Photon production in Sherpa

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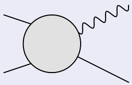
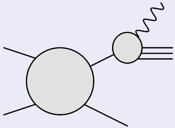
"Traditional" approach

"**Direct**" component – Fixed-order calculations



- γ+jet available at NLO (JetPhox)
  Phys. Rev. D73 (2006), 094007
- $\gamma\gamma$ available at NLO (DiPhox)
  Eur. Phys. J. C16 (2000), 311330
- NLO for $\gamma\gamma$+jet
  JHEP 04 (2003), 059
- Loop-induced $gg \to \gamma\gamma g$
  Phys. Lett. B460 (1999), 184188

"**Fragmentation**" component – Photon-quark collinear singularities



- Singularities factorised off ME
- Resummed to all orders in α_s
- $\Rightarrow$ Photon fragmentation function $D^{\gamma}_{q,g}(z, Q^2)$ Phys. Lett. B79 (1978), 83
- Relevant even if isolation criteria applied to photons ($\to$ later)

"**Non-prompt**" component: Photons from $\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma$, $\eta \to \gamma\gamma$, ...

- Not considered in such calculations
- Sometimes $\approx$ corrected for in experimental measurements

Alternative approach: Parton-shower Monte Carlo

Monte-Carlo event generation

PERTURBATIVE PHYSICS

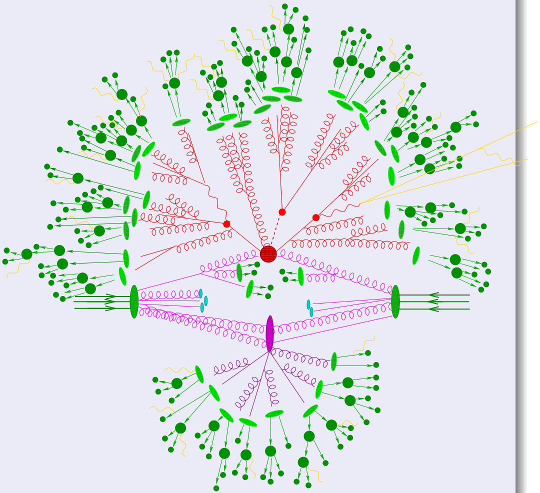
- Initial state parton shower$^{(*)}$
- Signal process*
- Final state parton shower*
- Underlying event

SOFT PHYSICS

- Hadronisation
- Hadron decays

*PROMPT PHOTON PRODUCTION:

- LO matrix elements
  ⇒ "direct" component
- Interleaved parton shower for QCD⊕QED evolution
  ⇒ Models $D^{\gamma}_{q,g}(z, Q^2)$



Why can this be split into different event phases?

Collinear factorisation of QCD radiation

- Singularities from collinear emissions factorised off at a given scale
  - ⇒ Parton distribution functions (PDF) in initial state
  - ⇒ Fragmentation functions (FF) in final state

  } non-perturbative objects

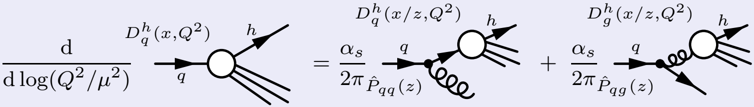
Evolution equations

- Evolution of PDF/FF between different scales calculable perturbatively (DGLAP):

$$f_a(x,Q^2) - f_a(x,Q_0^2) = \int_{Q_0^2}^{Q^2} \frac{dt}{t} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \sum_{b=q,g} \hat{P}_{ab}(z) f_b(\frac{x}{z}, t)$$

⇒ Difference between scales given by parton splittings

- Differential version of that equation in pictures for FF D_q^h:



Parton-shower Monte Carlo

Unfolding the factorised emissions: Recursion

1. Start with parton produced at scale Q_0^2
2. **Dice scale** Q^2 (and flavour) for next splitting according to the evolution equations
3. If $Q^2 > Q^2_{\text{hadronisation}} \approx 1\text{GeV}^2$: Start at 1 again for the splitting products

Solving the evolution equation for step 2

- Use Sudakov-formalism to solve it (+ some tricks)
  $\Rightarrow$ **Probability for no emission** between two scales ("Sudakov form factor")

$$\Delta_a(Q_0^2, Q^2) = \exp\left\{-\int_{Q_0^2}^{Q^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t} \int_{z_-}^{z_+} \mathrm{d}z \sum_{b=q,g} \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{K}_{ab}(z,t)\right\}$$

