



Electroweak radiative corrections in precision LHC measurements of W^\pm/Z^0 +jets

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Abstract

We calculate the fiducial and differential $W^\pm/Z^0 + jet(s)$ production cross-sections in the presence of electroweak (EW) corrections through virtual loop contributions to the matrix elements (MEs) of the processes and real partonic cascade emissions. The calculations are carried out for proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, using Herwig 7 general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generator with leading-order or next-to-leading-order MEs that are interfaced with different parton-shower configurations. The results are compared with precision experimental measurements from ATLAS collaboration and with similar predictions within the k_T -factorisation framework, providing a test for the validity of the newly-implemented $QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW$ parton shower in Herwig 7. It is shown that the inclusion of EW radiations in the parton shower simulations improves Herwig 7's predictions in describing the experimental data. Additionally, the inclusion of parton shower-induced real EW emissions can take precedence over the incorporation of virtual EW corrections for the simulation of EW-sensitive events.

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1. Introduction

In the current era of precision high-energy particle physics, the processes involving electroweak (EW) gauge boson productions are amongst the most important tests of the Standard Model (SM) and perturbative QCD as they are sensitive to the properties of EW bosonic self-interactions. Henceforth, despite the fact that the QCD effects are typically dominant at the LHC events, there is an ever-increasing necessity to account for the sub-leading EW effects in particular regions of the phase-space, where these contributions become significant. Such observations would also serve as screening studies for the large backgrounds in the measurement of Higgs boson production and in searches for physics beyond the SM. Furthermore, the existence of large hadronic backgrounds substantially reduces the accuracy of the experimental measurements and therefore elevates the importance of performing precision calculations that simultaneously incorporate real and virtual EW corrections.

However, when aiming for full particle-level simulations as accomplished by general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generators, the consistent inclusion of EW corrections to the hard-scattering processes poses a severe theoretical challenge [1], in particular in the context of multijet-merged calculations [2–5]. In Herwig 7 [6–8], the inclusion of the virtual contributions into the matrix elements (MEs) of the involving channels can be done using a number of conventional ME providers, e.g. GoSam [9], MadGraph [10] with MadLoops [11,12] and OpenLoops [15]. These virtual corrections are usually large and have negative signs. This is since the existence of incomplete infrared cancellations due to the broken structure of the gauge group introduces logarithms of the scale of the process and that of the EW scale, appending EW Sudakov logarithms [16] which are negative and grow with the size of the kinematic invariants [17]. Considering these negative contributions in the theoretical predictions for the LHC have already resulted in up to $\mathcal{O}(\%20)$ corrections for the TeV-scale observables [17]. On the other hand, the integration of the QCD and EW shower algorithms links real EW radiation to the negative EW virtual corrections by introducing W^\pm/Z^0 boson production sequences inside QCD jets [18], allowing one to treat the real and virtual radiations of the EW bosons on equal footing. Moreover, it is expected that the SM heavy particles like top-quarks and Higgs bosons will behave as massless partons as the probe energy of the collider grows much larger than their masses [13,14], which in turn promotes the need for using parton shower algorithms capable of performing process-independent EW enhancements in addition to the conventional QCD and QED emissions. To this end, some attempts have been made for adding EW radiations to the existing parton shower algorithms [18–25]. Nevertheless, Herwig 7 is so far the only conventional general-purpose event generators that employs a complete and process-independent EW parton shower to realize a $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ level enhancement and treat the full scope of high-energy collinear EW physics [26].

In [26], the necessary steps for the implementation of an angularly-ordered (AO) initial- and final-state EW parton shower in Herwig 7 have been discussed in length, including the introduction of all relevant *quasi*-collinear helicity-dependent splitting functions. The resulting $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ parton shower algorithm covers the full range of final-state EW emissions while capturing the most relevant parts of the initial-state corrections, avoiding the use of numerically expensive and physically insignificant initial EW self-interactions.¹ While this novel

¹ The inclusion of the initial-state EW radiations, where the EW gauge bosons can be considered as intermediate steps in the evolution of the incoming partons, would require the use of EW PDF in the backward convolution of the beam particles and is not currently implemented in Herwig 7 due to being numerically expansive while not being stable and reliable [26].

algorithm has undergone a plethora of validation checks in both performance and physics, it would be very interesting to further investigate the effects of employing the full range of Herwig 7's $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ parton shower in comparison with the conventional $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED}$ cascades, with or without the presence of virtual EW corrections in the MEs of some EW-sensitive milestone processes to examine its effectiveness in predicting the recent precision measurements at the LHC [27,28].

Henceforth, in this work, we first calculate the fiducial and differential cross-sections for the production of W^+W^- pairs in association with one or more hadronic jets within the collinear factorization framework. The simulations are performed using the leading-order (LO) and next-to-leading-order (NLO) MEs in addition to the corresponding virtual EW corrections up to one loop and showered with either $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED}$ or $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ type parton showers in Herwig 7. Secondly, we look at the production rate of a single Z^0 boson accompanied by one or more b -tagged jets. In this case, our NLO predictions are generated with or without the inclusion of real and virtual EW corrections, allowing us to investigate different settings in the evaluation of EW-sensitive events in Herwig 7. The predicted signals are compared with the experimental measurements from the ATLAS collaboration [27,28] and against third-party theoretical predictions within the k_T -factorisation framework [29–31], using the unintegrated parton distribution functions (UPDFs) of Kimber-Martin-Ryskin (KMR) [32,33]. The latter framework has been used as a control signal since its validity in accurately predicting the behaviour of experimental observations has been repeatedly proven to be independent of the use parton shower enhancements [34–39], while being computationally expensive and unsuitable for use in general-purpose event generators [45–48]. Note that the production of W^\pm and Z^0 bosons in association with hadronic jets have been studied extensively in the literature, e.g. in Refs. [4,49].

At this point, we should note that a more balanced and homogeneous comparison between the collinear and k_T -factorization effects could be obtained by comparing Herwig 7 results to predictions from CASCADE3 Monte-Carlo event generator [50,51]. This is because these are both parton shower generators that take into account angular ordering effects via colour-coherence radiations. CASCADE3 has been used recently in the analysis of $Z^0 + jet(s)$ productions in [52,53], while early comparisons with Herwig 7 were performed for the case of jet production in [54]. However, in the context of this work and for the sake of simplicity, we instead adopted the KMR UPDF method to produce our k_T -factorization predictions.

This paper is organised as follows: In Section 2, we briefly discuss our computational framework in both collinear and k_T -factorisation schemes and discuss different contributions in $pp \rightarrow W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $pp \rightarrow Z^0 + jet(s)$ events at the LHC. This section also includes a description of the AO EW parton shower in Herwig 7 as well as the KMR UPDF and their properties. In Section 3, we review the numerical methods and computational choices while our results are presented in Section 4. Finally, Section 5 is devoted to our summary and conclusions.

