NLO predictions for multi-leg processes with BlackHat and Sherpa

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Outline

- NLO calculation
- Applications (W+5j)
- "Exclusive sums"



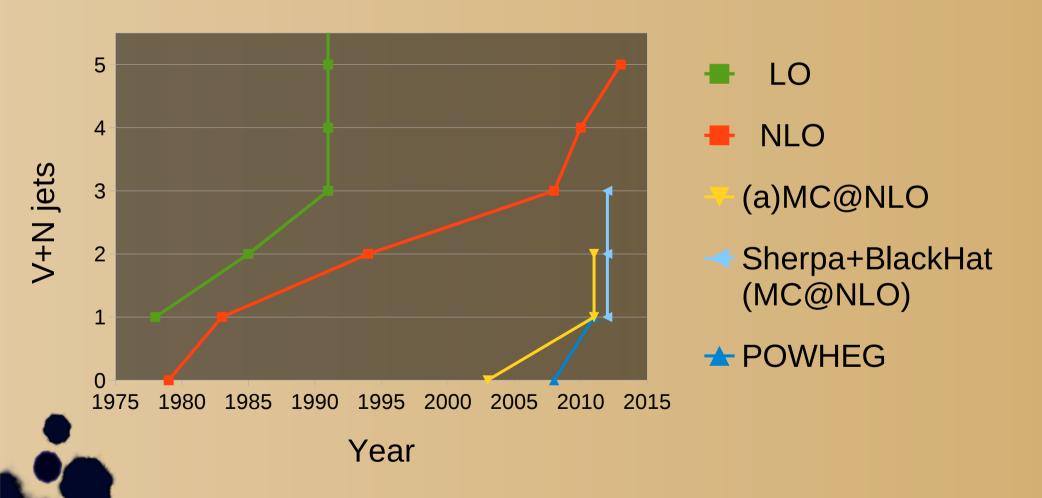
Precise predictions

- Precise predictions are needed
 - Signal
 - Background
 - Also for data-driven methods
 - Extrapolation from control to signal region
 - Transfer of information from one process to another
- NLO improves
 - Absolute normalisation
 - Shapes of distributions
 - Scale dependence



Recent progress

Number of jets in addition to the vector boson



W/Z+jets with Blackhat and Sherpa

- Use BlackHat for the virtual part
- Real part is very challenging
- For W+4j the real matrix elements were supplied by BlackHat (BCFW recursion+analytic formulae [arXiv:1010.3991])

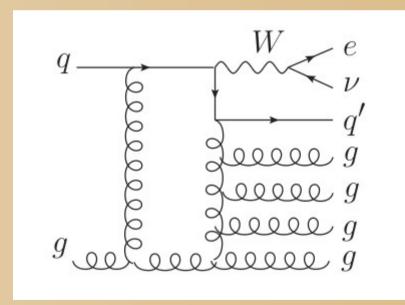
$$\sigma_n^{NLO} = \int_n \sigma_n^{tree} + \int_n \left(\sigma_n^{virt} + \Sigma_n^{sub} \right) + \int_{n+1} \left(\sigma_{n+1}^{real} - \sigma_{n+1}^{sub} \right)$$

