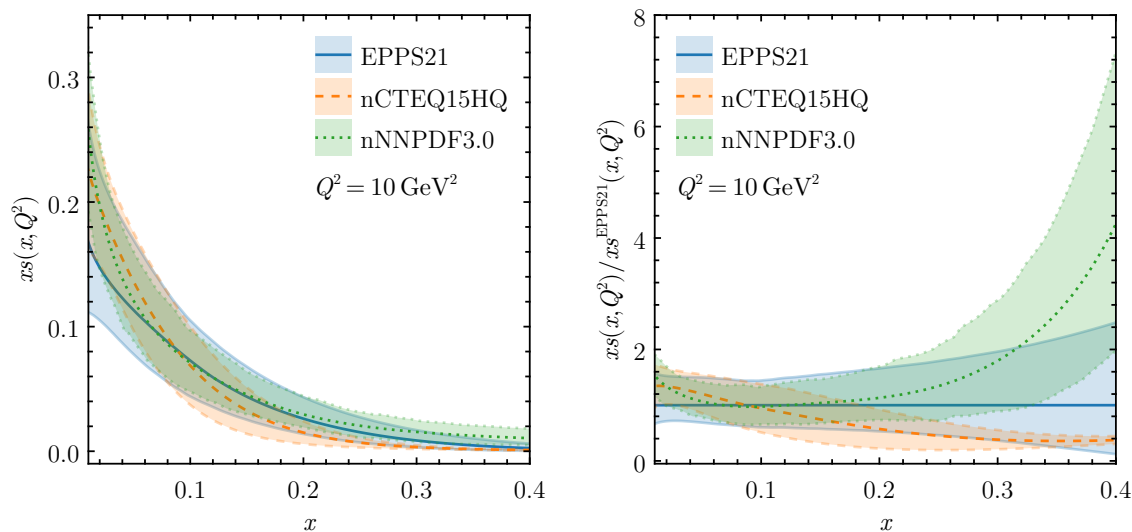


Figure 11. **Left:** The strange-quark distribution $x s(x, Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2)$ for the EPPS21 [13], nCTEQ15HQ [14], and nNNPDF3.0 [15] nuclear PDFs. The band indicates the 90% confidence-level uncertainties of the nuclear PDFs. **Right:** The same distribution as on the left, but normalized to the central EPPS21 value.

