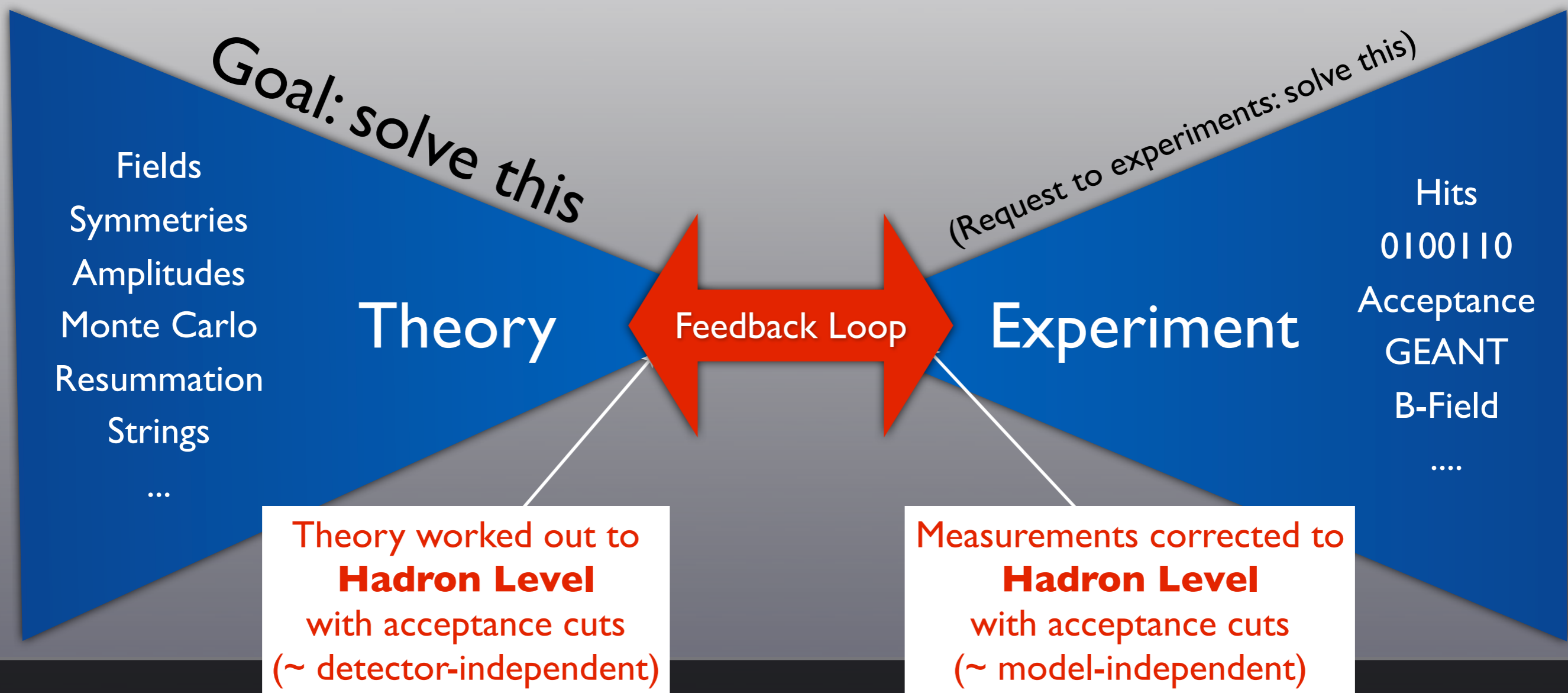


New Developments in Parton Showers

P. Skands (CERN)



Work in collaboration with W. Giele, D. Kosower,
A. Larkoski, J. Lopez-Villarejo (sector showers, helicity-dependence),
A. Gehrmann-de-Ridder, M. Ritzmann (mass effects, initial-state radiation),
E. Laenen, L. Hartgring (one-loop corrections)

THEORY

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}_q^i (i\gamma^\mu) (D_\mu)_{ij} \psi_q^j - m_q \bar{\psi}_q^i \psi_{qi} - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu}$$

+ quark masses and value of α_s

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}_q^i (i\gamma^\mu) (D_\mu)_{ij} \psi_q^j - m_q \bar{\psi}_q^i \psi_{qi} - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu}$$

24

"Nothing"

Gluon action density: 2.4x2.4x3.6 fm
 QCD Lattice simulation from
 D. B. Leinweber, hep-lat/0004025

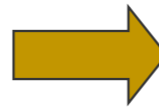
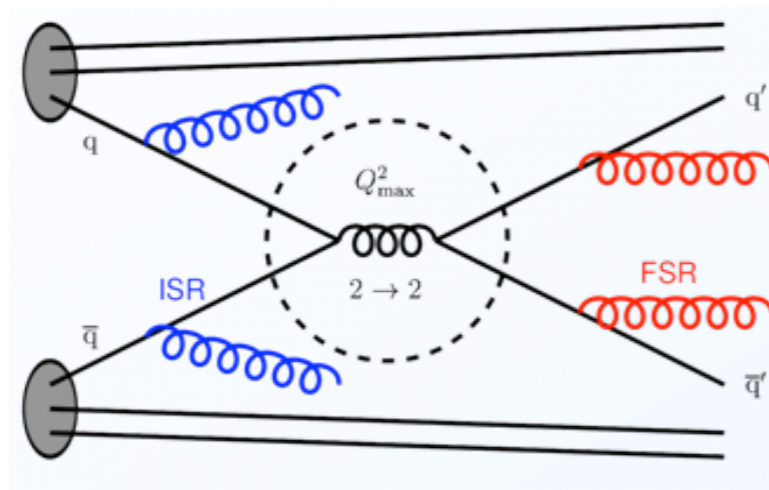


Perturbation Theory



Reality is more complicated

Monte Carlo Generators



Calculate Everything \approx solve QCD \rightarrow requires compromise!

Improve Born-level perturbation theory, by including the 'most significant' corrections
 \rightarrow complete events \rightarrow any observable you want

1. Parton Showers

2. Matching

3. Hadronisation

4. The Underlying Event



1. Soft/Collinear Logarithms

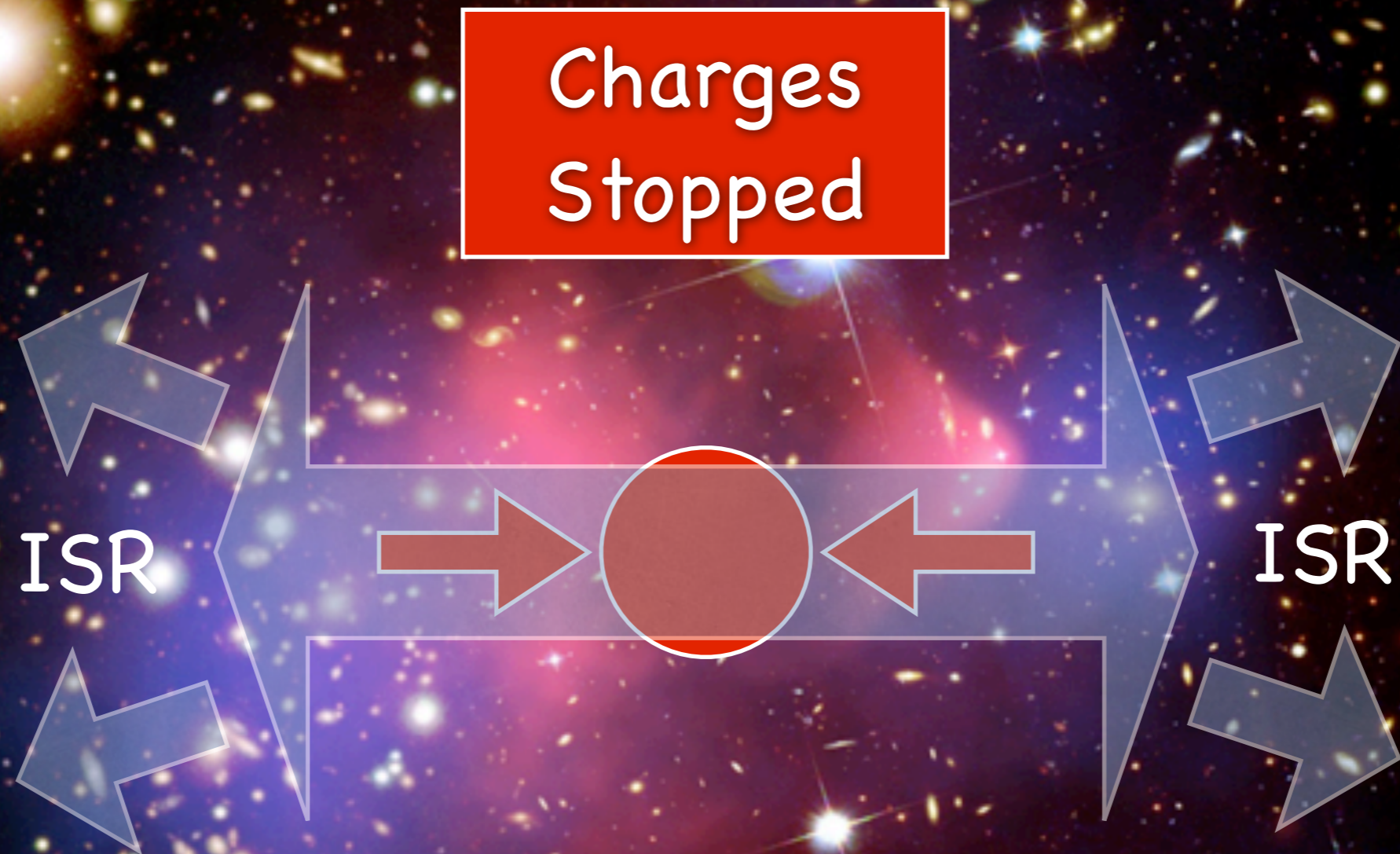
2. Finite Terms, "K"-factors

3. Power Corrections (more if not IR safe)

4. ?

(+ many other ingredients: resonance decays, beam remnants, Bose-Einstein, ...)

Bremsstrahlung

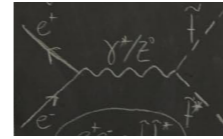


The harder they stop, the harder the fluctuations that continue to become strahlung

Bremsstrahlung



$$d\sigma_X = \dots$$



$$d\sigma_{X+1} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_X \frac{ds_{a1}}{s_{a1}} \frac{ds_{1b}}{s_{1b}}$$

$$d\sigma_{X+2} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_{X+1} \frac{ds_{a2}}{s_{a2}} \frac{ds_{2b}}{s_{2b}}$$

$$d\sigma_{X+3} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_{X+2} \frac{ds_{a3}}{s_{a3}} \frac{ds_{3b}}{s_{3b}}$$

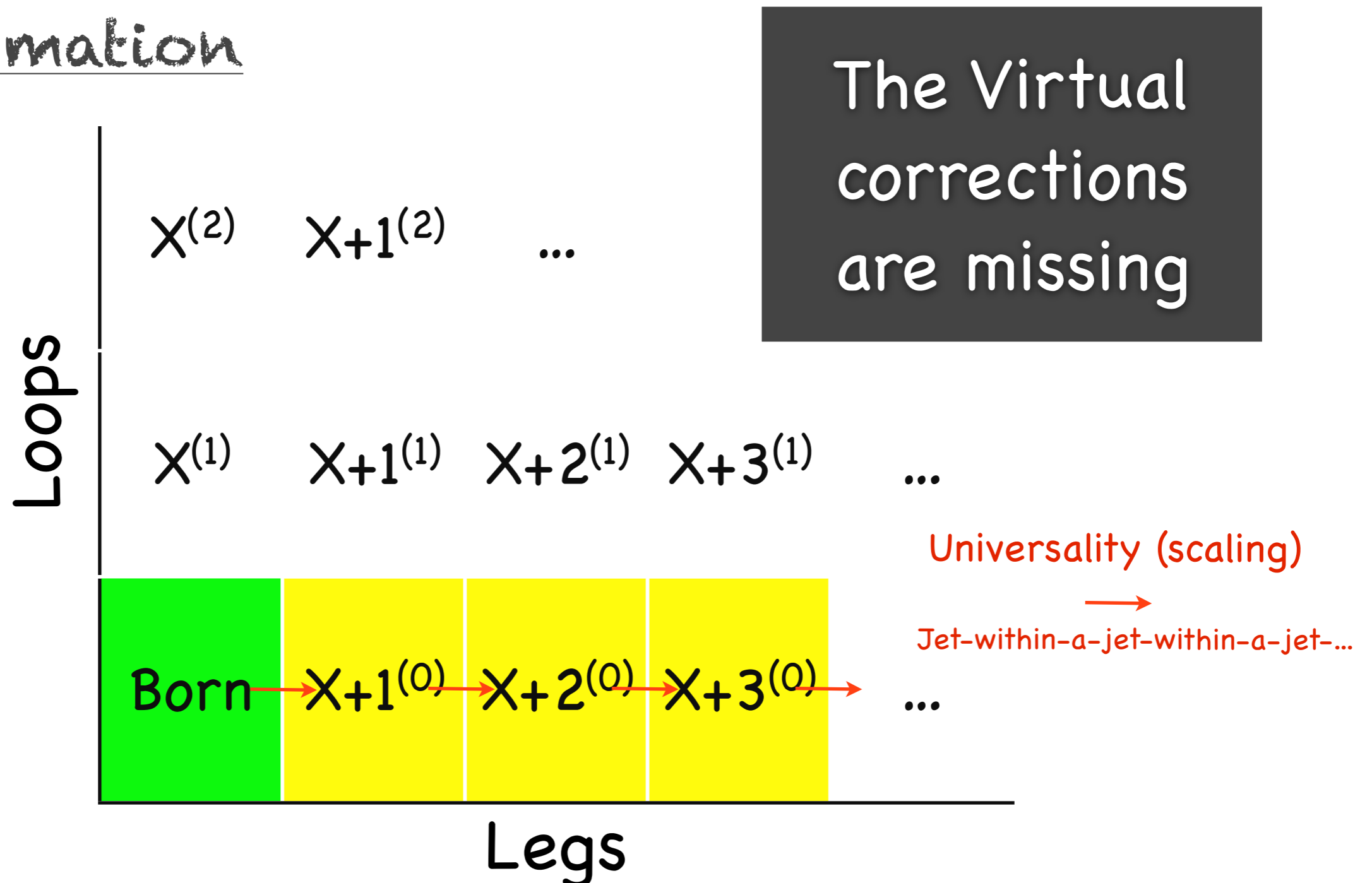
This gives an approximation to infinite-order tree-level cross sections (here “DLA”)

But something is not right ...

