

Status and perspectives for Geant4 string models, FTF and QGS

(What was astonished us in 2020 -2022?)

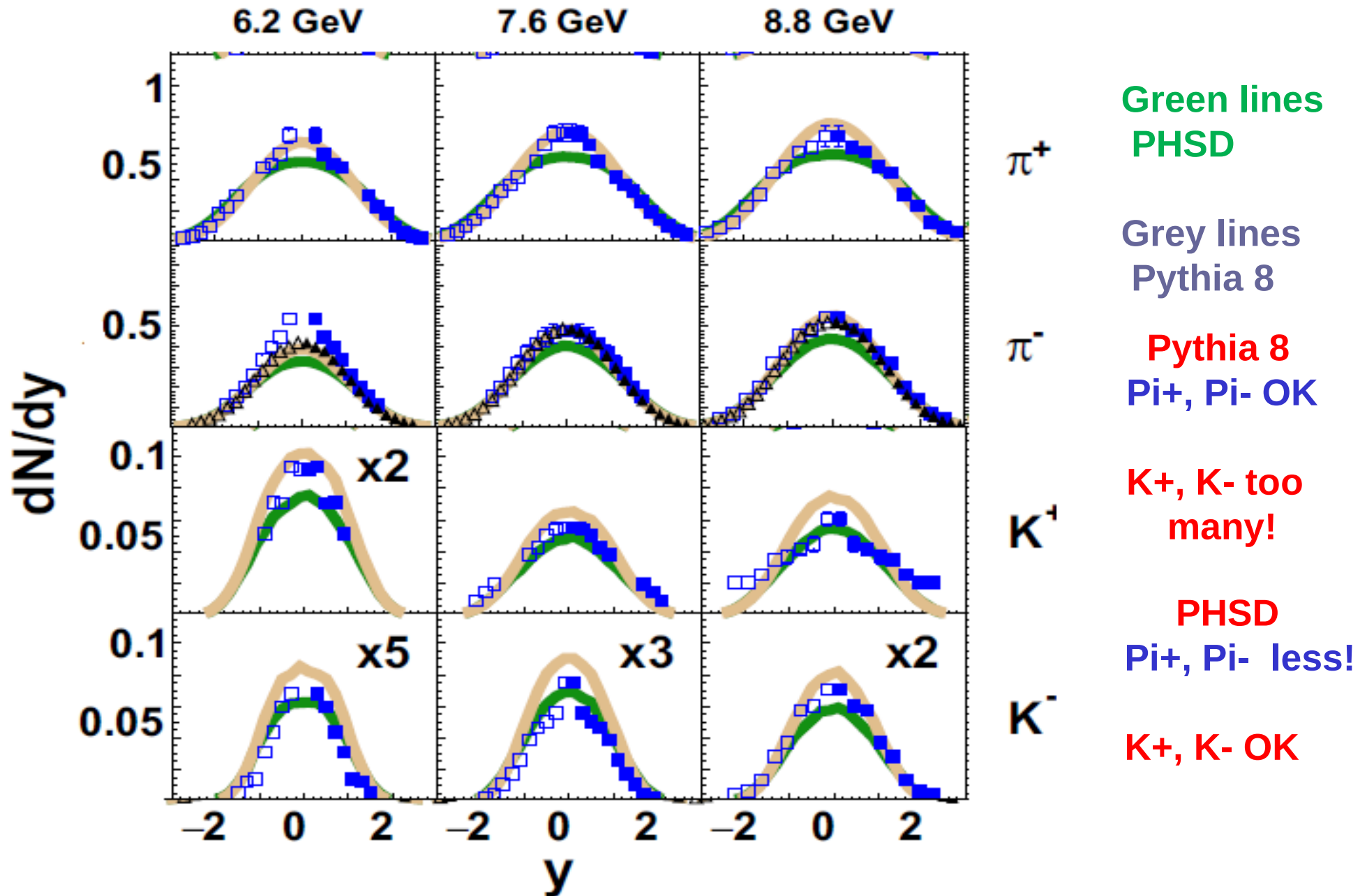
V._Uzhinsky, 26.09.2022

1. G4 FTF and QGS model among other models:
Pythia8, Angantyr, **SMASH**, **EPOS 1.99**, PHSD;
no FLUKA, MCMPx (LA QGSM), MARS (Today there is
only slow evolution of MC models! Main struggle is for
neutrino interactions.)
2. Application of FTF model for simulations of nucleus-
nucleus interactions (Ar-40 + Sc-45, Be-7 + Be-9,
NA61/SHINE data) (**2021**)
3. Strange particle's production in pp-interactions
(latest data by NA61/SHINE collab.) (**2022**)

Conclusion (**all together 42 slides**)

Plab 20 GeV/c 31 GeV/c 40 GeV/c (2020) 56:223)