2. The framework

In the current LHC energies, the leading processes that contribute to the production of W^+W^- pairs are the Born-level $q\bar{q} \rightarrow W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and the loop-induced gluon–gluon fusion processes, $gg \rightarrow W^+W^- + jet(s)$. Additionally, the $q\bar{q} \rightarrow W^+W^-$ processes can also contribute in $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ production through parton shower-induced initial- and final-state radiations. Representative diagrams for these production channels are shown in Fig. 1. The full list of relevant processes also includes non-dominant pure EW contributions in both LO and NLO levels, represented on the right-hand side of each row in Fig. 1. The processes that involve the exchange

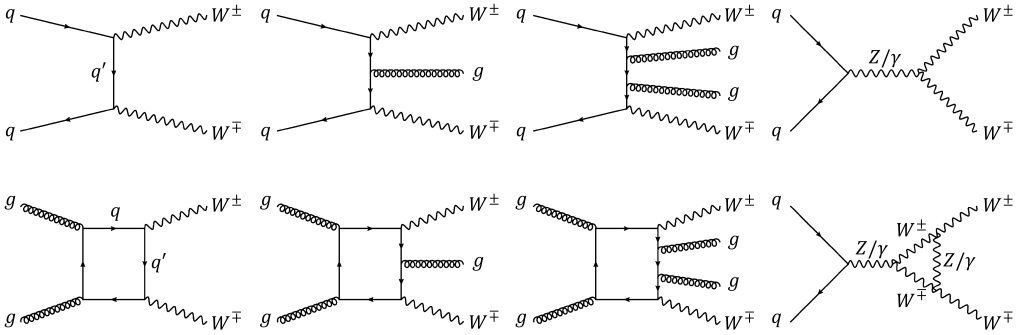


Fig. 1. Born-level (top row) and one-loop (bottom row) contributions to the production of W^+W^- boson pairs alongside hadronic jets. The last channels in each row represent pure EW contributions to the MEs.

of Higgs bosons would also appear in such events, mainly through $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ resonants but these can be strongly suppressed through kinematic constraints. In contrast, EW virtual contributions through gauge boson self-couplings (as shown in Fig. 1) cannot be kinematically suppressed and would also affect the calculated predictions through destructive interferences in the MEs of $pp \rightarrow W^+W^- + jet(s)$.

Similar to the production of W^+W^- pairs, the production of Z^0 bosons alongside b -tagged hadronic jets is sensitive to real and virtual EW corrections and can serve as an important test for the treatment of these effects [49]. In addition, the $Z^0 + jet(s)$ events may be augmented by EW production of b -tagged dijets, a class of processes that are extremely sensitive to the weak vector-boson scattering production mechanism and provides a stringent test of the SM gauge structure [27]. Fig. 2 depicts the representative diagrams for the LO and NLO productions of $Z^0 + jet(s)$. Again, the QCD contributions are dominant and pure EW diagrams are expected to be sub-leading. Moreover, working within the 5-flavour scheme would allow additional contributions from EW diagrams and from the initial-state jets through the parton distribution functions (PDFs) of the protons.

Given the sensitivity of the $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ production events, they can provide a benchmark to test the predictions of Monte-Carlo simulations, especially concerning their treatment of EW real emissions and virtual ME corrections. Previously, such tests would have been limited to only the virtual corrections in the MEs of the relevant sub-processes, and no viable and process-independent EW parton shower was available. Now, with the recent implementation of the AO EW parton shower in Herwig 7 [26], it would be very interesting to compare the effects of both real and virtual corrections in uniform simulations.

The above-mentioned processes are also inherently sensitive to the choice of PDFs and can be even used to constrain them. This would create an intrinsic ambiguity in the calculations that may be reduced with the inclusion of higher-order perturbative QCD and EW corrections. Nevertheless, it would be instructive to produce an equivalent set of predictions using the UPDFs of KMR that are less sensitive to the variations of PDFs [34]. In such a framework, UPDFs are used instead of PDFs to weight the relevant ladder-type partonic subprocesses, while the MEs are calculated using the eikonal approximation for the incoming quark spin-densities and the non-sense polarization approximation for the polarization vectors of the incoming gluons [34,40], in addition to suppressing soft gluon singularities by employing an AO constraint.

One should note that the inclusion of the one-loop QCD channels is important for the EW gauge boson production events in the collinear factorization framework, particularly since they

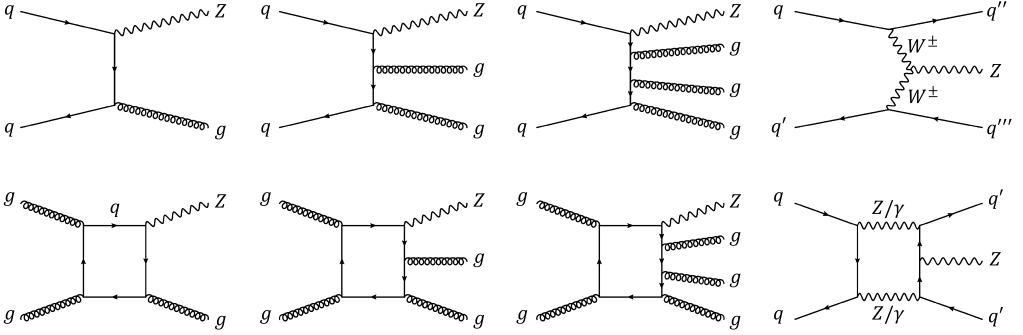


Fig. 2. Born-level (top row) and one-loop (bottom row) contributions to the production of Z^0 bosons alongside hadronic jets. The last channels in each row represent pure EW contributions to the MEs.

cause large destructive interferences. However, in the k_t -factorization formalism, summing tree-level and QCD loop-induced processes will cause irreducible double-counting since the box and crossed-box diagrams are used in the definitions of the UPDFs. Therefore, one can use either the Born-level or the one-loop QCD channels in association with the UPDFs of k_t -factorization, and not both.

In the following subsections, we briefly outline the details of the EW parton shower in Herwig 7 and the framework of k_t -factorisation.

2.1. Angularly-ordered electroweak parton shower in Herwig 7

The implementation of an AO initial-state (IS) and final-state (FS) EW parton shower in Herwig 7 has been done via the insertion of quark splittings, $q \rightarrow q'V$ and $q \rightarrow qH$ as well as the EW gauge boson splittings, $V \rightarrow V'V''$ and $V \rightarrow VH$ in Herwig 7's AO parton shower algorithm [26]. These, alongside the previously existing $H \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, $H \rightarrow VV^*$ and $V \rightarrow q\bar{q}'$ decay modes, have created a satisfactory picture of the IS and FS EW radiations in the simulated events. The *quasi*-collinear spin-averaged splitting function for a generic splitting, $\tilde{i}j \rightarrow i + j$, was calculated by summing over the helicity states λ as

$$P_{\tilde{i}j \rightarrow i+j}(z, \tilde{q}) = \sum_{\lambda} \left| H_{\tilde{i}j \rightarrow i+j}(z, \tilde{q}; \lambda) \right|^2, \quad (2.1)$$

with z and \tilde{q} as the light-cone momentum fraction and the evolution scale. Here, the helicity amplitudes, $H_{\tilde{i}j \rightarrow i+j}(z, \tilde{q}; \lambda)$ may be defined using the Feynman rules for the given splitting vertex [26]. The resulting splitting functions can be used to calculate the differential cross-section of the production of the children particles i and j in the *quasi*-collinear limit as

$$d\sigma_{i+j} \simeq \frac{\alpha_{\text{int}}(\tilde{q}^2)}{2\pi} \frac{d\tilde{q}^2}{\tilde{q}^2} dz P_{\tilde{i}j \rightarrow i+j}(z, \tilde{q}) d\sigma_{\tilde{i}j}, \quad (2.2)$$

with α_{int} as the relevant running coupling constant. The express analytic forms of utilized EW splitting functions are presented in [26] and the resulting $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ parton shower has successfully undergone performance tests and physics validity checks.

