Monte Carlo and large angle gluon radiation

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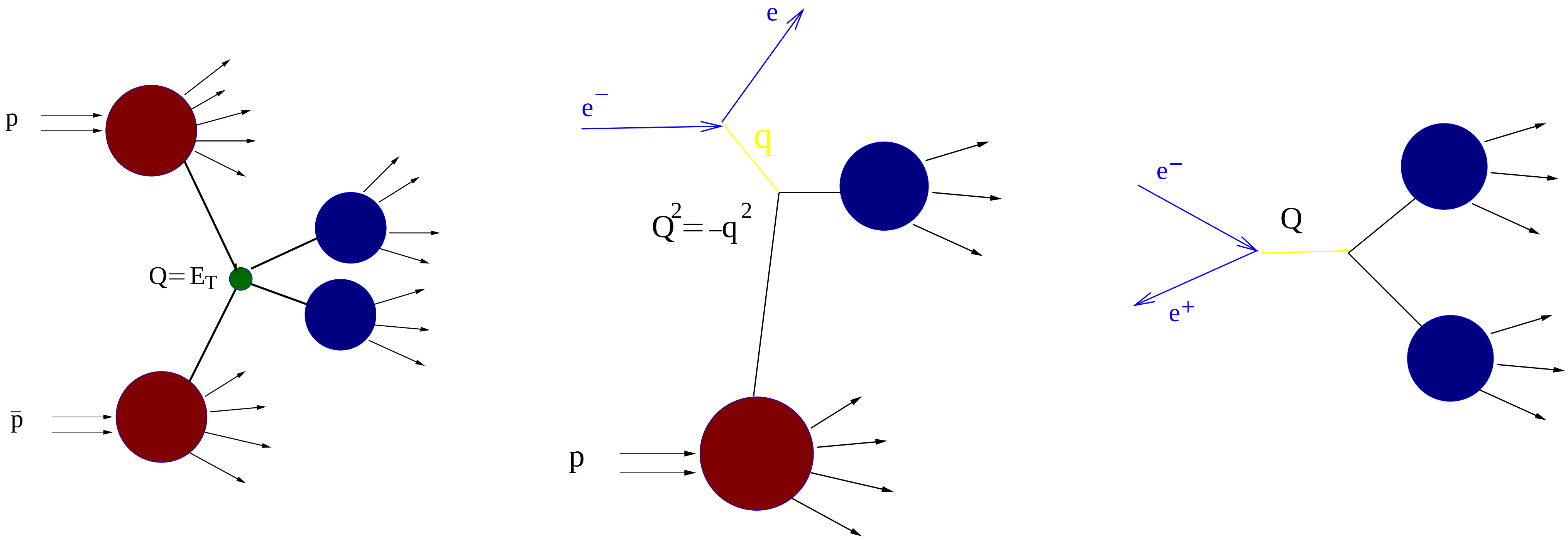
Work done in collaboration with Yuri Dokshitzer arXiv:0809.1749

How is a MC made up: factorization structure of QCD



- hard $2 \to 2$ distribution at scale Q
- structure function
- fragmentation function