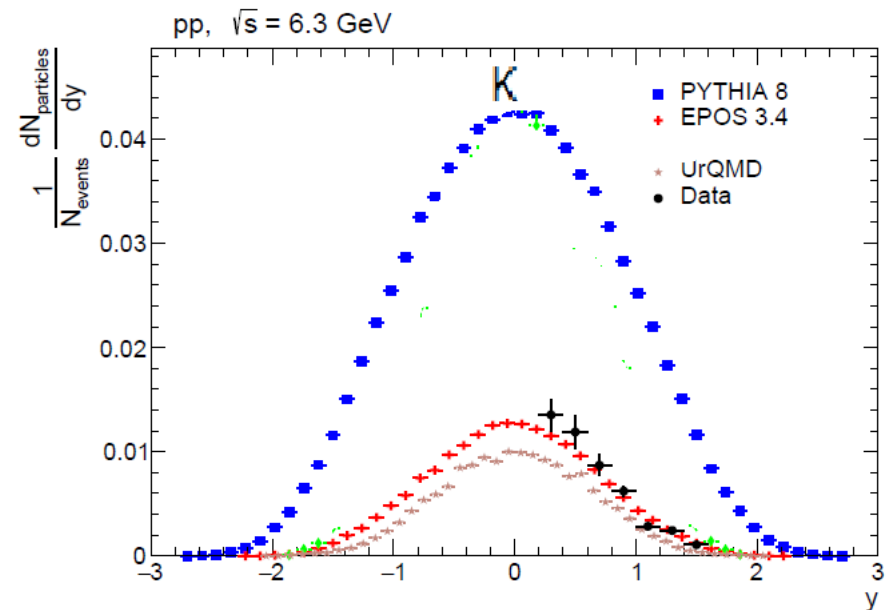
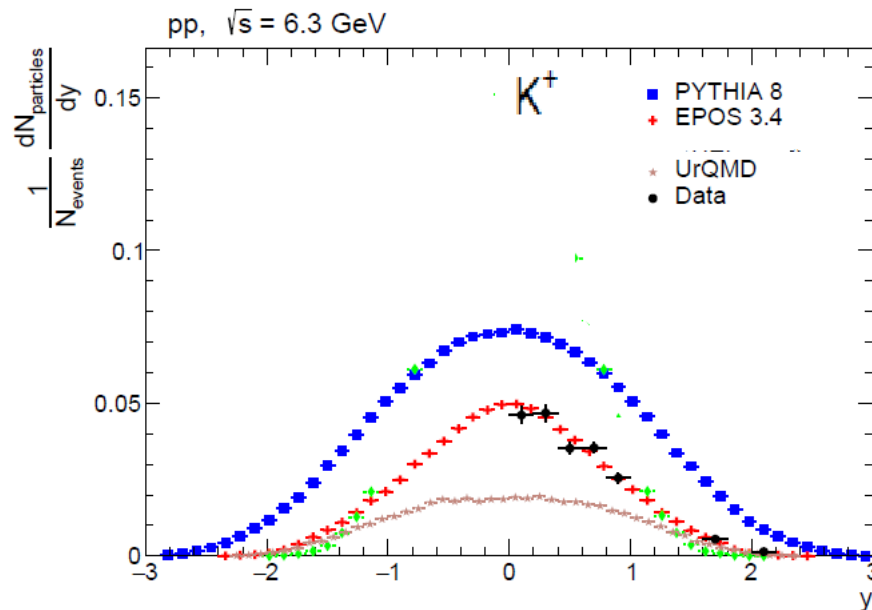
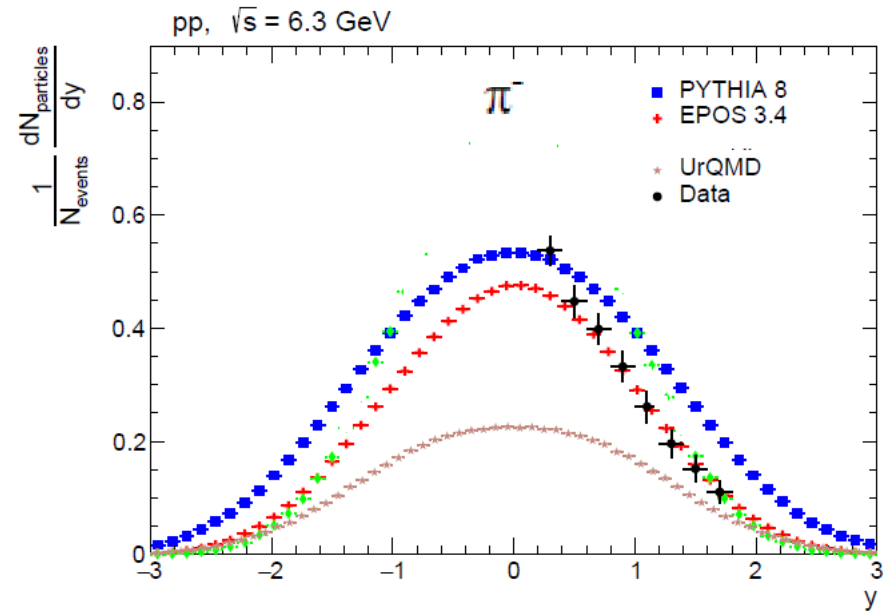
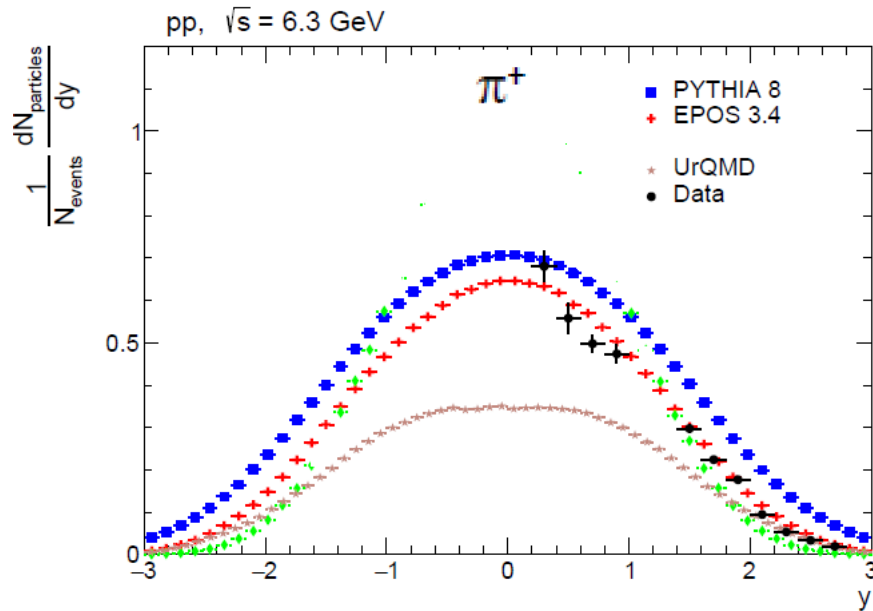
PP interactions



Rapidity distributions of particles. Data – NA61/SHINE

Performance of Monte Carlo models of pp collisions, $\sqrt{s} = 19 \text{ GeV/c}$

Maxim Azarkin, Martin Kirakosyan P.N. Lebedev Physics Institute, [2103.07222](#)



EPOS works well at $\sqrt{s} > 5 \text{ GeV}$! Pythia ...?

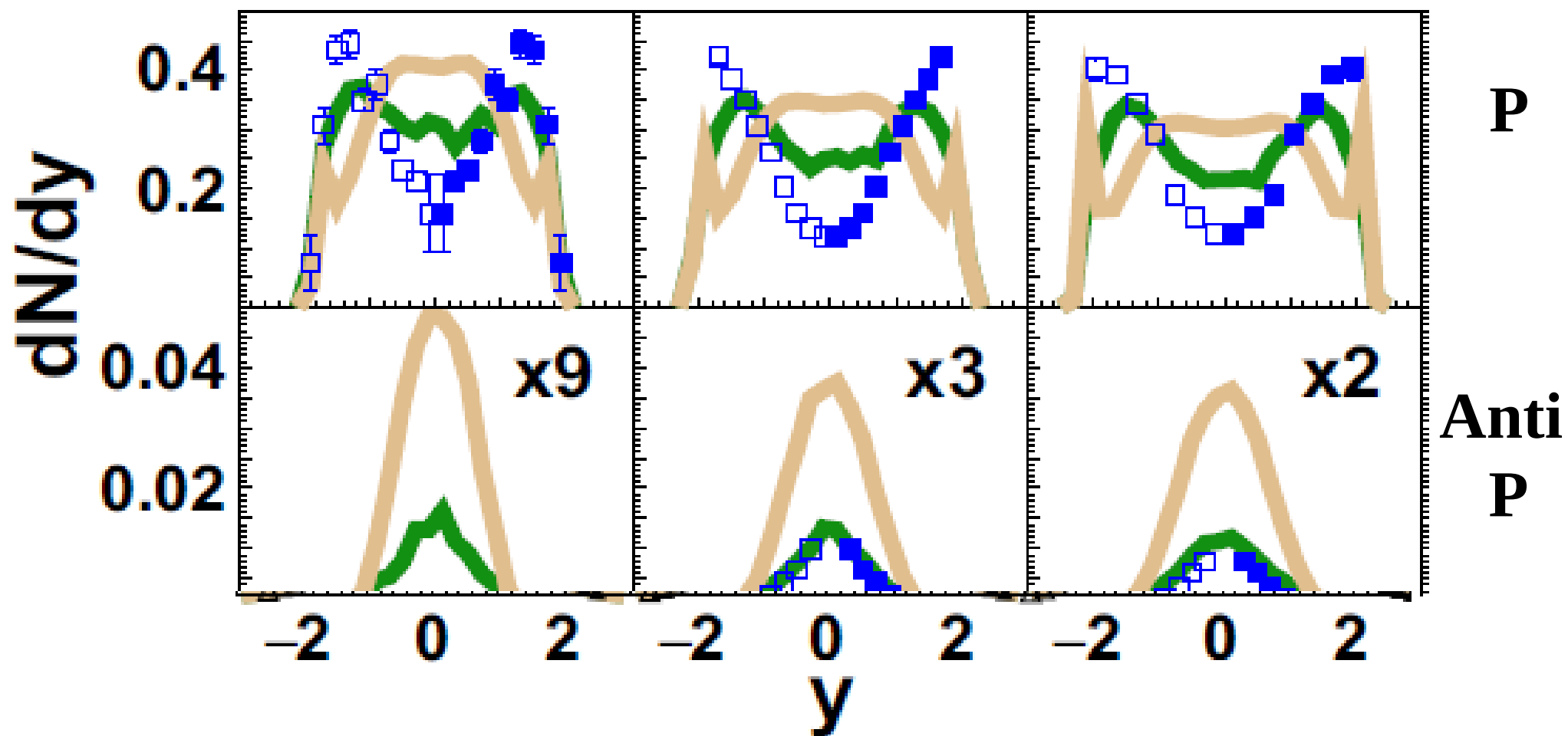
PHSD + PYTHIA 8.2 (V. Kireyeu et al. Eur. Phys. J. A (2020) 56:223)

