

Electroweak corrections for multiparticle final states

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Introduction

Electroweak correction come in two variants: virtual corrections and real emission correction.

Virtual electroweak corrections often studied in the context of gauge boson and jet production at large transverse momentum (EW-Sudakov suppression). Usually negative and increasing with p_{\perp} .

Real electroweak corrections usually constitute a separate process. However, largest BR of W/Z bosons is hadronic, thus (almost) indistinguishable in jet production. Nonetheless may constitute signal in itself.

When large scale differences occur resummation is needed in either case. Practically at LHC13/14 these scale differences are moderate.

Beware of subleading orders.

Content

- ① NLO EW automation
- ② Selected results
- ③ Conclusions

Automation

- ⇒ emergence of automated frameworks for NLO EW computations along the principles of NLO QCD automation
- Monte-Carlo frameworks (Born and real emission matrix elements, infrared subtraction, phase space generation, process coordination)
 - SHERPA [MS arXiv:1712.07975](#)
 - MADGRAPH [Frederix et.al. arXiv:1804.10017](#)
 - virtual corrections (EW one-loop matrix elements, renormalisation)
 - GOSAM [Chiesa et.al. arXiv:1507.08579](#)
 - MADLOOP [Frixione et.al. arXiv:1407.0823](#)
 - OPENLOOPS [Kallweit et.al. arXiv:1412.5157](#)
 - RECOLA [Actis et.al. arXiv:1211.6316](#)
 - currently generally limited to fixed-order
 - a number of dedicated calculations and private codes

Automation in SHERPA

Generalisation of CS dipoles to QCD+QED
 automated identification and simultaneous
 subtraction of QCD and QED divergences

CS hep-ph/9605323, CDST hep-ph/0201036

D hep-ph/9904440, DKK arXiv:0802.1405

**Process management and
 phase space integration:**

$$d\sigma = d\sigma_B + [d\sigma_V + d\sigma_I] + [d\sigma_R - d\sigma_S]$$

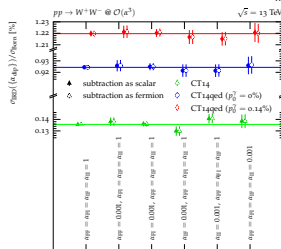
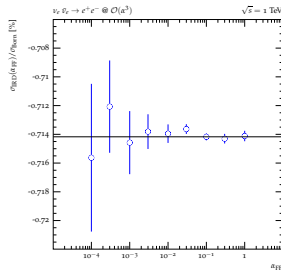


OPENLOOPS,
 RECOLA, GO SAM, ...

⚠ rigorous order counting mandatory ⚠

Signature definition: lepton dressing, jet
 definition, photon definition, etc.

MS arXiv:1712.07975



NLO EW calculations with SHERPA

- SHERPA+OPENLOOPS:

- $pp \rightarrow V + 0, 1, 2(, 3)$ jets FCC report, EW report, LH'15
Kallweit, Lindert, Maierhöfer, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1412.5157, arXiv:1511.08692
- $pp \rightarrow Zj/pp \rightarrow \gamma j$ ratio LH'15 arXiv:1605.04692
Kallweit, Lindert, Maierhöfer, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1505.05704
- $pp \rightarrow \gamma/\ell\ell/\ell\nu/\nu\nu + j$ Lindert et.al arXiv:1705.04664
- $pp \rightarrow Vh$ FCC report arXiv:1607.01831
- $pp \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ Kallweit, Lindert, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1705.00598
- $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}/t\bar{t}j$ Gütschow, Lindert, MS arXiv:1803.00950
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- SHERPA+GOSAM

- $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + 0, 1, 2$ jets Chiesa et.al. arXiv:1706.09022
- $pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma / \gamma\gamma\ell\nu / \gamma\gamma\ell\ell$ Greiner, MS arXiv:1710.11514