2.2. k_t -factorisation framework and KMR UPDFs

In the k_t -factorization framework, the differential cross-section for the production of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ events can be written as

$$d\sigma = \sum_{a,b=q,g} \int \frac{dx_1}{x_1} \frac{dx_2}{x_2} \frac{dk_{1,t}^2}{k_{1,t}^2} \frac{dk_{2,t}^2}{k_{2,t}^2} f_a(x_1, k_{1,t}^2, \mu^2) f_b(x_2, k_{2,t}^2, \mu^2) \times \frac{d\varphi(ab \rightarrow leptons + jet(s))}{x_1 x_2 s} |\mathcal{M}(ab \rightarrow leptons + jet(s))|^2, \quad (2.3)$$

with the particle phase-space

$$d\varphi = (2\pi)^4 \prod_{i \in \text{final-state}} \left[\frac{1}{16\pi^2} dp_{i,t}^2 dy_i \frac{d\phi_i}{2\pi} \right] \delta^{(4)} \left(k_1 + k_2 - \sum_{j \in \text{final-state}} p_j \right). \quad (2.4)$$

In the above equations, x_i , $k_{i,t}$ and μ are the longitudinal momentum fraction and the transverse momenta of the incoming partons and the factorisation scale of the sub-process, respectively, while \sqrt{s} is the centre-of-mass energy. The MEs are denoted by \mathcal{M} while y_i and ϕ_i are the pseudorapidities and the angles of emission of the particles. Also, k_i and p_i are the momenta of the incoming and produced particles. Here, x_1 and x_2 may be given as

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \sum_{i \in \text{final-state}} m_{i,t} e^{\pm y_i}, \quad (2.5)$$

with the transverse mass of the final state particles, $m_{i,t} = (m_i^2 + p_{i,t}^2)^{1/2}$.

The KMR UPDFs are defined as [32]

$$f_a(x, k_t^2, \mu^2) = \Delta_S^a(k_t^2, \mu^2) \sum_{b=q,g} \left[\frac{\alpha_S(\mu^2)}{2\pi} \int_x^{\Delta_{AO}} dz P_{ab}(z) b\left(\frac{x}{z}, k_t^2\right) \right], \quad (2.6)$$

using the Sudakov form factor,

$$\Delta_S^a(k_t^2, \mu^2) = exp \left(- \int_{k_t^2}^{\mu^2} \frac{\alpha_S(k^2)}{2\pi} \frac{dk^2}{k^2} \sum_{b=q,g} \int_0^{\Delta_{AO}} dz' P_{ab}(z') \right), \quad (2.7)$$

with $P_{ab}(z)$ as the LO splitting functions for $b \rightarrow a + X$ partonic splittings [32] and $\Delta_{AO} = \mu/(\mu + k_t)$ as the AO cut-off hat defines the kinematics of the KMR UPDFs. To numerically calculate these UPDFs, one needs to use the conventional PDFs, denoted by $b(x, k_t^2)$. In this study, these PDFs are obtained from the CT14 PDF libraries [41,42].

The MEs of the relevant sub-processes are calculated using the Feynman rules in combination with the eikonal and the non-sense polarization approximations for the incoming quarks and gluons [37,40]. One should note that these MEs need to be calculated up to the leptonic levels in order to produce comparable results with their counterparts in Herwig 7. This, in addition to the complexity of numerical calculation of the k_t -factorisation UPDFs, makes them unsuitable for general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generators.

At this point, it would be appropriate to comment on the limitations of the k_T -factorisation. One major issue in this framework is the scale-dependency of its UPDFs through the AO cut-off, Δ_{AO} , in the integrated PDFs and the Sudakov form factors, Eqs. (2.6)-(2.7). It has been shown that this scale-dependent behaviour, which is much more pronounced in this framework compared to the collinear factorisation, could drastically change the resulted predictions, see e.g. [43]. Meanwhile, employing a strong-ordering cut-off $\Delta_{SO} = k_T/\mu$, leads to large discrepancies compared to the AO choice [44]. Another concern, particular to the KMR UPDFs, is the simultaneous use of the AO cut-off for both gluon and quark successive emissions. This is in fact miss-aligned with the colour-coherent radiation effects that are meaningful only for successive real gluon radiations [33]. Opting out quark terms from the AO constraint results in alternative UPDFs that are less predictive of the data [34,43]. On the other hand, the KMR UPDFs are spawned by convoluting the conventional PDFs by single final-step emissions. This could enforce limitations on the phase-space of these UPDFs, resulting in significant discrepancies with their more recent counterparts [55,56], e.g. from the Parton Branching² formalism [57–60]. Regardless of the above-mentioned limitations, it has been shown that the KMR framework as an effective theory is capable of predicting a wide variety of experimental measurements, within appropriately chosen kinematic settings.

3. Numerical analysis

In this paper we aim to analyse $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ productions in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV centre-of-mass energy based on the recent measurements of the ATLAS collaboration [27,28]. The Monte-Carlo simulations are carried out in the 5-flavour scheme, using two different frameworks:

(i) **The collinear factorisation framework**, using Herwig 7. Here, the LO and NLO MEs are calculated with and without virtual EW contributions, using MadGraph5 (v3.1.0), up to one QCD and/or EW loop. For the case of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ production, both LO and NLO MEs are generated up to two explicit jets and include EW virtual corrections with the same accuracy levels. Multi-jet merging has been done using Herwig 7's FxFx interface [7] that supports MC@LO and MC@NLO matchings through MatchBox [63] via Les Houches-accord event (LHE) files generated by MadGraph5. Both cases have been showered with QCD \oplus QED or QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW parton showers, creating four different sets of results that are labelled accordingly. As an example, the results with LO MEs that are enhanced with a QCD \oplus QED parton shower are labelled as Hw7.2 LO \otimes QCD \oplus QED. Comparing these results would allow us to investigate the effects of EW real emissions in a sensitive framework that also incorporates EW virtual contributions. In the $Z^0 + jet(s)$ production case, MEs are generated up to one loop and 3 explicit jets, with and without NLO EW virtual corrections. The selection criteria require at least one b -tagged jet that can originate either explicitly or from the preceding partonic cascades. The results are again classified into four distinct sets, depending on the type of parton shower scheme. For example, the predictions that include both real and virtual EW corrections are labelled as Hw7.2 S \oplus W \otimes QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW while the predictions in the absence of virtual EW contributions are marked as Hw7.2 S \otimes QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW. The calculations are carried out using Herwig-7.2.2's default particle data while setting the renormalisation and factorisation scales to be the sum of the trans-

² Parton Branching and a number of other transverse momentum dependent parton distributions, which can be used as KMR alternatives, are available in the TMDlib2 and TMDplotter libraries [61,62].

verse momenta of all final state particles. The resulting events are analysed by Rivet (v3.1.5) using ATLAS_2021_I1852328 and ATLAS_2020_I1788444 plUGINS [64].