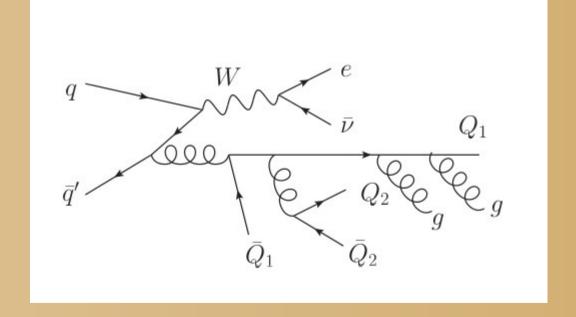




W+5 jets at NLO

 First NLO corrections for a 2 → 6 hadron collider process calculated





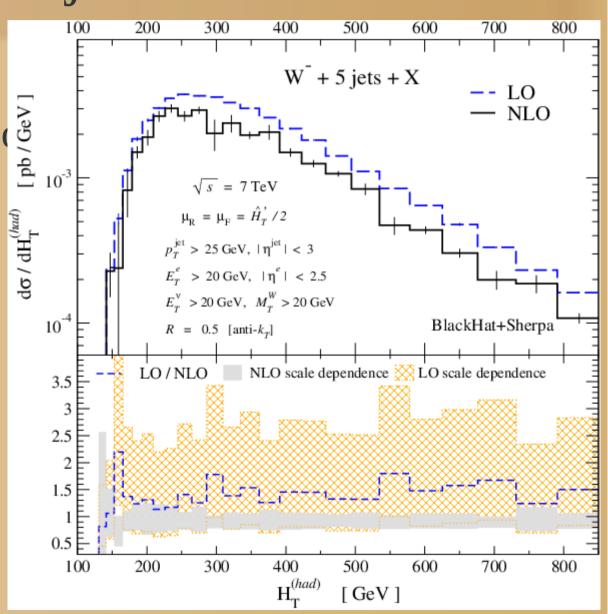


W+5 jets

- Leading color approximation for log part
- Scale \hat{H}_T'

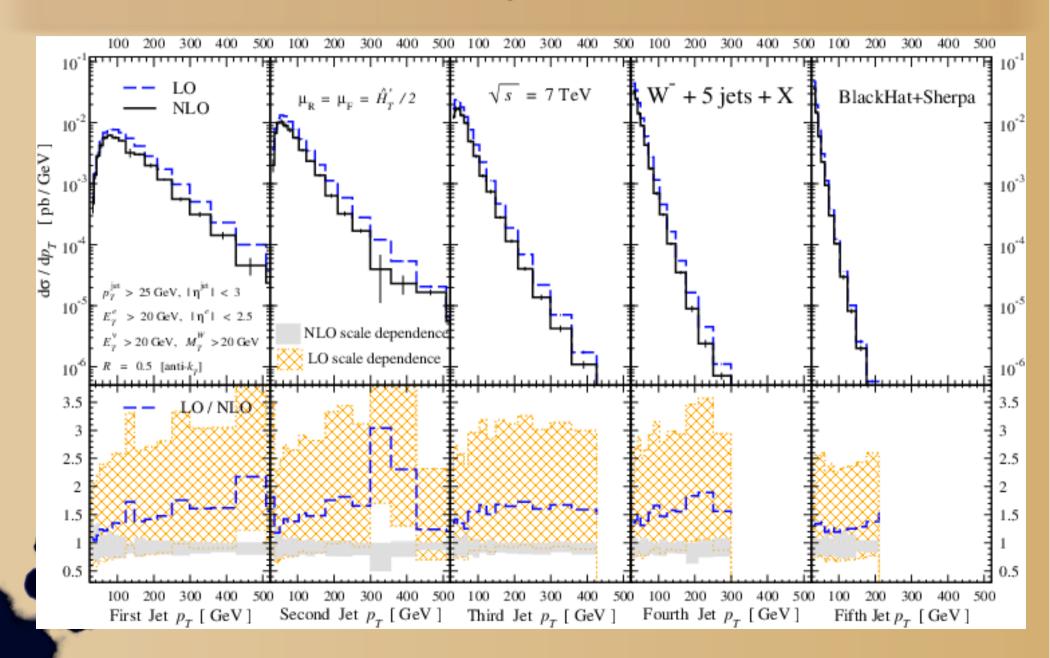
$$\bullet \ \hat{H}_T' \equiv \sum_m p_T^m + E_T^W$$

