

Developing a BLHA interface for VBFNLO

MCNet Meeting Karlsruhe 2017

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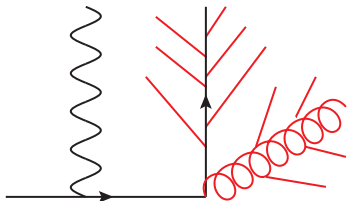
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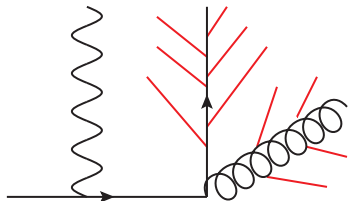
- Fixed order calculations provide a good description of hard jets
 - NLO calculations using subtraction or slicing methods
 - Only applicable for inclusive variables
 - Complexity of computation increases rapidly for many particle final states and higher order corrections
- Parton shower are good at describing most features of common events
 - Evolution down to hadronization scale → important for event reconstruction
 - Relies on soft & collinear approximation
→ poor description of hard jets and large angle distributions
 - Normalization usually at LO accuracy
- The aim is to combine both methods using the benefits of both

Matching PS to NLO fixed order calculations

Problem: Naive showering of final states from fixed order calculations would result in double counting:



vs.



Solutions: different matching schemes:

- MC@NLO: Subtractive Method
- POWHEG: Multiplicative Method
- many others (KrkNLO, ...)

However, all schemes need basically the same building blocks

NLO cross section:

$$d\sigma^{NLO} = d\Phi_n \mathcal{B} + \alpha_S d\Phi_{n+1} [\mathcal{R} - \mathcal{S}] + \alpha_S d\Phi_n \left[\mathcal{V} + \alpha_S \int d\Phi_1 \mathcal{S} \right]$$

- Problem: Calculation of some parts can become very complex and time-consuming
- Goal: Incorporate results from specialized fixed-order parton-level programs
- Benefit: Event generator can use for each process a suitable matrix element provider (MEP)

⇒ Standard interface between MC and MEP developed during Les Houches 2009:

Binoth Les Houches Accord (BLHA)

→ since 2013: **BLHA2**

[Binoth et al., Alioli et al.]

Agreement on setup and subprocesses to calculate

⇒ Generating an Order and a Contract-File

```
# OLP order file created by  
Herwig/Matchbox
```

```
InterfaceVersion BLHA2
```

```
Model SM  
CorrectionType QCD  
IRregularisation CDR  
Extra HelAvgInitial no  
Extra ColAvgInitial no  
Extra MCSymmetrizeFinal no
```

```
AlphasPower 2  
AlphaPower 4  
AmplitudeType tree  
-1 -1 → -13 -11 -2 -2 12 14  
-1 2 → -13 -11 -2 1 12 14  
-1 2 → -13 -11 -4 3 12 14
```

Order-File

(created by Herwig)

```
# OLP order file created by  
Herwig/Matchbox
```

```
InterfaceVersion BLHA2 | OK
```

```
Model SM | OK  
CorrectionType QCD | OK  
IRregularisation CDR | OK  
Extra HelAvgInitial no | OK  
Extra ColAvgInitial no | OK  
Extra MCSymmetrizeFinal no | OK
```

```
AlphasPower 2 | OK  
AlphaPower 4 | OK  
AmplitudeType tree | OK  
-1 -1 → -13 -11 -2 -2 12 14 | 1 1  
-1 2 → -13 -11 -2 1 12 14 | 1 2  
-1 2 → -13 -11 -4 3 12 14 | 1 3
```

Contract-File

(signed by VBFNLO)

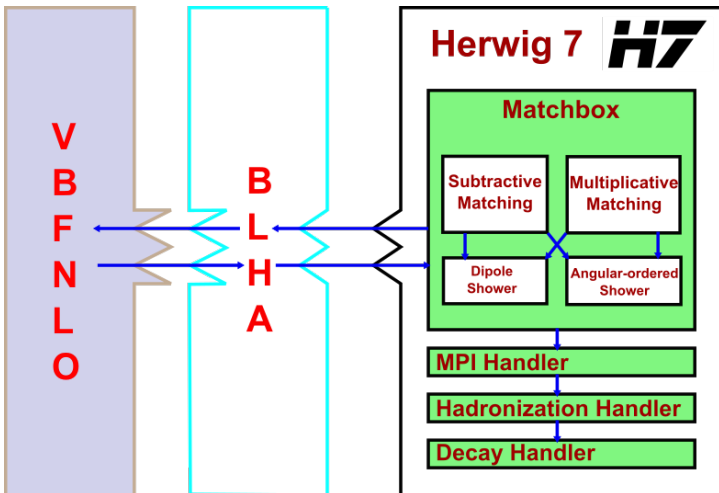
- Run Initialisation Phase
 - Setup of MEP, passing of static parameters (e.g. m_W , $\sin^2(\theta_W)$, ...)
- Actual Runtime Phase
 - Setting of phasespace-dependent parameters (e.g. $\alpha_S(\mu_R)$, ...)
 - Requesting matrix element from MEP via function call
 - MC passes subprocess label and momenta
 - MEP returns computed results
 - Different Amplitude - Types:

