

Event Generator Physics

Bryan Webber

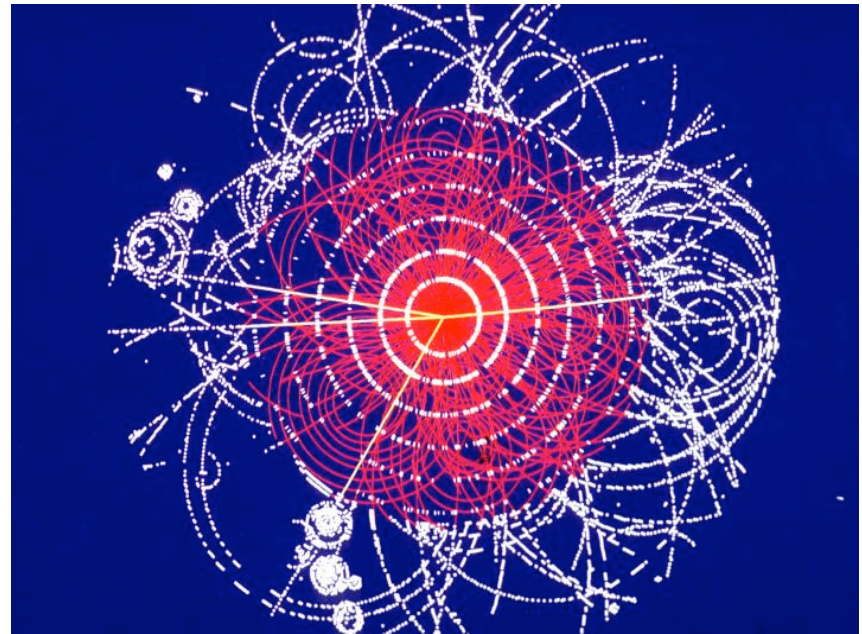
University of Cambridge

1st MCnet School, IPPP Durham

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Event Generator Physics

- Basic Principles
- Event Generation
- Parton Showers
- Hadronization
- Underlying Events
- Survey of EGs
- Matching



Lecture 5: Matching

- Two rather different objectives:
- Matching parton showers to NLO matrix elements, without double counting
 - MC@NLO
- Matching parton showers to LO n-jet matrix elements, minimizing jet resolution dependence
 - CKKW
 - Dipole
 - MLM Matching
 - Comparisons

MC@NLO

Recall simple one-dim. example from lecture 1:

$$|\mathcal{M}_{m+1}|^2 \equiv \frac{1}{x} \mathcal{M}(x)$$

x = gluon energy or two-parton invariant mass.

Divergences regularized by $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions.

$$|\mathcal{M}_m^{\text{one-loop}}|^2 \equiv \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathcal{V}$$

Cross section in d dimensions is:

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} \mathcal{M}(x) F_1^J(x) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathcal{V} F_0^J$$

Infrared safety: $F_1^J(0) = F_0^J$

KLN cancellation theorem: $\mathcal{M}(0) = \mathcal{V}$

Subtraction Method

Exact identity:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^J &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} \mathcal{M}(x) F_1^J(x) - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} \mathcal{V} F_0^J \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} \mathcal{V} F_0^J + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mathcal{V} F_0^J \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \left(\mathcal{M}(x) F_1^J(x) - \mathcal{V} F_0^J \right) + \mathcal{O}(1) \mathcal{V} F_0^J.\end{aligned}$$

 Two separate finite integrals.

Modified Subtraction

$$\sigma^J = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} (\mathcal{M}(x) F_1^J(x) - \mathcal{V} F_0^J) + \mathcal{O}(1) \mathcal{V} F_0^J$$

Now add parton shower:

$F_{0,1}^J \Rightarrow$ result from showering after 0,1 emissions.

But shower adds $\mathcal{M}_{\text{MC}}/x$ to 1 emission. Must subtract this, and add to 0 emission (so that $F_{0,1}^{\text{tot}} = 1 \Rightarrow \sigma^{\text{tot}}$ fixed)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^J = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} & (\{\mathcal{M}(x) - \mathcal{M}_{\text{MC}}(x)\} F_1^J(x) \\ & - \{\mathcal{V} - \mathcal{M}_{\text{MC}}(x)\} F_0^J) + \mathcal{O}(1) \mathcal{V} F_0^J \end{aligned}$$

MC good for soft and/or collinear $\Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\text{MC}}(0) = \mathcal{M}(0)$