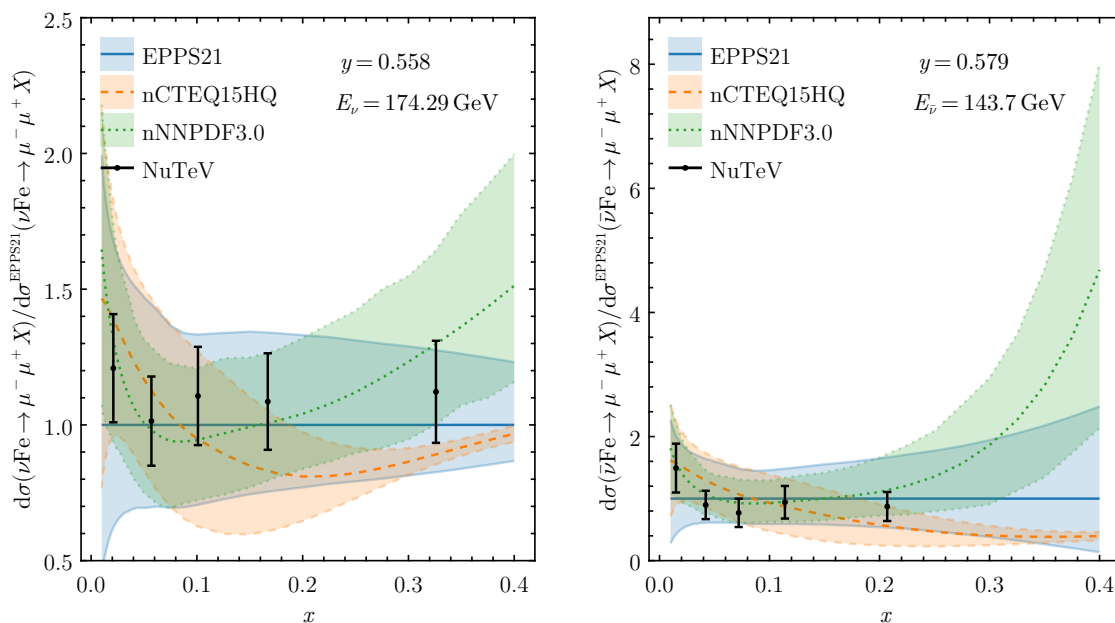


Figure 12. Same as in figure 9 (left) and figure 10 (right), but normalized to the central EPPS21 [13] value.