- SHERPA+RECOLA

- $pp \rightarrow V + 0, 1, 2 j, pp \rightarrow 4\ell, pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}h$ Biedermann et.al. arXiv:1704.05783
- $pp \rightarrow 3\ell 3\nu$ MS arXiv:1806.00307

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Selected results

① NLO EW automation

② Selected results

③ Conclusions

Diboson production

- NNLO QCD and NLO EW corrections known for all off-shell diboson channels

- $\gamma\gamma$

Bierweiler, Kasprzik, Kühn arXiv:1305.5402
Chiesa, Greiner, MS, Tramontano arXiv:1706.09022

- $l\nu\gamma$

Denner et.al. arXiv:1412.7421

- $ll\gamma$

Denner et.al. arXiv:1510.08742

- $2l2\nu$

Biedermann et.al. arXiv:1605.03419
Kallweit, Lindert, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1705.00598

- $4l$

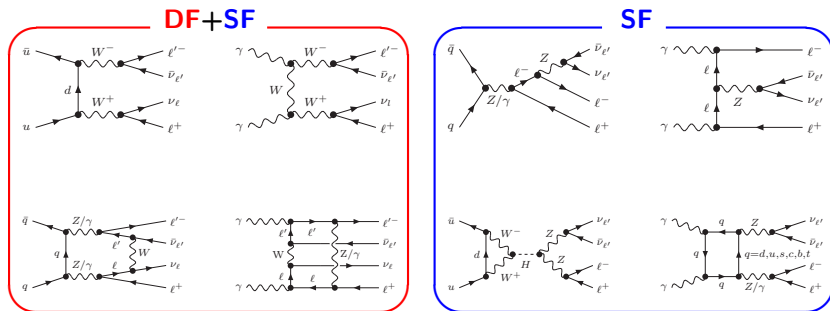
Denner et.al. arXiv:1601.07787
Denner et.al. arXiv:1611.05338

- $2l2\nu$ process of particular interest as features the interference of different resonance patterns
- study $e^+\mu^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ (DF) and $e^+e^-\nu\bar{\nu}$ (SF) production

DF	$e^+\mu^-\nu_e\bar{\nu}_\mu$	WW
SF	$e^+e^-\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e$	$WW + ZZ$
	$e^+e^-\nu_{\mu/\tau}\bar{\nu}_{\mu/\tau}$	ZZ

Diboson production – $2\ell 2\nu$

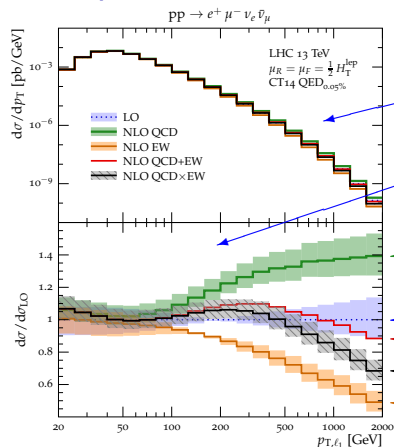
Kallweit, Lindert, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1705.00598



- scale choice using $m_{T,i}^W$; ambiguous in SF channel, also not well motivated for ZZ channels/phase space regions

$$\Rightarrow \mu_R = \mu_F = H_T^{\text{lep}} = \sum_{i \in \{\ell^\pm\}} p_{T,i} + \cancel{E}_T$$

Diboson production – $2\ell 2\nu$ – DF



Kallweit, Lindert, Pozzorini, MS arXiv:1705.00598

absolute prediction

relative correction wrt. LO

NLO QCD (w/ moderate jet veto)