$p\bar{p} \to W^+ + X\,, \quad W^+ \to t\bar{b}:$ a MC event

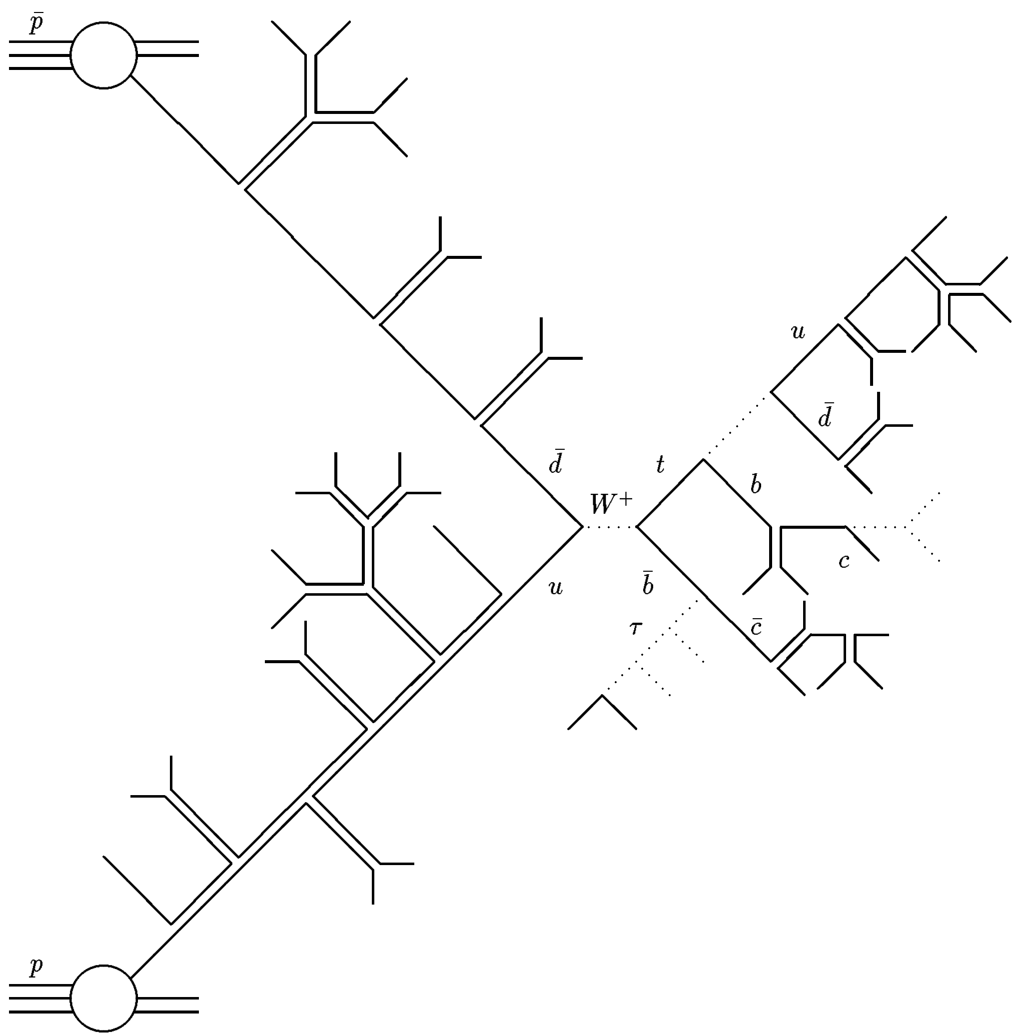


Figure 1: Colour structure of a $\bar{p}p \to W^+ + X$, $W^+ \to t\bar{b}$ event.

As a consequence of factorization, one can construct a single Monte Carlo program, such as

Theoretical tools (for Monte Carlo)

UV divergences: $\rightarrow$ running coupling $\alpha_s(Q)$

collinear divergences (2-parton collinear): $\rightarrow$ factorized logarithms

infrared divergences (soft gluon branching): $\rightarrow$ factorized logarithms

Resummation of (universal) collinear + IR factorized logarithms

Preconfinement (D.Amati, G.Veneziano, PL83(79)87)

1) colour singlet mass $\rightarrow$ Sudakov suppression

2) small colour singlet mass $\rightarrow$ model $\rightarrow$ hadrons

3) results not too sensitive to hadronization model

Structure function + fragmentation function enter e^+e^-, ℓ–h, h-h

Attempt to improve Monte Carlo

Beyond present MC based on collinear factorization (e.g. HERWIG)

Problem: incorporating recoil into dipole emission

L.Lönnblad, Comp.Phys.Com.71 (1992) 15

Z.Nagy and D.E.Soper, JHEP 0807 (2008) 025

W.T.Giele, D.A.Kosower and P.Z.Skands, [arXiv:0707.3652]

Results of present attempt:

- Non-leading contributions to multiplicities are correct

- *Simple* recoil strategy conflicts with collinear factorization:

  DGLAP evolution is wrong

Monte Carlo: generating functional for a process

$$e^+e^- \to \gamma^* \to p_a\, p_b\, q_1 \cdots q_n \qquad (\omega_i \ll E_{a,b} = \tfrac{1}{2}Q = E)$$

Soft emission: p_a, p_b hard quarks and q_i soft gluons

$$G_{ab}(E,u) = \sum_n \int |M_{ab}(q_1 \cdots q_n)|^2 \cdot \prod_i \omega_i d\omega_i \frac{d\Omega_i}{4\pi} \theta(E-\omega_i) u(q_i)$$

with $u(q_i)$ sources for soft emission. Normalization $G_{ab}(E,u\!=\!1)\!=\!1$

Tree level formula for soft emission (BCM): planar

$$|M_{ab}^{\text{three}}(q_1 \cdots q_n)|^2 = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_s^n}{n!} \sum_{\text{perm}} W_{ab}(q_{i_1} \cdots q_{i_n}) \qquad \bar{\alpha}_s = \frac{N_c\, \alpha_s}{\pi}$$

$$W_{ab}(q_1 \cdots q_n) = \frac{(ab)}{(aq_1) \cdots (q_n b)}$$

no hard quark recoil

HERWIG (1984) based on collinear analysis: OK

Attempt of improving: *energy-ordered* evolution for $G_{ab}(E,u)$

Use $W_{ab}(q_1 \cdots q_n) = W_{ab}(q_\ell) \cdot W_{a\ell}(q_1 \cdots q_{\ell-1})\, W_{\ell b}(q_{\ell+1} \cdots q_n)$