Type	Return values	
tree	$ \mathcal{M} ^2 = \langle \mathcal{M} \mathcal{M} \rangle$	tree amplitude
loop	$A_2, A_1, A_0, \mathcal{M}_{Born} ^2$ from $2\Re(\mathcal{M}_B^* \mathcal{M}_V)$ $\propto \left(\frac{A_2}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{A_1}{\epsilon} + A_0 \right)$	one-loop amplitude
cctree	$C_{ij} = \langle \mathcal{M} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \mathcal{M} \rangle$	colour-correlated tree amplitude
sctree	$S_{ij} = \langle \mathcal{M}_{i,-} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \mathcal{M}_{i,+} \rangle$	spin-correlated tree amplitude

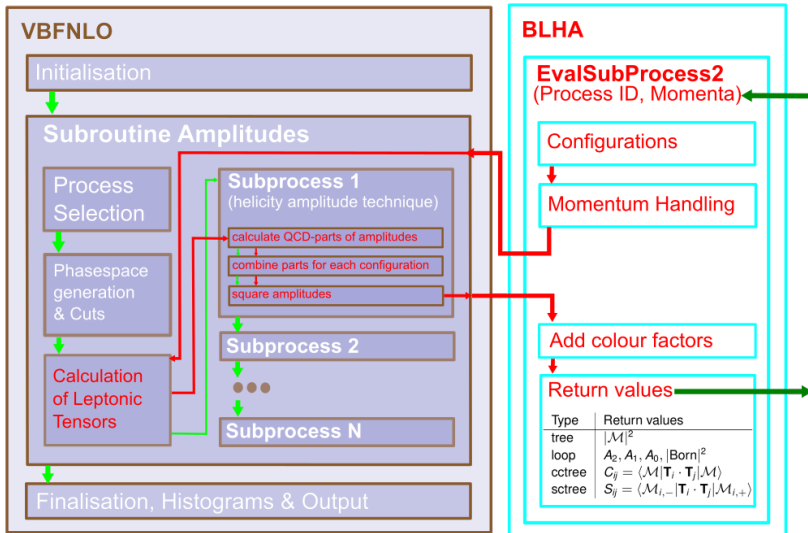
- Vector-Boson-Fusion at Next-to-Leading Order
[\[arXiv:1404.3940, arXiv:1107.4038, arXiv:0811.4559\]](#)
- Parton-level Monte Carlo program for vector-boson physics processes
 - includes both signal and background processes
 - includes decays of electroweak bosons
 - is able to deal with a high number of final-state particles
- Huge flexibility (cuts on final-state particles, various choices for renormalization and factorization scales, different sets of PDF's)
- BSM options (anomalous couplings, Higgsless and spin-2 models, Two-Higgs models)
- BLHA interface for selected processes

- Vector Boson Fusion processes
→ Hjj , $Hjjj$, H , Vjj , $HHjj$, S_{2jj} , $VVjj$
- Diboson and Triple vector boson production
→ VV , VVV , VVj , $VVVj$
- W / WH production
→ WH , W , WHj , Wj
- QCD induced vector boson production
→ Vjj , $VVjj$
- Higgs boson production via Gluon Fusion
→ Hjj
- Gluon induced diboson production
→ VV , VVj

BLHA interfacing Herwig7 & VBFNLO

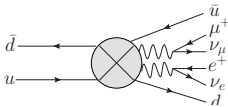


VBFNLO-BLHA Interface - Concept



- Momentum mapping from BLHA string to VBFNLO process (including selection of the relevant subprocess)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -1 & 2 & \rightarrow & -13 & -11 & -2 & 1 & 12 & 14 \\ (\bar{d} & u & \rightarrow & \mu^+ & e^+ & \bar{u} & d & \nu_e & \nu_\mu) \end{array}$$



- Interface C++ ↔ Fortran (Set of functions as defined in BLHA)
- Adjustment of the Common-Block of VBFNLO
 - Storage of parameters and results
 - Conventions from BLHA and/or Order File

VBFNLO-BLHA Interface Features

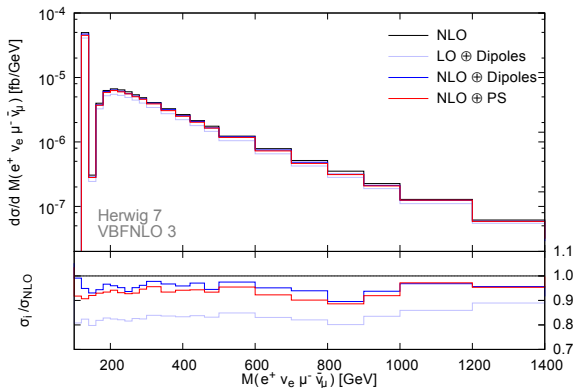
- Available processes:
 - VBF/VBS processes
 - VBF-H with three jets
 - QCD induced $W^{\pm}jj$, $W^{\pm}Zjj$, $W^{\pm}\gamma jj$
- Provides VBFNLO phase space generator
- Anomalous couplings

Application:

Four lepton invariant mass for

$$pp \rightarrow (Hjj) \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu jj$$

[S.Plätzer, M.Rauch]



- Several Methods for Matching at NLO
- Complex and time-consuming calculation of different parts
- BLHA interface to use results of FO programs in Event Generators
- VBFNLO - flexible parton-level MC-program for vector-boson physics processes
- VBF/VBS processes available via BLHA interface in VBFNLO 3.0 (stay tuned for more in future releases)