LO

NLO QCD+EW

NLO QCD \times EW

NLO EW

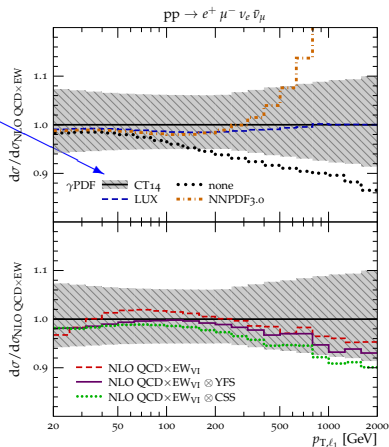
- large pos. NLO QCD, large neg. NLO EW
 \rightarrow NLO QCD+EW and NLO QCD \otimes EW differ significantly

Diboson production – $2\ell 2\nu$ – DF

relative importance of γ -induced channels wrt. NLO QCD \times EW

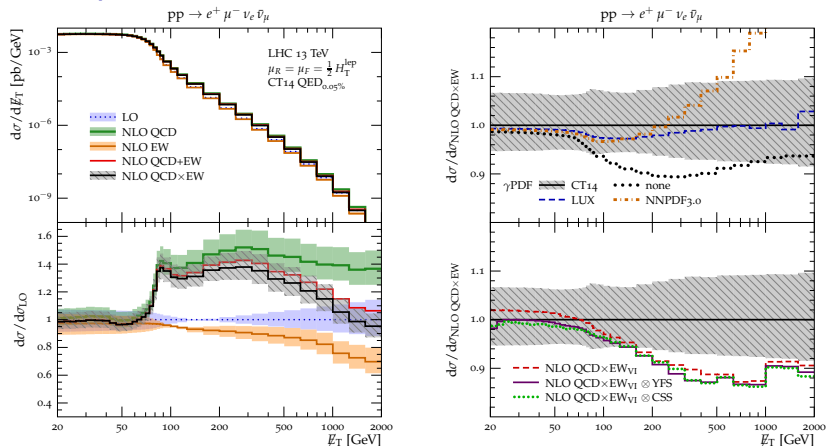
CT14qed (baseline)
LUXqed

no γ PDF
NNPDF3.0qed



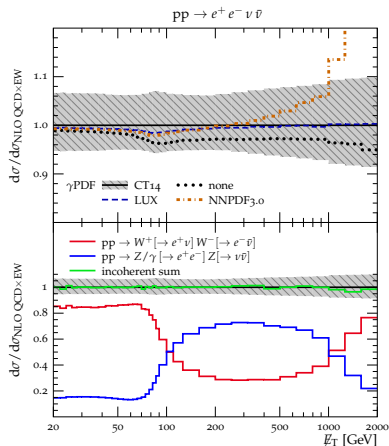
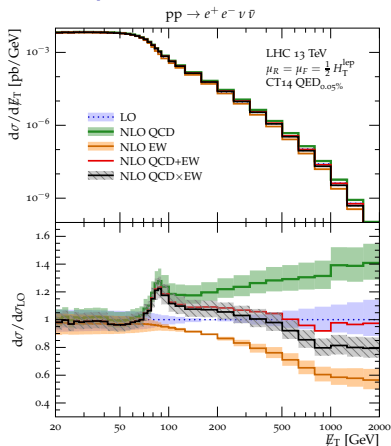
- all γ PDF agree that γ -ind. $> 10\%$ for $p_T > 500$ GeV
- very good agreement between CT14qed and LUXqed

Diboson production – $2\ell 2\nu$ – DF



- kinematic suppression for $p_T^{\nu\nu}$ at LO, unlocked at NLO QCD
 not present in γ -induced \Rightarrow large contrib

Diboson production – $2\ell 2\nu$ – SF



- kinematic suppression for $p_T^{\nu\nu}$ for WW , but not ZZ
 ZZ dominates for $\text{MET} > 100 \text{ GeV}$ with large EW corr.