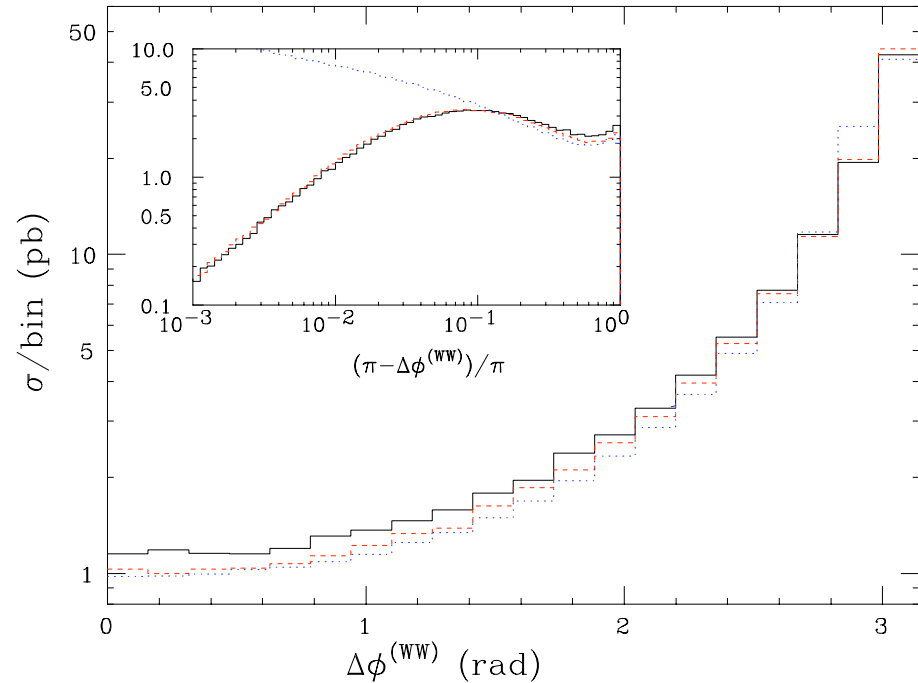
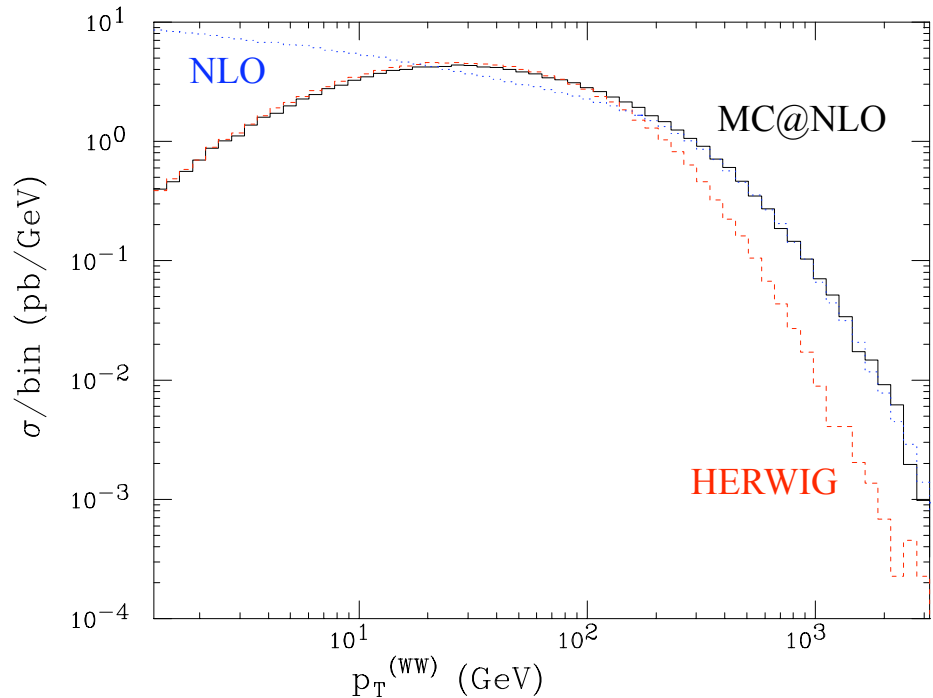
 0 & 1 emission contributions separately finite now!
(But some can be negative “counter-events”)

MC@NLO Processes

IPROC	IV	IL ₁	IL ₂	Spin	Process
-1350-IL				✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow) l_{\text{IL}} \bar{l}_{\text{IL}} + X$
-1360-IL				✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (Z \rightarrow) l_{\text{IL}} \bar{l}_{\text{IL}} + X$
-1370-IL				✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (\gamma^* \rightarrow) l_{\text{IL}} \bar{l}_{\text{IL}} + X$
-1460-IL				✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (W^+ \rightarrow) l_{\text{IL}}^+ \nu_{\text{IL}} + X$
-1470-IL				✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (W^- \rightarrow) l_{\text{IL}}^- \bar{\nu}_{\text{IL}} + X$
-1396				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow \gamma^* (\rightarrow \sum_i f_i \bar{f}_i) + X$
-1397				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow Z^0 + X$
-1497				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow W^+ + X$
-1498				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow W^- + X$
-1600-ID					$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 + X$
-1705					$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow b\bar{b} + X$
-1706				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow t\bar{t} + X$
-2000-IC				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow t/\bar{t} + X$
-2001-IC				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow \bar{t} + X$
-2004-IC				×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow t + X$
-2600-ID	1	7		×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 W^+ + X$
-2600-ID	1	<i>i</i>		✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 (W^+ \rightarrow) l_i^+ \nu_i + X$
-2600-ID	-1	7		×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 W^- + X$
-2600-ID	-1	<i>i</i>		✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 (W^- \rightarrow) l_i^- \bar{\nu}_i + X$
-2700-ID	0	7		×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 Z + X$
-2700-ID	0	<i>i</i>		✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow H^0 (Z \rightarrow) l_i \bar{l}_i + X$
-2850		7	7	×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow W^+ W^- + X$
-2850		<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	✓	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow (W^+ \rightarrow) l_i^+ \nu_i (W^- \rightarrow) l_j^- \bar{\nu}_j + X$
-2860		7	7	×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow Z^0 Z^0 + X$
-2870		7	7	×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow W^+ Z^0 + X$
-2880		7	7	×	$H_1 H_2 \rightarrow W^- Z^0 + X$

