

# Precision Calculations and Tools for $e^+e^-$ Colliders

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## Computing Tasks for $e^+e^-$ Colliders: Physics

Despite large data sets and lots of experience from LHC, lepton-collider calculation/simulation methods are extrapolations of LEP (SLC) simulations

... but aiming at **much higher statistics** and ready for much higher energy

(QED radiation can be more relevant than QCD)

**Per-mil precision** on many observables, many things calculable in principle

Automated universal MC packages cover most of these tasks:

Whizard, Sherpa, MadGraph5\_aMCNLO, ...

⇒ **New specific calculations, methods, algorithms to handle the LC computing challenges** – reported at LCWS, and required in the future

# $e^+e^-$ Collider – Tools for Theory, Achievements and Challenges

1. Beam properties
2. Beam-induced background
3. Initial-state radiation
4. Hard processes: cross sections and exclusive events
5. SM and SMEFT, and BSM models
6. Resonances and QCD radiation
7. Jets, hadrons and leptons
8. Event samples



# Beam Properties

## Polarization

Beam **polarization** can be included in calculations and simulations by MC (initial-state density matrix)

⇒ should be matched to correct beam spectrum

## Beam-induced background

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  **hadrons**: significant low-E (non-perturbative) rates

$\gamma\gamma$  high-E tail: same simulation methods as for  $e^+e^-$

Modeled/simulated using code by Barklow/Peskin, also: PYTHIA

⇒ improved description should use early ILC data

## Luminosity

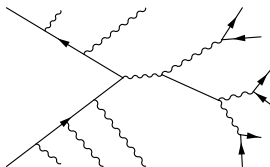
Lumi measurement: **Bhabha** scattering

Current status:  $\rightsquigarrow$  talk M. Skrzypek

Lumi at ILC 500 GeV

Type of correction / Error	Update 2019	ILC 500 GeV forecast
(a) Photonic $[O(L_0\alpha^2)]$ $O(L_0^2\alpha^3)$	0.03%	$10^{-5}$
(b) Photonic $[O(L_0^2\alpha^3)]$ $O(L_0^3\alpha^4)$	0.021%	$0.1 \times 10^{-4}$
(c) Vacuum polariz.	0.024%	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$
(d) Light pairs	0.013%	$0.6 \times 10^{-4}$
(e) Z and s-channel $\gamma$ exchange	0.04%	$1.2 \times 10^{-4}$
(f) Up-down interference	0.004%	$0.04 \times 10^{-4}$
(f) Technical Precision	(0.027)%	$0.1 \times 10^{-4}$
Total	0.061%	$2.0 \times 10^{-4}$

# Initial-State Radiation



LC: only photons, various effects to be accurately computed:

1. Energy loss (spectrum), convoluted with beamstrahlung
2. Radiative return to  $Z$  resonance
3. Exclusive small-angle and soft photons in detector
4. Matching to hard photons (EW interactions) and virtual corrections
5. Interference with final-state photons

# Initial-State Radiation (QED)

Eff.  $e (+\gamma)$ -PDF [Skrzypek, Jadach 1991]

= PDF used in WHIZARD + pT  $\Rightarrow$  LC event samples

NLL  $e/\gamma$ -PDF: Bertone, Cacciari, Frixione, Stagnitto 2019

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk S. Frixione

YFS resummation: KKMCEE, Sherpa

Arbuzov, Jadach, Was, Ward, Yost 1999–2020; Price 2021

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk S. Jadach

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk A. Price

QED higher orders: Ablinger, Blümlein, De Freitas, Raab, Schönwald 2020–21

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk K. Schönwald



QED Factorization: Laenen, Damst, Vernazza, Waalewijn, Zoppi 2021

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk L. Zoppi

Photons as DM signal: Kalinowski, Kotlarski, Sopicki, Zarnecki 2020

$\rightsquigarrow$  talk W. Kotlarski

## Hard Processes: cross sections to events

Current LC Samples: Automated LO (SM/BSM) / PHS / unweighting

SM **loop** integrals from separate modules/programs:

OpenLoops, GoSam, Reco1a, aMCNLO (MG5), ...

## NLO/MC framework

- ▶ provides automated subtraction method (CS, FKS)
- ▶ provides automated phase-space integration
- ▶ implements jet definitions, cuts, etc.