Triboson production

MS arXiv:1806.00307

- fully off-shell triboson production in $W^+W^+W^-$ channel
- genuine NLO EW $2 \rightarrow 6$ calculation with 3 resonances
- contribs from 0 SFOS ($e^- \mu^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu} \nu \nu$), 1 SFOS ($e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu} \nu \nu$) and 2 SFOS ($e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu} \nu \nu$) processes, and $e \leftrightarrow \mu$

0 SFOS	$e^- \mu^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	WWW
1 SFOS	$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_\mu$	WWW + WZZ
	$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	WZZ
	$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \nu_\tau \nu_\mu$	WZZ
2 SFOS	$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_e$	WWW + WZZ
	$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_{\mu/\tau} \nu_{\mu/\tau} \nu_e$	WZZ

suppress
large WZ
background
 $m_{\mu\mu}^{\text{SFOS}} \notin [70, 100]$
 $\cancel{p}_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$

- jet veto through $\Delta\phi(\cancel{p}_T, \ell\ell\ell) > \frac{5}{6} \pi$
- on-shell production known for some time

Yong-Bai et.al. arXiv:1605.00554, Dittmaier, Huss, Knippen arXiv:1705.03722

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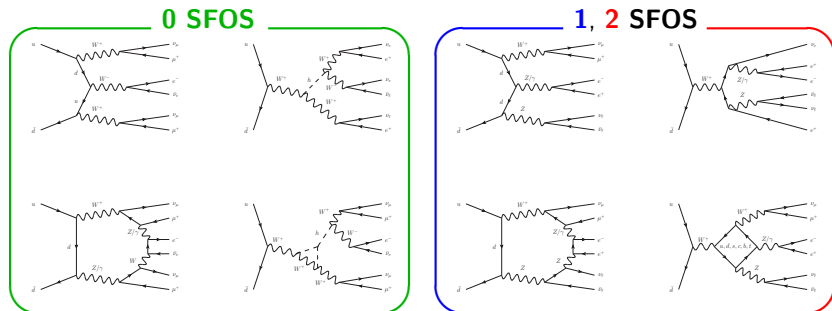
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	$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	WZZ	
	$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \nu_\tau \nu_\mu$	WZZ	
2 SFOS	$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_e$	WWW + WZZ	$m_{\ell\ell}^{\text{SFOS}} \notin [70, 100]$ $\cancel{p}_T > 50 \text{ GeV}$
	$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_{\mu/\tau} \nu_{\mu/\tau} \nu_e$	WZZ	

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- scale choice: $\mu = \sum m_{T,i}^W$; ambiguous in all channels, also not well motivated scale choice for WZZ channels (or WZZ phase space regions)
- EW corrections largely scale independent: choose $\mu_R = \mu_F = 3 m_W$

Triboson production

MS arXiv:1806.00307

	inclusive			
	LO [fb]	δ_{EW}	$\delta_{q\bar{q}}^{EW}$	$\delta_{q\gamma/\bar{q}\gamma}^{EW}$
$\ell^- \ell^+ \ell^+$	0.4209	-2.0 %	-5.2 %	3.2 %
$e^- e^+ e^+$	0.0212	-3.4 %	-7.1 %	3.6 %
$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_e$	0.0206	-3.4 %	-7.0 %	3.6 %
$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_{\mu/\tau} \nu_{\mu/\tau} \nu_e$	0.0006	-5.4 %	-9.5 %	4.1 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+$	0.0938	-1.4 %	-5.4 %	4.1 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_\mu$	0.0924	-1.4 %	-5.4 %	4.1 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	0.0007	-2.9 %	-6.1 %	3.2 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \nu_\tau \nu_\mu$	0.0007	-2.7 %	-6.2 %	3.5 %
$e^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	0.0955	-2.2 %	-4.6 %	2.4 %
$e^- \mu^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	0.0955	-2.2 %	-4.6 %	2.4 %

- large accidental and cut dependent cancellations of Sudakov-type neg. EW corrections and γ -induced pos. contribs w/ extra jet activity

