

QED and EW showers in Vincia

Rob Verheyen

Ronald Kleiss, Peter Skands, Helen Brooks

[Kleiss, RV 1709.04485](#)

[Skands, RV 2002.04939](#)

[Kleiss, RV 2002.09248](#)

[Brooks, Skands, RV 2108.10786](#)



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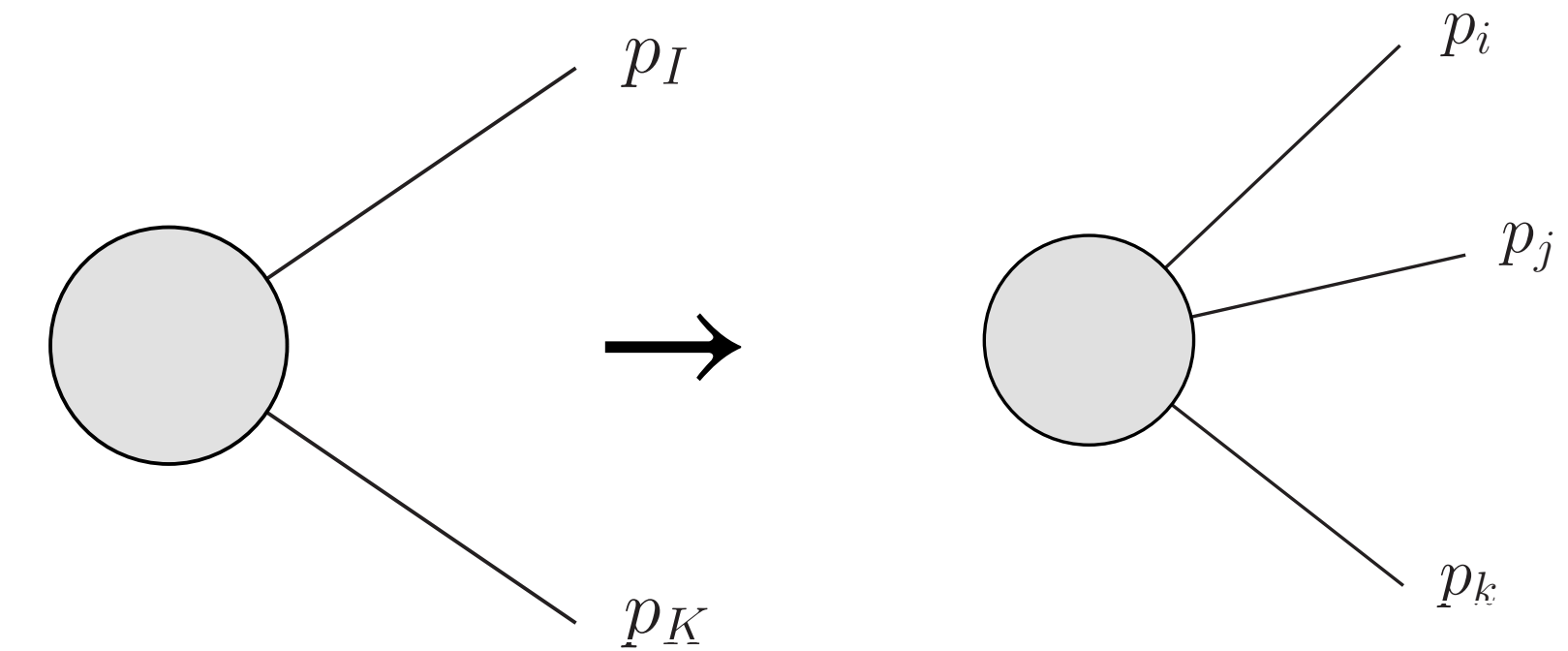
One-slide Vincia summary

$$s_{ab} = 2p_a \cdot p_b$$

$$m_{ab}^2 = (p_a + p_b)^2$$

1. Phase space factorisation

$$d\Phi_{\text{ps}} = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(m_{IK}^2, m_I^2, m_K^2) ds_{ij} ds_{jk} \frac{d\varphi}{2\pi}$$

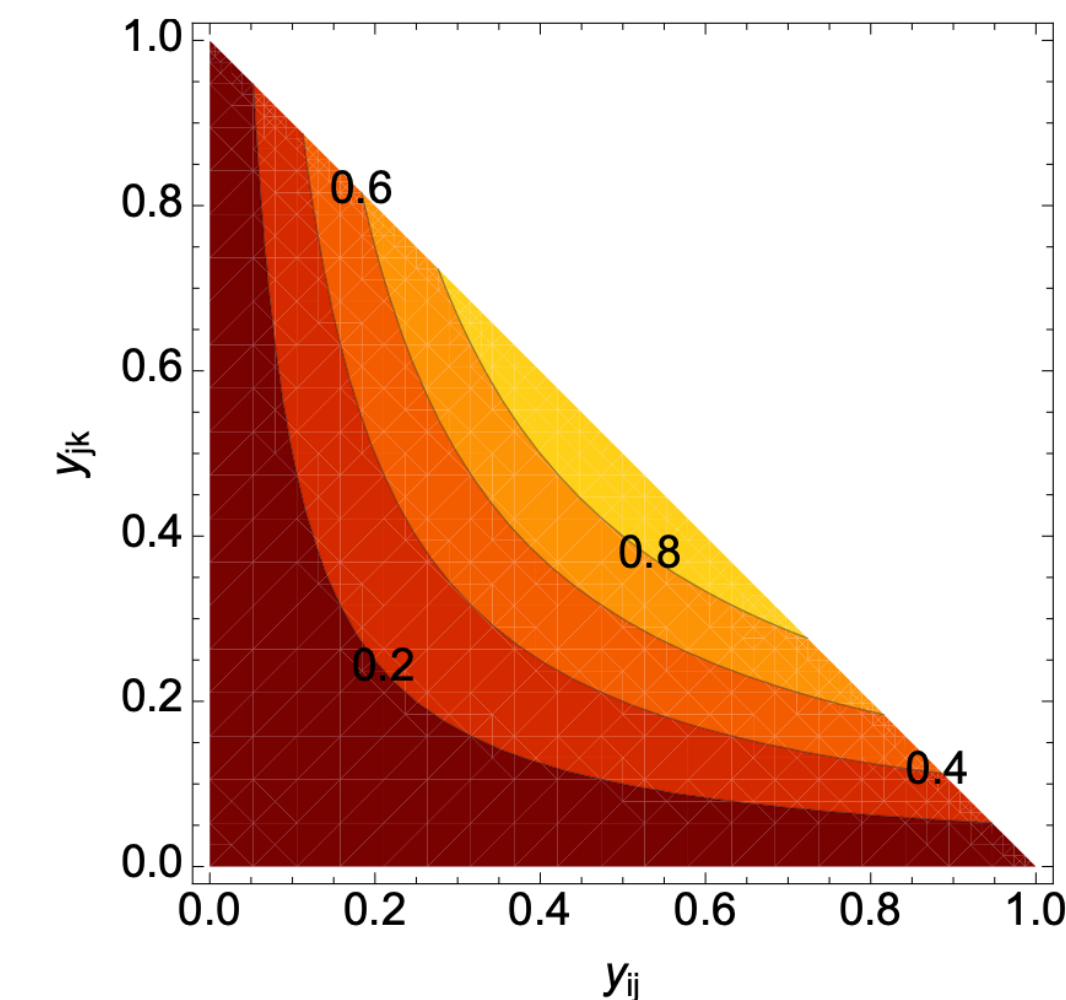


2. Ordering scale: Ariadne p_{\perp}^2

$$p_{\perp}^2 = \frac{s_{ij}s_{jk}}{s_{IK}}$$

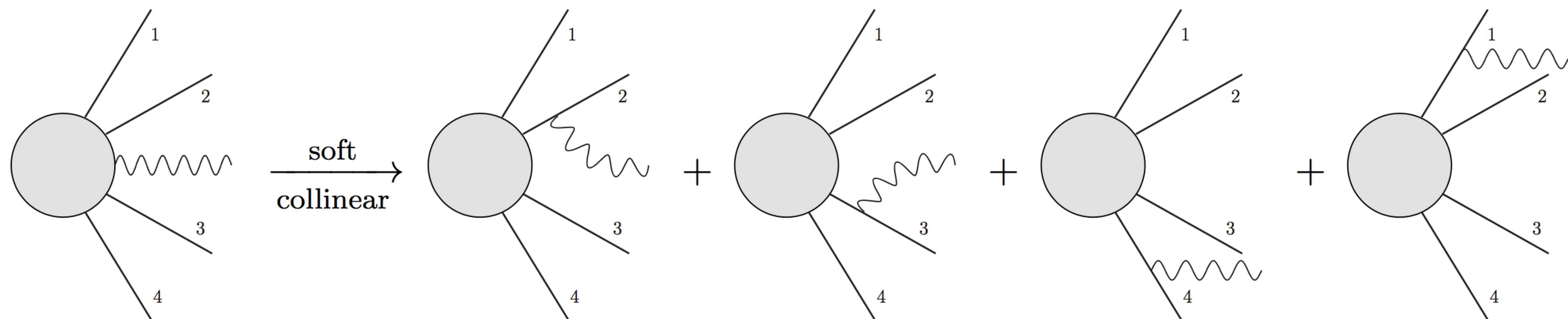
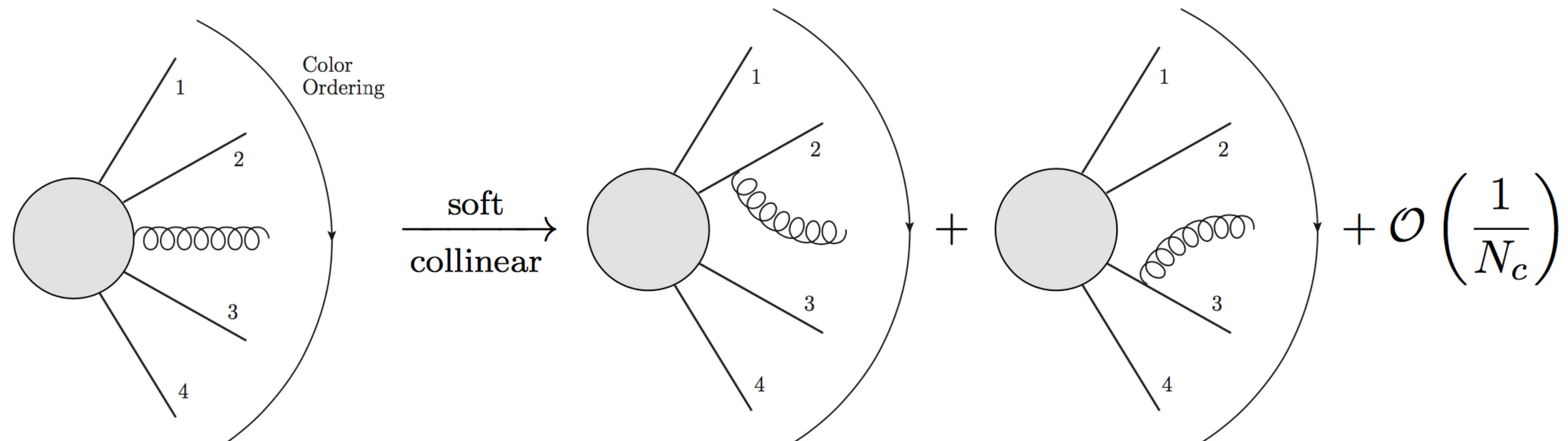
3. Branching kernel: Antenna functions

$$a_{q\bar{q}}(s_{ij}, s_{jk}) = 4\pi\alpha_s C_F \left(2 \frac{s_{ik}}{s_{ij}s_{jk}} - 2 \frac{m_i^2}{s_{ij}^2} - 2 \frac{m_k^2}{s_{jk}^2} + \frac{1}{s_{IK}} \left(\frac{s_{ij}}{s_{jk}} + \frac{s_{jk}}{s_{ij}} \right) \right)$$