## Issues with this procedure

- ▶ CPU intensive, parallel evaluation important
- ▶ many details: event definition, subtraction/recombination, scale setting, ...  $\Rightarrow$  **validation?**

**Direct methods** for NLO evaluation (e.g. Capatti, Hirschi, Pelloni, Ruijl 2020)?



# Hard Processes: NLO QCD (partonic)

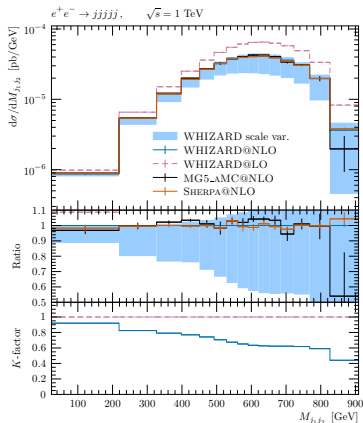
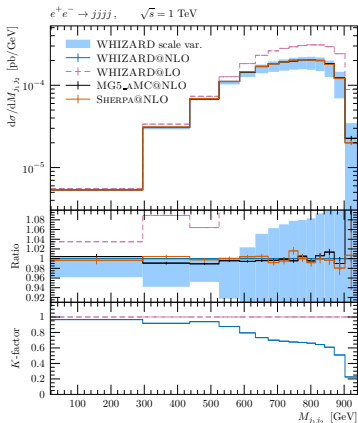
## Pure-QCD multi-jet cross sections

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2j, 3j, 4j, 5j, 6j, \dots$$

- ▶ As **signal**: QCD corrections to  $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$
- ▶ As **background**: multi-boson processes with hadronic final states
- ▶ Jet properties studied at LHC with real data
- ▶ At LC: clean initial state, less systematic uncertainties, but high requirements on exclusive final-state description (and no data)
- ▶ Current LC event samples: LO exclusive + shower
- ▶ NLO-QCD is available with all major automated MC codes
- ▶ Higher orders, analytic methods (resummation), ...  
     $\rightsquigarrow$  talk D. Reichelt

# MC/QCD Multi-jet: observables at NLO (partonic)

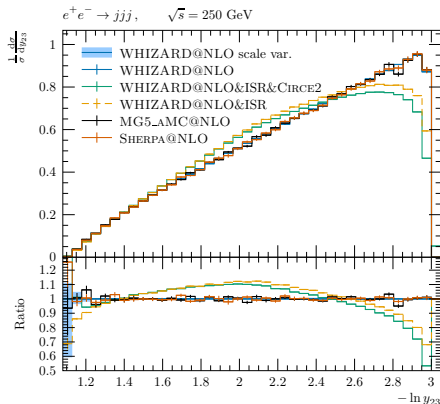
Technical comparison and systematic uncertainties (scale), example:



[by P. Bredt, J. Reuter, V. Rothe, P. Stenemeier]

# MC/QCD Multi-jet: observables at NLO (partonic)

Towards LC simulation: Beamstrahlung, ISR and QCD-NLO, example:



[by P. Bredt, J. Reuter, V. Rothe, P. Stienemeier;  $y_{23}$  = Durham jet resolution scale]

# Hard Processes: beyond NLO

SM processes at 2-loop EW/QCD accuracy – and beyond

## Top threshold

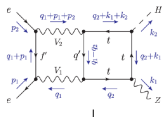
Current status of top high-precision calculations:  $\rightsquigarrow$  talk A. Hoang  
(Exclusive events require matching on-shell results with off-shell simulation)

Heavy quark asymmetries  $\rightsquigarrow$  talk L. Chen

## Higgs/EW physics

Higgs production at 2 loops:  $\rightsquigarrow$  talk Q. Song

overview:  $\rightsquigarrow$  talk Kanemura



# Hard Processes: BSM

## No direct discovery

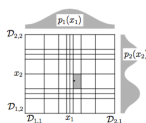
- ▶ At the LC: SMEFT framework consistent because  $E_{\text{hard}} \approx \sqrt{s}$
- ▶ SMEFT / HEFT / ... Lagrangians encoded in UFO format
- ▶ MC simulations possible with all major codes (also some NLO)
- ▶ Reweighting events for EFT parameter scans

## Direct discovery

- ▶ Perturbative models: also UFO (need separate simulation)
- ▶ Non-perturbative models: require dedicated code / plugins

⇒ many talks in BSM sessions

# Hard Processes: Efficiency



MC production for large event samples:

- ▶ Matrix-element evaluation dominates computing time (NLO: expect substantial increase!)
- ▶ Efficiency is lost by unweighting events; multi-channel adaptive phase space is essential for precision
- ▶ Parallel evaluation has become possible, smooth scaling up to  $O(100)$  cores (no trivial parallelization because of adaptation)

Adaptive mapping of multi-channel phase space = *Machine Learning*

Nevertheless: imperfect mapping, unweighting efficiency =  $O(\text{percent})$

⇒ *Deep Learning* = new class of multi-parameter mappings, room for improvement? Gain in efficiency vs. computing cost? [GAN, Norm.Flows]

Chen, Klimek, Perelstein [2018–21]; Butter, Plehn, ... [2019–21]; Bishara, Montull [2019]; Bothmann, Janen, Knobbe, Schmale, Schumann [2020–21]; ...

