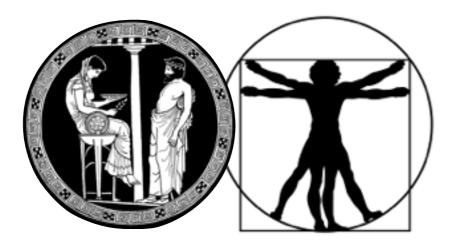
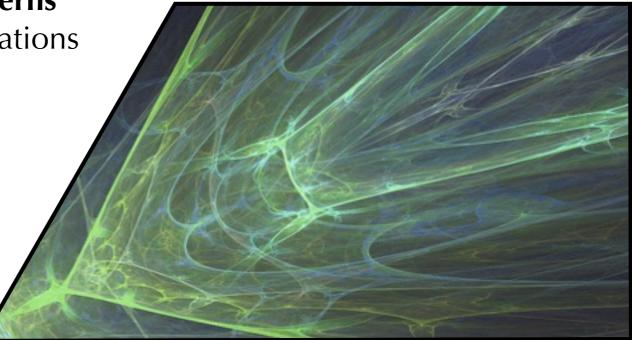
VINCIA for Hadron Colliders

Peter Skands (Monash University)

QCD showers based on $2 \rightarrow 3$ antenna patterns

+ (automated) perturbative uncertainty evaluations+ matrix-element corrections





a plug-in to PYTHIA 8.2 http://vincia.hepforge.org

VINCIA 1.x for e⁺e⁻ colliders → VINCIA 2.0 for pp

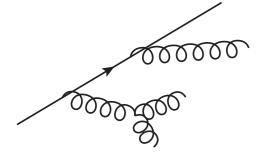


ICHEP 2016 - Chicago Based on <u>Fischer, Prestel, Ritzmann, Skands - arXiv:1605.06142</u>

Monte Carlos and Fragmentation

Monte Carlo generators aim to give fully exclusive descriptions of collider final states - both within and beyond the Standard Model Explicit modelling of QCD dynamics ↔ comparison to measurements Famous example: MC crucial to establish "string effect" in early 80s Extensively used to design/optimise analyses (& planning future ones) Study observables, sensitivities, effects of cuts, detector efficiencies, ... Including effects of initial- and final-state radiation (ISR & FSR showers) (Sequential) Resonance decays (top quarks, Z/W/H bosons, & BSM) + Soft physics: Underlying Event, Hadronisation, Decays, Beam Remnants, ...

Parton Showers are based on (iterated) 1→2 splittings



E.g., **PYTHIA** (also **HERWIG, SHERPA**) Starting point is "Leading-Logarithmic" resummation
+ QCD coherence by "angular ordering" (or "dipoles")

- + Imposing (E,p) conservation → recoil effects ("local" or "global")
- + $|M|^2$ matching, running couplings, spin correlations, ...

See, e.g., MCnet review arXiv:1101.2599, or TASI lectures arXiv:1207.2389

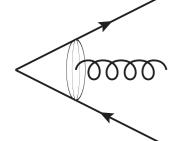
VINCIA is an Antenna Shower

Virtual Numerical Collider with Interleaved Antennae

(For FSR, identical to CDM: colour dipole model)

Splittings are fundamentally $2 \rightarrow 3$ (+ we are now working on $2 \rightarrow 4$)

Each colour antenna undergoes a sequence of splittings



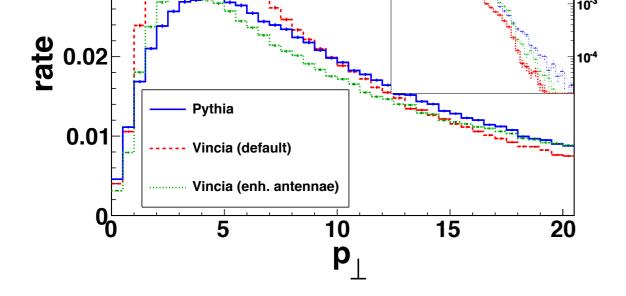
E.g., **VINCIA** (also ARIADNE)



- Antenna radiation functions & phase-space factorisations Collinear Limits \rightarrow DGLAP kernels (\rightarrow collinear factorisation) Soft Limits \rightarrow Eikonal factors (\rightarrow Leading-Colour coherence) $2 \rightarrow 3$ phase-space maps = exact, on-shell factorisations of the (n+1)/n-parton phase spaces (\rightarrow Lorentz invariant, p_µ conserving, and valid over all of phase space - not just in limits)
- + Non-perturbative limit of colour dipoles/antennae → string
 pieces → natural matching onto (string) hadronisation models
 Roots in Lund ~ mid-80s: Gustafson, Petterson NPB306(1988)746, ...