MC@NLO Results

- WW production at LHC

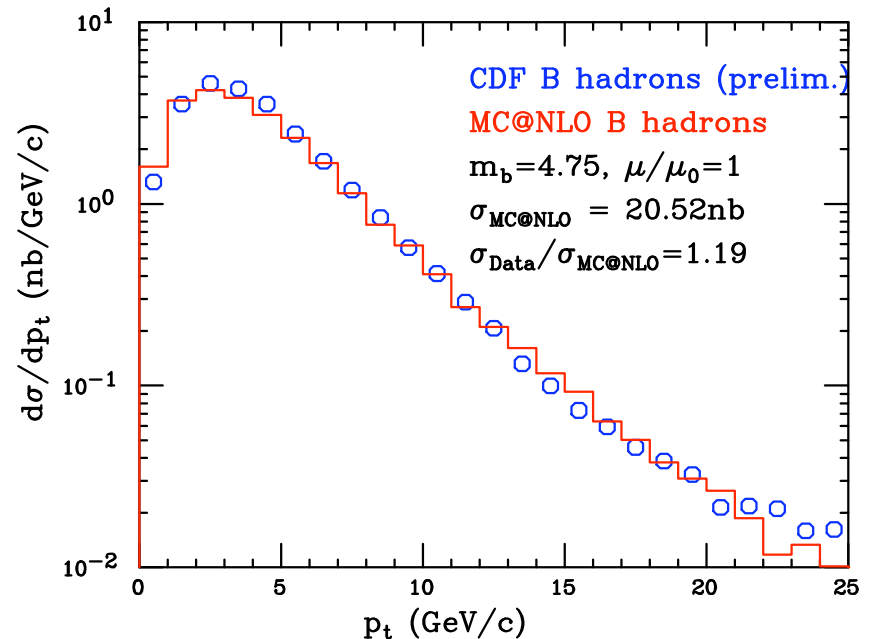
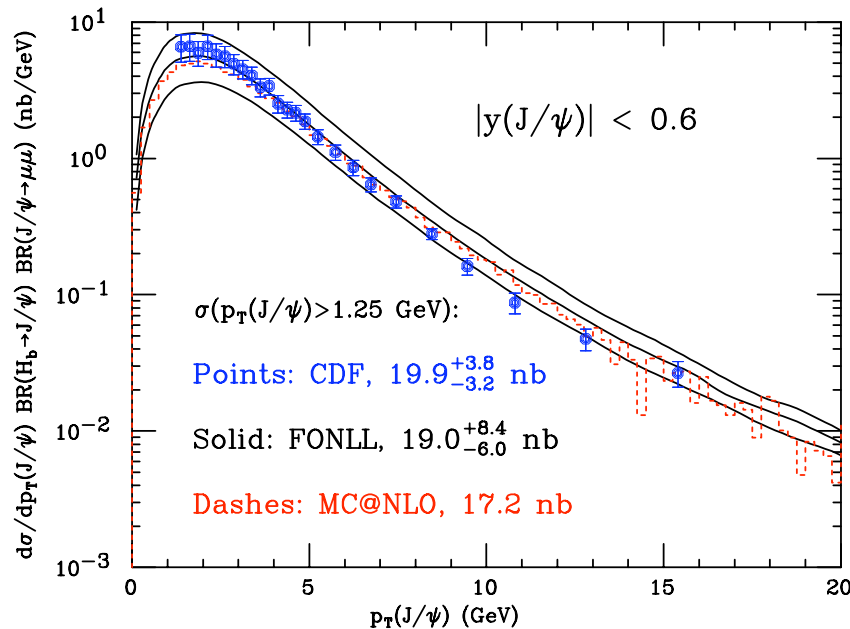


- Interpolates between MC & NLO in $p_T^{(WW)}$
- Above both at $\Delta\phi^{(WW)} \simeq 0$

S Frixione & BW, JHEP 06(2002)029

MC@NLO: B Production at Tevatron

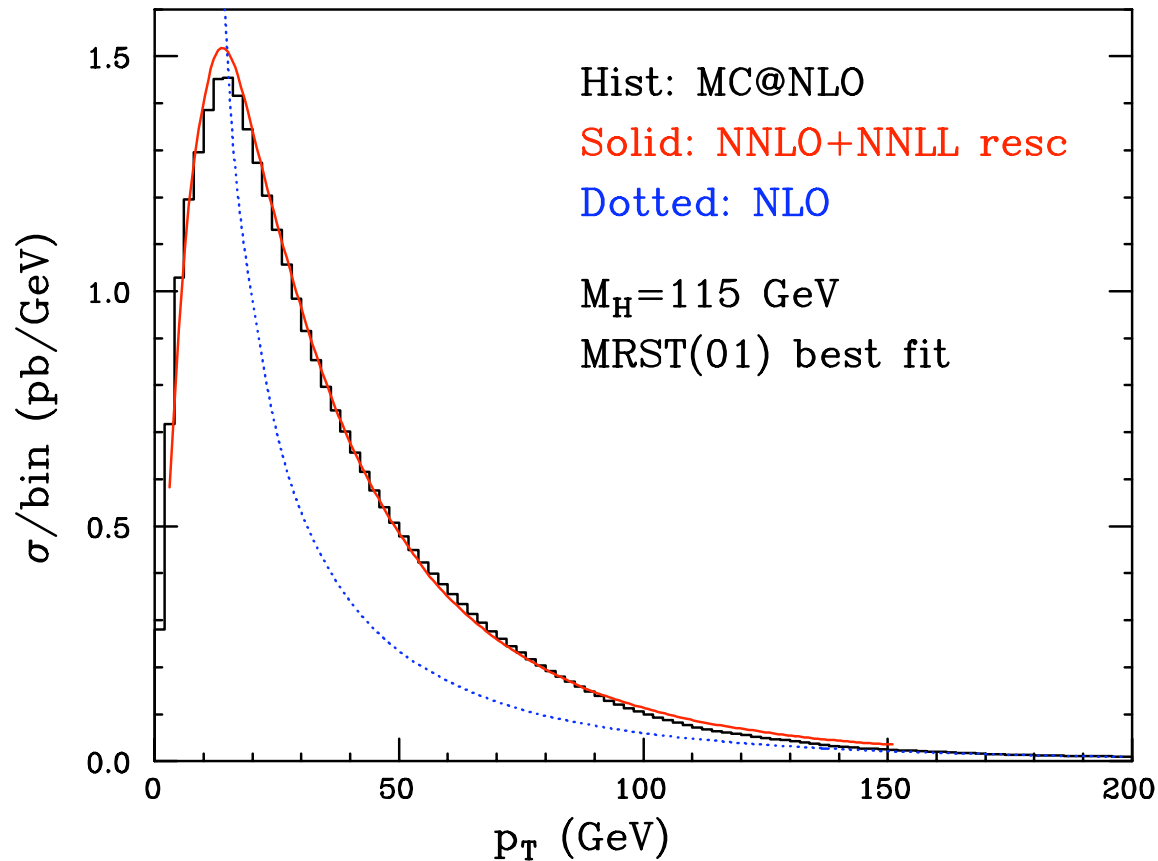
- $B \rightarrow J/\psi$ results from Tevatron Run II \Rightarrow B hadrons