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	$m(3\ell) > 500 \text{ GeV}$			
	LO [fb]	δ_{EW}	$\delta_{q\bar{q}}^{\text{EW}}$	$\delta_{q\gamma/\bar{q}\gamma}^{\text{EW}}$
$\ell^- \ell^+ \ell^+$	0.0338	-7.7 %	-16.3 %	8.6 %
$e^- e^+ e^+$	0.0031	-10.1 %	-18.3 %	8.2 %
$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_e$	0.0029	-9.9 %	-18.3 %	8.3 %
$e^- e^+ e^+ \bar{\nu}_{\mu/\tau} \nu_{\mu/\tau} \nu_e$	0.0001	-13.4 %	-19.8 %	6.4 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+$	0.0081	-6.8 %	-16.6 %	9.8 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e \nu_\mu$	0.0079	-6.5 %	-16.5 %	10.0 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\mu \nu_\mu$	0.0001	-11.9 %	-18.0 %	6.1 %
$e^- e^+ \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \nu_\tau \nu_\mu$	0.0001	-11.2 %	-17.8 %	6.6 %
$e^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	0.0057	-7.7 %	-14.8 %	7.0 %
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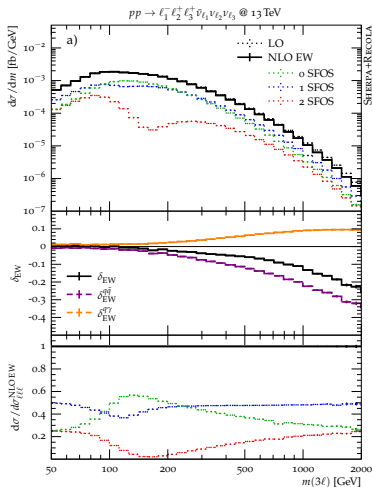
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Triboson production

- off-shell $W^+W^+W^-$ production
- includes 0, 1, 2 SFOS processes (WWW and WZZ structures)
- EW correction (incl. γ -induced) important
- cancellations of EW corr. in $q\bar{q}$ and $q\gamma/\bar{q}\gamma$ channels highly observable dependent

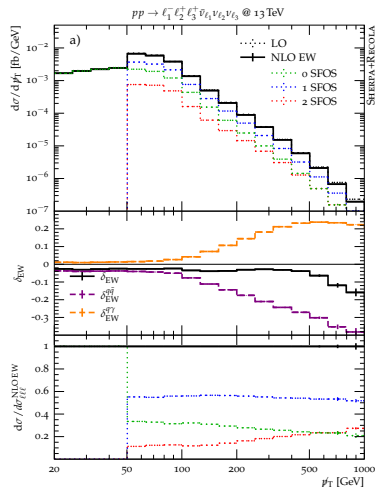
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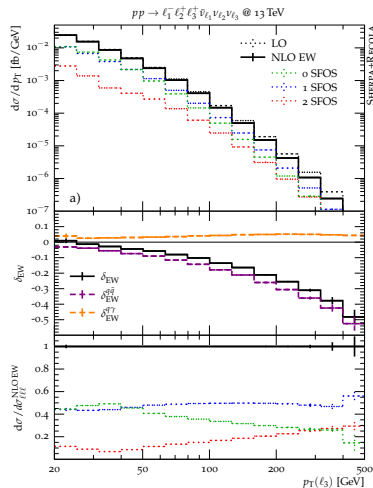
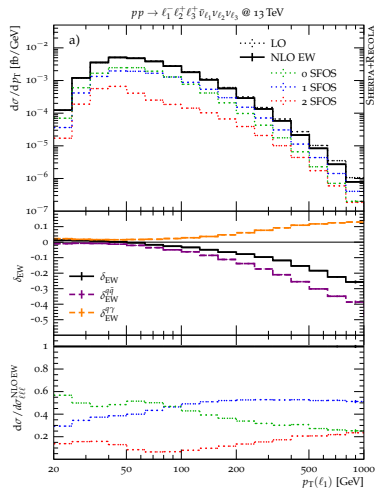
MS arXiv:1806.00307