What's new in our approach? (e.g., not in ARIADNE)

- + Iterated MECs: matrix-element corrections (since v1.x)
- + Backwards antenna evolution for ISR (new in v2.0)
- + Automated uncertainty bands/weights (& runtime ROOT displays)



10⁻²

10⁻³

10⁻⁴

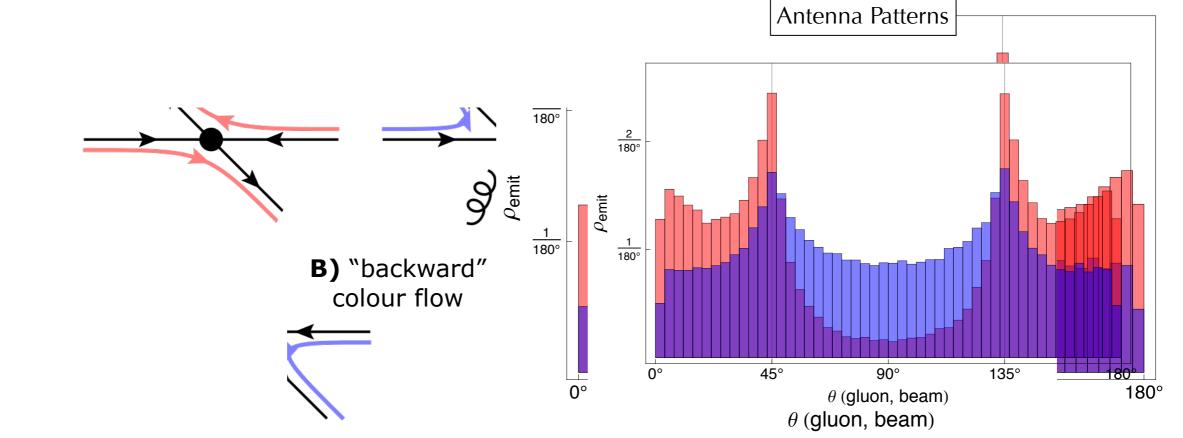
20

ions

ann, Kosower, Skands, PLB718 (2013) 1345

collisions

ttering at 45°)



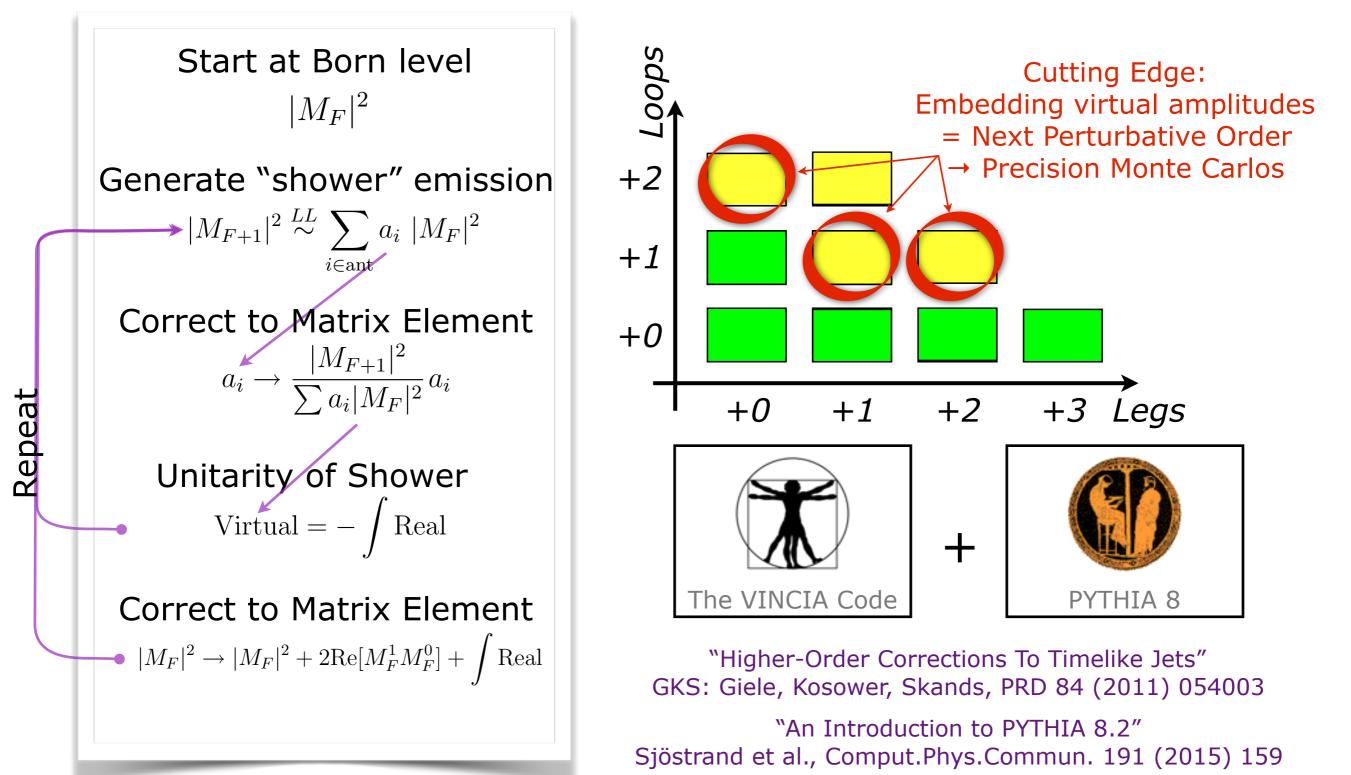
Kinematics (e.g., Mandelstam variables) are identical. The only difference is the colour-flow assignment. Figure 4: Angular distribution of the first gluon emission in $qq \rightarrow qq$ scattering at 45°, for the two different color flows. The light (red) histogram shows the emission density for the forward flow, and the dark (blue) histogram shows the emission density for the backward flow.