Total cross section would be infinite ...

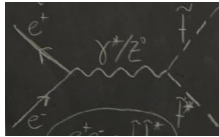
Loops and Legs

Summation



Resummation



$$d\sigma_X = \dots$$


$$d\sigma_{X+1} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_X \frac{ds_{a1}}{s_{a1}} \frac{ds_{1b}}{s_{1b}}$$

$$d\sigma_{X+2} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_{X+1} \frac{ds_{a2}}{s_{a2}} \frac{ds_{2b}}{s_{2b}}$$

$$d\sigma_{X+3} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_{X+2} \frac{ds_{a3}}{s_{a3}} \frac{ds_{3b}}{s_{3b}}$$

Unitarity

KLN:

$$\text{Virt} = - \text{Int}(\text{Tree}) + F$$

In LL showers : neglect F

Imposed by Event evolution:

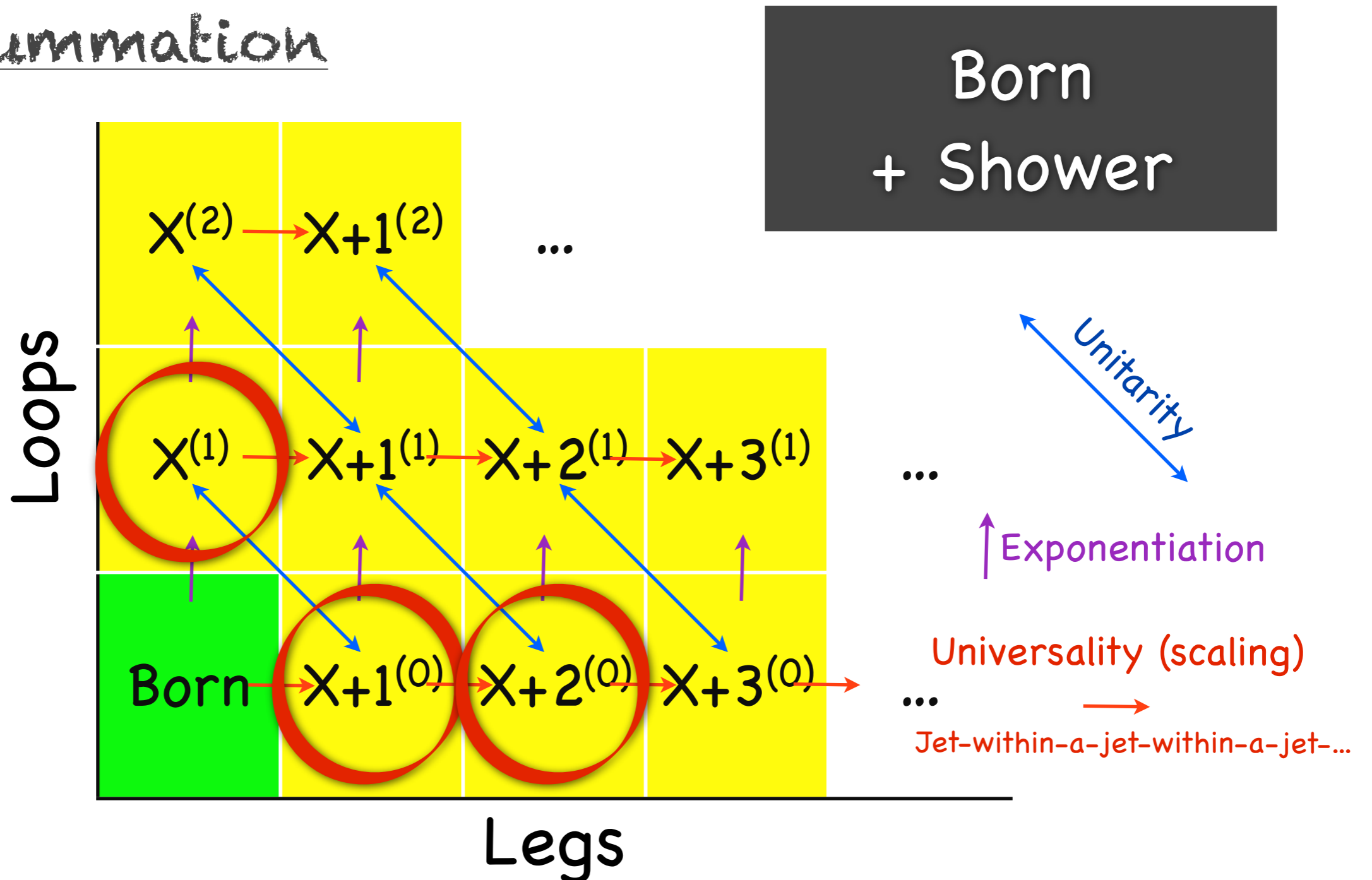
When (X) branches to (X+1):
Gain one (X+1). Lose one (X).

$$\sigma_{X+1}(Q) = \sigma_{X;\text{incl}} - \sigma_{X;\text{excl}}(Q)$$

→ includes both real and virtual corrections (in LL approx)

Bootstrapped pQCD

Resummation



Matching

► A (Complete Idiot's) Solution – Combine

1. $[X]_{ME}$ + showering
2. $[X + 1 \text{ jet}]_{ME}$ + showering
3.

Run generator for X (+ shower)
Run generator for $X+1$ (+ shower)
Run generator for ... (+ shower)
Combine everything into one sample

The Matching Game

• Shower off X
already contains LL
part of all $X+n$

$$d\sigma_{X+1} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_X \frac{ds_{a1}}{s_{a1}} \frac{ds_{1b}}{s_{1b}}$$

• Adding back full ME
for $X+n$ would be
overkill



Solution I: “Additive” (most widespread)

Seymour (Herwig), CPC 90 (1995) 95
CKKW (Sherpa), JHEP 0111 (2001) 063
Lönnblad (Ariadne), JHEP 0205 (2002) 046
Frixione-Webber (MC@NLO), JHEP 0206 (2002) 029
+ many more recent ...

Add event samples, with modified weights

$$w_X = |M_X|^2 \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

$$w_{X+1} = |M_{X+1}|^2 - \textit{Shower}\{w_X\} \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

$$w_{X+n} = |M_{X+n}|^2 - \textit{Shower}\{w_X, w_{X+1}, \dots, w_{X+n-1}\} \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

Only CKKW and MLM

HERWIG: for $X+1$ @ LO (Shower = 0 in dead zone of angular-ordered shower)

MC@NLO: for $X+1$ @ LO and X @ NLO (note: correction can be negative)

CKKW & MLM : for all $X+n$ @ LO (force Shower = 0 above “matching scale” and add ME there)

SHERPA (CKKW), ALPGEN (MLM + HW/PY), MADGRAPH (MLM + HW/PY),
PYTHIA8 (CKKW-L from LHE files), ...

The Matching Game

• Shower off X
already contains LL
part of all $X+n$

$$d\sigma_{X+1} \sim 2g^2 d\sigma_X \frac{ds_{a1}}{s_{a1}} \frac{ds_{1b}}{s_{1b}}$$

• Adding back full ME
for $X+n$ would be
overkill



Solution 2: “Multiplicative”

Bengtsson-Sjöstrand (Pythia), PLB 185 (1987) 435 + more
Bauer-Tackmann-Thaler (GenEva), JHEP 0812 (2008) 011
Giele-Kosower-Skands (Vincia), PRD84 (2011) 054003

One event sample

$$w_X = |M_X|^2 \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

Make a “course correction” to the shower at each order

$$R_{X+1} = |M_{X+1}|^2 / \textit{Shower}\{w_X\} \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

$$R_{X+n} = |M_{X+n}|^2 / \textit{Shower}\{w_{X+n-1}\} \quad + \textit{Shower}$$

Only VINCIA

PYTHIA: for $X+1$ @ LO (for color-singlet production and ~ all SM and BSM decay processes)

POWHEG: for $X+1$ @ LO and X @ NLO (note: positive weights) $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow & \text{POWHEG Box} \\ \rightarrow & \text{HERWIG++} \\ & \dots \end{matrix}$

VINCIA: for all $X+n$ @ LO and X @ NLO (only worked out for decay processes so far)

Markov pQCD

Start at Born level

$$|M_F|^2$$

Generate “shower” emission

$$|M_{F+1}|^2 \stackrel{LL}{\sim} \sum_{i \in \text{ant}} a_i |M_F|^2$$

Correct to Matrix Element

PYTHIA trick

$$a_i \rightarrow \frac{|M_{F+1}|^2}{\sum a_i |M_F|^2} a_i$$

Unitarity of Shower

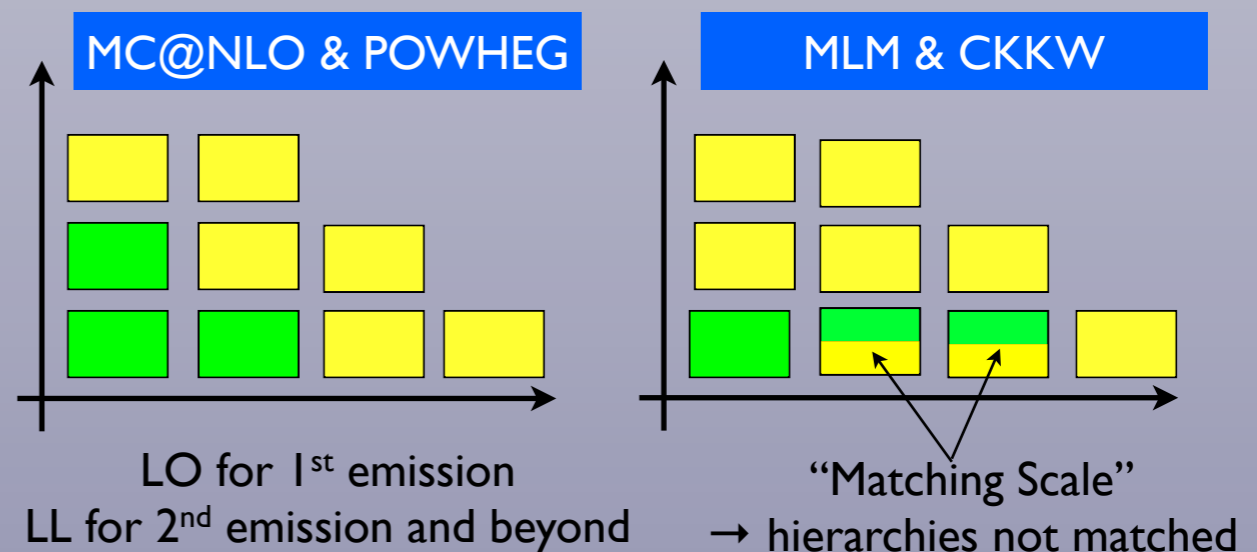
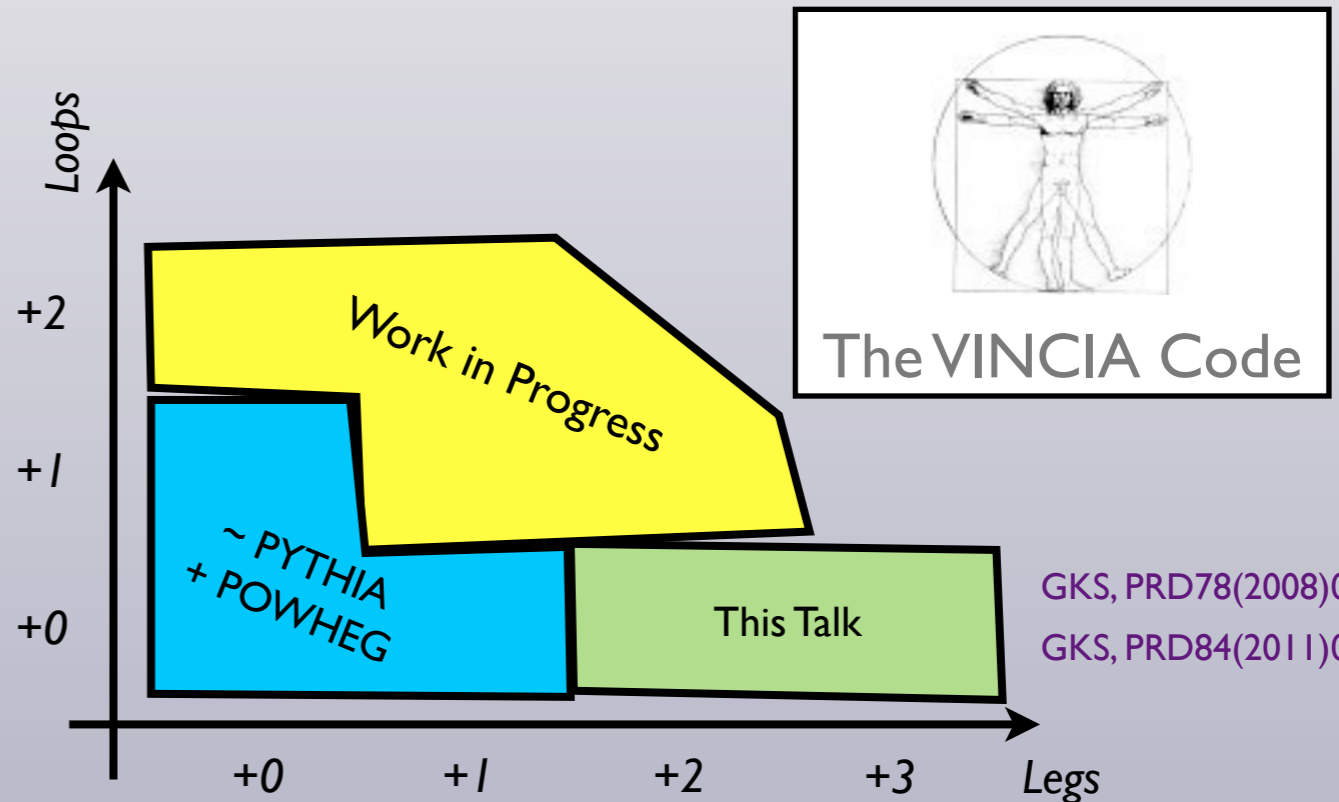
$$\text{Virtual} = - \int \text{Real}$$