QED Showers

QCD vs. QED



Coherent Photon Radiation

Soft limit

$$|M_{n+1}(\{p\}, p_j)|^2 = -8\pi\alpha \sum_{x,y} \sigma_x Q_x \sigma_y Q_y \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xj} s_{yj}} |M_n(\{p\})|^2$$

Collinear limit

$$|M_{n+1}(p_1, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_n, p_j)|^2 = 4\pi\alpha Q_i^2 \frac{2}{s_{ij}} P_{I \rightarrow ij}(z) |M_{n+1}(p_1, \dots, p_i + p_j, \dots, p_n)|^2$$

Single branching kernel $\bar{a}^{\text{QED}}(\{p\}, p_j) = - \sum_{\{x,y\}} \sigma_x Q_x \sigma_y Q_y a_{f\bar{f}}^{\text{QED}}(s_{xj}, s_{yj})$

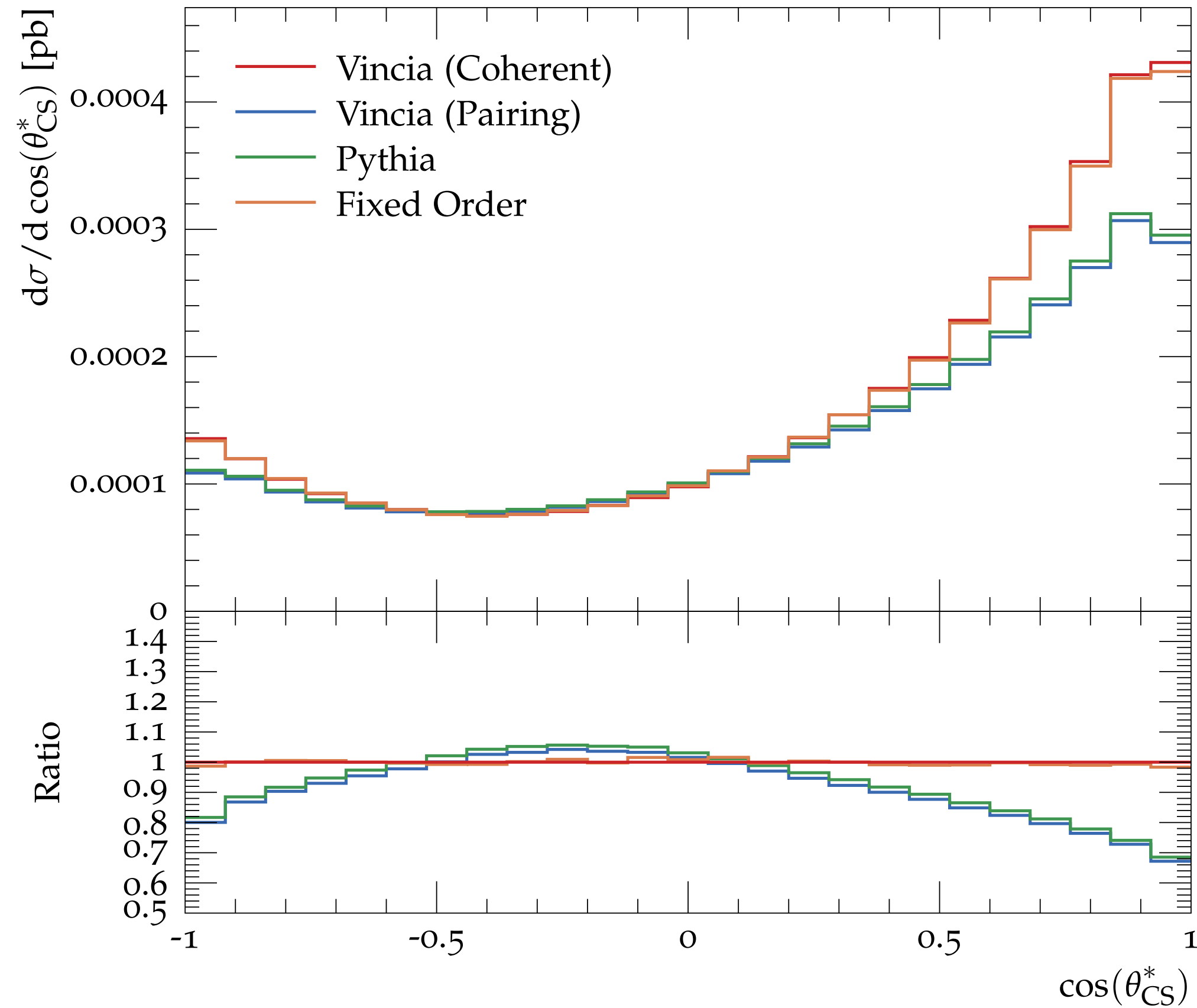
Sectorize the phase space

$$|M_{n+1}(\{p\}, p_j)|^2 = \bar{a}^{\text{QED}}(\{p\}, p_j) \sum_{\{x,y\}} \Theta(p_{\perp,xy}^2) |M_n(\{\bar{p}\}_{xy})|^2 \quad \longleftarrow x, y \text{ does the emission}$$

$p_{\perp,xy}^2$ is the smallest of all p_{\perp}^2

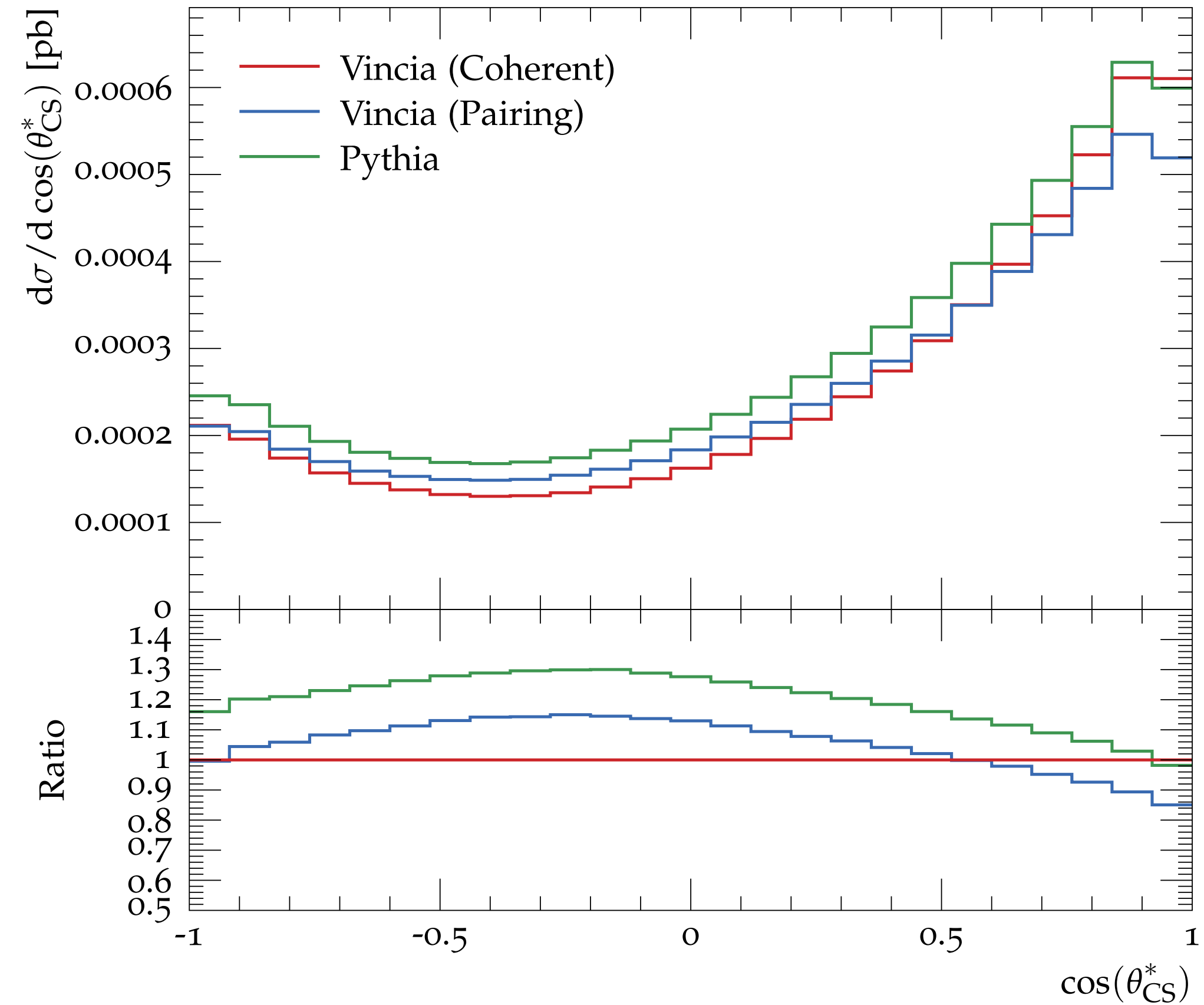
High-mass Drell-Yan

$u\bar{u} \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ (Dressed, no QCD, $p_{\perp,\gamma} < 5$ GeV)



$$\cos \theta_{CS}^* = 2 \frac{p_{ee}^z}{|p_{ee}^z|} \frac{p_{e^+}^+ p_{e^-}^- - p_{e^+}^- p_{e^-}^+}{m_{ee} \sqrt{m_{ee}^2 + p_{\perp,ee}^2}},$$

$pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ (Dressed)



$$m_{ee}^2 > 1 \text{ TeV}, p_{\perp,e} > 25 \text{ GeV and } |\eta_e| < 3.5$$

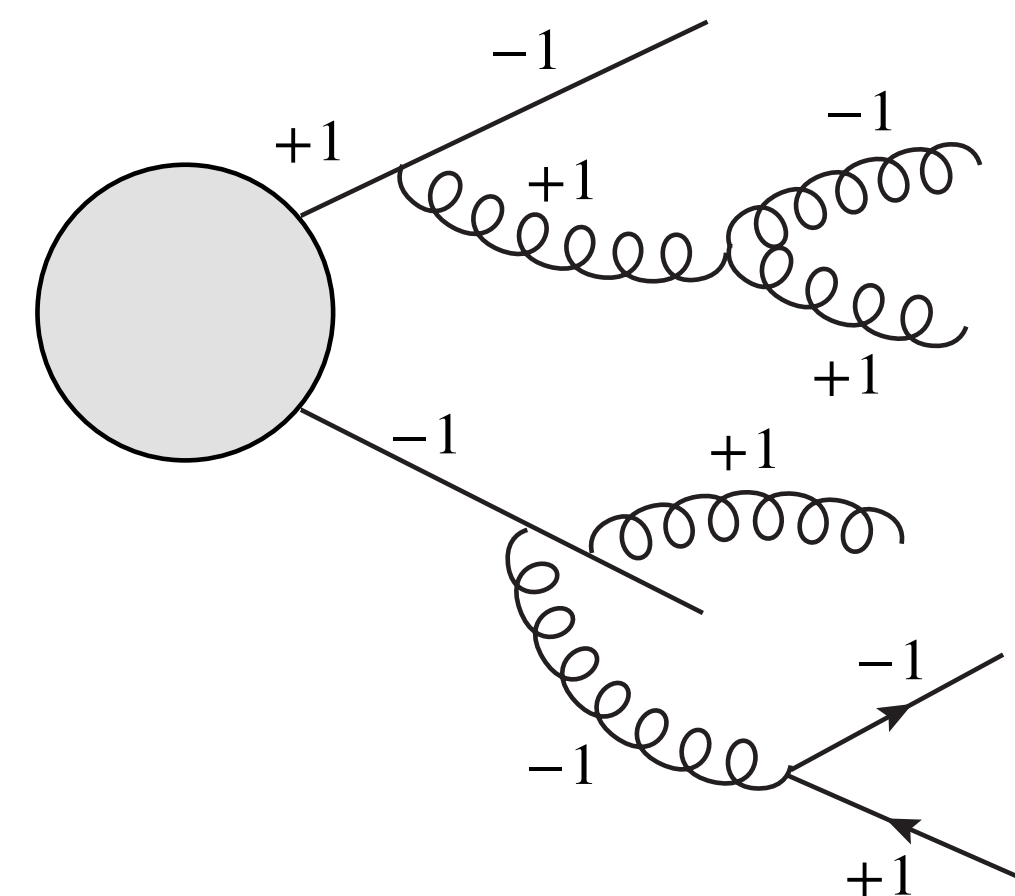
$$p_{\perp,\gamma} > 0.5 \text{ GeV and } |\eta_\gamma| < 3.5$$

