

# NLO Event Generation for Chargino Production at the ILC

Jürgen Reuter

University of Freiburg



W. Kilian, JR, T. Robens, EPJ **C 48** (2006), 389; [hep-ph/0610425](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0610425)

Loopfest VI, Fermilab, April 18, 2007

# Motivation: Precision Analysis

SUSY: stabilizes hierarchy, dark matter, radiative symmetry breaking

Charginos SUSY partners of Higgs and EW gauge bosons

Charginos/neutralinos at LHC only from gluino/squark decay chains

ILC allows for precision measurements at least at per cent-level

- ▶ Measuring their properties helps proving SUSY
- ▶ Important for determination of SUSY dark matter content
- ▶ ... and for determination of SUSY-breaking mechanism

SPA project

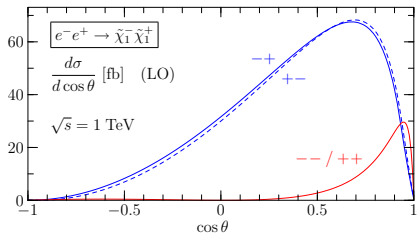
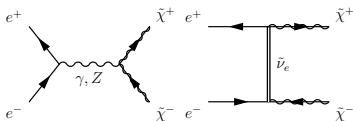
For the rest: always SPS1a' SUGRA-scenario with

$$m_0 = 70 \text{ GeV} \quad m_{1/2} = 250 \text{ GeV} \quad \tan \beta = 10 \quad \text{sgn } \mu = 1 \quad A_0 = -300 \text{ GeV}$$

Chargino masses and widths:	$M$	$\Gamma$	$\Gamma/M$
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+$	183.7 GeV	0.077 GeV	0.00042
$\tilde{\chi}_2^+$	415.4 GeV	3.1 GeV	0.0075

SPS1a'-preferred decay (2-step cascade):  $\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_1 \nu_\tau \rightarrow \tau^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \nu_\tau$

# The Born part



$\cos\theta$  angle between  $e^-$  and  $\tilde{\chi}_1^-$

- ▶ Born helicity amplitudes known analytically Choi et al., 9812236, 0002033
- ▶ Implemented in narrow width approximation in many programs PYTHIA,  
Herwig, Isajet, Comphep, Grace, ...
- ▶ Full processes in Sherpa, SMadgraph, WHiZard
- ▶ No massless  $t$ -channel particles  $\Rightarrow$  neglect  $m_e$  for phase space

- ▶ to clarify notation

$$\sigma_{\text{Born}}(s) = \int d\Gamma_2 |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s, \cos\theta)|^2$$

# Classification of NLO corrections

- ▶ Loop corrections to SUSY production and decay processes
- ▶ nonfactorizable, maximally resonant photon exchange between production and decay
- ▶ real radiation of photons
- ▶ off-shell kinematics for the signal process
- ▶ irreducible background from all other SUSY processes
- ▶ reducible, experimentally indistinguishable SM background processes

Multi-pole approximation, justified from EW SM processes

Denner et al., 0006307, 0502063, 0604011.

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implemented in Sherpa, Smadgraph, WHiZard

thoroughly checked

Hagiwara et al., 0512260; JR et al., 0512012

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Denner et al., 0006307, 0502063, 0604011.

## Comparison of Automated Tools for Perturbative Interactions in SuperSymmetry

cf. e.g. [http://www.physics.carleton.ca/~reuter/susy\\_comparison.html](http://www.physics.carleton.ca/~reuter/susy_comparison.html)

