

Photoproduction: towards NLO accuracy

Electrons for the LHC workshop @ IJCLab, Orsay

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27th October 2022

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Intro and motivation

Components of photoproduction simulation

Validation

Discussion of going NLO

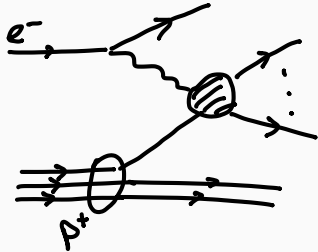
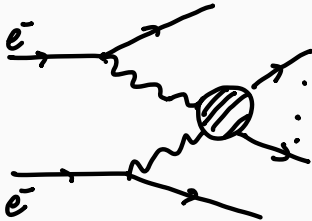
Next steps and outlook

Conclusion

Intro and motivation

What is photoproduction?

Consider electromagnetic interaction in lepton-lepton and lepton-hadron collisions



Discern two types of electromagnetic interaction:

Electroproduction \Rightarrow high virtuality (\rightarrow e.g. DIS)

Photoproduction \Rightarrow low virtuality \Rightarrow "quasi-real photons"

Why do we need photoproduction?

Complementary to high-virtuality
photon exchange
⇒ **get coherent picture of QCD
production**
⇒ **measure non-perturbative
QCD effects**

Significant QCD background
⇒ **improves
signal-to-background ratio**

Window into photon physics
⇒ **transition from real to virtual
photons**
⇒ **get data for photon PDFs**
⇒ **sensitive for New Physics
signals**

ee, eA, AA collisions show
photoproduction, too
⇒ **Create understanding for
different colliders**

(See also talks by Felix Ringer & Paul Newman)

Components of photoproduction simulation

The Weizsäcker-Williams formula ¹

Observe that

- for photon virtuality $Q^2 < \Lambda_{\text{cut}}^2$, the photo-absorption cross-section can be approximated by its mass-shell value
- the same domain gives the dominant contribution in photoproduction

⇒ approximate the cross-section by $d\sigma_{eX} = \sigma_{\gamma X}(Q^2 = 0)dn$, with dn the photon spectrum

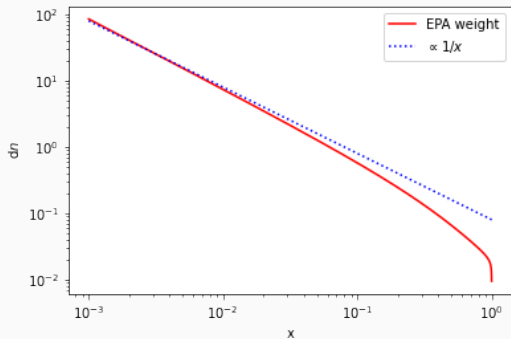
⇒ Calculate dn from DIS matrix element in approximation $Q^2 \rightarrow 0$.

¹formulated in 1934 [1, 2], see [3] for review

Plotting the spectrum

$$dn = \frac{\alpha_{em}}{2\pi} \frac{dx}{x} \left[(1 + (1-x)^2) \log \left(\frac{Q_{max}^2}{Q_{min}^2} \right) + 2m_e^2 x^2 \left(\frac{1}{Q_{min}^2} - \frac{1}{Q_{max}^2} \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

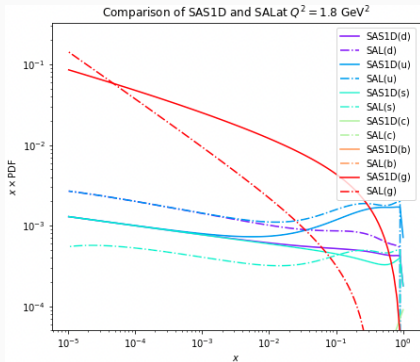
with x the energy fraction, Q^2 the virtualities.



(Quasi-)real photons need parton distribution functions!

