

# Merging MEs and the parton shower with SHERPA

[ILC Workshop Valencia 2006]

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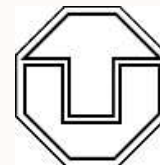


- Challenge: appropriate treatment of multijets
- CKKW method overview
- Survey of application examples
- Current developments

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<sup>a</sup> SHERPA authors: T. Gleisberg, S. Höche, F. Krauss, F. Siegert, S. Schumann, J. W.

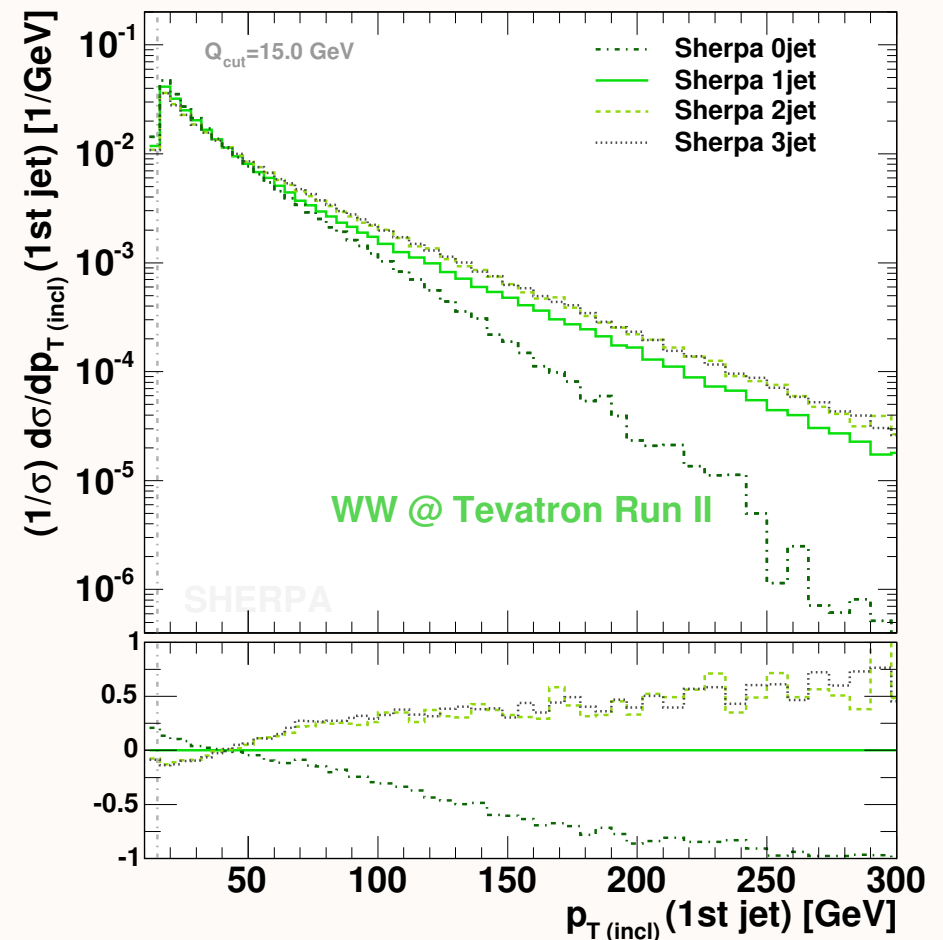
<http://www.sherpa-mc.de/>



# Challenge – multijet production

... at future hadron *and* linear collider experiments.

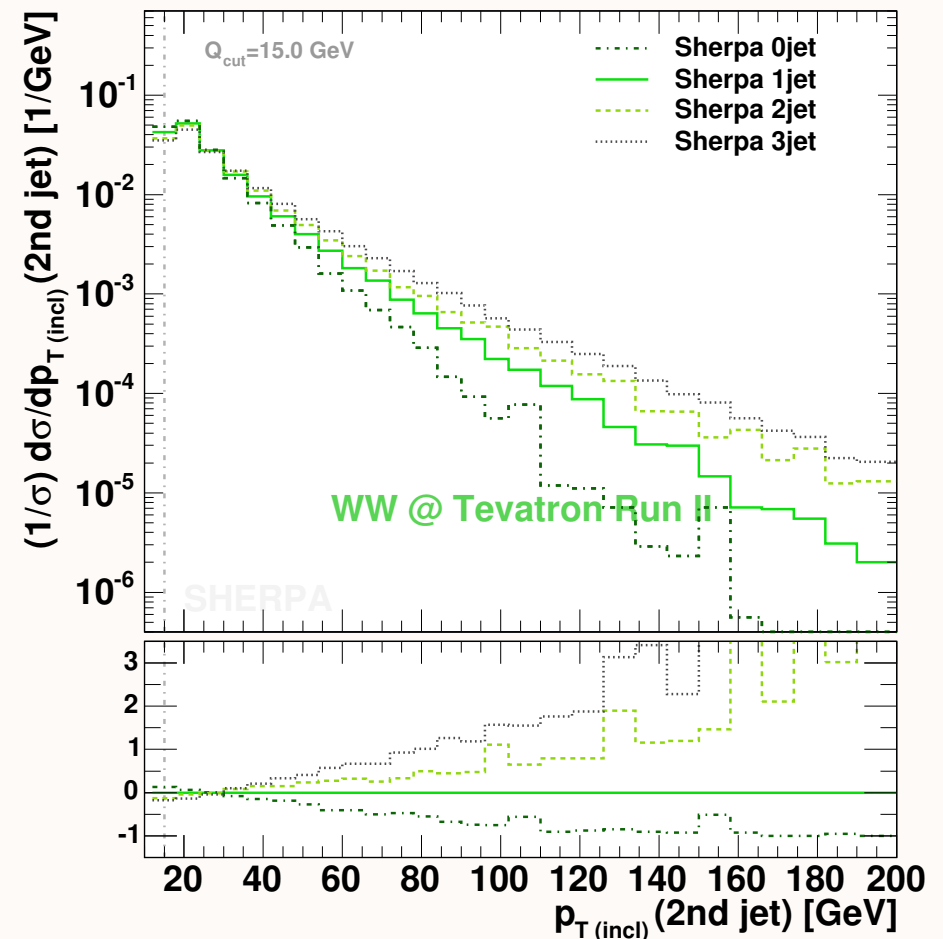
- **LHC**: tremendously large phase space for QCD radiation
- is a QCD machine → **Multijets**
- **ILC**: goes for high precision
- of course not free of strong interactions
- hadronic decay channels of weak bosons
- top pairs, SUSY particles and decay chains



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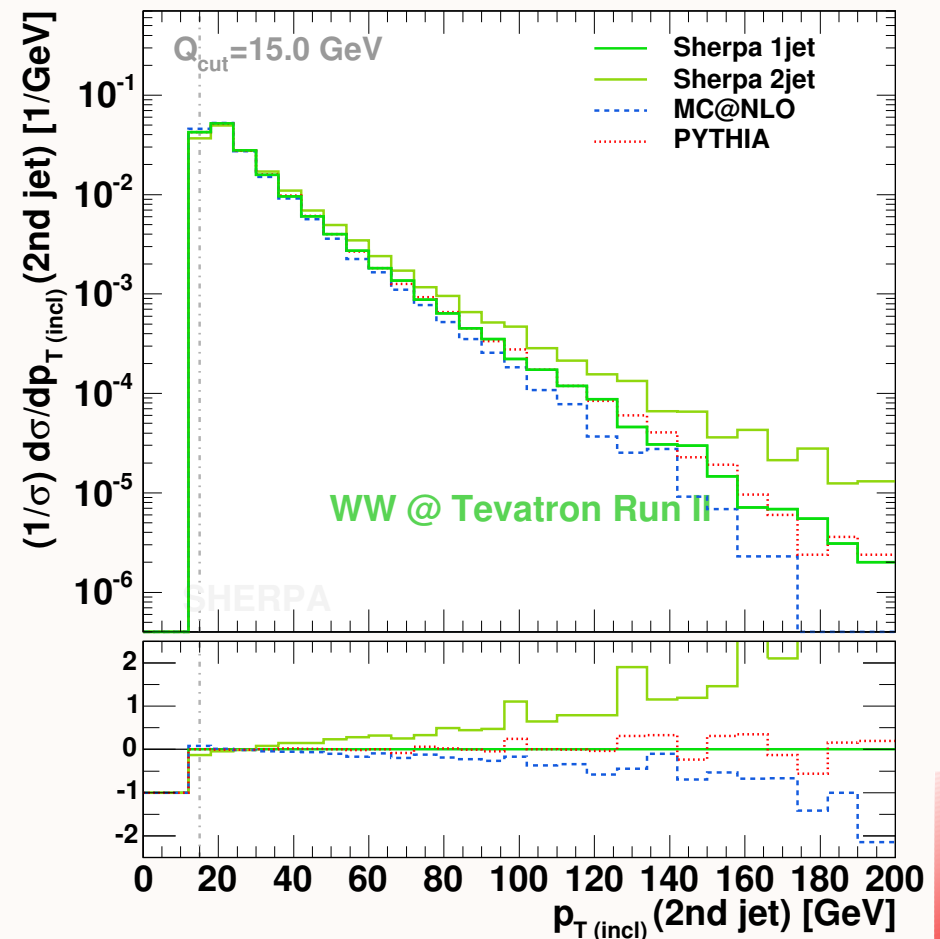
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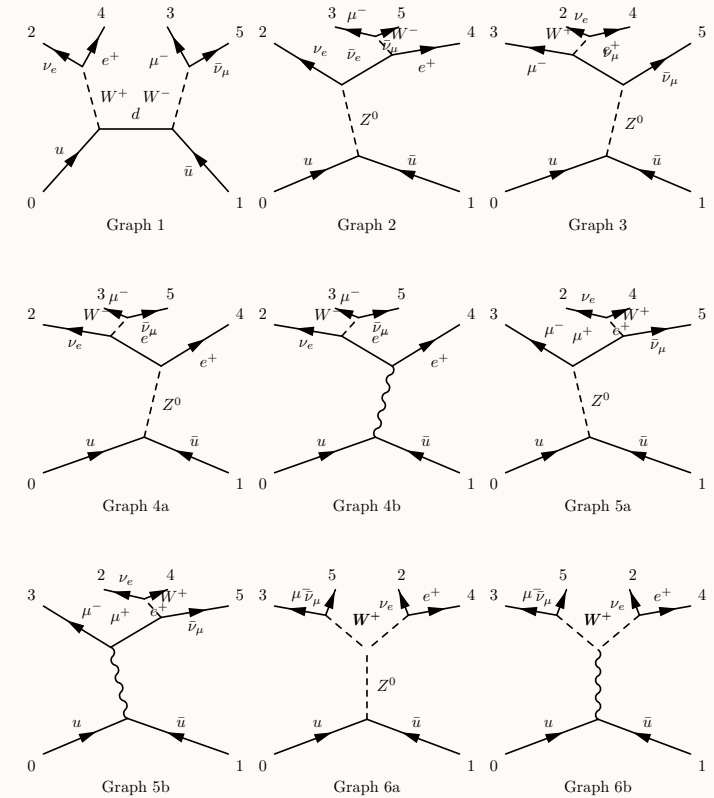
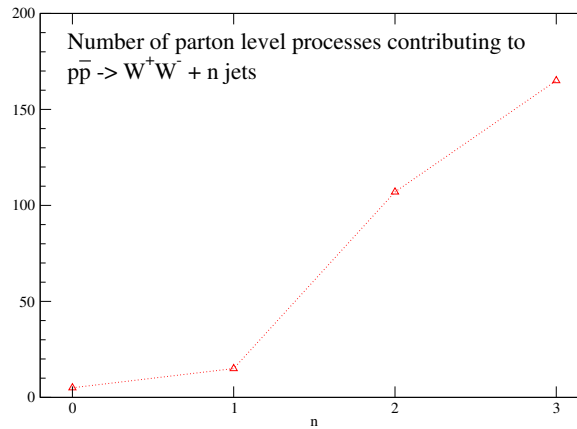
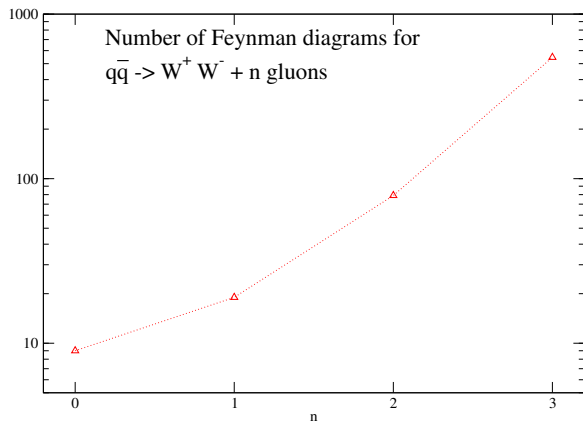
**Model...!!!**    **Jet production** → Jet evolution → Hadronization

