

DGLAP evolution at NLO accuracy in Parton Showers

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parton showers: reminder

prequel: parton showers vs. resummation calculations

- parton showers are approximations, based on leading colour, leading logarithmic accuracy, spin-averaged
- concentrate on parton shower \longleftrightarrow compare with Q_T resummation
(transverse momentum of Higgs boson etc.)
- parametric accuracy by comparing Sudakov form factors:

$$\Delta = \exp \left\{ - \int \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \left[A \log \frac{k_{\perp}^2}{Q^2} + B \right] \right\},$$

where A and B can be expanded in $\alpha_S(k_{\perp}^2)$

- showers usually include terms $A_{1,2}$ and B_1 (NLL)

characterising parton showers

- paradigm: (quasi-)probabilistic description of multiple emissions in Markov-chain process, driven by Sudakov form factor

$$\Delta_{ij;k}(t_1, t_0) = \exp \left[- \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{dt}{t} \int_{z_0}^{z_1} dz \alpha_S(\mu_R^2) \mathcal{K}_{ij,k}(t, z, \phi) \right]$$

- basically four ingredients in parton showers:
 - evolution variable t and splitting variable z
 - splitting kernels (must reproduce DGLAP kernels in collinear limit)
 - renormalisation scale μ_R and factorisation scale μ_F (for IS splittings)
 - kinematics to build splitting $p_{(ij)} + p_k \rightarrow p_i + p_j + p_k$

implementation in DIRE

- evolution and splitting parameter ($i + k \rightarrow ij + k$):

$$\kappa_{j,ik}^2 = \frac{4(p_i p_j)(p_j p_k)}{Q^4} \quad \text{and} \quad z_j = \frac{2(p_j p_k)}{Q^2}.$$

- splitting functions including IR regularisation

(a la Curci, Furmanski)

$$P_{qq}^{(0)}(z, \kappa^2) = 2C_F \left[\frac{1-z}{(1-z)^2 + \kappa^2} - \frac{1+z}{2} \right],$$

$$P_{qg}^{(0)}(z, \kappa^2) = 2C_F \left[\frac{z}{z^2 + \kappa^2} - \frac{2-z}{2} \right],$$

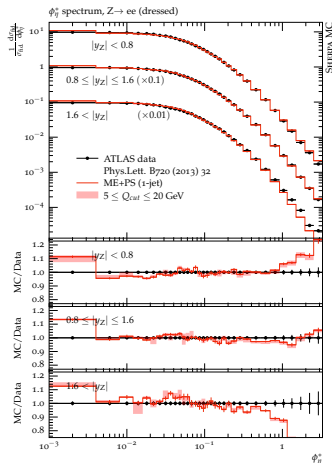
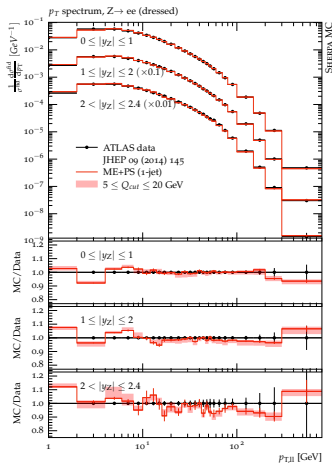
$$P_{gg}^{s(0)}(z, \kappa^2) = 2C_A \left[\frac{1-z}{(1-z)^2 + \kappa^2} - 1 + \frac{z(1-z)}{2} \right],$$

$$P_{gq}^{(0)}(z, \kappa^2) = T_R \left[z^2 + (1-z)^2 \right]$$

- renormalisation/factorisation scale given by $\mu = \kappa^2 Q^2$
- combine gluon splitting from two splitting functions with different spectators $k \rightarrow$ accounts for different colour flows

some parton shower fun with DY

(example of accuracy in description of standard precision observable)



implementing DGLAP @ NLO

towards higher logarithmic accuracy

(Hoeche, FK & Prestel, 1705.00982, and Hoeche & Prestel, 1705.00742)

- aim: reproduce DGLAP evolution at NLO
include all NLO splitting kernels
- expand splitting kernels as

$$P(z, \kappa^2) = P^{(0)}(z, \kappa^2) + \frac{\alpha_S}{2\pi} P^{(1)}(z, \kappa^2)$$

- three categories of terms in $P^{(1)}$:
 - cusp (universal soft-enhanced correction) (already included in original showers)
 - corrections to $1 \rightarrow 2$
 - new flavour structures (e.g. $q \rightarrow q'$), identified as $1 \rightarrow 3$
- new paradigm: **two independent implementations**

