



THE HENRYK NIEWODNICZAŃSKI
INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Matching with KrkNLO

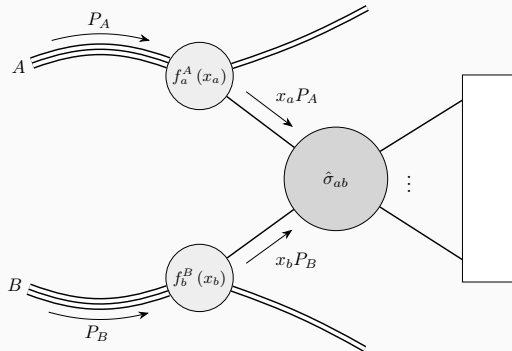
theory and progress

James Whitehead (IFJ PAN, Kraków)

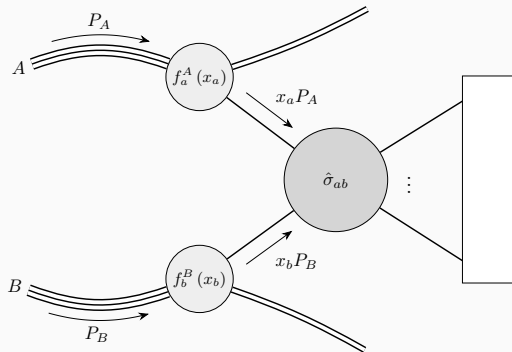
with Andrzej Siódmok and Pratixan Sarmah (UJ, Kraków)

MCNet 2023, CERN

Matching at NLO



$$d\sigma_{AB \rightarrow X}(P_1, P_2) = \sum_{a,b} \int_{[0,1]^2} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 f_a^A(\xi_1) f_b^B(\xi_2) d\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}(\xi_1 P_1, \xi_2 P_2)$$



$$d\sigma_{AB \rightarrow X}(P_1, P_2) = \sum_{a,b} \int_{[0,1]^2} d\xi_1 d\xi_2 f_a^A(\xi_1) f_b^B(\xi_2) d\hat{\sigma}_{ab \rightarrow X}(\xi_1 P_1, \xi_2 P_2)$$

to NLO,

$$d\hat{\sigma}_{ab} = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^k d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^B + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^{k+1} \left[d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^V + d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^R \right] + \dots$$

Interested in some¹ function u of phase-space:

$$\sigma[u] = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^k \int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^B u(\phi_m)$$

Interested in some¹ function u of phase-space:

$$\sigma[u] = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^k \int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^B u(\phi_m) \\ + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^{k+1} \left[\int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^V u(\phi_m) + \int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^R u(\phi_{m+1}) \right] + \dots$$

divergences \rightarrow subtraction:

$$= \int d\phi_m u(\phi_m) \left[B(\phi_m) + V(\phi_m) + d\phi_{+1} \sum_{\alpha} S^{(\alpha)}(\phi_m \cdot \phi_{+1}) \right]$$

¹infrared and collinear safe

Interested in some¹ function u of phase-space:

$$\sigma[u] = \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^k \int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^B u(\phi_m) \\ + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^{k+1} \left[\int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^V u(\phi_m) + \int d\hat{\sigma}_{ab}^R u(\phi_{m+1}) \right] + \dots$$

divergences \rightarrow subtraction:

$$= \int d\phi_m u(\phi_m) \left[B(\phi_m) + V(\phi_m) + d\phi_{+1} \sum_{\alpha} S^{(\alpha)}(\phi_m \cdot \phi_{+1}) \right] \\ + d\phi_{m+1} \left[R(\phi_{m+1}) u(\phi_{m+1}) - \sum_{\alpha} S(\Phi_m^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1})) u(\Phi_m^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1})) \right]$$