**SHERPA: AMEGIC++'s MEs** ← **CKKW** → **APACIC++ Shower** →

**SHERPA:** → **PYTHIA (phenomenological) Models**

# Multiparton MEs

- ✓ exact at some fixed order (FO) in the coupling
- ✓ quantum interferences & spin correlations & mass/offshell effects
- ✓ exact phase space filling: correct high energetic/wide angle configurations
- ✗ factorial growth of calculational work  
 complicated phase-space structures  
 lack of bulk of radiation: multiple soft/coll emissions



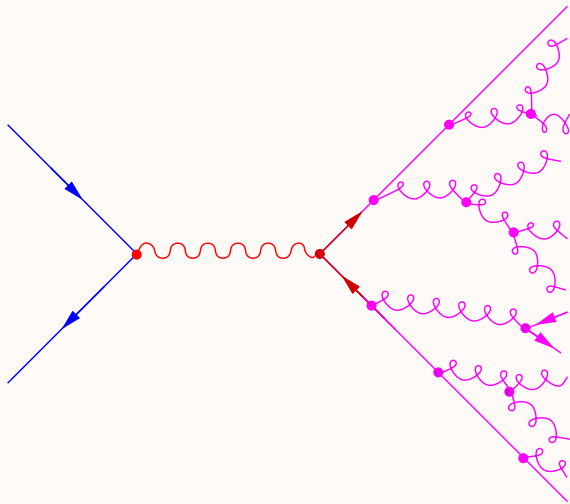
# Parton showers (PSs)

- annihilation vs. hadronization time:  $t_{ann} \approx 1/Q$  :  $t_{had} \approx QR^2$ 
  - typical hadron size:  $R \approx 0.01 \text{ MeV}^{-1}$
  - 50 GeV quark:  $t_{ann} \approx 0.02 \text{ GeV}^{-1} \ll t_{had} \approx 5 \cdot 10^3 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$

✓ free colour particle radiates partons perturbatively

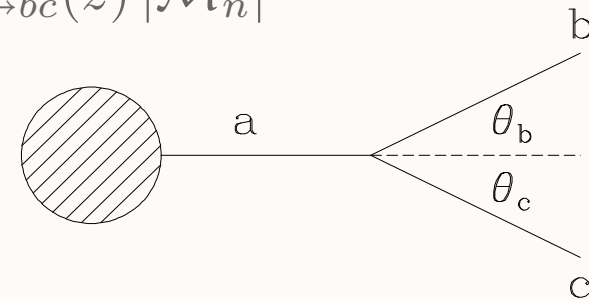
✓ mainly in the coll/soft limit: AO resummation/LL exponentiation  $\Rightarrow$  tower of logs

$$\mathcal{O} = \sum r_n \alpha_S^n \Rightarrow \mathcal{O} = \sum c_n \alpha_S^n \log^{2n}(q/q_0) + \text{NLL} + \dots$$



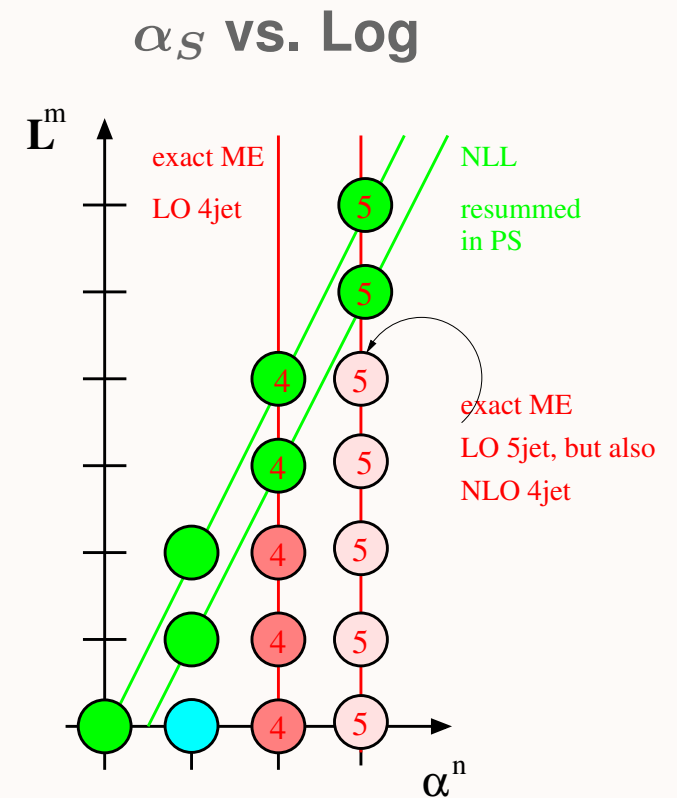
- factorization – recursive definition in collinear limit

$$|\mathcal{M}_{n+1}|^2 \sim \frac{g^2}{t} C_a^{bc} P_{a \rightarrow bc}(z) |\mathcal{M}_n|^2$$



Combine advantages,  
remove weaknesses.

Beware of double counting,  
preserve universality of  
hadronization.





# Un tour de CKKW: ansatz

Divide multijet phase space into two regimes.

- tree level MEs: jet production above  $Q_{jet}$
- PS: (intra-)jet evolution  $Q_{jet} < Q < Q_{cut-off}$
- regularize MEs through  $Q_{jet}$
- large, unphysical  $Q_{jet}$  dependence for fixed multiplicity  $n$ , ambiguous phase space

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**Use (hadr.)  $k_{\perp}$ -measure (IRsafe) to define jets.**

$$Q_{ij} = \min(k_{\perp i}^2, k_{\perp j}^2) \cdot R_{ij}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad Q_{iB} = k_{\perp i}^2$$

$$R_{ij}^2 = 2 [\cosh(\eta_i - \eta_j) - \cos(\phi_i - \phi_j)]$$

- Backward clustering.
- Initial conditions for shower.

# Un tour de CKKW: reweighting

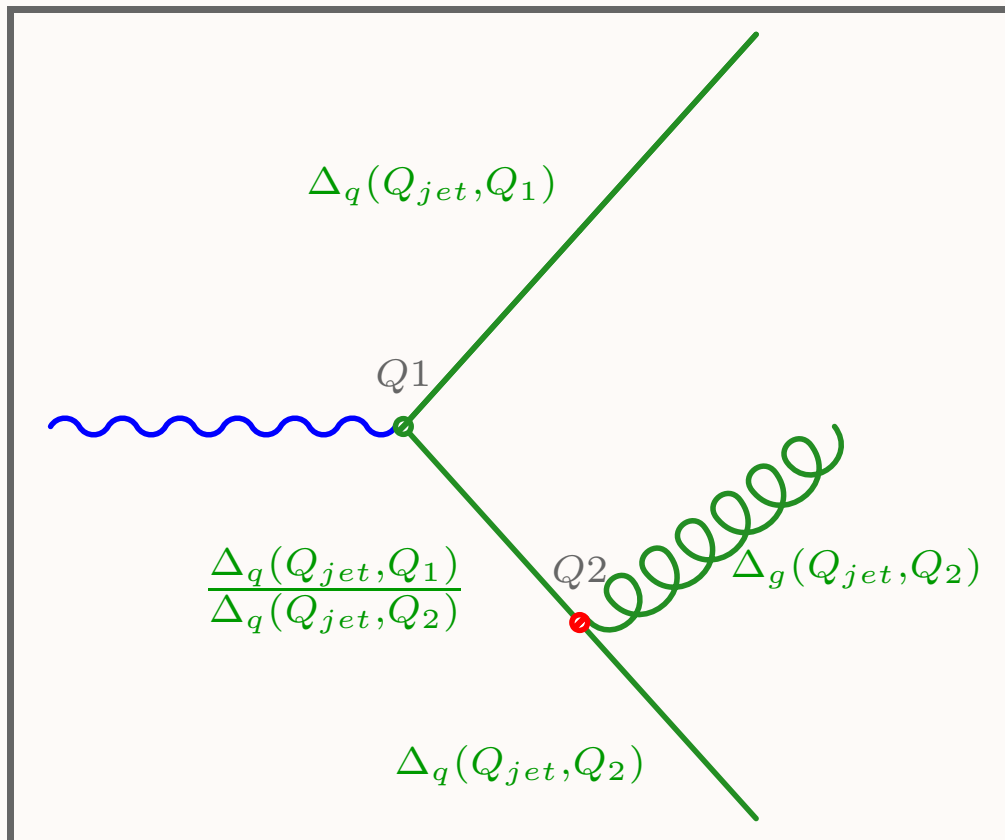
Eliminate/sizeably reduce  $Q_{jet}$  dependence.