Electroweak Showers

EW Showers

- **Real corrections: EW gauge bosons, tops, Higgs part of jets**
- **Virtual corrections: Universal incorporation of Sudakov logs**

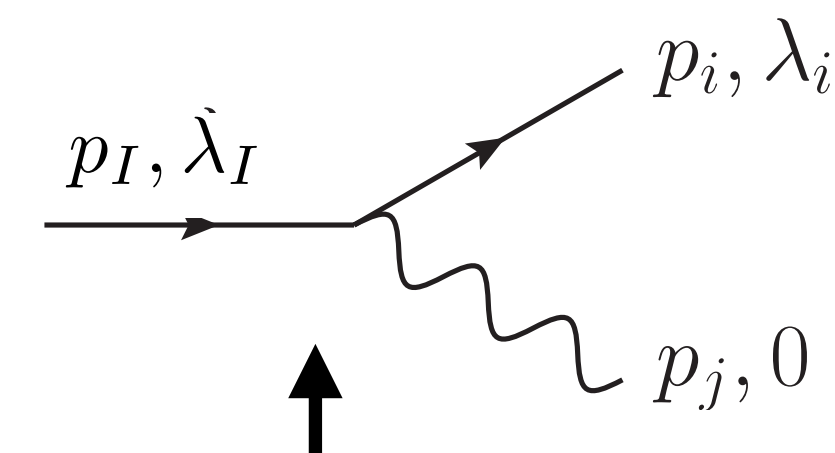
$$\propto \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \ln^2 \left(s/Q_{EW}^2 \right)$$



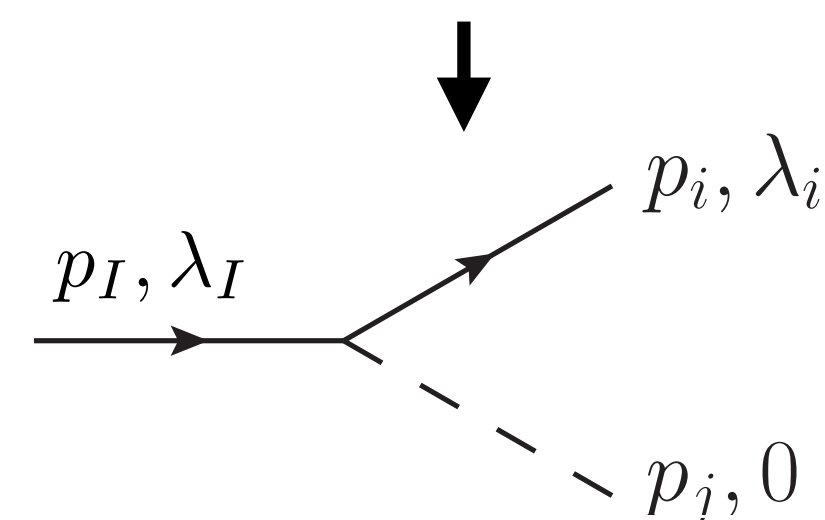
Features of the EW sector

- Chiral \rightarrow Helicity showers
- EW-scale mass corrections
- Longitudinal polarisations / Goldstone bosons
- Neutral boson interference
- Double-counting between QCD and EW
- Resonance-like branchings

Larkoski, Lopez-Villarejo, Skands 1301.0933
 Fischer, Lifson, Stands, 1708.01736



$$\epsilon_0^\mu(p) = \frac{1}{m} \left(p^\mu - \frac{m^2}{p \cdot k} k^\mu \right)$$



Lots of Antenna Functions

$$a_{f_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{\lambda} V_{\lambda}}^{FF} = 2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{1}{x_j}$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{\lambda} V_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = 2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_i^2}{x_j}$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} V_{\lambda}}^{FF} = 2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left((v - \lambda a) m_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_i}} - (v + \lambda a) m_I \sqrt{x_i} \right)^2$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{\lambda} V_0}^{FF} = \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left[(v - \lambda a) \left(\frac{m_I^2}{m_j} \sqrt{x_i} - \frac{m_i^2}{m_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_i}} - 2m_j \frac{\sqrt{x_i}}{x_j} \right) + (v + \lambda a) \frac{m_I m_i}{m_j} \frac{x_j}{\sqrt{x_i}} \right]^2$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} V_0}^{FF} = \frac{(m_I(v + \lambda a) - m_i(v - \lambda a))^2}{m_j^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_j.$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} f_{\lambda} H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^4}{s_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(\sqrt{x_i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_i}} \right)^2$$

$$a_{f_{\lambda} f_{-\lambda} H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^2}{s_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_j.$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_{\lambda} H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{s_w^2} \frac{m_v^4}{m_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_0 H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{2s_w^2} \frac{m_v^2}{m_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_i x_j$$

$$a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_{\lambda} H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{2s_w^2} \frac{m_v^2}{m_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_j}{x_i}$$

$$a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_0 H}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{1}{m_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(m_I^2 - 2m_i^2 \left(x_i + \frac{1}{x_i} \right) \right)^2.$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{\lambda} \bar{f}_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = 2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_j^2$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} \bar{f}_{\lambda}}^{FF} = 2(v + \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_i^2$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} \bar{f}_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = 2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left((v + \lambda a) m_i \sqrt{\frac{x_j}{x_i}} + (v - \lambda a) m_j \sqrt{\frac{x_i}{x_j}} \right)^2$$

$$a_{V_0 \rightarrow f_{\lambda} \bar{f}_{\lambda}}^{FF} = \frac{((v + \lambda a) m_i - (v - \lambda a) m_j)^2}{m_I^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2}$$

$$a_{V_0 \rightarrow f_{\lambda} \bar{f}_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2}$$

$$\times \left[(v - \lambda a) \left(2m_I \sqrt{x_i x_j} - \frac{m_i^2}{m_I} \sqrt{\frac{x_j}{x_i}} - \frac{m_j^2}{m_I} \sqrt{\frac{x_i}{x_j}} \right) + (v + \lambda a) \frac{m_i m_j}{m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_i x_j}} \right]^2.$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_{\lambda} V_{\lambda}}^{FF} = 2g_v^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{1}{x_i x_j}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_{\lambda} V_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = 2g_v^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_i^3}{x_j}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_{-\lambda} V_{\lambda}}^{FF} = 2g_v^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_j^3}{x_i}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_{\lambda} V_0}^{FF} = g_v^2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{(m_I^2 - m_i^2 - \frac{1+x_i}{x_j} m_j^2)^2}{m_j^2}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_0 V_{\lambda}}^{FF} = g_v^2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{(m_I^2 - m_j^2 - \frac{1+x_j}{x_i} m_i^2)^2}{m_i^2}$$

$$a_{V_{\lambda} \rightarrow V_0 V_0}^{FF} = \frac{g_v^2}{2} \frac{(m_I^2 - m_i^2 - m_j^2)^2}{m_i^2 m_j^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} x_i x_j.$$

$$a_{H \rightarrow f_{\lambda} \bar{f}_{\lambda}}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^2}{s_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2}$$

$$a_{H \rightarrow f_{\lambda} \bar{f}_{-\lambda}}^{FF} = \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^4}{s_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x_i}{x_j}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_j}{x_i}} \right)^2.$$

Lots of Antenna Functions (pt. 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_\lambda V_{-\lambda}}^{FF} &= g_v^2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{(m_I^2(1 - 2x_i) + m_i^2 - m_j^2)^2}{m_I^2} \\
 a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_\lambda V_0}^{FF} &= \frac{g_v^2}{2} \frac{(m_I^2 - m_i^2 + m_j^2)^2}{m_I^2 m_j^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_j}{x_i} \\
 a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_0 V_\lambda}^{FF} &= \frac{g_v^2}{2} \frac{(m_I^2 + m_i^2 - m_j^2)^2}{m_I^2 m_i^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_i}{x_j} \\
 a_{V_0 \rightarrow V_0 V_0}^{FF} &= \frac{g_v^2}{4} \frac{1}{m_I^2 m_i^2 m_j^2} \frac{1}{x_i^2 x_j^2} \\
 &\quad \times \left[m_I^4 x_i x_j (x_i - x_j) + 2m_I^2 (m_i^2 x_j^2 (1 + x_i) - m_j^2 x_i^2 (1 + x_j)) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (m_i^2 - m_j^2) (m_i^2 x_j (1 + x_j) + m_j^2 x_i (1 + x_i)) \right]^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{H \rightarrow f_\lambda \bar{f}_\lambda}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^2}{s_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \\
 a_{H \rightarrow f_\lambda \bar{f}_{-\lambda}}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_i^4}{s_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{x_i}{x_j}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_j}{x_i}} \right)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{H \rightarrow V_\lambda V_{-\lambda}}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{s_w^2} \frac{m_v^4}{m_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \\
 a_{H \rightarrow V_\lambda V_0}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{2s_w^2} \frac{m_v^2}{m_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_j}{x_i} \\
 a_{H \rightarrow V_0 V_\lambda}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{2s_w^2} \frac{m_v^2}{m_w^2} \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{x_i}{x_j} \\
 a_{H \rightarrow V_0 V_0}^{FF} &= \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{1}{m_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(m_I^2 - 2m_v^2 \left(\frac{1}{x_i x_j} - 1 \right) \right)^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{f_\lambda \rightarrow f_\lambda V_\lambda}^{II} &= 2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{q}_{aj}^2}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \frac{1}{x_A} \frac{1}{x_j} \\
 a_{f_\lambda \rightarrow f_\lambda V_{-\lambda}}^{II} &= 2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{q}_{aj}^2}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \frac{x_A}{x_j} \\
 a_{f_\lambda \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} V_\lambda}^{II} &= 2 \frac{1}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \left((v - \lambda a) \frac{m_A}{\sqrt{x_A}} - (v + \lambda a) \sqrt{x_A} m_a \right)^2 \\
 a_{f_\lambda \rightarrow f_\lambda V_0}^{II} &= \frac{1}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \\
 &\quad \times \left[(v - \lambda a) \left(\frac{m_a^2}{m_j} \sqrt{x_A} - \frac{m_A^2}{m_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_A}} - 2m_j \frac{\sqrt{x_A}}{x_j} \right) + (v + \lambda a) \frac{m_a m_A}{m_j} \frac{x_j}{\sqrt{x_A}} \right]^2 \\
 a_{f_\lambda \rightarrow f_{-\lambda} V_0}^{II} &= \frac{((v - \lambda a) m_A - (v + \lambda a) m_a)^2}{m_j^2} \frac{\tilde{q}_{aj}^2}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \frac{x_j}{x_A}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{f_\lambda f_\lambda H}^{II} &= \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_a^4}{s_w^2} \frac{1}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \frac{1}{x_A} \left(\sqrt{x_A} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_A}} \right)^2 \\
 a_{f_\lambda f_{-\lambda} H}^{II} &= \frac{e^2}{4s_w^2} \frac{m_a^2}{s_w^2} \frac{\tilde{q}_{aj}^2}{(m_A^2 - q_{ai}^2)^2} \frac{1}{x_A} x_j.
 \end{aligned}$$