➔ Good agreement (and MC efficiency)

S Frixione, P Nason & BW, JHEP 08(2003)007

MC@NLO: Higgs Production at LHC



V Del Duca, S Frixione, C Oleari & BW, in prep.

➔ Good agreement with state-of-the-art resummation

CKKW Matching

- Use Matrix Elements down to scale Q_1
- Use Parton Showers below Q_1
- Correct ME by **reweighting**
- Correct PS by **vetoing**
- Ensure that Q_1 cancels (to NLL)

S Catani, F Krauss, R Kuhn & BW, JHEP11 (2001) 063

Example: $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons

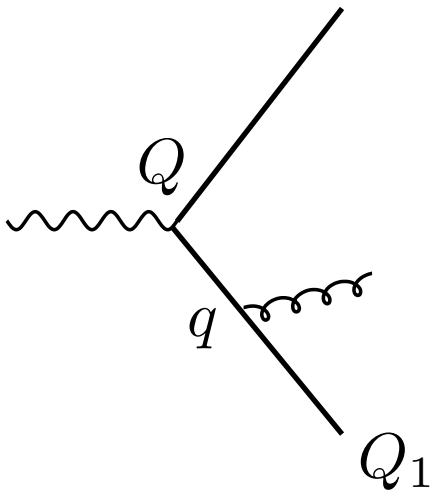
- 2- & 3-jet rates at scale Q_1 :

$$R_2(Q, Q_1) = [\Delta_q(Q, Q_1)]^2 ,$$

$$R_3(Q, Q_1) = 2\Delta_q(Q, Q_1) \int_{Q_1}^Q dq \frac{\Delta_q(Q, Q_1)}{\Delta_q(q, Q_1)} \Gamma_q(Q, q) \\ \times \Delta_q(q, Q_1) \Delta_g(q, Q_1)$$

$$= 2 [\Delta_q(Q, Q_1)]^2 \int_{Q_1}^Q dq \Gamma_q(Q, q) \Delta_g(q, Q_1)$$

$$\Gamma_q(Q, q) = \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \frac{\alpha_S(q)}{q} \left(\ln \frac{Q}{q} - \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