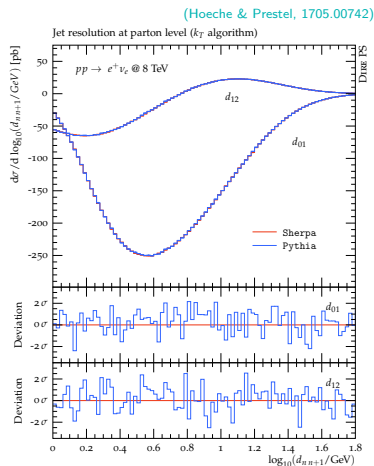
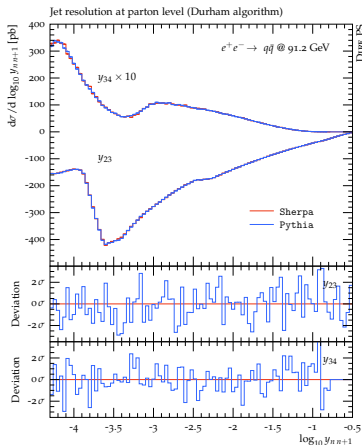
implementation details: $1 \rightarrow 2$ splittings

- problem: new pole structure $1/z$ appears
- in final-state shower: symmetrisation yields extra factor z
(such a factor is present in IS shower)
- this factor accounts for $1/2$ typically applied to $g \rightarrow gg$
- include also $q \rightarrow gq$ splitting
- physical interpretation:
 - “unconstrained” (without) vs. “constrained” evolution
(DGLAP evolution for fragmentation functions)
 - factor z explicitly guarantees (momentum) sum rules
 - it also identifies final state particle

implementation details: $1 \rightarrow 3$ splittings

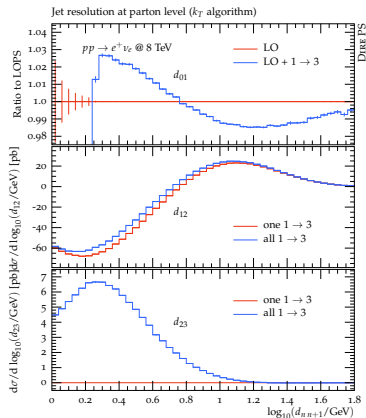
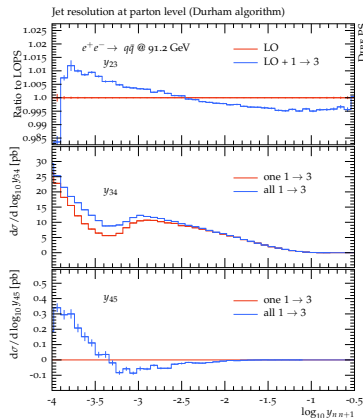
(Hoeche & Prestel, 1705.00742)

- need to find parametrisation to fill three-body phasespace
- idea: use triple-collinear splitting functions
but: $1 \rightarrow 3$ splittings emerge from successive $1 \rightarrow 2$ splittings
- subtract terms already present in parton shower at LO:
 - iterated spin-correlated $1 \rightarrow 2$ splittings
 - evolution of PDFs
- end result:
 - recover DGLAP kernels after partial integration
 - numerical integration of triple-collinear splitting functions to NLO DGLAP kernels

validation of $1 \rightarrow 3$ splittings

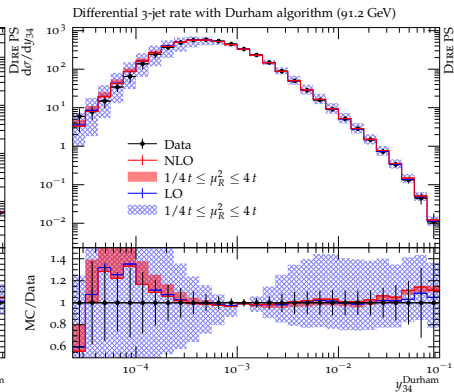
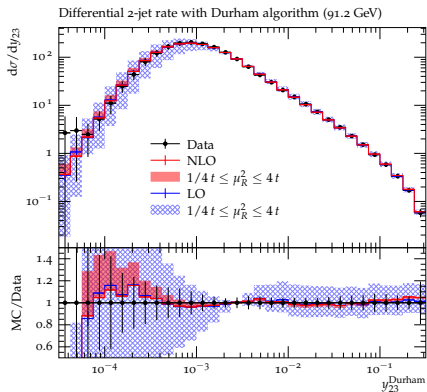
impact of $1 \rightarrow 3$ splittings