The following photon PDF libraries have been included in Sherpa:
Glück-Reya-Vogt [4], Glück-Reya-Schienbein [5],
Slominski-Abramowicz-Levy [6], Schuler-Sjöstrand [7, 8]

- All libraries at least for the real photon in LO
- Some additionally in NLO
- GRS and SaS also for virtual photon



The phase space setup

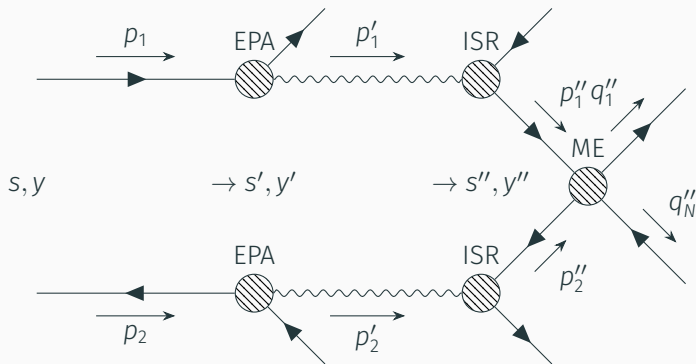


Figure 1: Schematic sketch of the phase space mappings between the Equivalent Photon Approximation (EPA) and the Initial State Radiation (ISR), and the Matrix Element (ME).

Validation

Results: some technical remarks

Typical observables are:

- (average) jet transverse energy E_T
- pseudo-rapidity η
- $\cos \Theta^*$, the angle between the two jets (approximately)
- x_γ^\pm , which is defined as

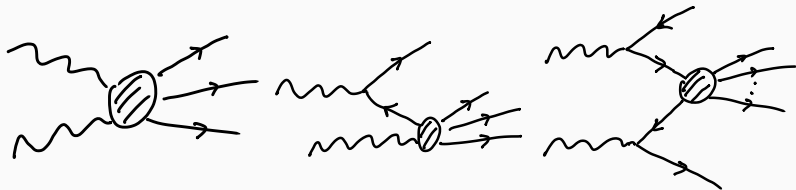
$$x_\gamma^\pm = \frac{\sum_{j=1,2} E^{(j)} \pm p_z^{(j)}}{\sum_{i \in \text{hfs}} E^{(i)} \pm p_z^{(i)}} \quad (2)$$

Setup:

- MEPS@LO for 2(+2) jets for LEP data and LO for HERA data
- 1M weighted events including 7-point scale variation, c and b are massive
- averaged over the available PDF sets
- Disclaimer: preliminary results

Photoproduction cross-section, exemplified for LEP

Three different hard processes: direct, single-resolved and double-resolved:
double-resolved: $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = \sigma_{\gamma\gamma} + 2\sigma_{j\gamma} + \sigma_{jj}$



Validated against data from ZEUS, OPAL and L3.

Sherpa calculations for LEP – preliminary

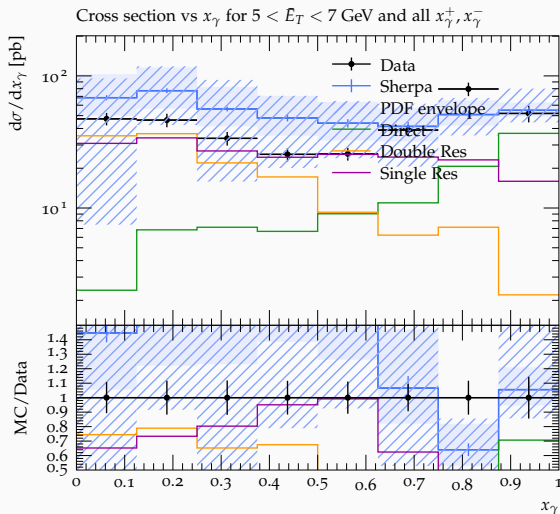


Figure 2: Distributions x_γ for average transverse jet energy $\bar{E}_T \in [11 \text{ GeV}, 25 \text{ GeV}]$ at $\sqrt{s} = 198 \text{ GeV}$.

