Towards accuracy in parton showers

Gregory Soyez mostly based on work within PanScales:

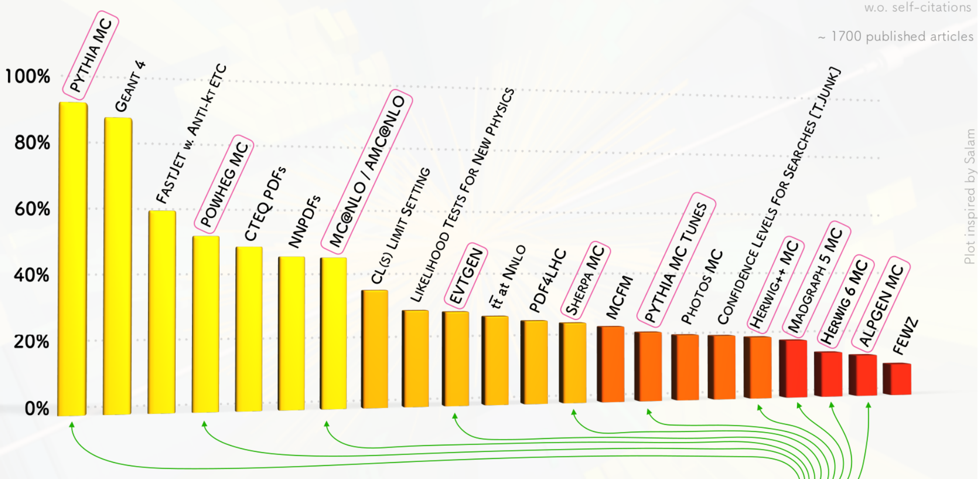
arXiv:1805.09327, arXiv:1807.04758, arXiv:2002.11114, arXiv:2007.10355, arXiv:2011.10054, arXiv:2103.16526, arXiv:2109.07496, arXiv:2111.01161, arXiv:2205.02237, arXiv:2205.02861, arXiv:2207.09467, arXiv:2212.05076, arXiv:2301.09645, arXiv:2305.08645, arXiv:2307.11142, arXiv:2312.13275, arXiv:2402.05170, arXiv:2406.02664, arXiv:2409.08316

IPhT, CNRS, CEA Saclay

Rencontres de Physique des Particules, LAPTh, Annecy, February 5-7 2025

Basic message #1: Event Generators are among us!

- % of ATLAS+CMS+LHCb papers citing some article/group in Jan '14 → May '20



- PS MC is a central, everyday, part of the LHC physics programme

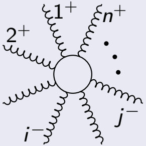
[plot by Keith Hamilton]

What makes them so successful/useful?

From fundamental theory...

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

+associated analytic progress

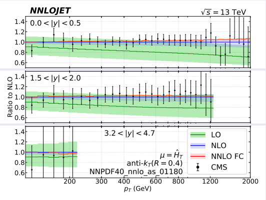


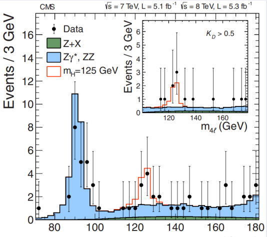
$$= \frac{\langle ij \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \cdots \langle n1 \rangle}$$

+ BSM extensions

...to a spectrum of applications

Basic idea: getting practical numbers





[CMS,arXiv:1207.7235] m$_{4\ell}$ (GeV)

Applications:

- pheno studies ("run Pythia to test a pheno idea")
- measurements (compare data/theory)
- modelling (systematic uncertaintes)
- searches (estimate backgrounds)
- AI training (e.g. supervised classification)
- ...

What makes them so successful/useful?

Benchmark feature: versatility

- ranges from "fixed-order" parton-level to realistic full-event simulations (incl. detector)
- wide range of applications
- can compute any observable, fiducial cuts, ...

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Precision challenge

Precision is increasingly required for LHC physics (and future colliders)

- Get precise background estimates
- Search for tiny deviations/rare processes
- Get precise predictions and small uncertainties
- Avoid AI picking up spurious effects

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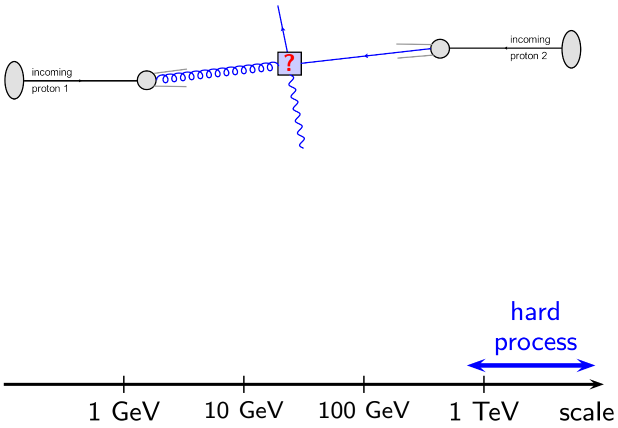
- Avoid AI picking up spurious effects

This requires control over the full chain: from the amplitude to the detector

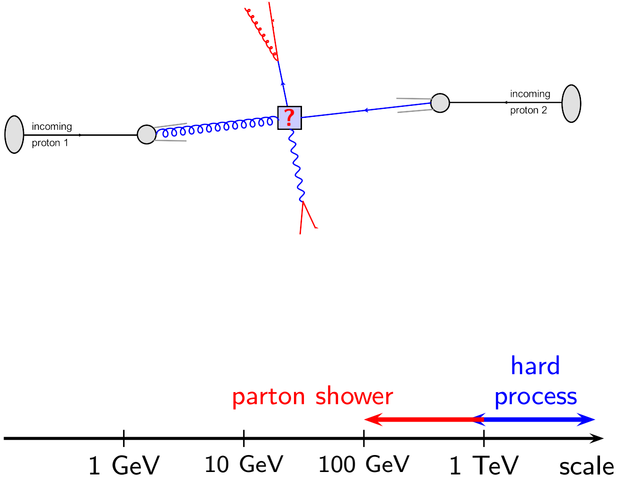
Anatomy of a high-energy collision



Simulating a high-energy collision requires several ingredients

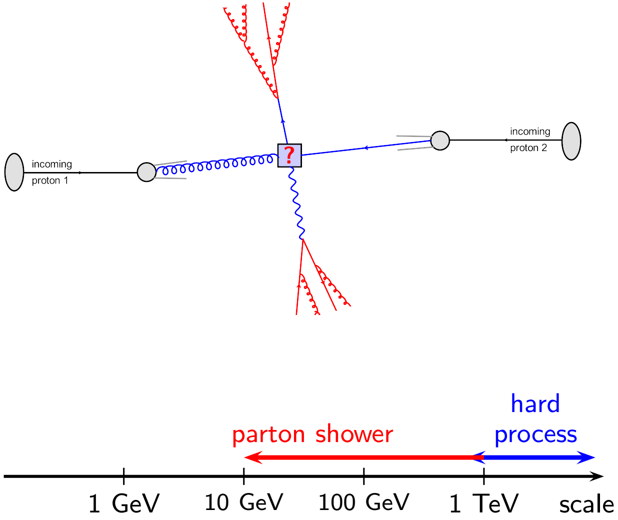
- A hard process

Anatomy of a high-energy collision



Simulating a high-energy collision requires several ingredients

- A hard process
- Parton shower (initial and final-state)



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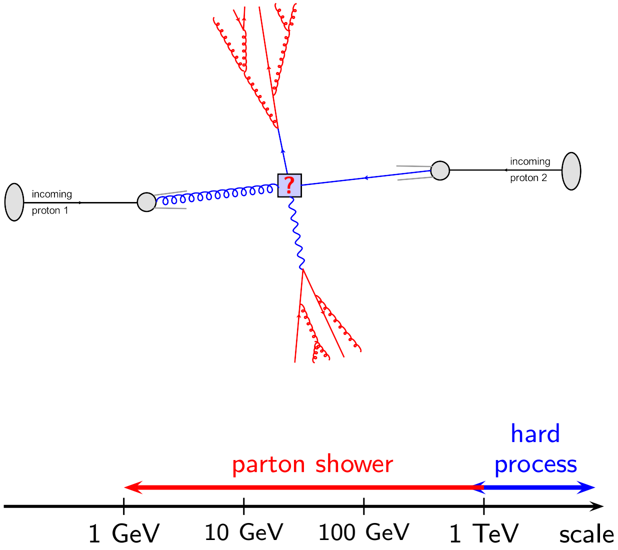
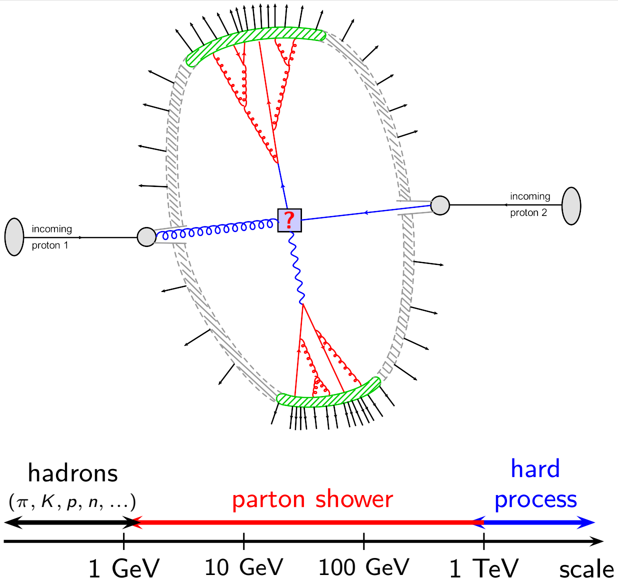


Simulating a high-energy collision requires several ingredients

- A hard process
- Parton shower (initial and final-state)
- Hadronisation

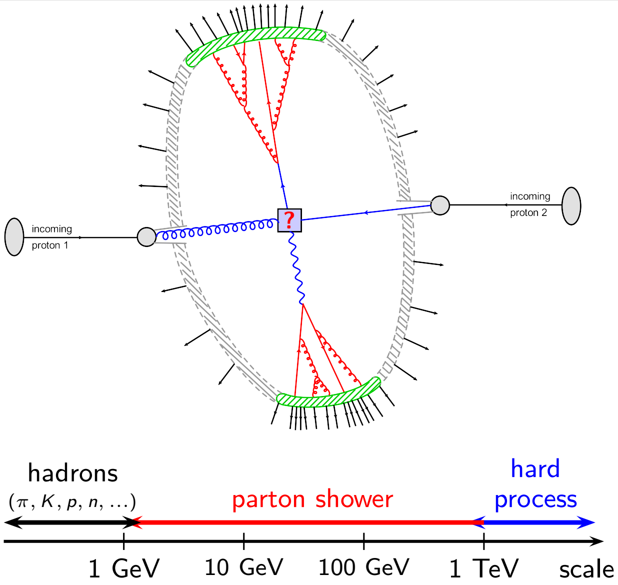
Anatomy of a high-energy collision



Simulating a high-energy collision requires several ingredients

- A hard process
- Parton shower (initial and final-state)
- Hadronisation
- Multi-parton interactions

Anatomy of a high-energy collision



Simulating a high-energy collision requires several ingredients

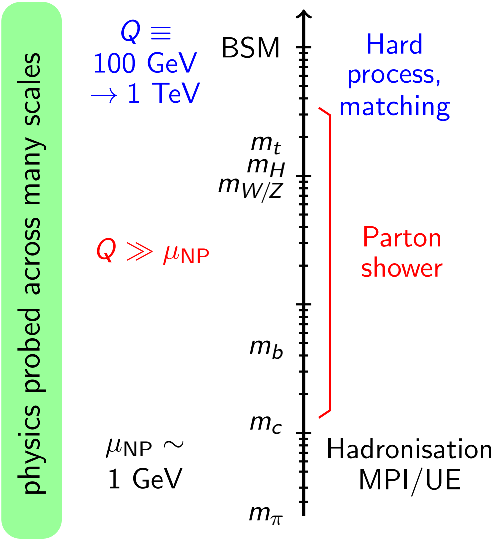
perturbatively "calculable"

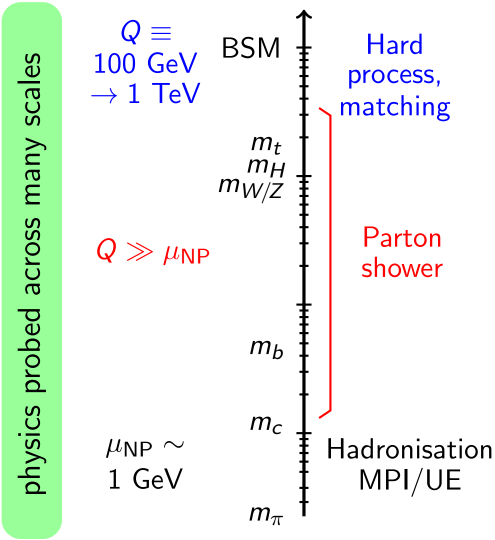
- A hard process
- Parton shower (initial and final-state)

non-pert. "modelled"

- Hadronisation
- Multi-parton interactions

Basic message #2: physics at all scales





"Standard" perturbative expansion

$$\alpha_s(Q) f_1(v) + \alpha_s^2(Q) f_2(v) + \alpha_s^3(Q) f_3(v) + \ldots$$

LO NLO NNLO

expect logs between disparate scales

$$\alpha_s \log^2 Q/\mu_{\rm NP},\ \alpha_s \log Q/\mu_{\rm NP}$$

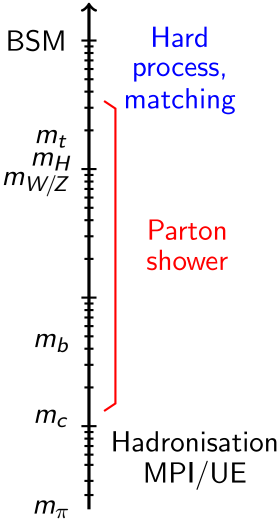
(double, single,...) logs to resum

physics probed across many scales

$Q \equiv$ 100 GeV $\to$ 1 TeV

$Q \gg \mu_{\rm NP}$

$\mu_{\rm NP} \sim$ 1 GeV



"Standard" perturbative expansion

$$\alpha_s(Q) f_1(v) + \alpha_s^2(Q) f_2(v) + \alpha_s^3(Q) f_3(v) + \dots$$

LO NLO NNLO

expect logs between disparate scales

$$\alpha_s \log^2 Q/\mu_{\rm NP},\ \alpha_s \log Q/\mu_{\rm NP}$$

(double, single,...) logs to resum

Parton shower v. resummations

Resummation is a vast field $\Rightarrow$ let us take a concrete example: event shapes

global property of energy flow in the event

Examples:

- energy-energy correlators: $FC_x \approx \frac{1}{Q^2} \sum_{i \neq j} E_i E_j \sin^x \theta_{ij}$,
- Thrust $\quad T = \max_{|\vec{u}|=1} \frac{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{u}|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i|}$
- Cambridge y_{23} ($\approx$ largest k_t in an angular-ordered clustering)

Parton shower v. resummations

Resummation is a vast field ⇒ let us take a concrete example: event shapes

For a generic shape v, the **analytic QCD prediction** is

$$\ln \Sigma(v_{\text{cut}}) \equiv \ln P(v < v_{\text{cut}}) = \frac{1}{\alpha_s} g_1(\alpha_s L) + g_2(\alpha_s L) + \alpha_s g_3(\alpha_s L) + \ldots$$

with $L = \log(v_{\text{cut}})$ [working limit: $\alpha_s \ll 1$, $\alpha_s L \sim \text{cst}$]

All order resummation of logarithmically-enhanced terms:

- $\frac{1}{\alpha_s} g_1 = \alpha_s L^2 + \alpha_s^2 L^3 + \cdots \equiv$ leading-logs (LL)
- $g_2 = \alpha_s L + \alpha_s^2 L^2 + \cdots \equiv$ next-to-leading-logs (NLL)
- $\alpha_s g_3 = \alpha_s + \alpha_s^2 L + \cdots \equiv$ next-to-next-to-leading-logs (NNLL)

Resummation is a vast field ⇒ let us take a concrete example: event shapes

FIRST TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

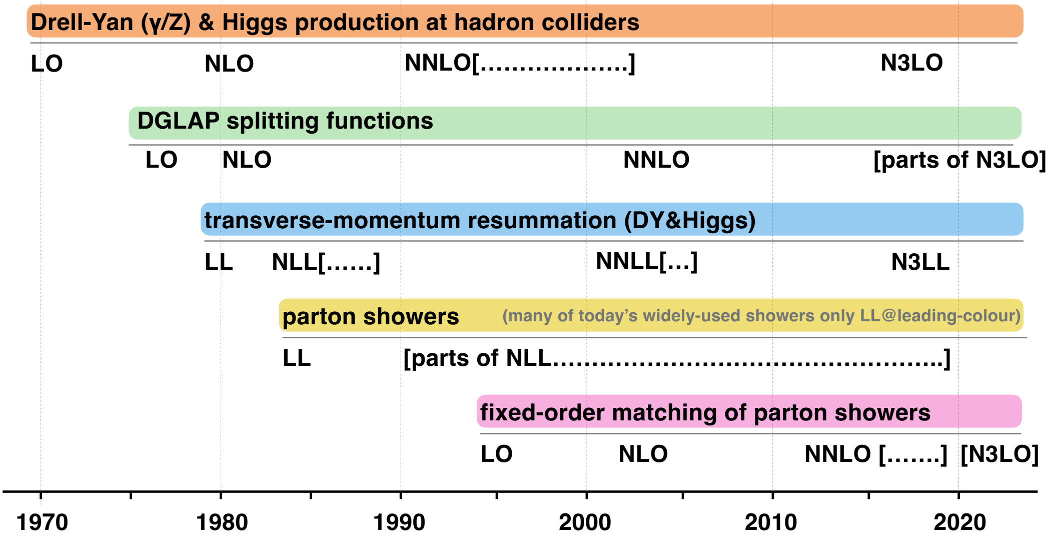
shower accuracy means logarithmic accuracy

(LL, NLL, NNLL, ...)

well-defined & systematically improvable

selected collider-QCD accuracy milestones

[slide from Gavin Salam (Moriond QCD 2023)]



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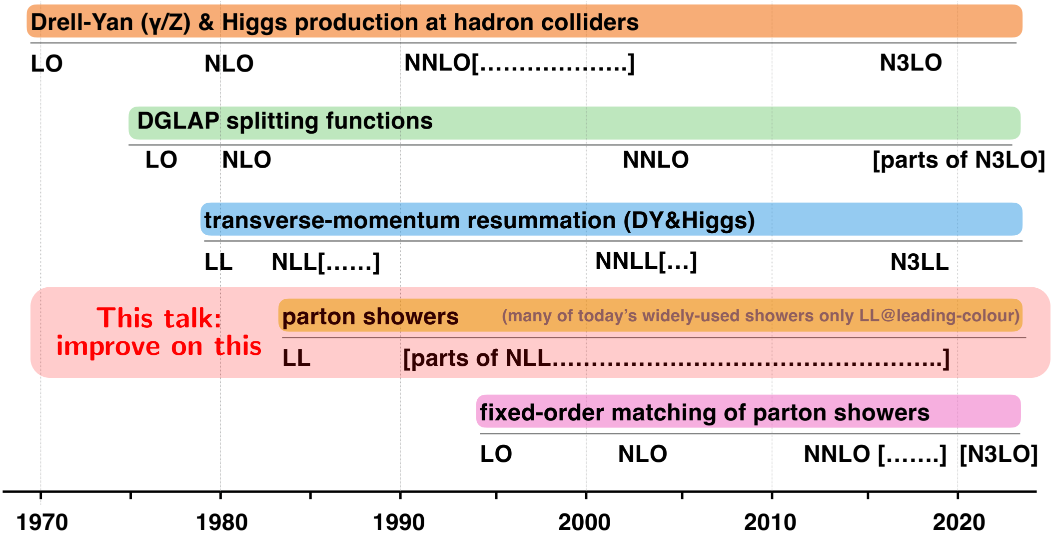



Mrinal Dasgupta
Manchester

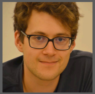

Keith Hamilton
Univ. Coll. London


Pier Monni
CERN


GPS
Oxford


Grégory Soyez
IPhT, Saclay

since 2017


Frédéric Dreyer


Rob Verheyen


Rok Medves


Emma Slade

former members

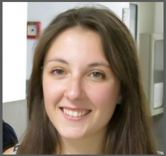

Basem El-Menoufi
Monash


Alexander Karlberg
CERN


Ludovic Scyboz
Monash

since 2019


Melissa van Beekveld
NIKEHF


Silvia Ferrario Ravasio
CERN


Alba Soto-Ontoso
Granada

since 2020

PanScales

A project to bring logarithmic understanding and accuracy to parton showers


Jack Helliwell
Monash

since 2022


Silvia Zanoli
Oxford

since 2023


Nicolas Schalch
Oxford

since 2024

erc
European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

ERC funded
2018-2024

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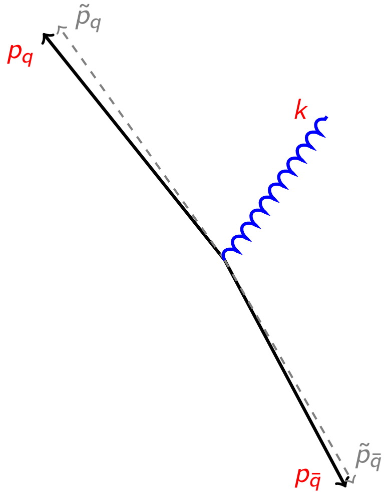
An "easy" graphical representation

Lund plane(s)

Basic features of QCD radiation

Take a gluon emission from a $(q\bar{q})$ dipole



Emission $(\tilde{p}_q \tilde{p}_{\bar{q}}) \to (p_q k)(k p_{\bar{q}})$:

$$k^\mu \equiv z_q \tilde{p}_q^\mu + z_{\bar{q}} \tilde{p}_{\bar{q}}^\mu + k_\perp^\mu$$

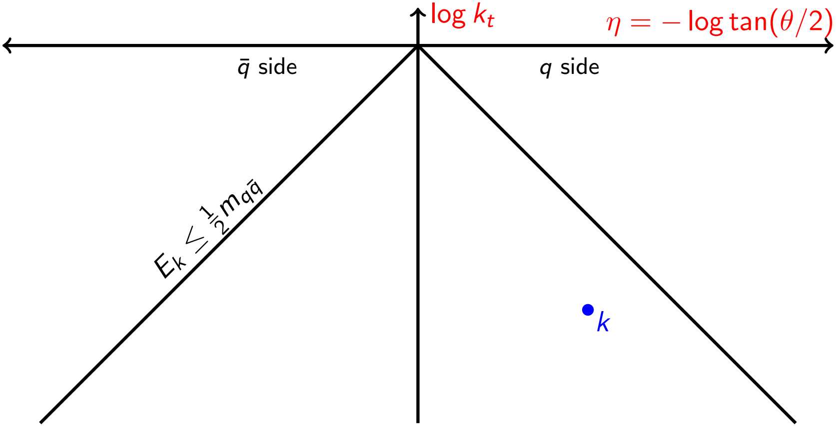
3 degrees of freedom:

- Rapidity: $\eta = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{z_q}{z_{\bar{q}}}$
- Transverse momentum: $k_\perp$
- Azimuth: ϕ

In the soft-collinear approximation

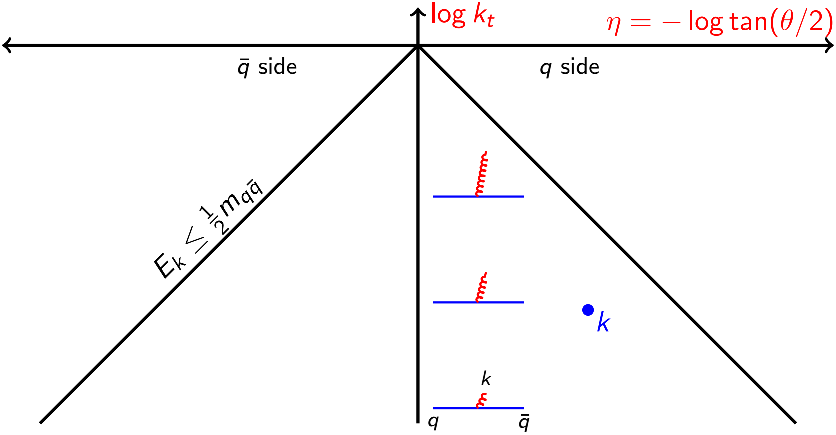
$$d\mathcal{P} = \frac{\alpha_s(k_\perp) C_F}{\pi^2} \, d\eta \, \frac{dk_\perp}{k_\perp} \, d\phi$$

Lund plane: natural representation uses the 2 "log" variables η and $\log k_\perp$



Basic features of QCD radiations: the Lund plane

Lund plane: natural representation uses the 2 "log" variables η and $\log k_\perp$



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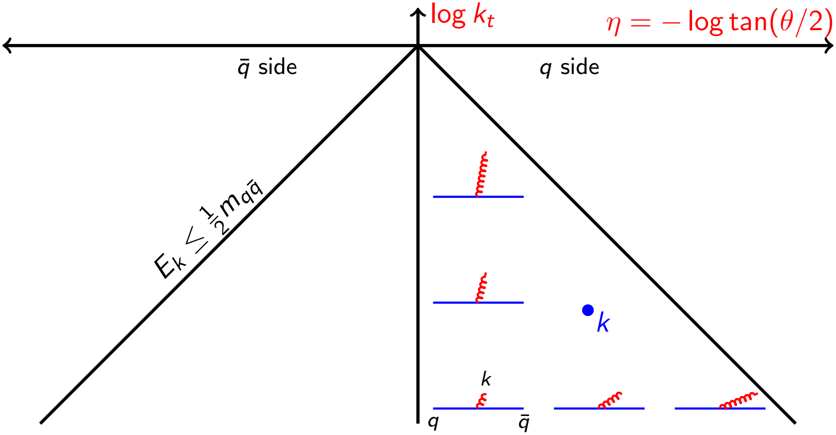

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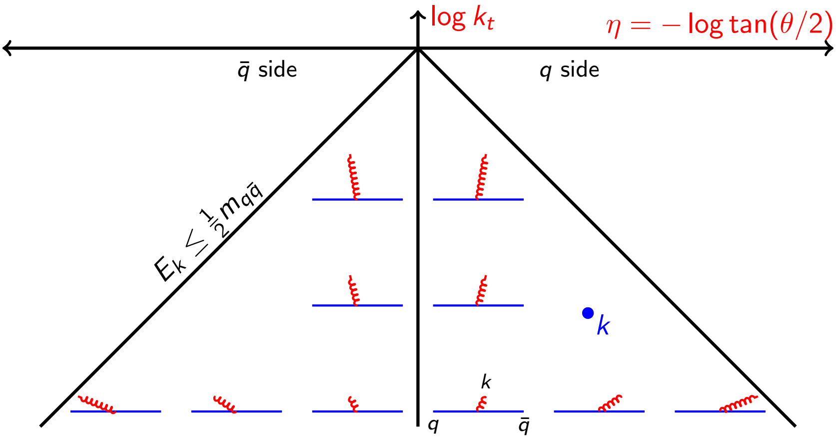

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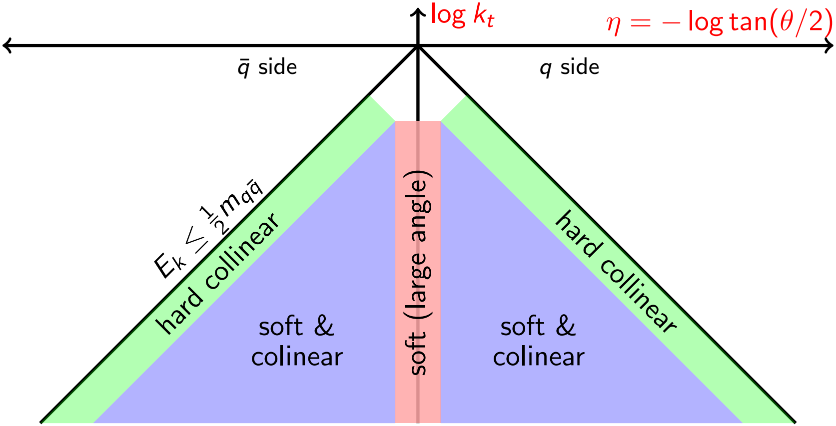