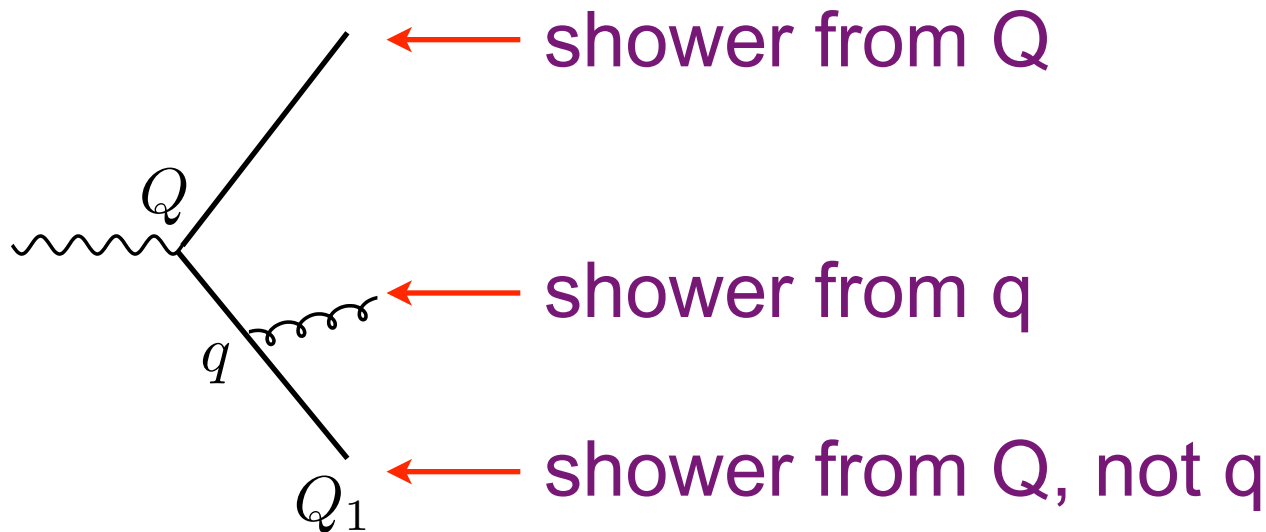


CKKW reweighting

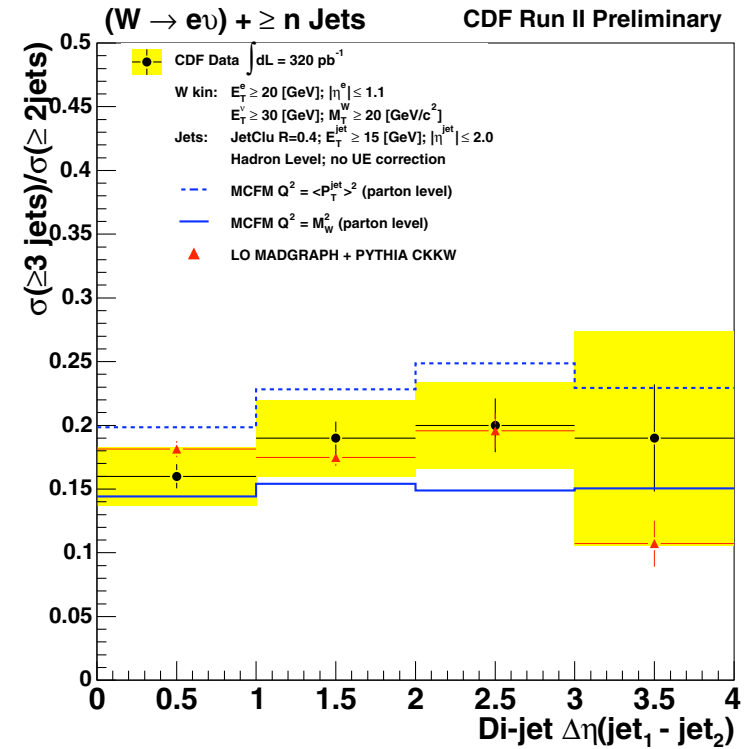
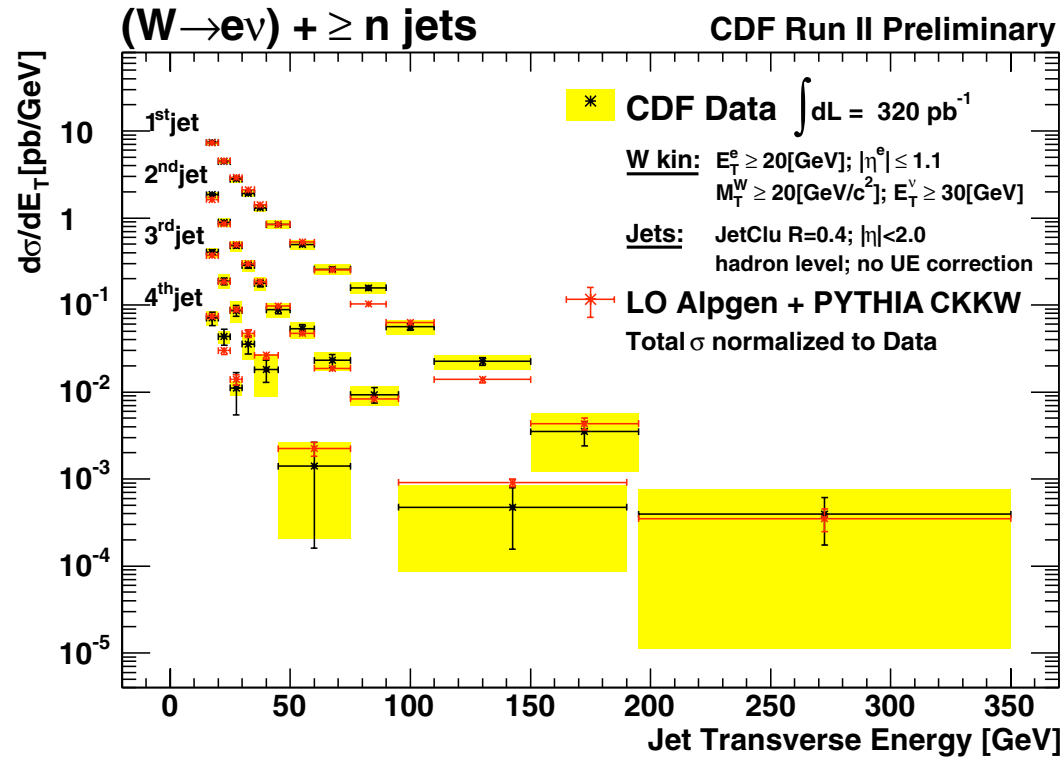
- Choose n according to $R_n(Q, Q_1)$ (LO)
 - use $[\alpha_S(Q_1)]^n$
- Use exact LO ME to generate n partons
- Construct “equivalent shower history”
 - preferably using k_T -type algorithm
- Weight vertex at scale q by $\alpha_S(q)/\alpha_S(Q_1) < 1$
- Weight parton of type i from Q_j to Q_k by
$$\Delta_i(Q_j, Q_1)/\Delta_i(Q_k, Q_1)$$

CKKW shower veto

- Shower n partons from “creation scales”
 - includes coherent soft emission
- Veto emissions at scales above Q_1
 - cancels leading (LL&NLL) Q_1 dependence



Comparisons with Tevatron data



from JM Campbell, JW Huston & WJ Stirling, Rept.Prog.Phys.70(2007)89

➔ M.E. + PYTHIA CKKW looks good

Dipole Matching

- Implemented in ARIADNE dipole MC
- Dipole cascade replaces parton shower
- Construct equivalent dipole history $\{p_{Ti}\}$
- Rejection replaces Sudakov weights
 - cascade from p_{Ti} , reject if $p_T > p_{Ti+1}$