- 1, 2 SFOS: req. $p_T > 50$ GeV to suppress WZ background
- substantial γ -induced contributions
- accidental cancellations



Triboson production

MS arXiv:1806.00307



Electroweak corrections in particle-level event generation

- incorporate approximate electroweak corrections in SHERPA's NLO QCD multijet merging (MEPS@NLO)
- modify MC@NLO \bar{B} -function to include NLO EW virtual corrections and integrated approx. real corrections

$$\bar{B}_{n,\text{QCD}+\text{EW}_{\text{virt}}}(\Phi_n) = \bar{B}_{n,\text{QCD}}(\Phi_n) + V_{n,\text{EW}}(\Phi_n) + I_{n,\text{EW}}(\Phi_n) + B_{n,\text{mix}}(\Phi_n)$$

- real QED radiation can be recovered through standard tools (parton shower, YFS resummation)
- simple stand-in for proper QCD+EW matching and merging
→ validated at fixed order, found to be reliable,
diff. $\lesssim 5\%$ for observables not driven by real radiation

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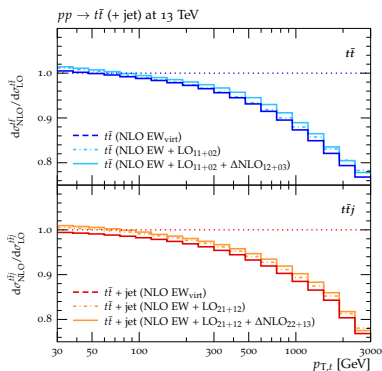
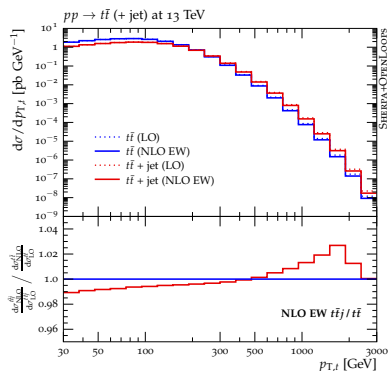
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Top pair production in association with jets

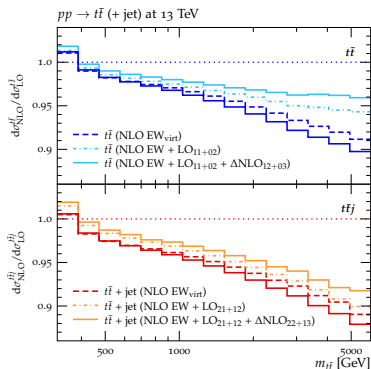
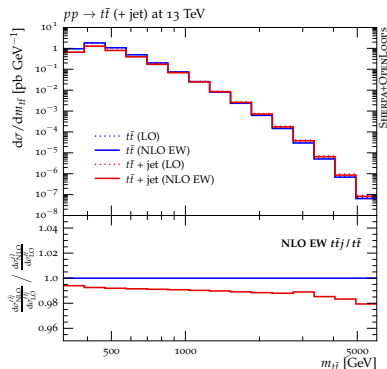
Gütschow, Lindert, MS in arXiv:1803.00950



Observation: NLO EW factorises from additional jet activity when rather inclusive on jet definition

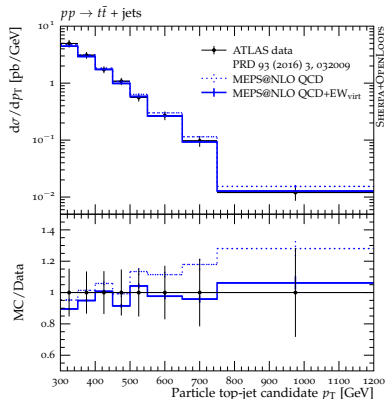
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Observation: subleading orders important

Results: $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + \text{jets}$



Gütschow, Lindert, MS in arXiv:1803.00950

- $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t} + 0, 1j@NLO$
+ $2, 3, 4j@LO$
- approx. EW corr. for $0, 1j$ FS
- additional LO multiplicities inherit electroweak corrections through MENLOPS differential K -factor