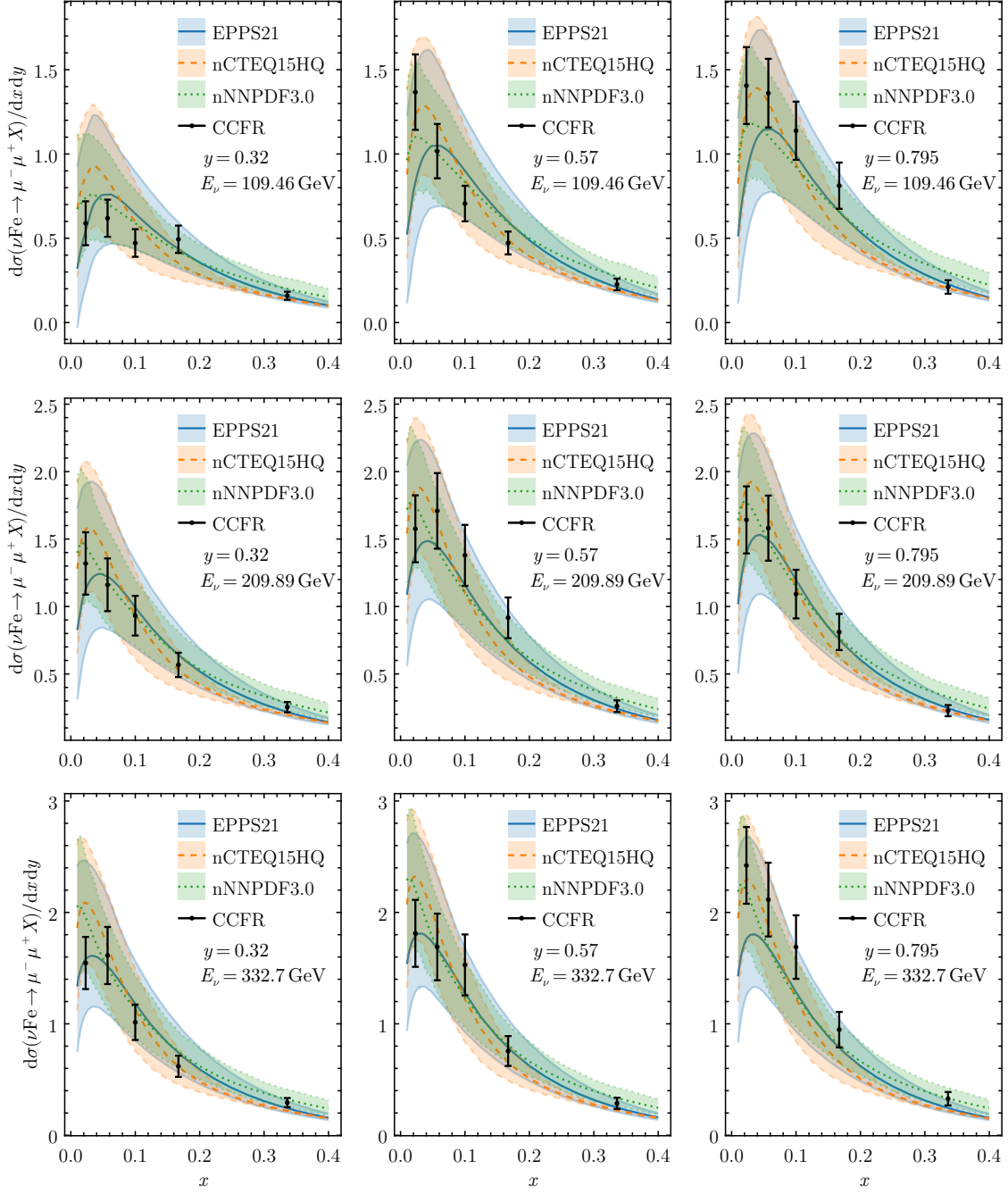


Figure 13. Same as figure 9, but with CCFR kinematics and data from ref. [22].

