

# Adding Showers to a NLO Calculation

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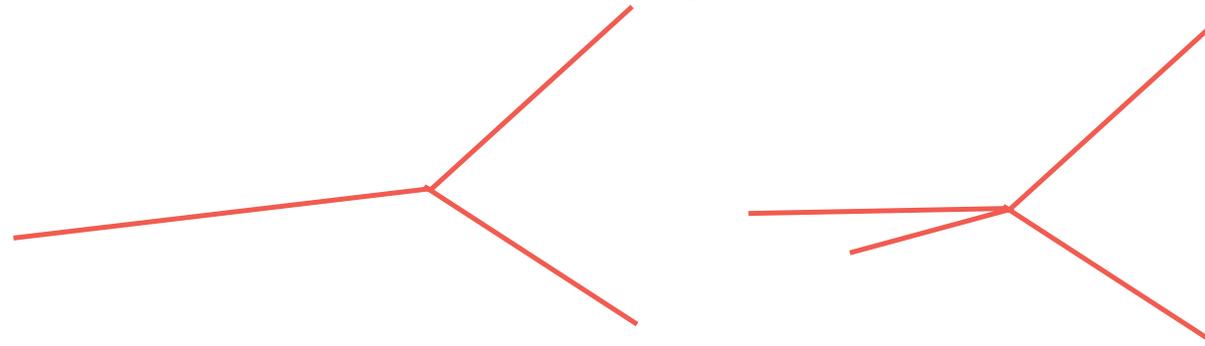
With Michael Krämer, University of Edinburgh

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My topic for this talk is three jet cross sections in electron-positron annihilation.

## NLO calculations

- NLO calculations are typically organized as Monte Carlo generators that generate (partonic) events with weights.
- They are useful, but their final states are completely unrealistic.

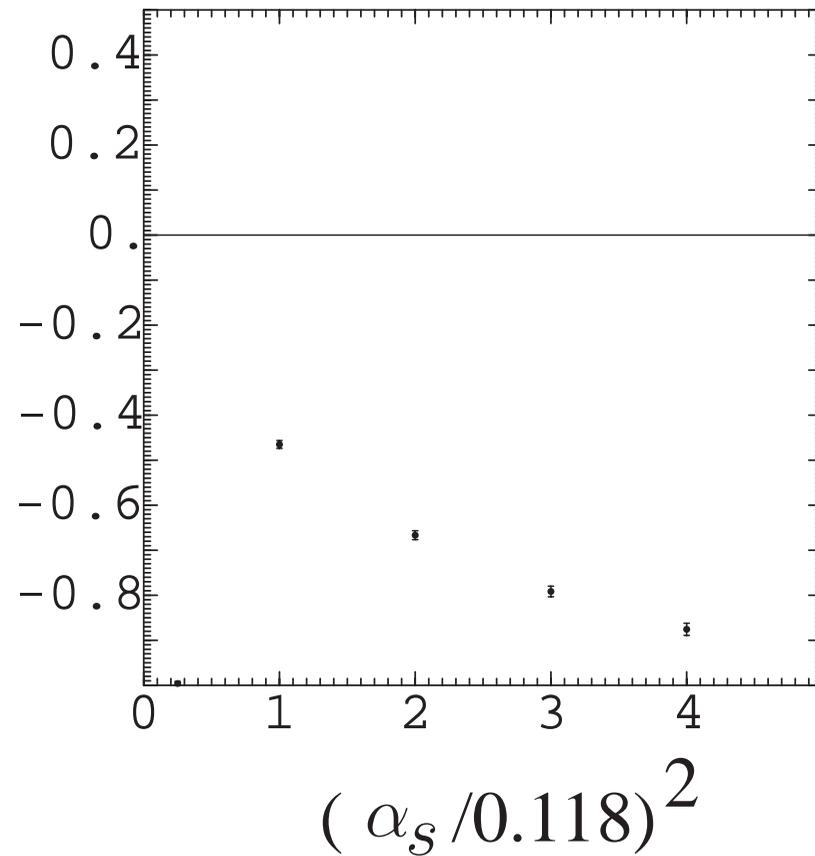


## Parton Shower event generators

- Monte Carlo event generators based on lowest order matrix elements plus parton showers are enormously useful.
- Their final states are realistic.
- The accuracy of the predictions is not so good.