L Lönnblad, JHEP05(2002)046

MLM Matching

- Use cone algorithm for jet definition:

$$R_{ij}^2 = (\eta_i - \eta_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$$

$$E_{Ti} > E_{Tmin}, R_{ij} > R_{min}$$

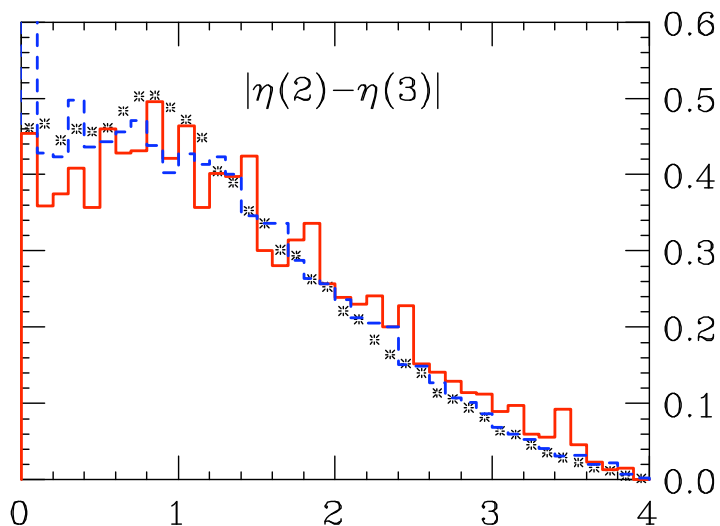
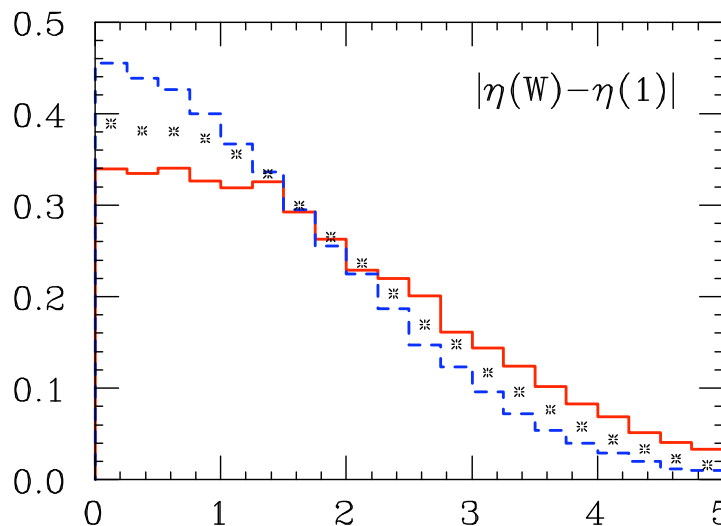
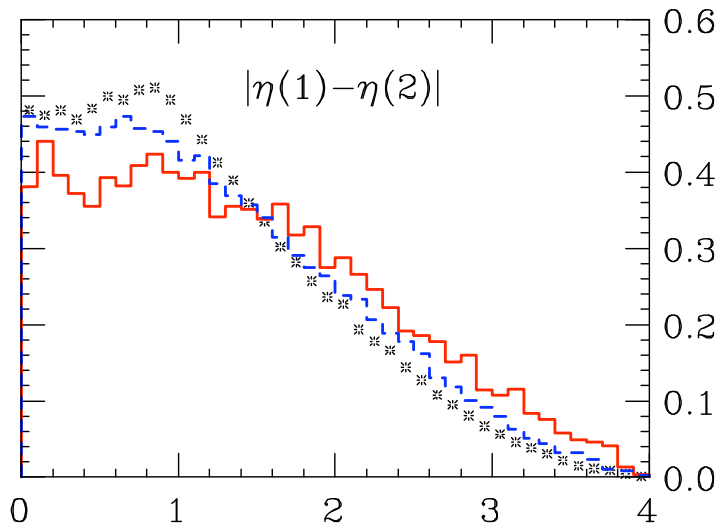
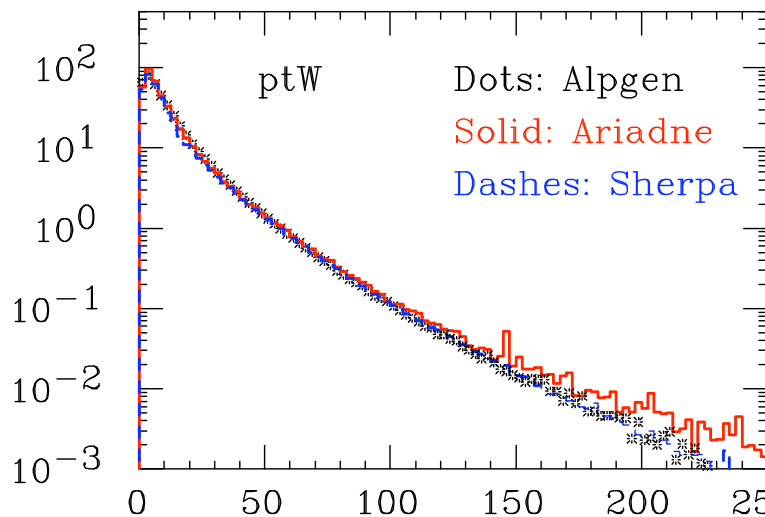
- Generate n-parton configurations with $E_{Ti} > E_{Tmin}, R_{ij} > R_{min}$ (no Sudakov weights)
- Generate showers (no vetos)
- Form jets using same jet definition
- Reject event if $n_{jets} \neq n_{partons}$