$$E_T^W \equiv \sqrt{M_W^2 + (p_T^W)^2}$$



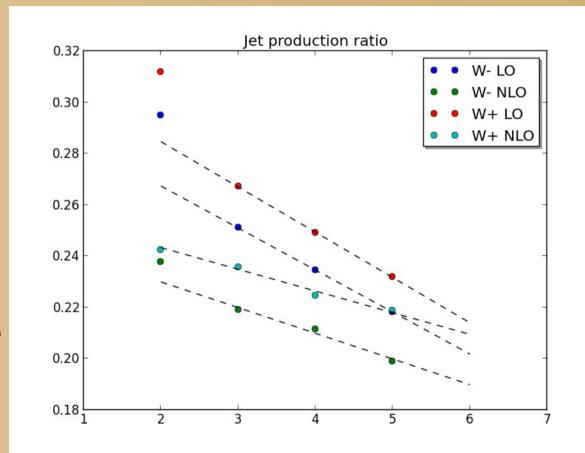


W+5 jets



Extrapolation for ratios

- Ratio n jets/(n-1 jets)
- Use extrapolation for 6 jets:
- W-: 0.15 ± 0.01 pb
- W+: 0.30 ± 0.03 pb
- Consistent with extrapolation of charge asymmetry



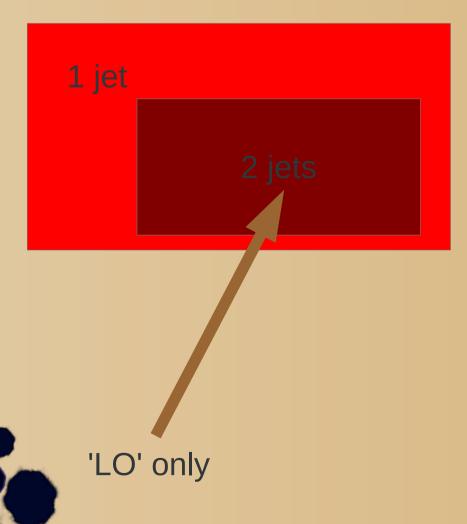




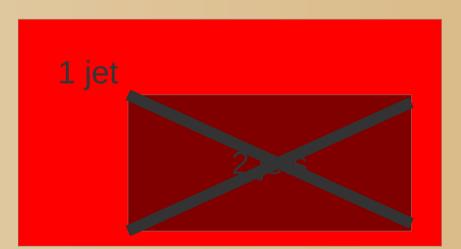
- Combine NLO event samples of different multiplicity
- Justified (if at all) for observables where higher multiplicities are important
- Avoid double counting by restricting the samples to a fixed multiplicity
- Formally not better than a NLO calculation
- No systematic study of uncertainties/stability
 - In preparation