(Hoeche & Prestel, 1705.00742)



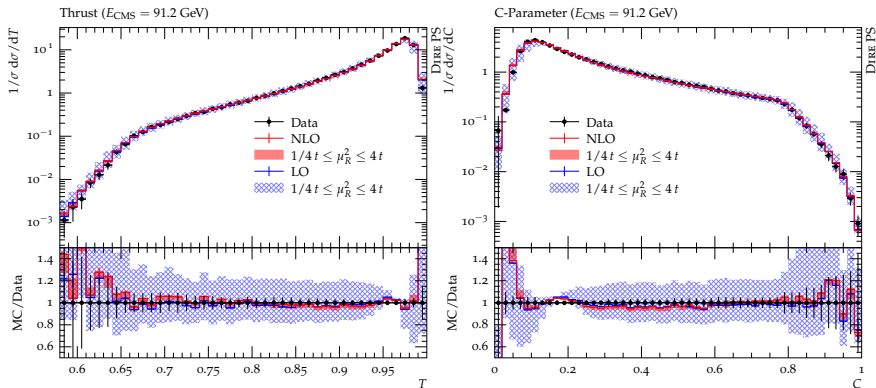
physical results: $e^-e^+ \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$

(Hoeche, FK & Prestel, 1705.00982)



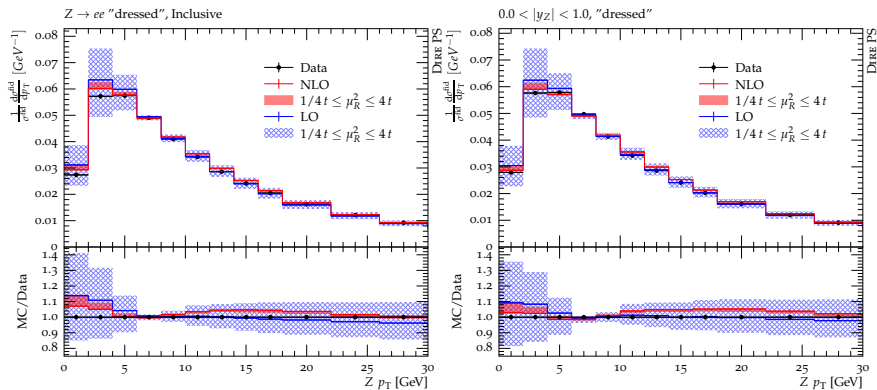
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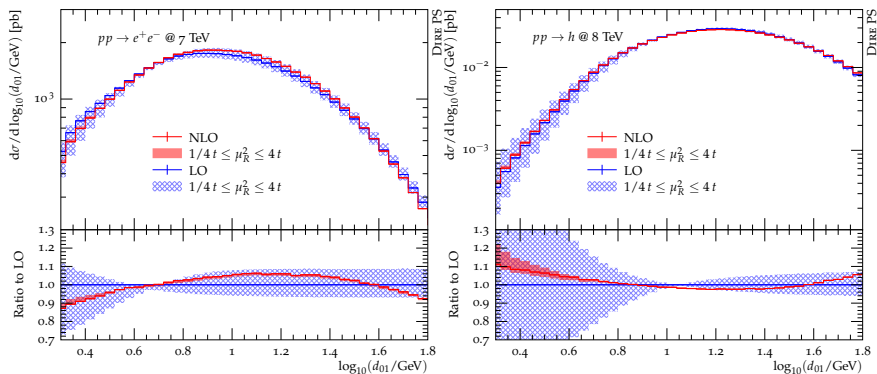
physical results: DY at LHC

(Hoeche, FK & Prestel, 1705.00982)




physical results: diff. jet rates at LHC

(Hoeche, FK & Prestel, 1705.00982)



summary & outlook

- implemented NLO DGLAP evolution into parton showers
 - (mild) re-formulation of FS parton showering
 - leads to inclusion of process-independent terms B_2 in Q_T resummation
 - lends itself to inclusion of full kinematics of triple-collinear splitting functions
 - two independent realisations (“precision showering”)
- next steps:
 - UN²LOPS of multiple processes: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow V$, $gg \rightarrow H$, ...
 - include all triple-collinear splitting functions
 - check effect on jet shapes (boosted regime)
- science fiction: include multiple soft emissions



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LIMITATIONS

UNTIL YOU SPREAD YOUR WINGS,
YOU'LL HAVE NO IDEA HOW FAR YOU CAN WALK.