Correct to Matrix Element

POWHEG trick

$$|M_F|^2 \rightarrow |M_F|^2 + 2\text{Re}[M_F^1 M_F^0] + \int \text{Real}$$

Repeat



The Denominator

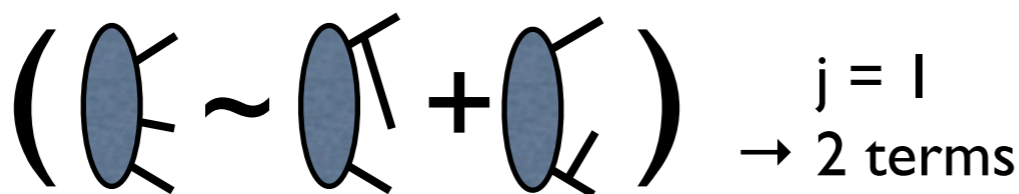
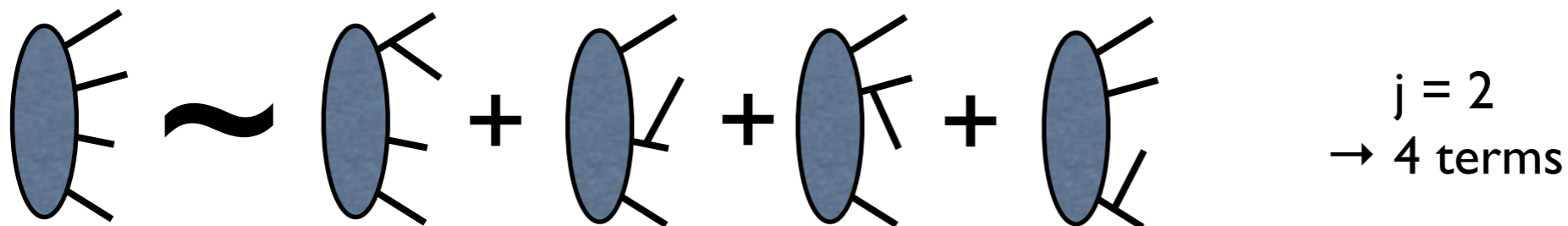
$$a_i \rightarrow \frac{|M_{F+1}|^2}{\sum a_i |M_F|^2}$$

In a traditional parton shower, you would face the following problem:

Existing parton showers are *not* really Markov Chains

Further evolution (restart scale) depends on which branching happened last
 → *proliferation of terms*

Number of histories contributing to n^{th} branching $\propto 2^n n!$



Parton- (or Catani-Seymour) Shower:
 After 2 branchings: 8 terms
 After 3 branchings: 48 terms
 After 4 branchings: 384 terms

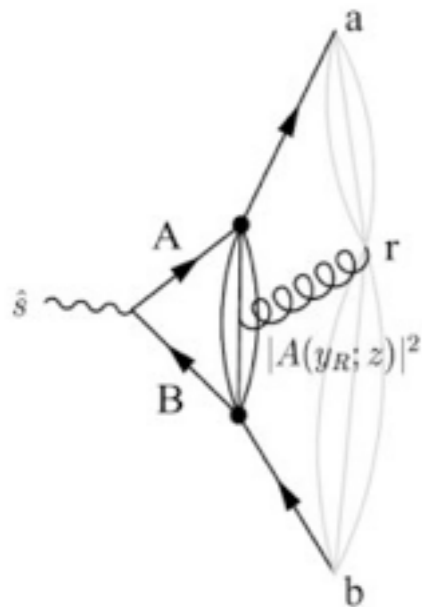
(+ parton showers have complicated and/or frame-dependent phase-space mappings, especially at the multi-parton level)

Matched Markovian Antenna Showers

Antenna showers: one term per parton pair

$2^n n! \rightarrow n!$

Giele, Kosower, Skands, PRD 84 (2011) 054003



(+ generic Lorentz-invariant and on-shell phase-space factorization)

+ Change “shower restart” to Markov criterion:

Given an n -parton configuration, “ordering” scale is

$$Q_{ord} = \min(Q_{E1}, Q_{E2}, \dots, Q_{En})$$

Unique restart scale, independently of how it was produced

+ Matching: $n! \rightarrow n$

Given an n -parton configuration, its phase space weight is:

$$|M_n|^2 : \text{Unique weight, independently of how it was produced}$$

Matched Markovian Antenna Shower:

After 2 branchings: 2 terms

After 3 branchings: 3 terms

After 4 branchings: 4 terms

Parton- (or Catani-Seymour) Shower:

After 2 branchings: 8 terms

After 3 branchings: 48 terms

After 4 branchings: 384 terms

+ **Sector** antennae
→ 1 term at any order

Larkosi, Peskin, Phys. Rev. D81 (2010) 054010

Lopez-Villarejo, Skands, JHEP 1111 (2011) 150

Approximations

Q: How well do showers do?

Exp: Compare to data. Difficult to interpret; all-orders cocktail including hadronization, tuning, uncertainties, etc

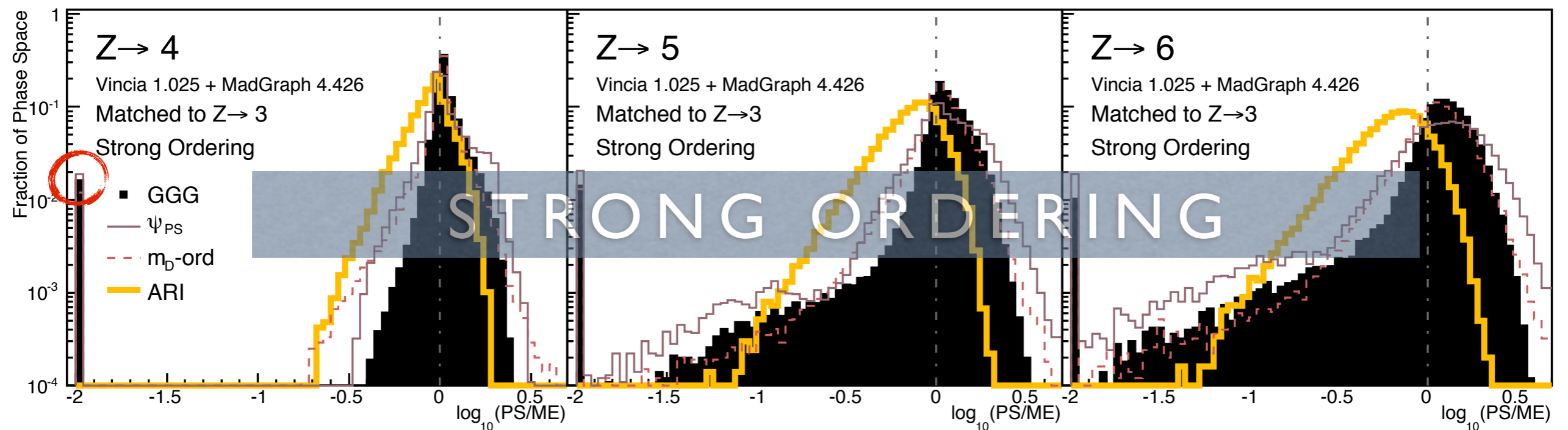
Th: Compare products of splitting functions to full tree-level matrix elements

Plot distribution of $\text{Log}_{10}(\text{PS}/\text{ME})$

(second order)

(third order)

(fourth order)



○ Dead Zone: 1-2% of phase space have no strongly ordered paths leading there*

*fine from strict LL point of view: those points correspond to “unordered” non-log-enhanced configurations

2 → 4

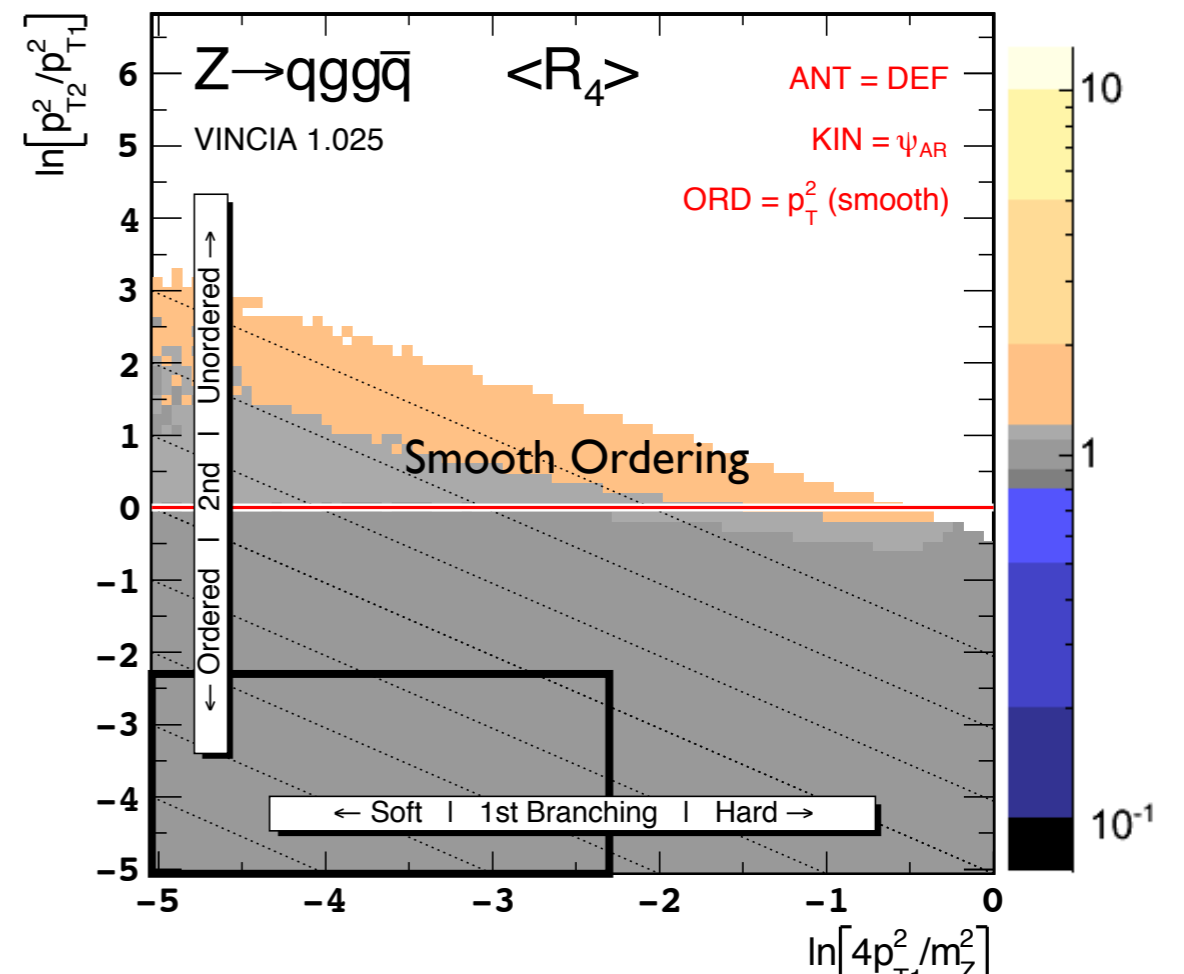
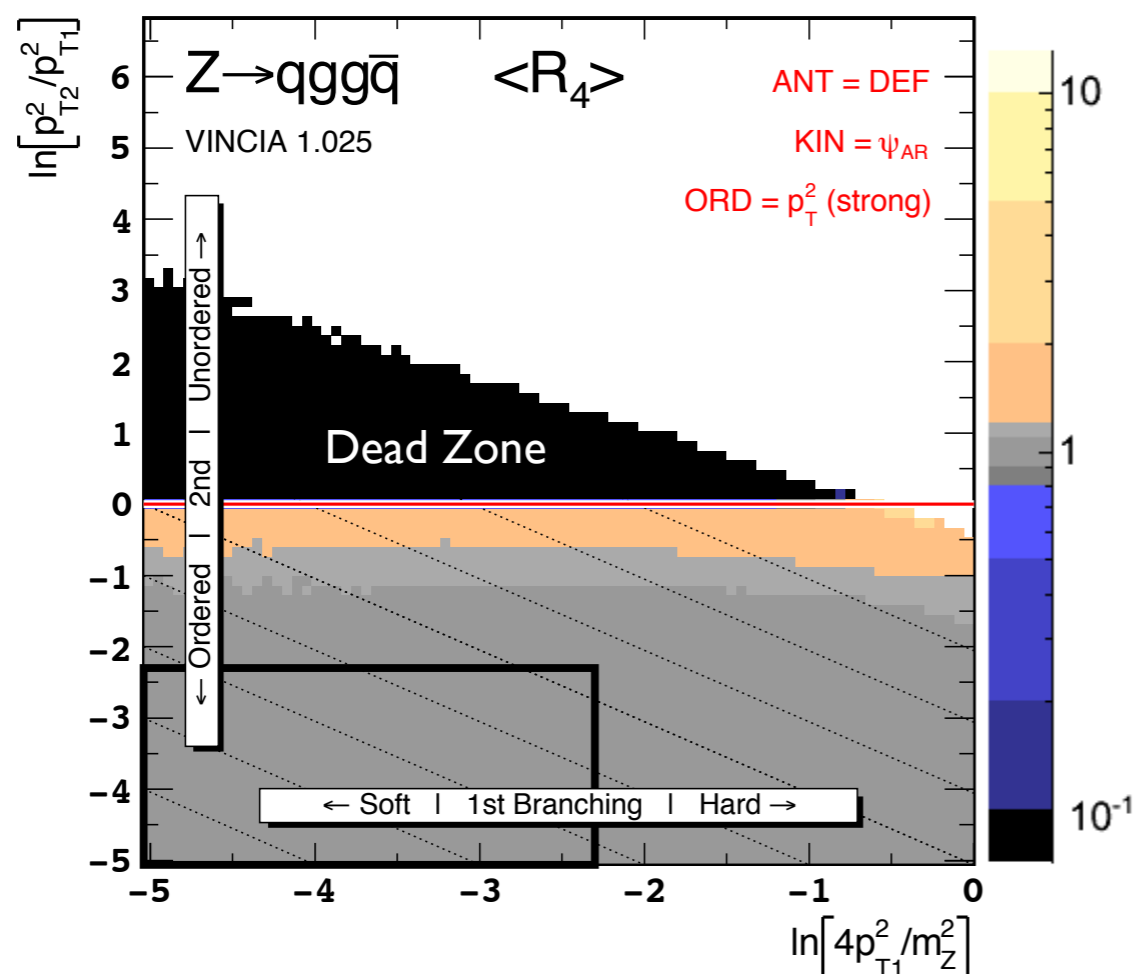
Generate Branchings *without* imposing strong ordering