Derive $E\partial_E G_{ab}(E) = \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \bar{\alpha}_s \, \hat{W}_{ab}(q) \Big[u(q)\, G_{aq}(E)\, G_{qb}(E) - G_{ab}(E) \Big]$

Virtual correction in the last term

$\hat{W}_{ab}(q) = \omega^2 \, W_{ab}(q) = \frac{1-\cos\theta_{ab}}{(1-\cos\theta_{aq})(1-\cos\theta_{qb})}$

Proper for Monte Carlo generator. No hard recoil included

$$G_{ab}(E) = S_{ab}(E,Q_0) + \int \frac{d\omega}{\omega}\frac{d\Omega}{4\pi}\, \bar{\alpha}_s \hat{W}_{ab}(q) \frac{S_{ab}(E,Q_0)}{S_{ab}(\omega,Q_0)} \cdot G_{aq}(\omega)\, G_{qb}(\omega)$$

with $\ln S_{ab}(E,Q_0) = -\int \frac{d\omega}{\omega}\frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \bar{\alpha}_s \, \hat{W}_{ab}(q) \,, \quad q_t = \omega\sqrt{\xi}$

Mean multiplicity analysis and so on

$$N(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0) = 1 + \frac{\partial\, G_{ab}(E, Q_0)}{\partial u(q)}\bigg|_{u(q)=1}$$

Derive

$$E\partial_E N(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0) = \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi}\bar{\alpha}_s\, \hat{W}_{ab}(q)\Big[N(\xi_{aq}) + N(\xi_{qb}) - N(\xi_{ab})\Big]$$

1) Mean multiplicity

$$E\partial_E N(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0) = \int_0^{\xi_{ab}} \bar{\alpha}_s \frac{d\xi}{\xi} N(\xi, E, Q_0) + \Delta(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0)$$

Δ negligible in collinear limit. One obtains the known DL result

$$N(Q = E\sqrt{\xi}) \simeq \left(\frac{Q}{Q_0}\right)^{\gamma^{(0)}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}\bar{\alpha}_s + \cdots\right) \qquad \gamma^{(0)} = \sqrt{2\bar{\alpha}_s}$$

2) Heavy $q\bar{q}$ pair multiplicity at small velocity

A.Mueller and GM Phys.Lett. 0407 (2004) 031; E.Onofri and GM JHEP 0407(2004) 031

$$\frac{1}{\bar{\alpha}_s} E\partial_E N(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0) = \int_0^1 \frac{d\eta}{1-\eta}\Big[\frac{N(\eta\xi_{ab})}{\eta} - N(\xi_{ab})\Big] + \int_{\xi_{ab}}^1 \frac{d\eta}{1-\eta}\Big[N(\eta^{-1}\xi_{ab}) - N(\xi_{ab})\Big]$$

BFKL behaviour for ξ_{ab} small:

$$N(\xi_{ab}, E, Q_0) \sim \frac{e^{-(\alpha_P - 1)Y}}{\sqrt{Y}} e^{-\frac{\ln^2(\xi_{ab}^2)}{14b\bar{\alpha}_s\zeta_3 Y}}$$

3) Away from jet energy flow

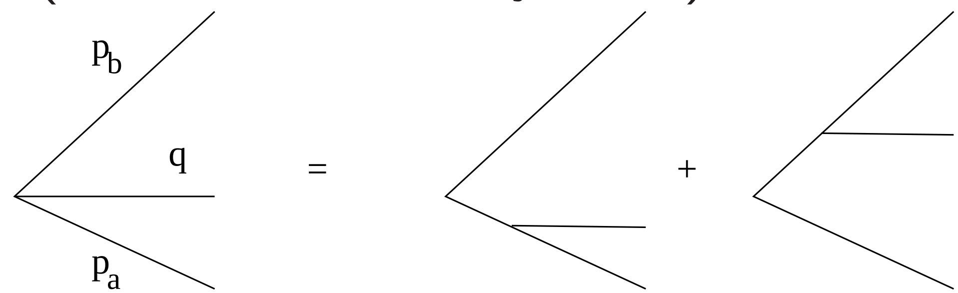
Dasgupta,Salam JHEP 03 (2002) 017, Banfi,Smye GM JHEP JHEP (2003), Dokshitzer GM JHEP (2004), Appleby,Seymour...