Sherpa calculations for LEP – preliminary

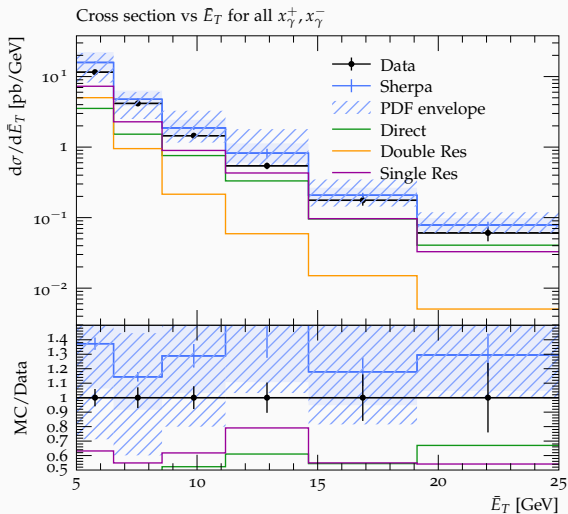


Figure 3: Distribution for average jet transverse energy \bar{E}_T for LEP at $\sqrt{s} = 198$ GeV.

Sherpa calculations for LEP – preliminary

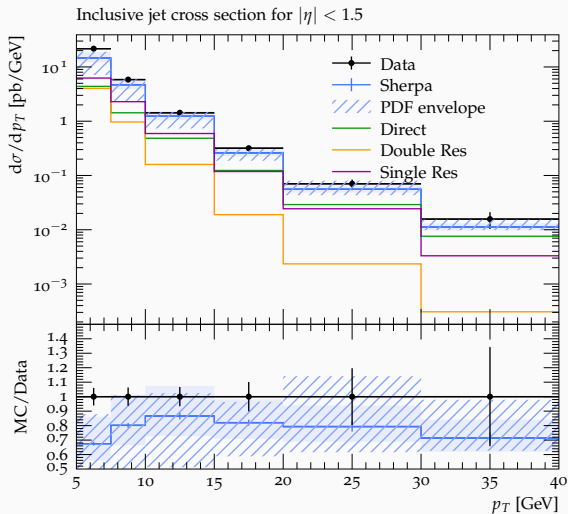


Figure 4: Distribution for jet transverse momentum p_T for LEP at $\sqrt{s} = 206$ GeV.

Sherpa calculations for HERA at LO – preliminary

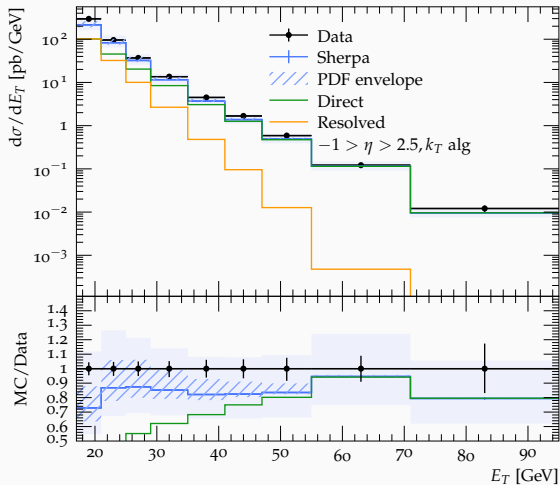


Figure 5: Distribution for jet transverse energy E_T for HERA2.

Sherpa calculations for HERA at LO – preliminary

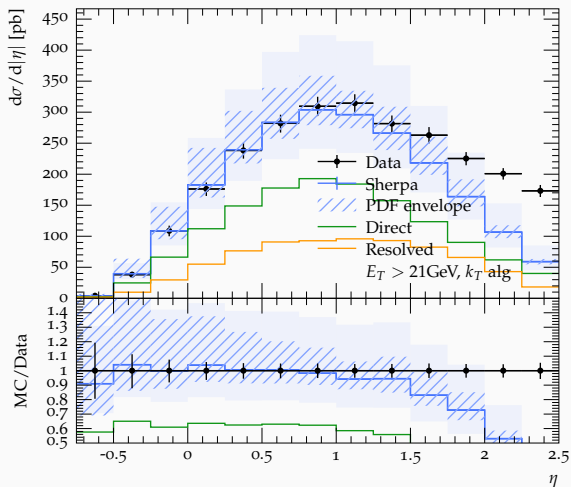


Figure 6: Distribution for jet pseudo-rapidity η for HERA2. The drop at $\eta > 1.5$ is due to the missing underlying event [9].