- Example: Kernel $\mathcal{K}_{ab}(z,t) = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} P_{ab}(z)$

CSSHOWER++ in SHERPA – Parton shower based on dipole subtraction

- Emissions ordered in $t \equiv k_\perp^2$
- Based on Catani-Seymour subtraction terms (colour-connected emitter-spectator dipoles)

$$\mathcal{K}^{\text{QCD}}_{(ij)i}(z, \mathrm{k}_\perp^2) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2)}{2\pi} J(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2, z) \sum_k \langle \mathrm{V}^{\text{QCD}}_{(ij)i,k}(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2, z)\rangle \quad \text{with} \quad z = \frac{p_i p_k}{(p_i + p_j)p_k}$$

Modifications of shower for interleaved QCD⊕QED evolution

Modifications for QED

- Want to interleave QCD⊕QED emissions in factorised form

$$\Delta_a(Q_0^2, Q^2) = \Delta_a^{\mathbf{(QCD)}}(Q_0^2, Q^2)\Delta_a^{\mathbf{(QED)}}(Q_0^2, Q^2)$$

- Implemented by adding splitting functions for $qq\gamma$ vertex

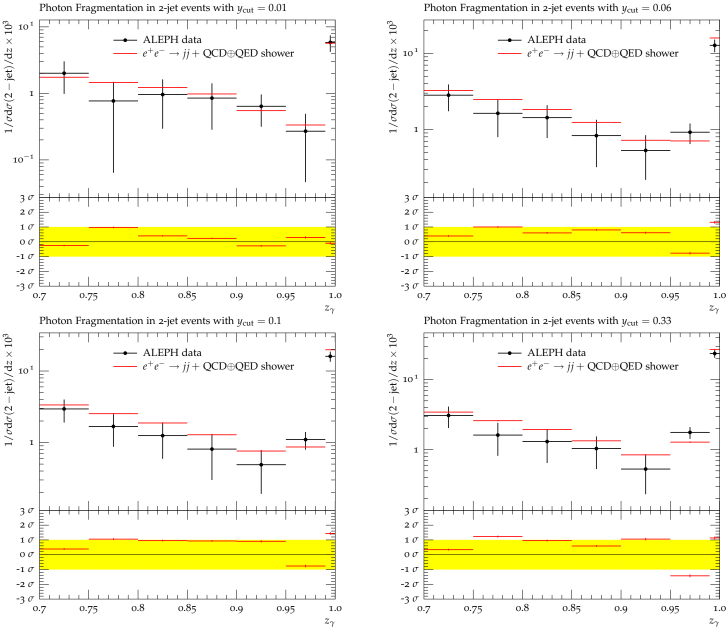
$$\mathcal{K}_{(ij)i}^{\mathbf{QED}}(z, \mathrm{k}_\perp^2) = \frac{\alpha(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2)}{2\pi} J(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2, z) \sum_k \langle \mathrm{V}_{(ij)i,k}^{\mathbf{QED}}(\mathrm{k}_\perp^2, z)\rangle$$

- Difference to large N_C QCD: Not exactly one colour partner for dipole
- Neglects (negative) interference from legs with same-sign charges

- Similarly implemented in several parton showers (Ariadne, Herwig, Pythia, Sherpa)
- Does this actually describe $D^\gamma_{q,g}(z, Q^2)$? Let's look at some data ...