- reweight MEs by combined coupling and Sudakov weight
- Veto PS configurations already included through higher order MEs

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$$W = \Delta_g(Q_{jet}, Q_2) [\Delta_q(Q_{jet}, Q_1)]^2 \frac{\alpha_s(Q_2)}{\alpha_s(Q_{jet})}$$

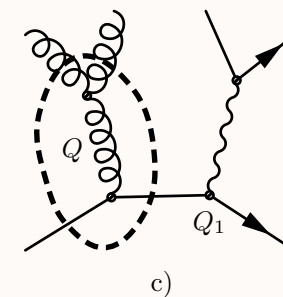
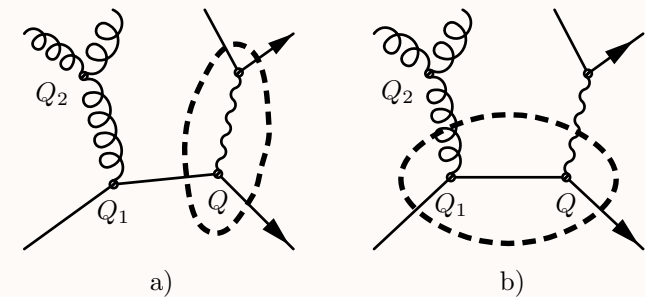
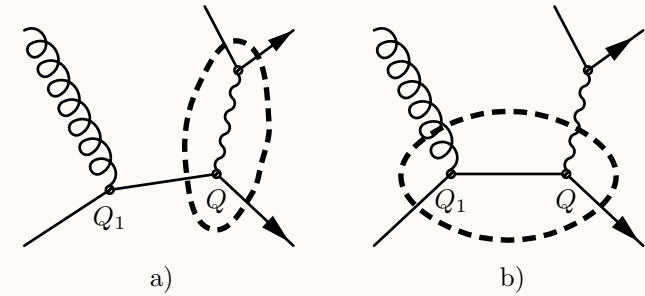
- recall: Sudakov form factor

$$\Delta_a(t, t_0) = \exp \left\{ - \int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{t'} \int_{z_-}^{z_+} dz \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} P_{a \rightarrow bc}(z) \right\}$$

➔ no-emission probability

# Un tour de CKKW: create inclusive sample

- exclusive samples at given resolution scale  $Q_{jet}$
- inclusive sample by adding them up + highest multiplicity treatment for  $n_{max}$  ME



# What is SHERPA

T. Gleisberg, S. Höche, F. Krauss, A. Schälicke, S. Schumann and J. W., JHEP **0402** 056 (2004).

➔ **SHERPA version 1.0.8 has been released.**

● **ME generator AMEGIC++**  
(at tree level, provides HP and HD in SM, MSSM, ADD)

● **IS and FS shower module APACIC++**  
(virtuality ordered, PYTHIA-like showers)

● **Combination of ME and PS according to CKKW**

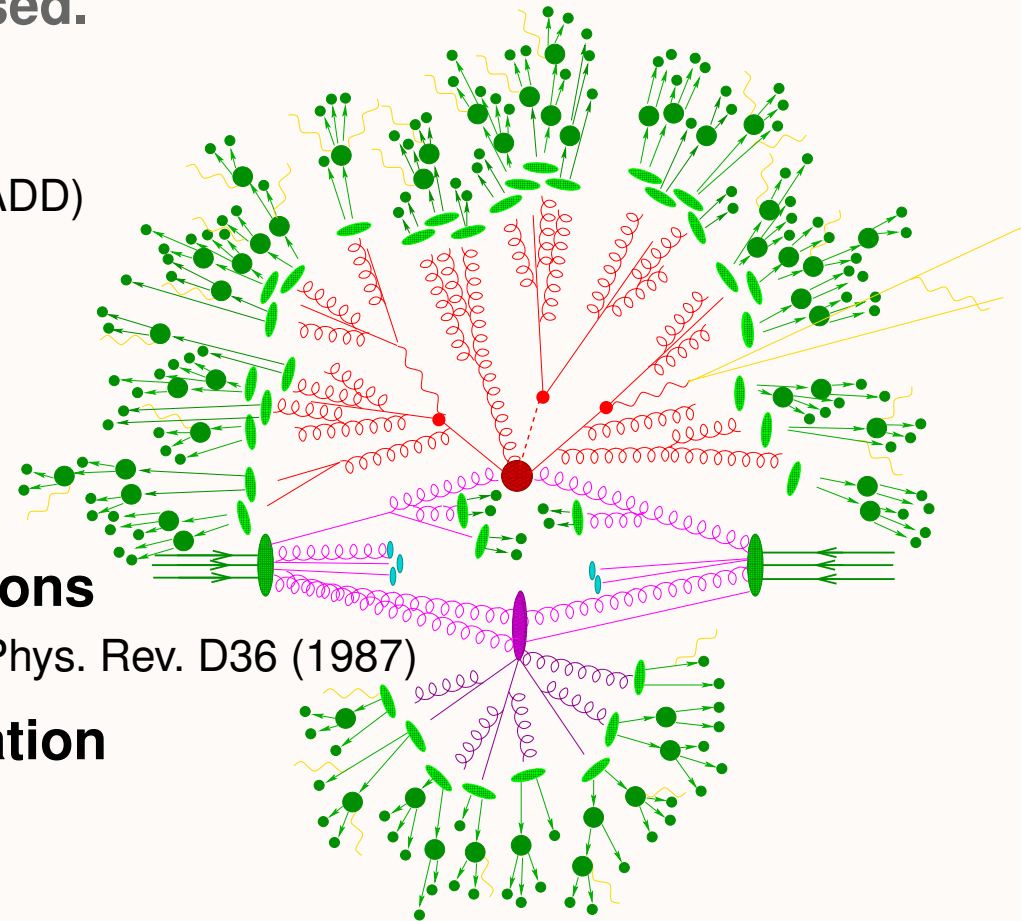
● **Simulation of multiple parton interactions**  
main ideas based on T. Sjöstrand and M. van Zijl, Phys. Rev. D36 (1987)

● **Interface to PYTHIA's string hadronization**

● **Interface to PYTHIA's hadron decays**

➔ **Sherpa is the event generation framework:**

- initialization of the different phases
- interplay of the various stages
- steering the event generation



# CKKW – key feature of SHERPA

→ Method has been implemented within SHERPA in full generality.

S. Catani, F. Krauss, R. Kuhn and B. Webber, JHEP **0111** (2001) 063

F. Krauss, JHEP **0208** (2002) 015

→ Process-independent implementation.



