

NLO & PS

Simon Plätzer

DESY



$$(\text{NNLO}_0 + \sum_k \text{NLO}_k + \sum_l \text{LO}_l) \times \text{Resum} \times \text{PS}$$

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Nomenclature.

Matching:

Combine a higher-order calculation (NLO, NNLO, ...) for *one* jet multiplicity with showers such as to preserve the respective fixed order expansion.

Merging:

Combine calculations (LO, NLO, ...) for *several* jet multiplicities with showers such as to reproduce the respective fixed order expansion (and Sudakov suppression) in each jet bin.

Where are we at?

$$\text{NLO}_0 \times \text{PS}$$

$$(\sum_l \text{LO}_l) \times \text{PS}$$

$$(\sum_k \text{NLO}_k + \sum_l \text{LO}_l) \times \text{PS}$$

$$(\text{NLO}_0 + \text{NLO}_1) \times \text{Resum} \times \text{PS}$$

All under control?

Outline (and summary and input for discussion).

$$\text{PS} \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + ?$$

$$\text{PS} \left[d\sigma^{\text{merged}} \right] \Big|_{>, \geq n\text{-jet}} = d\sigma_{>, \geq n\text{-jet}}^{\text{fixed order}} \Delta_{>, \geq n\text{-jet}} + ?$$

? \leftrightarrow genuine uncertainty or serious problem? What about uncertainties at all?

To what accuracy do we need to push showers for matching/merging?

Slightly off topic (a.k.a. outlook):

- What about combining showers and resummation?
- What about NNLO?

Matching.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$$

Solution is simple:

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} &= [d\sigma_B(\phi_n) + d\sigma_{V+I}(\phi_n)] u(\phi_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1})\theta(\mathbf{q} - \mu) - d\sigma_A(\phi_{n+1}) \right] u(\tilde{\phi}_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_R(\phi_{n+1}) - d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1})\theta(\mathbf{q} - \mu) \right] u(\phi_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Whatever $d\sigma_{PS}$ is: This includes both MC@NLO and POWHEG in various flavours.

Matching.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2)$$

Solution is simple:

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} &= [d\sigma_B(\phi_n) + d\sigma_{V+I}(\phi_n)] u(\phi_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1}) - d\sigma_A(\phi_{n+1}) \right] u(\tilde{\phi}_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_R(\phi_{n+1}) - d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1}) \right] u(\phi_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Whatever $d\sigma_{PS}$ is: This includes both MC@NLO and POWHEG in various flavours.

Matching.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$$

Solution is not so simple:

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} &= [d\sigma_B(\phi_n) + d\sigma_{V+I}(\phi_n)] u(\phi_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1}) \quad - d\sigma_A(\phi_{n+1}) + d\sigma_{PS}^{\text{repair}}(\phi_{n+1}) \right] u(\tilde{\phi}_n) \\ &+ \left[d\sigma_R(\phi_{n+1}) - d\sigma_{PS}(\phi_{n+1}) \quad - d\sigma_{PS}^{\text{repair}}(\phi_{n+1}) \right] u(\phi_{n+1}) \end{aligned}$$

Whatever $d\sigma_{PS}$ is: This includes both MC@NLO and POWHEG in various flavours.

Matching.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$$

$+\mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2)$ not a problem (\rightarrow hadronization). Genuine uncertainty.

$+\mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$ is a problem.

Solutions:

- Improve the shower to at least capture subleading- N_c *upon expansion*.

[Sherpa MC@NLO] [SP & M. Sjö Dahl '11] [applies to Powheg as well]

Note that this does not imply that we get full NLL right.

- Use freedom in power corrections to avoid the problem.

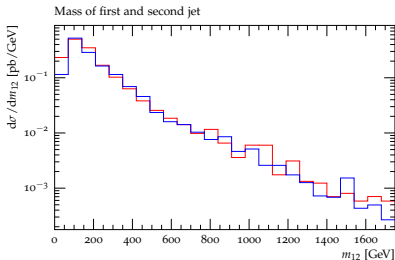
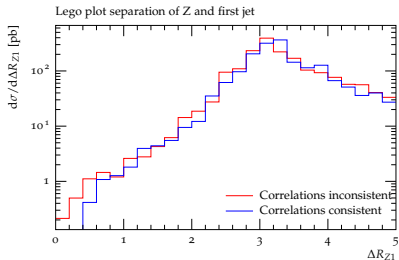
[SP – in preparation]

Matching.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$$

$+\mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$ is a problem? \rightarrow need observables to check this.

