

# Efficient method of adding NLO corrections into ladder of the initial state parton shower

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Partly supported by Polish Government grants  
DEC-2011/03/B/ST2/02532, LIDER/02/35/L-2/10/NCBiR/2011 and  
LHCpheno EU grant PITN-GA-2010-264564.

Presented at “TH/LPCC Institute on SM at the LHC”,  
CERN, October 5th, 2012

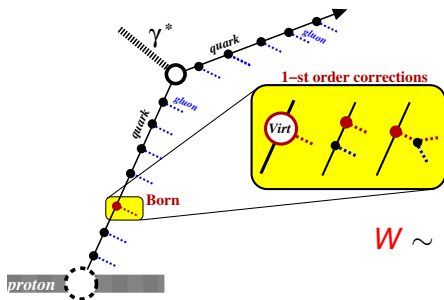


# Towards NNLO hard process + NLO parton shower

- Simplified method of introducing **NLO** corrections to **hard process** Febr. 2012 workshop at CERN.  
([arxiv.org/abs/1103.5015](http://arxiv.org/abs/1103.5015), [arxiv.org/abs/1209.4291](http://arxiv.org/abs/1209.4291))  
An alternative to MC@NLO and POWHEG.
- MC parton shower with **NLO-corrected kernels** in the fully unintegrated/exclusive MC form is pursued, RADCOR 2009 ([arxiv.org/abs/1102.5083](http://arxiv.org/abs/1102.5083)).  
Feasible, but **slow/inefficient** method,
- **More efficient** variant with the “kT-ordering within the angular ordering” is reported here, preliminary!
- Most of results still at the “**feasibility study**” stage:(



# NLO-corrected middle-of-the-ladder kernel, $\sim C_F^2$



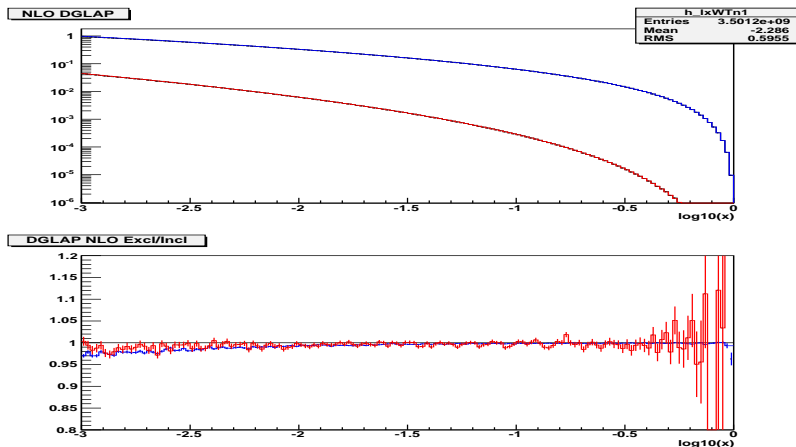
$$W \sim \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 - \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2$$

$$\bar{D}_B^{[1]}(x, Q) = e^{-S_{ISR}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} x \\ \text{---} \\ n \\ \text{---} \\ n-1 \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 + \sum_{p=1}^n \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ n \\ \text{---} \\ n-1 \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ p \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ 2 \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 + \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ n \\ \text{---} \\ n-1 \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ p \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ j \\ \text{---} \\ \vdots \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 \left. \right\} = e^{-S_{ISR}} \left\{ \delta_{x=1} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{Q > a_i > a_{i-1}} d^3 \eta_i \rho_{1B}^{(1)}(k_i) \right) \left[ 1 + \sum_{p=1}^n \beta_0^{(1)}(z_p) + \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{p-1} W(\tilde{k}_p, \tilde{k}_j) \right] \delta_{x=\prod_{j=1}^n x_j} \right\}$$

# RADCOR 2009 test for NLO-corrected ladder

RADCOR 2009: NLO MC vs. analyt. NLO kernels. Perfect agreement

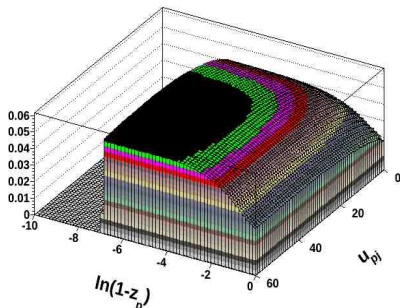


Single ladder, 1GeV-1TeV, 1 or 2 kernels NLO-corrected (3G ev.)

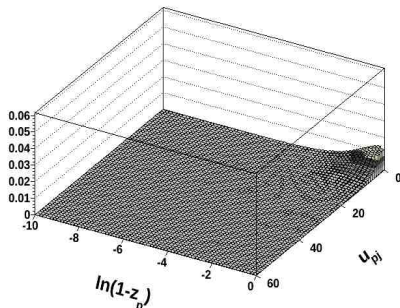


# Location and size of the (real) NLO correction in the **ladder** on the Sudakov log space

LO, all spect. gluons



pure NLO, all spect. gluons



LO inclusive distribution features triple-log IR/coll. singularity, seen as a plateau in 2-dim. projection.