## Validation



### ***W/Z+jets @ Tevatron/LHC***

F. Krauss, A. Schälicke, S. Schumann,  
Phys. Rev. D **70** (2004) 114009, D **72** (2005) 054017



### ***WW production @ Tevatron***

T. Gleisberg et al., Phys. Rev. D **72** (2005) 034028



### ***ongoing: detailed comparison to ARIADNE & MLM merging***

1st results in “HERA and the LHC” proceedings



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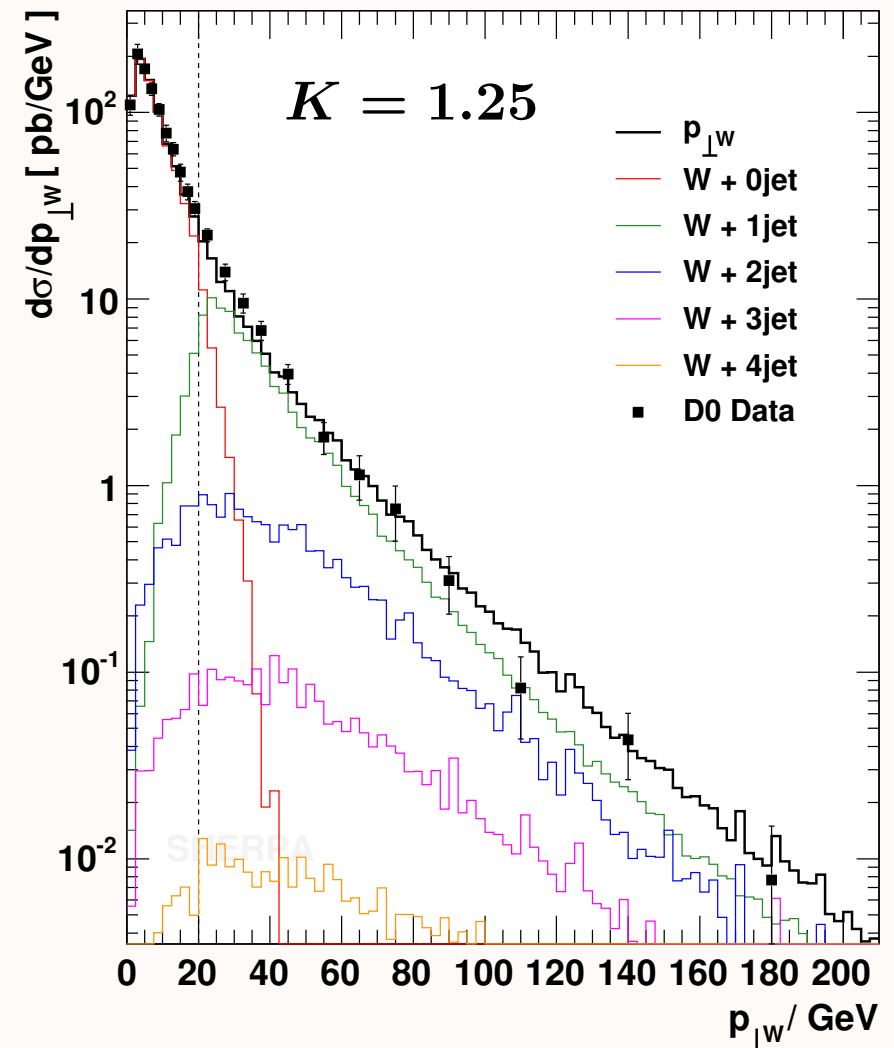
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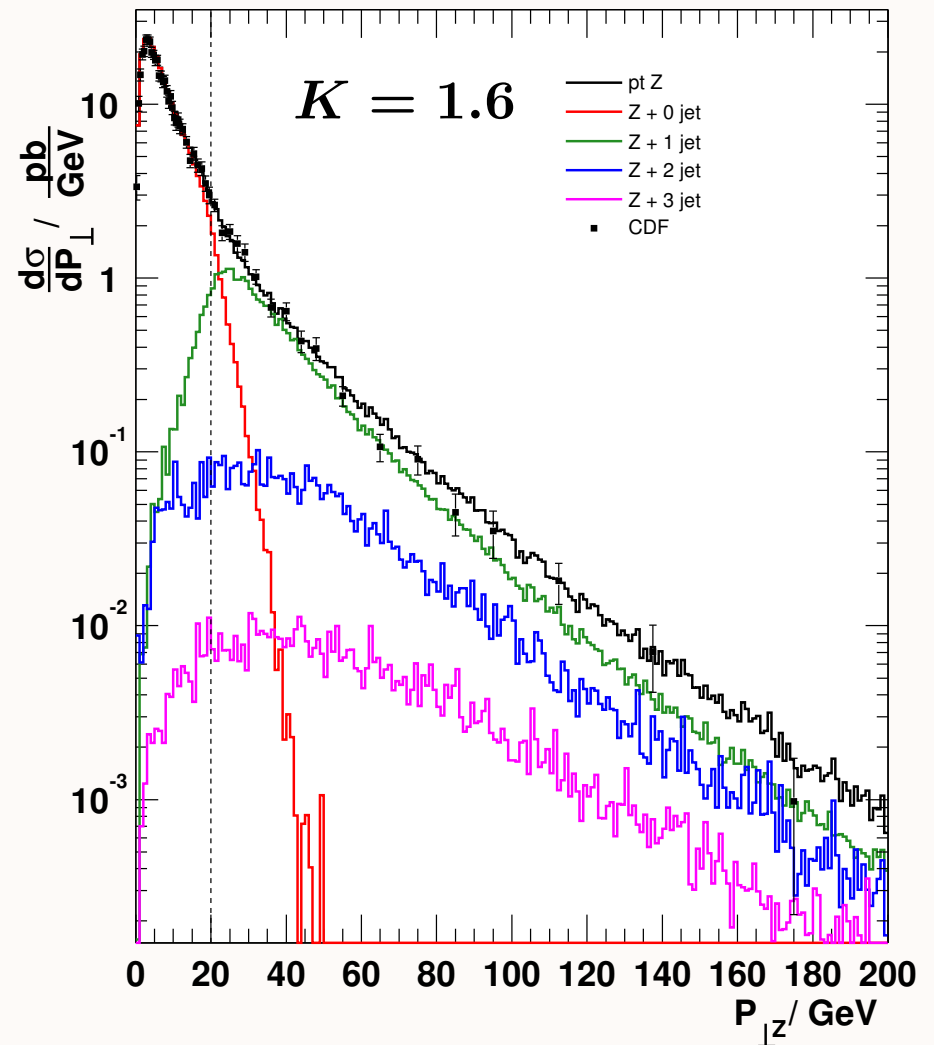
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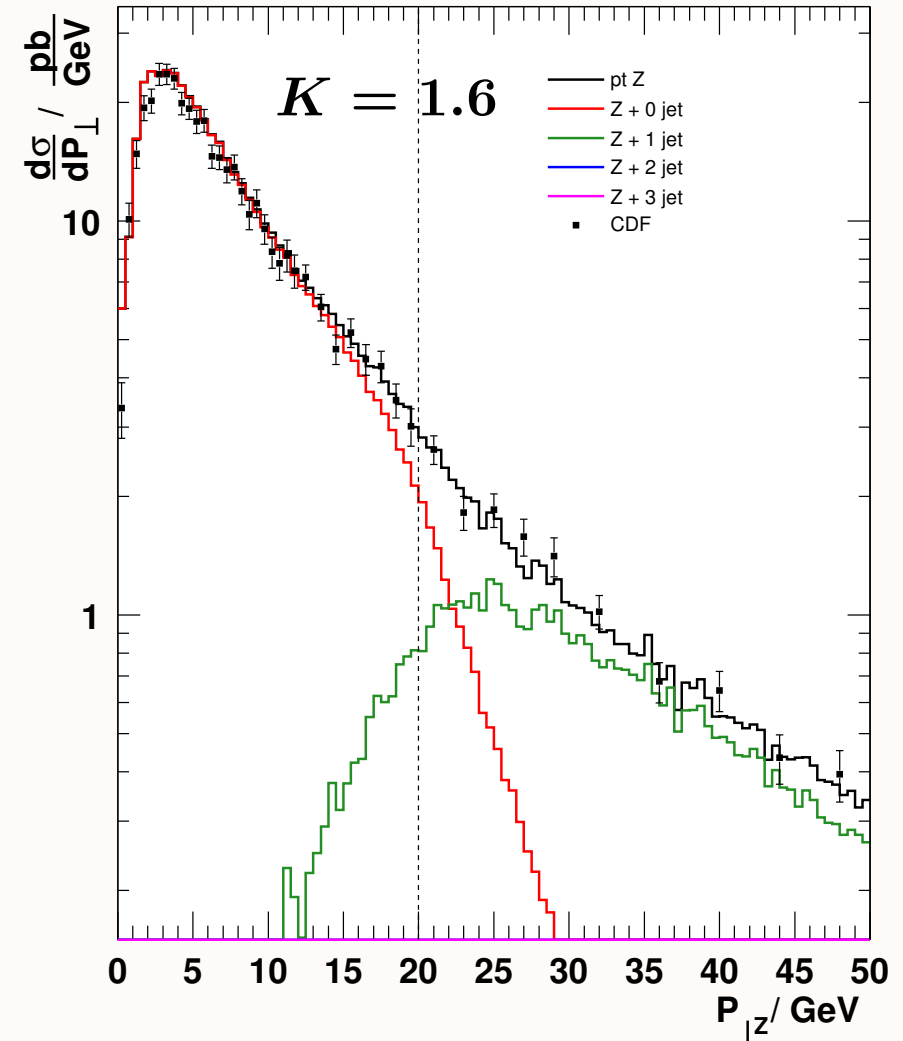
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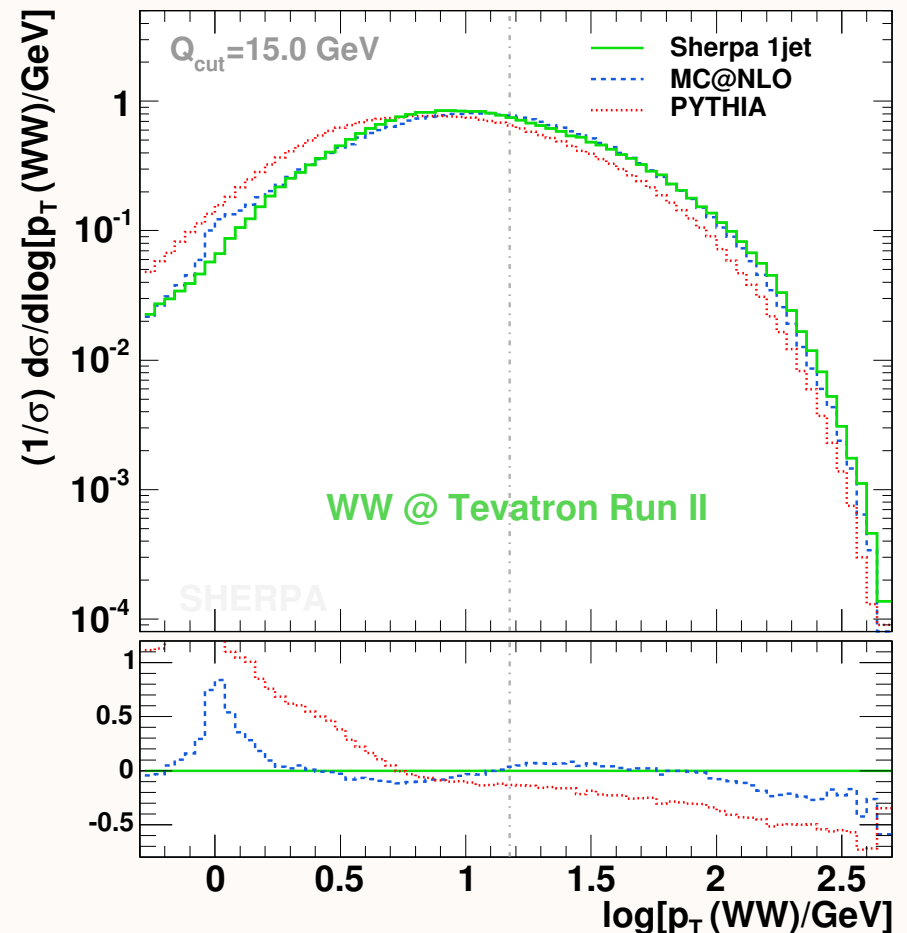