At each step, each dipole allowed to fill its entire phase space

Overcounting removed by matching

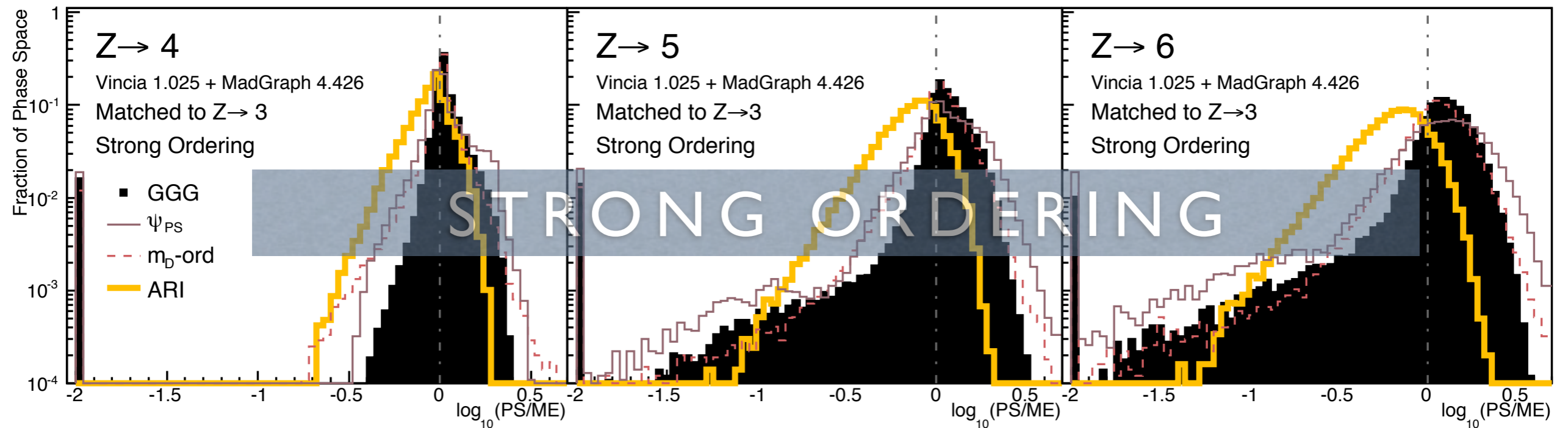
+ *smooth ordering beyond matched multiplicities*

$$\frac{\hat{p}_\perp^2}{\hat{p}_\perp^2 + p_\perp^2} P_{LL} \quad \begin{array}{l} \hat{p}_\perp^2 \text{ last branching} \\ p_\perp^2 \text{ current branching} \end{array}$$

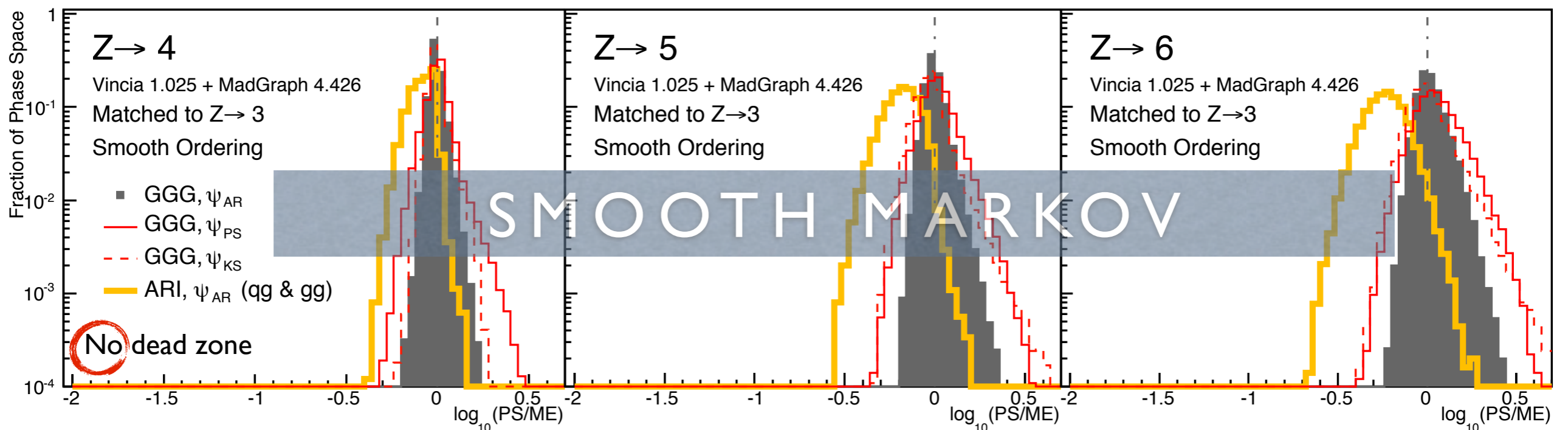


→ Better Approximations

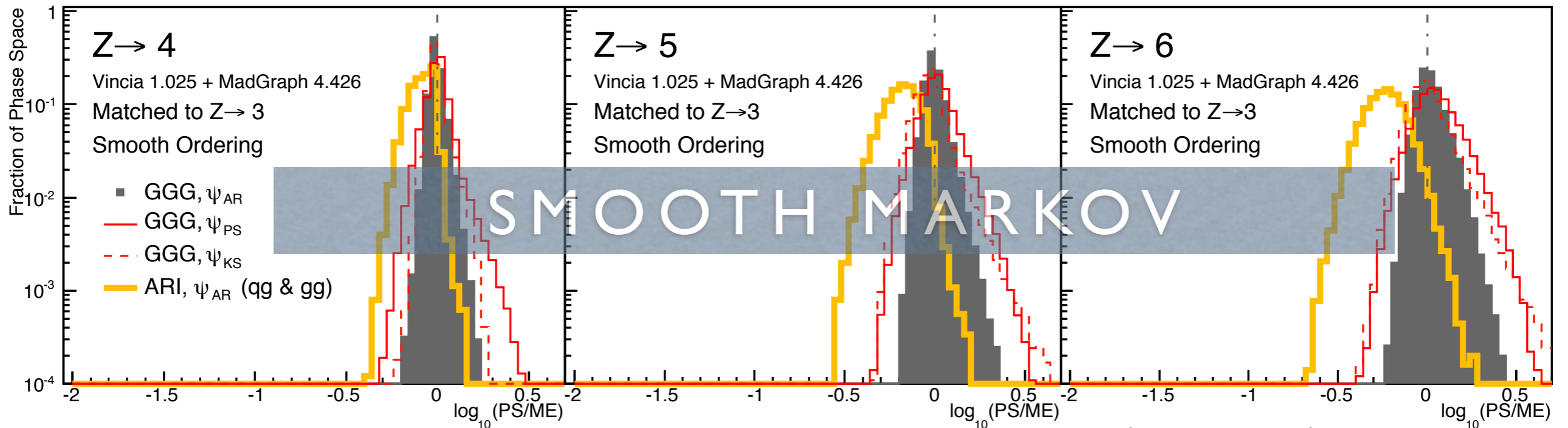
Distribution of $\text{Log}_{10}(\text{PS}_{\text{Lo}}/\text{ME}_{\text{Lo}})$ (inverse \sim matching coefficient)



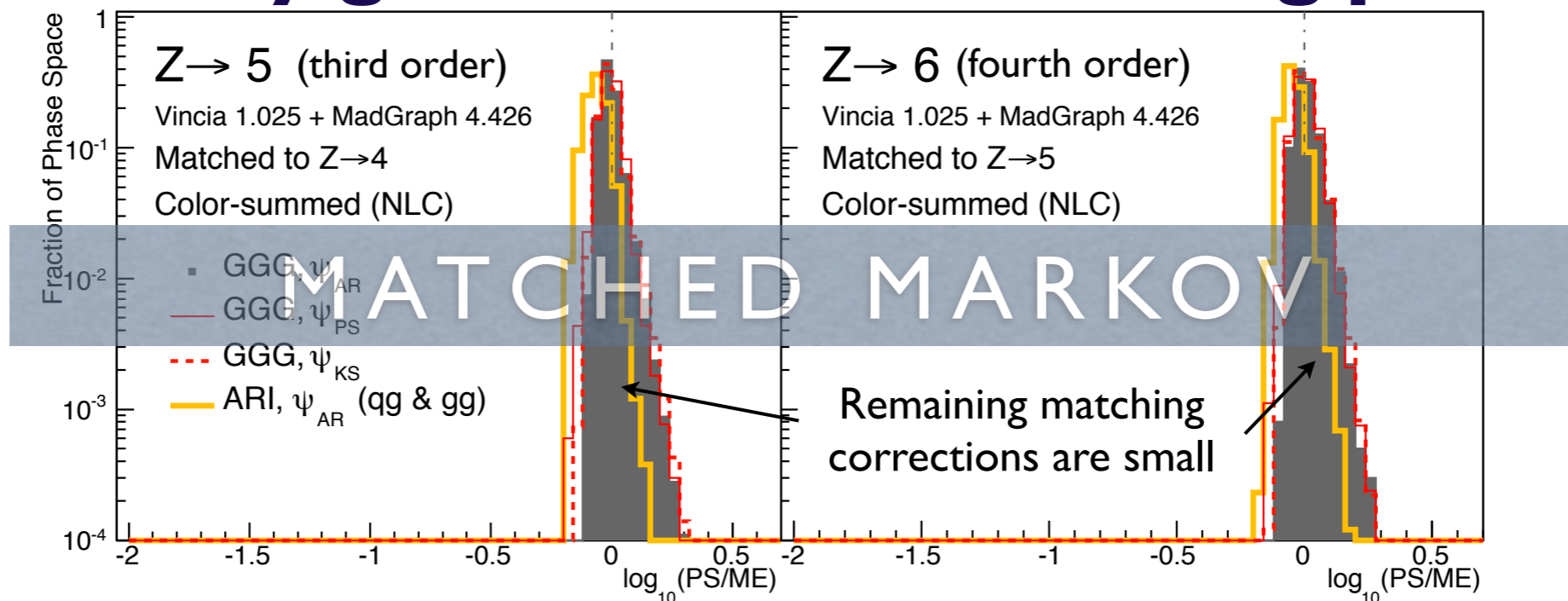
Leading Order, Leading Color, Flat phase-space scan, over **all of phase space** (no matching scale)



+ Matching (+ full colour)



→ **A very good all-orders starting point**



SPEED : milliseconds / Event



| <u>MS/EVENT</u> | | <u>Matched through:</u> | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Monte Carlo | Strategy | Z→3 | Z→4 | Z→5 | Z→6 |
| Pythia 8 <i>Initialization time ~ 0</i> | TS | 0.22 | Z→qq (q=udscb) + shower. Matched and unweighted. Hadronization off <i>gfortran/g++ with gcc v.4.4 -O2 on single 3.06 GHz processor with 4GB memory</i> | | |
| Vincia (<i>sector, Q_{match} = 5 GeV</i>) <i>Initialization time ~ 0</i> | GKS | 0.26 | 0.50 | 1.40 | 6.70 |
| Sherpa (<i>Q_{match} = 5 GeV</i>) <i>Initialization time =</i> | CKKW (expect similar scaling for MLM) | 5.15* 1.5 minutes | 53.00* 7 minutes | 220.00* 22 minutes | 400.00* 2.2 hours |

Generator Versions: Pythia 6.425 (*Perugia 2011 tune*), Pythia 8.150, Sherpa 1.3.0, Vincia 1.026 (*without uncertainty bands, NLL/NLC=OFF*)

Efficient Matching with Sector Showers
 J. Lopez-Villarejo & PS : JHEP 1111 (2011) 150

Uncertainties

A landscape photograph of a winding road at sunset. The road is dark asphalt with a white shoulder line and a double yellow line. The sky is filled with dark, dramatic clouds, and the sun is low on the horizon to the right, creating a bright glow and lens flare. The terrain is hilly and appears to be a dry, open landscape with sparse vegetation. The word "Uncertainties" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

Uncertainty Variations

A result is only as good as its uncertainty

Normal procedure:

Run MC $2N+1$ times (for central + N up/down variations)

Takes $2N+1$ times as long

+ uncorrelated statistical fluctuations

Automate and do everything in one run

VINCIA: all events have weight = 1

Compute *unitary* alternative weights on the fly

→ *sets of alternative weights representing variations (all with $\langle w \rangle = 1$)*

Same events, so only have to be hadronized/detector-simulated ONCE!