• W+1 jet at NLO



• W+1 jet at NLO

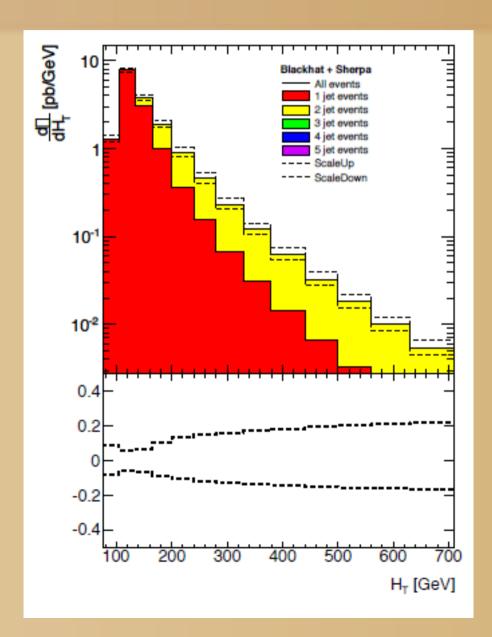


W+2 jets at NLO

2 jets



W+1 jet





• W+1 jet at NLO



W+2 jets at NLO

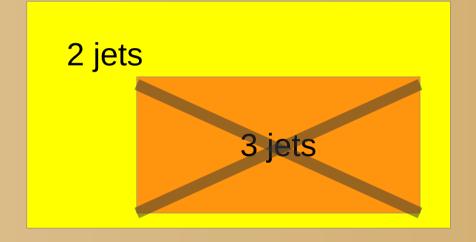


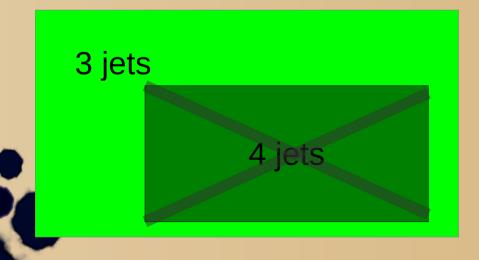


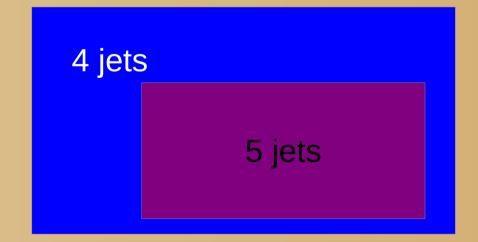
• W+1 jet at NLO

W+2 jets at NLO



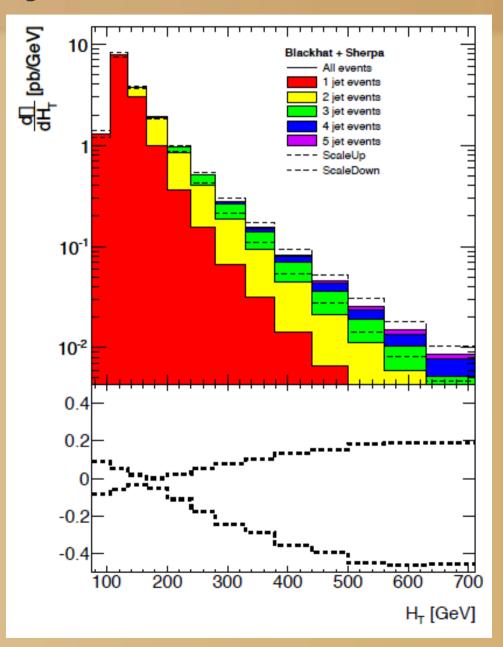






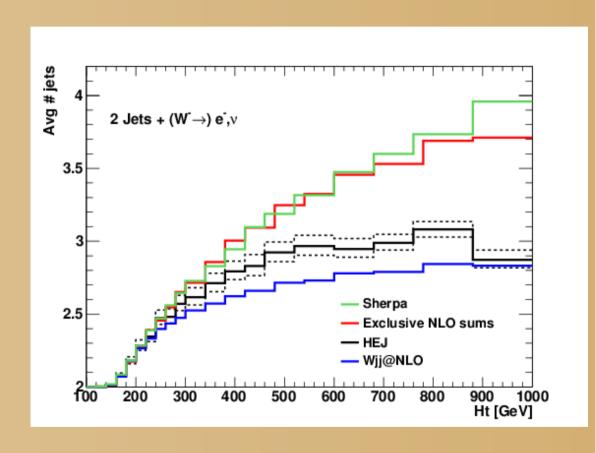
W+1j

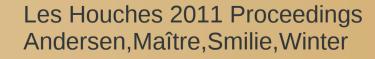
- Scale variation much larger than at NLO
- Need to be investigated more precisely
- Combination can be made 'official' using LoopSim [Rubin,Salam,Sapeta] (under investigation)
- Better: 'ME+PS'-type merging



Average number of jets

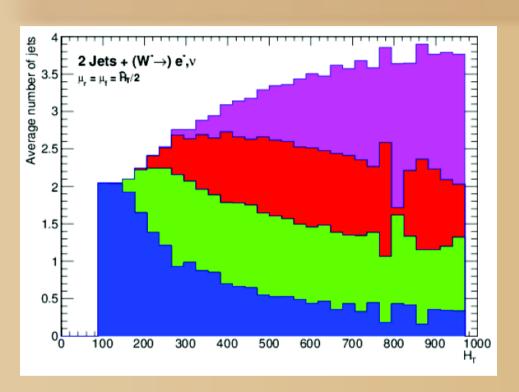
- Good agreement between Sherpa ME+PS and BH+S exclusive sum
- Clear difference with HEJ and pure NLO
- Looking forward to have data points on this plot!