Here we should note that since MadGraph5 is currently incapable of producing unweighted events with NLO EW corrections, one has to extract the NLO QCD+EW signature indirectly, using pure NLO QCD samples in addition to the corrections obtained from $\sigma_{\text{QCD+EW}}/\sigma_{\text{QCD}}$. Such an enhancement has to be done bin-by-bin to produce NLO QCD+EW samples with the required accuracy. The resulting corrections can then be directly inserted in the analysis handler. This, however, could create ambiguity for the results in the absence of a well-defined matching between the NLO QCD+EW samples and the EW parton shower. Nevertheless, in the current LHC energy scales, the first few stages of the initial-state parton shower are dominated by QCD gluonic splittings. This would mean that the majority of EW splitting occurs as $V \rightarrow V'V''$ or as non-prompt $q \rightarrow q'V$ radiations and therefore, the double counting between the fixed-order and the showered samples is expected to be small. Indeed, when such a NLO EW matching becomes available, it would be interesting to study its effect on these energy scales.

(ii) **The k_t -factorisation framework**, using KMR UPDFs that are introduced in Section 2.2. To carry out these computations, we have chosen the hard-scale the processes to be

$$\mu^2 = \sum_{i \in \text{final-state}} p_{i,t}^2, \tag{3.1}$$

where $p_{i,t}$ are the transverse momenta of the fermionic final-state particles, i.e. quarks as jet progenitors and final-state leptons. Also, since the UPDFs will vanish at the limit $k_t^2 \gg \mu^2$, we can set the bounds in the $k_{i,t}$ interactions of Eq. (2.3) to be $[0, k_t^{\text{max}}]$ with

$$k_t^{\text{max}} \equiv 4 \left[\sum_{i \in \text{final-state}} p_{i,t}^{2,\text{max}} \right]^{1/2}. \tag{3.2}$$

Note that for the non-perturbative domain of $k_{i,t} \in [0, 1 \text{ GeV}]$, $f_a(x, k_t^2, \mu^2)$ takes on the form

$$f_a(x, k_t^2 < \mu_0^2, \mu^2) = \frac{k_t^2}{\mu_0^2} a(x, \mu_0^2) \Delta_S^a(\mu_0^2, \mu^2), \tag{3.3}$$

and therefore $\lim_{k_t^2 \rightarrow 0} f_a(x, k_t^2, \mu^2) \sim k_t^2$. The relevant MEs for the k_t -factorisation simulations are generated up to five parton-level jets, using the algebraic manipulation toolkit FORM [65] and are checked independently by MATHEMATICA.

In both frameworks, we use the CT14 PDF libraries [41,42] and set the event selection constraints according to the specifications of the corresponding experimental measurements as expressed in [27,28].

4. Results and discussion

In this section, we present the numerically calculated fiducial and differential cross-sections for $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ production events through $W^+W^- \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and $Z^0 \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- / \nu_\ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decay modes at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$, with the phase-space of the Monte-Carlo calculations defined in Table 1. In all simulations, particle-level jets are identified by applying the anti- k_t algorithm with $\Delta R(\ell, j) \geq 0.4$.

Fig. 3 shows the fiducial and differential cross-sections for the production of W^+W^- pairs alongside at least one hadronic jet, in both the collinear and the k_t -factorisation frameworks. The collinear predictions are computed using Herwig 7 with either LO or NLO MEs, plotted in red

Table 1

Kinematic criteria defining the phase-space for the Monte-Carlo calculations of fiducial and differential cross-sections in $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ productions events.

Event	p_T^ℓ	$ y_{\ell\ell} $	p_T^j	$ y_j $	N_{jets}
$W^+W^- + jet(s)$	> 27 GeV	< 2.5	> 30 GeV	< 4.5	≥ 1
$Z^0 + jet(s)$	> 27 GeV	< 2.5	> 20 GeV	< 2.5	≥ 1 <i>b</i> -tagged

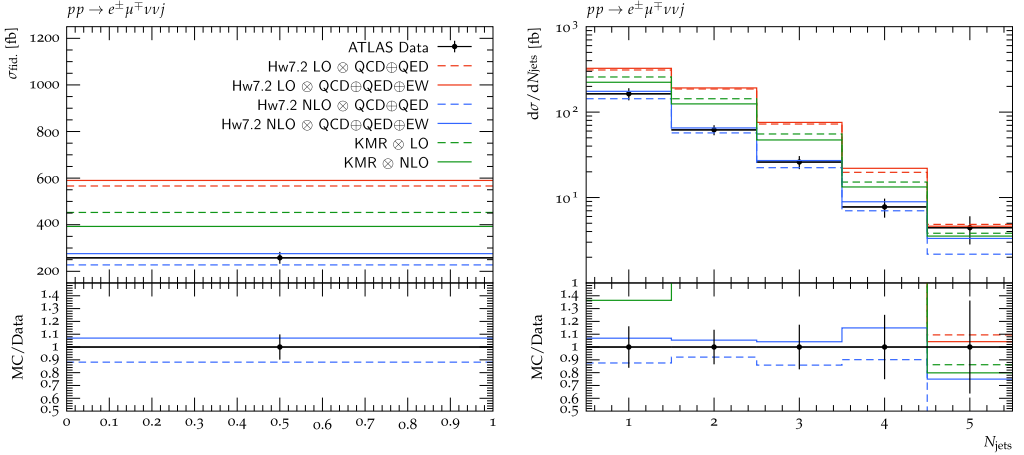


Fig. 3. Comparison of the fiducial and differential $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ cross-sections in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [28]. Theoretical predictions from Herwig 7 with LO and NLO MEs are respectively plotted with red and blue histograms and are showered with either the $QCD \oplus QED$ (dashed lines) or the $QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW$ (solid lines) parton shower schemes. The results in the k_T -factorisation, shown in green, are calculated using LO (dashed lines) or NLO (solid lines) MEs. All theoretical frameworks incorporate EW virtual corrections in the calculation of their MEs. The left panel presents a fiducial cross-section of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ production while the right panel depicts the differential cross-section as a function of the number of produced jets.

and blue respectively. These results are enhanced via the implementation of an IS+FS parton shower in the $QCD \oplus QED$ (dashed lines) or the $QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW$ (solid lines) schemes. The k_T -factorisation predictions are plotted with green histograms by the use of either purely tree-level MEs (dashed lines marked as $KMR \otimes LO$) or purely QCD and EW loop-induced MEs (solid lines marked as $KMR \otimes NLO$). The left panel is a comparison between the fiducial cross-section of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ production in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [28]. The right panels show this comparison for the predicted differential cross-sections as functions of the number of produced hadronic jets, N_{jets} . In both plots, ATLAS data favours NLO Herwig 7 predictions that are enhanced with the use of $QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW$ parton shower, although the NLO Herwig 7 without real EW radiations also produce predictions within acceptable margins.