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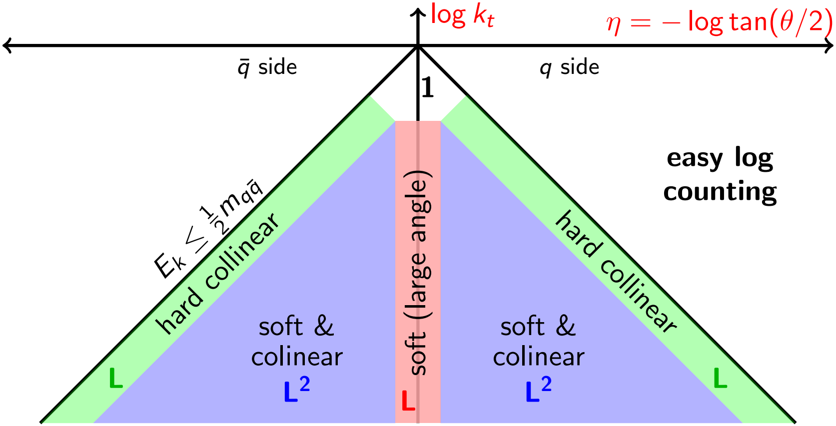
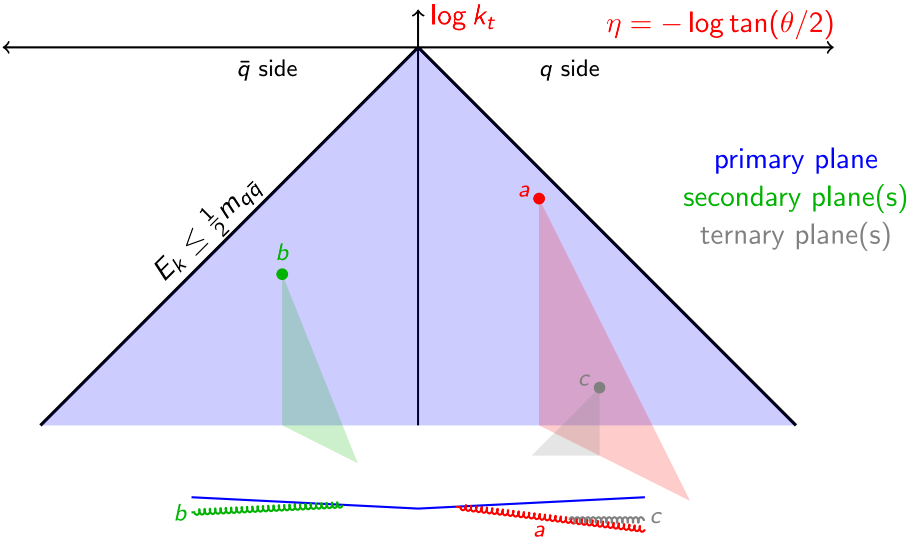


Multiple emissions in the Lund plane



A (Dipole) Parton-Shower primer

Basic of parton showering in one slide

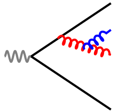
Dipoles at large-N_c

In the large-N_c limit, a gluon emission corresponds to a dipole splitting

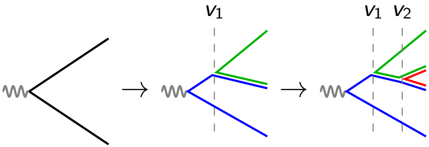
Mechanism: generate emissions one-by-one

ordering variable v (e.g. transverse momentum k_t)

Virtuals as Sudakov/unitarity/no-emission probability



generated as



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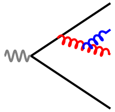

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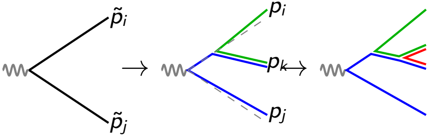


Mechanism: generate emissions one-by-one

ordering variable v (e.g. transverse momentum k_4)

Virtuals as Sudakov/unitarity/no-emission probability

Ingredient 1: Momentum map

How to go from
- pre-branching momenta $(\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{p}_j)$
- to post-branching (p_i, p_j, p_k)

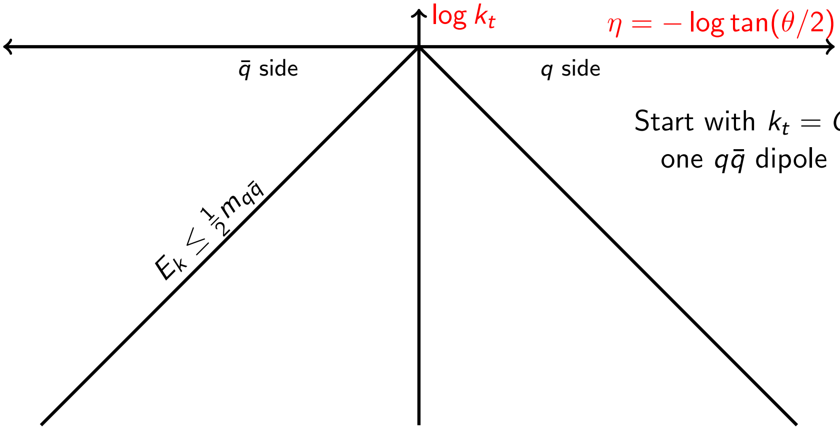
Ingredient 2: Emission probability

QCD-driven rate of emissions:

$$\frac{dP}{d\ln v d\eta} = \frac{\alpha_s(k_t) C_A}{\pi} g(\eta) P(z)$$

(for NLL, need 2-loop CMW $\alpha_s(k_t)$)

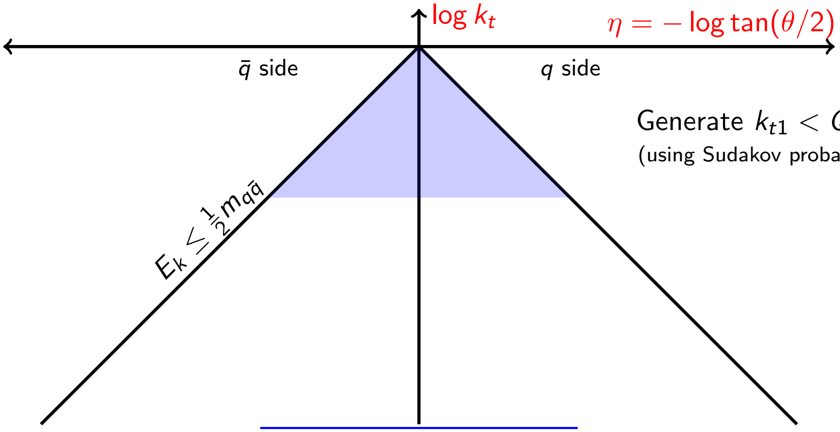
Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t



Start with $k_t = Q$
one $q\bar{q}$ dipole

(Dipole) parton shower in the Lund plane

Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t

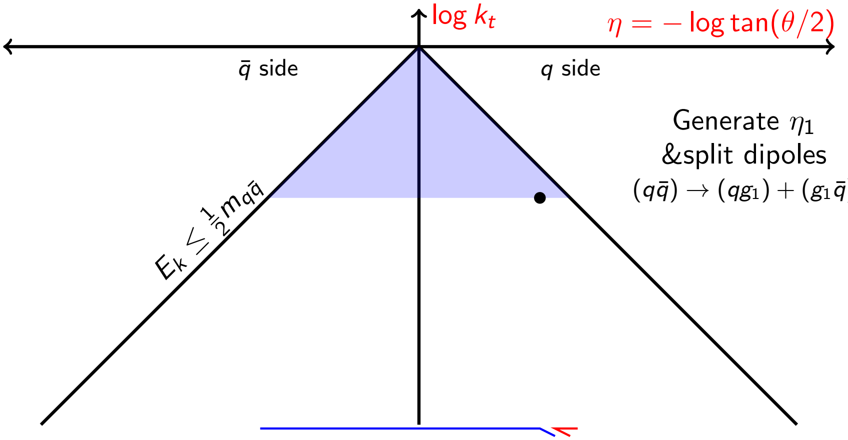


Generate $k_{t1} < Q$

(using Sudakov proba)

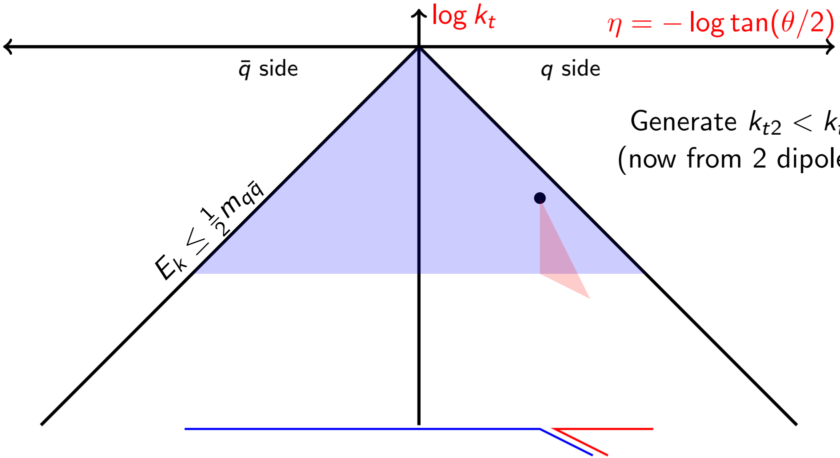
(Dipole) parton shower in the Lund plane

Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t



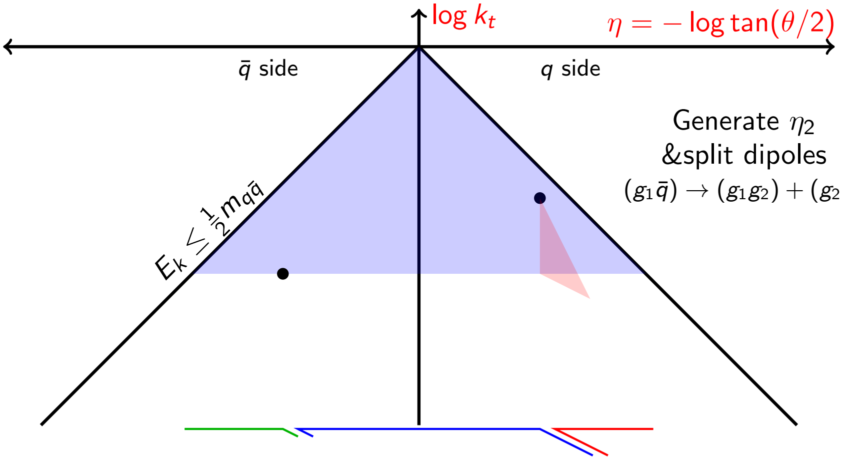
Generate η_1
&split dipoles
$(q\bar{q}) \to (qg_1) + (g_1\bar{q})$

Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t



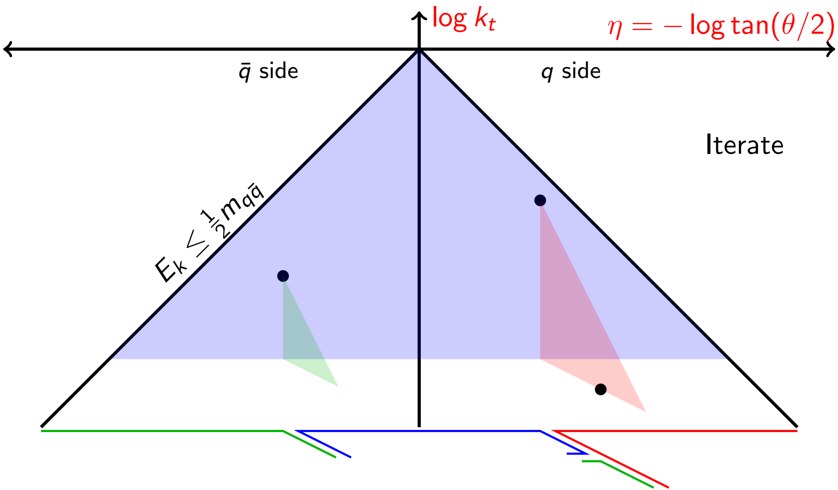
Generate $k_{t2} < k_{t1}$
(now from 2 dipoles)

Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t

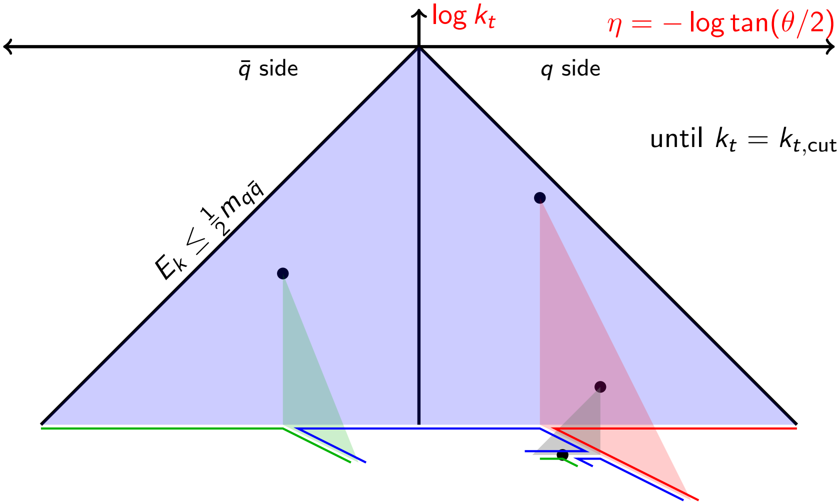


Generate η_2
&split dipoles
$(g_1\bar{q}) \to (g_1 g_2) + (g_2\bar{q})$

Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t



Ordering variable: transverse momentum k_t



Physics result #1: an organising principle:

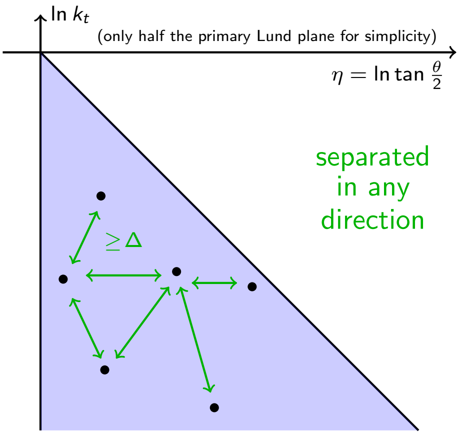
at a given (all-order) accuracy, what physics do we need to get right?