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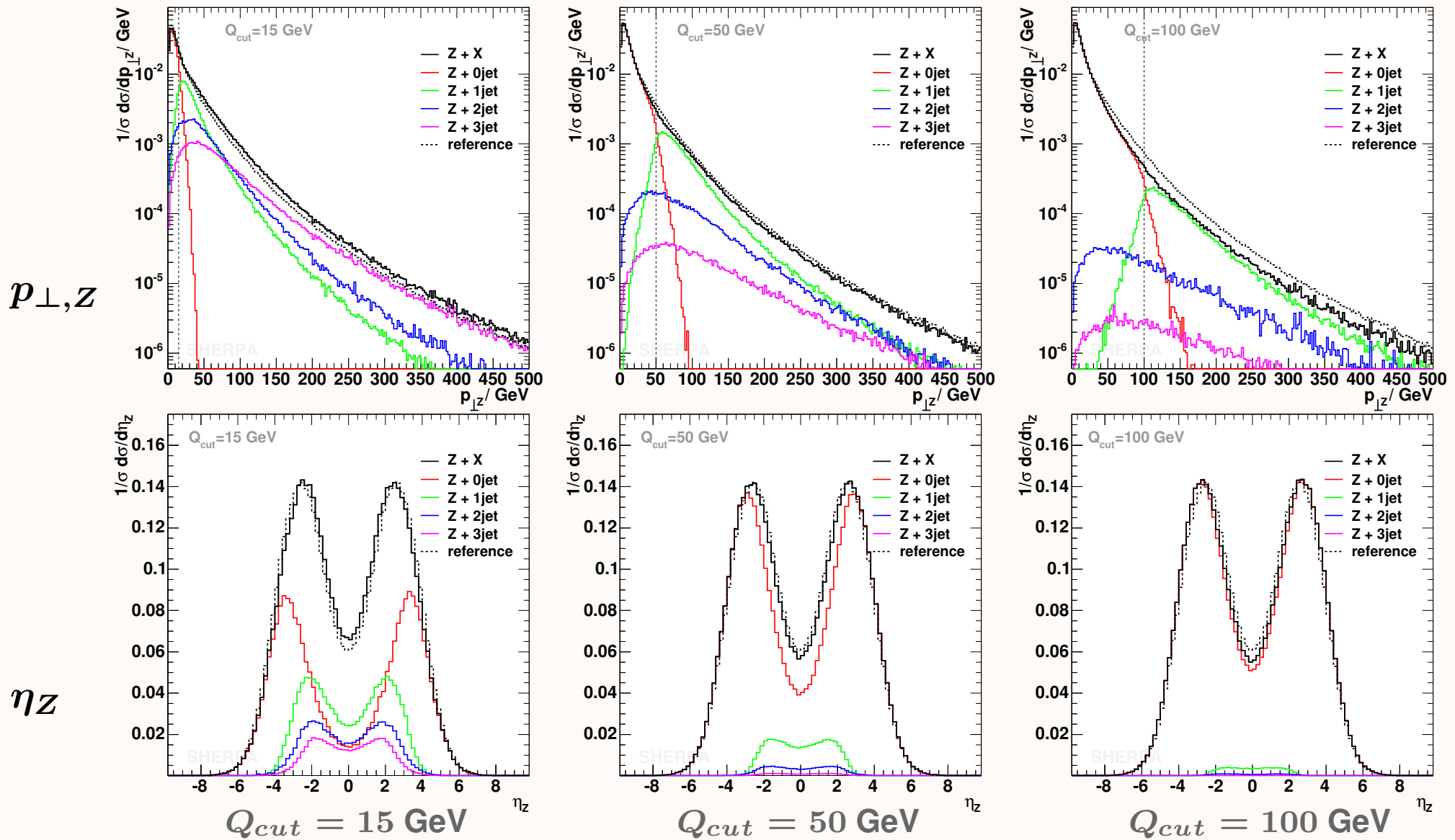
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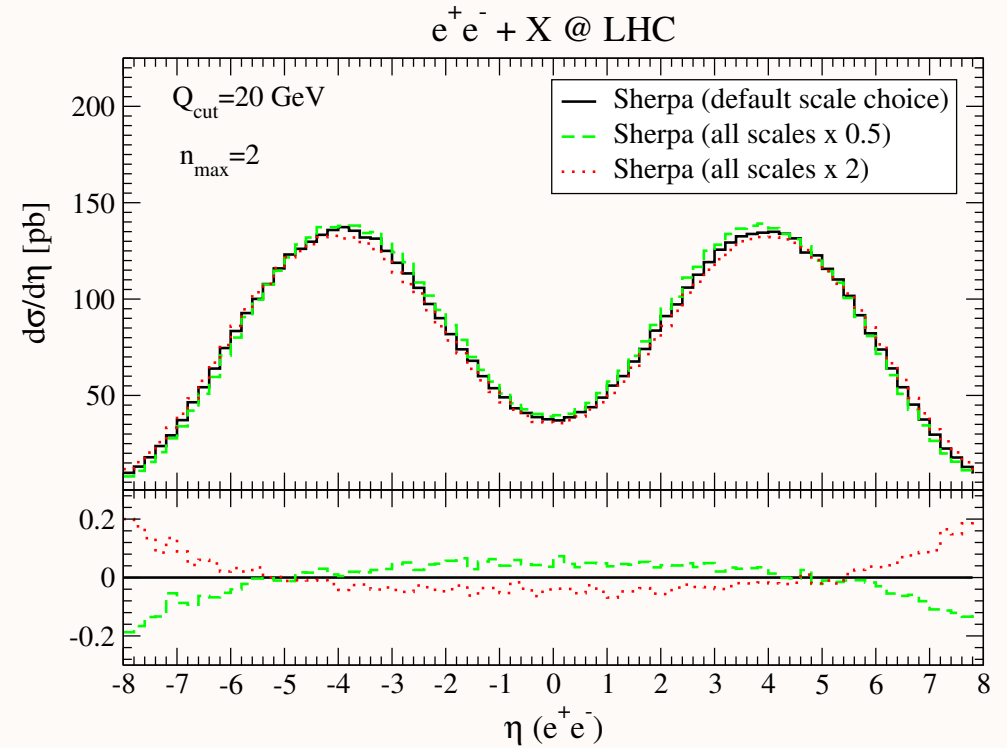
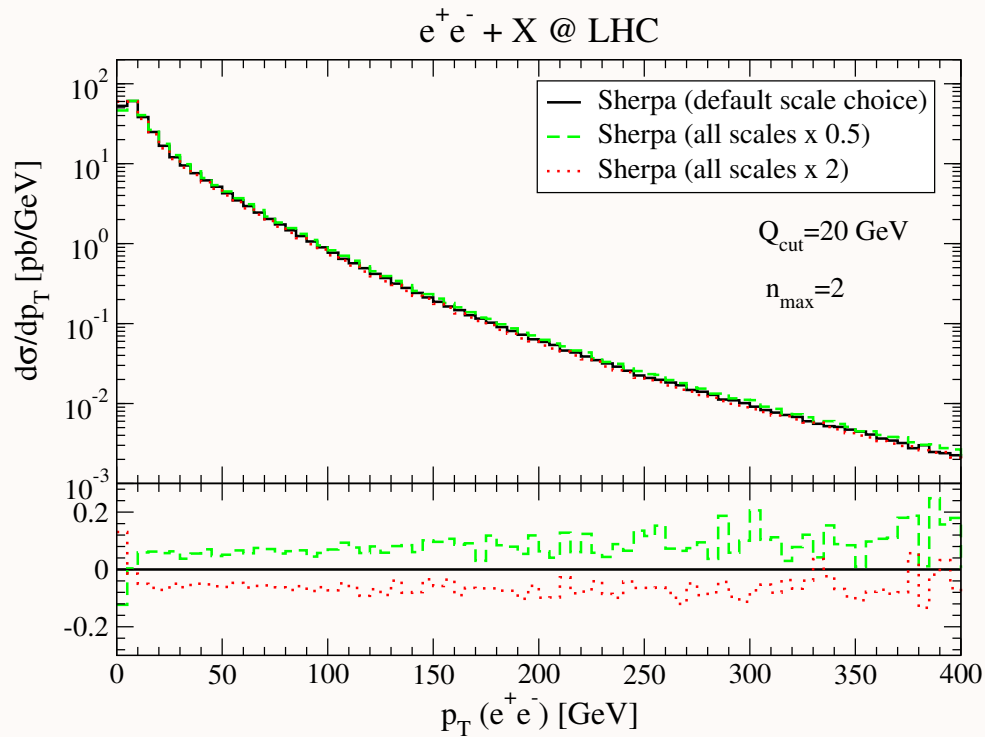


# Vary jet separation cut ... $pp \rightarrow e^+e^- + X$ @ LHC



- ➔ Strongly  $Q_{cut}$ -dep. subprocesses cooperate so that total result is decently stable.
- ➔ Residual dependence can be used to tune to a candle process.

# Vary scales ... $\mu_R$ and $\mu_F$

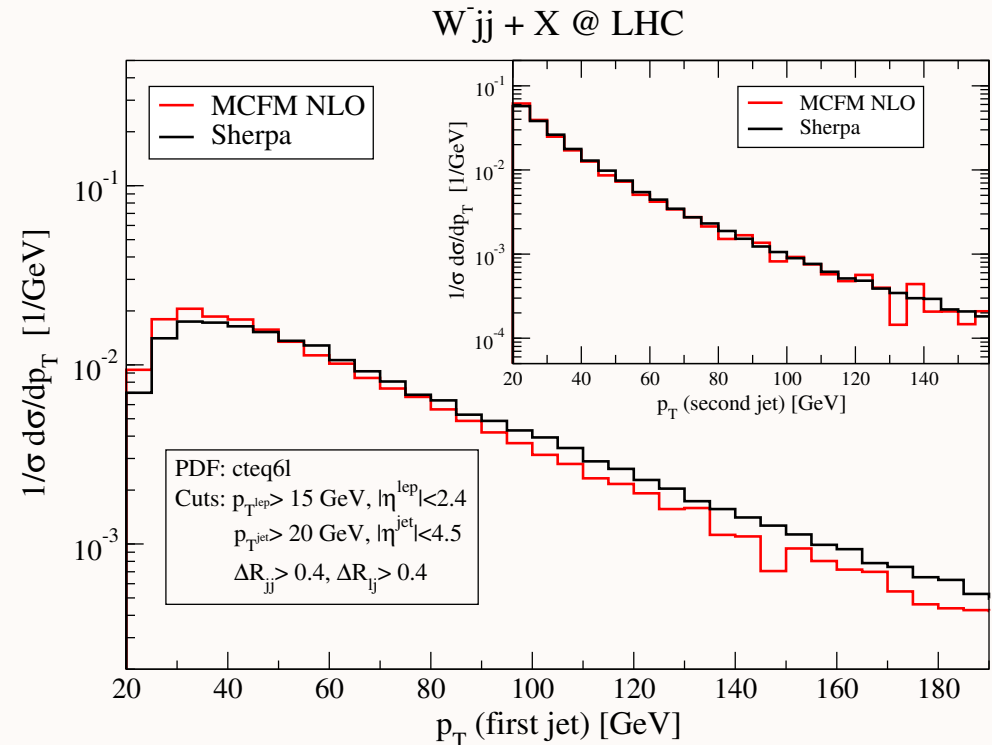
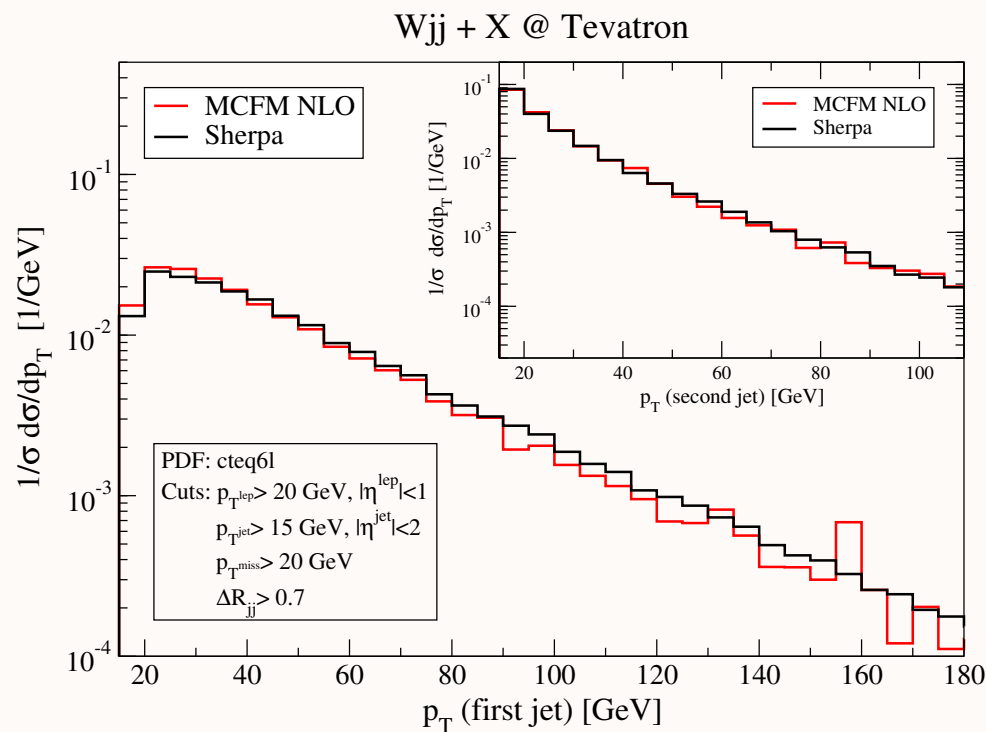


➔ On the  $\pm 20\%$  level only. Much better than pure LO.

# What about shapes: inclusive $Wjj$ @ Tevatron/LHC

J. Campbell, R.K. Ellis, D.L. Rainwater, Phys. Rev. D **68** (2003) 094021

➔ MCFM @ parton level vs. SHERPA @ shower level.