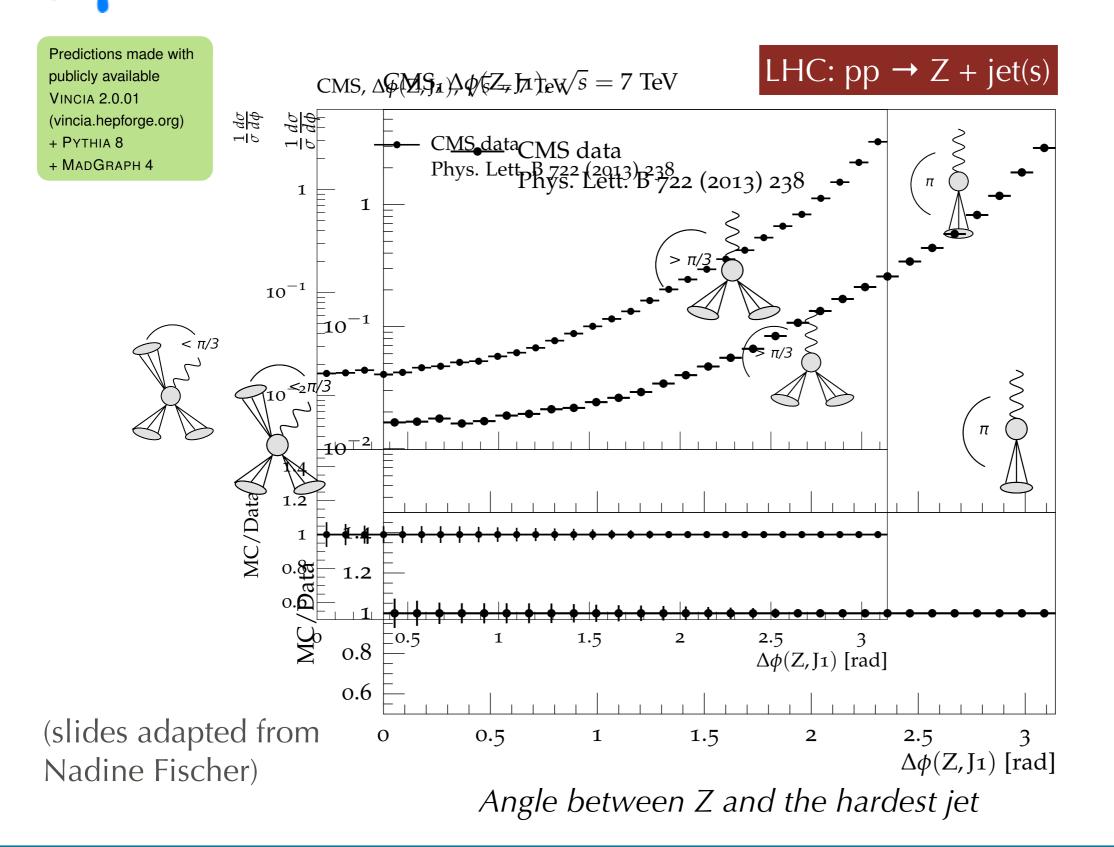
PS: coherence also influences the Tevatron top-quark forward-backward asymmetry: see PS, Webber, Winter, JHEP 1207(2012)151