# Parton Shower + hadrons: QCD

## Exclusive events

- ▶ QCD part of hard matrix element
- ▶ higher-order QCD radiation = parton shower
- ⇒ matching/merging algorithm for combining: LO/LL ⇒ NLO/NLL
- ⇒ hadronization modelled

Lots of experience, and sophisticated tools get input from LHC analyses:

LC simulations: LO + PYTHIA6 = validated against LEP data

- ⇒ can make use of better understanding from LHC
- ⇒ involve improved  $e^+e^-$  shower frameworks, e.g., impl. in Pythia8
- ... but tuning will likely involve **actual LC data**

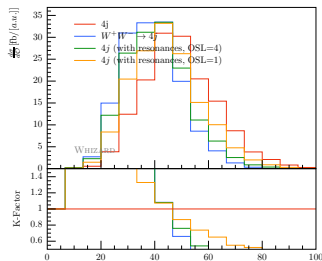
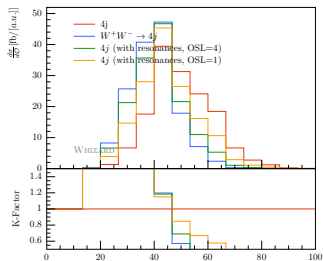
# Parton Shower: Resonances

LC phenomenology: heavy electroweak (BSM?) resonances

= weak production + weak decay

QCD jet production = background, subdominant

⇒ Interplay between resonant and non-resonant production



[by B. Chokoufe:  $n_{\text{charged}}$  (left)  $n_{\gamma}$  (right)]

⇒ matrix-element based LO/LL resonance matching

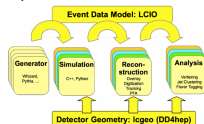


# Event Samples

Current agreement for common ILC samples (250 GeV)

- ▶ CIRCE spectra  $\otimes$  e-PDF ISR  $\otimes$  LO-partonic MC (Whizard)  
 $\otimes$   $\gamma/p_T$  recoil  $\otimes$  PYTHIA6 parton shower/hadrons  
 $\Rightarrow$  LCIO event records

$\rightsquigarrow$  talks F. Gaede, H. Ono



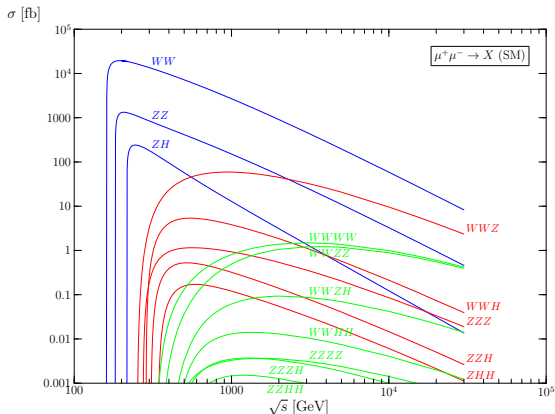
SMEFT studies etc.:

$\Rightarrow$  rescan complete event samples for recalculation of matrix element  
(explore parameter space by reweighting individual events)

BSM studies:

$\Rightarrow$  simulation runs with any BSM model possible in same framework

# (Multi-)TeV Challenges: electroweak jets and showers



- $\Rightarrow$  finite-order EW + QCD, EW splitting, Sudakov resummation, ...
- $\Rightarrow$  EW ISR shower: Han, Ma, Xie [2020]

# Conclusions: Precision and Tools

## Current status

- ▶ Precision of event samples (existing and under construction) is **sufficient** for physics studies, sensitivity analyses and benchmarks.
- ▶ Priority for complete physics coverage and user convenience

## For the next > 10 years

- ▶ Producing more accurate event samples is technically **feasible**, but will likely become a major common effort
  - ⇒ **MC development & maintenance relies on support and communication between theory & experiment** (WG3)
- ▶ Eventually, requirements on residual uncertainties have to be evaluated and compared to achievable precision in calculations
- ▶ All QCD effects will be re-validated against **real data**