Plab 20 GeV/c
6.2 GeV

31 GeV/c
7.6 GeV

40 GeV/c
8.8 GeV

pp inter



Rapidity distributions of particles. Data – NA61/SHINE

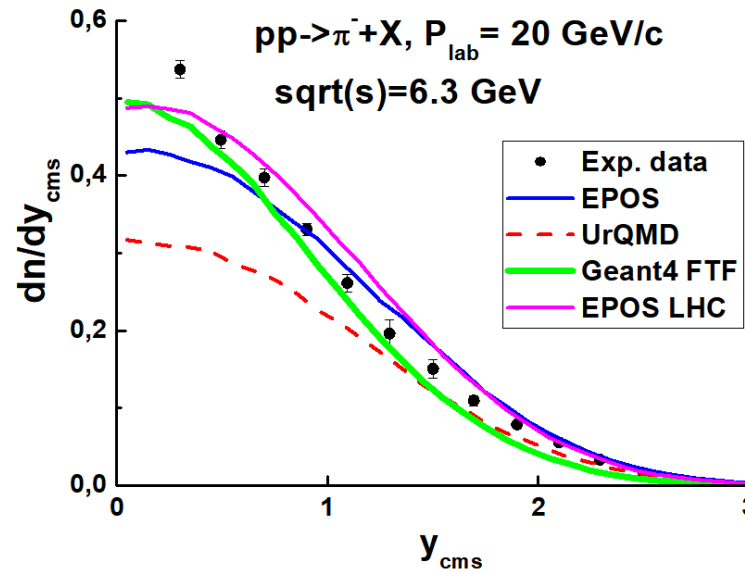
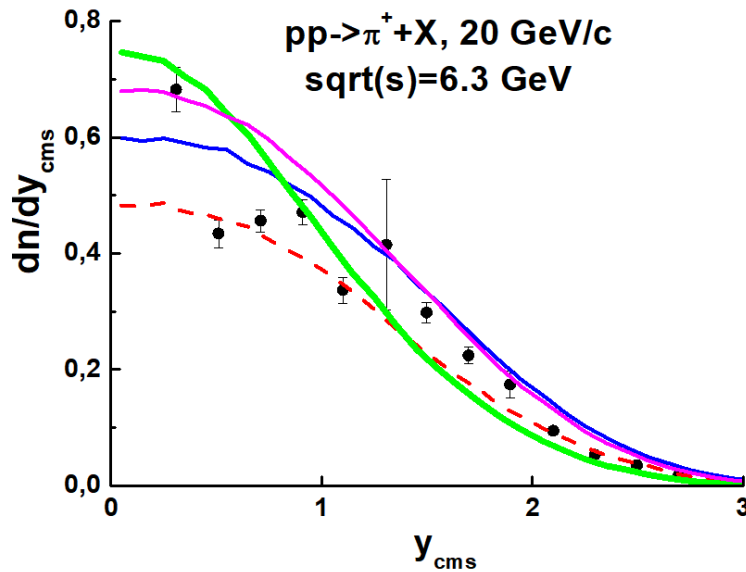
Green lines
PHSD

Grey lines
Pythia 8

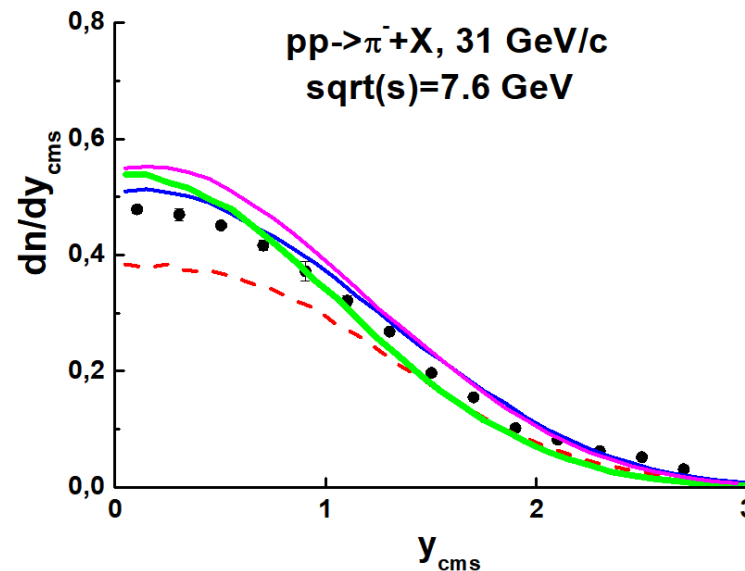
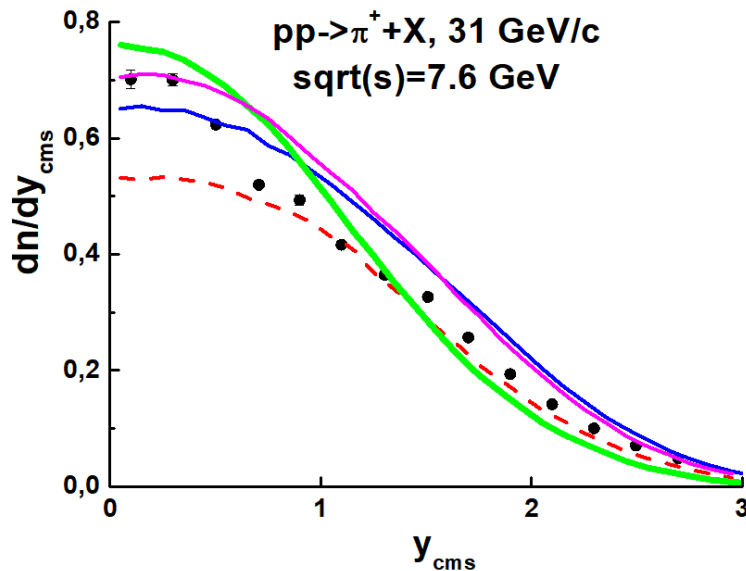
Pythia 8
All bad!

PHSD P bad!
Only anti P - OK

EPOS 1.99, Geant4/FTF, UrQMD, EPOS-LHC



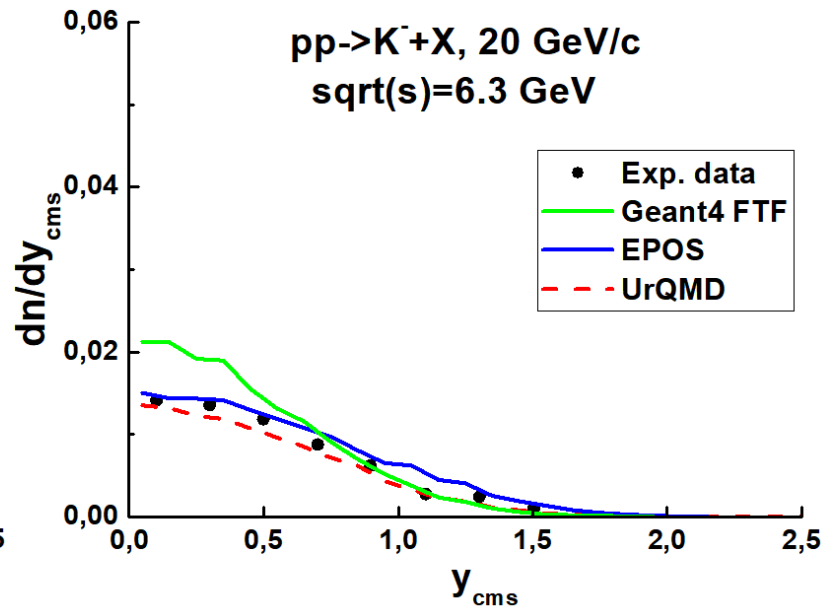
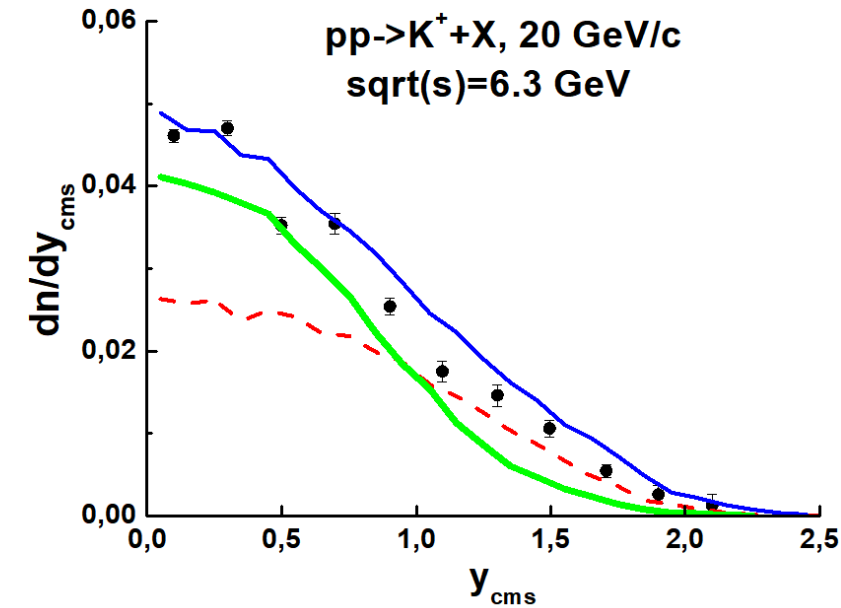
UrQMD under-
estimates
meson
production