Notably, in Fig. 3, the LO Herwig 7 predictions overestimate the measurements by a factor of ~ 2 . This can clearly showcase the importance of including loop-induced channels and the consequence of their destructive interference. The additional enhancement from the inclusion of EW radiations in the LO predictions is $\sim +2\%$ that increases to $\sim +10\%$ in the NLO case. This difference is expected to be more pronounced in the large-transverse-momentum tails, e.g. for $W^+W^- + \geq 3 jets$, reaching $\sim +20\%$ for the NLO predictions with $W^+W^- + 5 jets$. On

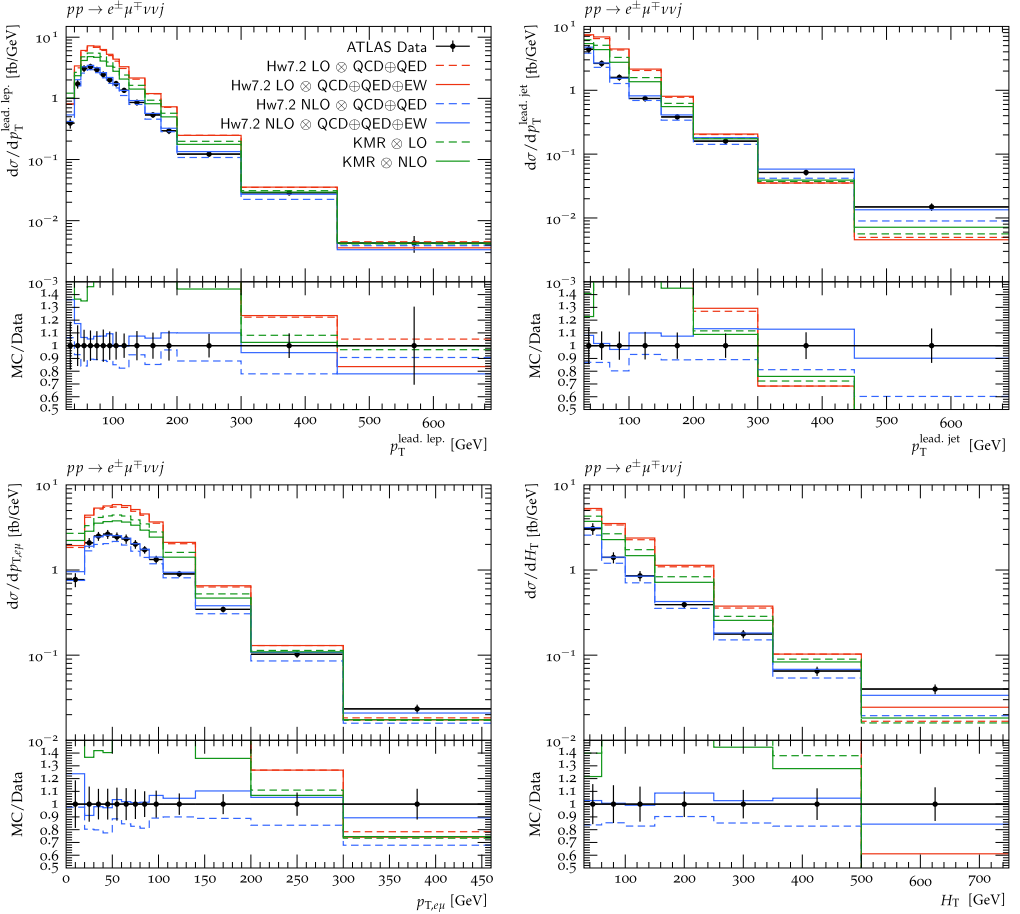


Fig. 4. Comparison of the differential $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ cross-section in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [28]. The differential $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ cross-sections are plotted as functions of the transverse momenta of the leading lepton (top right), jet (top left) and the lepton pair $p_{T,e\mu}$ (bottom left) and the scalar sum of all jet transverse momenta H_T (bottom right). The notation of the figure is the same as in Fig. 3.

the other hand, the k_t -factorisation predictions in both LO and NLO accuracies are better than the LO collinear results, overs estimating the ATLAS measurements by $\sim +30\%$ in the LO and $\sim +22\%$ in the NLO.

In Figs. 4 and 5, the differential cross-section for the production of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ is plotted as functions of the transverse momenta of the leading leptons and the produced hadronic jets, the scalar sum of all jet transverse momenta as well as the invariant mass, the pseudorapidity and the azimuthal separation angle of the lepton-pairs. Similar to our initial impressions, the NLO collinear predictions from Herwig 7 with both the $QCD\oplus QED$ and the $QCD\oplus QED\oplus EW$ parton shower choices are in agreement with the experimental measurements, while the inclusion of real EW radiations reduces the deviations of these theoretical predictions from ATLAS data.

Several observations are made from the comparisons of Figs. 4 and 5: (i) Although the ATLAS data universally favours the Hw7.2 NLO $\otimes QCD\oplus QED\oplus EW$ predictions, this agreement is more pronounced when the transverse momenta of the produced jets are large. This is since