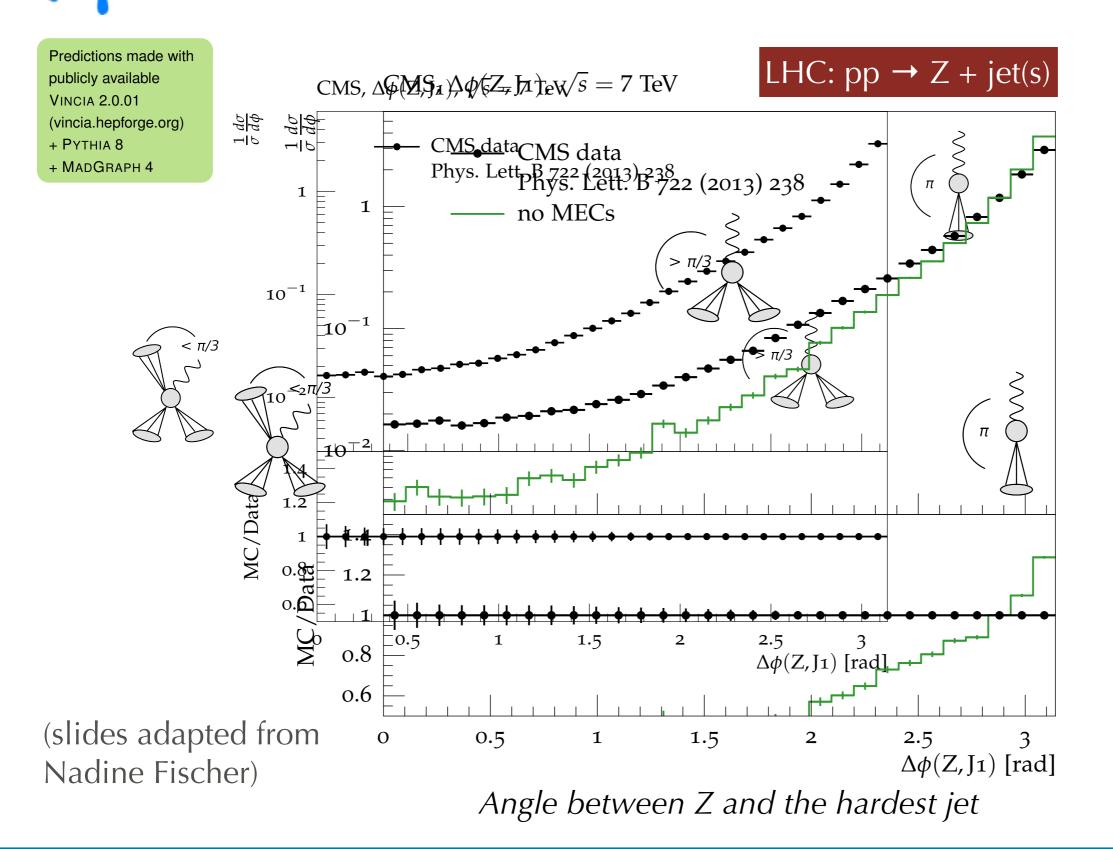
VINCIA: Markovian pQCD*

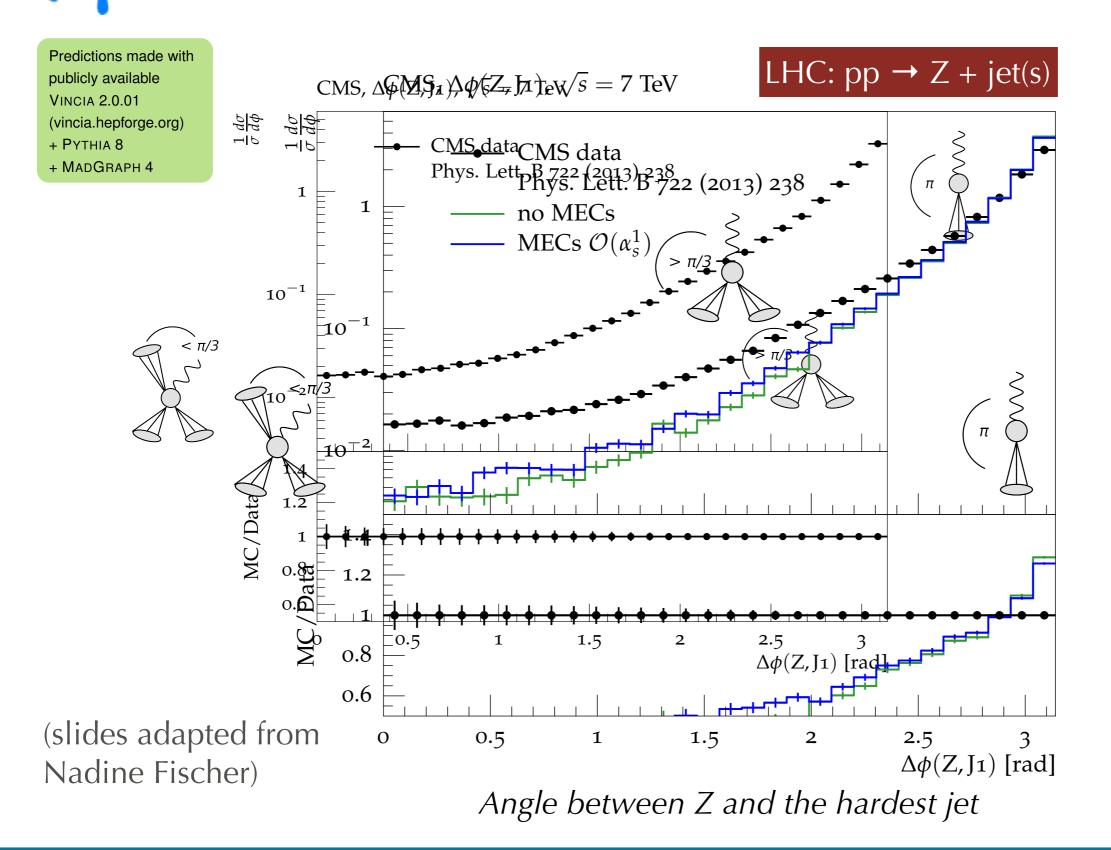
Essentially, an iterative version of MECs / POWHEG