¹infrared and collinear safe

What is a parton shower?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PS}[u(\phi_m)] &= \Delta_{\mu_s}^{Q(\phi_m)} u(\phi_m) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha} \int dq(\phi_m) \Theta[\mu_s < \mu(q) < Q(\phi_m)] \Delta_{\mu(q)}^{Q(\phi_m)} \\ &\quad \times P_m^{(\alpha)}(q) \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\Phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}(\phi_m; q)] \text{PS}[u(\Phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}(\phi_m, q))] \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\Delta_{\mu_s}^{Q(\phi_m)} = \exp \left[- \sum_{\alpha} \int dq(\phi_m) \Theta[\mu_s < \mu(q) < Q(\phi_m)] P_m^{(\alpha)}(q) \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)} \right]$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^{\text{NLO+PS}}[u] = \hat{\sigma}^{\text{NLO}}[u] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\mu_s}{Q}\right)$$

²Based on ongoing work with Simon Plätzer.

$$\hat{\sigma}^{\text{NLO+PS}}[u] = \hat{\sigma}^{\text{NLO}}[u] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\mu_s}{Q}\right)$$

leads to:²

$$\begin{aligned} & d\phi_m \, u(\phi_m) \, \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_m] \left[\left\{ \text{B}(\phi_m) + \text{V}(\phi_m) + \sum_{\alpha} \left[\text{I}^{(\alpha)}(\phi_m) + dx (\text{P} + \text{K})^{(\alpha)}(x; \phi_m) \right] \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sum_{\alpha} dq^{(\alpha)} \left\{ \text{D}^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}) \right\} + \sum_{\alpha} dq^{(\alpha)} \left\{ f^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}) \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\alpha} dq^{(\alpha)} \left\{ \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}] \text{PS}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}^{(\alpha)}] \Theta_{\mu_s}^{(\alpha)} \right\} \right] \\ & + d\phi_{m+1} \, u(\phi_{m+1}) \left[\text{R}(\phi_{m+1}) \, \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_{m+1}] - \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ f^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1}) \right\} \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\Phi_m^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1})] \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \text{PS}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \Theta_{\mu_s}^{(\alpha)} \right\} \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\Phi_m^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1})] \right] \end{aligned}$$

²Based on ongoing work with Simon Plätzer.

Add or multiply?

Multiplication of NLO contributions by factors $1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ retains accuracy:

$$\begin{aligned} & d\phi_m u(\phi_m) \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_m] \left[\left\{ B(\phi_m) + V(\phi_m) \right\} \Delta_{\mu_s}^{Q(\phi_m)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\alpha} dq^{(\alpha)} \left\{ \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \frac{R}{\text{PS}} \text{PS}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \Theta_{\mu_s}^{(\alpha)} \right\} \right] \\ + & d\phi_{m+1} u(\phi_{m+1}) \left[R(\phi_{m+1}) \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_{m+1}] \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \sum_{\alpha} \left\{ \frac{R}{\text{PS}} \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \text{PS}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \Theta_{\mu_s}^{(\alpha)} \right\} \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_m^{(\alpha)}(\phi_{m+1})] \right] \end{aligned}$$

so (given full phase-space coverage):

$$\begin{aligned} & d\phi_m u(\phi_m) \Theta_{\text{cut}}[\phi_m] \left[\left\{ B(\phi_m) + V(\phi_m) \right\} \Delta_{\mu_s}^{Q(\phi_m)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{\alpha} dq^{(\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{R}{\text{PS}} \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \text{PS}^{(\alpha)}[\phi_{m+1}] \Theta_{\mu_s}^{(\alpha)} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This can be realised with the algorithm used in KrkNLO³:

1. generate a LO/Born phase-space point, ME and shower:
 - if an emission is generated, reweight to R
 - if not, reweight to $B + V$
2. matching complete; allow the shower to proceed!

³NB: there is more to KrkNLO not being discussed here...

⁴ S. Jadach et al. "Matching NLO QCD with parton shower in Monte Carlo scheme — the KrkNLO method". arXiv: 1503.06849 [hep-ph], Stanislaw Jadach et al. "New simpler methods of matching NLO corrections with parton shower Monte Carlo". arXiv: 1607.00919 [hep-ph].

This can be realised with the algorithm used in KrkNLO³:

1. generate a LO/Born phase-space point, ME and shower:
 - if an emission is generated, reweight to R
 - if not, reweight to $B + V$
2. matching complete; allow the shower to proceed!