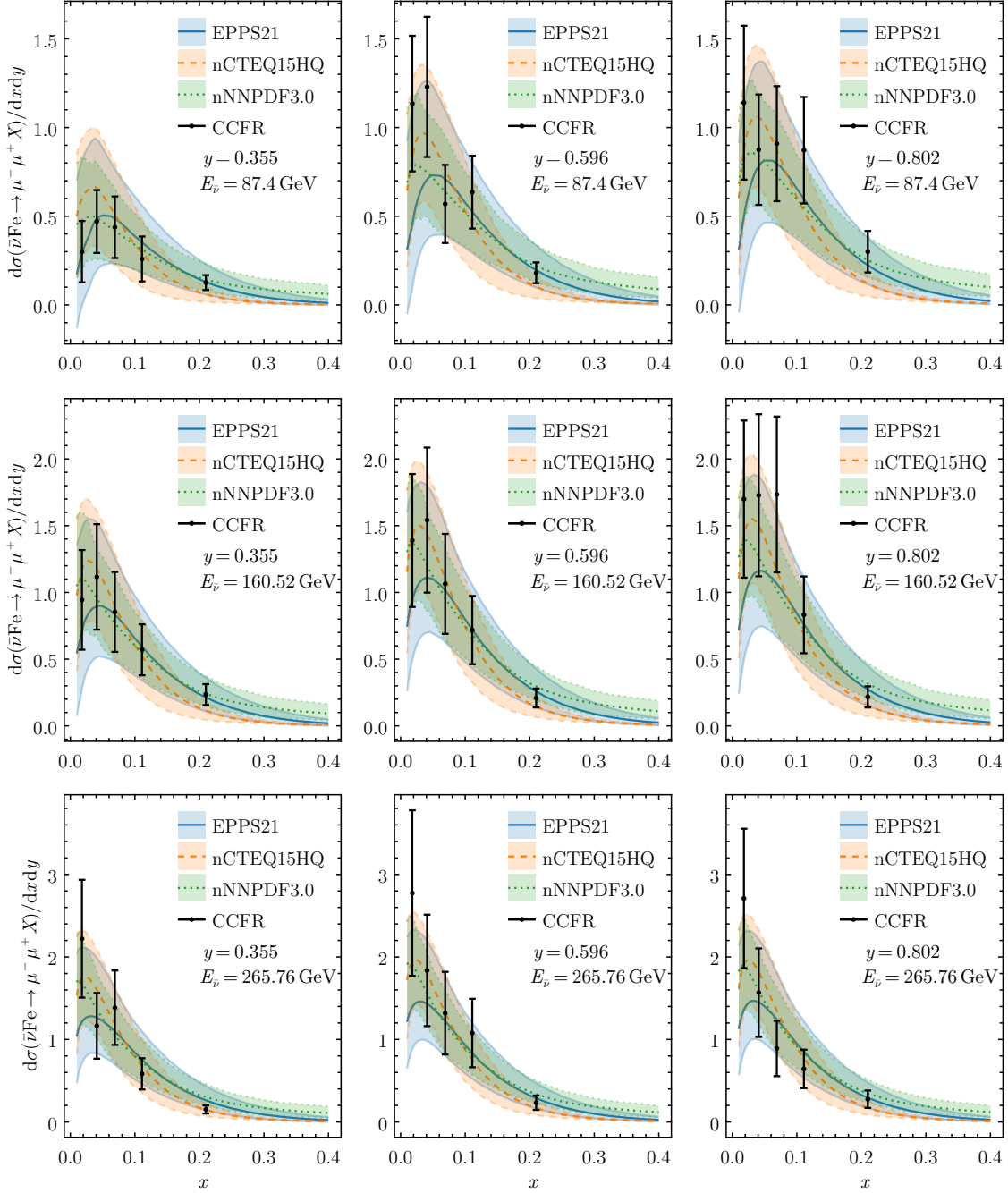


Figure 14. Same as figure 13, but with antineutrino scattering.

The isospin-corrected proton PDFs f_A^p simply take the number of protons (Z) and neutrons (N) in a nucleus into account via isospin symmetry and are defined as

$$u_A^p(x, Q^2) = \frac{Z}{A} u^p(x, Q^2) + \frac{N}{A} d^p(x, Q^2), \quad (4.4)$$

$$d_A^p(x, Q^2) = \frac{Z}{A} d^p(x, Q^2) + \frac{N}{A} u^p(x, Q^2), \quad (4.5)$$

where f^p are the usual proton PDFs. The definition is analogous for \bar{u}_A^p and \bar{d}_A^p . For other flavors and the gluon, $f_A^p(x, Q^2) = f^p(x, Q^2)$.

Figure 15 shows the isospin-corrected nuclear ratio for neutrino and antineutrino scattering. For each nuclear PDF set, we use the corresponding baseline proton PDF set. For EPPS21 [13], this is CT18ANLO [10], while nCTEQ15HQ [14] and nNNPDF3.0 [15] come with their own baseline proton PDFs. The uncertainty is calculated by accounting for the correlations between the nuclear and “isospin” PDFs. While the three considered nuclear PDF sets mostly agree within their uncertainties, there are some clear differences as well. The EPPS21 result roughly follows eq. (4.2), where the correction is above unity in the region $0.05 < x < 0.26$ (antishadowing) and below unity elsewhere (shadowing, EMC effect). On the other hand, the central curve of nCTEQ15HQ is above unity when $x < 0.13$, but below it when $x > 0.13$. Finally, nNNPDF3.0 prefers to stay below unity in the entire x -range considered here. There are also some differences between neutrino and antineutrino scattering particularly in the case of nCTEQ15HQ: at $x = 0.4$, the nuclear effect in the neutrino case is nearly double of that in the case of antineutrinos. The mutual behaviour of nuclear effects with different nuclear PDFs follows rather well the relative ordering of nuclear effects in the strange-quark distributions, see e.g. figure 4 of ref. [4]. Overall, we conclude that the nuclear effects in the dimuon processes come with a significant uncertainty.