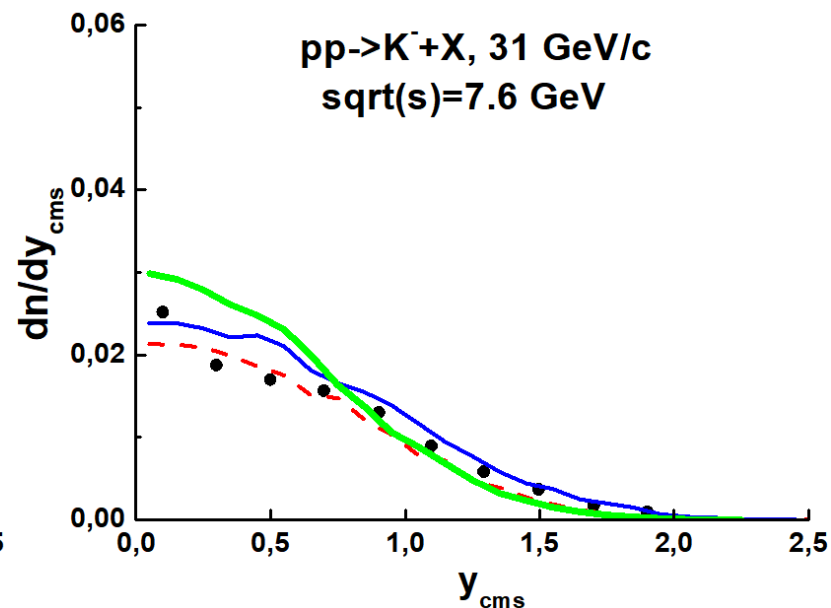
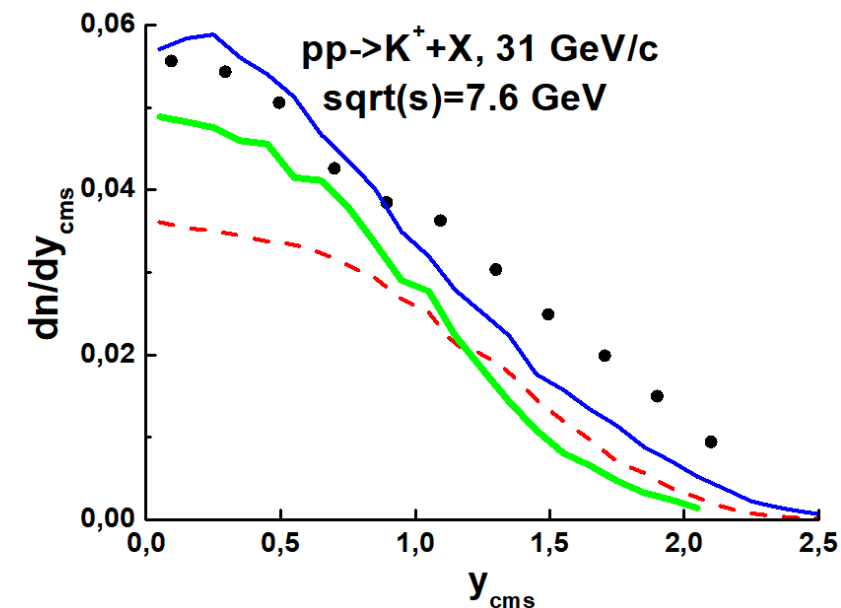
EPOS, FTF
It is
complicated
to say,
what model
is better!

Experimental data for π^+ scatters too strongly!

EPOS 1.99, Geant4/FTF, UrQMD

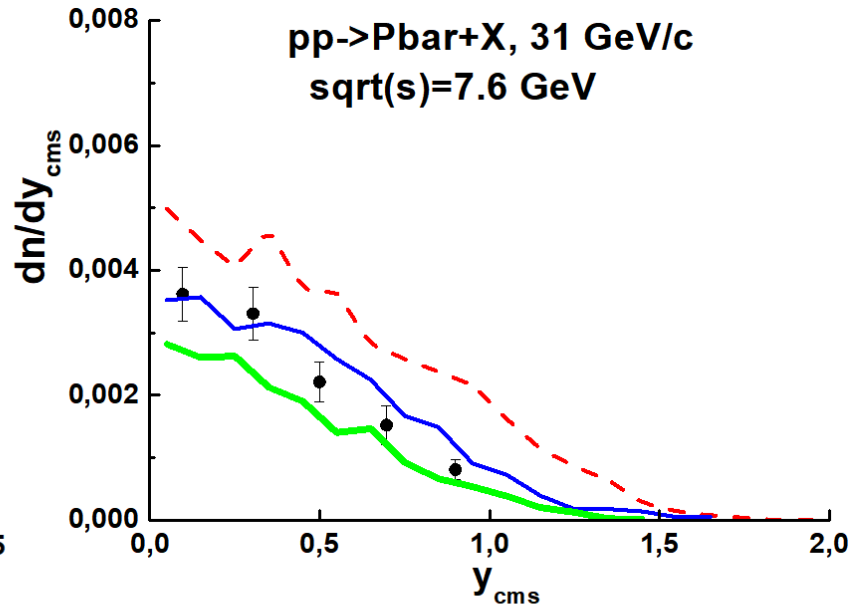
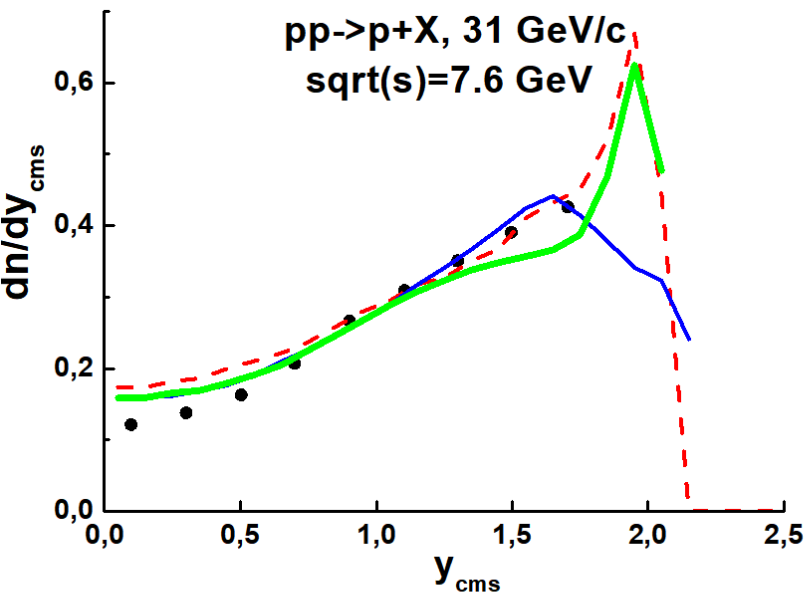