Fragmentation function at LEP

ALEPH: Z. Phys. C69 (1996), 365378



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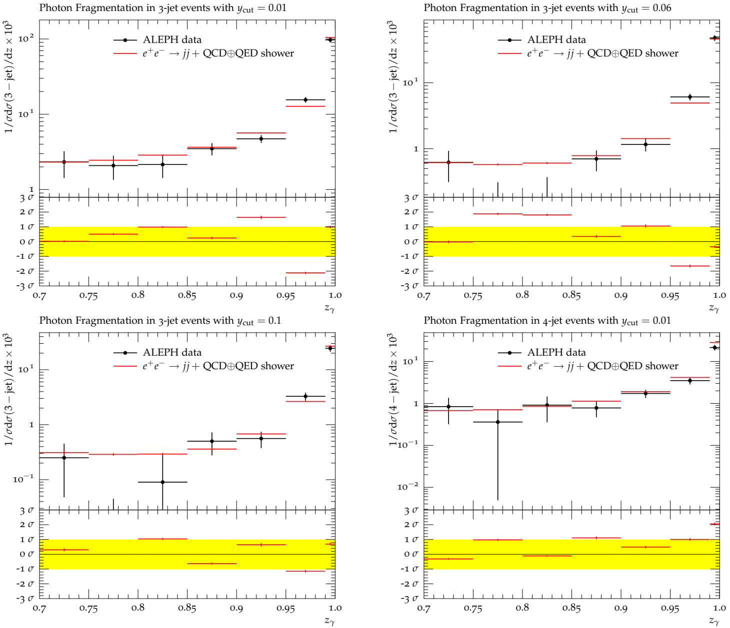
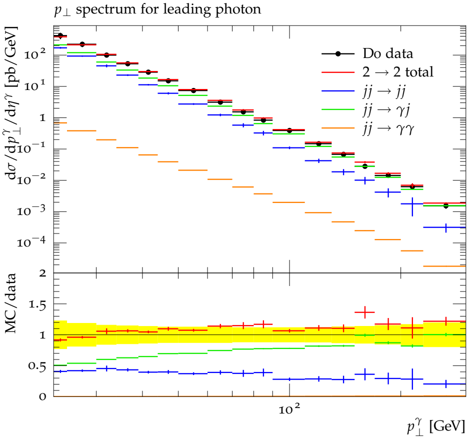


Relevance of fragmentation component

DØ : Phys. Lett. B639 (2006), 151158



Inclusive photon $p_\perp$ at Tevatron

- $23\ \mathrm{GeV} < p_\perp^\gamma < 300\ \mathrm{GeV}$
- $E(\mathcal{R} = 0.4)/E_\gamma < 1.1$

$\Rightarrow$ Hard isolated photons

Contributions from subprocesses

- $jj \to jj$ Dijets
- $jj \to \gamma j$ Photon + jet
- $jj \to \gamma\gamma$ Diphotons

$\Rightarrow$ Fragmentation component in dijets plays important role!

Correcting the shower with higher-order matrix elements

JHEP **0905** (2009) 053 [arXiv:0903.1219 [hep-ph]]

Main idea of ME+PS merging

Phase space slicing for extra QCD radiation:

- Hard emissions from matrix element
- Soft/collinear emissions from parton shower

More formally

Effectively **different splitting kernels** $\mathcal{K}$ for hard vs. soft/collinear radiation

$$\mathcal{K}_{ab}^{\text{PS}}(z,t) = \mathcal{K}_{ab}(z,t)\,\Theta\left[Q_{\text{cut}} - Q_{ab}(z,t)\right] \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{K}_{ab}^{\text{ME}}(z,t) = \mathcal{K}_{ab}(z,t)\,\Theta\left[Q_{ab}(z,t) - Q_{\text{cut}}\right]$$

- Boundary determined by value of Q_{cut}
- Q_{cut} regularises real emission MEs (like a jet resolution)

Evolution factorises (again! this time in phase space)

$$\Delta_a(Q_0^2, Q^2) = \Delta_a^{\text{PS}}(Q_0^2, Q^2)\;\Delta_a^{\text{ME}}(Q_0^2, Q^2)$$

$\Rightarrow$ **Independent evolution** in both regimes
$\Rightarrow$ How to replace the $\Delta_a^{\text{ME}}(Q_0^2, Q^2)$ part with MEs now?

Merging algorithm

Outline of algorithm

1. Choose matrix-element multiplicity N according to σ_n, σ_{n+1}, σ_{n+2}, ...
   and generate ME event according to $d\sigma_N$ ✓

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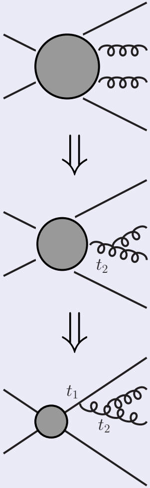
2. Translate ME event into shower language: **Branching history**

Merging algorithm: Branching history

Translate ME event into shower language

Example:



Problem: ME only gives final state, no history
Solution: Backward-clustering (running the shower reversed)

1. Take N-particle final state
2. Select last splitting according to shower probablities
3. Recombine partons using inverted shower kinematics
   $\rightarrow$ N-1 particles + splitting variables for one node
4. Reweight $\alpha_s(\mu^2) \rightarrow \alpha_s(p_\perp^2)$
5. Repeat 2 - 4 until core process

$\Downarrow$

Most probable branching history a la shower.
Now let's use it ...