Accuracy $\leftrightarrow$ reproducing sets of MEs

handles disparate scales
all-order perturbative QCD
$\Downarrow$
minimum: get the ME for an arbitrary number of well-separated emissions

- If "log distance" Δ emissions factorise up to $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\Delta})$ corrections
- this achieves NLL accuracy

  in a way NLL can be viewed as the first meaningful order
- In particular, in a parton showers, an emission should not be affected by subsequent distant emissions



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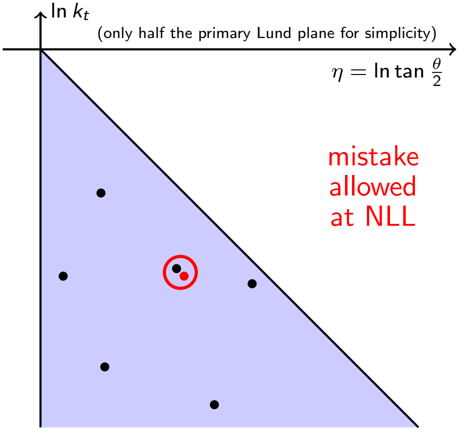
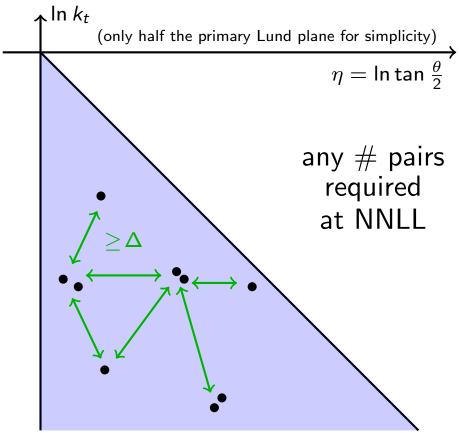


Accuracy ↔ reproducing sets of MEs

handles disparate scales
all-order perturbative QCD
⇓
minimum: get the ME for an arbitrary number of well-separated emissions (NLL!)

Beyond NLL

- At NNLL we also want an arbitrary number of pairs of emissions
- N^3LL also requires triplets, etc...



Accuracy $\leftrightarrow$ reproducing sets of MEs

handles disparate scales
all-order perturbative QCD
$\Downarrow$
minimum: get the ME for an arbitrary number of well-separated emissions (NLL!)

Beyond NLL

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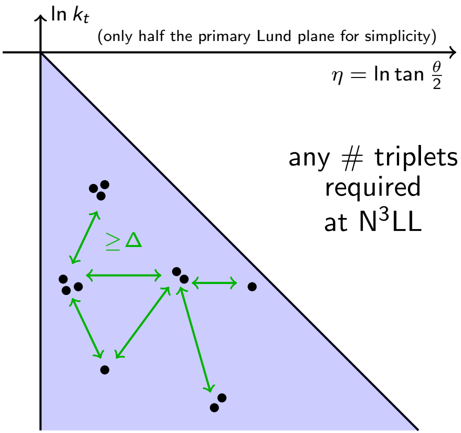


Accuracy ↔ reproducing sets of MEs

handles d...
all-order p...

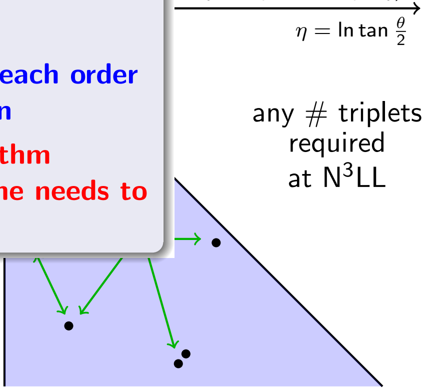
minimum: get the M...
of well-separat...

- Robust construction in pQCD
- Systematically improvable
- "only" a handful of ME at each order thanks to QCD factorisation
- difficulty: the shower algorithm generates spurious terms one needs to avoid/correct for

Beyond NLL

- At NNLL we also ...
  pairs of emissions
- N^3LL also requires triplets, etc...

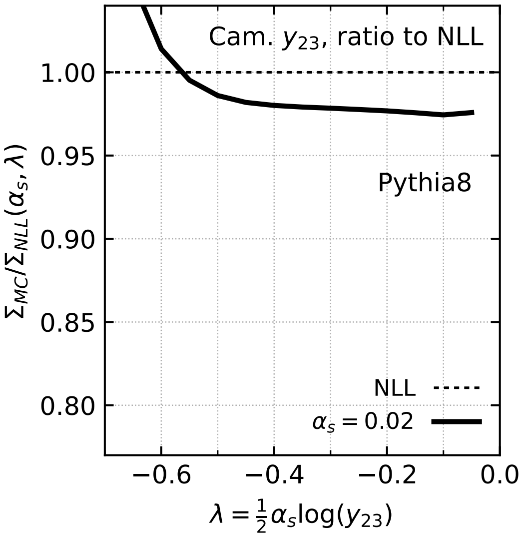
...imary Lund plane for simplicity)



any # triplets
required
at N^3LL

Physics result #2: NLL-accurate showers

Novel approach for testing accuracy



Resummation regime: $\alpha_s \log(v) \sim 1$, $\alpha_s \ll 1$

Idea for NLL testing:

$$\frac{\Sigma_{MC}(\lambda=\alpha_s L, \alpha_s)}{\Sigma_{NLL}(\lambda=\alpha_s L, \alpha_s)} \quad \text{v.} \quad 1$$

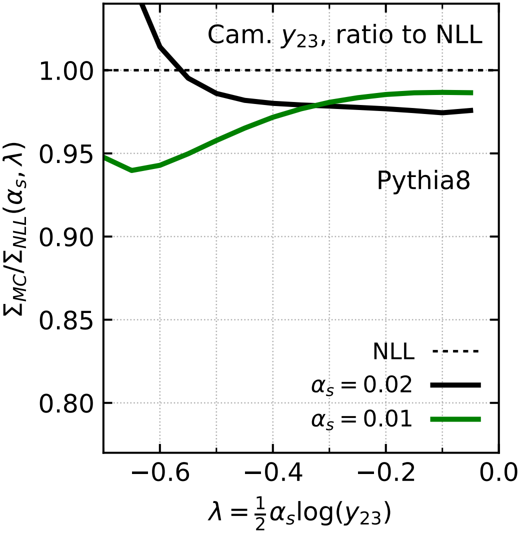
with $\lambda = \alpha_s L$

NLL deviations

or

subleading effects?

Novel approach for testing accuracy



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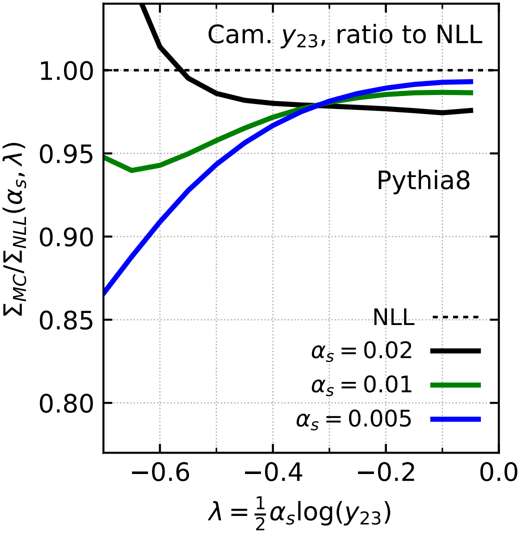


Resummation regime: $\alpha_s \log(v) \sim 1$, $\alpha_s \ll 1$

Idea for NLL testing:

$$\frac{\Sigma_{MC(\lambda=\alpha_s L, \alpha_s)}}{\Sigma_{NLL(\lambda=\alpha_s L, \alpha_s)}} \quad \text{v.} \quad 1$$

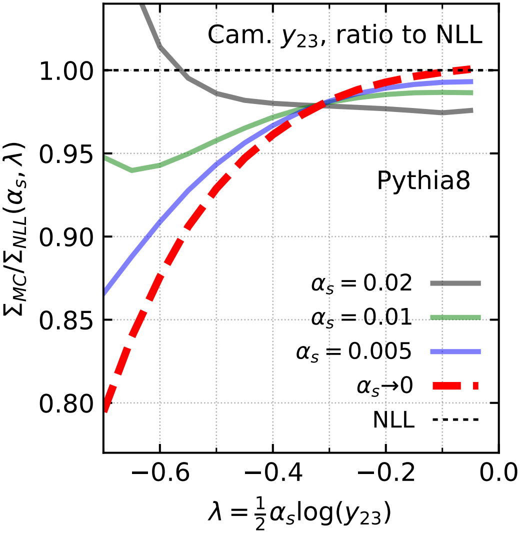
with $\lambda = \alpha_s L$

NLL deviations

or

subleading effects?

Novel approach for testing accuracy



Resummation regime: $\alpha_s \log(v) \sim 1$, $\alpha_s \ll 1$

Idea for NLL testing:

$$\frac{\Sigma_{MC(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)}}{\Sigma_{NLL(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)}} \xrightarrow{\alpha_s\to 0} 1$$

at fixed $\lambda = \alpha_s L$

NLL deviations

or

~~subleading effects?~~

Assessing accuracy: y_{23}

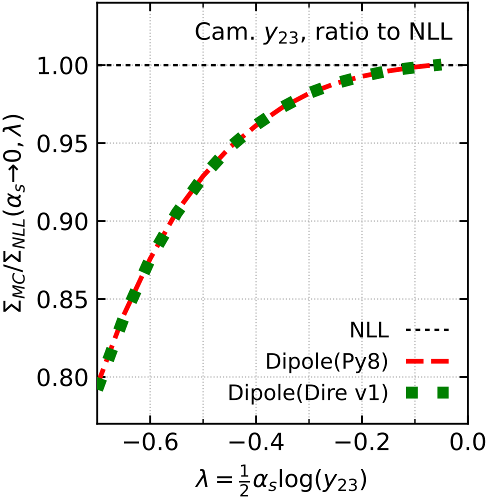
[M.Dasgupta,F.Dreyer,K.Hamilton,P.Monni,G.Salam,GS,20]

NNLL if $\frac{\Sigma_{MC}(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)}{\Sigma_{NLL}(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)} \xrightarrow{\alpha_s\to 0} 1$

Failure of standard dipole showers

Pythia8, Dire(v1) deviate from NLL

Reason:
spurious recoil for commensurate-k_t emissions at disparate angles violates our NLL ME requirement



Assessing accuracy: y_{23}

[M.Dasgupta,F.Dreyer,K.Hamilton,P.Monni,G.Salam,GS,20]

NNLL if $\frac{\Sigma_{MC}(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)}{\Sigma_{NLL}(\lambda=\alpha_s L,\alpha_s)} \xrightarrow{\alpha_s\to 0} 1$

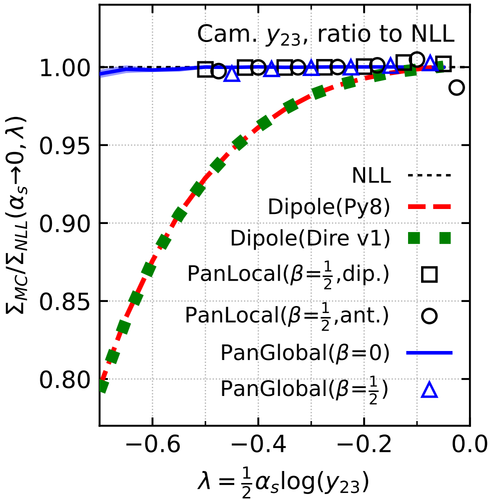
Failure of standard dipole showers

Pythia8, Dire(v1) deviate from NLL

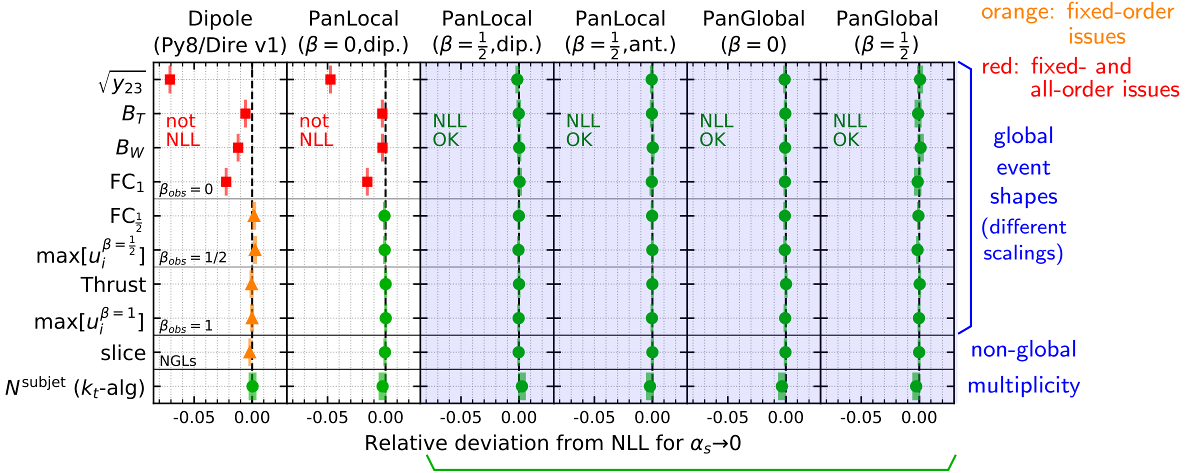
New series of NLL-accurate showers

PanLocal($0 < \beta < 1$): local recoil (dipole or antenna)

PanGlobal($0 \le \beta < 1$): global recoil



[M.Dasgupta,F.Dreyer,K.Hamilton,P.Monni,G.Salam,GS,20]



PanLocal($0 < \beta < 1$) and PanGlobal($0 \leq \beta < 1$) get expected NLL (i.e. 0)

More progress with NLL-accurate showers

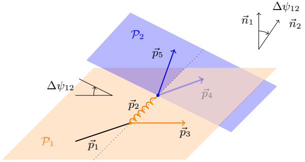
Beyond large N_c (backup)

(collinear & soft) spin correlations

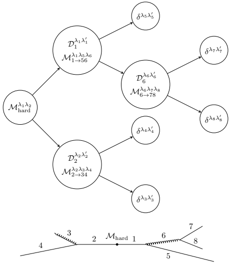
hadronic collisions DIS/VBF (backup)

Physics:

$\Delta\psi$ distribution due to spin correlations

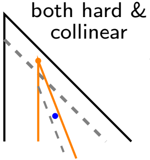


Solution: adapt the Collins-Knowles alg.