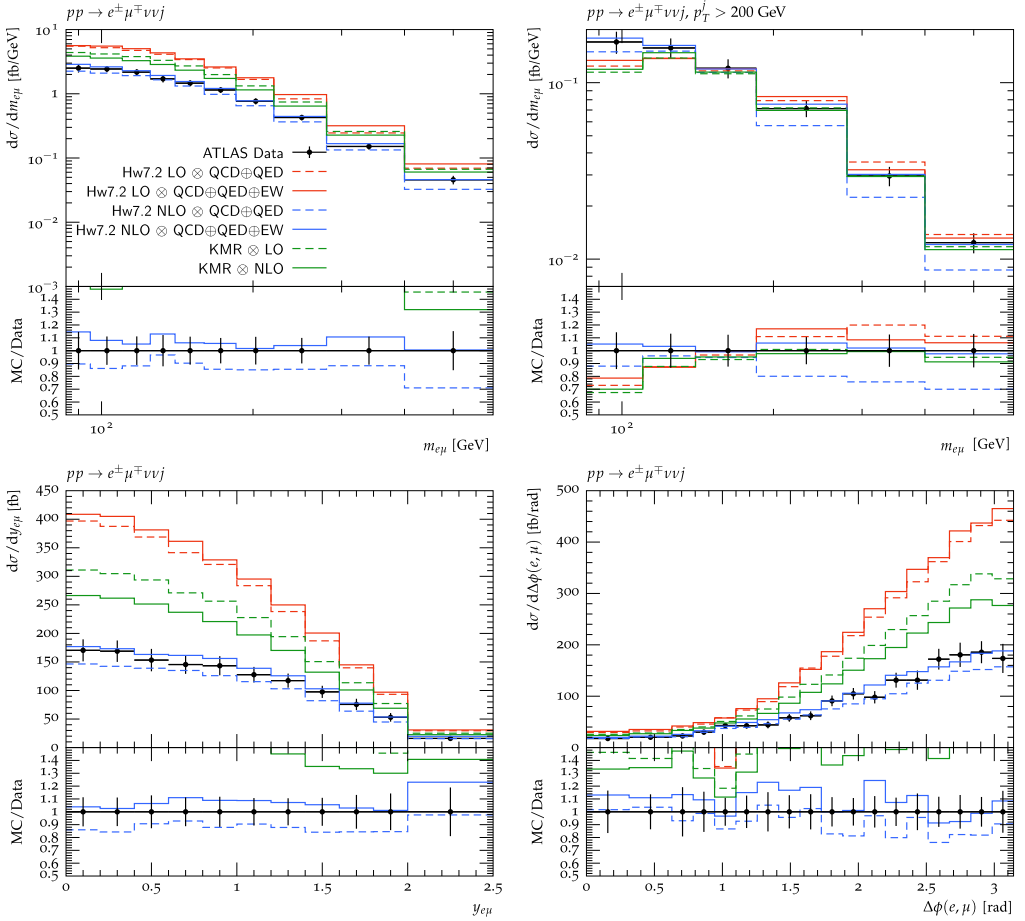


Fig. 5. Comparison of the differential $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ cross-section in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [28]. The differential $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ cross-sections are plotted as functions of the invariant mass of the lepton-pairs for $p_T^l > 30$ GeV (top right) and $p_T^l > 200$ GeV (top left), the pseudorapidity of the lepton-pairs $p_{T,e\mu}$ (bottom left) and the azimuthal separation of the two leptons $\Delta\phi(e, \mu)$ (bottom right). The notation of the lepton-pairs (bottom left) figure is the same as in Fig. 3.

the negative EW virtual corrections become large in the high- p_T tails of these distributions and so the effect of positive real EW radiations becomes more visible, e.g. in the mass distributions of the produced lepton-pairs for $p_T^l > 200$ GeV. (ii) Predictions from the k_T -factorisation framework also have better agreements with the experimental data in the high- p_T region. This can be contributed to the fact that AO constraint, which is a direct consequence of the colour-coherence effects of successive gluonic emissions, defines the characteristics of the KMR UPDFs and dramatically improves their high-energy behaviour [34–38]. (iii) In both figures, the KMR curves over-shoot the data in the low- p_T region with discrepancies up to $\sim 22\%$ ($\sim 28\%$) for the NLO (LO) predictions. This is most visible in the pseudorapidity and azimuthal angle separation distributions of Fig. 5. Such large differences may be the effect of asserting the AO cut off over the phase-space of the quark UPDFs in $qq'/qg \rightarrow W^\pm + jet(s)$ sub-processes that are dominant in

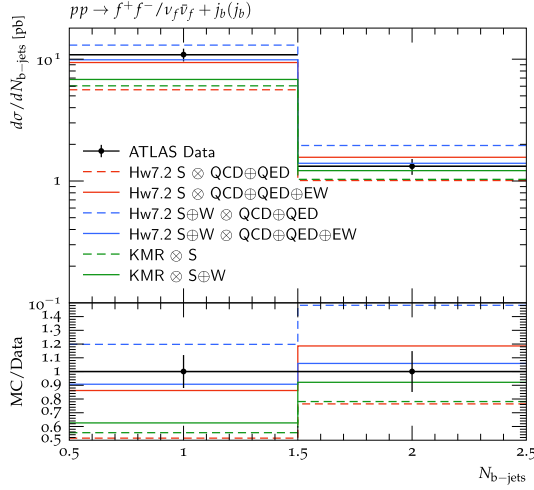


Fig. 6. Comparison of the differential $Z^0 + j_b(j_b)$ cross-section in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [27]. Differential cross-section of $Z^0 + j_b$ is plotted as functions of the pseudorapidity of the Z^0 boson (top left) and the leading b -tagged jet (top right). The distribution of $Z^0 + j_b j_b$ production rate is shown with respect to Δy between two leading b -tagged jets (bottom left) and the invariant mass of the two leading b -tagged jet (bottom right). The notation of the lepton-pairs (bottom left) figure is the same as in Fig. 6.

the large- x kinematic region. In fact, the misalignment of the KMR predictions with the experimental observations in the low- p_T region is a recurring limitation of this framework that has been reported and studied in the literature, see e.g. [43,44,55,56]. The above argument is supported by observing the behaviour of the KMR curves in the top right panel of Fig. 5, where the insertion of a $p_T^j > 200$ GeV cut suppresses the $qg/qq' \rightarrow W^\pm + jet(s)$ sub-processes, causing the k_T -factorisation predictions to substantially dip below the observed signal.

The above comparisons clearly outline the importance of incorporating both QCD and EW real and virtual corrections on equal footing, while simulating EW-sensitive high-energy processes at the LHC. It would also be interesting to investigate the consequences of introducing real EW corrections, via EW partonic cascades, in the absence of virtual corrections. To this end, we look at the production of a single Z^0 boson alongside one or two b -tagged hadronic jets. Fig. 6 shows the differential $Z^0 + j_b(j_b)$ cross-section compared with ATLAS data [27]. The theoretical predictions are generated using Herwig 7, with (marked with S⊕W) or without (marked with S) virtual EW corrections in their NLO MEs, and enhanced with either QCD⊕QED (dashed lines) or the QCD⊕QED⊕EW (solid lines) parton shower schemes. The k_T -factorisation predictions are presented with green histograms. These are generated with the use of purely loop-induced production channels up to two explicit b -jets, with (solid lines) or without (dashed lines) the inclusion of virtual EW corrections.

From these comparisons, it can be readily seen that the Hw7.2 S⊕W ⊗ QCD⊕QED⊕EW predictions are within the statistical+systematic uncertainty bounds of the data for both $Z^0 + j_b$ and $Z^0 + j_b j_b$ production events. Similar results in the absence of virtual EW corrections, Hw7.2 S ⊗ QCD⊕QED⊕EW, deviate from these uncertainty bounds with very small margins while the Hw7.2 S⊕W ⊗ QCD⊕QED predictions, in the absence of real EW corrections, overestimate the experimental measurements by $\sim +\%9$ for single and $\sim +\%19$ for double b -jet events. It is interesting to note that the use of QCD⊕QED⊕EW parton shower on S⊕W MEs has reduced the