MC with Automatic Uncertainty Bands

Uncertainties

For each branching, recompute weight for:

- Different renormalization scales
- Different antenna functions
- Different ordering criteria
- Different subleading-color treatments

+ Matching

Differences explicitly matched out

(Up to matched orders)

(Can in principle also include variations of matching scheme...)

| | |
|-----------|---|
| | Weight |
| Nominal | 1 |
| Variation | $P_2 = \frac{\alpha_{s2} a_2}{\alpha_{s1} a_1} P_1$ |

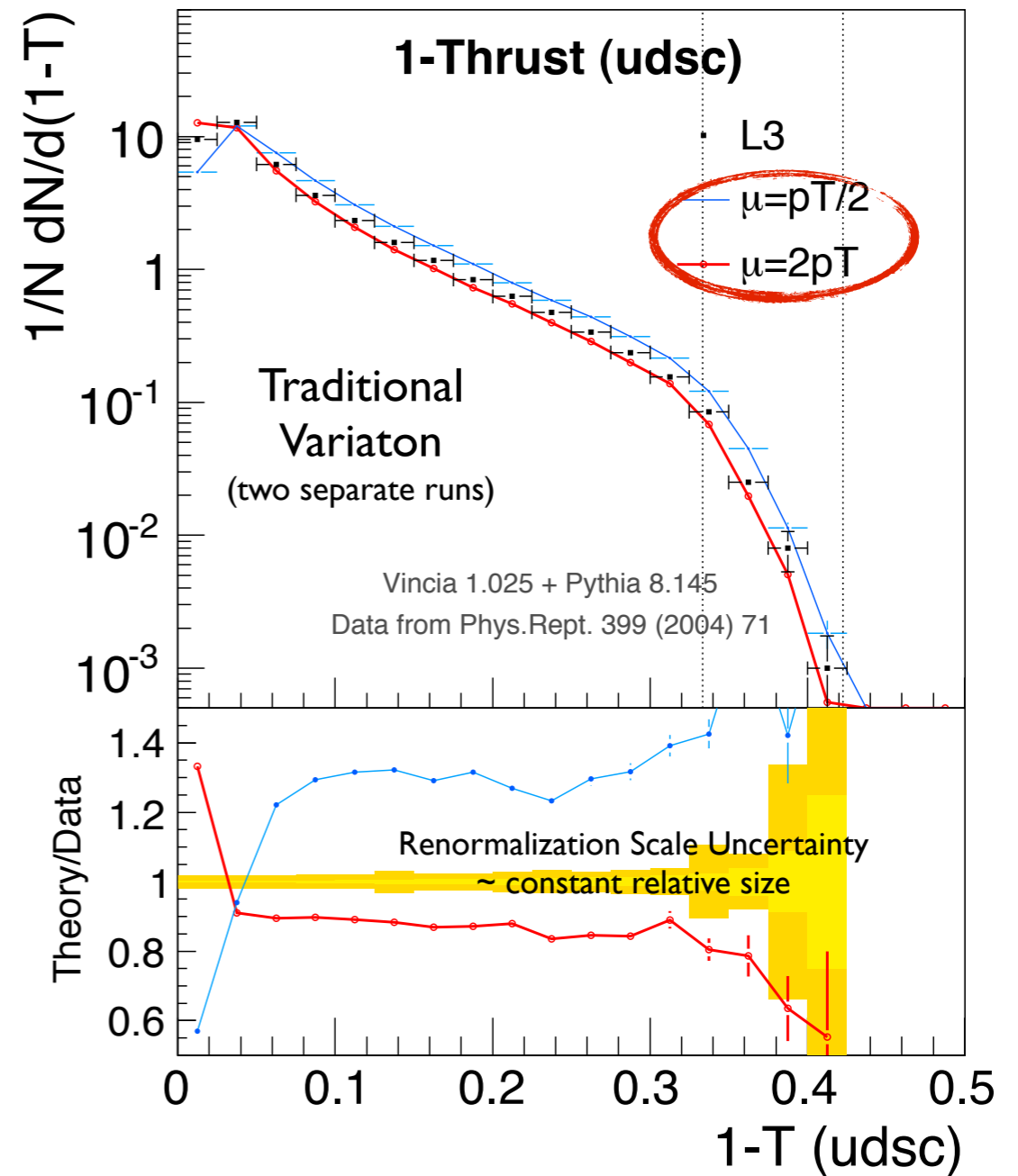
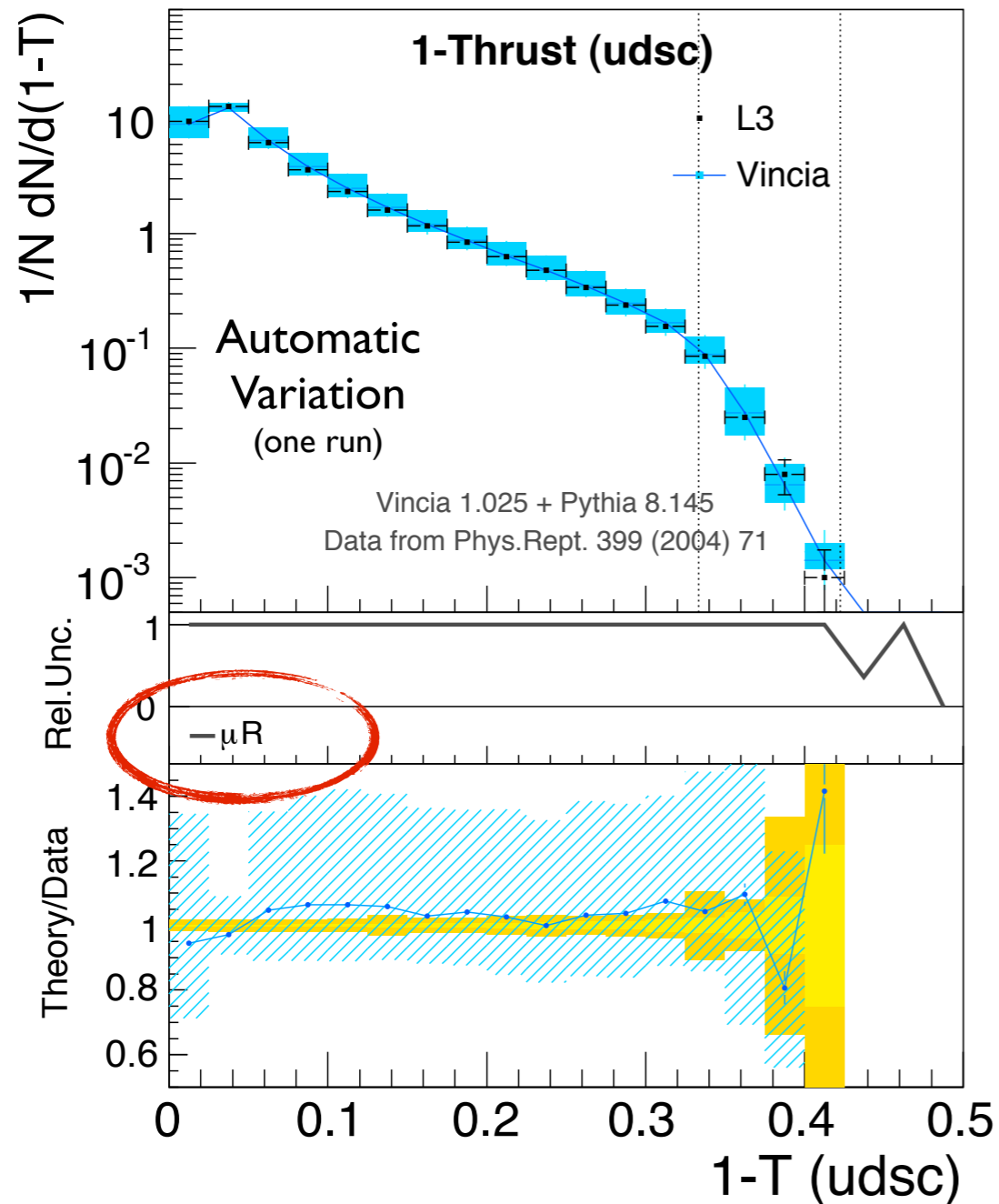
+ Unitarity

For each *failed* branching:

$$P_{2;\text{no}} = 1 - P_2 = 1 - \frac{\alpha_{s2} a_2}{\alpha_{s1} a_1} P_1$$

Automatic Uncertainties

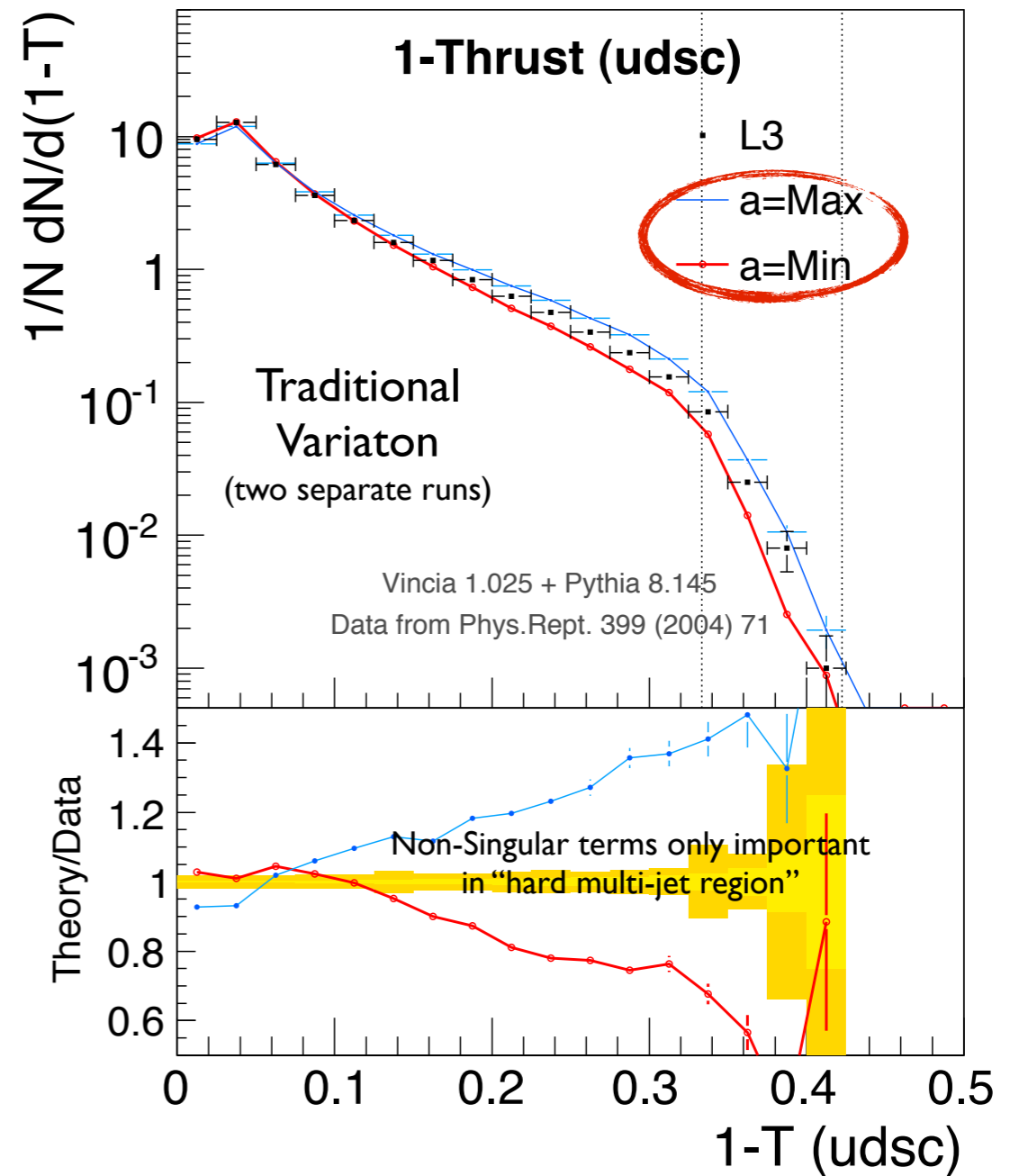
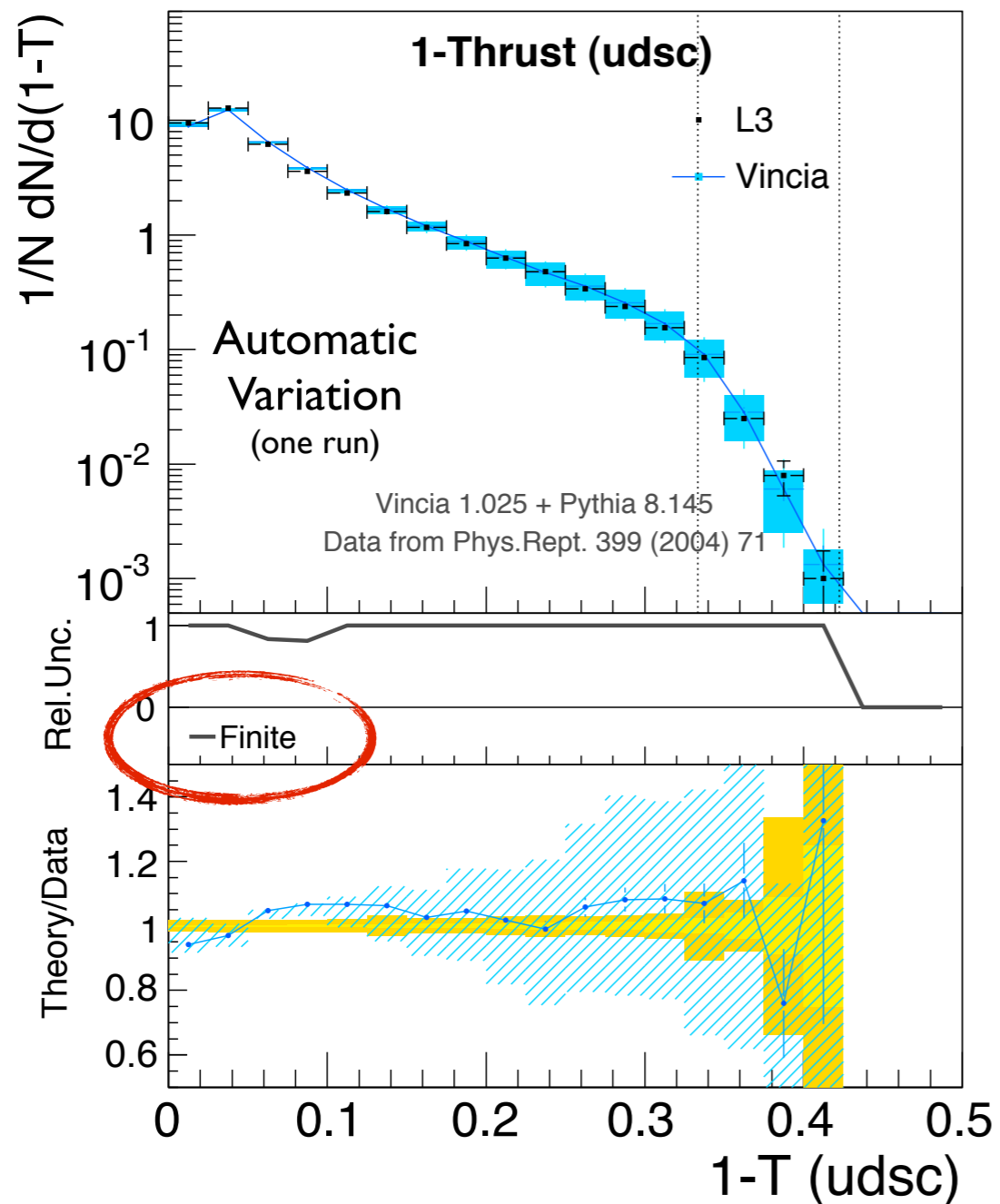
Vincia:uncertaintyBands = on