		$\tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow X$					
Process	status	Madgraph/Helas		Whizard/O'Mega		Sherpa/A'Megic	
		0.5 TeV	2 TeV	0.5 TeV	2 TeV	0.5 TeV	2 TeV
$\tilde{\tau}_1 \tilde{\tau}_1^*$	●	257.57(7)	79.63(4)	257.32(1)	79.636(4)	257.30(1)	79.638(4)
$\tilde{\tau}_2 \tilde{\tau}_2^*$	●	46.55(1)	66.86(2)	46.368(2)	66.862(3)	46.372(2)	66.862(3)
$\tilde{\tau}_1 \tilde{\tau}_2^*$	●	95.50(3)	19.00(1)	94.637(3)	19.0015(8)	94.645(5)	19.000(1)
$\tilde{\nu}_\tau \tilde{\nu}_\tau^*$	●	502.26(7)	272.01(8)	502.27(2)	272.01(1)	502.30(3)	272.01(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0$	●	249.94(2)	26.431(1)	249.954(9)	26.431(1)	249.96(1)	26.431(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	●	69.967(3)	9.8940(3)	69.969(2)	9.8940(4)	69.968(3)	9.8937(5)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	●	17.0387(3)	0.7913(1)	17.0394(1)	0.79136(2)	17.040(1)	0.79137(5)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	●	7.01378(4)	1.50743(3)	7.01414(6)	1.5075(5)	7.0141(4)	1.50740(8)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_2^0$	●	82.351(7)	18.887(1)	82.353(3)	18.8879(9)	82.357(4)	18.8896(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	●	—	1.7588(1)	—	1.75884(5)	—	1.7588(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	●	—	2.96384(7)	—	2.9640(1)	—	2.9639(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_3^0$	●	—	0.046995(4)	—	0.0469966(9)	—	0.046999(2)
$\tilde{\chi}_3^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	●	—	8.5852(4)	—	8.55857(5)	—	8.5856(4)
$\tilde{\chi}_4^0 \tilde{\chi}_4^0$	●	—	0.26438(2)	—	0.264389(5)	—	0.26437(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^-$	●	185.09(3)	45.15(1)	185.093(6)	45.147(2)	185.10(1)	45.151(2)
$\tilde{\chi}_2^+ \tilde{\chi}_2^-$	●	—	26.515(1)	—	26.5162(6)	—	26.515(1)
$\tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_2^-$	●	—	4.2127(4)	—	4.21267(9)	—	4.2125(2)
$h^0 h^0$	●	0.3533827(3)	0.0001242(2)	0.35339(2)	0.00012422(3)	0.35340(2)	0.000124218(6)
$h^0 H^0$	●	—	0.005167(4)	—	0.0051669(3)	—	0.0051671(3)
$H^0 H^0$	●	—	0.07931(3)	—	0.079301(6)	—	0.079311(4)
$A^0 A^0$	●	—	0.07975(3)	—	0.079758(6)	—	0.079744(4)
$Z h^0$	●	59.591(3)	3.1803(8)	59.589(3)	3.1802(1)	59.602(3)	3.1829(2)
$Z H^0$	●	2.8316(3)	4.671(5)	2.83169(9)	4.6706(3)	2.8318(1)	4.6706(2)
$Z A^0$	●	2.9915(4)	4.682(5)	2.99162(9)	4.6821(3)	2.9917(2)	4.6817(2)
$A^0 h^0$	●	—	0.005143(4)	—	0.0051434(3)	—	0.0051440(3)
$A^0 H^0$	●	—	1.4880(2)	—	1.48793(9)	—	1.48802(8)
$H^+ H^-$	●	—	5.2344(6)	—	5.2344(2)	—	5.2345(3)

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Charginos quite narrow

⇒ nonfactorizable corrections significantly suppressed

be careful: → D. Rainwater's talk

# Virtual Corrections

Virtual corrections from SUSY and SM particles: self energies, vertex corrections, box diagrams (as usual)

(Semi-)automatized calculation with `FeynArts/FormCalc`

Hahn et al., 9807565, 0012260, 0105349 ; Fritzsche, ; Fritzsche/Hollik, 0407095

Independent check of numerical results

Öller/Eberl/Majerotto, 0504109

Regulators:

- ▶ Electron mass  $m_e$  for collinear photon radiation
- ▶ Fictitious photon mass  $\lambda$  for infrared divergencies