UrQMD under-
estimates
K⁺ meson
production

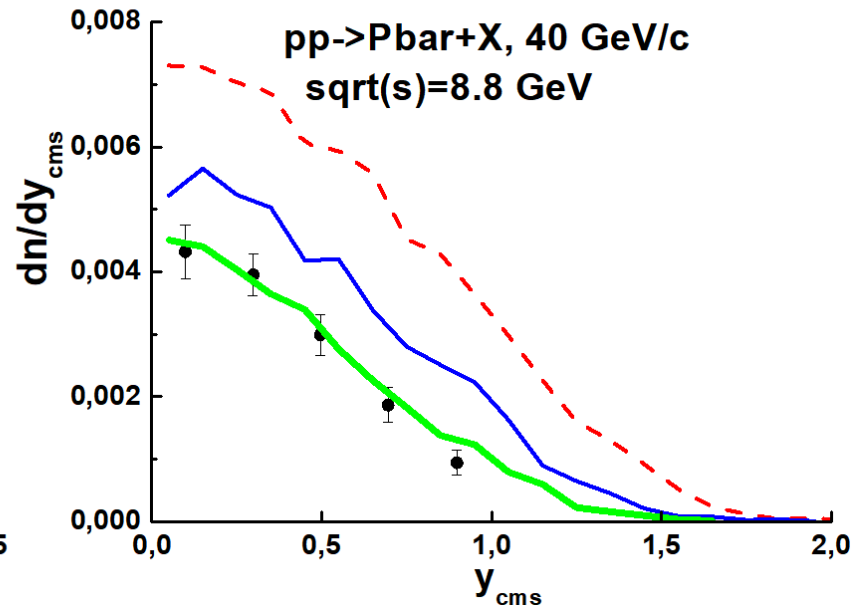
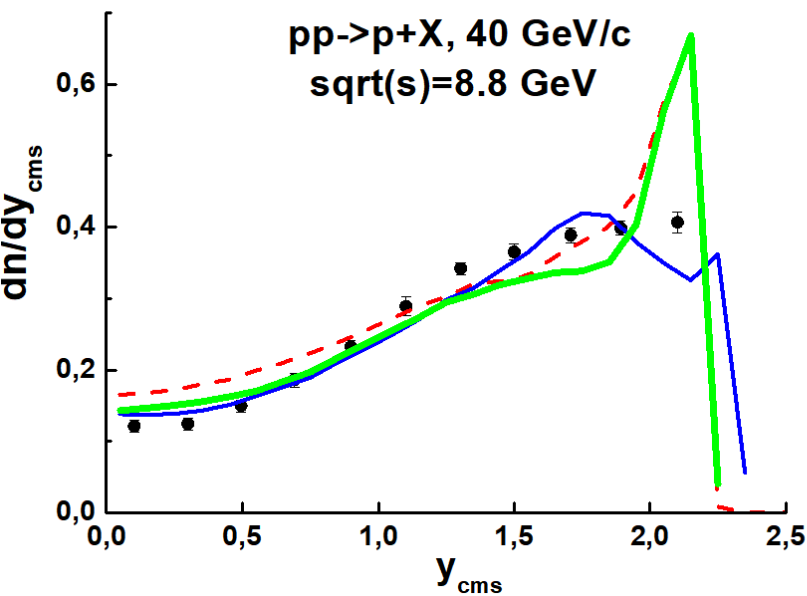


EPOS, FTF
It is
complicated
to say,
what model
is better!

EPOS 1.99, Geant4/FTF, UrQMD



UrQMD over-
estimates
anti-proton
production



EPOS
No
diffraction
in
the model!

SUMMARY

Pythia 8

OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 9 \text{ GeV}$

It would be well to tune it
for K^+ , K^- and anti-proton

EPOS 1.99 & EPOS-LHC OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 5 \text{ GeV}$

It would be well to include quark exchange processes
and a good diffraction

Geant4 FTF

OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 3 \text{ GeV}$

It would be well to improve (2020)
spectra of K^+ and K^-

Below $E_{\text{cm}} 3 \text{ GeV}$

~~UrQMD~~ \Rightarrow SMASH (C++ re-incarnation of UrQMD)

FTF model : basic assumptions

B.Andersson et al. Nucl. Phys. B281 289 (1987)

B.Nilsson-Almqvist, E.Stenlund, Comp. Phys. Comm. 43 387 (1987).

Fig. 1: Processes of string's creations considered in the FTF model.

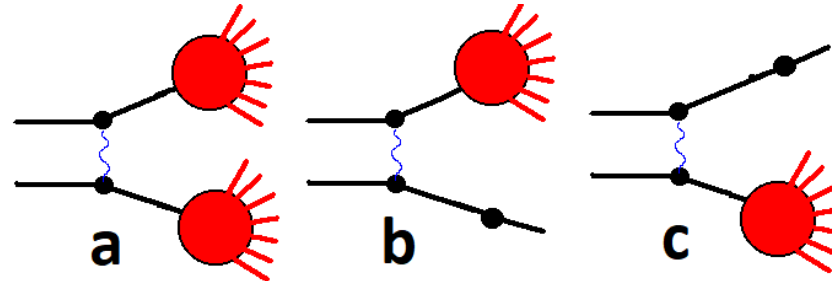
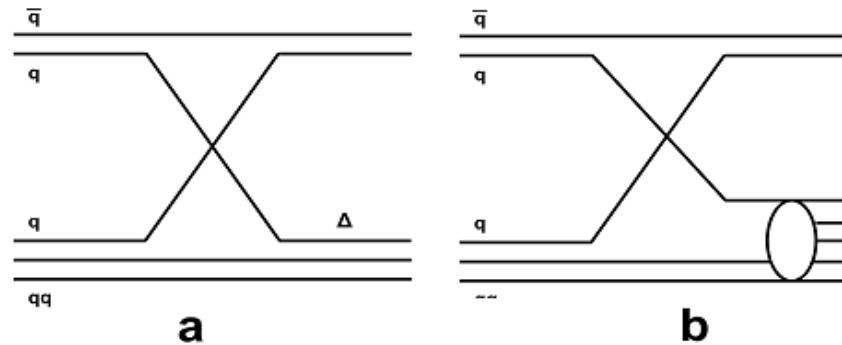


Fig. 2 Additional quark exchange processes in the FTF model.

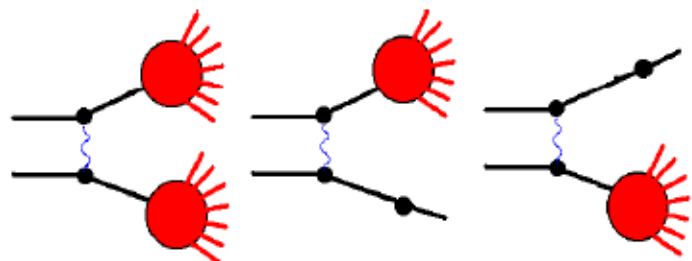


String mass distribution

$$dW/dP^- = (1-f) \frac{1}{\ln(P_{max}^-/P_{min}^-)} \frac{1}{P^-} + f \frac{1}{P_{max}^- - P_{min}^-},$$