Comparisons

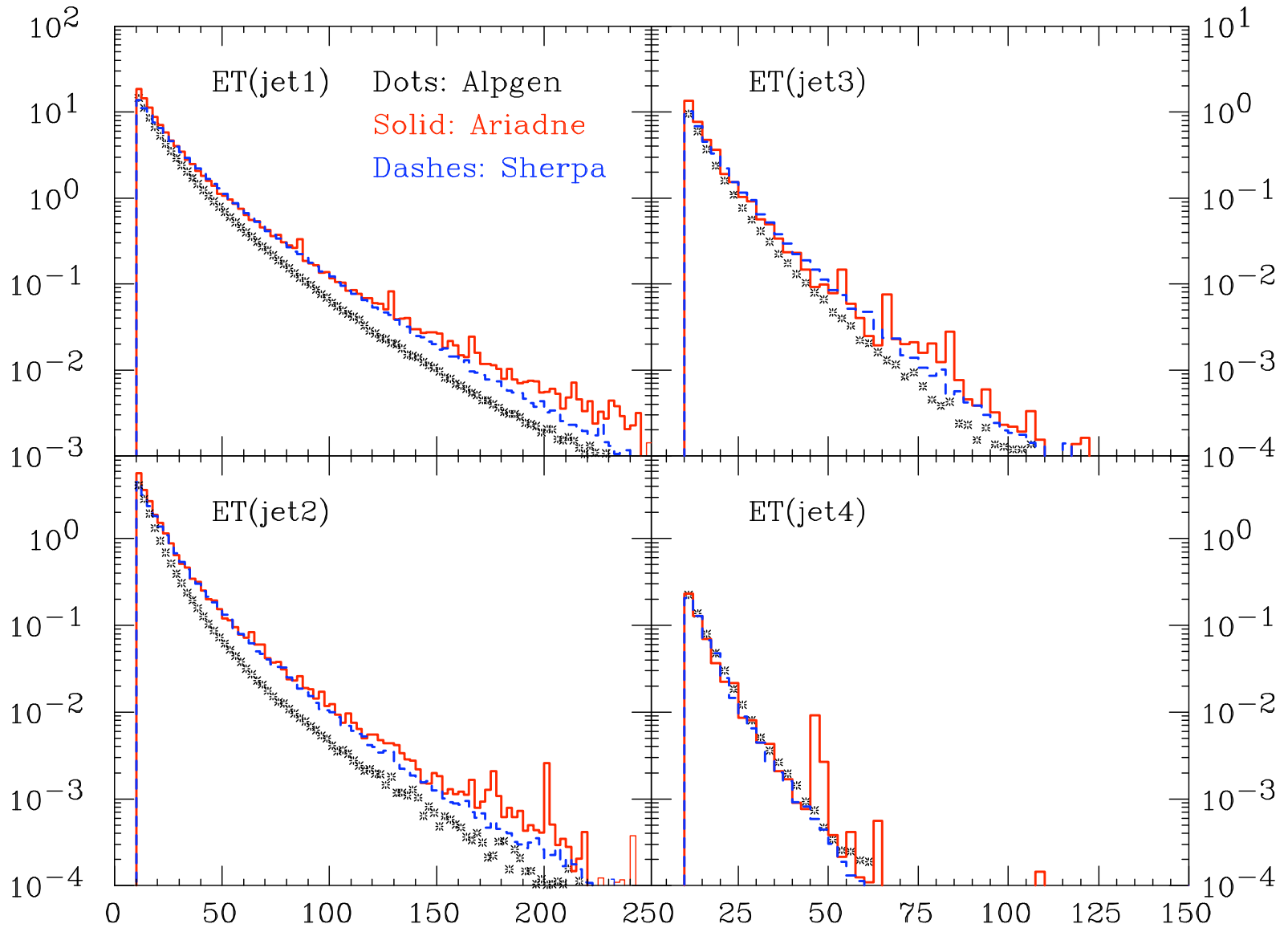
- ALPGEN: MLM matching
- ARIADNE: Dipole matching
 - problems with $g \rightarrow q\bar{q} \Rightarrow$ not yet for LHC
- SHERPA: CKKW

S Höche et al., hep-ph/0602031

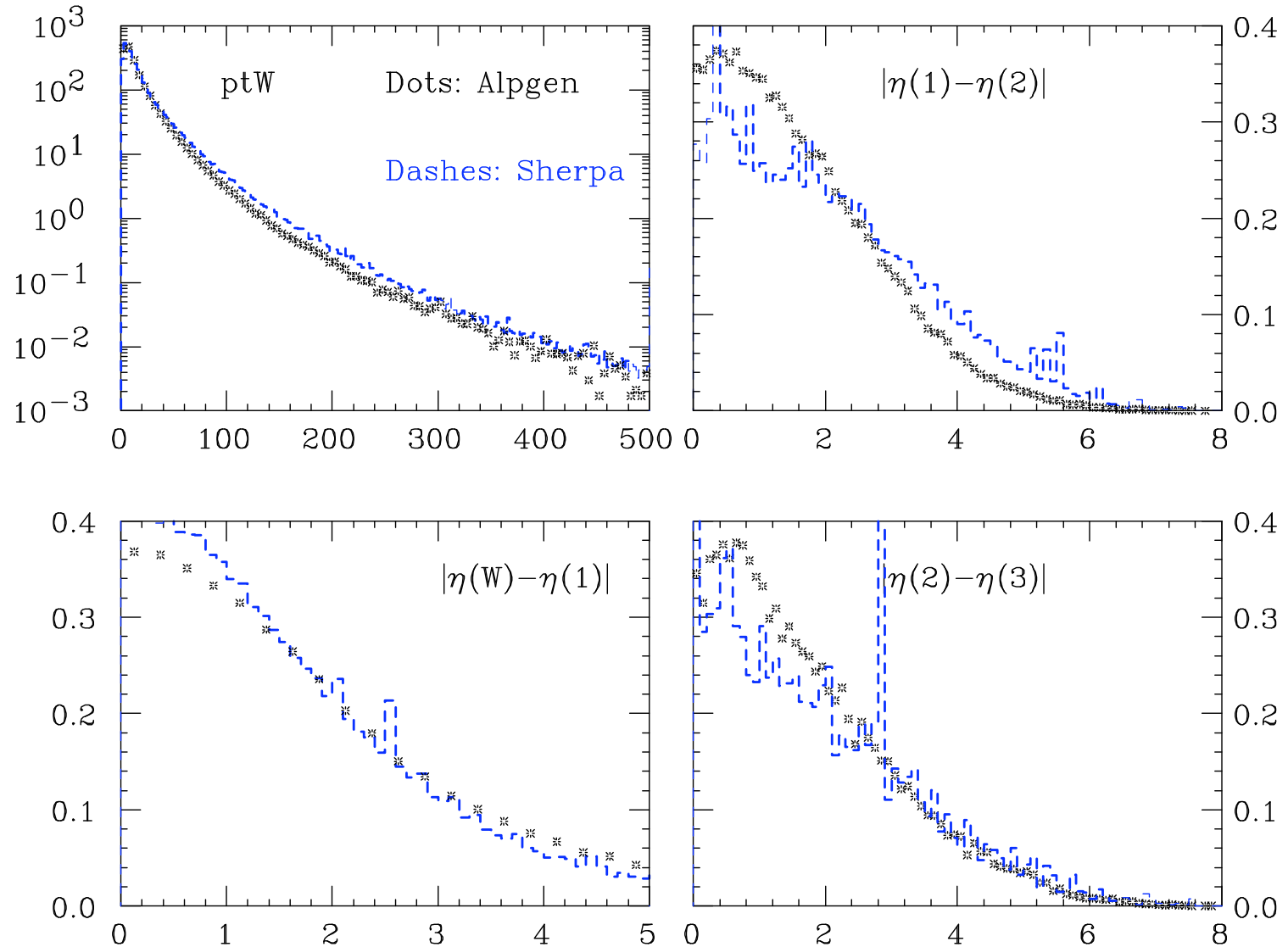
W + Multijets (Tevatron)