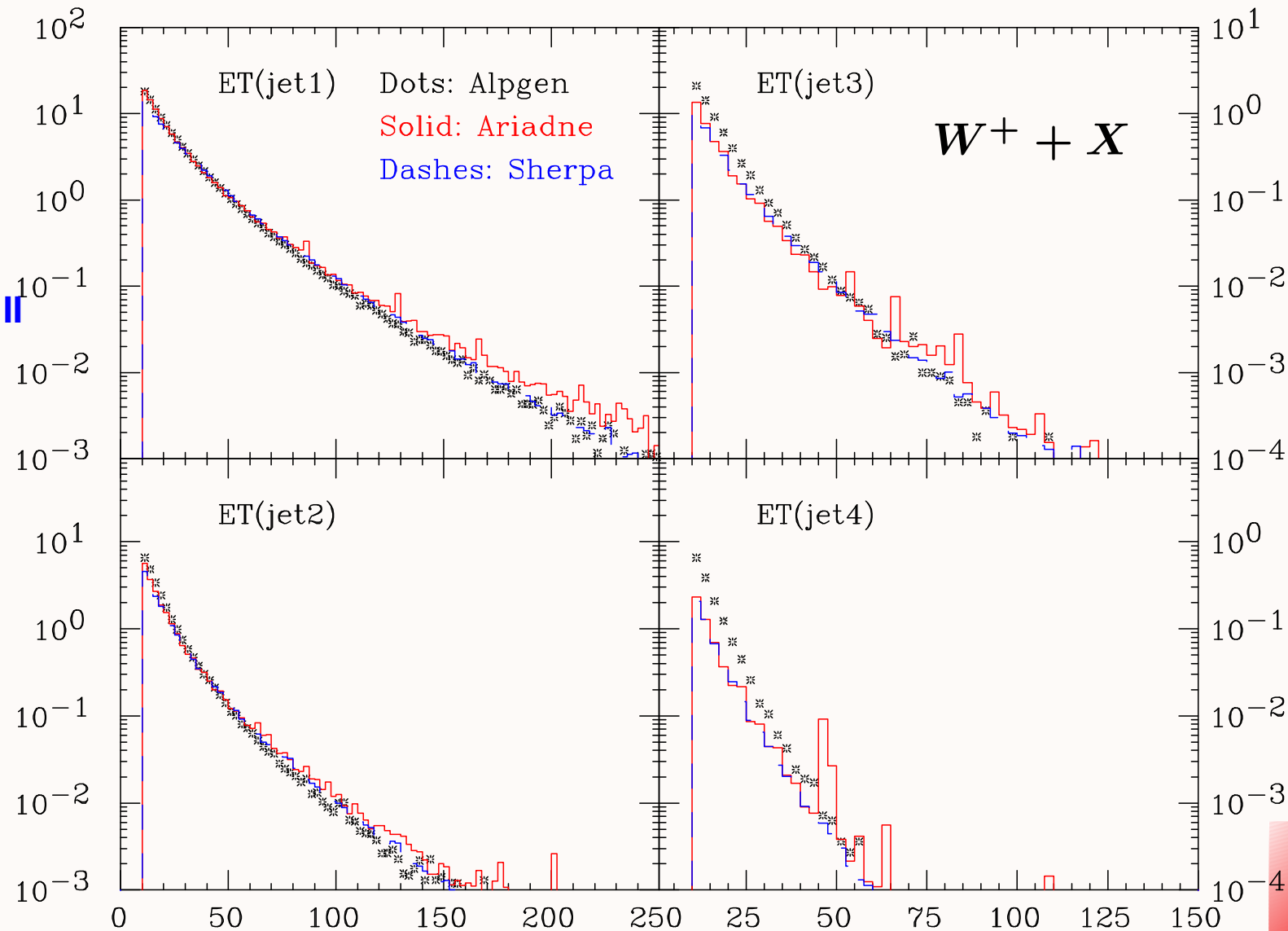
- ➔ Shapes in fairly good agreement. **!** Rates **not** NLO. **Improved** LO+LL prediction.
- ➔ Solid support that constant K-factors may be sufficient.

# Comparison between merging approaches, ...

→ the MLM, LL and SHERPA ME-PS-merging, has started: [hep-ph/0602031](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0602031).



$E_T$  jet spectra at Run II  
Alpgen  $\mu_R \times 0.5$



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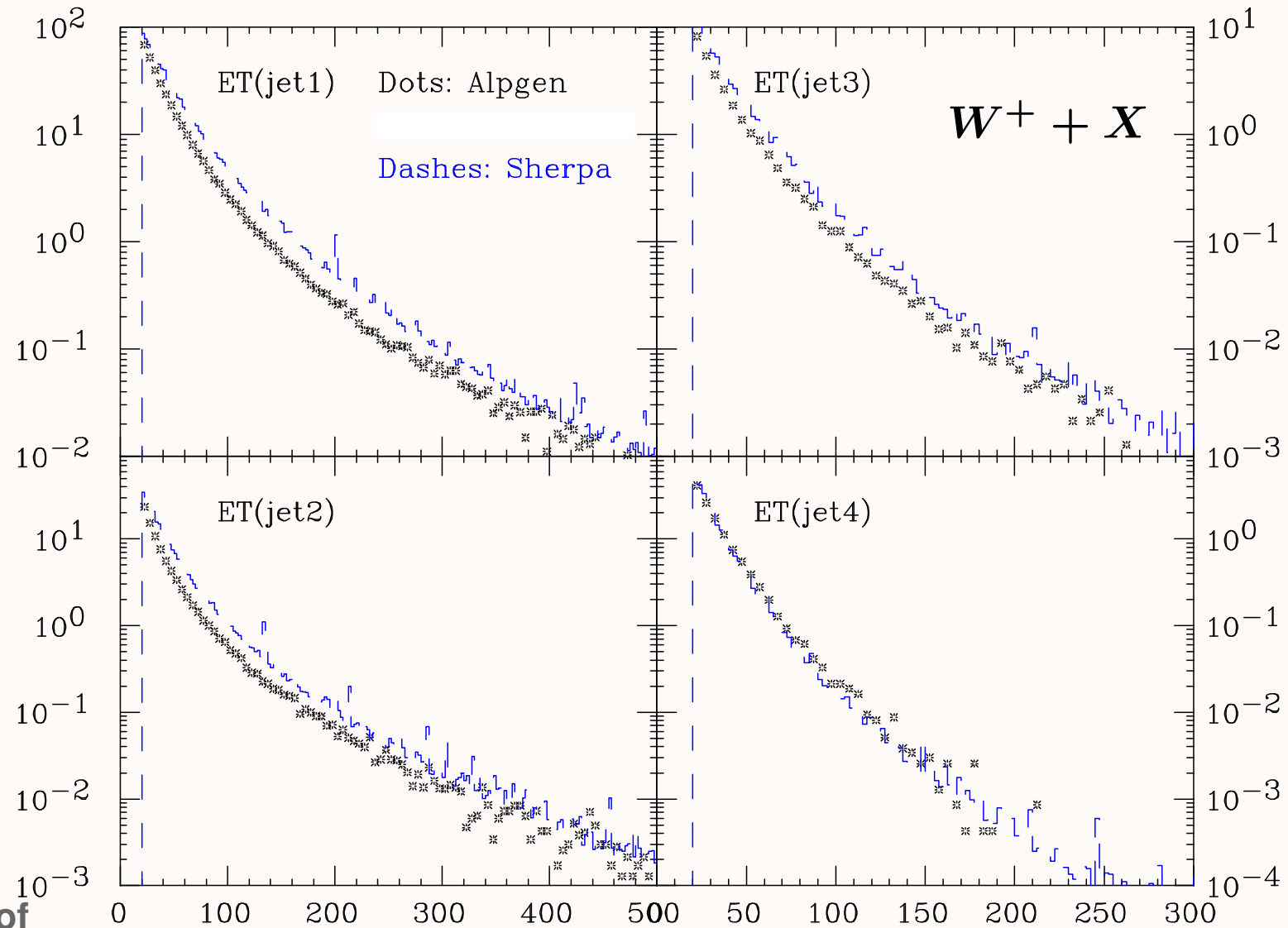
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●  $E_T$  jet spectra at the LHC

● similar pattern wrt Tevatron

● once tuned to Tevatron data, same **extrapolation to LHC** can be expected

● exploring differences of merging approaches is essential to assess systematic uncertainties of multijet calculations

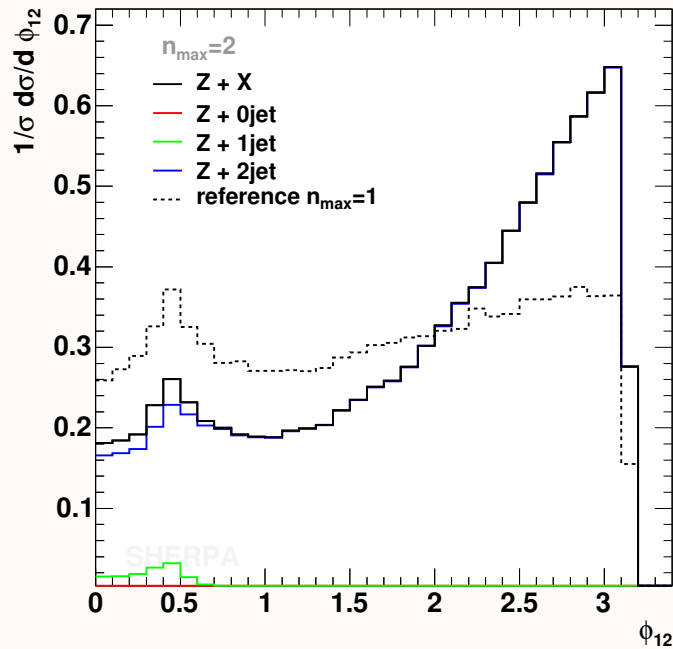




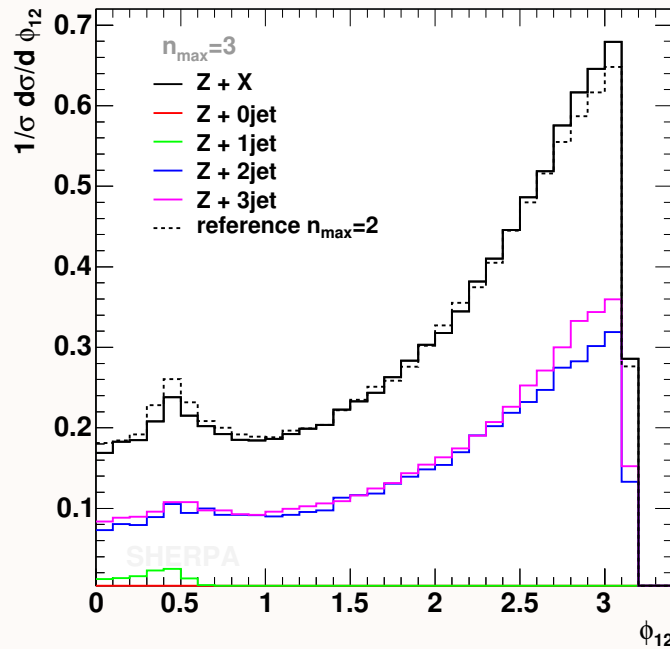
# Correlations ... $Z/\gamma^* + X$ @ LHC