Collinear Limits

$$\tilde{m}_{ij}^2 = m_{ij}^2 - \frac{m_i^2}{z^2} - \frac{m_j^2}{(1-z)^2}$$

| λ_I | λ_i | λ_j | $f \rightarrow f'V$ | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|---------------|--|-----------------|
| λ | λ | λ | $2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{1}{1-z}$ | \rightarrow | $P(z) \propto \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{1+z^2}{1-z}$ | Pure vector |
| λ | λ | $-\lambda$ | $2(v - \lambda a)^2 \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \frac{z^2}{1-z}$ | | | |
| λ | $-\lambda$ | λ | $2 \frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left(m_I(v - \lambda a) \sqrt{z} - m_i(v + \lambda a) \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} \right)^2$ | | | Pure vector |
| λ | $-\lambda$ | $-\lambda$ | 0 | \rightarrow | $P(z) \propto \frac{m^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2}$ | |
| λ | λ | 0 | $\frac{1}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} \left[(v - \lambda a) \left(\frac{m_I^2}{m_j} \sqrt{z} - \frac{m_i^2}{m_j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}} - 2m_j \frac{\sqrt{z}}{1-z} \right) + (v + \lambda a) \frac{m_i m_I}{m_j} \frac{1-z}{\sqrt{z}} \right]^2$ | | | Vector + Scalar |
| λ | $-\lambda$ | 0 | $\frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} (1-z) \left(\frac{m_i}{m_j} (v - \lambda a) - \frac{m_I}{m_j} (v + \lambda a) \right)^2$ | \rightarrow | $P(z) \propto \frac{\tilde{m}_{ij}^2}{(m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2)^2} (1-z)$ | Pure scalar |

Overestimate Determination

$\mathcal{O}(1000)$ types of branchings (all FSR + ffV ISR)

Parameterized overestimate

$$a_{\text{trial}}^{\text{FF}} = \frac{1}{m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2} \left[c_1^{\text{FF}} + c_2^{\text{FF}} \frac{1}{z} + c_3^{\text{FF}} \frac{1}{1-z} + c_4^{\text{FF}} \frac{m_I^2}{m_{ij}^2 - m_I^2} \right] \rightarrow \text{Efficient veto algorithm}$$

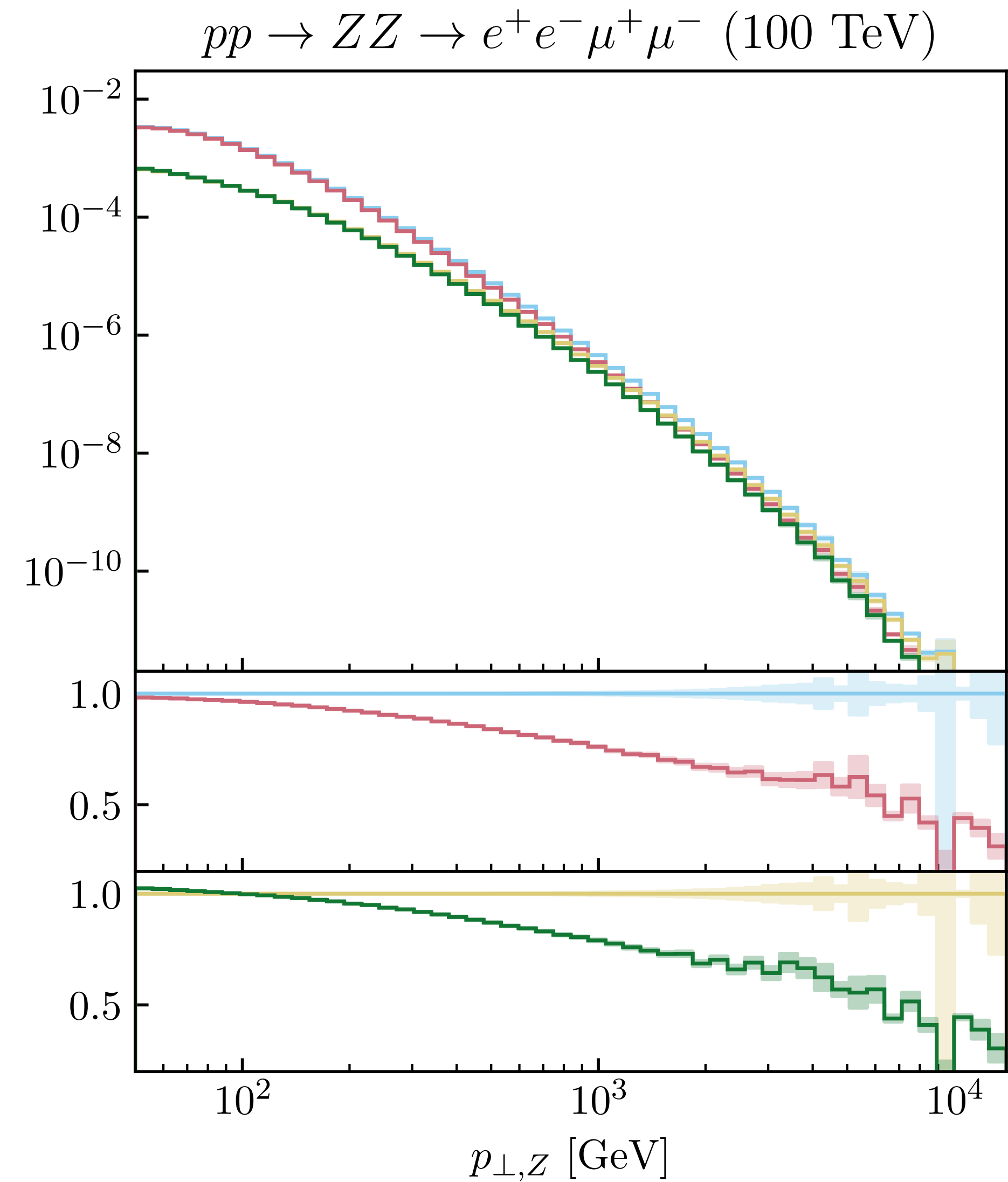
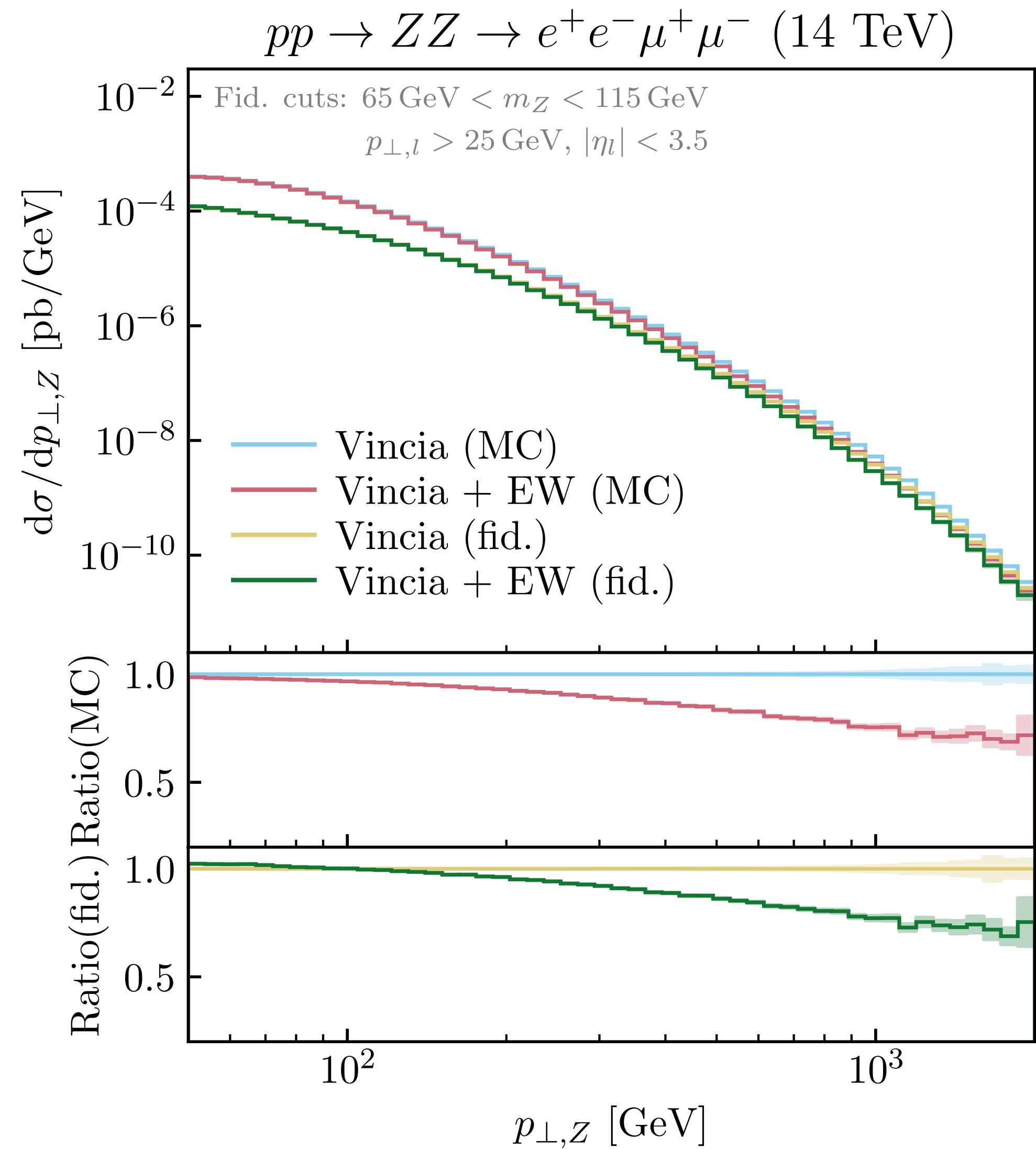
For every branching:

- Generate random branchings in random antennae
- Set up *linear programming* system
- Solve numerically