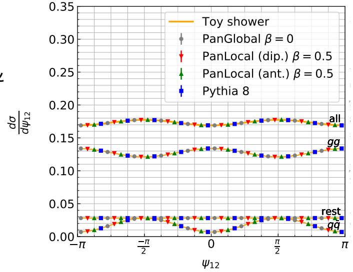


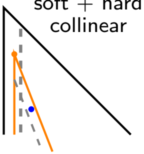
build and update a spin correlation tree as shower progresses

Tests:

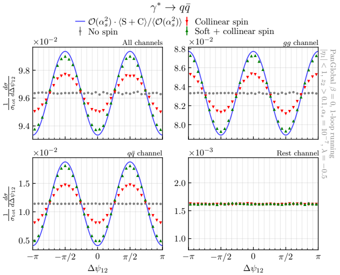


also EEEC v. analytics





first all-order result



NLL is quickly becoming the standard for parton showers

PanScales

Parton showers beyond leading logarithmic accuracy

Mrinal Dasgupta,[1] Frédéric A. Dreyer,[2] Keith Hamilton,[3] Pier Francesco Monni,[4] Gavin P. Salam,[2,*] and Grégory Soyez[5]

Matching and event-shape NNDL accuracy in parton showers

Keith Hamilton,[a] Alexander Karlberg,[b,c] Gavin P. Salam,[b,d] Ludovic Scyboz,[b] Rob Verheyen[a]

PanScales showers for hadron collisions: all-order validation

Melissa van Beekveld,[a] Silvia Ferrario Ravasio,[a] Keith Hamilton,[b] Gavin P. Salam,[a,c] Alba Soto-Ontoso,[d] Gregory Soyez,[d] Rob Verheyen[b]

Spin correlations in final-state parton showers and jet observables

Alexander Karlberg[1], Gavin P. Salam[1,2], Ludovic Scyboz[1], Rob Verheyen[3]

Colour and logarithmic accuracy in final-state parton showers

Keith Hamilton,[a] Rok Medves,[b] Gavin P. Salam,[b,c] Ludovic Scyboz,[b] Gregory Soyez[d]

Next-to-leading-logarithmic PanScales showers for Deep Inelastic Scattering and Vector Boson Fusion

Melissa van Beekveld,[a] Silvia Ferrario Ravasio,[b]

Building a consistent parton shower

Jeffrey R. Forshaw,[a,b] Jack Holguin,[a,b] Simon Plätzer.[b,c]

Improvements on dipole shower colour

Jack Holguin [a,1], Jeffrey R. Forshaw [b,1], Simon Plätzer [c,2]

[1]Consortium for Fundamental Physics, School of Physics & Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
[2]Particle Physics, Faculty of Physics, University of Vienna, 1090 Wien, Austria

Introduction to the PanScales framework, version 0.1

Melissa van Beekveld[1], Mrinal Dasgupta[2], Basem Kamal El-Menoufi[2,3], Silvia Ferrario Ravasio[4], Keith Hamilton[5], Jack Helliwell[6], Alexander Karlberg[4], Rok Medves[6], Pier Francesco Monni[4], Gavin P. Salam[6,7], Ludovic Scyboz[3,6], Alba Soto-Ontoso[4], Gregory Soyez[8], Rob Verheyen[5]

ALARIC

A new approach to color-coherent parton evolution

Florian Herren,[1] Stefan Höche,[1] Frank Krauss,[2] Daniel Reichelt,[2] and Marek Schönherr[2]

[1]*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL, 60510, USA*
[2]*Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UK*

A new approach to QCD evolution in processes with massive partons

Benoît Assi and Stefan Höche
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, IL, 60510

The Alaric parton shower for hadron colliders

Stefan Höche,[1] Frank Krauss,[2] and Daniel Reichelt[2]

DEDUCTOR

Summations of large logarithms by parton showers

Zoltán Nagy
DESY, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany *

Davison E. Soper
Institute for Fundamental Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5203, USA †
(Dated: 18 August 2021)

Summations by parton showers of large logarithms in electron-positron annihilation

Zoltán Nagy
DESY, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany *

Davison E. Soper
Institute for Fundamental Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5203, USA †
(Dated: 13 November 2020)

APOLLO

A partitioned dipole-antenna shower with improved transverse recoil

Christian T Preuss
Department of Physics, University of Wuppertal, 42119 Wuppertal, Germany
E-mail: preuss@uni-wuppertal.de

Soft spin correlations in final-state parton showers

Keith Hamilton,[a] Alexander Karlberg,[b] Gavin P. Salam,[b,c] Ludovic Scyboz,[b] Rob Verheyen[a]

slide from Pier Monni

[... & more]

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Physics result #3: towards NNLL-accurate showers

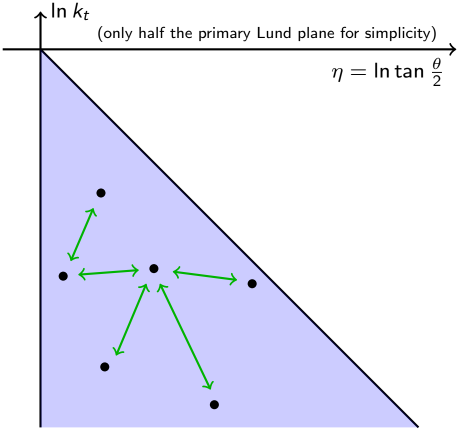
Rule of thumb:

LL ≡ qualitative starting point

NLL ≡ first quantitative order

NNLL ≡ towards precision physics

NNLL: include pairs of emissions



(NNLL) accuracy ↔ reproducing (extra) sets of MEs

NNLL: include pairs of emissions

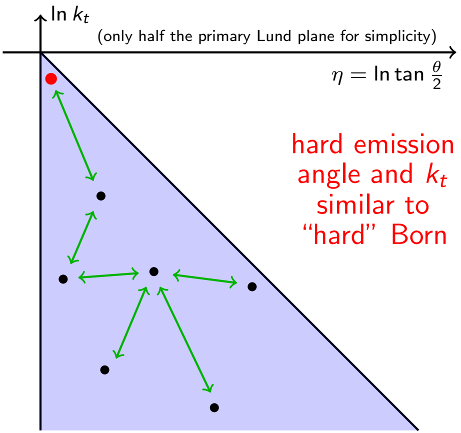
Matching

Get exact 3-jet LO (2-jet NLO) ME

≡ one hard emission (pair with the hard event)

Standard approaches work but require care to preserve NLL accuracy

[K.Hamilton,A.Karlberg,G.P.Salam,L.Scyboz,arXiv:2301.09645]



(NNLL) accuracy $\leftrightarrow$ reproducing (extra) sets of MEs

NNLL: include pairs of emissions

Matching

[K.Hamilton,A.Karlberg,G.P.Salam,L.Scyboz,arXiv:2301.09645]

Double-soft corrections

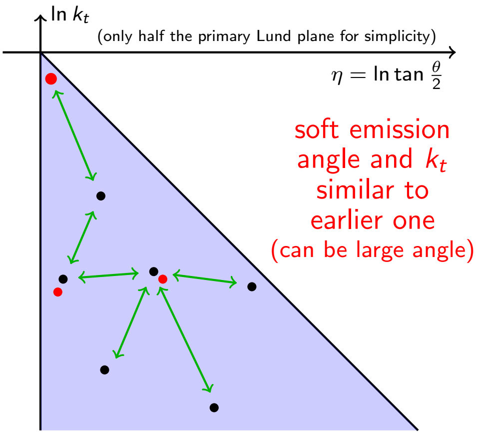
Two soft emissions at commensurate angles and k_t

(not necessarily collinear)

- Correction spurious shower ME $\rightarrow$ correct ME
  watch out for flavour channels and colour flows
- Need to get the correct virtual contributions
  (done through a modified K_{CMW})

Gain: state-of-the-art (next-to-single-log) non-global logs

[S.Ferrario Ravasio,K.Hamilton,A.Karlberg,G.P.Salam,L.Scyboz,GS,arXiv:2307.11142]



Revised emission rate

$$\frac{dP}{d\ln v\, d\eta} = \frac{\alpha_s(k_t)C_A}{\pi} \times M \times g(\eta)P(z)$$

Matrix elements

First emission: $M(k)$ corrects to the exact ME (matching)

Next emissions: $M(k_1, k_2)$ corrects for double-soft ME

Emission strength

$$\alpha_s = \alpha_s^{(3\ell)}\left(1 + \alpha_s\Delta K_1 + \alpha_s\Delta B_1 + \alpha_s^2\Delta K_2\right)$$

- use 3-loop running (CMW scheme)
- ΔK_1 (soft large angle) and ΔB_2 (hard-collinear) correct for "spurious" virtual $\alpha_s^2 L$
- ΔK_2 (soft-collinear) corrects for "spurious" virtual $\alpha_s^3 L^2$

Strong constraints, e.g. for event shapes, ΔK_1, ΔB_2, ΔK_2 only depend on 2 numbers

Revised emission rate

$$\frac{dP}{d\ln v d\eta} = \frac{\alpha_s(k_t)C_A}{\pi} \times M \times g(\eta)P(z)$$

Matrix elements

First emission: $M(k)$ corrects to the exact ME (matching)

Next emissions: $M(k_1, k_2)$ corrects for double-soft ME

Full analytic proof of NNLL accuracy

Emission strength

$$\alpha_s = \alpha_s^{(3\ell)}\left(1 + \alpha_s \Delta K_1 + \alpha_s \Delta B_1 + \alpha_s^2 \Delta K_2\right)$$

- use 3-loop running (CMW scheme)
- ΔK_1 (soft large angle) and ΔB_2 (hard-collinear) correct for "spurious" virtual $\alpha_s^2 L$
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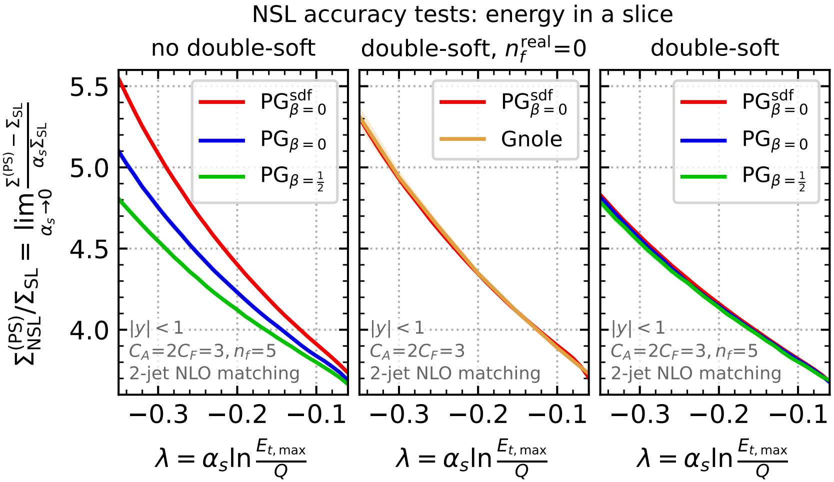
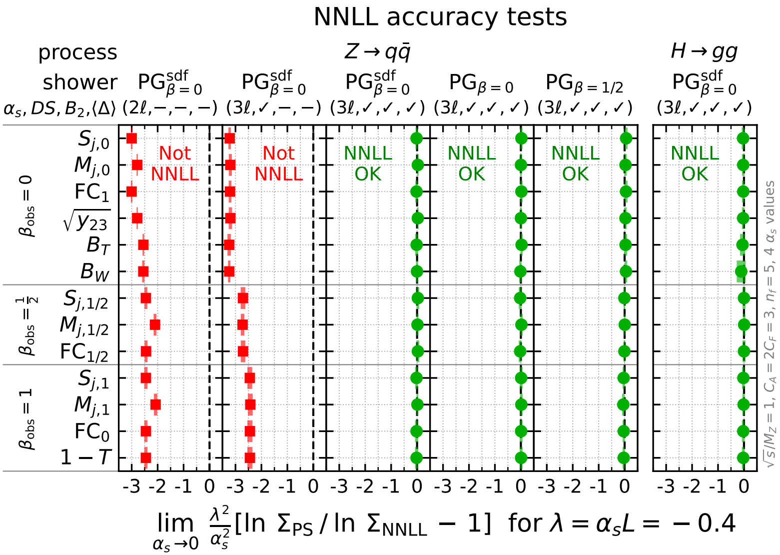
Strong constraints, e.g. for event shapes, ΔK_1, ΔB_2, ΔK_2 only depend on 2 numbers

Beyond NLL: double-soft corrections

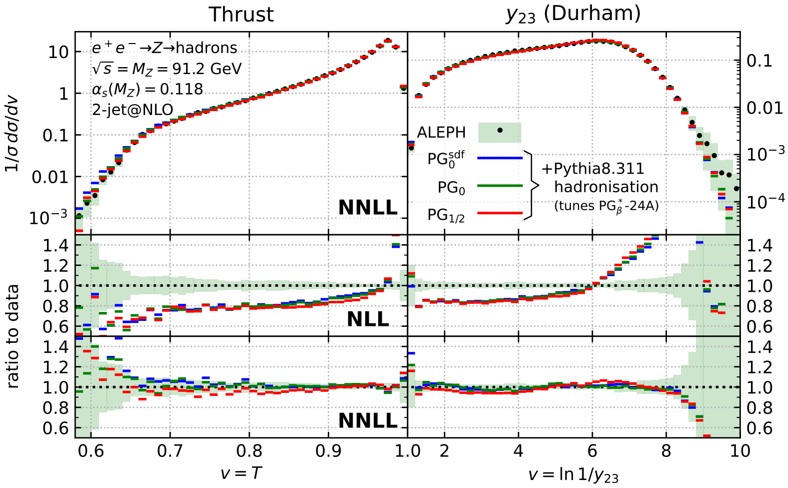


Successfully reproduce next-to-single (non-global) logs for emissions in a slice

NNLL accuracy tests



explicit numerical test that we get g_3 (NNLL coefficient) right.



Quite good agreement with LEP data

- "physical" α_s
- NLL deviation from one could be seen as uncertainty
- NNLL expected to give better accuracy
- NP tuning (mostly) not sizeable

Conclusions and perspectives

Recap of take-home messages

- Parton showers are a cornerstone of collider physics
- Parton showers accuracy $\equiv$ log accuracy
- Systematically improvable, can be tested analytically and numerically
- PanScales 2019-2023: NLL parton showers... several others nos
- PanScales 2023-now: good NNLL progress (*ee* shapes, large angle non-globals)

Future

- NNLL in *pp* (LHC)
- NNLL hard-colliner (jet substructure)
- NNLL PanLocal
- more complex processe/(N)NLO
- Tuning
- Investigate phenomenology

... key steps towards NNLL were just O(5) years away

slide from Pier Monni

Birth of Herwig (with elements of NLL for global observables)

SIMULATION OF QCD JETS INCLUDING SOFT GLUON INTERFERENCE

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Istituto di Fisica dell'Università di Parma
and
INFN, Sezione di Milano, Italy

B.R. WEBBER*

CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Received 21 March 1983
(Revised 14 December 1983)

We present a new Monte Carlo simulation scheme for jet evolution in perturbative QCD which takes into account the results of recent analyses of soft-gluon interference. Therefore, this scheme accounts correctly not only for the leading collinear singularities, as in previous schemes, but also for leading infrared singularities. In this first paper we study the basic features of gluon jet evolution such as: (i) the interference effects and the corresponding depletion of the parton distributions in the soft region; (ii) the approach to asymptopia; (iii) the efficiency of colour screening (preconfinement), which has been questioned recently by Bjorken.