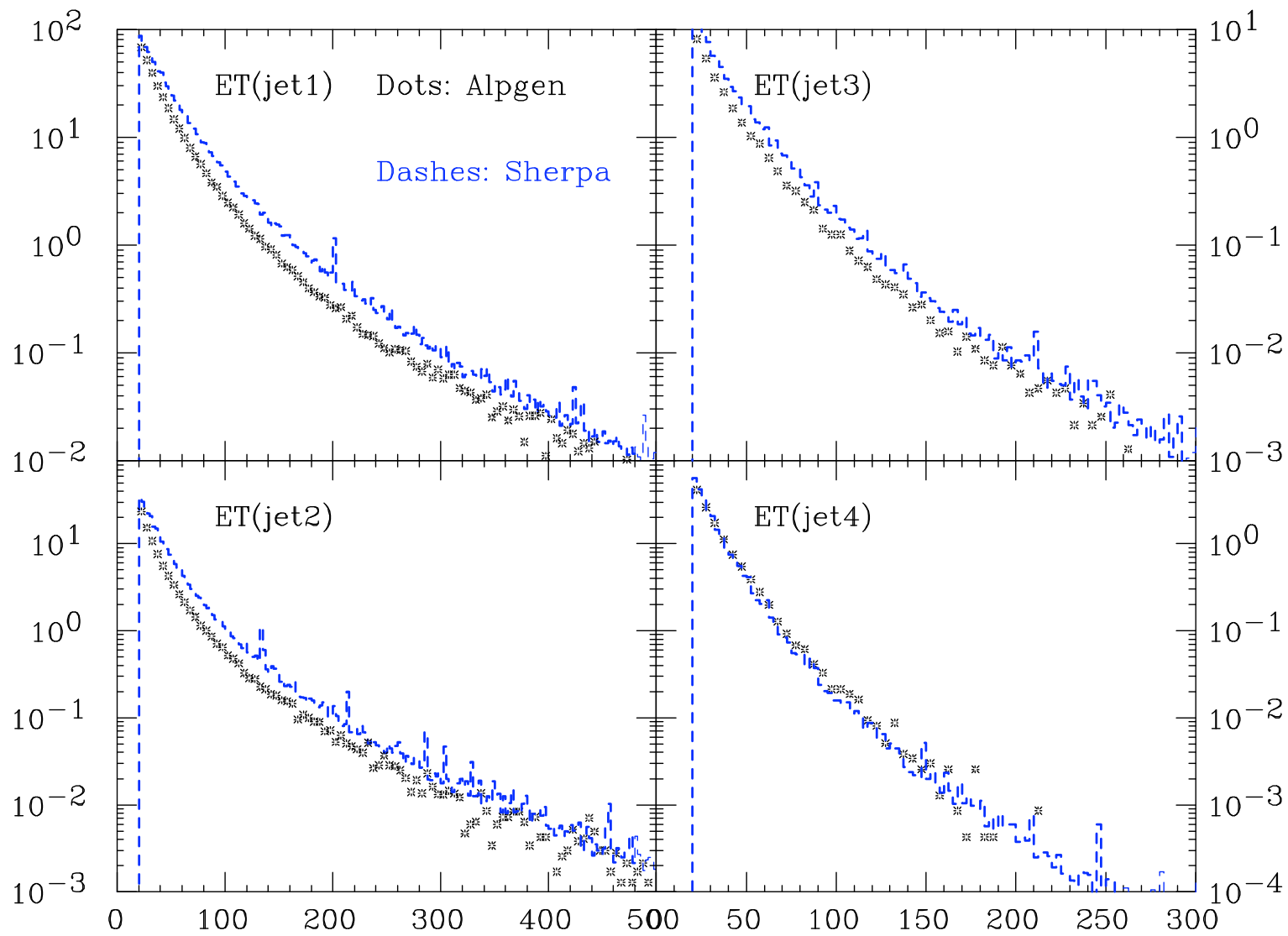
W + Multijets (Tevatron)



W + Multijets (LHC)



W + Multijets (LHC)



Summary

- Matching Parton Showers to Matrix Elements comes in different forms:
 - matching to NLO for better precision
 - matching to LO for multijets
- MC@NLO is main scheme for NLO matching
 - newer Nason method looks promising:
P Nason & G Ridolfi, JHEP08(2006)077 + refs therein
- Several options for LO multijets
 - reasonably consistent
 - spread indicates uncertainties (?)
- Field still very active
 - NLO matching for jets, spin correlations,...
 - building multijet matching into OO generators