Collinear factorization: fragmentation formula $D(Q,x)$

Consider the inclusive process $e + e^- \to p_a + X$

Recoil of hard partons here needed (follow Catani Seymour)

$$W_{ab}(q) = W_{ab}^{(a)}(q) + W_b^{(b)}(q)$$



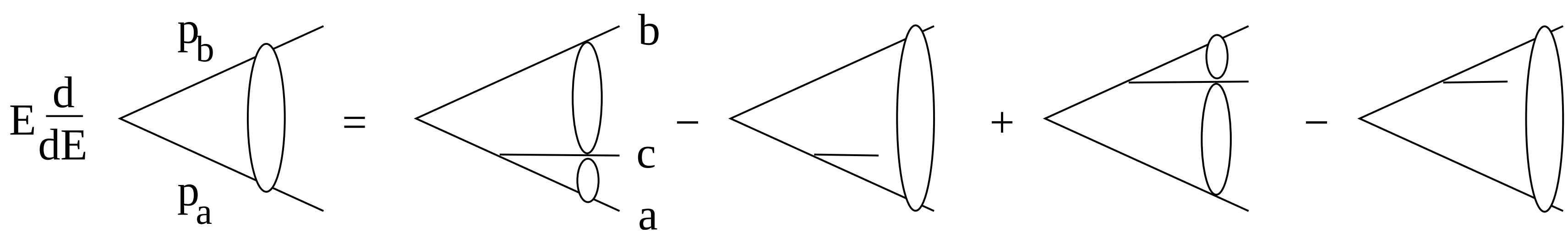
$$\int \frac{d\phi_{aq}}{2\pi} W_{ab}^{(a)}(q) = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \xi_{aq}} \theta(\xi_{ab} - \xi_{aq}) \qquad \xi = 1 - \cos\theta$$

$$W_{ab}^{(a)}(q):\ P_a + P_b \to p_a + p_b + q \qquad \begin{cases} p_b^{(a)} = (1-y) P_b & \text{minimal recoil} \\ p_a^{(a)} = z P_a + (1-z) y P_b - q_t \\ q = (1-z) P_a + z y P_b + q_t \end{cases}$$

$q_t \cdot P_{a,b} = 0$. Collinear limit $y \to 0$. Infrared limit $y \to 0$ and $z \to 1$

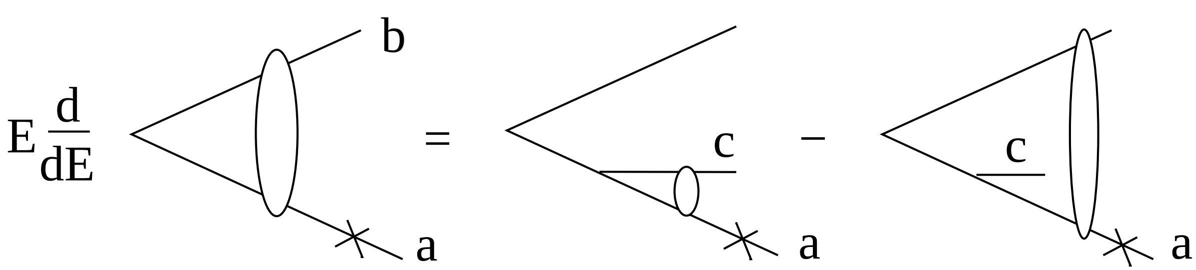
Modify evolution equation with recoil

$$E\partial_E G(p_a\, p_b) = \sum_{c=a,b} \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \bar{\alpha}_s\, \hat{W}_{ab}^{(c)}(q) \left[G\left(p_a^{(c)} q\right)\, G\left(q p_b^{(c)}\right) - G(P_a P_b) \right]$$



Modify equation for structure function $D(Q,x)$:

NS structure function for $e^+e^- \to p_a + X$ with p_a close to P_a



$\omega = yE < E$

$\xi_{ac} < \xi_{ab}$ ph.sp.integr.

$$D(E\sqrt{\xi_{ab}}, x)$$

$$\left[D\left(\omega\sqrt{\xi_{ac}}, \frac{x}{1-y}\right) - D(\omega\sqrt{\xi_{ab}}, x) \right]$$