4.6 Effective acceptance

The framework we have adopted allows us to directly implement kinematical cuts for the final-state muons, but in order to compare our results to the factorized approach in eq. (1.1), we calculate the equivalent of the effective acceptance correction \mathcal{A} from

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{B}_\mu} \frac{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu\mu X)}{d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu c X)}, \quad (4.6)$$

where \mathcal{B}_μ is the average semileptonic branching ratio of charm mesons. The denominator $d\sigma(\nu_\mu N \rightarrow \mu c X)$ corresponds to the inclusive charm production cross section and, as the numerator, it is calculated in the variable flavour-number scheme approximating the quark-mass effects with the slow-rescaling parameter in eq. (2.7). In addition to channels with a charm quark explicitly in the final state, it includes contributions in which the presence of the final-state charm is implicit, e.g. the partonic channel $\bar{c} \rightarrow \bar{s}$ at LO. The origin of such contributions are the diagrams in which an initial-state gluon splits into a $c\bar{c}$ pair producing DGLAP logarithms $\log(Q^2/m_c^2)$, which are resummed into the definition of the (anti)charm-quark PDFs. In the gluon-initiated semi-inclusive case, such logarithms do not appear [57]. Both cross sections in the ratio of eq. (4.6) are calculated consistently at the same perturbative order, i.e. either at LO or NLO.