Minimize $a_{\text{trial},i}^{\text{FF}} - a_i^{\text{FF}}$

While $\forall i : a_{\text{trial},i}^{\text{FF}} > a_i^{\text{FF}}$

Virtual Sudakov logs

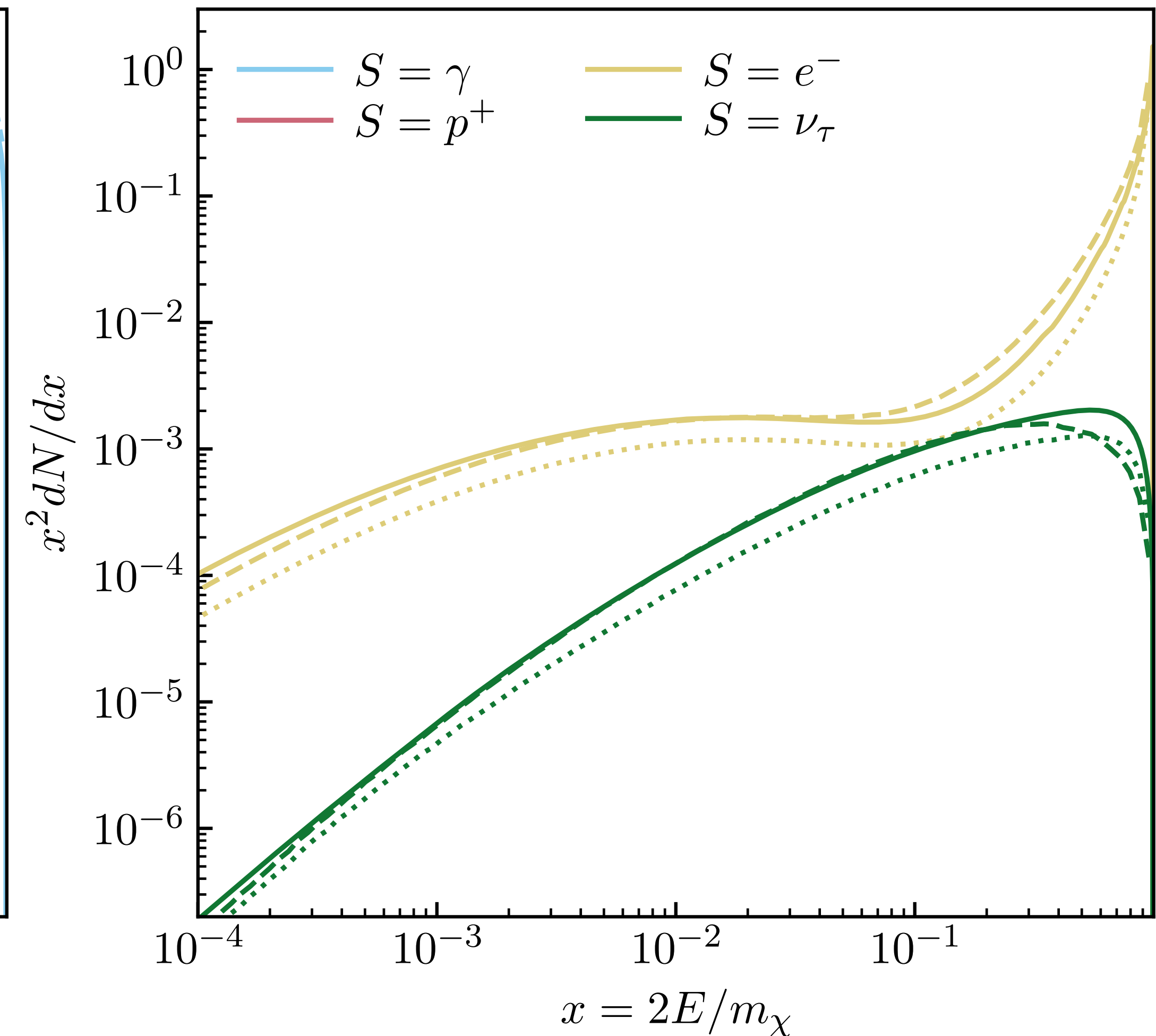
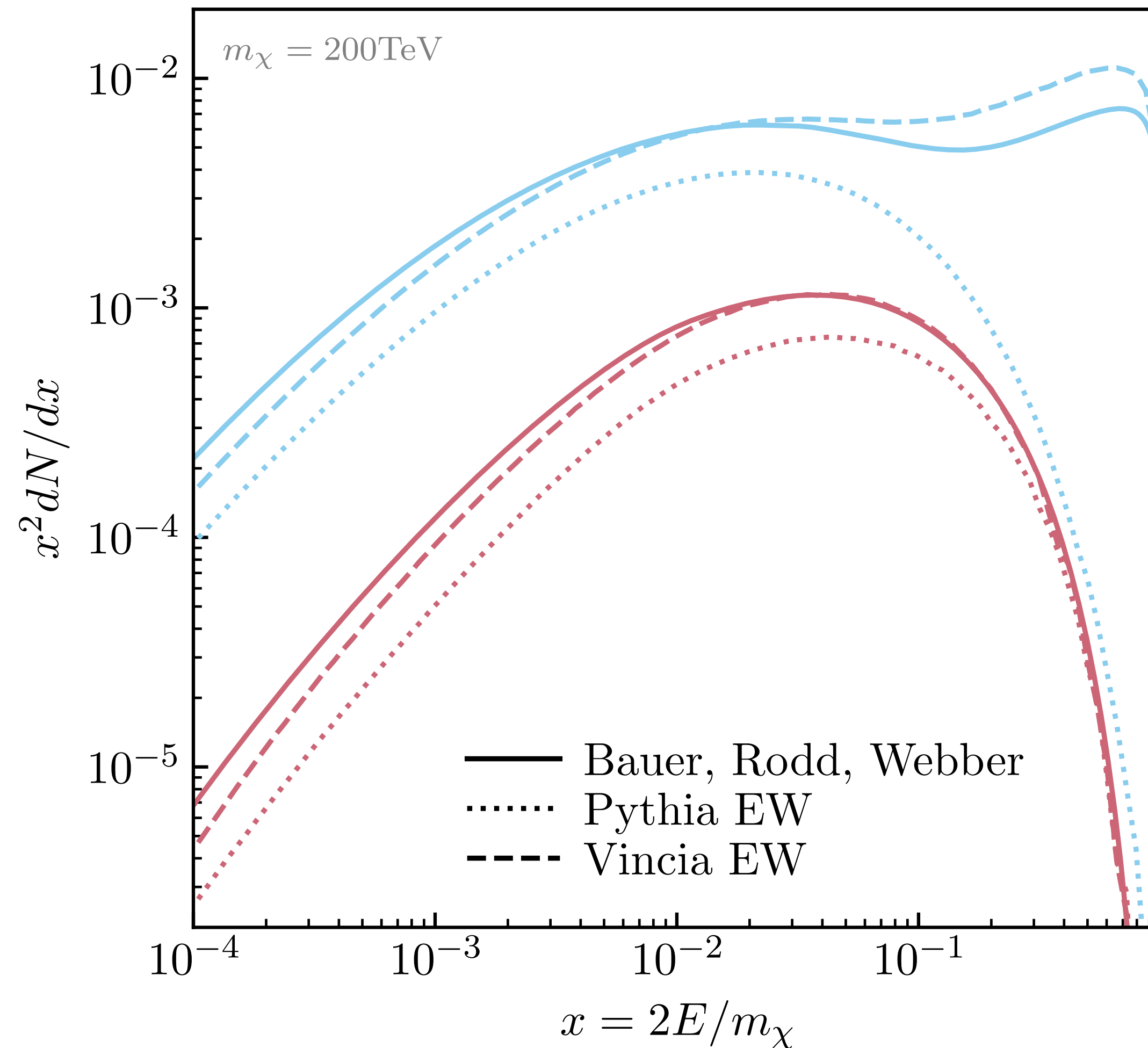