Interference of Born and virtual corrections

$$\sigma_{\text{virt}}(s, \lambda^2, m_e^2) = \int d\Gamma_2 [2\text{Re} (\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s)^* \mathcal{M}_{1\text{-loop}}(s, \lambda^2, m_e^2))]$$

Eliminate dependence on  $\lambda$  by

- ▶ neglecting power corrections in  $\lambda$
- ▶ Adding real (1st order) photon radiation with  $E_\gamma < \Delta E_\gamma$
- ▶ Correction (terms  $\propto \log \Delta E_\gamma$ ) is shifted into **soft-photon factor**



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Soft-photon factor:

$$f_{\text{soft}} = -\frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j=e^\pm, \tilde{\chi}^\pm} \int_{|\mathbf{k}| \leq \Delta \mathbf{E}_\gamma} \frac{d^3k}{2\omega_k} \frac{(\pm)p_i p_j Q_i Q_j}{(p_i k)(p_j k)}$$

# Real and Collinear Photons

“Virtual + Soft”

$$\sigma_{\text{v+s}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, m_e^2) = \int d\Gamma_2 \left[ f_{\text{soft}}\left(\frac{\Delta E_\gamma}{\lambda}\right) |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s)|^2 + 2\text{Re}(\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s)^* \mathcal{M}_{1\text{-loop}}(s, \lambda^2, m_e^2)) \right]$$

for simulation choose  $\Delta E_\gamma \leq \Delta E_\gamma^{\text{exp}}$

Real radiation (i.e. the process  $e^- e^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ \tilde{\chi}_1^- \gamma$ ):

$$\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, m_e^2) = \int_{\Delta E_\gamma} d\Gamma_3 |\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s, m_e^2)|^2.$$

“Total” cross section (fixed order):

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(s, m_e^2) = \sigma_{\text{Born}}(s) + \sigma_{\text{v+s}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, m_e^2) + \sigma_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, m_e^2)$$

should not depend on  $\Delta E_\gamma$ , but power corrections only in  $\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 3}$ , not in

$\sigma_{\text{v+s}}$

As usual, split  $2 \rightarrow 3$  cross section:

$$\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, m_e^2) = \sigma_{\text{hard,non-coll}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma) + \sigma_{\text{hard,coll}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2)$$

$x = 1 - 2E_\gamma/\sqrt{s}$  electron energy fraction after radiation

Approximate collinear radiation by convoluting the Born cross section with a structure function

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{hard,coll}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2) &= \int_{\Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma} d\Gamma_3 |\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s, m_e^2)|^2 \\ &= \int_0^{x_0} dx f(x; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int d\Gamma_2 |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(xs, m_e^2)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

collinear structure functions (helicity conserving and helicity flip):

Böhm/Dittmaier, 1993

$$\begin{aligned} f^+(x) &= \frac{\eta}{4} \frac{1+x^2}{1-x} & \eta &:= \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \left[ \log \left( \frac{s}{4m_e^2} (\Delta\theta_\gamma)^2 \right) - 1 \right] \\ f^-(x) &= \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} (1-x) \end{aligned}$$

Cutoff  $\Delta E_\gamma \rightarrow x_0 = 1 - 2\Delta E_\gamma/\sqrt{s}$  (no power corrections in  $\Delta\theta_\gamma$ )

# Simulation

Combining all parts:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{tot}}(s, m_e^2) = & \int dx f_{\text{eff}}(x_1, x_2; \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int d\Gamma_2 |\mathcal{M}_{\text{eff}}(s, x_1, x_2; m_e^2)|^2 \\ & + \int_{\Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma} d\Gamma_3 |\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 3}(s)|^2, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{eff}}(x_1, x_2; \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) = & \delta(1-x_1) \delta(1-x_2) \\ & + \delta(1-x_1) f(x_2; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \theta(x_0 - x_2) \\ & + f(x_1; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \delta(1-x_2) \theta(x_0 - x_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{eff}}(s, x_1, x_2; m_e^2)|^2 = & [1 + f_{\text{soft}}(\Delta E_\gamma, \lambda^2) \theta(x_1, x_2)] |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s)|^2 \\ & + 2\text{Re} [\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(s) \mathcal{M}_{1\text{-loop}}(s, \lambda^2, m_e^2)] \theta(x_1 - x_0) \theta(x_2 - x_0) \end{aligned}$$