Variation of renormalization scale (no matching)

Automatic Uncertainties

Vincia:uncertaintyBands = on

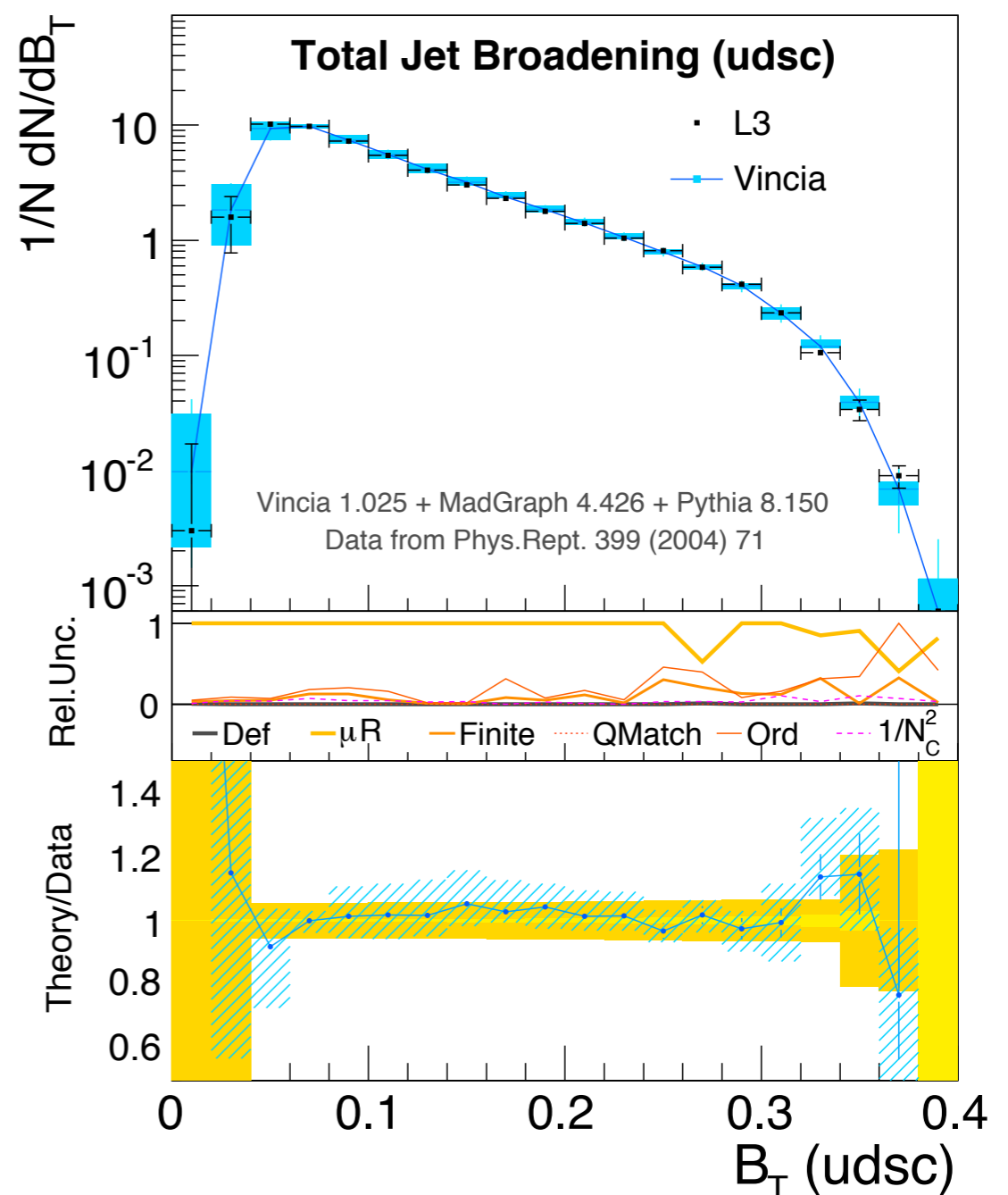
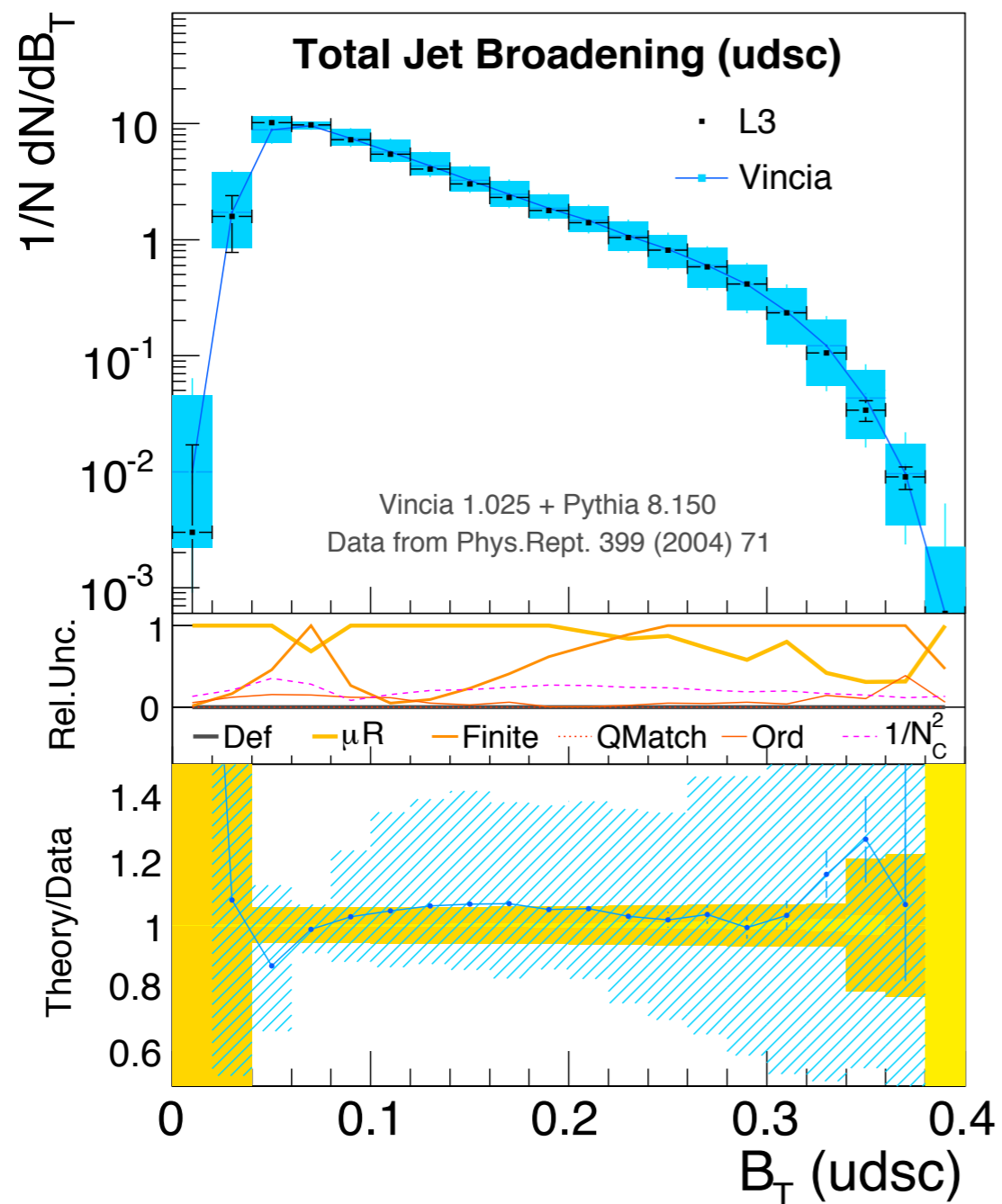


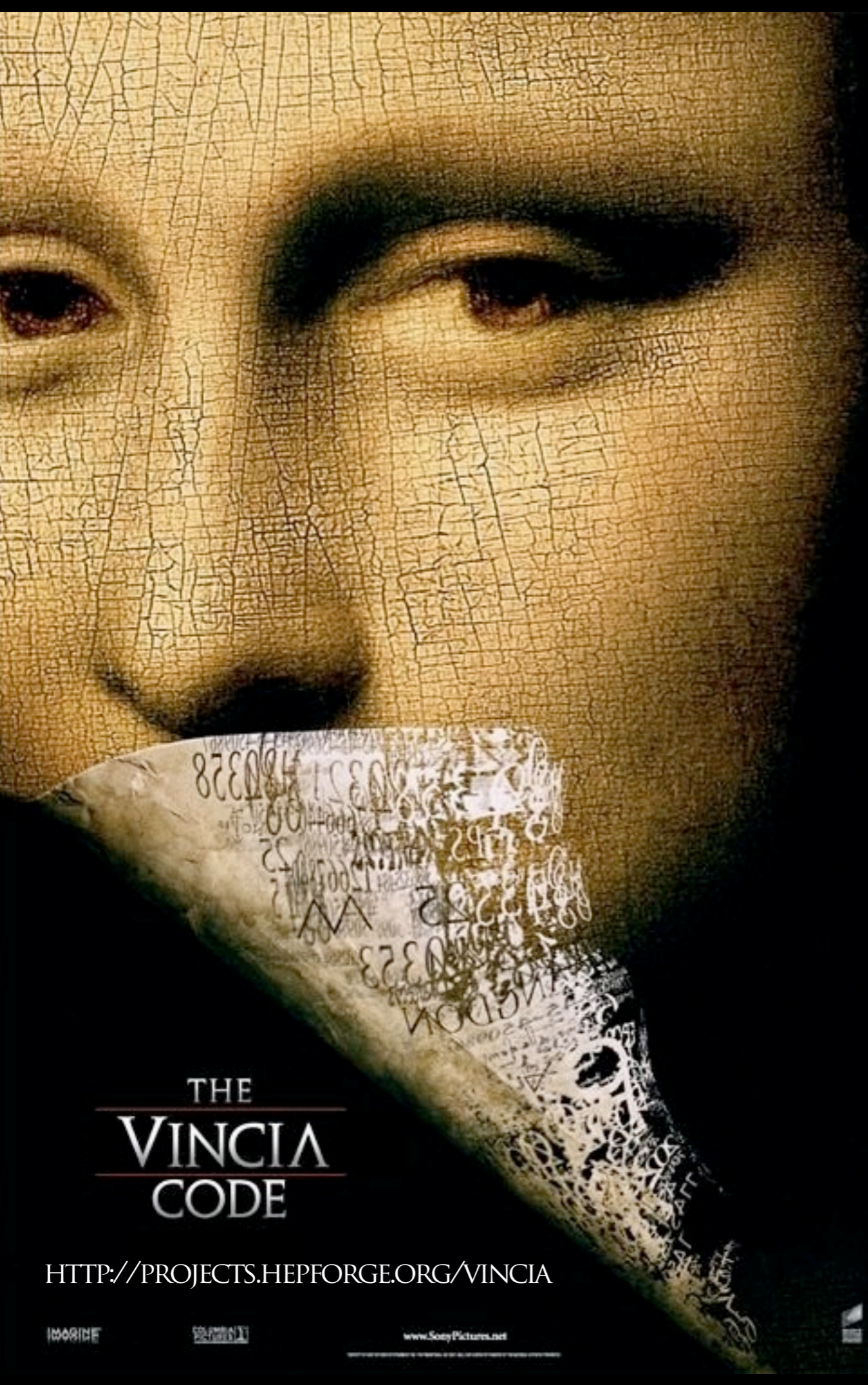
Variation of "finite terms" (no matching)