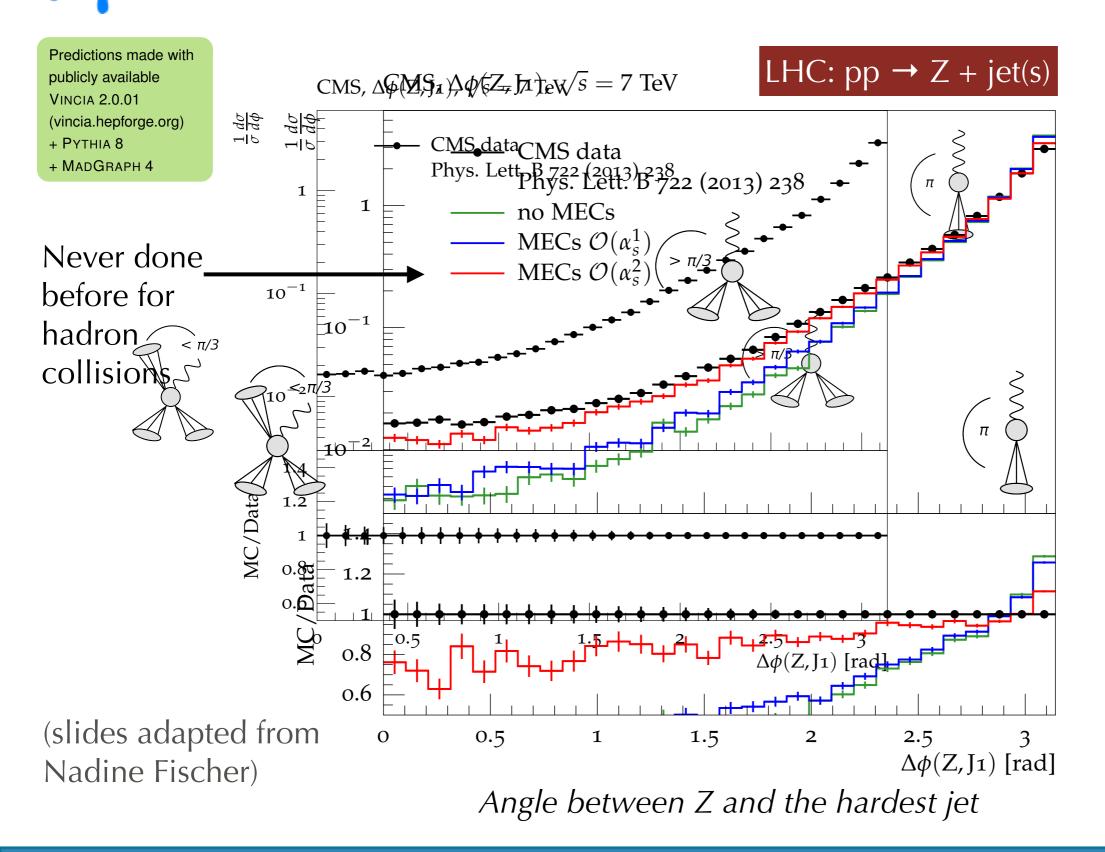
*)pQCD : perturbative QCD



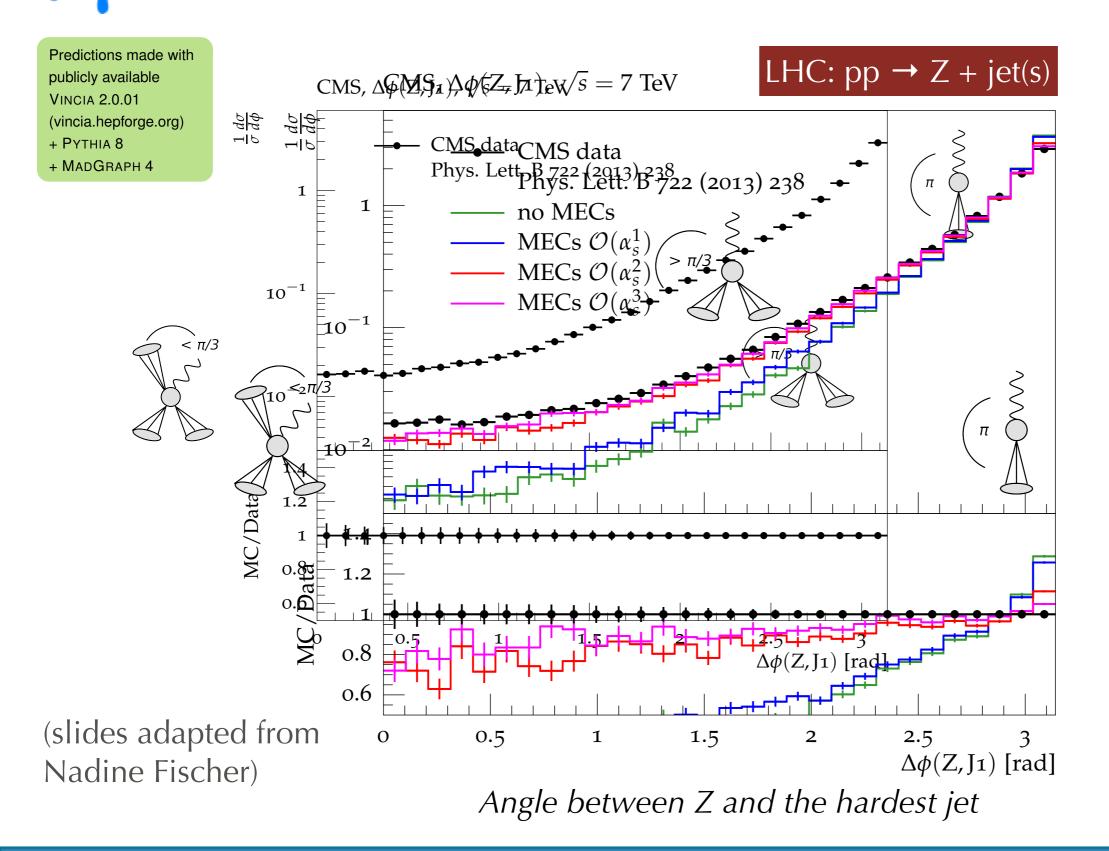


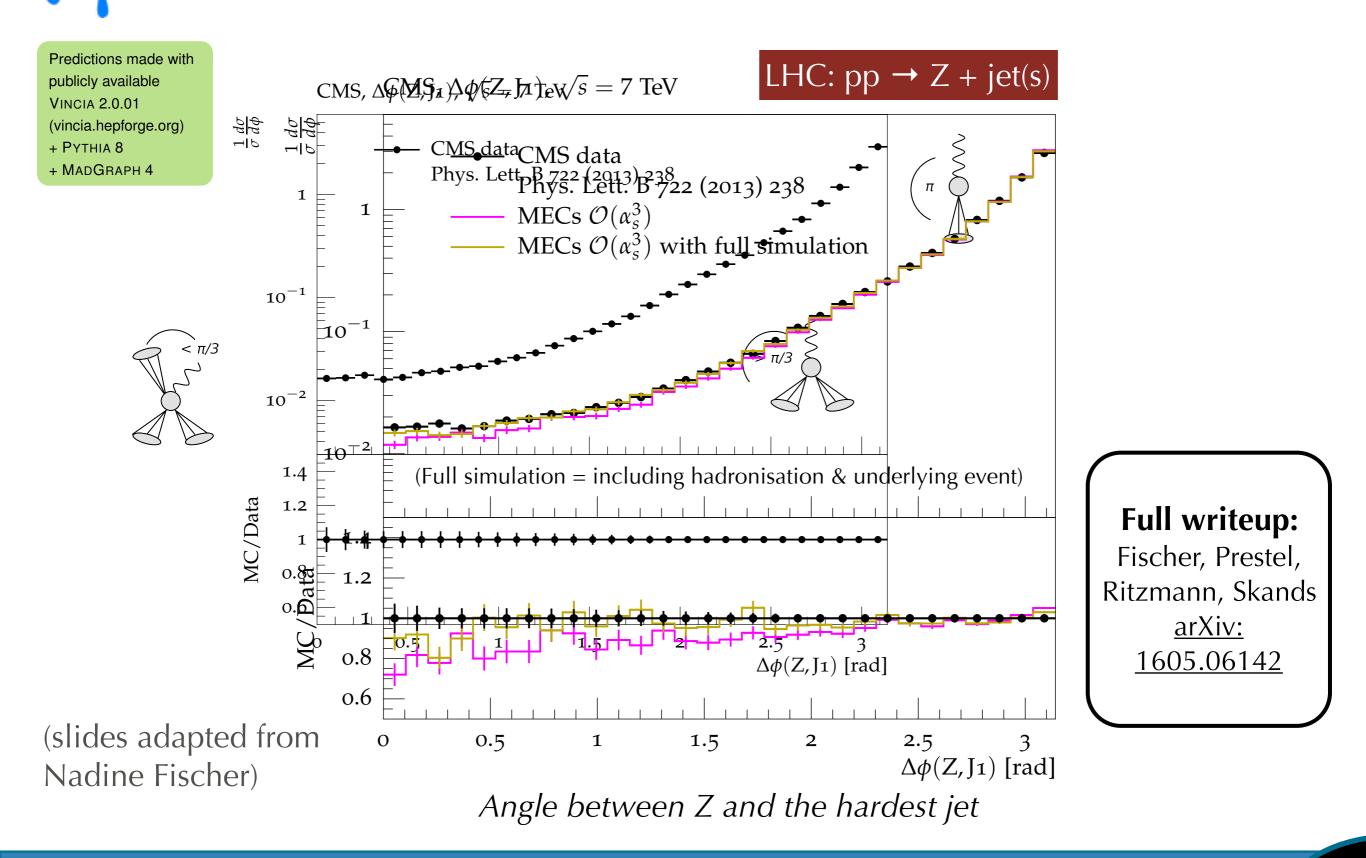






Peter Skands





Precision ⇒ Shower Uncertainties

Perturbative QCD is an asymptotic series

Truncate at LO, NLO, ... \rightarrow attempt to estimate possible size of remaining terms chiefly by scale variations (e.g., μ_R , μ_F) Reasoning ~ All-orders answer independent of these scales, hence variation at calculated order \rightarrow minimal remainder

Resummations (incl showers) are all-orders calculations

Main question remains: what is the possible size of terms beyond the precision of the algorithm/calculation?

- The answer computed by a shower algorithm depends on:
 - Scale Choices for each branching (μ_R , μ_F)
 - Radiation functions (beyond universal pole structure) Starting and Ending Scales
 - Choice of resolution measure / evolution variable Kinematics Maps / Recoil Strategies
 - Treatment of coherence, subleading colour, spin correlations, ...