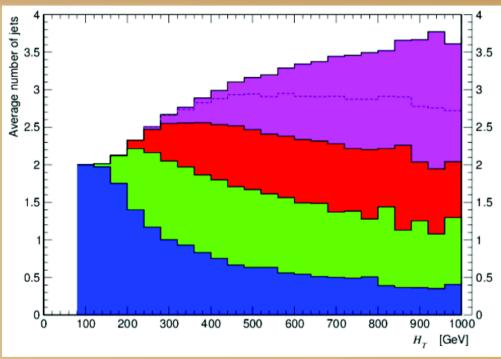






Number of jets in W + >= 2 jets





BH+S exclusive sum

Only first order of Sudakov

Sherpa ME+PS

Sudakov suppression

Les Houches 2011 Proceedings Andersen, Maître, Smilie, Winter

Conclusions

- There has been a lot of progress in recent years in the calculation of NLO predictions
 - State-of-the-art moved from $2 \rightarrow 3/4$ to $2 \rightarrow 5/6$
- Different multiplicities can be combined for some observables
 - More work on validity/uncertainty estimation



BlackHat+Sherpa Ntuples



BlackHat+Sherpa ntuples

- NLO predictions are CPU expensive
- While generating events for a NLO computation, save in files
 - Parton information (momenta, flavor)
 - Weight
 - Factorisation and renormalisation scales
 - Additional information for scale and pdf change
- Can share these files



BlackHat+Sherpa ntuples

- Advantages:
 - No need for the end user to run a complicated NLO setup
 - Can produce many plots from the same run
 - Can change scales/pdf, including pdf errors
- Disadvantages
 - Large files





Z+4 jets @ NLO

Ita, Bern, Dixon, Febres Cordero, Kosower, Maître [ArXiv:1106.1423]

- Z/gamma* interference included (but small because of mass window for the lepton pair)
- Leading color for virtual part → 3% error
- Compare with W+4j
- Allows transfer from control region to signal region or from Z ↔ W



Z+jets

• Scale
$$\hat{H}'_T = E^Z_T + \sum_{\text{jets}} p_T$$
 $E^Z_T = \sqrt{M_Z^2 + (p_T^{e^+e^-})^2}$

• Cuts:

$$- p_T^e > 20 \text{ GeV}$$

$$- |\eta^e| < 2.5$$

$$-p_T^{\text{jet}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$$

$$- |\eta^{\text{jet}}| < 3$$

no. jets	Z LO	Z NLO
0	$323.1(0.1)^{+39.3}_{-44.3}$	$428.6(0.3)_{-4.1}^{+6.2}$
1	$66.69(0.04)^{+5.59}_{-5.30}$	$82.1(0.1)_{-2.6}^{+3.3}$
2	$19.10(0.02)^{+5.32}_{-3.82}$	$20.25(0.07)_{-1.02}^{+0.31}$
3	$4.76(0.01)^{+2.18}_{-1.35}$	$4.73(0.03)^{+0.05}_{-0.35}$
4	$1.116(0.002)^{+0.695}_{-0.390}$	$1.06(0.01)^{+0.05}_{-0.14}$

- $66 \text{ GeV} < M_{e^+e^-} < 116 \text{ GeV}$

ArXiv:1108.2229

- Anti-Kt, R=0.5; CTEQ6m



Z+4 jets