This is NLO accurate, but differs from other methods at higher orders.

³NB: there is more to KrkNLO not being discussed here...

⁴ S. Jadach et al. "Matching NLO QCD with parton shower in Monte Carlo scheme — the KrkNLO method". arXiv: 1503.06849 [hep-ph], Stanislaw Jadach et al. "New simpler methods of matching NLO corrections with parton shower Monte Carlo". arXiv: 1607.00919 [hep-ph].

Validation

To verify the real weight, we must *unweight* the Sudakov:

- numerical integration of dipole kernels considered in shower algorithm;
- over the same splitting phase-space/kinematic region used in the shower algorithm;
- with the same scales, PDF arguments, α_s etc

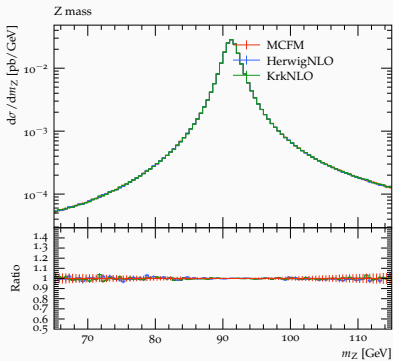
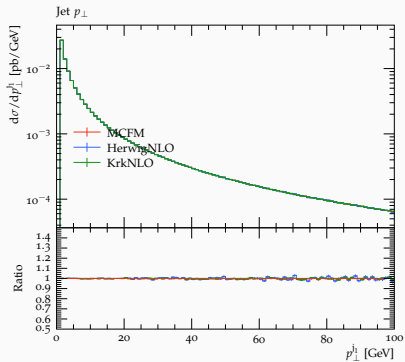
To verify the real weight, we must *unweight* the Sudakov:

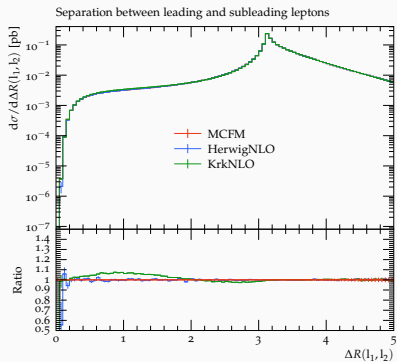
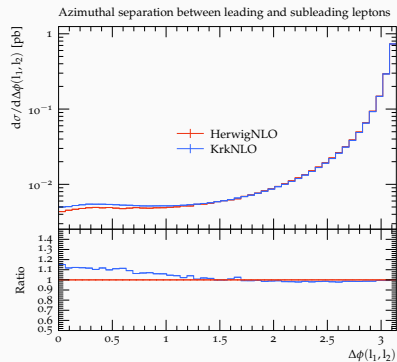
- numerical integration of dipole kernels considered in shower algorithm;
- over the same splitting phase-space/kinematic region used in the shower algorithm;
- with the same scales, PDF arguments, α_s etc

$$\Delta_{\mu_s}^{Q(\phi_m)} = \exp \left[- \sum_{\alpha} \int dq(\phi_m) \Theta[\mu_s < \mu(q) < Q(\phi_m)] P_m^{(\alpha)}(q) \Theta_{\text{PS}}^{(\alpha)} \right]$$

This is non-trivial!

Does it work?





...spin correlations⁵

⁵ Michael H. Seymour. "A Simple prescription for first order corrections to quark scattering and annihilation processes". arXiv: hep-ph/9410244.

- new processes
- virtual validation
- PDF factorisation scheme⁶
- automation!

⁶ S. Jadach et al. "Parton distribution functions in Monte Carlo factorisation scheme". arXiv: 1606.00355 [hep-ph], S. Jadach. "On the universality of the KRK factorization scheme". arXiv: 2004.04239 [hep-ph].

- new processes
- virtual validation
- PDF factorisation scheme⁶
- automation!

...and physics

⁶ S. Jadach et al. "Parton distribution functions in Monte Carlo factorisation scheme". arXiv: 1606.00355 [hep-ph], S. Jadach. "On the universality of the KRK factorization scheme". arXiv: 2004.04239 [hep-ph].

Thank you!