NLO correction IR/coll. finite, nonzero in the corner of the size  $\sim 1$ .

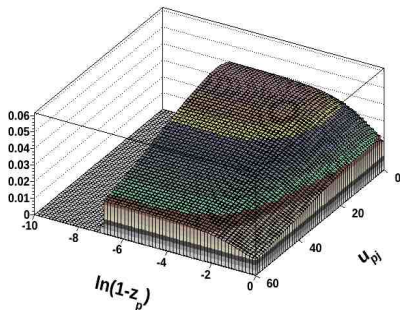




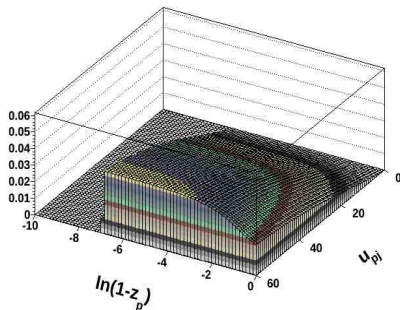
# New method: reduce the sum over spectator gluons just to 1 or 2 terms, which ones?

Inclusive LO distr. of gluons split into the one with max.  $k_T$  and the rest

LO, hardest spect. gluon  $K=1$



LO, spect. gluons  $K>1$

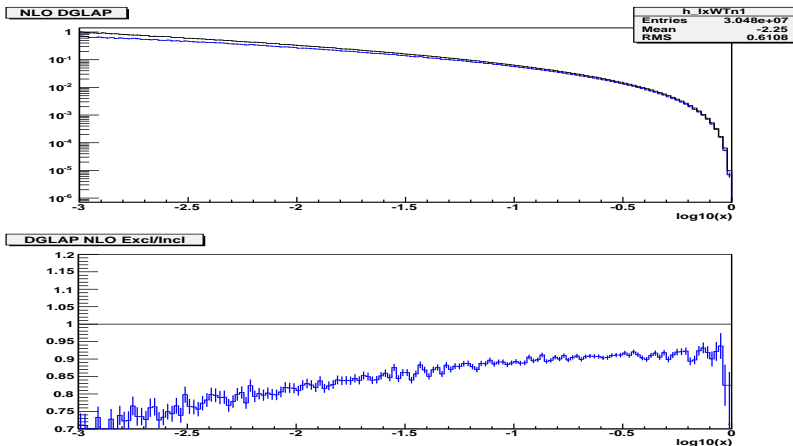


LO distribution of the hardest  $k_T$  spectator gluon approximates the total distribution in small corner where NLO is non-zero.



# NEW test for NLO-corrected ladder

**PRELIMINARY!!! May 2012:** single contrib. from gluon with max. kT



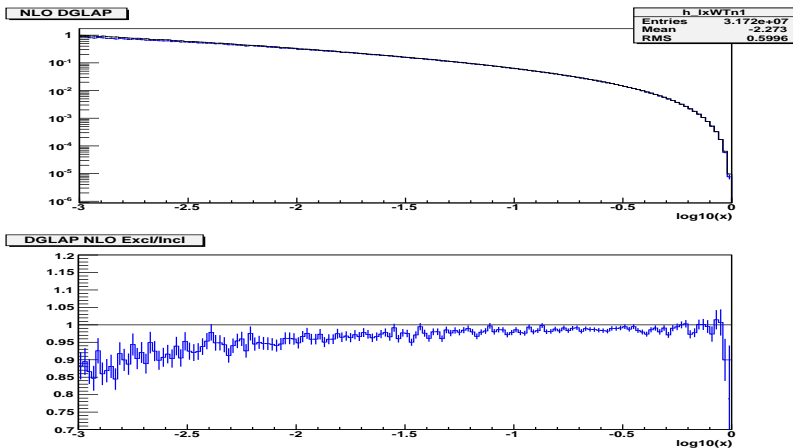
This difference  $\sim 30\%$  is formally the NNLO/NLO class. (30M evts)





# NEW test for NLO-corrected ladder

**PRELIMINARY!!! May 2012:** contrib. from 2 gluon with max. kT



The difference is acceptable but still  $\sim 10\%$  (formally N3LO/NLO).



# Summary

- Parton shower MC implementing complete NLO DGLAP in the ladders in exclusive form is feasible and we are now optimizing the algorithm.
- Long term: NLO ladder + NNLO hard process, but LO ladder + NLO hard proc. to be optimized first.
- Most likely application: high quality QCD+EW+QED MC with hard process like  $W/Z/H$  boson production.
- Potential gains from new QCD methods are:
  - reducing uncertainties due to distributions of partons in hadrons (PDFs, parton luminosities etc.)
  - easier implementation of NLO and NNLO corrections to hard process due to elimination of “trivial” (albeit numerically sizeable) soft gluon corrections
  - better environment for low  $x$  resummation (BFKL, CCFM) and heavy quark masses.