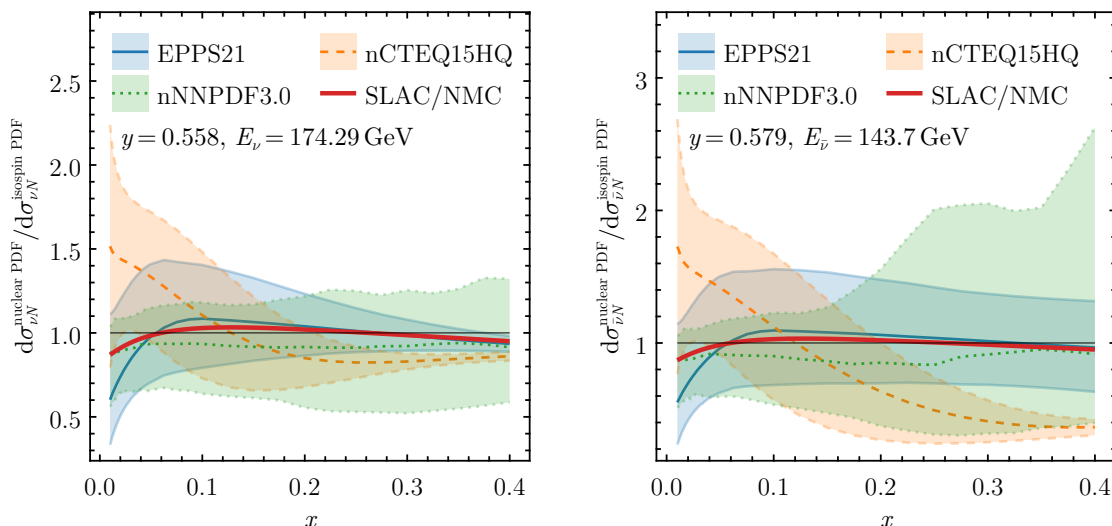


Figure 15. Isospin-corrected nuclear ratio, defined in eq. (4.3), and evaluated using EPPS21 [13], nCTEQ15HQ [14], and nNNPDF3.0 [15] at NLO. The figure on the left shows the neutrino scattering case and the figure on the right shows the antineutrino case. The bands depict the PDF uncertainty at 90% confidence level, which is calculated by correlating the uncertainties in the ratio. As a reference, the SLAC/NMC form [82] of eq. (4.2) is shown as the thicker red curve.

It is not obvious what value one should use for \mathcal{B}_μ . Some fits [10, 49, 84] have used a value of 0.099 ± 0.012 , which has been used by the CCFR collaboration [21]. The PDG value 0.087 ± 0.005 is an average of several measurements [31], with more values listed in ref. [83]. It should be noted that the PDG value of $|V_{cd}|$ is also dependent on the value of \mathcal{B}_μ . Several groups have moved away from the CCFR value for \mathcal{B}_μ , see for example refs. [33, 85] for more discussion. For figures 16 and 17, we follow ref. [85] and use $0.0919 \pm 10\%$, which is based on FNAL E531 data [86]. While the value of \mathcal{B}_μ can have a significant effect on the dimuon production cross-section values when using eq. (1.1), its impact in global fits can be mitigated by including the uncertainty of \mathcal{B}_μ as a correlated systematic uncertainty in the global analysis.