Dark Matter Decay Spectra

Comparison with analytic results

Bauer, Rodd, Webber 2007.15001

$$\chi \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow S$$

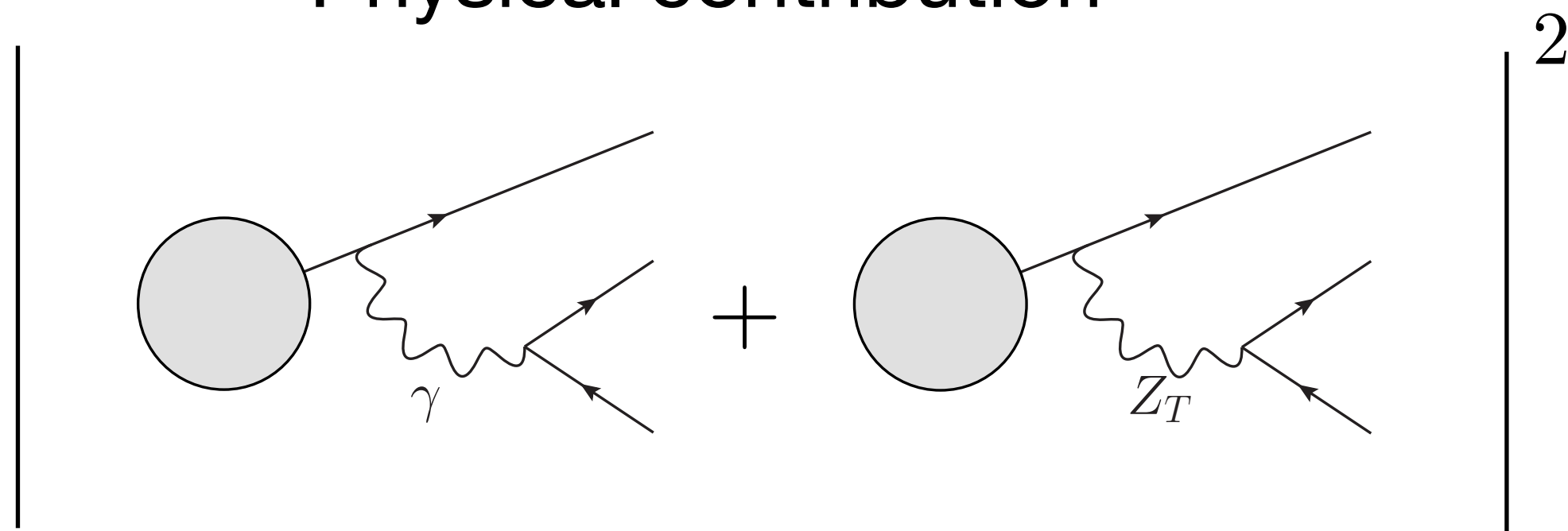


Novel features in the Electroweak Sector

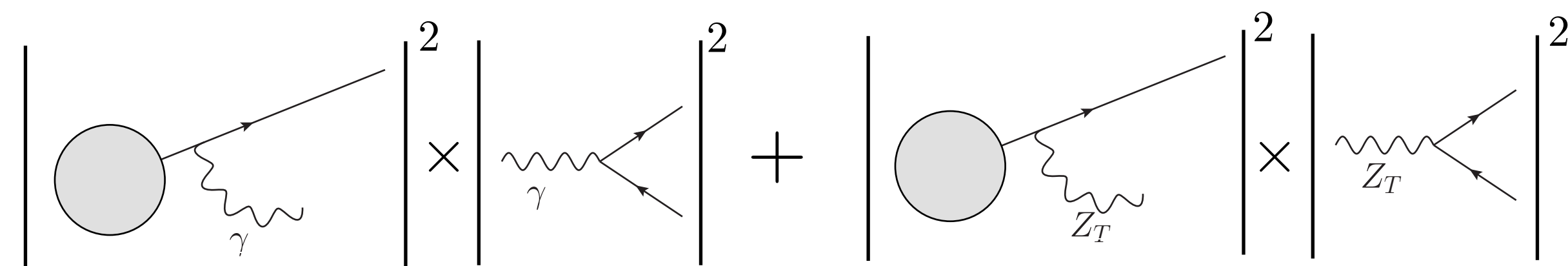
Neutral Boson Interference

Interference between γ, Z_T and h, Z_L

Physical contribution



Shower approximation



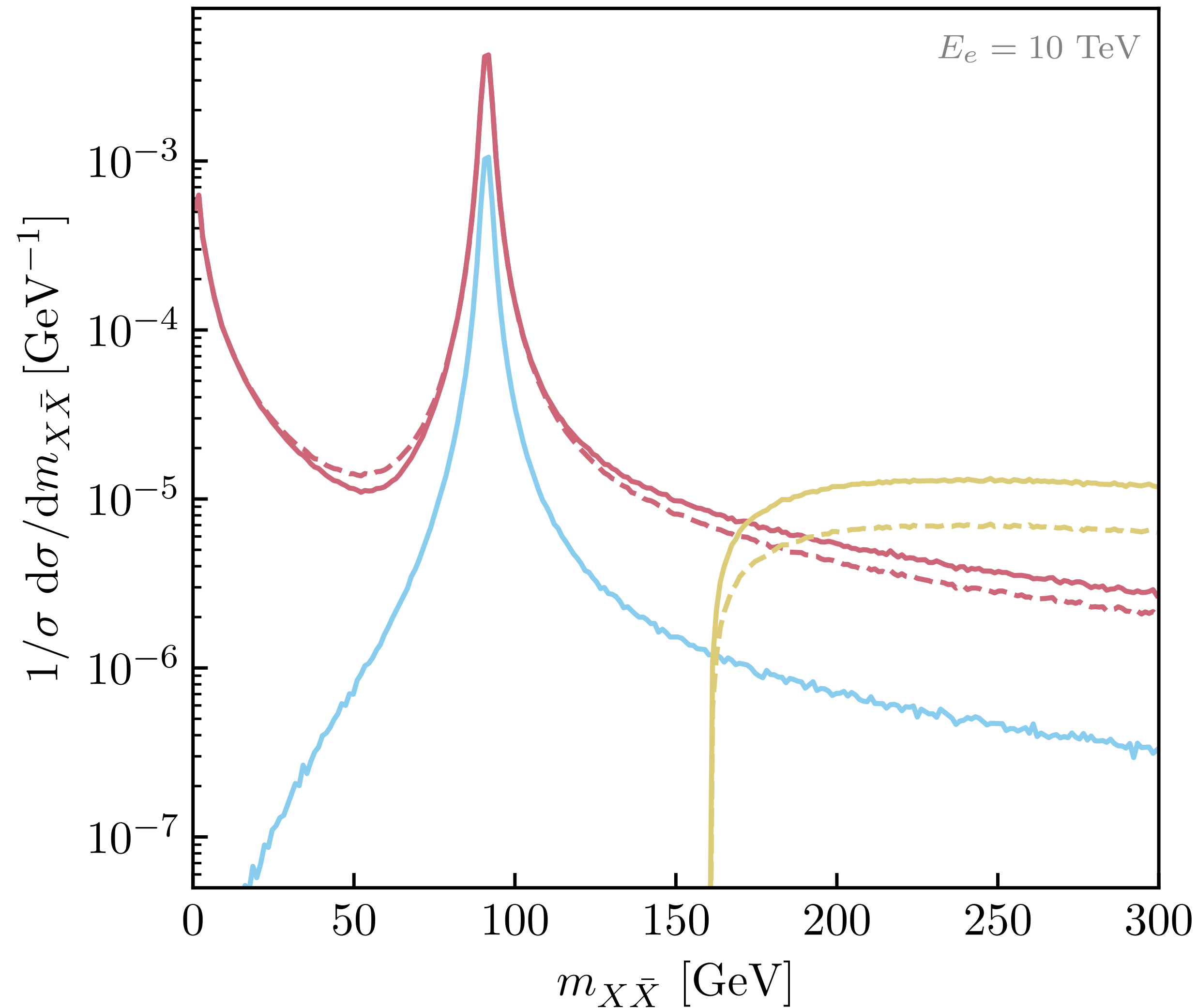
- Complicated solution: Evolve density matrices
 → Very computationally expensive
- Simple solution: Apply event weight
 → Does not get Sudakov right

$$w = \frac{\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \times \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \\ \times \\ \text{Diagram 4} \end{array} \right|^2}{\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ \times \\ \text{Diagram 2} \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \\ \times \\ \text{Diagram 4} \end{array} \right|^2}$$

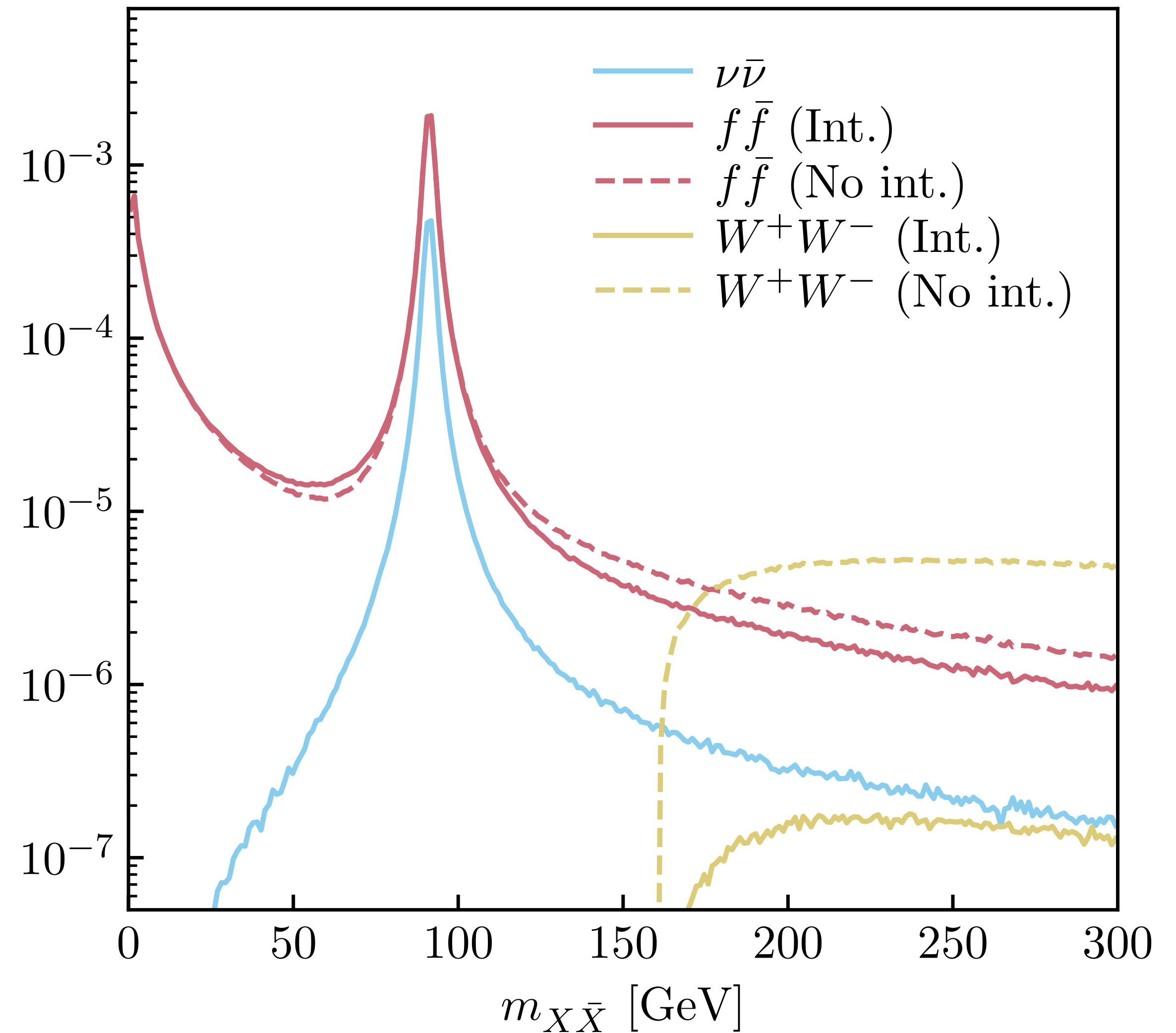
The numerator consists of two terms, each being the squared magnitude of a product of two Feynman diagrams. The first term is the product of the first diagram from the 'Physical contribution' section and the first diagram from the 'Shower approximation' section. The second term is the product of the second diagram from the 'Physical contribution' section and the second diagram from the 'Shower approximation' section. The denominator is the sum of the squared magnitudes of the two diagrams from the 'Shower approximation' section.