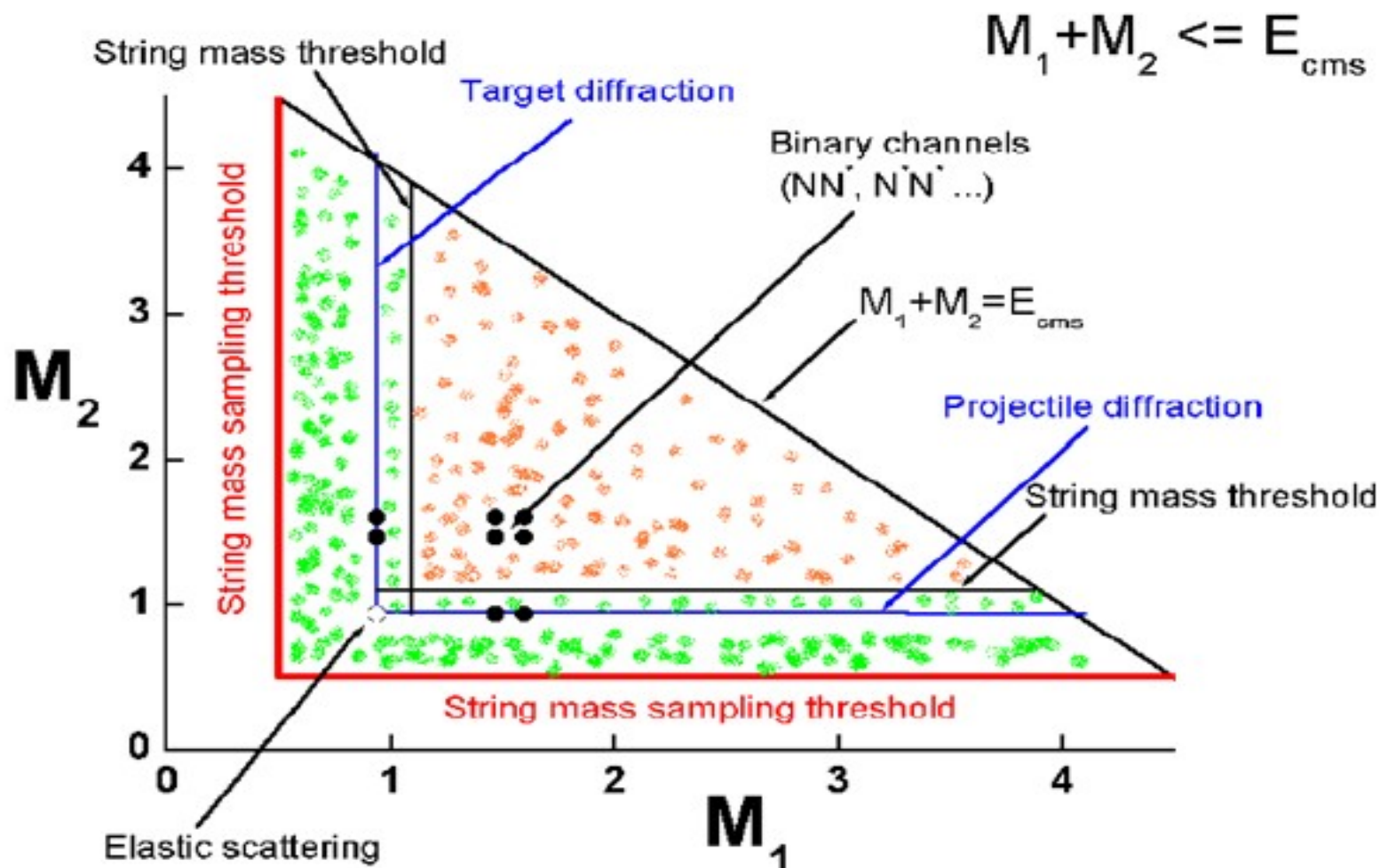
$$P^- = \sqrt{M^2 + P_T^2 + P_z^2} - P_z \simeq (M^2 + P_T^2)/2 P_z \quad (P_z \rightarrow \infty) \quad f = 0.55$$

FTF model : basic assumptions



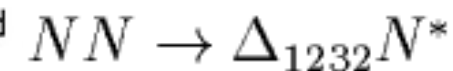
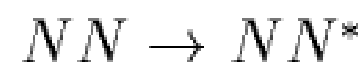
B.Andersson et al. Nucl. Phys. B281 289 (1987)

B.Nilsson-Almqvist, E.Stenlund, Comp. Phys. Comm. 43 387 (1987).



$$M_1 + M_2 \leq E_{\text{cms}}$$

UrQMD Md=1.46



Fritiof 1.6 – Md=1.2; Fritiof 7.0 Md=1.2; Hijing Md~2 **Lines**

<Pt> - Xf correlations in pp interactions, 158 and 400 GeV/c

Problem of FTF. Solved in 2020!

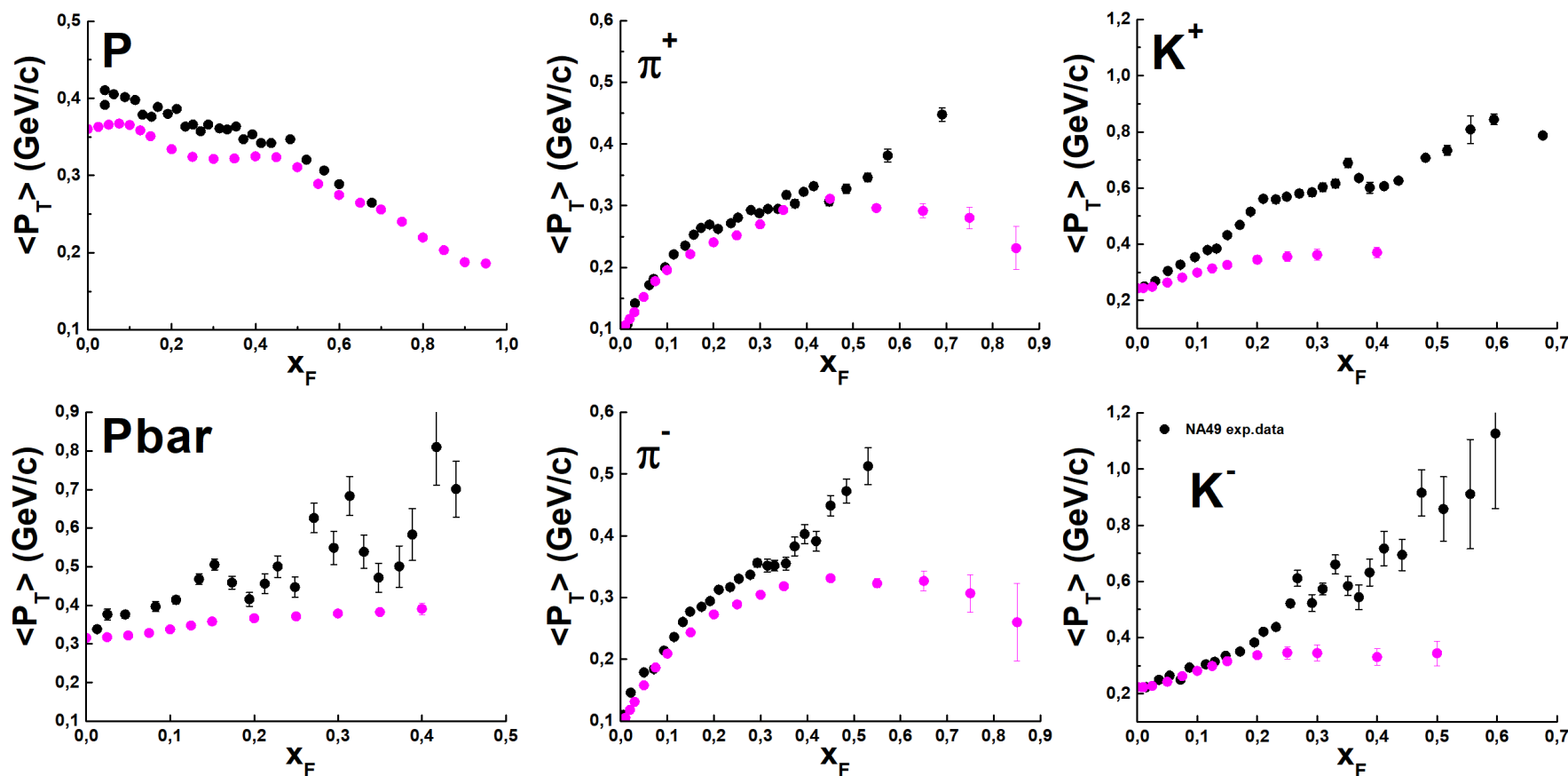
The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 45, 343–381 (2006), Pi-mesons

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 65: 9–63, P and Pbar

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 68: 1–73, K-mesons

LEBC-EHS Collaboration, 400 GeV/c pp-interactions, Z. Phys. C50, 405

(1)