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION OF GENERAL HARD PROCESSES WITH COHERENT QCD RADIATION*

G MARCHESINI

Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Parma, INFN, Gruppo Collegato di Parma, Italy

B R WEBBER

Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK

Received 8 February 1988

In this paper we extend our previous work on the simulation of coherent soft-gluon radiation to hard collisions that involve incoming as well as outgoing coloured partons Existing simulations correctly sum the leading collinear singularities for initial- and final-state radiation, and in some cases the leading infrared contributions from outgoing partons, but not those for incoming (or the interference between incoming and outgoing) Asymptotically, however, the leading infrared and collinear contributions are comparable, the bulk of gluon emission occurring in the soft region Furthermore, a correct treatment of leading infrared terms is necessary for the inclusive cancellation of singularities in the Sudakov form factor We show how such a treatment may be formulated in terms of an angular ordering procedure applicable to all hard processes We then describe a new Monte Carlo program which incorporates this procedure, together with other new features such as azimuthal correlations due to gluon polarization and interference The program is designed as a general-purpose event generator, simulating hard lepton–lepton, lepton–hadron and hadron–hadron scattering in a single package Simulation of soft hadronic collisions and underlying events is also included We present the predictions of the program for a wide variety of processes, and compare them with analytical results and experimental data

General principles for NNLL parton showers

A new standard for the logarithmic accuracy of parton showers

Melissa van Beekveld,[1] Mrinal Dasgupta,[2] Basem Kamal El-Menoufi,[3] Silvia Ferrario Ravasio,[4] Keith Hamilton,[5] Jack Helliwell,[6] Alexander Karlberg,[4] Pier Francesco Monni,[4] Gavin P. Salam,[6,7] Ludovic Scyboz,[3] Alba Soto-Ontoso,[4] and Gregory Soyez[8]

[1] *Nikhef, Theory Group, Science Park 105, 1098 XG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
[2] *Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom*
[3] *School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Wellington Rd, Clayton VIC-3800, Australia*
[4] *CERN, Theoretical Physics Department, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*
[5] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, WC1E 6BT, UK*
[6] *Rudolf Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics, Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK*
[7] *All Souls College, Oxford OX1 4AL, UK*
[8] *IPhT, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS UMR 3681, CEA Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

We report on a major milestone in the construction of logarithmically accurate final-state parton showers, achieving next-to-next-to-leading-logarithmic (NNLL) accuracy for the wide class of observables known as event shapes. The key to this advance lies in the identification of the relation between critical NNLL analytic resummation ingredients and their parton-shower counterparts. Our analytic discussion is supplemented with numerical tests of the logarithmic accuracy of three shower variants for more than a dozen distinct event-shape observables in $Z \to q\bar{q}$ and Higgs $\to gg$ decays. The NNLL terms are phenomenologically sizeable, as illustrated in comparisons to data.

A MODEL FOR INITIAL STATE PARTON SHOWERS

Torbjörn SJÖSTRAND

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, IL 60510, USA

Received 25 February 1985

We present a detailed model for exclusive properties of initial state parton showers. A numerically efficient algorithm is obtained by tracing the parton showers backwards, i.e. start with the hard scattering partons and then successively reconstruct preceding branchings in falling sequence of spacelike virtualities Q^2 and rising sequence of parton energies. We show how the Altarelli–Parisi equations can be recast in a form suitable for this, and also discuss the kinematics of the branchings. The complete model is implemented in a Monte Carlo program, and some first results are presented.

Birth of Pythia

Parton showers beyond leading logarithmic accuracy

Mrinal Dasgupta,[1] Frédéric A. Dreyer,[2] Keith Hamilton,[3] Pier Francesco Monni,[4] Gavin P. Salam,[2,*] and Grégory Soyez[5]

[1] *Consortium for Fundamental Physics, School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom*
[2] *Rudolf Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK*
[3] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, WC1E 6BT, UK*
[4] *CERN, Theoretical Physics Department, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*
[5] *Institut de Physique Théorique, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, CEA, F-91191, Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

Parton showers are among the most widely used tools in collider physics. Despite their key importance, none so far has been able to demonstrate accuracy beyond a basic level known as leading logarithmic (LL) order, with ensuing limitations across a broad spectrum of physics applications. In this letter, we propose criteria for showers to be considered next-to-leading logarithmic (NLL) accurate. We then introduce new classes of shower, for final-state radiation, that satisfy the main elements of these criteria in the widely used large-N_C limit. As a proof of concept, we demonstrate these showers' agreement with all-order analytical NLL calculations for a range of observables, something never so far achieved for any parton shower.

Parton showering with higher-logarithmic accuracy for soft emissions

Silvia Ferrario Ravasio,[1] Keith Hamilton,[2] Alexander Karlberg,[1] Gavin P. Salam,[3,4] Ludovic Scyboz,[3] and Gregory Soyez[1,5]

[1] *CERN, Theoretical Physics Department, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*
[2] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, WC1E 6BT, UK*
[3] *Rudolf Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics, Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK*
[4] *All Souls College, Oxford OX1 4AL, UK*
[5] *IPhT, Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS UMR 3681, CEA Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

The accuracy of parton-shower simulations is often a limiting factor in the interpretation of data from high-energy colliders. We present the first formulation of parton showers with accuracy one order beyond state-of-the-art next-to-leading logarithms, for classes of observable that are dominantly sensitive to low-energy (soft) emissions, specifically non-global observables and subjet multiplicities. This represents a major step towards general next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic accuracy for parton showers.

General principles for a NLL parton shower
(formulated for e^+e^-, many extensions will follow)

[ca. 800 papers on the subject of event generators ....]

Junior position in theoretical physics

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Applications (including a cover letter, a CV, a research statement and a list of publications) and three reference letters should be sent through Academic Jobs Online following this link.

The Institut de Physique Théorique (IPhT) is a Research Institute of CEA and CNRS, and is associated to the Université Paris-Saclay. IPhT is a multidisciplinary institute, with a strong expertise in a wide range of topics in theoretical physics. It is located in the south of Paris, a rich scientific environment. CEA and the broader Paris-Saclay area also count many other institutes working on related physics aspects, both theoretical and experimental. More details can be found at this link. A description of the group concerned by the hiring is found at this link.

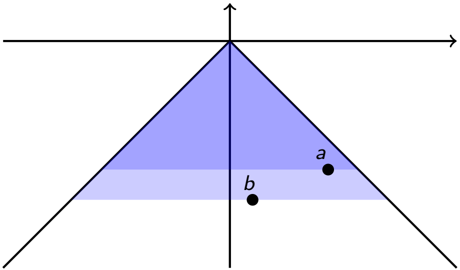
Contact: Soyez, Gregory (gregory.soyez@ipht.fr)
Letters of Reference should be sent to: https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/29672
More Information: https://academicjobsonline.org/ajo/jobs/29672

Backup

Different ordering variables...

... can lead to different emission orderings

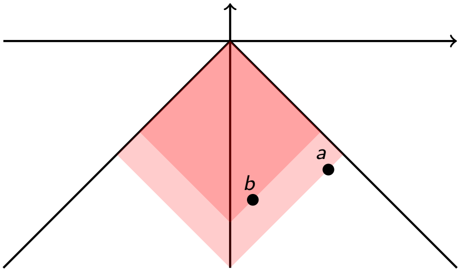
k_t (transv. mom.) ordering



$k_{ta} > k_{tb}$

$\Rightarrow$ a emitted before b

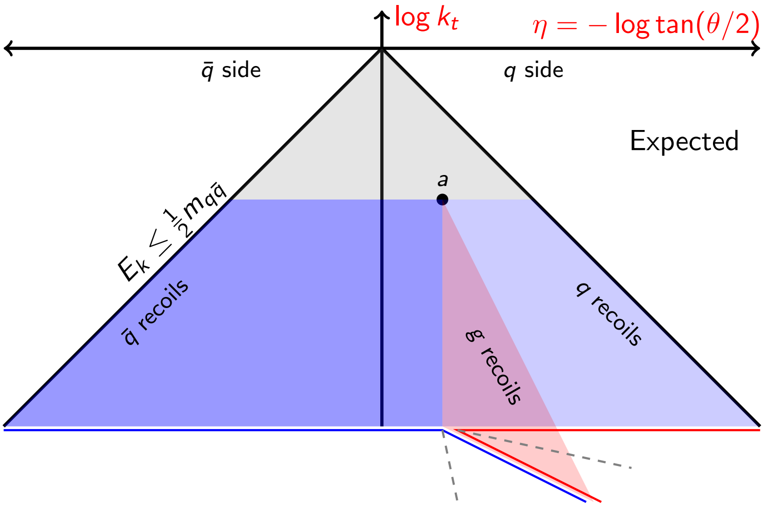
q (virtuality) ordering



$q_b > q_s$

$\Rightarrow$ b emitted before a

Lund-plane representation: transverse recoil boundaries

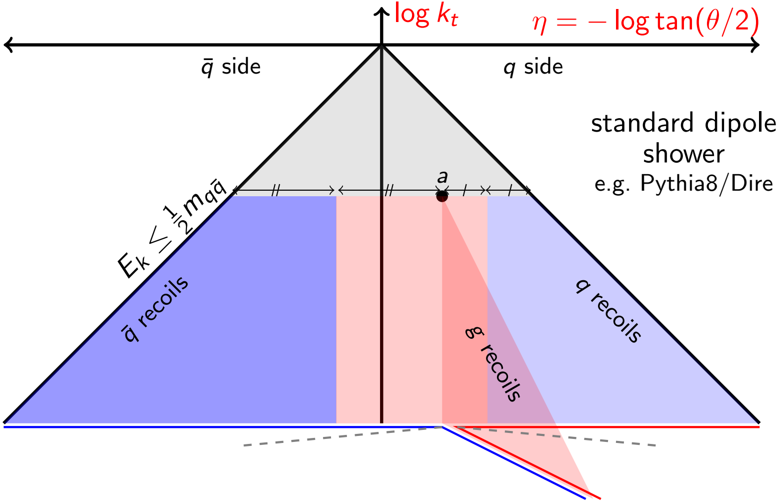


gluon a radiated at scale k_{ta} and angle θ_a

gluon b radiated at scale $k_{tb} \leq k_{ta}$

Expected

a takes recoil iff $\theta_{ab} < \theta_a$



gluon a radiated at scale k_{ta} and angle θ_a

gluon b radiated at scale $k_{tb} \leq k_{ta}$

Expected

a takes recoil iff $\theta_{ab} < \theta_a$

standard dipole shower

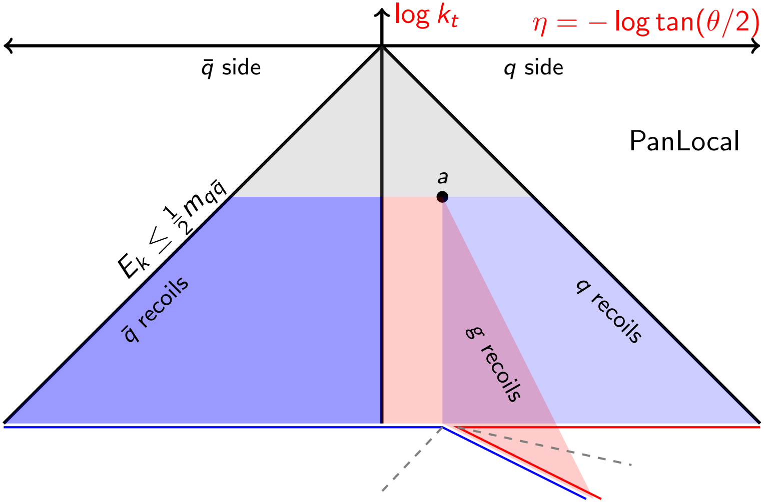
decided in dipole frame:

a takes recoil if

$$\theta_{bg}^{(\mathrm{dip})} < \theta_{bq}^{(\mathrm{dip})}$$

WRONG!

Lund-plane representation: transverse recoil boundaries



gluon a radiated at scale k_{ta} and angle θ_a

gluon b radiated at scale $k_{tb} \leq k_{ta}$

Expected

a takes recoil iff $\theta_{ab} < \theta_a$

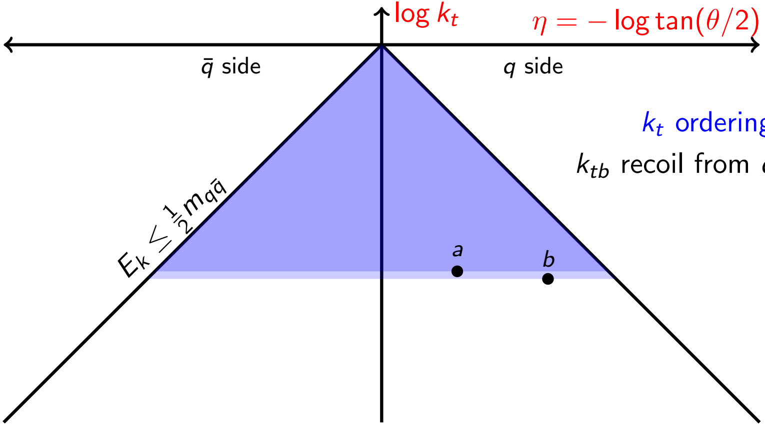
PanLocal (step 1)

decided in event frame:
a takes recoil if

$$\theta_{bg} < \theta_{bq}$$

better but still WRONG!