- Here are results for the second moment of the thrust distribution. I compare the leading order result including (my) showers to the NLO result.

(LO-showers – NLO)/NLO



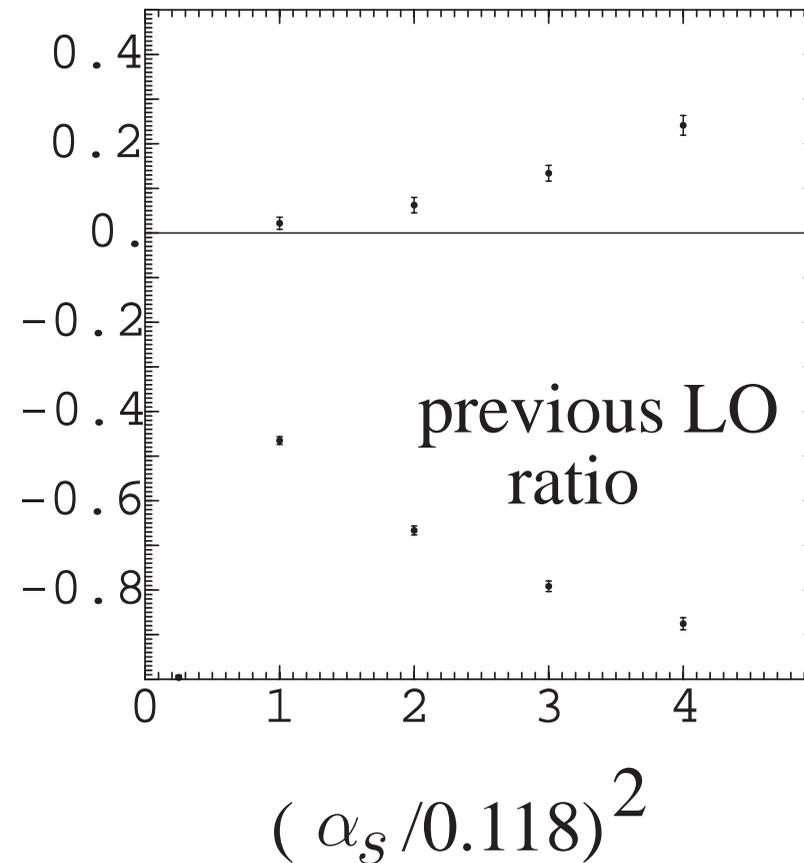
- Exactly what you get depends on the parameter choices. Here we see the result with one particular setting.

## Add parton showers to the NLO calculation

- Their final states are more realistic. (See demo.)
- (Or they would be if we fed them to a hadronizer)
- The accuracy of the predictions is better.

- Here are results for the second moment of the thrust distribution. I compare the NLO result including (rather limited) showers to the pure NLO result.

$(\text{NLO-showers} - \text{NLO})/\text{NLO}$



- Exactly what you get depends on the parameter choices. Here we see the result with one particular setting.