**The nature of changes at transition from SqrtSnn
from 17.3 – 27 GeV is unknown!**

<Pt> - Xf correlations in pp interactions, 158 and 400 GeV/c

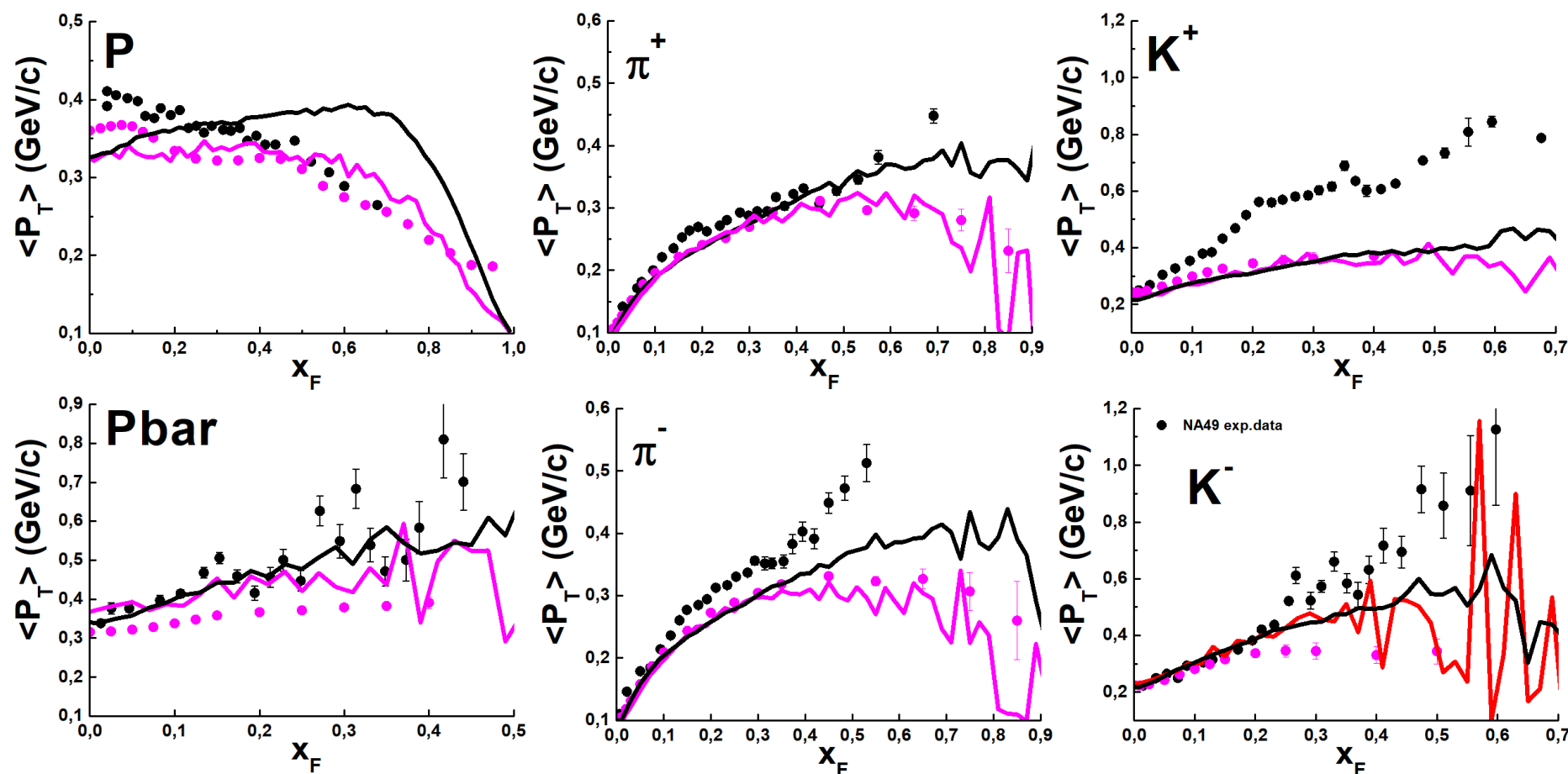
Problem of FTF. Initial situation. Solved in 2020!

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 45, 343–381 (2006), Pi-mesons

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 65: 9–63, P and Pbar

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 68: 1–73, K-mesons

LEBC-EHS Collaboration, 400 GeV/c pp-interactions, Z. Phys. C50, 405 (1991)

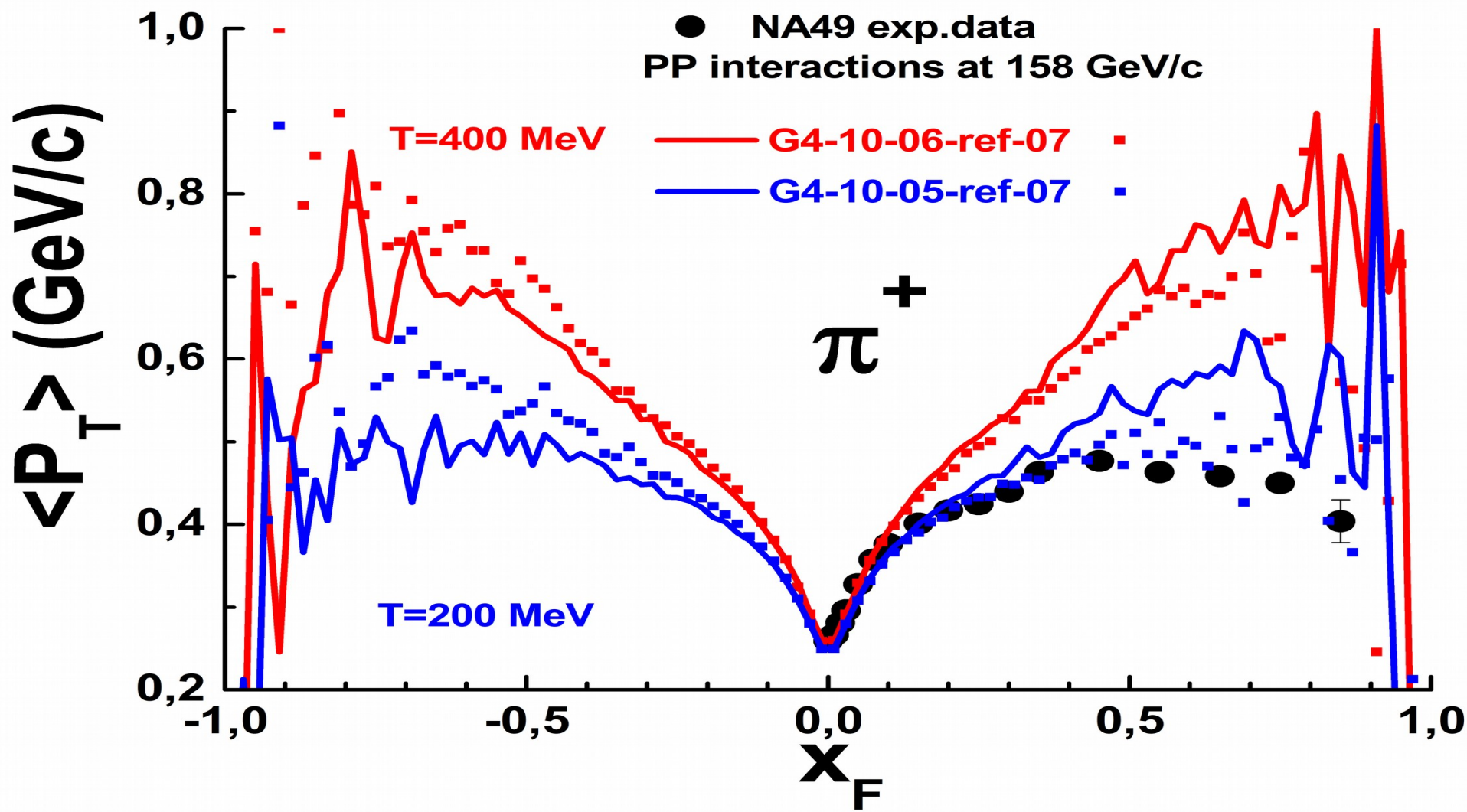


Geant FTF model results at 158 (magenta) 400 (black).