Bosonic Interference

$$e_L \rightarrow e_L \gamma/Z_T \rightarrow e_L X \bar{X}$$

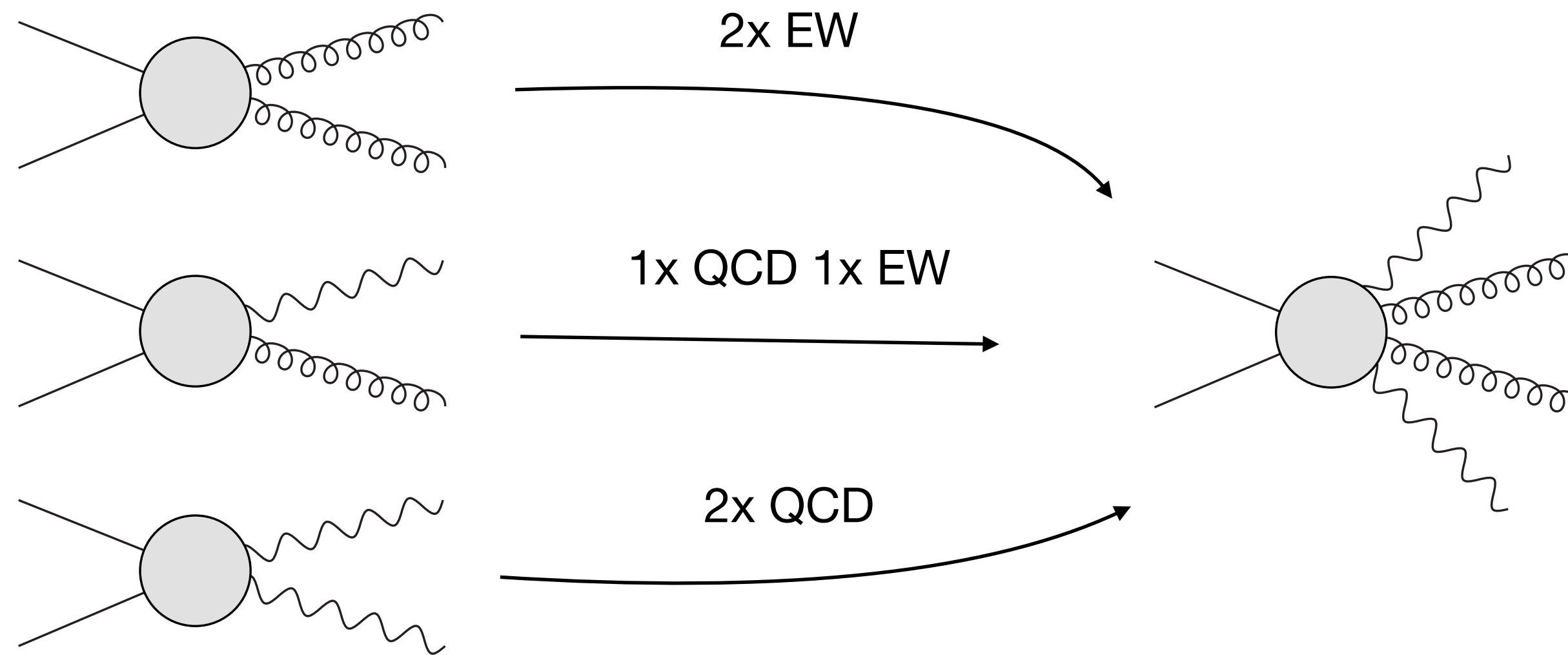


$$e_R \rightarrow e_R \gamma/Z_T \rightarrow e_R X \bar{X}$$

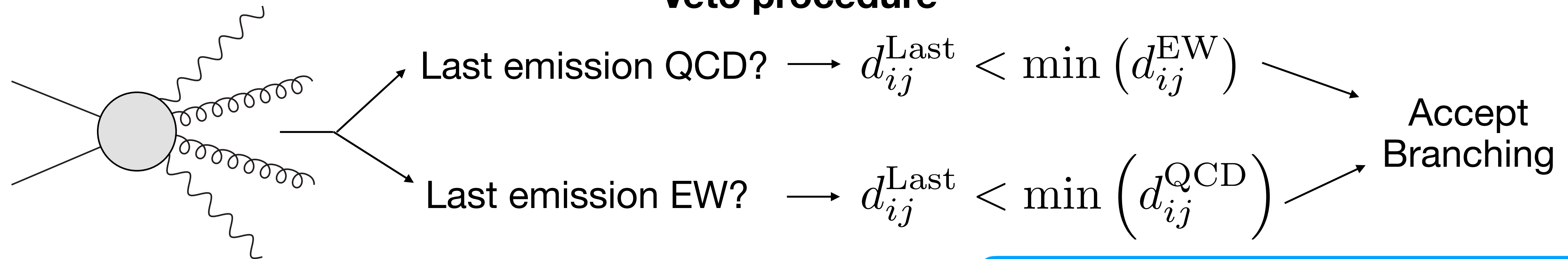


Overlap Veto

Double counting problem



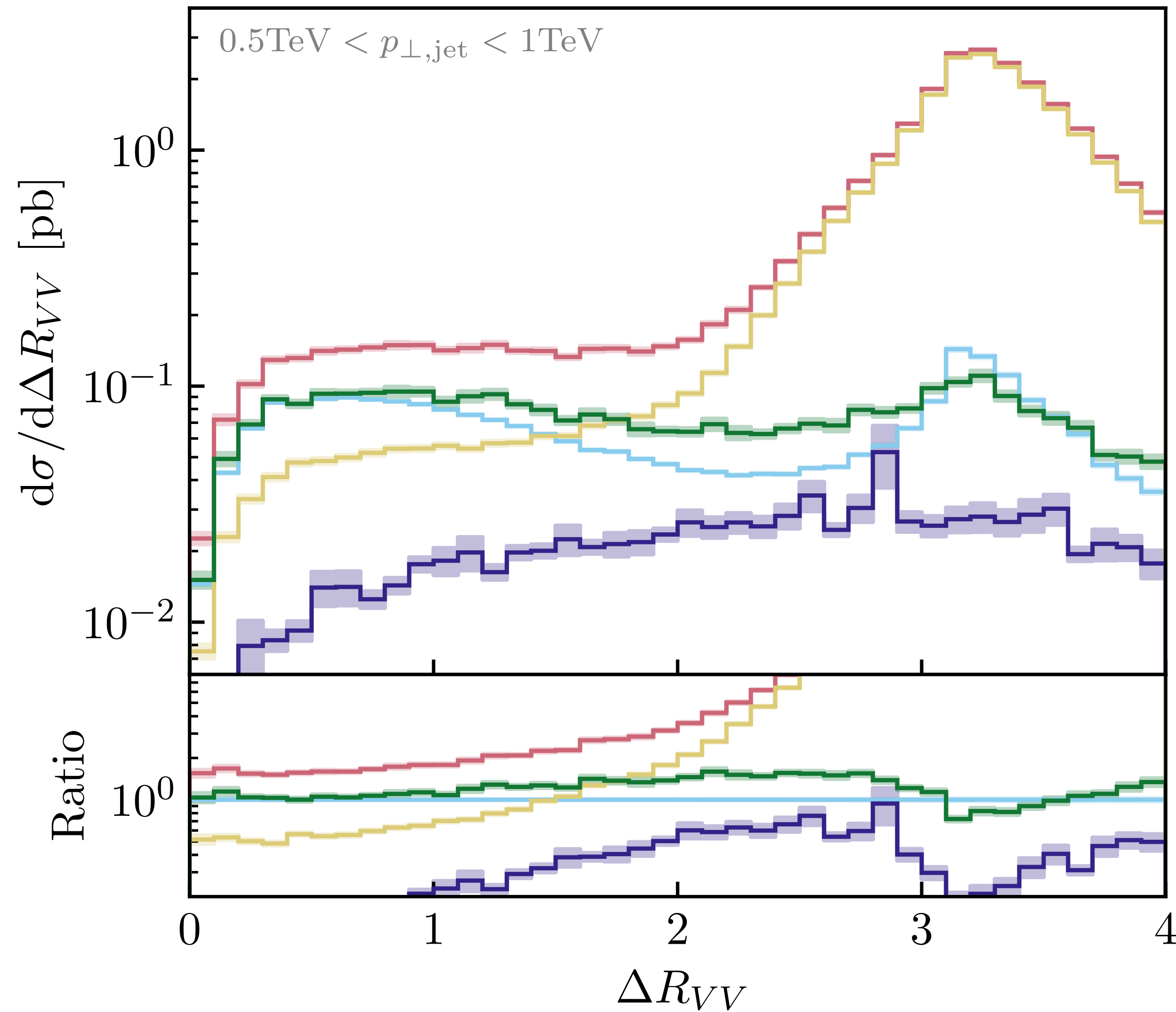
Veto procedure



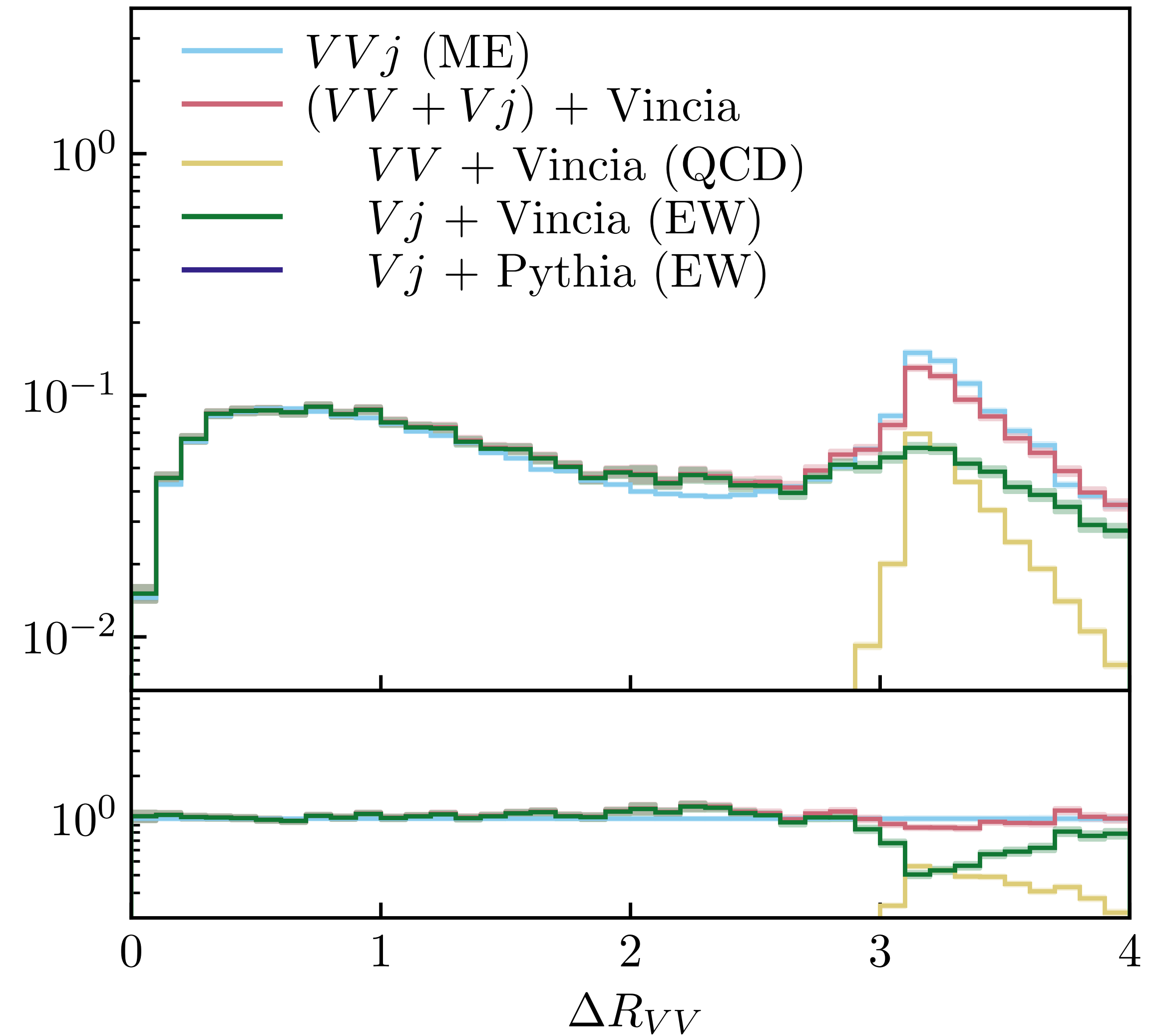
$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{T,i}^2, k_{T,j}^2) \frac{\Delta_{ij}}{R} + m_i^2 + m_j^2 - m^2$$

Overlap Veto

$pp \rightarrow VVj$ (no overlap veto)



$pp \rightarrow VVj$ (overlap veto)



Resonance Matching

Branchings like $t \rightarrow bW$, $Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ etc.

- Large scales:
EW shower offers best description
- Small scales:
Breit-Wigner distribution

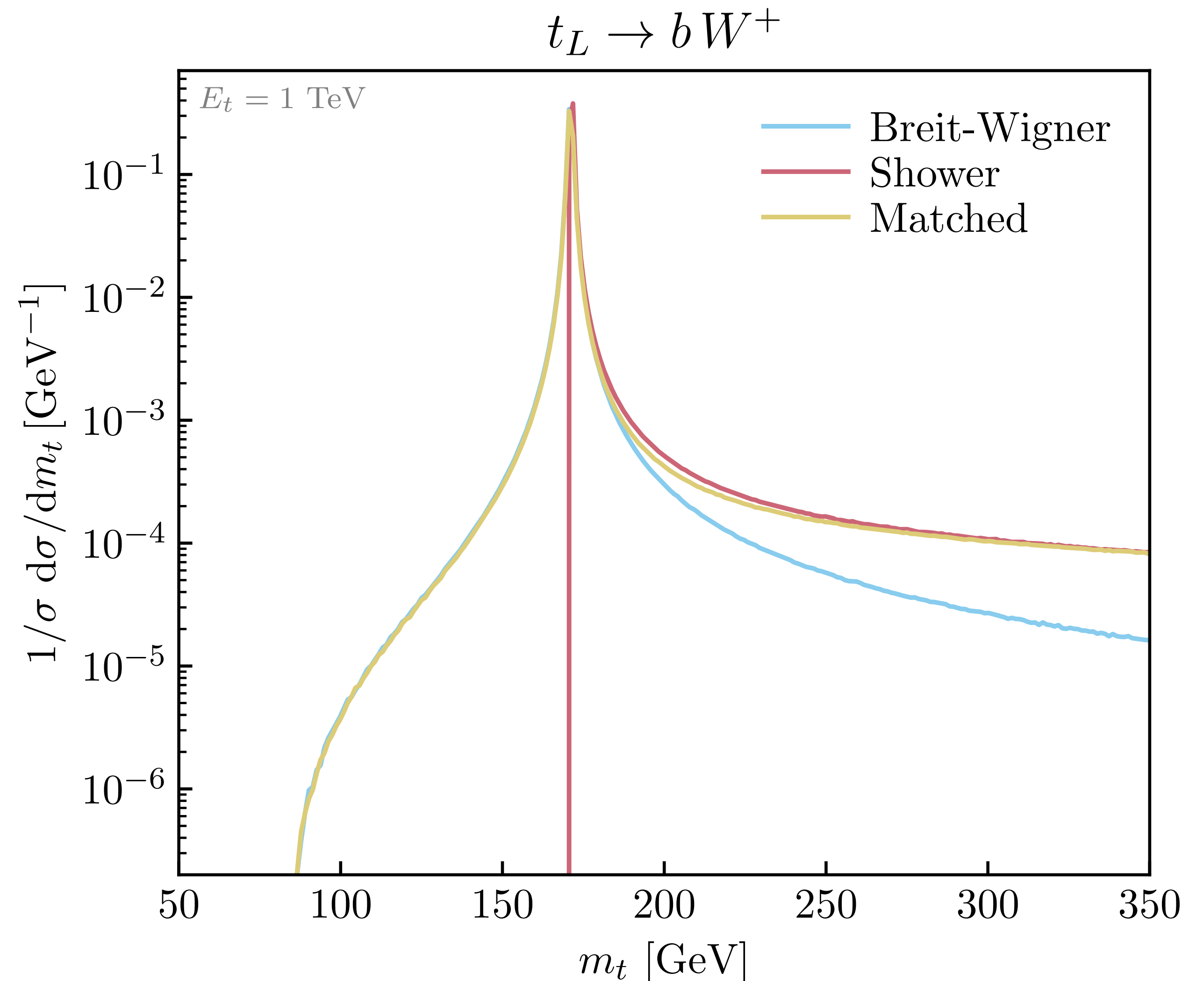
$$\text{BW}(Q^2) \propto \frac{m_0 \Gamma(m)}{Q^4 + m_0^2 \Gamma(m)^2}$$