Putting it Together

VinciaMatching:order = 0

VinciaMatching:order = 3





VINCIA STATUS



NEXT STEPS

MULTI-LEG ONE-LOOP MATCHING

(WITH L. HARTGRING & E. LAENEN, NIKHEF)

HELICITY-DEPENDENT SHOWERS

(WITH A. LARKOSKI, SLAC, & J. LOPEZ-VILLAREJO, CERN)

→ INITIAL-STATE SHOWERS

(WITH W. GIELE, D. KOSOWER, S. MRENN, M. RITZMANN)

THE
VINCIA
CODE

[HTTP://PROJECTS.HEPFORGE.ORG/VINCIA](http://projects.hepforge.org/vincia)

Conclusions

- **QCD Phenomenology** is witnessing a rapid evolution: LO & NLO matching, better showers, tuning, interfaces ...
 - Driven by demand for high precision in complex LHC environment with huge phase space
- BSM Physics
 - Generally relies on chains of tools (MC4BSM)
 - Sufficient to reach $O(10\%)$ accuracy, with hard work, though must be careful with scale hierarchies, width effects, decay distributions, ...
 - Next machine is a long way off \rightarrow must strive to build capacity for yet higher precision, to get max from LHC data.
- Ultimate limit set by solutions to pQCD (getting better) and then the **really** hard stuff
 - Like Hadronization, Underlying Event, Diffraction, ... (& BSM equivalents?)
 - For which fundamentally new ideas may be needed

For more, see the *MCnet* Review: General-purpose event generators for LHC physics : [arXiv:1101.2599](https://arxiv.org/abs/1101.2599)

Backup Slides

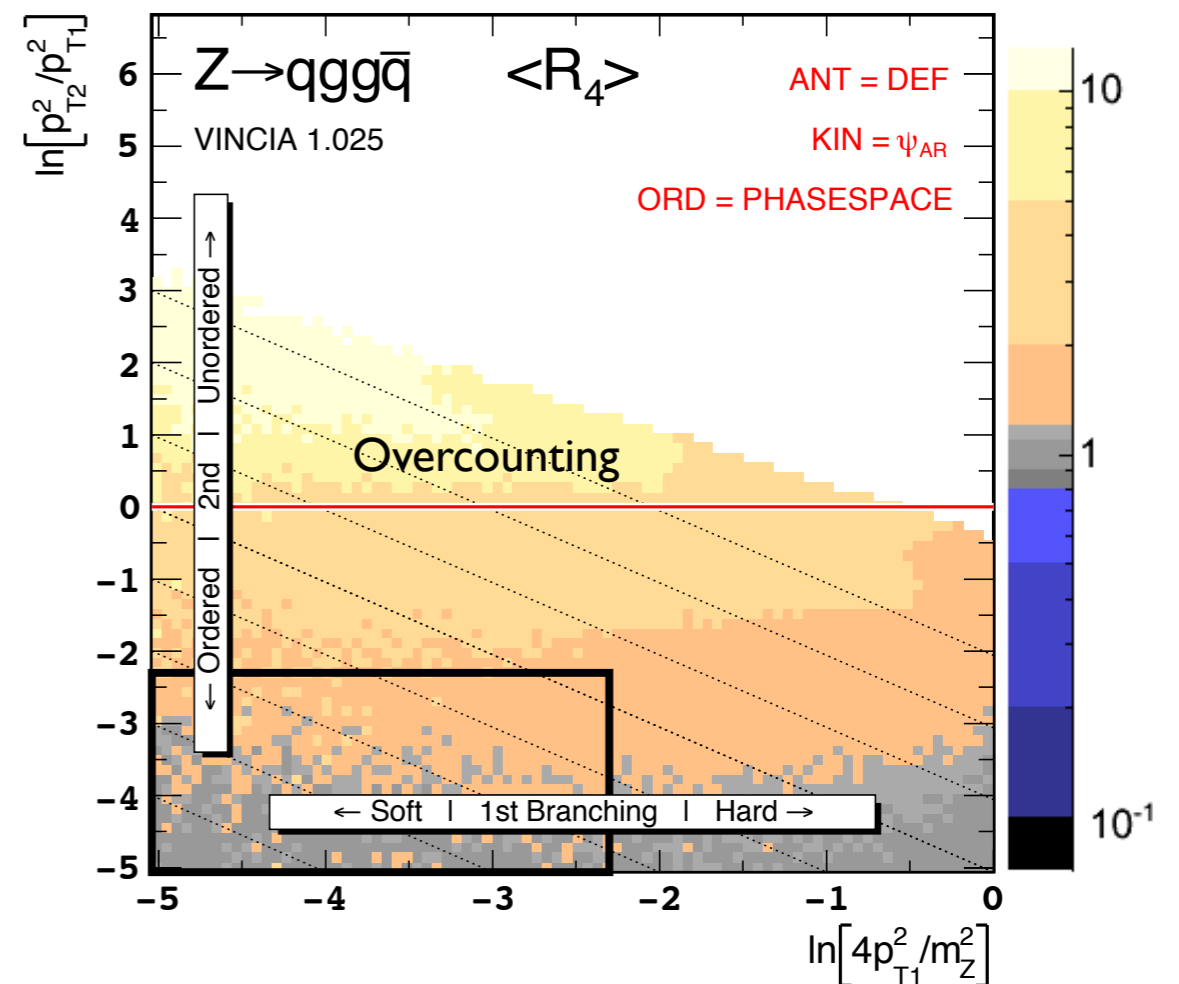
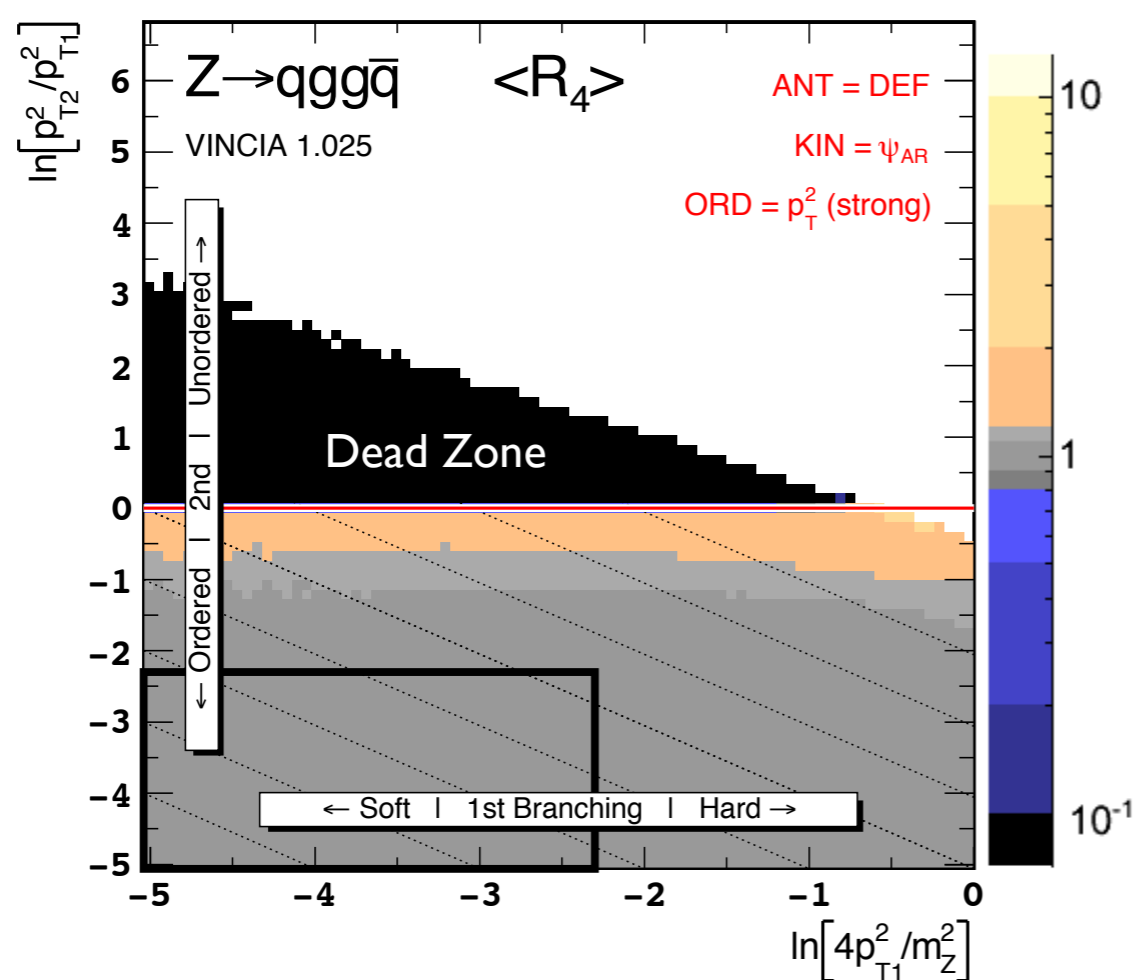
Simple Solution

Generate Trials *without* imposing strong ordering

At each step, each dipole allowed to fill its entire phase space

Overcounting removed by matching

(revert to strong ordering beyond matched multiplicities)

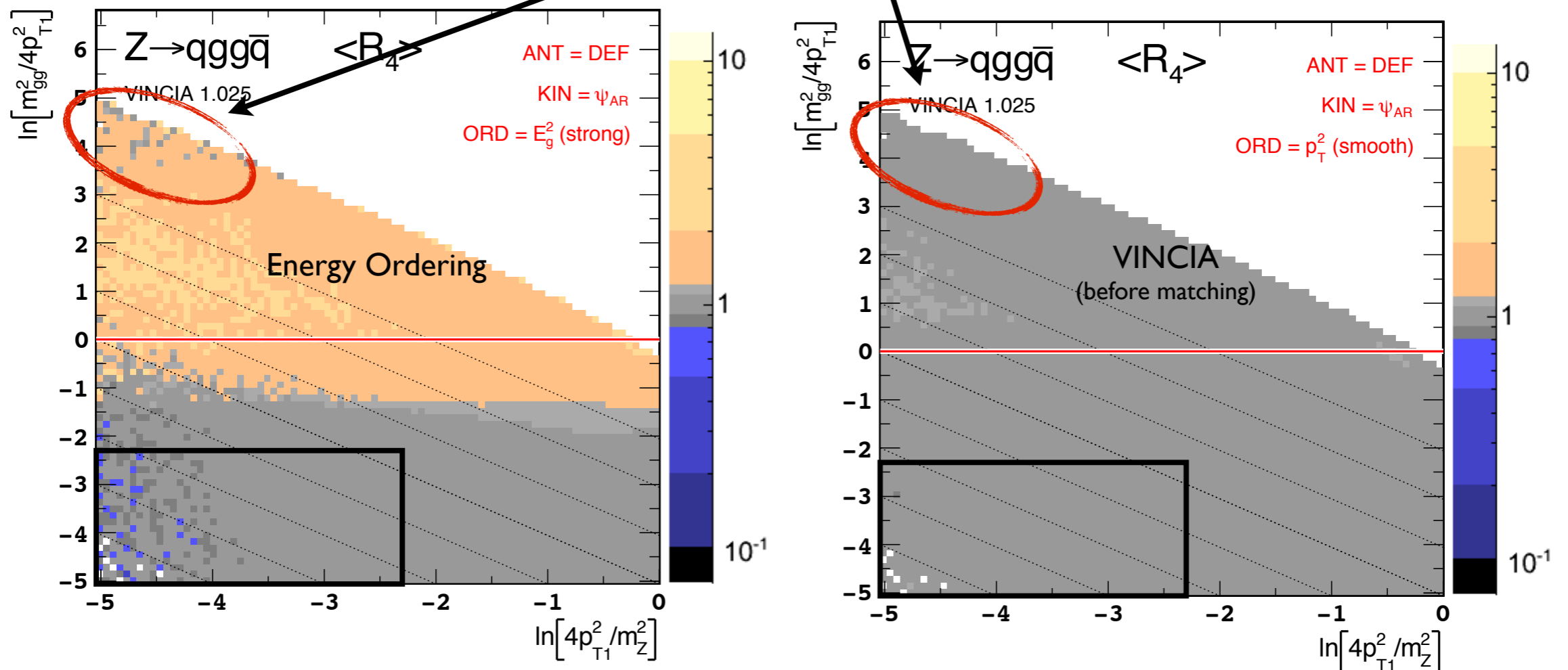


(Subleading Singularities)