Can we impose

constraints?

If not, vary ...

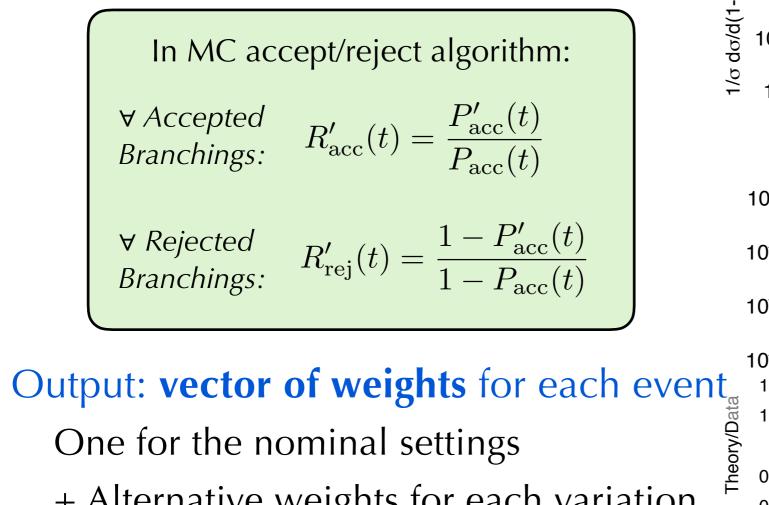
Automated Shower Uncertainty Bands/Weights

Giele, Kosower, Skands PRD84 (2011) 054003 + hadron collisions FPRS 1605.06142 + explicit all-orders proof in Mrenna, Skands 1605.08352

Idea: perform a shower with nominal settings

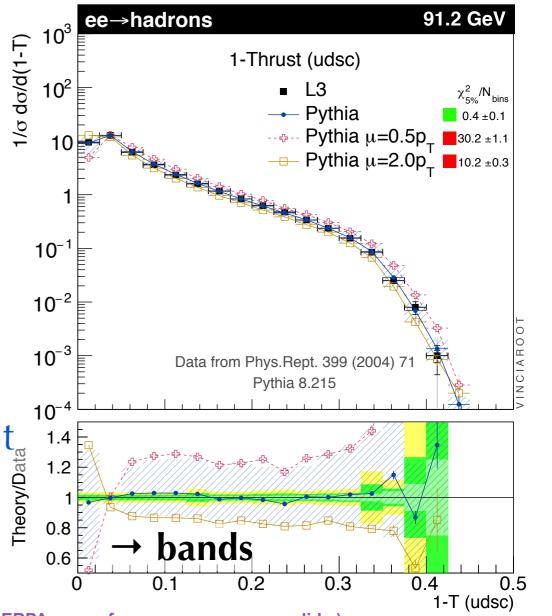
Ask: what would the probability of obtaining this event have been with **different choices** of μ_R , radiation kernels, ... ?

Easy to calculate **reweighting factors**



- + Alternative weights for each variation

(note: analogous functionality also recently developed for PYTHIA 8, HERWIG++, SHERPA, see references on summary slide)





VINCIA 2.0: Summary



New! Fischer, Prestel, Ritzmann, Skands - arXiv:1605.06142

FSR + ISR shower Monte Carlo based on QCD AntennaeSplittings regarded as fundamentally $2 \rightarrow 3$ (instead of $1 \rightarrow 2$)with (LC) coherent radiation patterns (antenna functions):Collinear Limits \rightarrow DGLAP kernelsSoft Limits \rightarrow Soft EikonalsImplemented as a simple plug-in to PYTHIA 8with similar HTML manual, example programs, etc

+ LO Matrix-Element Corrections (with MEs from MadGraph)

For Z/W/H→jets & pp→jets to O(α_s^4); pp→Z/W/H + jets to O(α_s^3)

Automated Uncertainty Bands/Weights

First proposed (&implemented) for VINCIA Giele, Kosower, Skands PRD84 (2011) 054003