[SP – work in progress]



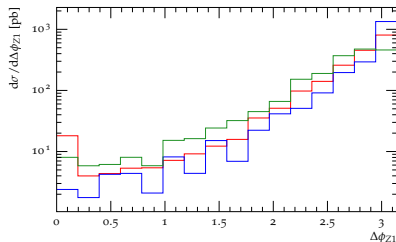
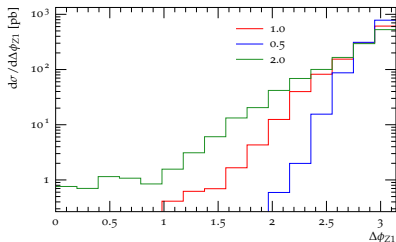
Matching.

Shower hard scale \leftrightarrow resummation scale.

Variations are sensible, impact of *matching* clearly seen.

Z + jet LO \times PS vs NLO \times PS

[SP – work in progress]



This only works for *sensible* hard scale choices
(or an equivalent cutoff mechanism for exponentiation).

Tree level merging.

Merging condition: LO \times products of splitting kernels \rightarrow exact tree level ME.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{N,\mu}^{\text{merged}} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} d\sigma_\mu^{(0)}(\phi_k, \mathbf{q}_k) \Delta_k(\mu | \mathbf{q}_k | \cdots | \mathbf{q}_0) + \text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_\mu^{(0)}(\phi_N, \mathbf{q}_N) \Delta_{N-1}(\mathbf{q}_N | \cdots | \mathbf{q}_0) \right]$$

- Parton shower infrared cutoff applied to reclustered tree level matrix elements,
- proper Sudakov form factors to account for exclusiveness,
- no merging scale required in the first place.

Tree level merging.

Cut off matrix elements at $\rho > \mu$:

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{N,\rho}^{\text{merged}} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \text{PS}_{\mu|\rho} \left[d\sigma_\rho^{(0)}(\phi_k, q_k) \Delta_k(\rho|q_k | \cdots | q_0) \right] + \text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_\rho^{(0)}(\phi_N, q_N) \Delta_{N-1}(q_N | \cdots | q_0) \right]$$

- 'Traditional' ME+PS merging,
- no restriction on showering off the highest multiplicity.

[CKKW, /Lönnblad, ...]

Inclusive cross sections?

[Lönnblad & Prestel '12] [SP, '12]

Exclusive cross sections are fine by the very definition of the merging condition.

Inclusive cross sections are **generally spoiled**, say $\geq N - 1$ (parton shower) jets:

$$d\sigma_{\rho}^{(0)}(\phi_{N-1}, q_{N-1})\Delta_{N-2}(q_{N-1}|\cdots|q_0)+$$
$$\int_{\rho}^{q_{N-1}} dq_N \left(\frac{d\sigma_{\rho}^{(0)}(\phi_N, q_N)}{dq_N} - \frac{d\phi_N}{d\phi_{N-1}dq_N} P_{\rho}(\phi_{N-1}, q_N)d\sigma_{\rho}^{(0)}(\phi_{N-1}, q_{N-1}) \right) \times$$
$$\Delta_{N-1}(q_N|\cdots|q_0)$$

Natural consequence of replacing splitting kernels by matrix elements *except for the Sudakov exponents*.

[cf. matrix element correction approaches like Vincia, Skands et al.]

Not a problem as long as the shower kernels approximate the singly-unresolved limits of the *tree level matrix elements* sufficiently good.

For NLO merging $d\sigma_{\rho}^{(0)} = d\sigma_{\rho}^{\text{LO}} \rightarrow d\sigma_{\rho}^{\text{NLO}}$: troublesome.

Discussion.

$$\text{PS}_\mu \left[d\sigma_{\text{NLO}}^{\text{matched}} \right] = d\sigma_{\text{NLO}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2) + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$$

Need to accept $\mathcal{O}(\mu^2/Q^2)$. $\mathcal{O}(1/N_c^2)$ could be relevant.

Various uncertainties hidden in $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ – which one of those should we consider and how?

What about inclusive cross sections in merging and accuracy in low multi jet bins?

Shower phase space \leftrightarrow resummation scale variation, what logs?

Exponentiation of finite terms: bug or feature or part of the uncertainty?

Combination with resummation: Is this settled at all? Do we screw up shower features?