Matching:

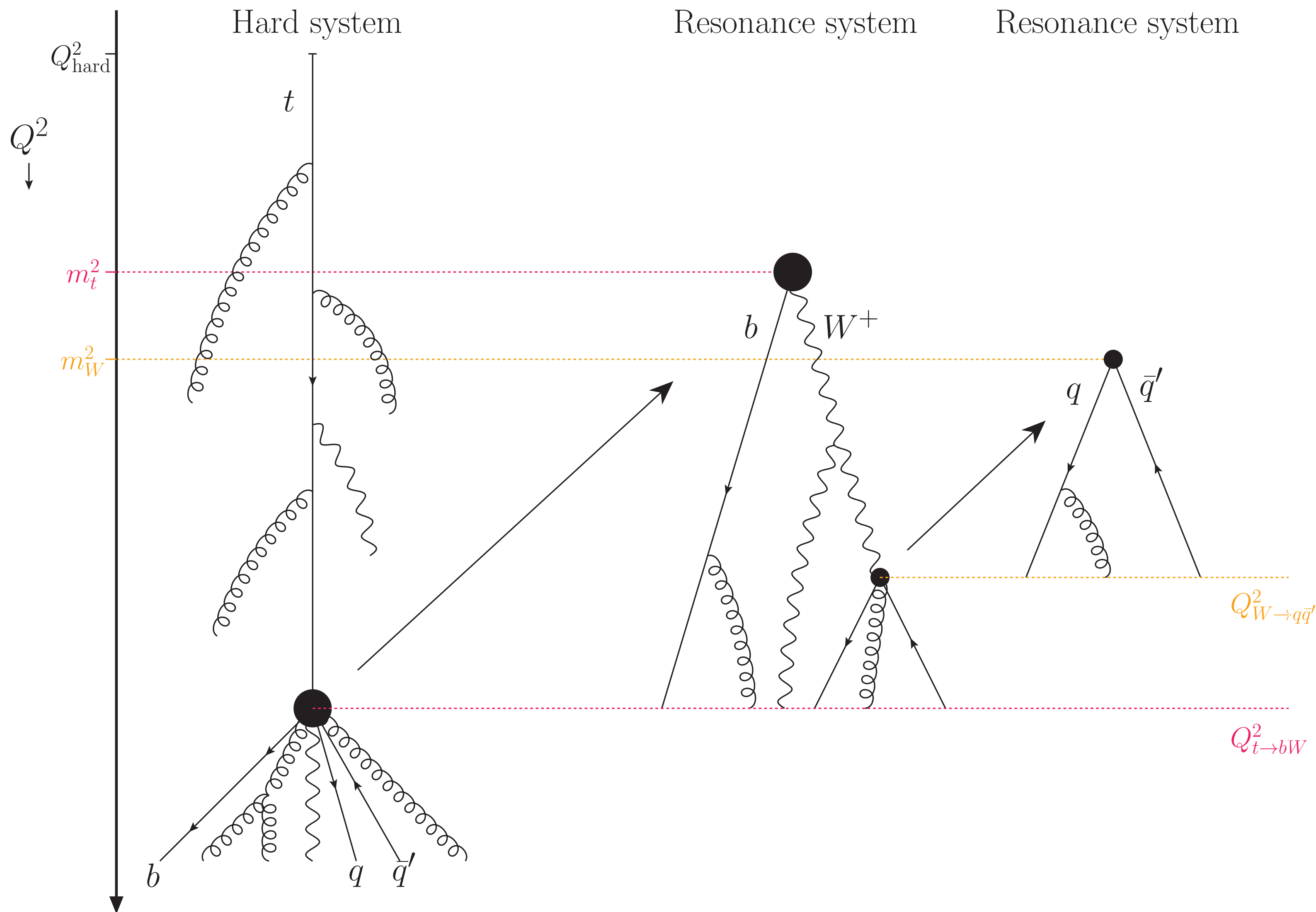
- Sample mass from Breit-Wigner upon production
- Suppress shower by factor

$$\frac{Q^4}{(Q^2 + Q_{\text{EW}}^2)^2}$$

- Decay when shower hits off-shellness scale



Interleaved Resonance Decays



Sequential

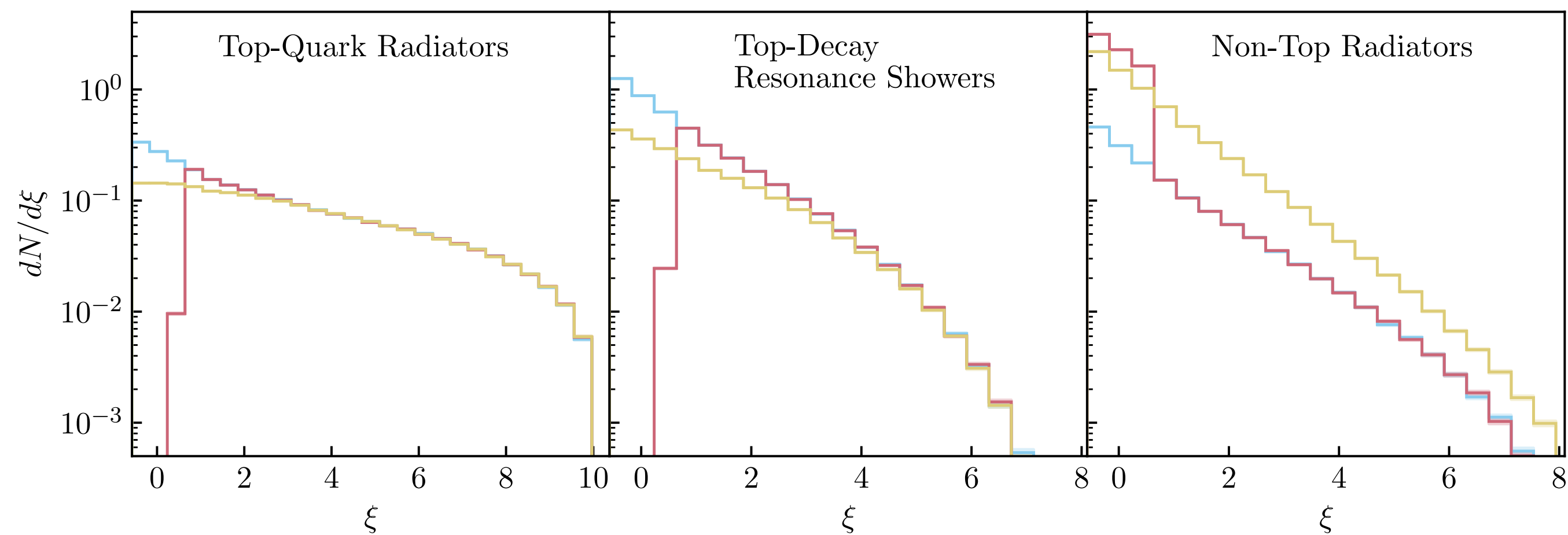
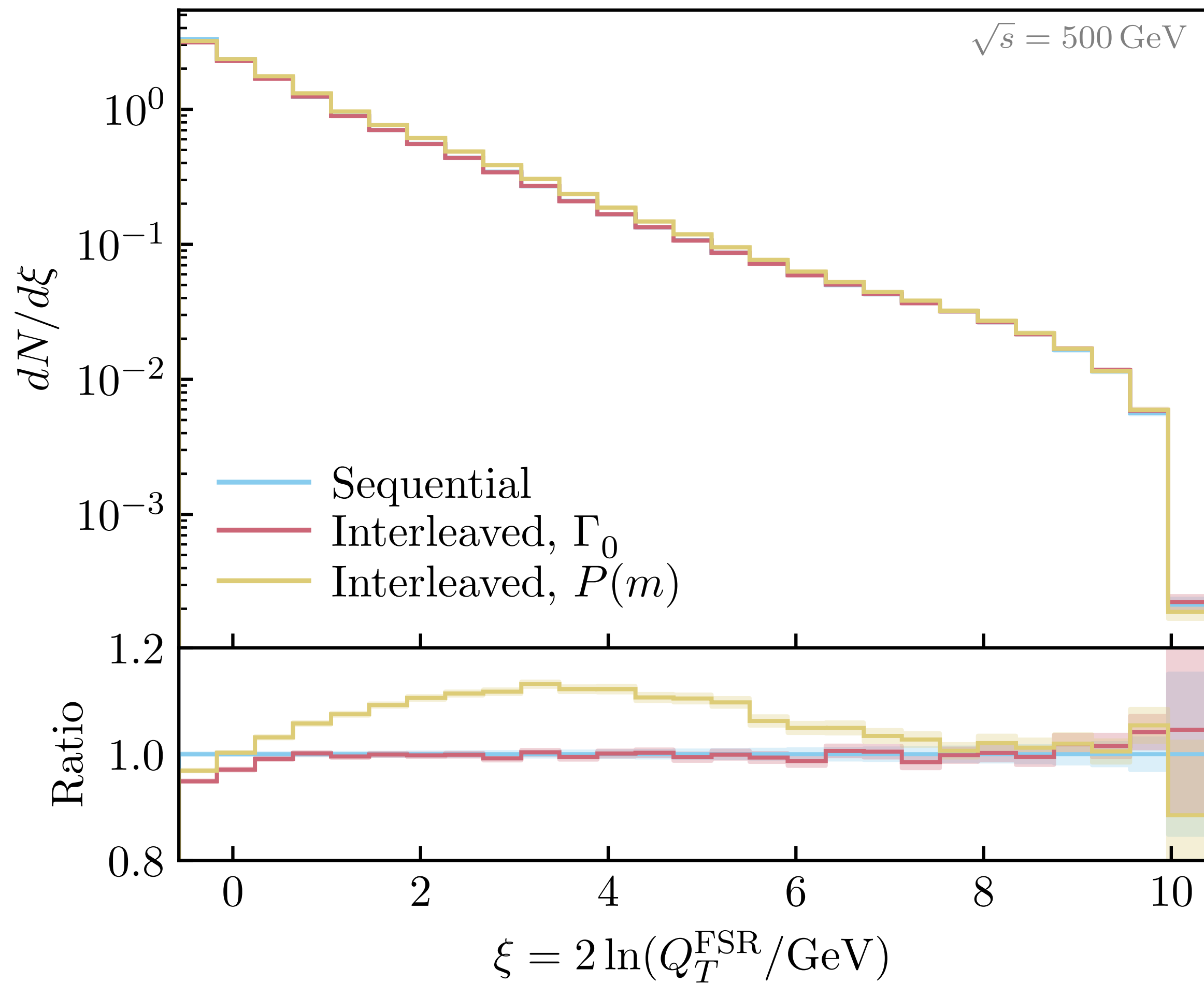
- Complete evolution of the hard system
- Perform resonance shower

Interleaved

- Evolution up to offshellness scale of the resonance
- Perform resonance shower
- Insert showered decay products and continue evolution

Interleaved Resonance Decays

$ee \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (Parton level)



Conclusions

QED Shower

- Includes full soft multipole structure, while interleaved with QCD shower

EW Shower

- Rich physics & many features unique to the EW sector
 - EW symmetry breaking / Goldstone contributions
 - Matching to resonance decays
 - Neutral boson interference
 - Overlap between hard scatterings
- Many other features yet to implement
 - Treatment of soft & spin interference
 - Bloch-Nordsieck violations

Interleaved Resonance Decays

- Physically-intuitive treatment of finite-width / offshell resonances
- More results in 2108.10786

QED & EW shower, and interleaved resonance decays available in Pythia 8.304

Interleaving Results

$pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (Semileptonic, Hadron level)