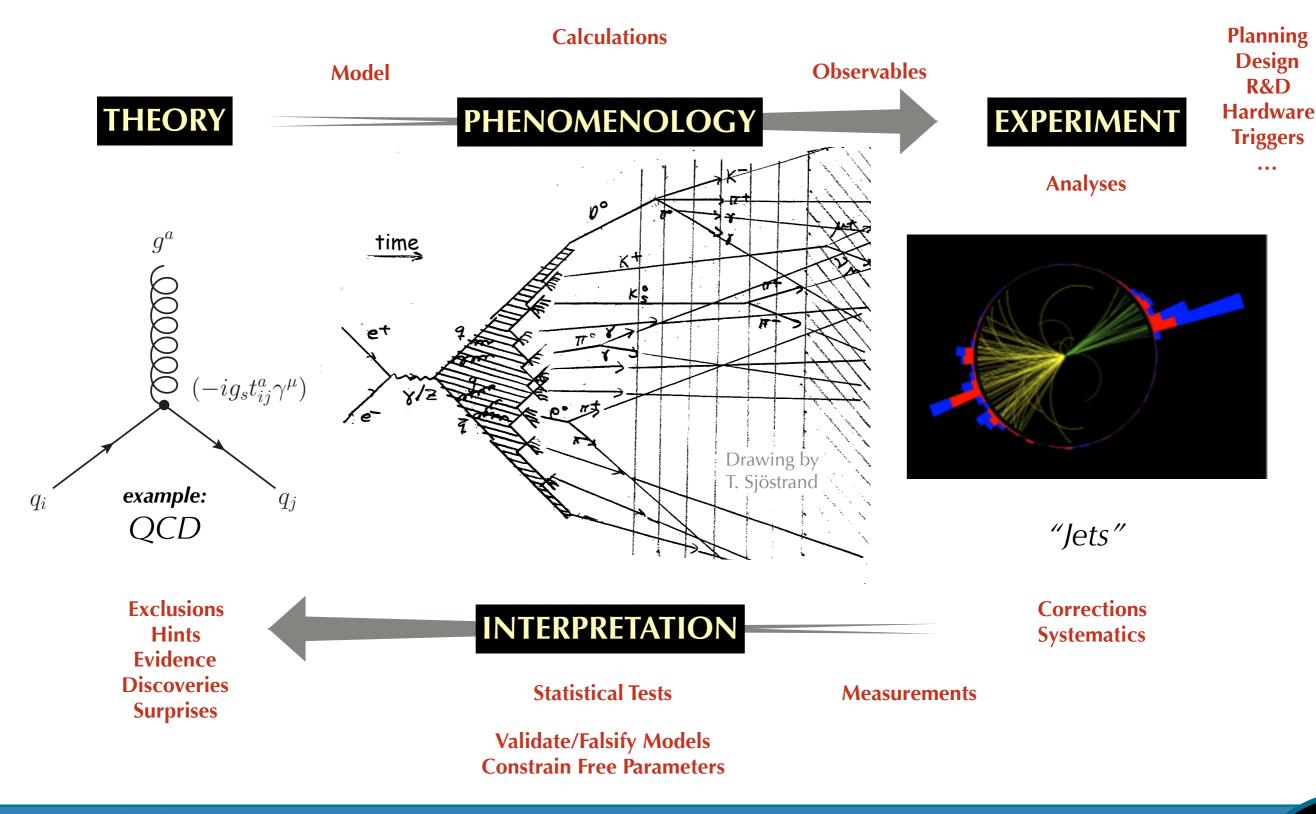
Now also in PYTHIA 8, HERWIG, SHERPA

<u>Mrenna, Skands 1605.08352</u> Bellm, Plätzer, Richardson, Siodmok, Webster 1605.08256 Bothmann, Schönherr, Schumann 1606.08753

(+ VinciaROOT runtime displays for easy visual checks/plots)

vincia.hepforge.org

The Phenomenology Pipeline



Matrix-Element Corrections

Exploit freedom to choose non-singular terms

Bengtsson, Sjöstrand, PLB 185 (1987) 435

Modify parton shower to use process-dependent radiation functions for first emission \rightarrow absorb real correction

Parton Shower
$$\frac{P(z)}{Q^2} \rightarrow \frac{P'(z)}{Q^2} = \frac{P(z)}{Q^2} \underbrace{\frac{|M_{n+1}|^2}{\sum_i P_i(z)/Q_i^2 |M_n|^2}}_{\text{MEC}}$$
 (suppressing α_s and Jacobian factors)

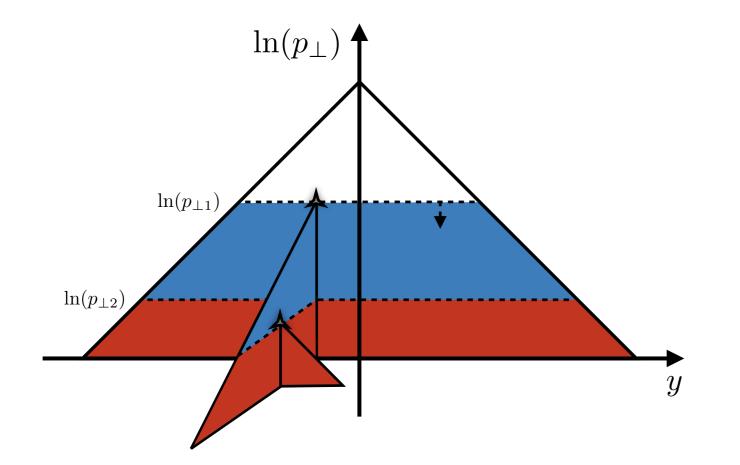
Norrbin, Sjöstrand, NPB 603 (2001) 297

Process-dependent MEC \rightarrow P' different for each process Done in PYTHIA for all SM decays and many BSM ones Based on systematic classification of spin/colour structures Also used to account for mass effects, and for a few 2 \rightarrow 2 procs

Difficult to generalise beyond 1st emission (= 1st-order MECs)

Parton-shower expansions complicated & can have "dead zones" **First achieved in VINCIA**, by changing from parton showers to "Markovian Antenna Showers" Now extended to hadron collisions **Fischer et al, arXiv:1605.06142**

Strong Ordering



Smooth Ordering