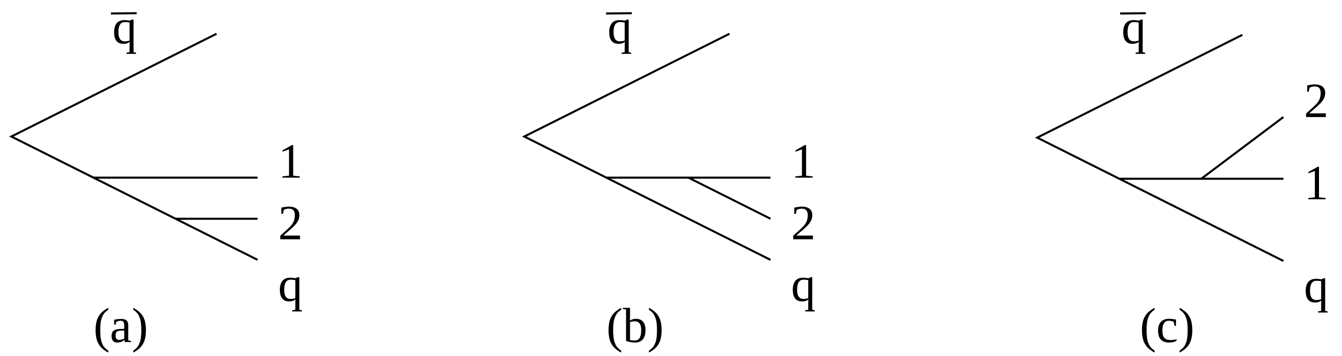
$$D(E\sqrt{\xi_{ab}}, x) = \int^{\xi_{ab}} \frac{d\xi_{ac}}{2\xi_{ac}} \int^{1} \frac{dy}{y} \bar{\alpha}_s \left[D\left(yE\sqrt{\xi_{ac}}, \frac{x}{1-y} \right) - D(yE\sqrt{\xi_{ab}}, x) \right]$$

No DGLAP equation starting at two loops

DGLAP equation: using $Q = E\sqrt{\xi_{ab}}$ and $q_t = (1-z)E\sqrt{\xi_{ac}}$

$$D(Q, x) = \int^{Q^2} \frac{dq_t^2}{2q_t^2} \int^{1} \frac{dz}{1-z} \bar{\alpha}_s \left[D\left(q_t, \frac{x}{z} \right) - D(q_t, x) \right]$$

Two loop:



$\theta(\xi_{q1} - \xi_{q2})$ $\theta(\xi_{q1} - \xi_{12})$ $\theta(\xi_{1\bar{q}} - \xi_{12})$

Only graph (a) and its virtual correction survives

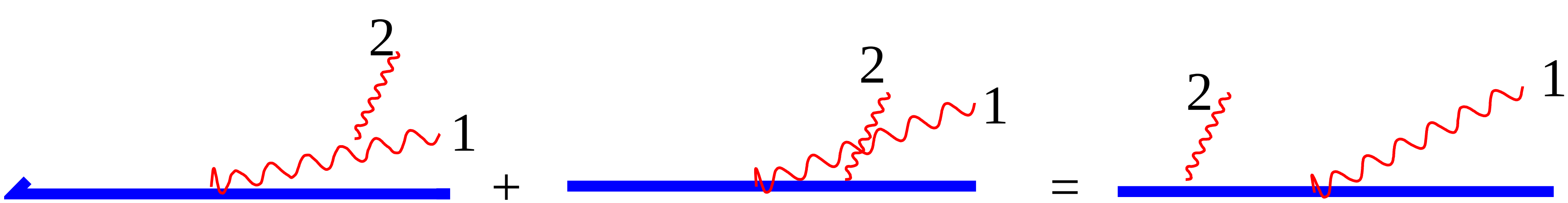
Graph (b) and (c) canceled by virtual corrections

Final phase space:

$\omega_2 \ll \omega_1 \ll E$ kinematical ordering

$\xi_{q2} \ll \xi_{q1} \ll \xi_{q\bar{q}}$ phase space integration

No DGLAP equation. Coherence is lost



Conclusion on Monte Carlo for dipole emission

1) Monte Carlo for dipole emission with energy ordering:

convenient for multiplicity averages

necessary for non-global logs observables (Dasgupta and Salam)

2) Including recoil in a simple way:

no DGLAP evolution: singular $z \to 1$ and finite pieces of splitting function are missing

Monte Carlo is impossible