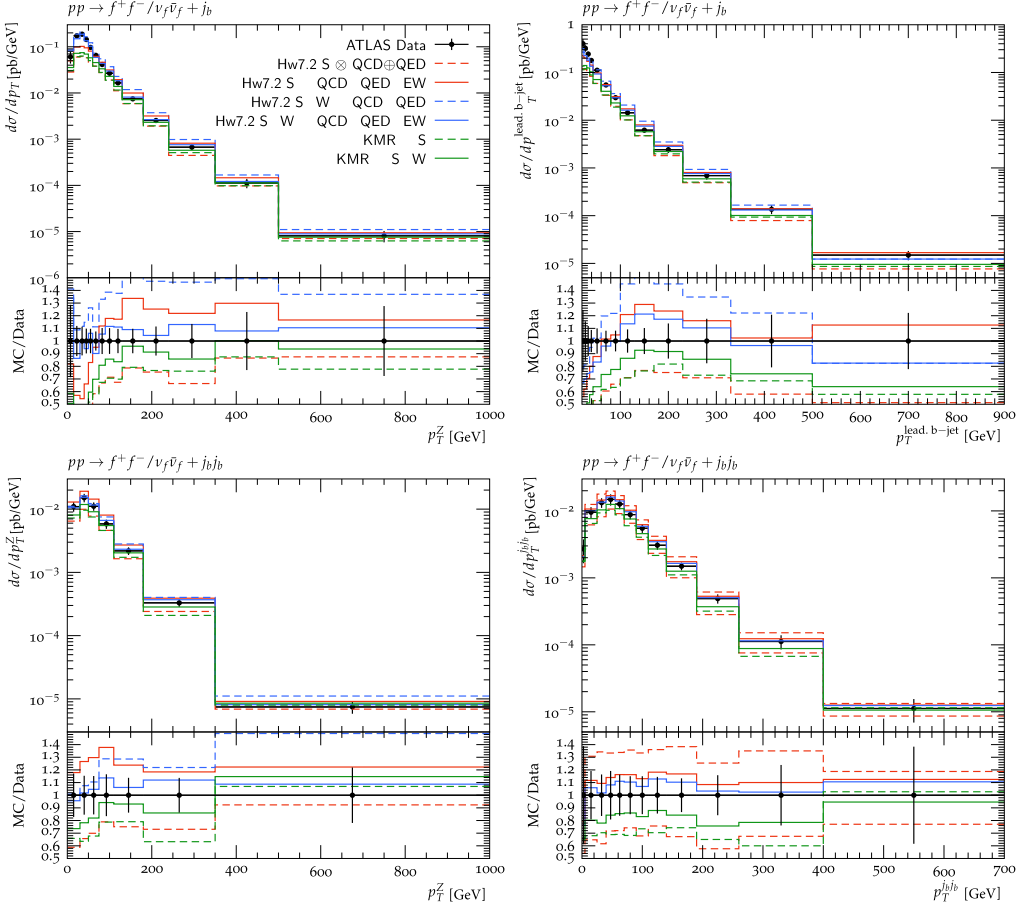


Fig. 7. Comparison of the differential $Z^0 + j_b(j_b)$ cross-section in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [27]. Differential cross-section of $Z^0 + j_b$ (top panels) and $Z^0 + j_b j_b$ (bottom panels) are plotted as functions of the transverse momenta of the Z^0 boson (left) and the b -tagged jet(s) (right). The notation of the lepton-pairs (bottom left) figure is the same as in Fig. 6.

predictions for the single and double b -jet events by $\sim -\%14$ and $\sim -\%17$, respectively. This suggests that in some regions of the phase-space, the sub-leading EW emissions were favoured over the QCD radiations, resulting in a reduction in the produced signals.

The above observations are complemented by the comparisons presented in Figs. 7 and 8, where the differential $Z^0 + j_b(j_b)$ cross-sections are plotted as functions of various physical observables, namely the transverse momenta and the pseudorapidities of the Z^0 boson and the b -tagged jet(s), Δy between two leading b -tagged jets and their invariant mass in $Z^0 + j_b j_b$ events. In all of these results, the ATLAS data favours the simultaneous inclusion of both real and virtual EW corrections. It is also noticeable that the Hw7.2 S \otimes QCD \oplus QED \oplus EW predictions, generated with only real EW emissions, present better descriptions of the experimental data, compared to the Hw7.2 S \oplus W \otimes QCD \oplus QED results. This suggests that the inclusion of real EW emissions can take precedence over the incorporation of virtual EW corrections in the processes MEs, for the simulation of EW-sensitive production events.

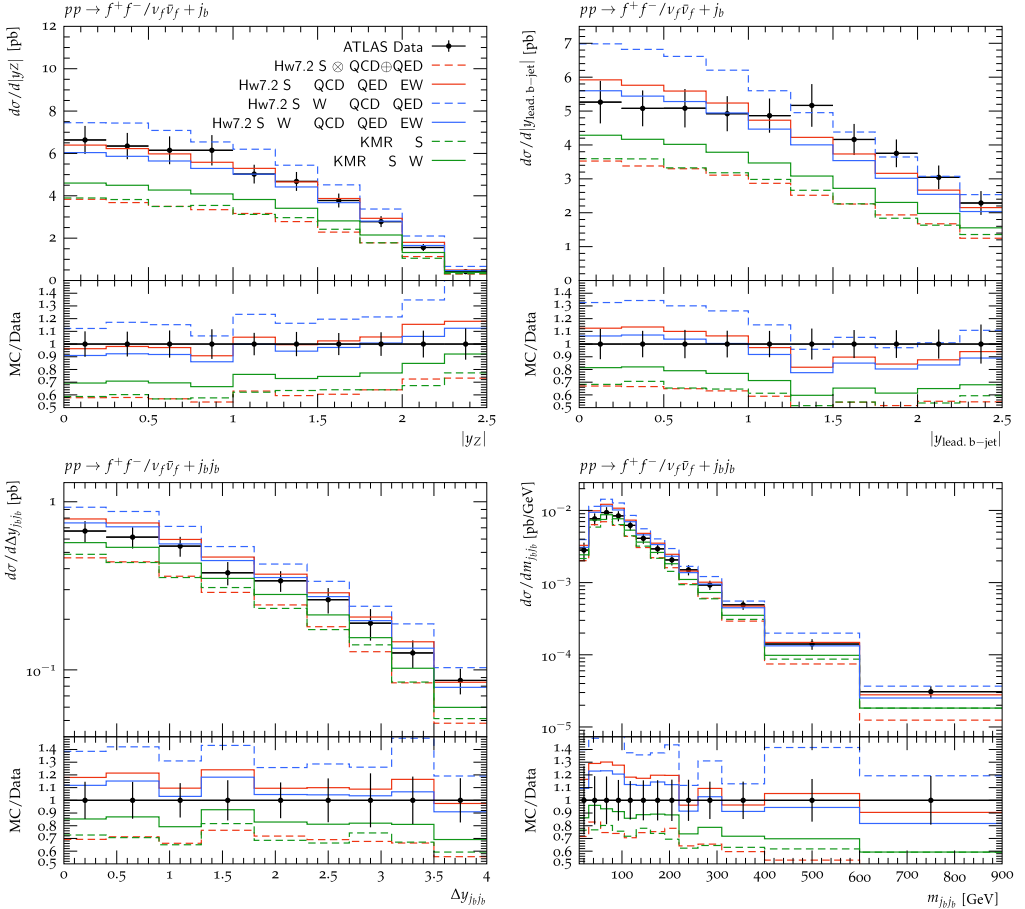


Fig. 8. Comparison of the differential $Z^0 + j_b$ (j_b) cross-section in various theoretical frameworks with ATLAS data [27]. Differential cross-section of $Z^0 + j_b$ is plotted as functions of the pseudorapidity of the Z^0 boson (top left) and the leading b -tagged jet (top right). The distribution of $Z^0 + j_b$ production rate is shown with respect to Δy between two leading b -tagged jets (bottom left) and the invariant mass of the two leading b -tagged jet (bottom right). The notation of the lepton-pairs (bottom left) figure is the same as in Fig. 6.