Discussion of going NLO

Sherpa calculations for LEP at MC@NLO accuracy – preliminary

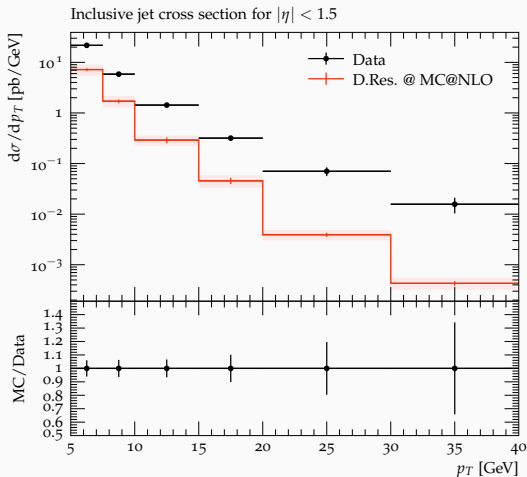
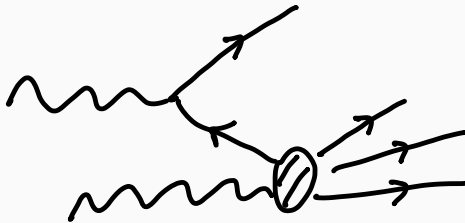


Figure 7: Distribution for jet transverse momentum p_T for LEP at $\sqrt{s} = 206$ GeV. Sherpa simulation is at NLO QCD accuracy using MC@NLO where both photons are resolved.

The difficulty of defining NLO

Photons in the initial state show collinear divergences
⇒ introduces ambiguity and double-counting

Example:



Is it the real correction to $\gamma P^{+-} \rightarrow X$? Or remnant of the PDF?

The difficulty of defining NLO

Cancel the divergences with QED subtraction terms

Pros:

- Would allow fixed order calculation
- builds up on known subtraction schemes

Cons:

- needs QED shower to allow matching in MC@NLO
- is very involved
- needs PDF to construct underlying Born process

Create "subtraction by PDF", i.e. make cut at shower cut-off scale

Pros:

- does not need the PDF
- extendible to MC@NLO with standard shower
- start point for consistent matching between the three modes(?)

Cons:

- is very setup-specific

Next steps and outlook

1. Multiple-parton interaction (MPI)

The data (and literature [9]) suggests that multi-parton interaction are non-negligible!

⇒ need to include an estimator for the number of multiple interaction

2. Extend for p and A

⇒ Needs form factors for each nucleus

3. $Q^2 > 0$ and non-collinear kinematics

leave the Weizsäcker-Williams $Q^2 \rightarrow 0$ approximation

⇒ extend VMD model?

Next step: extension to virtual photons: VMD-type model [10, 11]

Vector-Meson Dominance model – needed for stringent description of event characteristics

Photonic interaction can be either **bare** or through fermionic fluctuations:

- leptonic \rightarrow negligible for jet production
- **'hard' quarks** $\rightarrow p_{\perp}^2 \sim Q^2 > 0 \rightarrow$ short-lived and perturbatively calculable
- **'soft' quarks** $\rightarrow p_{\perp}^2 \sim Q^2 \approx 0 \rightarrow$ long-lived and non-perturbative \rightarrow hadron-hadron physics

(Q^2 – virtuality)

Conclusion

Conclusion

- Photoproduction is an important ingredient for lepton–lepton collider phenomenology, especially for QCD observables
- Simulation in Sherpa validated against LEP and HERA data
- Uncertainties dominated by photon PDFs
- Deviations from data can be attributed to missing MPI model for the photon
- Extension to NLO QCD needs some attention, but is feasible

Thank you for the attention!

References

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