In figures 16 and 17, we compare the acceptance values, computed according to eq. (4.6), to those from a DISCO NLO Monte-Carlo calculation [83] for neutrino and antineutrino scattering, respectively. It should be noted that the 10% normalization uncertainty of \mathcal{B}_μ in eq. (4.6) is not included in figures 16 and 17. While the NLO values of \mathcal{A} from the DISCO Monte-Carlo calculation of ref. [83] are roughly in line with the values computed here directly, there are clear systematic differences which are roughly at the 10% level. Whereas our calculation shows a general trend of decreasing acceptance with increasing x , the DISCO Monte-Carlo calculation tends to have a modest rise with increasing x . Furthermore, we notice that for small values of y and E , our results tend to be above the DISCO calculation, but with increasing y and E the ordering goes the other way around. Thus it is clear that a single value of \mathcal{B}_μ is not enough to match our calculation to the DISCO one. The acceptances calculated with different nuclear PDFs are in a rather good mutual agreement with all sharing the same systematic behaviour, but especially in the antineutrino case shown in figure 17 there are larger uncertainties originating from the nuclear PDFs. In addition to the NLO

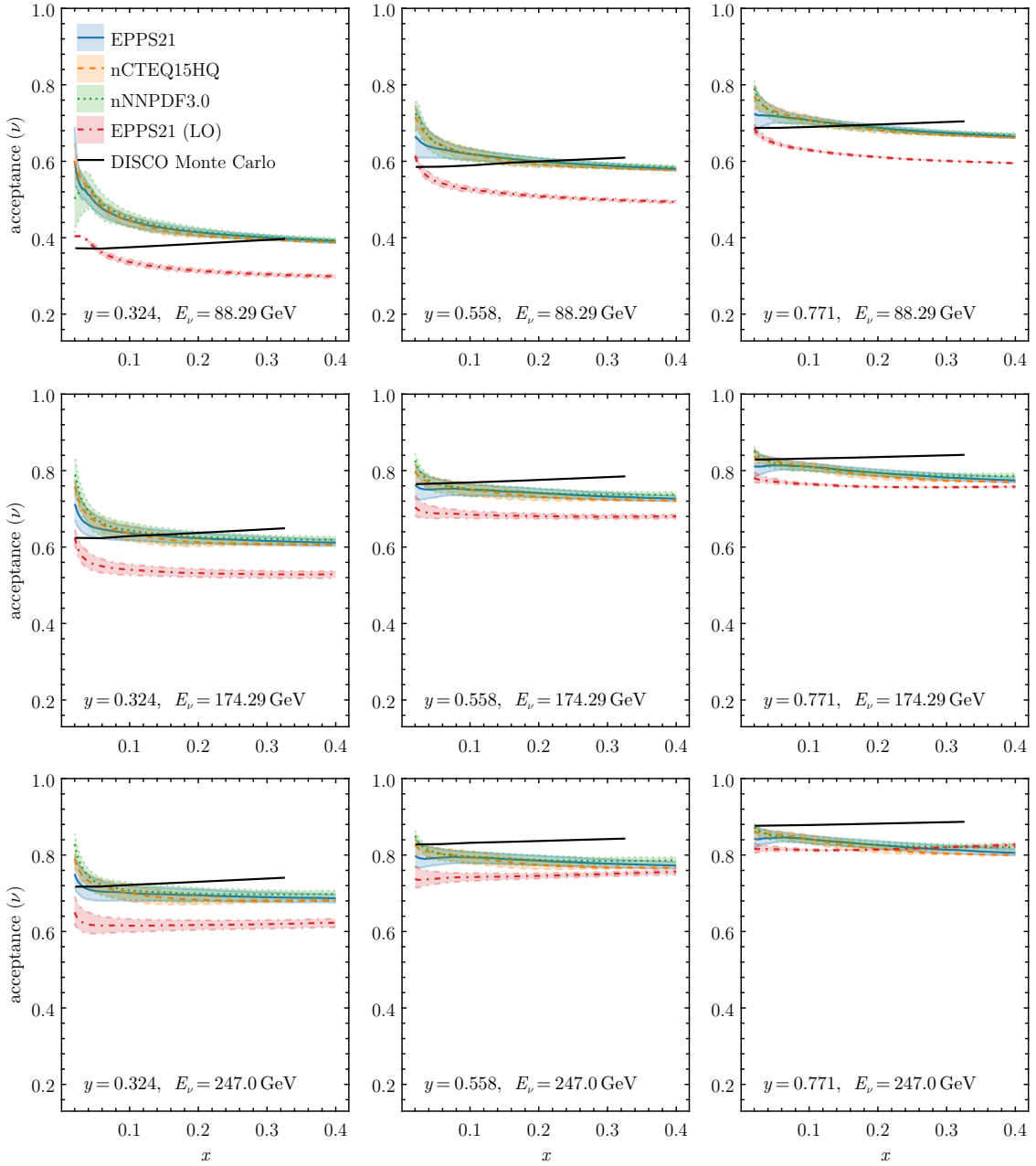


Figure 16. Acceptance correction, as defined in eq. (4.6), in neutrino scattering and in the NuTeV kinematics evaluated using the EPPS21 [13], nCTEQ15HQ [14], and nNNPDF3.0 [15] PDF sets. The calculation is done at NLO, except for the case explicitly marked as LO. The uncertainty bands correspond to the PDF uncertainties at 90 % confidence level. Our calculation is compared against the DISCO Monte-Carlo calculation in ref. [83].