One may note that in the above-mentioned predictions, the $KMR \otimes S \oplus W$ ($KMR \otimes S$) curves underestimate the data throughout the phase-space by $\sim -\%19$ ($\sim -\%26$) for $Z^0 + j_b$ and $\sim -\%7$ ($\sim -\%16$) for $Z^0 + j_b j_b$ productions. This discrepancy between the k_T predictions and the measurements is again larger in the low- p_T region which is consistent with our previous observations on the limitations of the k_T -factorisation framework. Additionally, it can be seen that the inclusion of the EW virtual corrections has a smaller impact on the k_T -factorisation results compared to that of the collinear framework. This is since a large number of these one-loop EW corrections can be realized only with non-ladder-type Feynman diagrams that cannot accompany the k_T -factorisation UPDFs in the corresponding calculations and further enhancement is possible only when higher-order EW corrections are introduced into the MEs of the hard processes. Nevertheless, despite these shortcomings, the k_T -factorisation predictions in their rather minimalistic

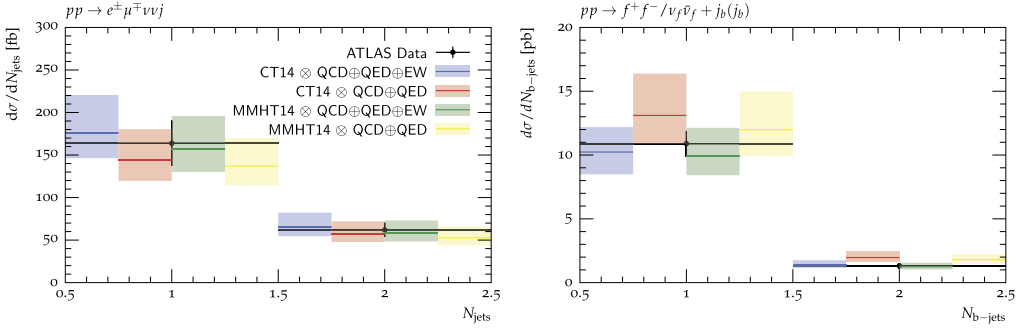


Fig. 9. Differential cross-sections for $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ (left panel) and $Z^0 + j_b(j_b)$ (right panel) productions as functions of the number of produced jets. Theoretical predictions are produced with NLO QCD+EW MEs, using CT14 (blue and red histograms) and MMHT14 [66] (green and yellow histograms) PDFs. The events are showered with either QCD+QED (red and yellow histograms) or QCD+QED+EW (blue and green histograms) parton shower schemes. The uncertainty bounds are generated by manipulating renormalization, factorization and shower scales by a factor of 2 [67].

simulations show a reasonably good agreement with experimental data considering that they are produced without any parton shower enhancements.

Finally, in Fig. 9 we study the effects of PDF selection and scale variation on the implemented parton shower schemes. To this end, we compare our previous results with NLO QCD+EW MEs and CT14 PDFs against similar predictions with MMHT14 PDFs [66]. We also manipulate the factorization (same as the renormalization) and the shower scales by a factor of 2 [67] to generate the corresponding uncertainty bounds. It is observed that using different sets of PDFs could affect the predicted cross-sections by a non-negligible factor, as they determine the behaviour of the hard processes. On the other hand, the effects of the EW parton shower are unchanged. This is since the majority of the EW real corrections originate from the final-state radiations where the forward evolutions of the successive splittings are independent of the choice of the initial PDFs.

In the above analysis, we have showcased the capability of the QCD+QED+EW parton shower scheme in Herwig 7 general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generator and its importance in predicting the high-energy precision measurement data from the LHC. A particularly interesting observation in the present work was that treating EW real radiations with the same level as the QCD emissions can become more important than the inclusion of virtual EW corrections, especially in the EW-sensitive regions of the phase space.

5. Summary and conclusions

In this paper, we calculated the fiducial and differential cross-sections of $W^+W^- + jet(s)$ and $Z^0 + jet(s)$ production events through $W^+W^- \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and $Z^0 \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- / \nu_\ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decay modes, in the presence of EW corrections through hard EW boson self-interactions and/or real EW partonic cascade emissions. The calculations were carried out for proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, using Herwig 7 general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generator with LO or NLO matrix elements and different parton-shower configurations, i.e. QCD+QED and QCD+QED+EW schemes. The results were compared against experimental data from ATLAS and with computations from the k_t -factorisation framework using AO KMR UPDFs.

It was shown that the ATLAS precision measurements of the EW-sensitive $W^\pm/Z^0 + jet(s)$ events universally favour the collinear predictions of Herwig 7 that were enhanced with the simultaneous inclusion of real and virtual EW corrections. A particularly interesting observation

was that treating EW real radiations with the same level as the QCD emissions can become more important than the inclusion of virtual EW corrections, especially in the EW-sensitive regions of the phase spaces.

Additionally, we have demonstrated that the KMR k_T -factorisation framework, to a lesser degree, can produce reasonably good predictions compared to the experimental measurements without any additional parton shower enhancements. We have also argued that the limitations of the k_T -factorisation framework may be improved upon by introducing higher-order corrections to the hard MEs or by employing alternative transverse momentum PDFs that refine the low- p_T behaviour of the incoming partons in the $x \rightarrow 1$ kinematic region, e.g. the Parton Branching formalism [57–60].

Finally, the capability of the $\text{QCD} \oplus \text{QED} \oplus \text{EW}$ parton shower scheme in Herwig 7 general-purpose Monte-Carlo event generator and its importance in predicting the high-energy precision measurement data from the LHC was outlined. This has turned out to be a crucial development that marks the next step in the evolution of high-energy Monte-Carlo simulators and can open the door to further parton-shower-related developments, e.g. beyond the SM particle cascades and Higgs boson self-interactions that will become relevant with the upcoming and inevitable push in the probe energies of the existing and future particle colliders. We intend to expand our investigation of the applications and the consequences of introducing EW parton shower enhancements through systematic comparisons between different algorithms, e.g., between AO and dipole EW parton showers in our future studies.

CRedit authorship contribution statement

N. Darvishi and M. R. Masouminia contributed equally to the conceptualization, implementation, calculations, and writing of this manuscript.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Data availability

Data will be made available on request.

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