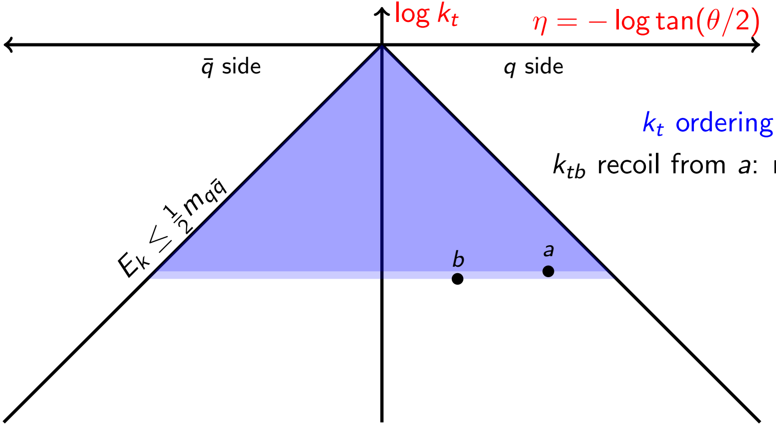
Lund-plane representation: PanLocal evolution variable



k_t ordering

k_{tb} recoil from q: OK

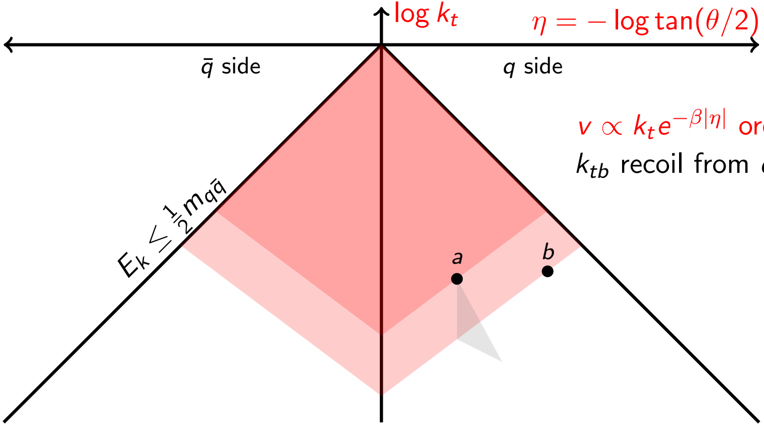
Lund-plane representation: PanLocal evolution variable



k_t ordering

k_{tb} recoil from a: not OK

Lund-plane representation: PanLocal evolution variable



$v \propto k_t e^{-\beta|\eta|}$ ordering

k_{tb} recoil from q: OK

commensurate k_t emissions generated from central to forward rapidities

$\Rightarrow$ no recoil issue

Kinematic maps

PanLocal (local $\perp$ recoil)

$$p_k = a_k\tilde{p}_i + b_k\tilde{p}_j + k_\perp$$
$$p_i = a_i\tilde{p}_i + b_i\tilde{p}_j - k_\perp$$
$$p_j = a_j\tilde{p}_i + b_j\tilde{p}_j$$

PanGlobal (global $\perp$ recoil)

$$p_k = r(a_k\tilde{p}_i + b_k\tilde{p}_j)$$
$$p_i = r(1-a_k)\tilde{p}_i$$
$$p_j = r(1-b_k)\tilde{p}_j$$

with r so as to conserve event Q^2
$+$ transverse boost to conserve event Q^μ.

Evolution variable v ($v \approx k_\perp\theta^\beta$)
Auxiliary variable(s): $\bar{\eta}$, ϕ
($\bar{\eta} \equiv$ rapidity in event frame) Define:

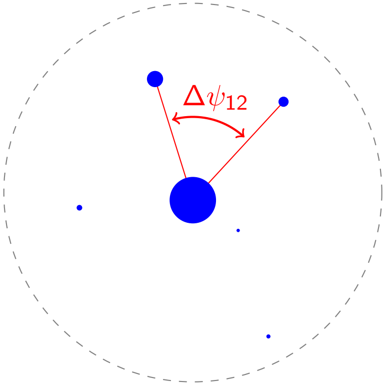
$$|k_\perp| = \rho\, v\, e^{\beta|\tilde{\eta}|} \qquad \rho = \left(\frac{2\tilde{p}_i.Q\,\tilde{p}_j.Q}{Q^2\,\tilde{p}_i.\tilde{p}_j}\right)^{\beta/2}$$

$$a_k = \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{p}_j.Q}{2\tilde{p}_i.Q\,\tilde{p}_i.\tilde{p}_j}}\,|k_\perp|\,e^{+\tilde{\eta}},$$

$$b_k = \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{p}_i.Q}{2\tilde{p}_j.Q\,\tilde{p}_i.\tilde{p}_j}}\,|k_\perp|\,e^{-\tilde{\eta}},$$

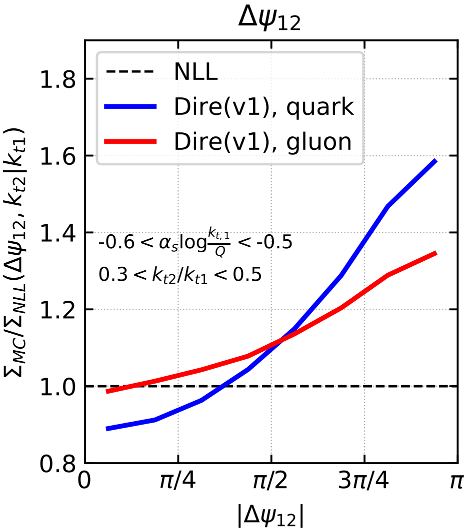
A striking example

- Look at angle $\Delta\psi_{12}$ between two hardest "emissions" in jet
  (defined through Lund declusterings)



A striking example

- Look at angle $\Delta\psi_{12}$ between two hardest "emissions" in jet
  (defined through Lund declusterings)
- quite large NLL deviations in current dipole showers
- differences between quark and gluon jets



A striking example

- Look at angle $\Delta\psi_{12}$ between two hardest "emissions" in jet
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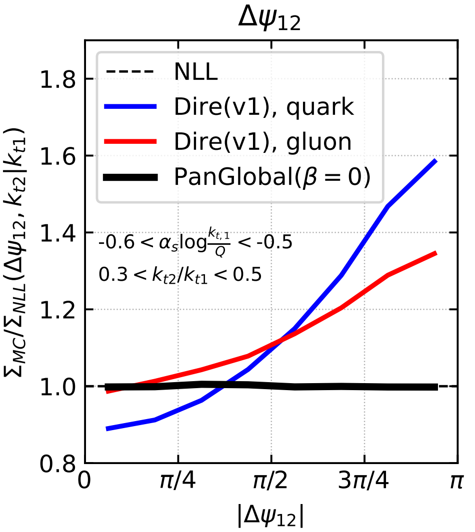
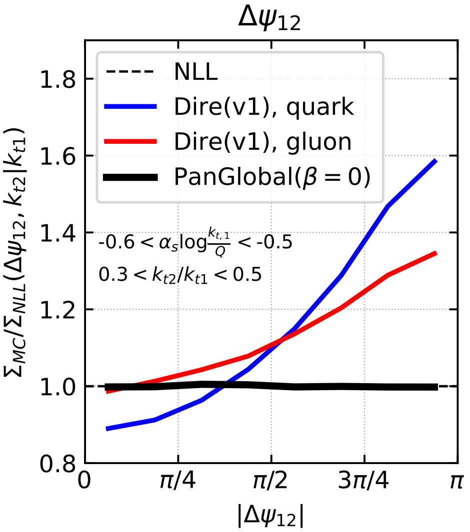


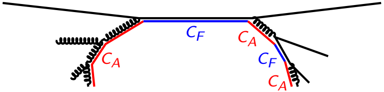
A striking example

- Look at angle $\Delta\psi_{12}$ between two hardest "emissions" in jet
  (defined through Lund declusterings)
- quite large NLL deviations in current dipole showers
- differences between quark and gluon jets
- PanScales showers (here PanGlobal) get the correct NLL
- ML could "wrongly/correctly" learn this



Physics:

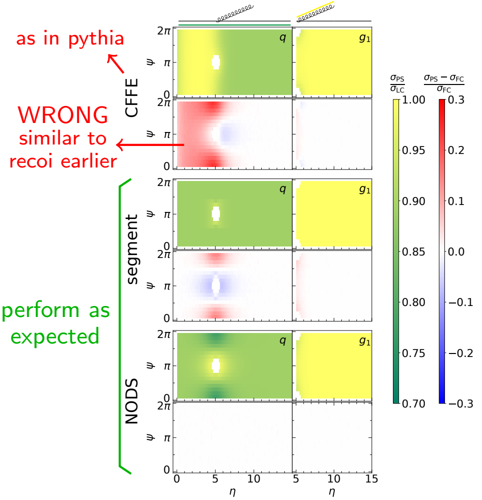
Keep track of the C_F–$C_A/2$ transitions



First generate assuming $C_A(/2)$, then correct in one of 2 ways:

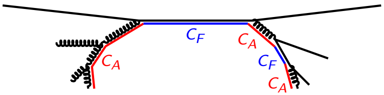
1. segment
   factor $2C_F/C_A$ if in quark segment
   OK in the angular-ordered limit
2. NODS
   (soft) $q\bar{q}g$ matrix-element correction
   also OK for 2 emissions at $\sim$ angles

Fixed-order tests:



Physics:

Keep track of the C_F–$C_A/2$ transitions



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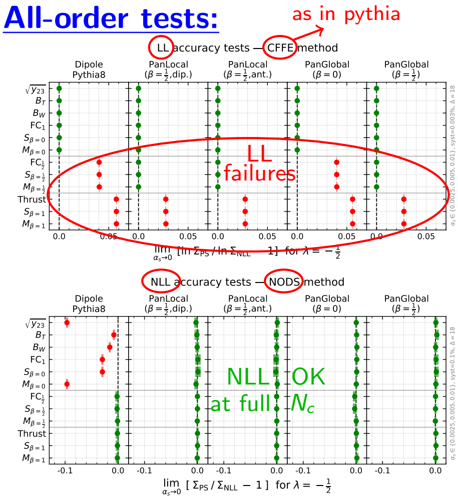
   (soft) $q\bar{q}g$ matrix-element correction
   also OK for 2 emissions at $\sim$ angles

All-order tests:



Non-global logs: large-N_c + (full-N_c at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$)

Hadronic collisions

Beyond large N_c

(collinear & soft) spin correlations

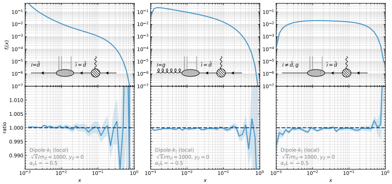
hadronic collisions

Physics:

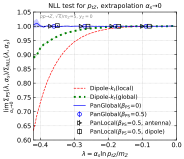
- hadron collision
  $\Rightarrow$ initial-state radiation
- Consider Drell-Yan
- existing showers have the same recoil issue as for final state
  earlier emission takes recoil instead of the Z
- fix is essentially the same
  (modulo kinematic differences)
- includes colour and spin
- so far limited to colour singlet production

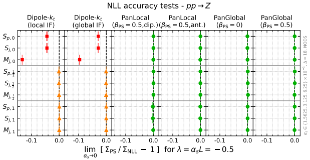
Tests:

explicit test of DGLAP



\+ usual tests: Z-boson p_t, event shapes





\+ multiplicity, non-globals, beyond large-N_c, spin

Matching within PanScales

Matching = exact fixed-order generator + parton shower resumming logs

Physics

Focus on e^+e^- collisions. We want

- ✓ exact $q\bar{q}g$ ($\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$) distributions
- ✓ maintain NLL accuracy

Benefit: "NNDL" accuracy for event shapes$^{(*)}$

$$\Sigma(L) = \underbrace{h_1(\alpha_s L^2)}_{\text{DL}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\alpha_s} h_2(\alpha_s L^2)}_{\text{NDL}} + \underbrace{\alpha_s h_3(\alpha_s L^2)}_{\text{NNDL}} + \dots$$

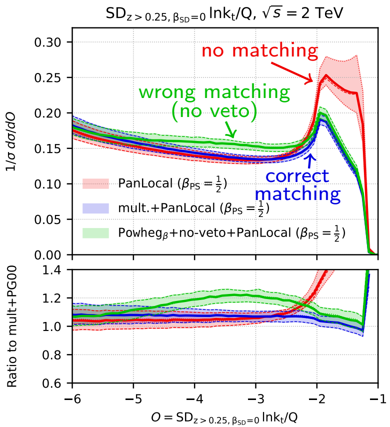
Implementation

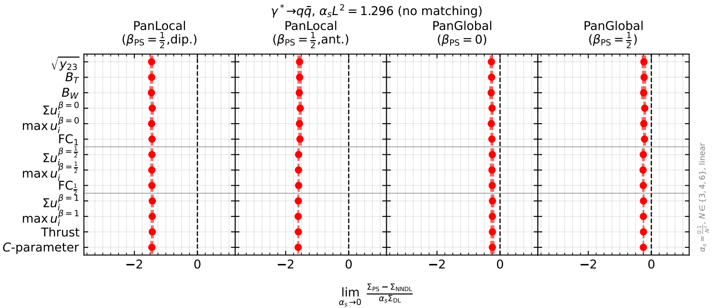
Several possibilities:

- simple multiplicative matching (accept first emission with probability $P_{\text{exact}}/P_{\text{shower}}$)
- MC@NLO-like matching
- POWHEG-like matching (with β scaling and careful veto to avoid double-counting when switching from POWHEG to the shower)

$^{(*)}$ Note: N^{k}LL expands $\ln\Sigma(\alpha_s L, \alpha_S)$ for "exponentiating" observables; N^{k}DL directly expands $\Sigma(\alpha_s L^2, \alpha_s)$
alternative viewpoint: N^{k}LL takes the limit $\alpha_s L \sim$ cst with $\alpha_s \ll 1$; N^{k}DL takes the limit $\alpha_s L^2 \sim$ cst with $\alpha_s \ll 1$
practical implication: NLL requires an arbitrary number of single-logs ($(\alpha_s L)^n$); NDL requires only one ($(\alpha_s L)(\alpha_s L^2)^n$)

Accuracy tests

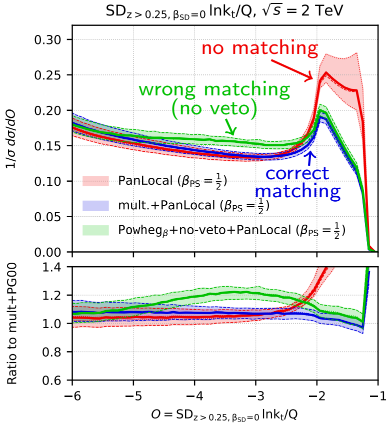


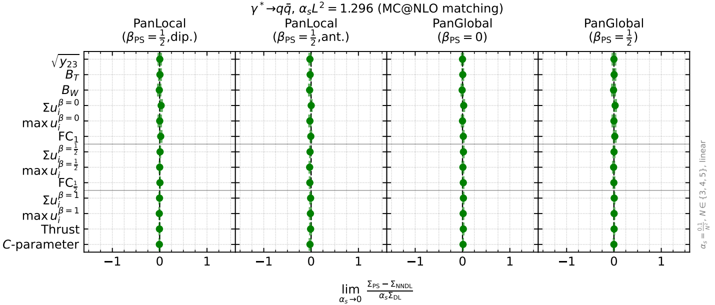


- no matching $\Rightarrow$ wrong NNDL

- visible effect at large k_t (right)
- spurious effect if not careful
- "correct" matching OK everywhere