All corrections defined as a generalized structure function  
 $\Rightarrow$  suitable for implementation in an event generator

# The WHiZard/O'Mega Generator Generator

Kilian/Ohl/JR

## Level of Complexity:

- ▶  $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZHH \rightarrow ZWWWW \rightarrow bbjjjjjjjj$  (12,000,000 diagrams)
- ▶  $pp \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 \tilde{\chi}_1^0 bbbb$  (32,000 diagrams, 22 color flows,  $\sim 10,000$  PS channels)
- ▶  $pp \rightarrow VVjj \rightarrow jj\ell\ell\nu\nu$  incl. anomalous TGC/QGC

## Current versions: WHiZard 1.51 / O'Mega 000.011beta

<http://theorie.physik.uni-wuerzburg.de/~ohl/omega/>

<http://www-ttp.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/whizard/>

Available from my homepage:

<http://www.physics.carleton.ca/~reuter>

Major upgrade this spring/summer: **WHiZard 2.0 / O'Mega 1.0**

## Implemented models:

- ▶ Test models: QED, QCD
- ▶ SM
- ▶ Littlest/Simplest Little Higgs
- ▶ MSSM, NMSSM, extended SUSY models
- ▶ Extra dimensions
- ▶ Noncommutative Standard Model

## Technical Details and Failure of Approach

Generate Born +  $2 \rightarrow 3$  by O'Mega, convolute Born with generalized structure function (“user-defined structure function” in WHiZard)

Sampling  $\delta$ -functions:

- ▶ splitting sampling region  $[0, x_0] \cup [x_0, 1]$
- ▶ map first region as exactly as possible
- ▶ set  $x = 1$  in the 2nd region ( $\delta$ -functions)
- ▶ reweighting according to

$$w(x > x_0) : w(x < x_0) = 1 : \int_0^{x_0} dx f(x; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s})$$

For fixed-order simulation avoid double-counting:

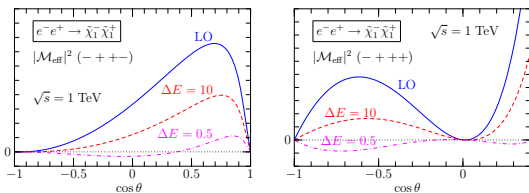
$$f(x_1 < x_0, x_2 < x_0) \equiv 0$$

Numerical agreement: WHiZard/O'Mega and fixed-order calculation

In the soft-photon region: **negative event weights**

- ▶  $2 \rightarrow 2$  and  $2 \rightarrow 3$  runs separately
- ▶ Lowering the cutoff from  $\Delta E_\gamma / \sqrt{s} < 10^{-2}$  to  $\Delta E_\gamma / \sqrt{s} < 10^{-3}$ :  $2 \rightarrow 2$  NLO becomes negative, compensating the  $2 \rightarrow 3$

# Resumming photons



Experimental resolution drives one into negative weights region

Soft-collinear region:  $E_\gamma < \Delta E_\gamma$ ,  $\Delta\theta_\gamma < \theta_\gamma$ : double logs

$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \log \frac{E_\gamma}{s} \log \theta_\gamma$  invalidate perturbative series

In that region resummation of all orders is possible

$$\sigma_{\text{Born+ISR}}(s, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2) = \int dx f_{\text{ISR}}(x; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int d\Gamma_2 |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(xs)|^2,$$

$f_{\text{ISR}}$  includes all order soft-photon radiation (LLA), hard-collinear up to 3rd order

Skrzypiek/Jadach, 1991

For collinear photons cancellation of infrared divergencies built in, main source of negative weights removed