Merging algorithm

Outline of algorithm

1. Choose matrix-element multiplicity N according to σ_n, σ_{n+1}, σ_{n+2}, ...
   and generate ME event according to $d\sigma_N$ ✓
2. Translate ME event into shower language: **Branching history** ✓
3. Start truncated shower evolution on each leg
   - If emission in PS regime ⇒ **Keep**
     This is the $\Delta_a^{\mathrm{PS}}(t, t')$ part.

Merging algorithm

Outline of algorithm

1. Choose matrix-element multiplicity N according to σ_n, σ_{n+1}, σ_{n+2}, ...
   and generate ME event according to $d\sigma_N$ ✓
2. Translate ME event into shower language: **Branching history** ✓
3. Start truncated shower evolution on each leg
   - If emission in PS regime ⇒ **Keep**
     This is the $\Delta_a^{\mathrm{PS}}(t, t')$ part.
   - Emission in ME regime?
     This is the $\Delta_a^{\mathrm{ME}}(t, t')$ part.

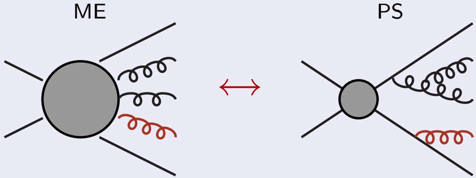
Merging algorithm: Emissions in ME regime

How to deal with the $\Delta_a^{\mathrm{ME}}(t, t')$ part?

- Relates to shower emissions **above** Q_{cut}

Has to be allowed in shower evolution, **but:**

What if something is emitted? → CKKW-L



Emissions in this regime should be described by MEs!

Merging algorithm: Emissions in ME regime

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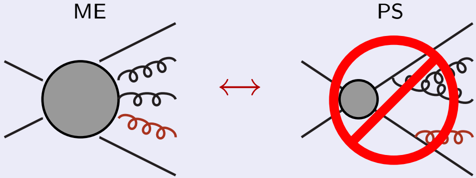


Emissions in this regime should be described by MEs!
⇒ Reject event to avoid double counting

Consequences

- Reduction of cross section $\sigma \longrightarrow \sigma \cdot \Delta_a^{\mathrm{ME}}(t,t')$
- Compensated by higher order ME's

⇒ Leading order cross section stable

Merging algorithm

Outline of algorithm

1. Choose matrix-element multiplicity N according to σ_n, σ_{n+1}, σ_{n+2}, ...
   and generate ME event according to $d\sigma_N$ ✓
2. Translate ME event into shower language: **Branching history** ✓
3. Start truncated shower evolution on each leg ✓
   - If emission in PS regime ⇒ **Keep**
     This is the $\Delta_a^{\rm PS}(t, t')$ part.
   - Emission in ME regime? ⇒ **Reject event**
     This is the $\Delta_a^{\rm ME}(t, t')$ part.

⇓

Evolution in PS regime preserved
Emissions above $Q_{\rm cut}$ ME-corrected

Photons in Merging

QCD⊕QED

Algorithm works with the same concept!

- Add QED radiation matrix elements
- Add QED radiation in shower
- Rest stays the same, including rejection

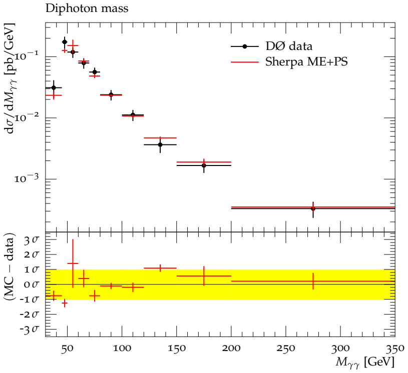
Completely democratic treatment of photons and partons

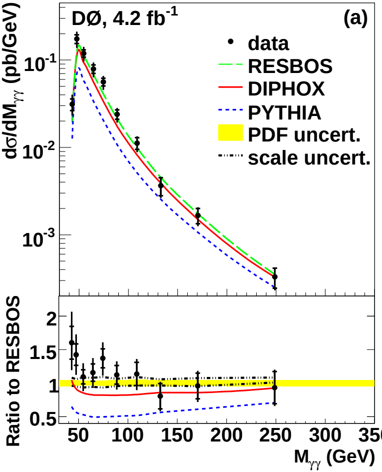
Separation criterion

- In principle, Q_{cut} or even the form of Q_{ij}, can be chosen separately for QCD and QED
- Might be useful for analyses requiring isolated photons
  $\Rightarrow$ Photons in analysis region dominantly produced by matrix-element
- E.g. isolation in cone with radius D and minimal $p_\perp$ for photons
  $\Rightarrow$ could use $Q_{ij}^2 = \min(p_{\perp,i}^2, p_{\perp,j}^2)\frac{\Delta\eta_{ij}^2+\Delta\phi_{ij}^2}{D^2}$ (like $k_\perp$ jet algorithm)