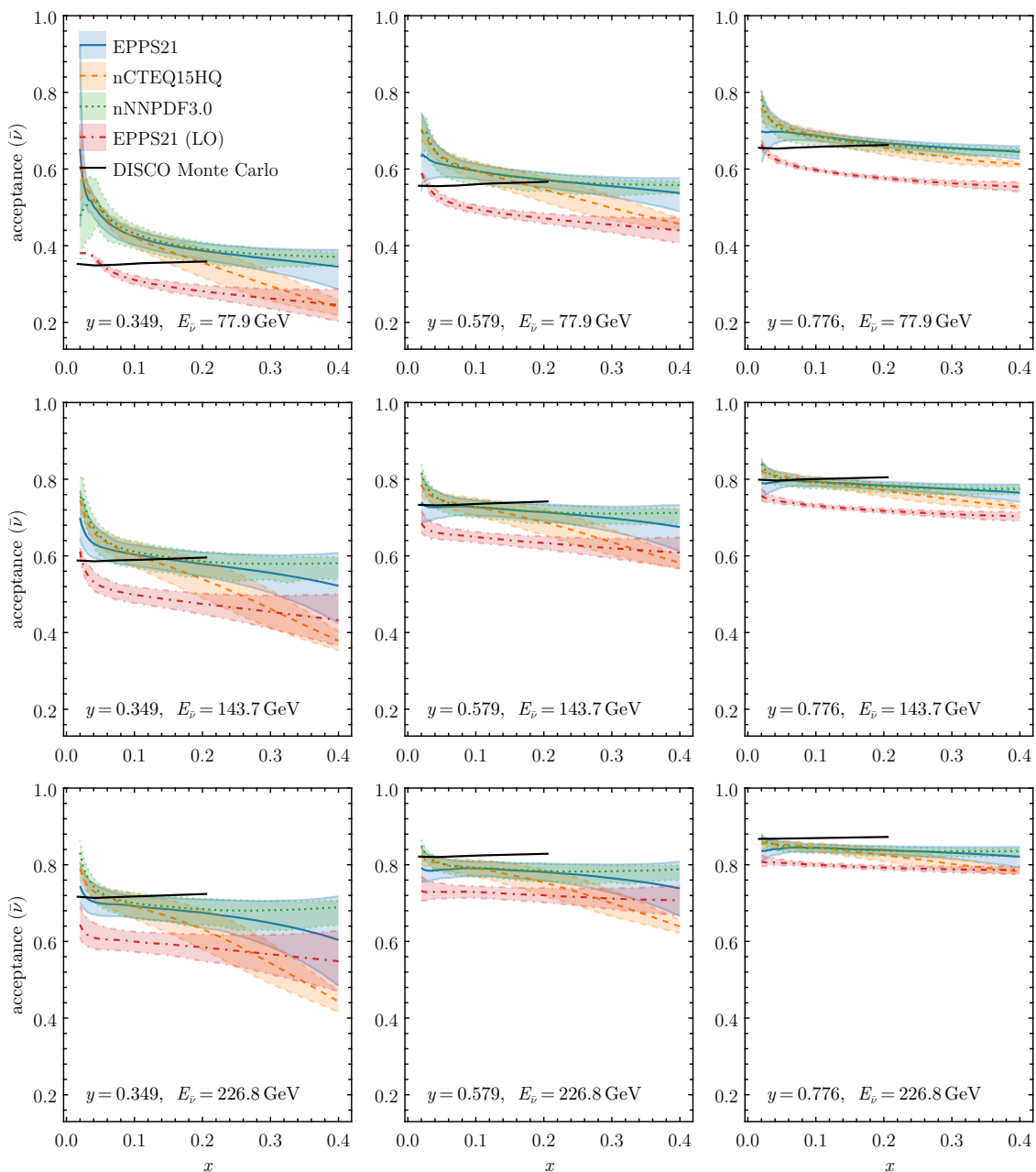


Figure 17. Same as in figure 16, but for antineutrino scattering.

results, figures 16 and 17 also show the LO acceptance correction, where both the dimuon production and inclusive charm production cross sections are calculated at LO. As can be seen, the LO and NLO acceptances differ quite significantly. Based on these comparisons, we see that the acceptances in eq. (1.1) depend both on the nuclear PDFs as well as on the perturbative order of the calculation.

5 Conclusion and outlook

We have presented an NLO calculation of dimuon production in semi-inclusive deep-inelastic neutrino-nucleus scattering. In comparison to how this process is usually calculated in PDF fits, our calculation involves scale-dependent FFs to turn final-state charm quarks into charmed hadrons while at the same time resumming collinear final-state radiation, and a decay function fitted to e^+e^- data to produce muons from the charmed-hadron decays. The major advantage of our approach is that we do not need to rely on the approximative, factorized acceptance and branching-ratio corrections to account for the experimental cuts on the final-state muon energies. Instead, the kinematical cuts are a natural ingredient of the calculation. The perturbative accuracy of the presented framework can be systematically improved by including higher-order corrections to the coefficient functions and employing PDFs and FFs evolving with higher-order splitting functions. The approach is also generalizable to other processes where an intermediate-state particle decays into a given particle.

We assessed different theoretical uncertainties arising from the decay function, parton distribution functions, and variations in the renormalization, factorization, and fragmentation scales. While the uncertainties in the decay-function fit translated into few-percent differences in the dimuon cross sections, the NLO scale uncertainty was of the order of 10% in the perturbative regime. We also studied the size of the approximative NNLO corrections in the coefficient functions and found them to be comparable to the size of the NLO scale uncertainty. By far, the largest uncertainty was associated with the strange-quark component of nuclear PDFs, which could be $\sim 100\%$ in the data-constrained region. This indicates that there is a potential for broader use of these data in global fits of nuclear PDFs.

We also studied the effective acceptance and nuclear effects which are often taken as inputs in free-proton fits to these dimuon data. As for the effective acceptance we found systematic differences of the order of 10% between our calculation and widely applied acceptance corrections derived from the DISCO Monte-Carlo framework. Moreover, the effective acceptance is clearly dependent on the perturbative order and — particularly in the case of antineutrino scattering — also PDF dependent. This indicates that using an external acceptance correction can, perhaps, lead to some biases in PDF fits. As for the nuclear correction, the latest globally analyzed nuclear PDFs led to quite significant mutual differences with qualitatively distinct behaviour and significant uncertainties.

In the near future, we plan to improve the framework introduced here in several ways. First, it can be straightforwardly extended to full GM-VFNS, thereby accounting also for the subleading effects of the charm-quark mass. Second, the calculations for the full massless NNLO SIDIS coefficient functions in the photon exchange have been very recently completed and thus we expect the full charged-current coefficient functions to become available soon. Third, similarly to the case of inclusive neutrino DIS, electroweak radiative and target-mass corrections can be included in the SIDIS cross sections as well. Eventually, it will be interesting to see whether all this will bring insights to the observed tensions between dimuon production in neutrino DIS and heavy gauge boson production at the LHC.

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