## Matching with NLO

Combine ISR-resummed LO with NLO, avoid double-counting

Subtract contribution of one soft photon (already in soft-photon factor)

$$f_{\text{soft,ISR}}(\Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2) = \frac{\eta}{4} \int_{x_0}^1 dx \left( \frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \right)_+ = \frac{\eta}{4} \left( 2 \ln(1-x_0) + x_0 + \frac{1}{2} x_0^2 \right).$$

After this subtraction we have

$$|\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{eff}}(\hat{s}; \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2)|^2 = \left[ 1 + f_{\text{soft}}\left(\frac{\Delta E_\gamma}{\lambda}\right) - 2f_{\text{soft,ISR}}(\Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \right] |\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(\hat{s})|^2 \\ + 2\text{Re} [\mathcal{M}_{\text{Born}}(\hat{s}) \mathcal{M}_{1\text{-loop}}(\hat{s}, \lambda^2, m_e^2)],$$

contains Born, virtual + soft contr. with LL part of virtual and soft-coll. removed

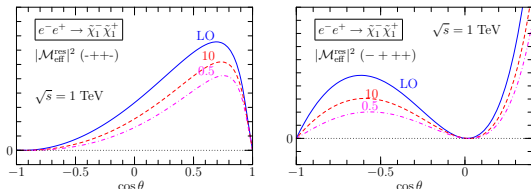
New “s+v” term (contains also soft/coll. corrections to Born/1-loop interference)

$$\sigma_{\text{v+s,ISR}}(s, \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2) \\ = \int dx_1 f_{\text{ISR}}(x_1; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int dx_2 f_{\text{ISR}}(x_2; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int d\Gamma_2 |\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{eff}}(\hat{s}; \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2)|^2$$



# Simulation

Resummation approach eliminates problem of negative weights:



Only source for negative weights: soft-noncollinear region, does not cause problems

Final improvement:

- ▶ convoluting  $2 \rightarrow 3$  part with ISR structur function
- ▶ add  $2 \rightarrow 4$  part

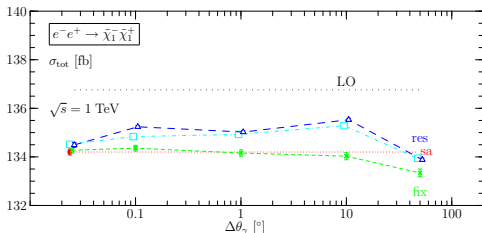
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\text{tot,ISR+}}(s, m_e^2) = & \int dx_1 f_{\text{ISR}}(x_1; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \int dx_2 f_{\text{ISR}}(x_2; \Delta\theta_\gamma, \frac{m_e^2}{s}) \\ & \times \left( \int d\Gamma_2 |\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\text{eff}}(\hat{s}; \Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma, m_e^2)|^2 + \int_{\Delta E_\gamma, \Delta\theta_\gamma} d\Gamma_3 |\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 3}(\hat{s})|^2 \right) \\ & + \int_{\Delta E_\gamma, i, \Delta\theta_\gamma, i} d\Gamma_4 |\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 4}(s)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

# Choosing Cutoffs

## ► Collinear (angular) cutoff

Collinear approximation breaks down at  $\theta_\gamma > 10^\circ$

Higher-order effects for emission angles below  $0.1^\circ$



## ► Energy cutoff

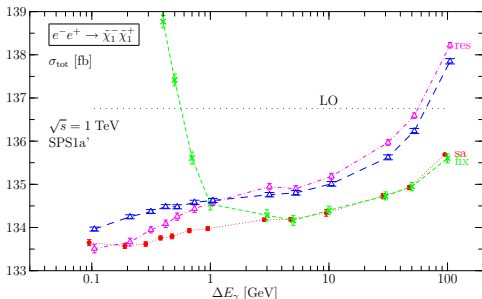
Fixed order/semianalytic agree

Small angles: interference term overshoots

5 % correction from higher order  $\gamma$  radiation

ILC statist. fluctuation: 2.5 %

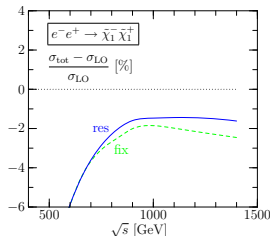
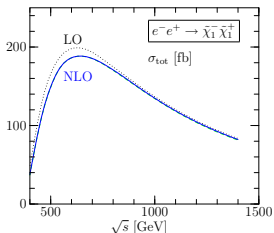
$\Rightarrow \Delta E_\gamma \lesssim 0.5$  GeV



# Results and Distributions

NLO corrections -5%  
(Xsec max.)