F. Krauss, A. Schällicke, S. Schumann, Phys. Rev. D **72** (2005) 054017

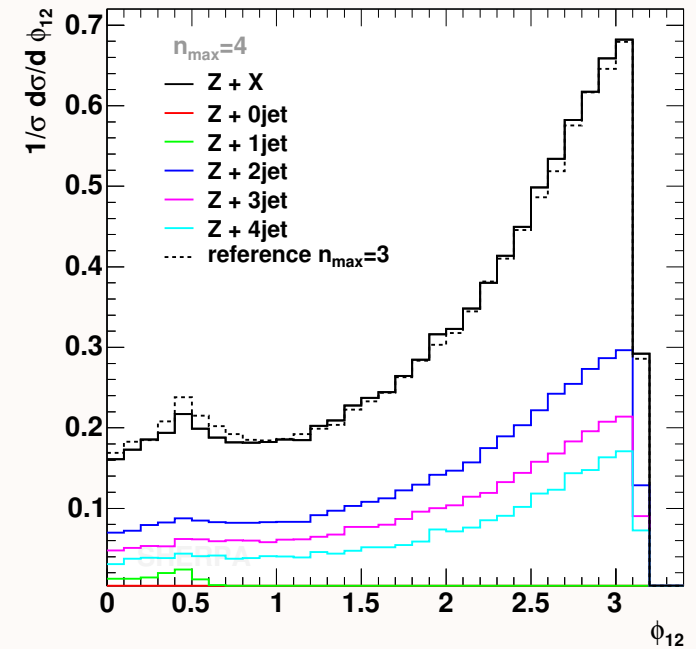
➔  $\Delta\Phi$  (azimuthal) separation of the two leading jets.



$n_{\max} = 2$



$n_{\max} = 3$



$n_{\max} = 4$

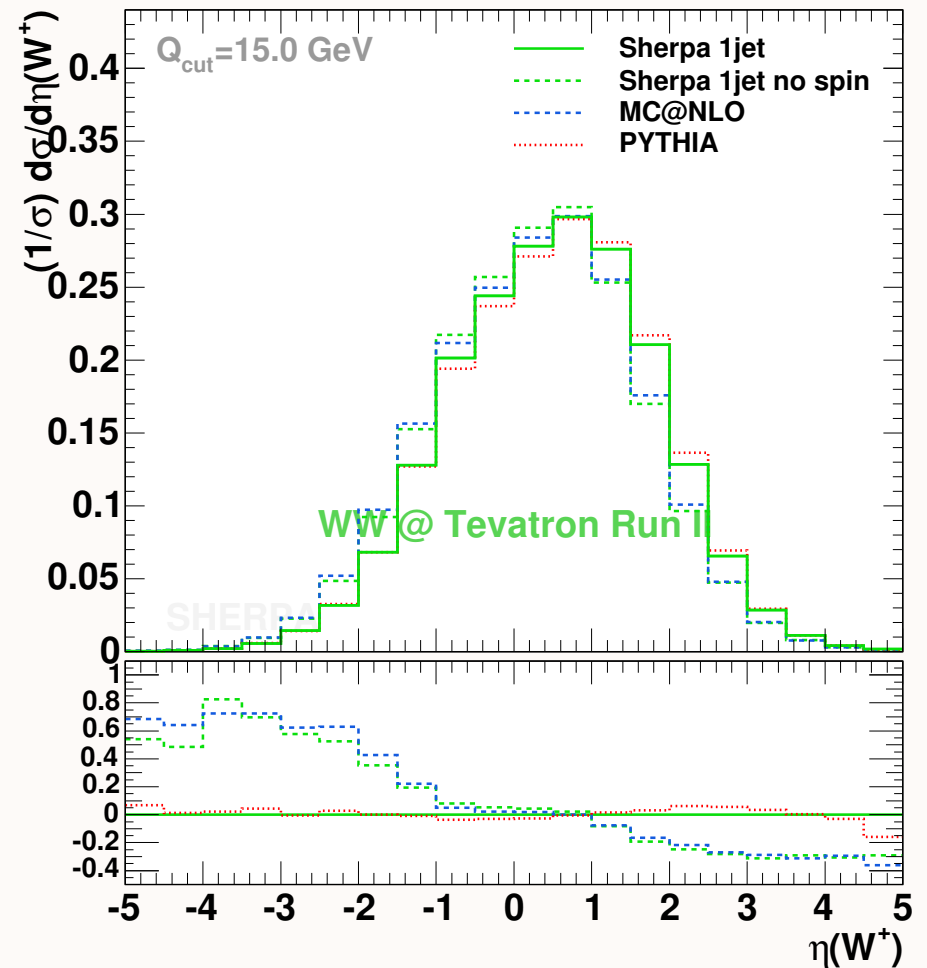
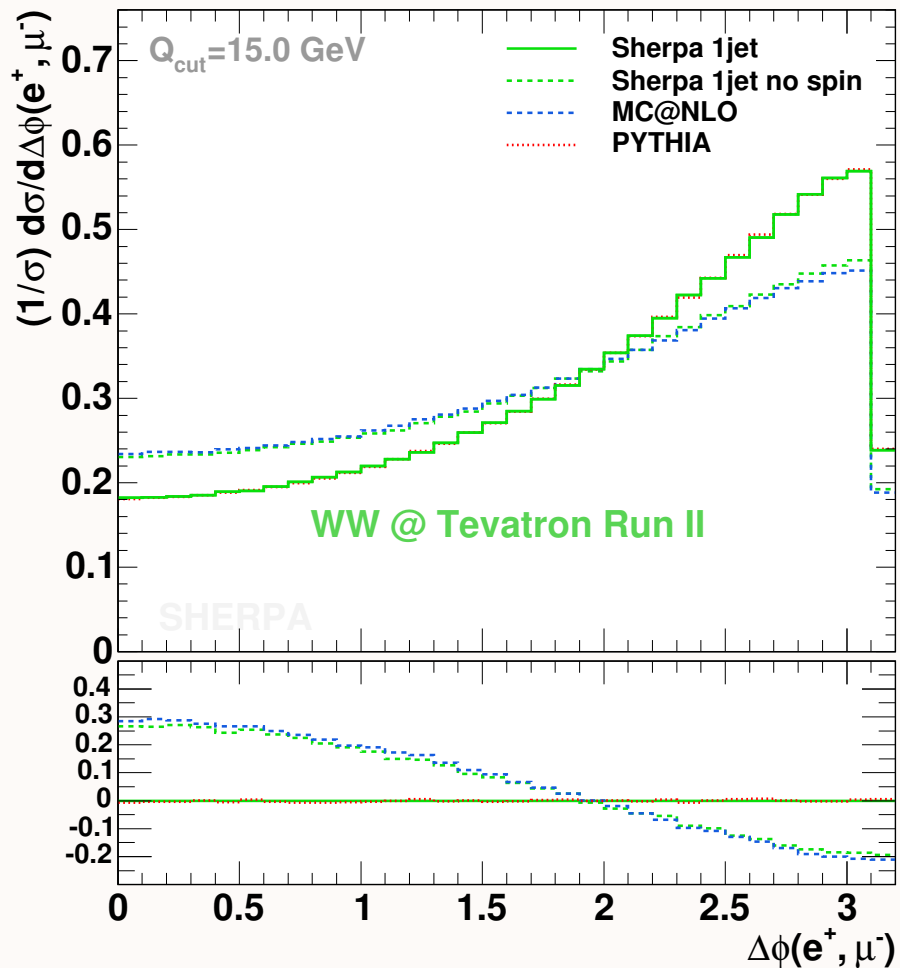
➔ Dependence on maximal number of MEs included.

➔ Reference is  $n'_{\max} = n_{\max} - 1$  (dashed curve).

# Spin correlations ... WW production

T. Gleisberg et al., Phys. Rev. D **72** (2005) 034028

➔ Exact treatment of spin correlations is an issue.

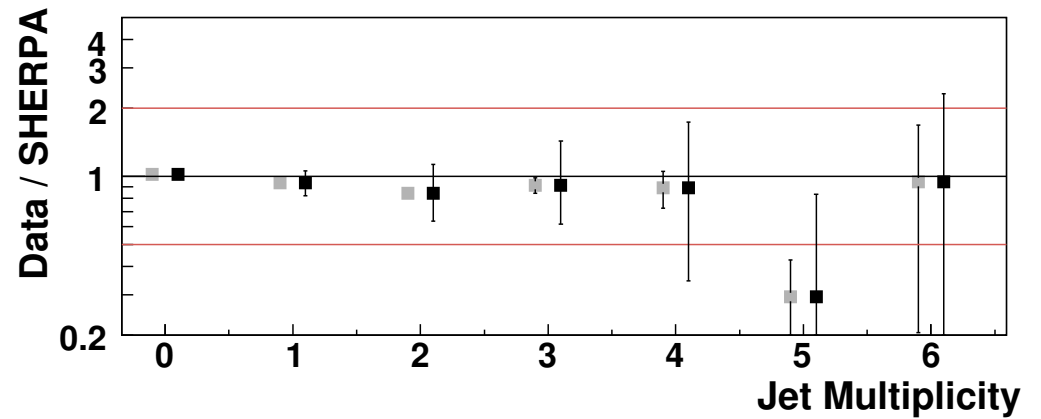
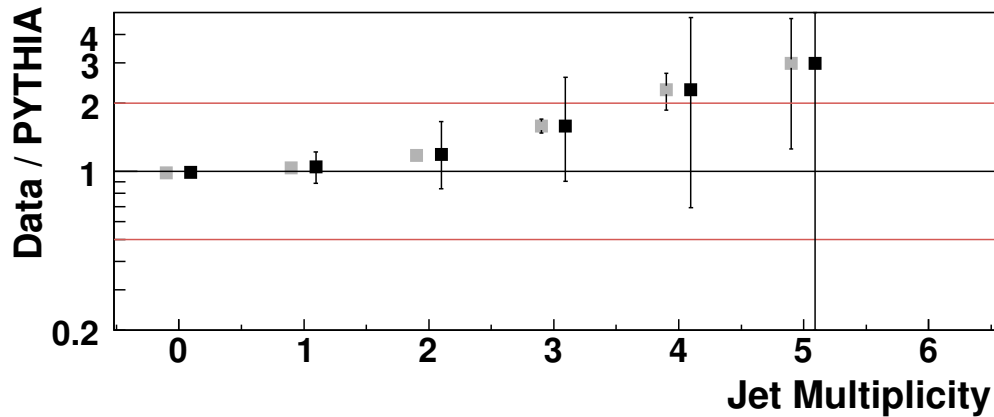
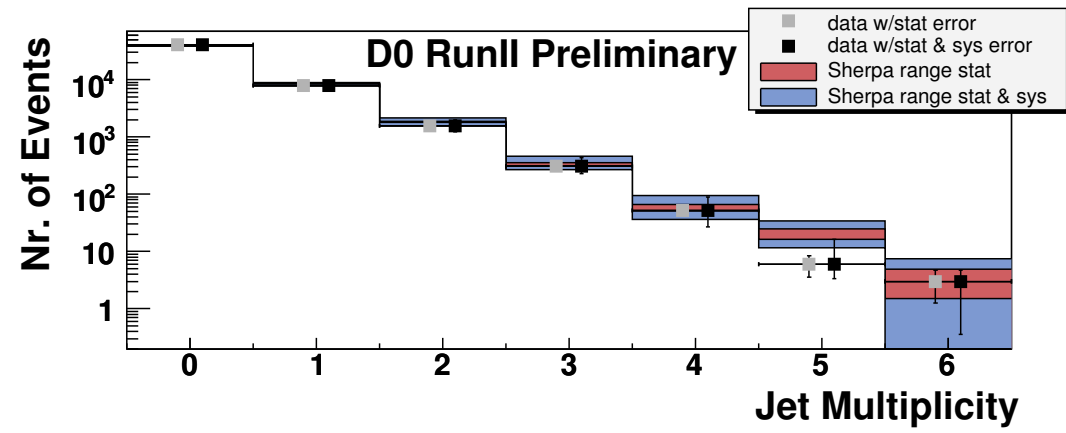
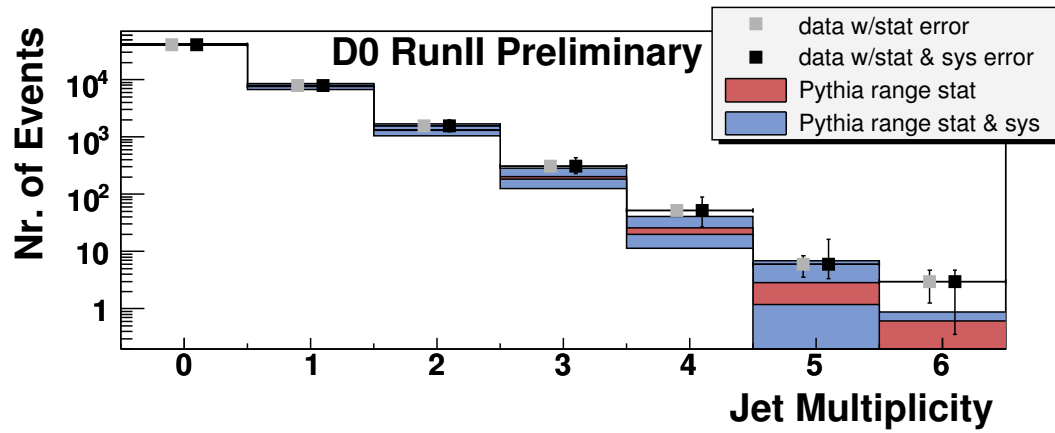