Results for diphoton production at Tevatron

DØ: arXiv.org:1002.4917





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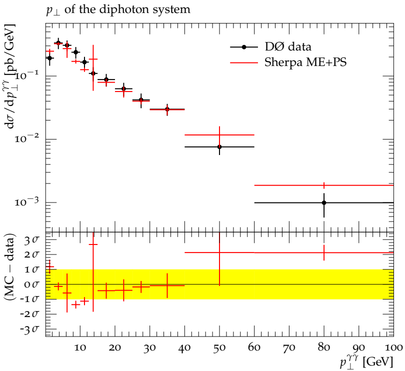

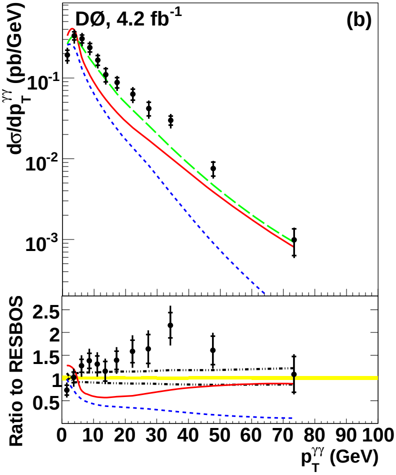

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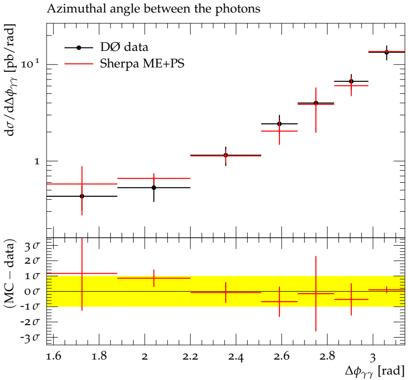

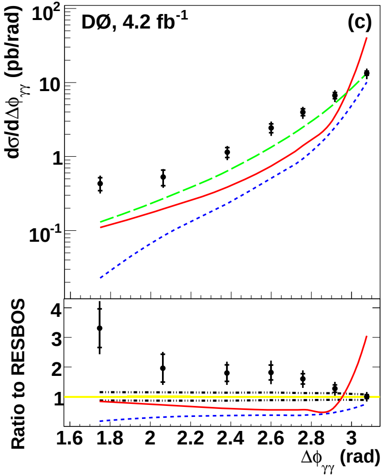

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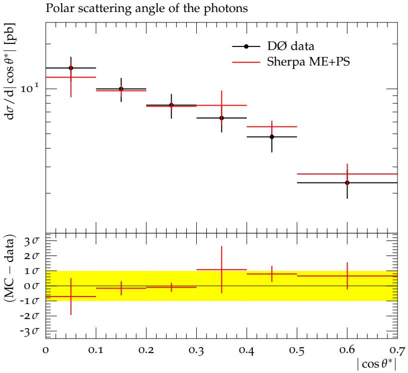

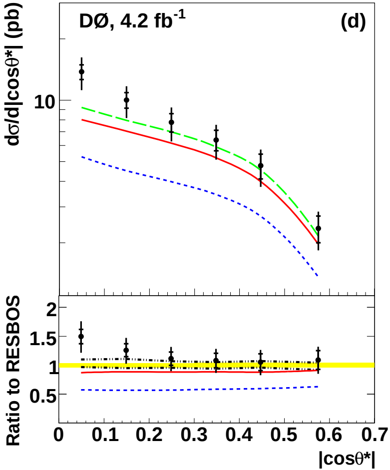

Conclusions

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- Photon production processes play key role in collider experiments
- Monte-Carlo parton showers useful tool for collider physics
- Natural incorporation of QED splittings in parton shower
- Supplementing PS with higher order tree level ME is advisable
- Democratic treatment of photons and partons
  $\Rightarrow$ ME+PS-Merging of QCD and QED emissions
- Improved agreement with Tevatron measurements

Outlook

- Hopefully SHERPA 1.2.1 will be available in ATLAS soon ($\rightarrow$ MC meeting on Monday)
- Still trying to optimize event generation efficiency for photon production
- Long term goal: Multi-jet merging with NLO matrix elements (but first for QCD ;-))