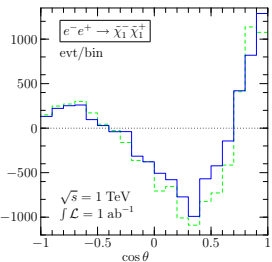
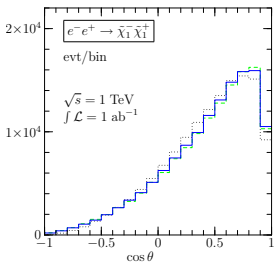
-2% (-1.5%) fixed-  
order (resummed) @  
1 TeV



Binned distribution of  
chargino scattering  
angle

Cutoffs:  $\Delta\theta_\gamma = 1^\circ$ ,  
 $\Delta E_\gamma = 3$  GeV (fixed-  
order)

$K$ -factor approach in-  
sufficient



# Summary and Outlook

- ▶ Extended WHiZard/O'Mega: 1st NLO SUSY Monte Carlo Event Generator for the ILC
- ▶ All possible distributions available at NLO
- ▶ Matching of resummed soft-collinear photons and explicit NLO parts avoids negative weights
- ▶ Interface to `FeynArts/FormCalc`: all MSSM  $2 \rightarrow 2$  processes for ILC available
- ▶ Maybe already part of new version WHiZard 2.0/O'Mega 1.0
- ▶ Open issues/Next step(s):
  - ▶ Include chargino decays (work in progress: **KKKRRR**: Kalinowski/Kilian/Kovacic/JR/Robens/Rolbiecki)
  - ▶ Resummation of Coulomb singularity: improved threshold behavior
  - ▶ Corresponding LHC processes:
    - ▶ More complicated parton shower
    - ▶ More complicated matching
    - ▶ Stay tuned!





# Reshuffling contributions by changing cut-offs

- ▶ Shifting cutoffs changes the type of higher-order contributions
- ▶ lowering cutoffs is not necessarily improvement
- ▶ Focus on  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$  (real or virtual) correction,
- ▶ Resummation method, 3 different ways for real+virtual photons:
  - (a) **Soft approximation** (Denner, 1991) coll.+non-coll. soft  $\gamma$ s; neglects contributions  $\propto \frac{\Delta E_\gamma}{\sqrt{s}}$ ;
  - (b) **ISR** (Skrzypek/Jadach, 1990), coll. real+virtual  $\gamma$ s; assumes  $k^\top$ -ordering of emitted  $\gamma$ s, i.e. for  $j > i$ :  $k_j^\top > k_i^\top$ , and in  $n^{\text{th}}$  order:  $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i^\top < k_{max}^\top$ , where  $k_{max}^\top$  is fixed
  - (c) **exact (hard non-collinear) matrix element**  $\mathcal{M}_{2 \rightarrow 3}$
- ▶ Radiation from the same leg:

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)_{\text{ISR}} = \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{\text{ISR}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{\text{ISR}}^{\text{soft}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{\text{ISR}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{\text{soft}} \quad \Delta_j = \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{j,\text{soft}} - \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{j,\text{ISR}}$$

- ▶ Radiation from different legs:

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{ISR}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{ISR}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{ISR}} \left( \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{soft}} - \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{ISR}}^{\text{soft}} \right) + \left( \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{soft}} - \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{ISR}}^{\text{soft}} \right) \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{ISR}}.$$

- ▶  $\Delta_1 \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{ISR}} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{ISR}} \Delta_2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{1,\text{ISR}} \mathcal{O}(\alpha)_{2,\text{ISR}}$
- ▶ More details: T. Robens, PhD thesis, 2006.