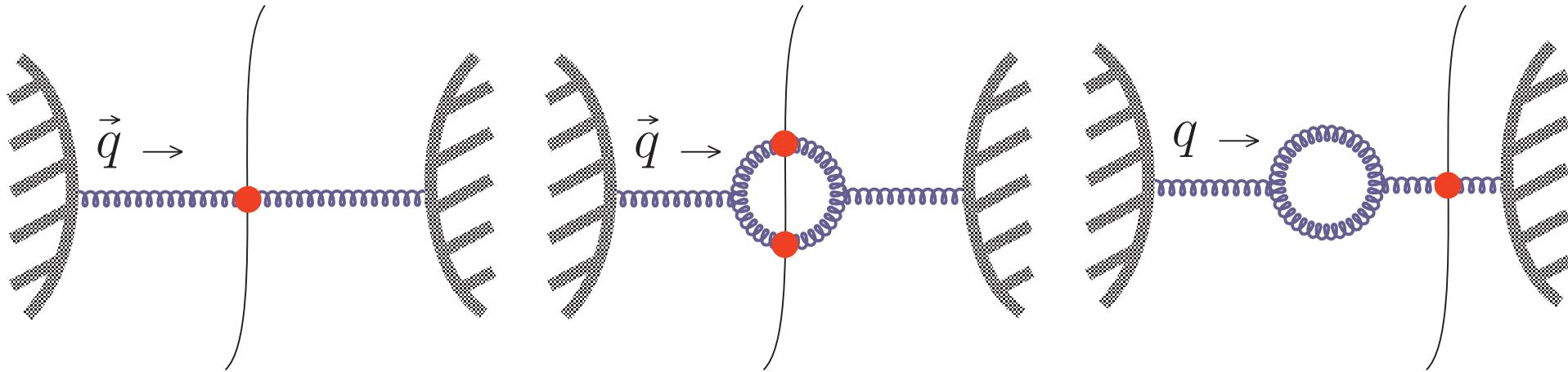
## How it works

- I sketch just the main idea, for the splitting of a single parton.
- This covers "collinear" singularities. The program includes "soft radiation" but I leave that out.

## The NLO way

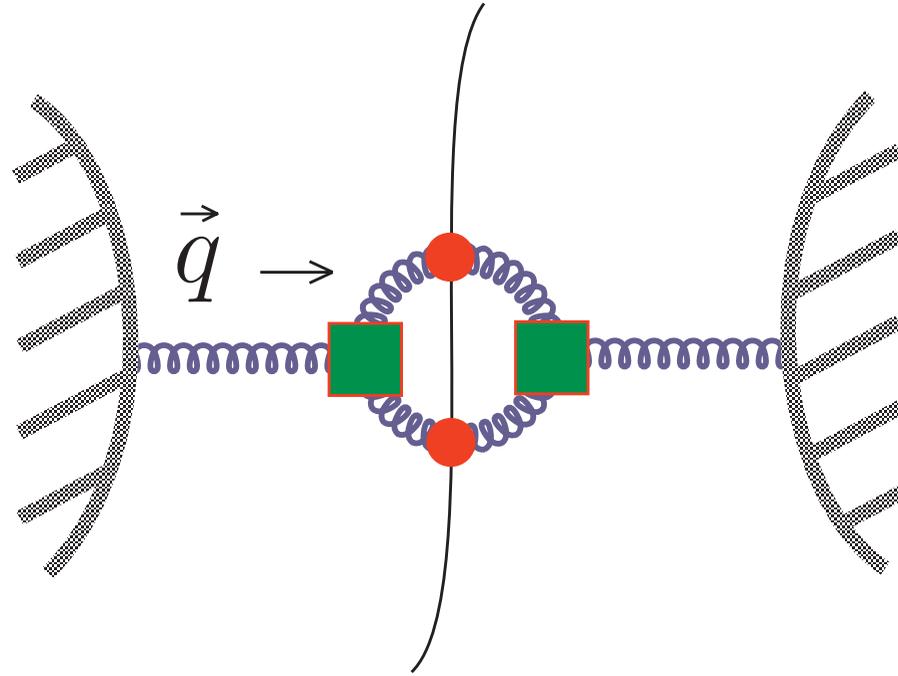
$$\mathcal{I}[\text{Born}] + \mathcal{I}[\text{real}] + \mathcal{I}[\text{virtual}] =$$

$$\int \frac{d\vec{q}}{2|\vec{q}|} \text{Tr} \left\{ \not{q} R_0 + \int_0^\infty \frac{d\bar{q}^2}{\bar{q}^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} \left[ \mathcal{M}_{g/q}(\bar{q}^2, x, \phi) R(\bar{q}^2, x, \phi) - \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \mathcal{P}_{g/q}(\bar{q}^2, x) \not{q} R_0 \right] \right\}.$$



## The shower way

$$\mathcal{I}[\text{shower}] = \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{2|\vec{q}|} \text{Tr} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \frac{d\bar{q}^2}{\bar{q}^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\pi}^\pi \frac{d\phi}{2\pi} \right. \\ \left. \times \mathcal{M}_{g/q}(\bar{q}^2, x, \phi) R(\bar{q}^2, x, \phi) \exp \left( - \int_{\bar{q}^2}^\infty \frac{d\bar{l}^2}{\bar{l}^2} \int_0^1 dz \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \mathcal{P}_{g/q}(\bar{l}^2, z) \right) \right\}.$$



## The connection

$$\mathcal{I}[\text{Born}] + \mathcal{I}[\text{real}] + \mathcal{I}[\text{virtual}] = \mathcal{I}[\text{shower}] \times (1 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)).$$