➔ Cuts on lepton observables can influence secondary observables.

# Preliminary $D\bar{0}$ results in $Z$ +jet-production

H. Nilsen,  $D\bar{0}$  collaboration,  $D\bar{0}$  note 5066-CONF

➔ Jet multiplicity, data vs. PYTHIA (left) and SHERPA (right).

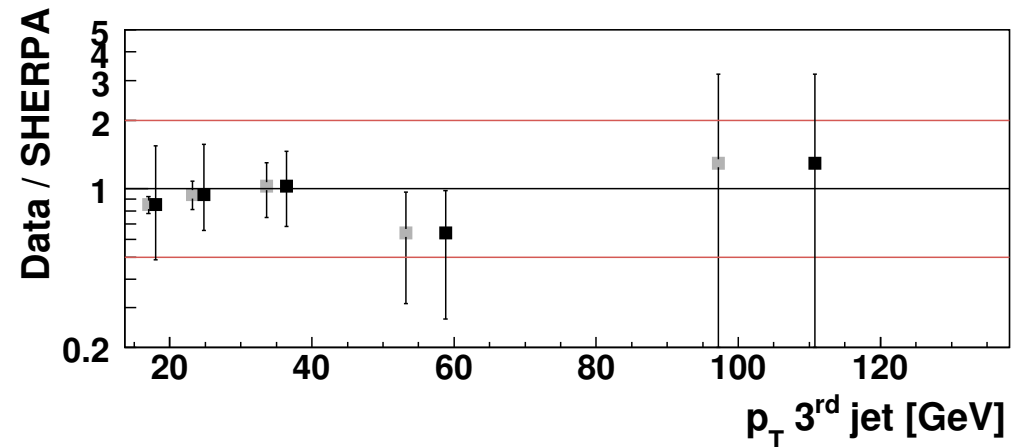
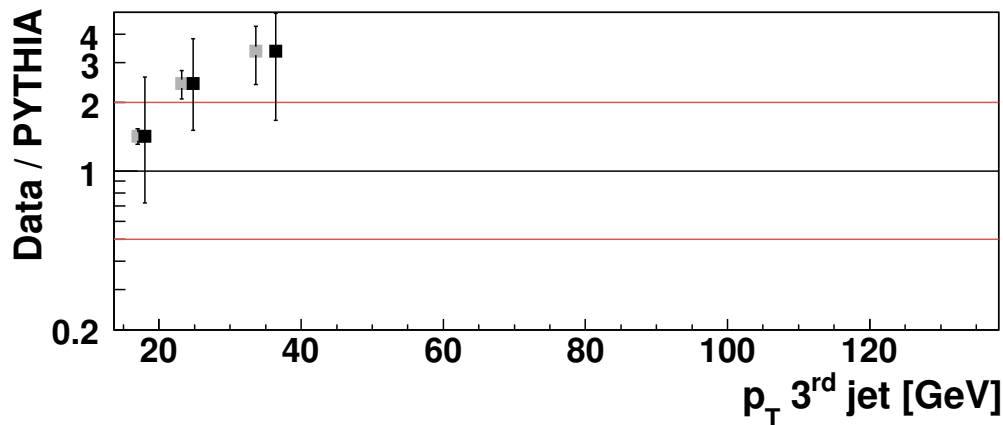
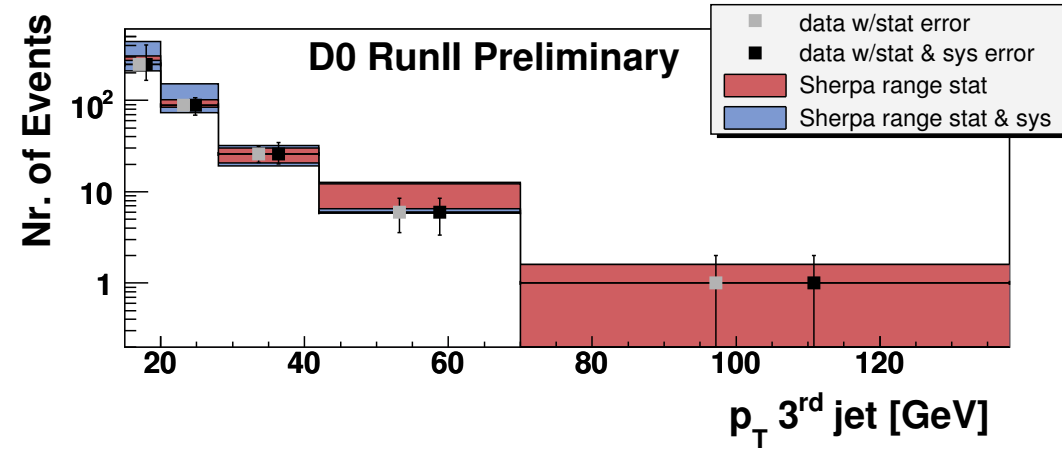
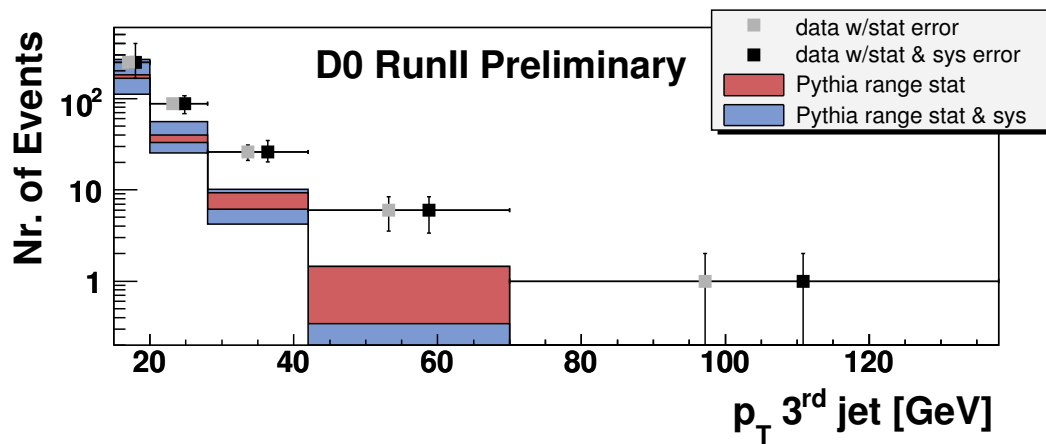


- MC predictions are normalized to total number of events observed in data.
- large systematic uncertainties arise from low  $p_T$  jets  $\Rightarrow$  both predictions are in agreement with data.

# Preliminary $D\bar{D}$ results in $Z$ +jet-production

The  $D\bar{D}$  collaboration,  $D\bar{D}$  note 5066-CONF

➔ Jet spectra: 3rd jet, data vs. PYTHIA (left) and SHERPA (right).



● PYTHIA: clear, positive slope in the ratio; lack of hard jets.

# Current developments

## → Ongoing CKKW projects (validations):

- pure jets,  $Zb\bar{b} + X$ ,  $gg \rightarrow H + X$ , VBF
- more detailed comparison with the MLM and ARIADNE merging approaches

## → Extending the CKKW implementation:

### production & decay of heavy particles

- first key scenario to accomplish:  $t\bar{t}$  production and their subsequent decays
- use narrow width, factorize production and decay
- provide production and decay showers based on massive splitting functions
- reweighting and vetoing respecting the factorization
- idea, e.g.:  $e^-e^+ \rightarrow t [-\rightarrow W^+bg\{1\}] \bar{t} [-\rightarrow W^-\bar{b}g\{1\}] g\{1\}$

## → Alternative parton shower implementations:

- construction of a PS based on Catani–Seymour splitting functions
- construction of a shower evolution based on QCD colour dipoles
- intention is to provide variants of CKKW merging with these showers
- expect to gain a much better understanding of underlying systematic uncertainties

# Summary

## ➔ **CKKW implementation is the key feature of SHERPA.**

- A powerful tool for jet physics.
- Improved (leading-order) description of hard multijet configurations together with jet fragmentation in SM processes.
- Way of consistently incorporating QCD corrections provided by real-emission MEs.
- Thanks to the built-in tree-level ME generator AMEGIC++.
- Fairly process independent implementation.
- Valuable tool for experimentalists owing to the ability to fully simulate hadron-level events.

## ➔ **New developments are on the way.**

- CKKW for hard decaying massive coloured particles.
- New shower formulations.