Höche, Krauss, MS, Siegert
arXiv:1009.1127

- improved description of data

Conclusions

- electroweak effects are important at LHC, HE-LHC, FCC, etc.
- become large whenever the scale is large compared the EW scale
- can be incorporated in multijet merging to improve description in those regions
 - ⇒ included since SHERPA-2.2.1 (now SHERPA-2.2.6)
- automation of NLO EW follows on the heels of NLO QCD
 - much more care with consistent schemes and order counting
 - very rich phenomenology
 - includes many more pitfalls than NLO QCD
 - ⇒ included in next major SHERPA release

<http://sherpa.hepforge.org>

Thank you for your attention!

Backup

Subtleties: photons in initial state

Harland-Lang et.al. arXiv:1605.04935, Kallweit et.al. arxiv:1705.00598

NLO EW for photon initiated processes

- initial state photons are not resolved, should be treated as any other parton
 - multiple sources: elastic (proton remains intact)
inelastic (proton broken up)
 - both elastic and inelastic photons evolve according to DGLAP
→ splittings $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma$, $\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, $q \rightarrow q\gamma$
→ can be combined into a single PDF as long as one is not concerned with what happens to the proton
 - the photon PDF (at NLO QED) contains renormalisation factors that must be cancelled by the partonic cross section
- ⇒ renormalisation in short-distance scheme (G_μ , $\alpha(m_Z)$, $\overline{\text{MS}}$, ...)

Subtleties: photons in final state

What is a jet?

- photons must be part of a jet, but to what extent?
- **democratic:**
 - + straight forward, close to experiment for many procs
 - more subtractions (Born configs with FS photons)
 - single photons constitute a jet
- **anti-tagging jets with too large photon content:**
dress quarks for collinear safety,
discard jets if $E_\gamma > z_{\text{thr}} E_{\text{jet}}$ (e.g. $z_{\text{thr}} = 0.5$)
 - + fewer contributions
 - difference to experimental jet definition (usually subpercent)
 - ill-defined at lower order NLO correction (w/ $\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ splittings)
 - single photons do not constitute a jet

general anti-tagging must proceed through fragmentation functions

Subtleties: photons in final state

What is a photon?

- differentiate: short-distance photon (photon as parton), long-distance photon (identified, measurable photon)
- a) treat as identified particle, renormalise on-shell ($\alpha(0)$), no $\gamma \rightarrow ff$
 - renormalisation contains IR poles
 - problematic if both identified and unresolved photons in Born
- b) treat democratically (just another parton), renormalise in short distance scheme (G_μ , $\alpha(m_Z)$, $\overline{\text{MS}}$, ...), include $\gamma \rightarrow ff$ splittings
 - pure UV renormalisation
 - if needed, identify photon through frag. function $D_\gamma^p(z, \mu)$
 - i.e. $D_\gamma^\gamma(z, \mu) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{\alpha_{\text{sd}}} \delta(1-z) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$
 - all others $D_\gamma^q(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha)$, $D_\gamma^g(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha)$
- identical at NLO EW, if fragmentation D_γ^q on Born is negligible

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Subtleties: photons in final state

What is a lepton?

- in principle, again differentiate between short-distance parton and long-distance identified and measurable object
- simplified as leptons not gauge bosons, thus

$$D_\ell^\ell(z, \mu) = \delta(1 - z) + \text{QED bremsstrahlung}$$

$$D_\ell^\gamma(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha) \text{ problematic in processes with } \ell \text{ and unresolved photons in Born}$$

$$\text{all other } D_\ell^q(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2), D_\ell^g(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \alpha^2)$$

- **dressed lepton**: massless leptons must be dressed for IR safety
- **bare lepton**: massive leptons may be measured bare
- **Born lepton**: not an infrared-safe concept