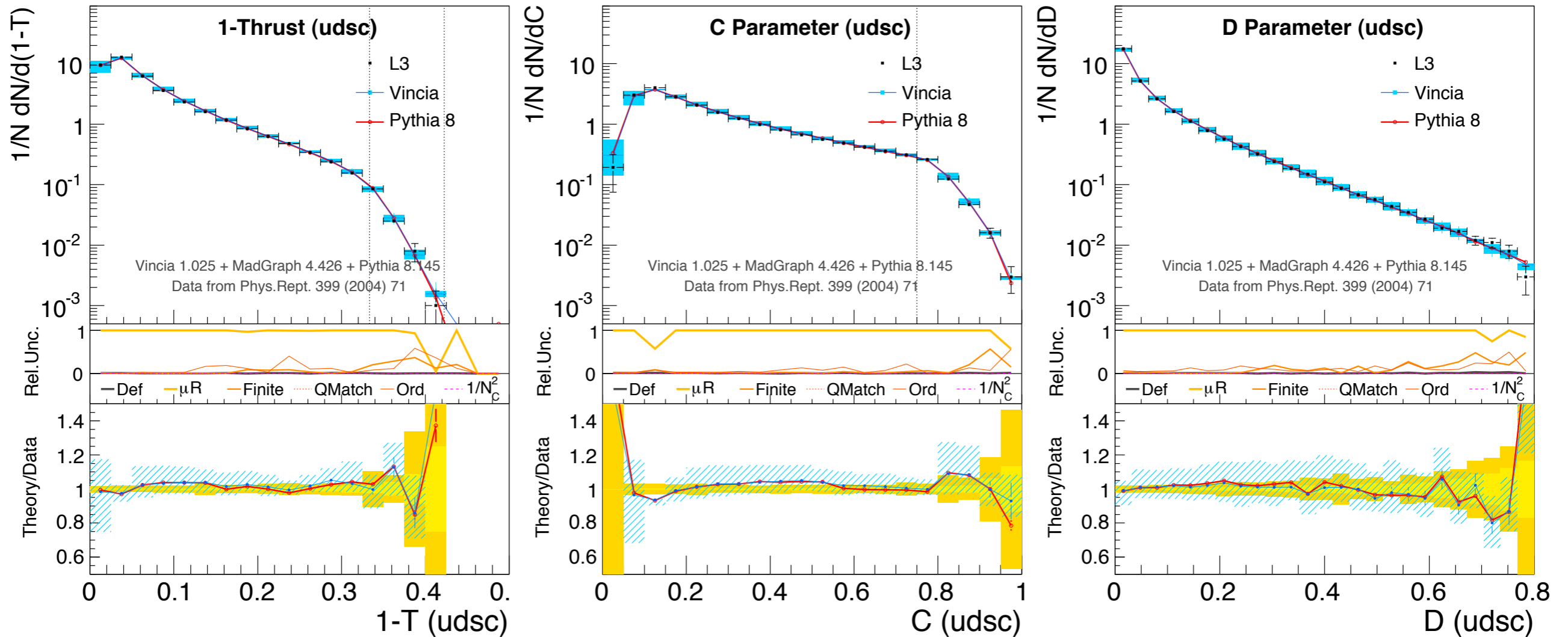
Isolate double-collinear region:

$\alpha_s^2 \ln^2$

$Z \rightarrow 4 : [q, g, g, qbar]$ with $m_{gg} = m_Z$



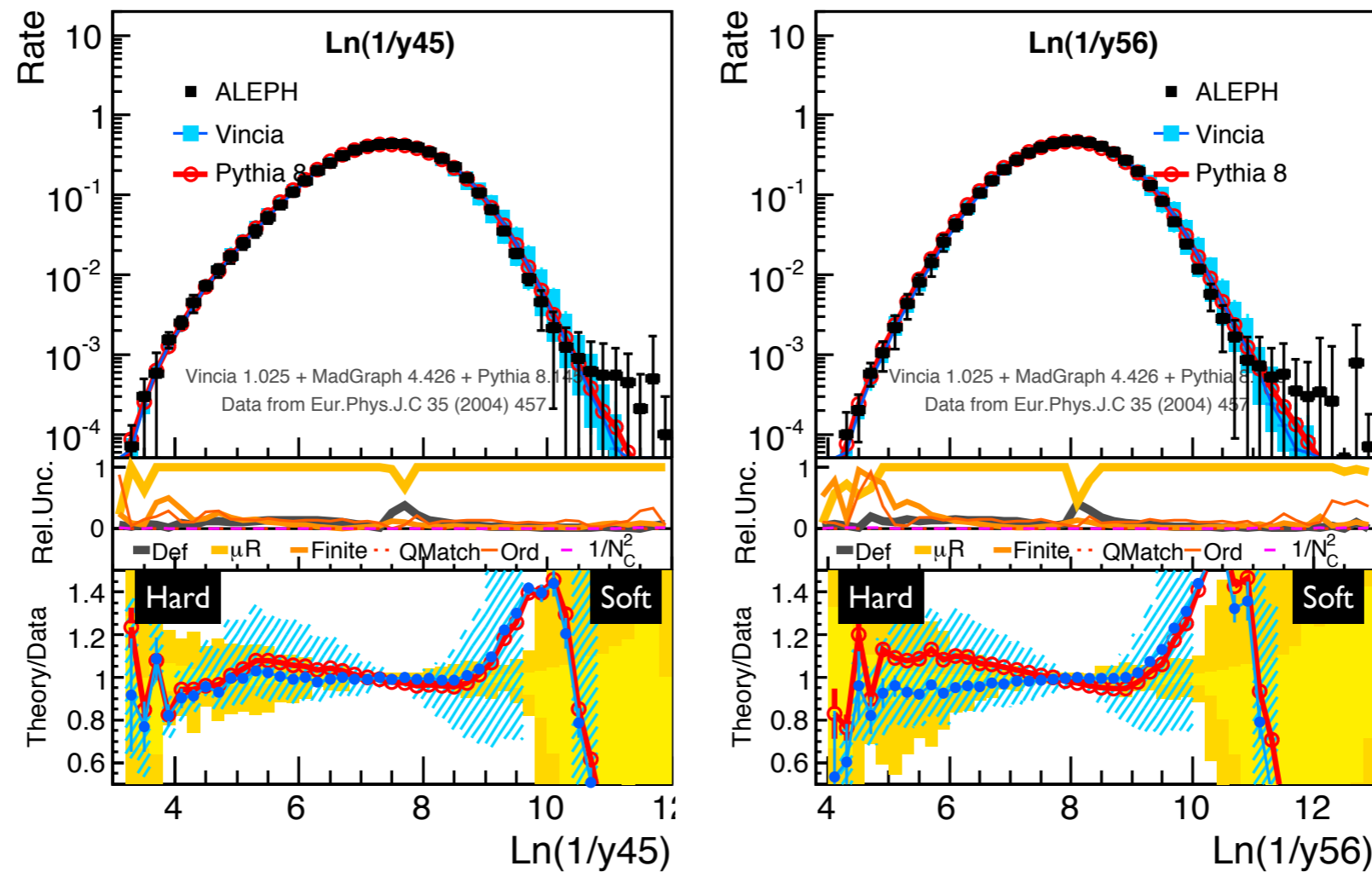
LEP event shapes



PYTHIA 8 already doing a very good job

VINCIA adds uncertainty bands + can look at more exclusive observables?

Multijet resolution scales



y_{45} = scale at which 5th jet becomes resolved ~ “scale of 5th jet”

4-Jet Angles

4-jet angles

Sensitive to polarization effects

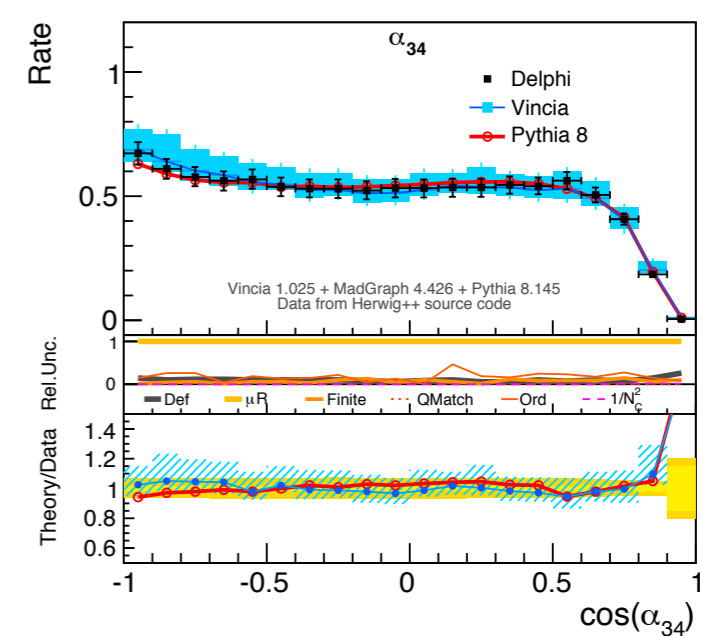
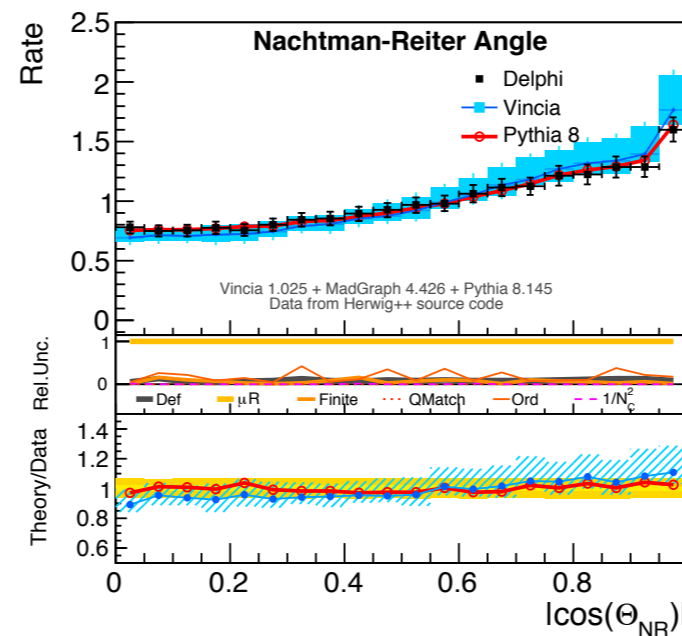
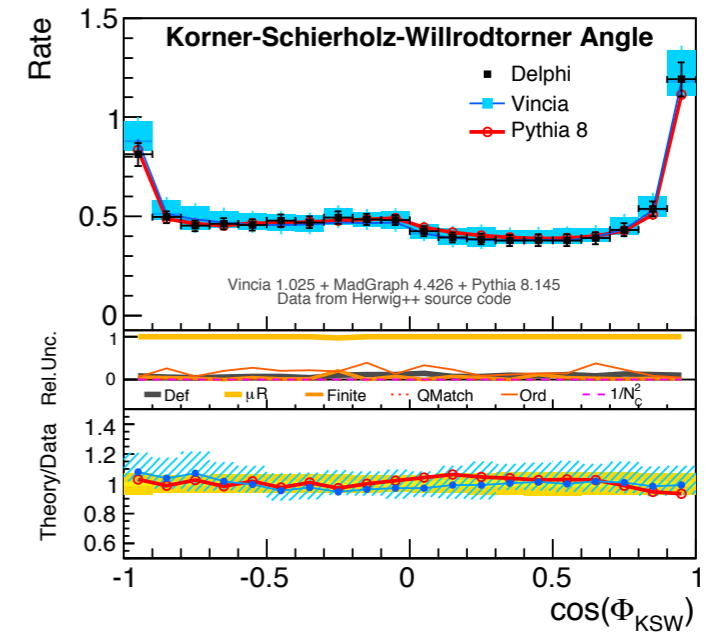
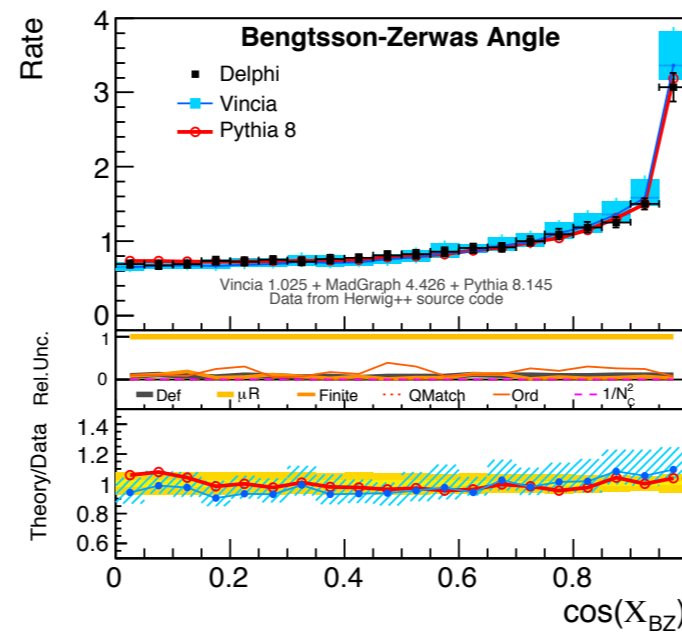
Good News

VINCIA is doing reliably well

Non-trivial verification that shower+matching is working, etc.

Higher-order matching needed?

PYTHIA 8 already doing a very good job on these observables



Interesting to look at more exclusive observables, but which ones?