Accuracy tests

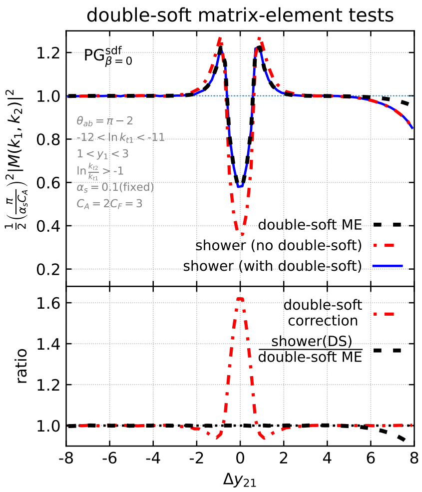


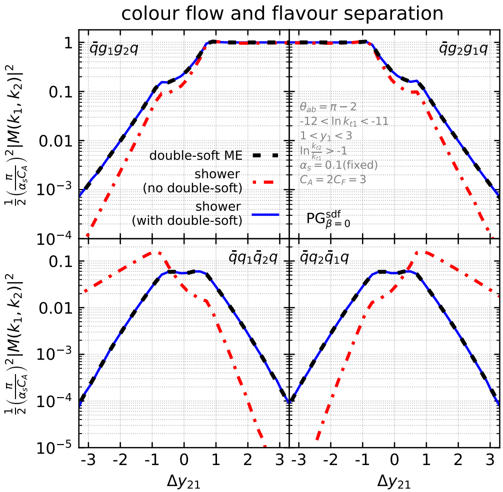


- no matching $\Rightarrow$ wrong NNDL
- with matching $\Rightarrow$ OK at NNDL

- visible effect at large k_t (right)
- spurious effect if not careful
- "correct" matching OK everywhere

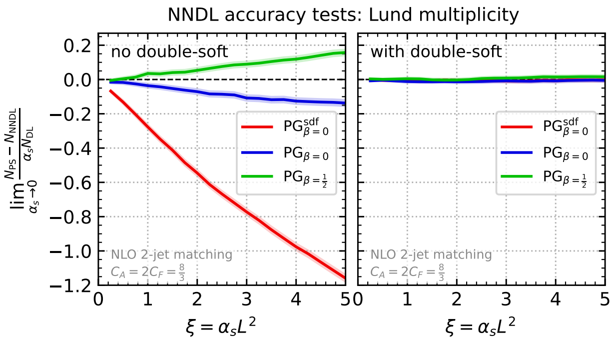
Extra double-soft results: matrix-element tests



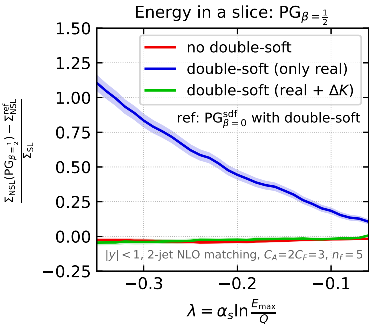


Correct reproduction of the double-soft matrix elements

Extra double-soft results: multiplicity, δK

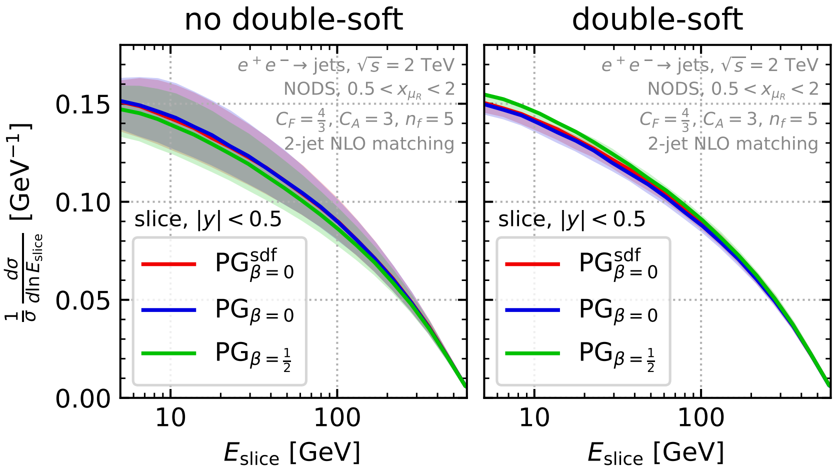


Reproduces NNDL multiplicity



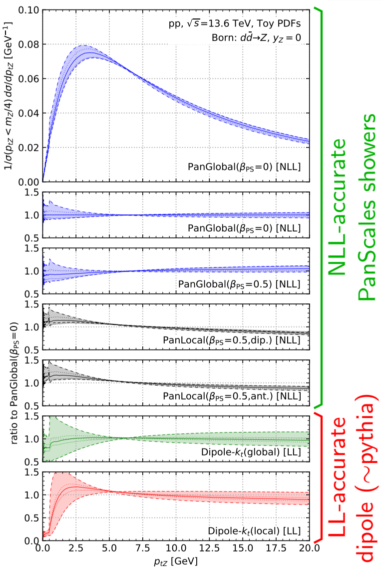
Requires the correct K_{CMW} prescription

Extra double-soft results: multiplicity, δK



No large shift of central value but large reduction of the uncertainty estimates

Example #1: Z-boson transverse momentum

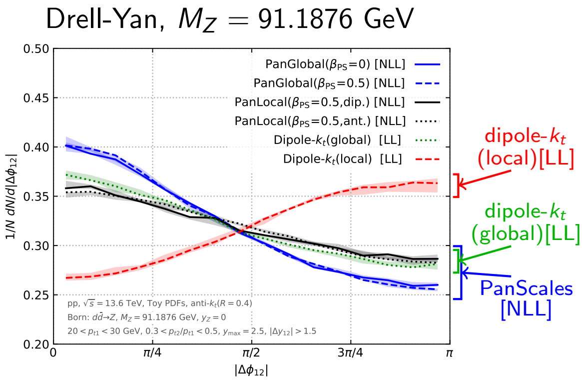


Uncertainties:

- renormalisation scale variation:
  for NLL-accurate showers include compensation term to maintain 2-loop running for soft emissions
- factorisation scale variations (note: use of toy PDFs)
- term associated with lack of matching for $k_t \sim M_Z$
- for LL showers: a term associated with spurious recoil for commensurate k_t's

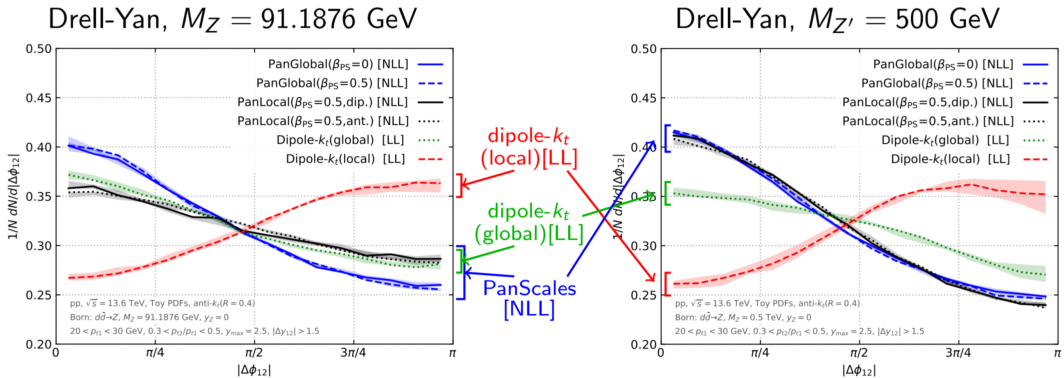
Observations: Differences are relatively small except

- at very small k_t for dipole-k_t (esp. w global recoil)
- NLL brings significant uncertainty reduction



- Dipole-k_t with global recoil (LL) quite off
- All others [local dipole-k_t(LL) and PanScales(NLL)] similar

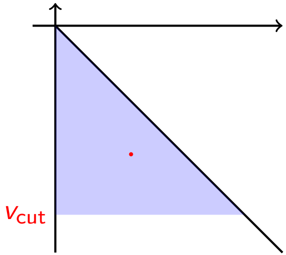
Example #2: $\Delta\psi_{12}$



- Dipole-k_t with global recoil (LL) quite off
- All others [local dipole-k_t(LL) and PanScales(NLL)] similar

- At higher scale: dipole-k_t(LL) $\neq$ PanScales(NLL)
- DANGER: false sense of control from lower-energy info!

Log counting for LL Event shapes



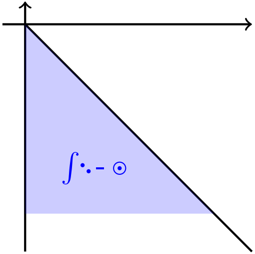
Soft-collinear:
$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s L^2)$ + 1-ℓ α_s

In the soft-collinear approx

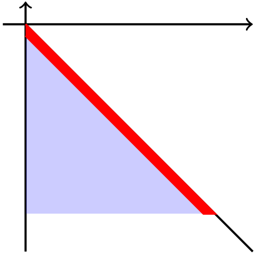
$$v_{\rm cut} \approx k_t e^{-\beta|\eta|}$$

(here $\beta = 0$)

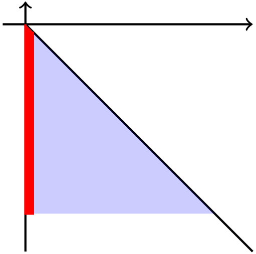
Log counting for NLL Event shapes



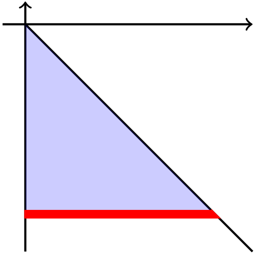
Soft-coll: 2-ℓ α_s + $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 L^2)$ R-V (CMW)



Hard collinear (virtual)
(from $\alpha_s L$)

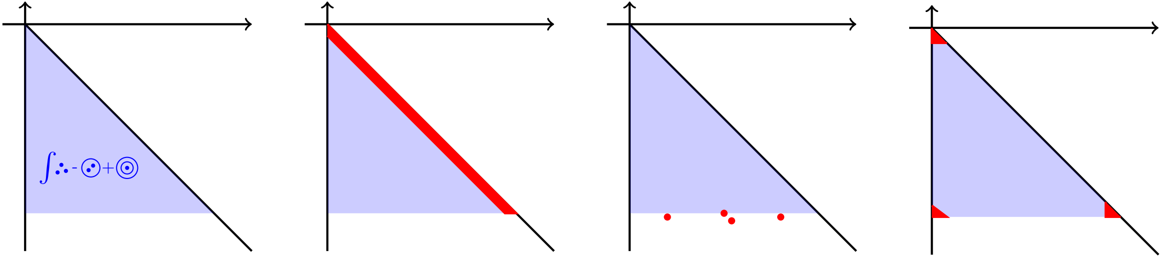


Soft large-angle
(virtual)=0



Multiple real emissions
(from $\alpha_s^2 L^2$)

Log counting for NNLL Event shapes



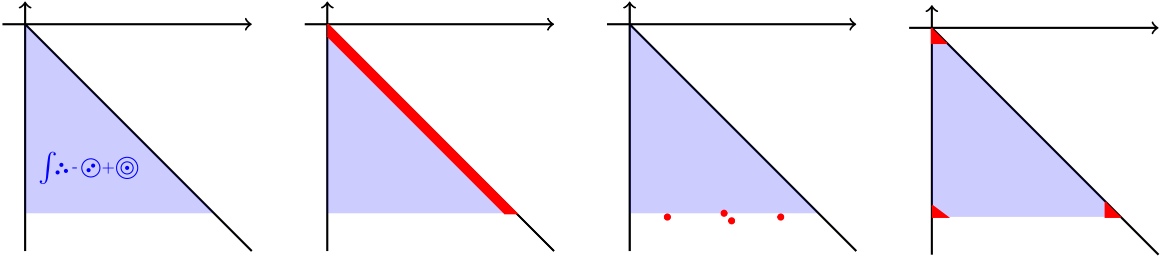
Soft-coll: 3-ℓ α_s + $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3 L^2)$ R-V (CMW)

Hard collinear (virtual) $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 L)$ corrections

Multiple reals: $O(\alpha_s^2 L)$ double-soft

New $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ contributions

Log counting for NNLL Event shapes



Soft-coll: 3-ℓ α_s + $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3 L^2)$ R-V (CMW)

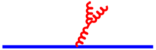
Hard collinear (virtual) $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2 L)$ corrections

Multiple reals: $O(\alpha_s^2 L)$ double-soft

New $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ contributions

Freedon to reshuffle terms between different contributions

Example: double-soft k_1, k_2 emission

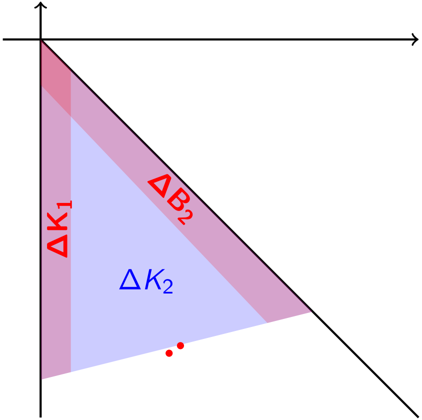


Typical approach:

- define a massless k_{1+2} with same $k_\perp$, η, ϕ as $k_1 + k_2$
- express the Sudakov using k_{1+2}
- treat $k_{1+2} \to k_1 + k_2$ as real double-soft correction

Shower Sudakov drifts

The shower does not take the same prescription:
- generate a first emission $\tilde{k}_1$
- generate a second branching $\tilde{k}_1 \to k_1, k_2$ (with correct k_1, k_2 matrix element)



NNLL shapes magic trick

NNLL: enoug to get (soft-coll) average drift between $\tilde{k}_1$ and k_{1+2} (in $k_\perp$ and y)!
$\longrightarrow$ defines ΔK_2, ΔK_1 and ΔB_2

Sumrules

For shapes, only $\int dy \Delta K_1$ ($\propto \langle y \rangle_{\text{drift}}$) matters

For exclusive observables (E in slice) full differential ΔK_1 needed $\Rightarrow$ powerful check

Same for triple-coll. region (not yet in PanScales)