Struggle for Pt-Xf correlations in FTF

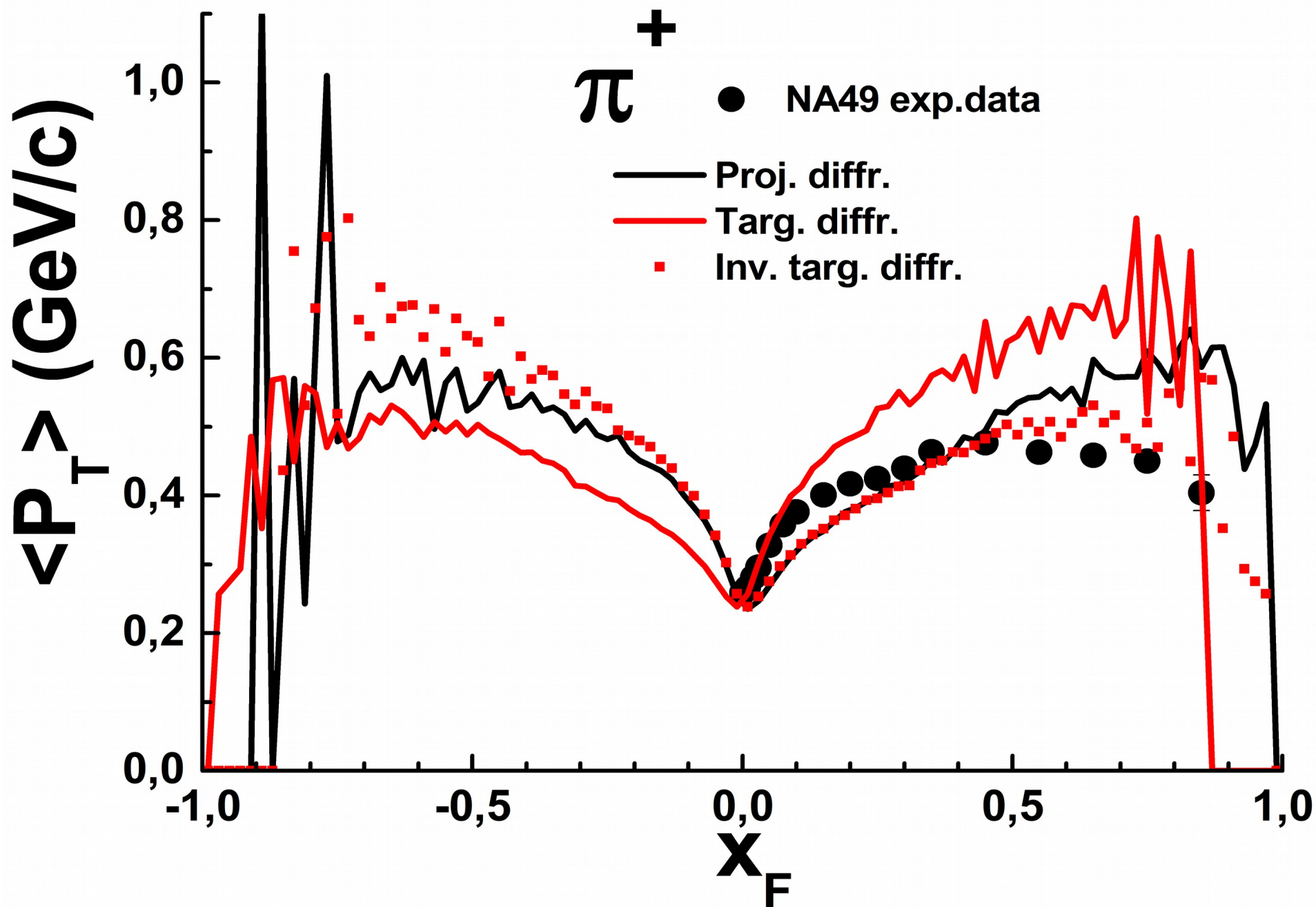
V. Uzhinsky, 16 Sept.

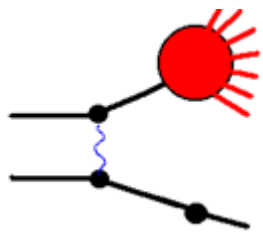
Problem! Asymmetry! PP interactions, 158 GeV/c



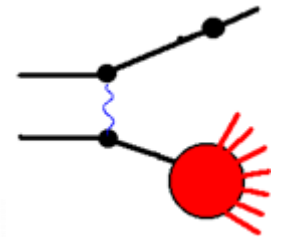
What to do?

Projectile and target diffractions





Projectile and target diffractions Extremal condition



P • NA49 exp.data

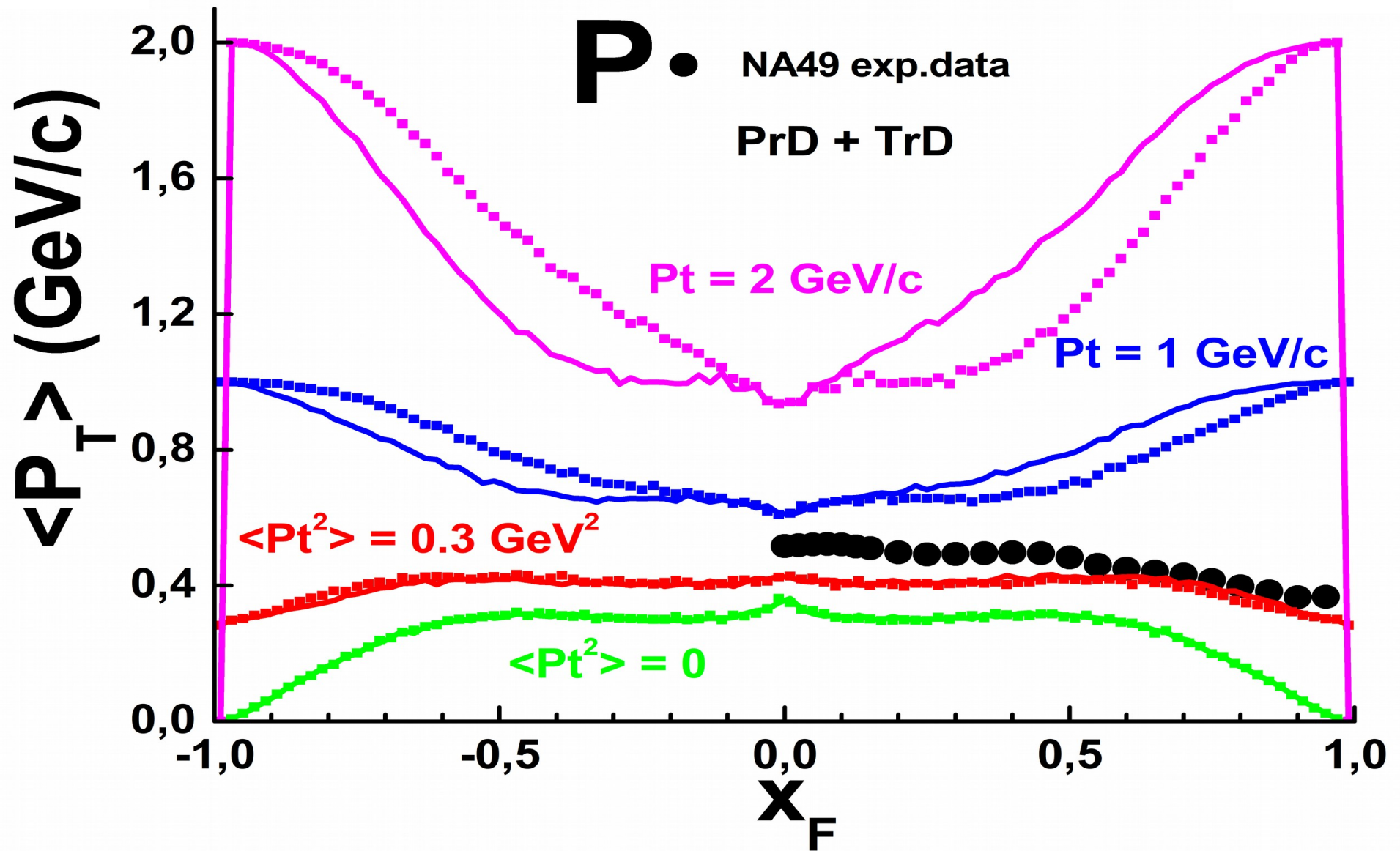
PrD + TrD

Pt = 2 GeV/c

Pt = 1 GeV/c

$\langle Pt^2 \rangle = 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2$

$\langle Pt^2 \rangle = 0$



The asymmetry is increased with Pt!

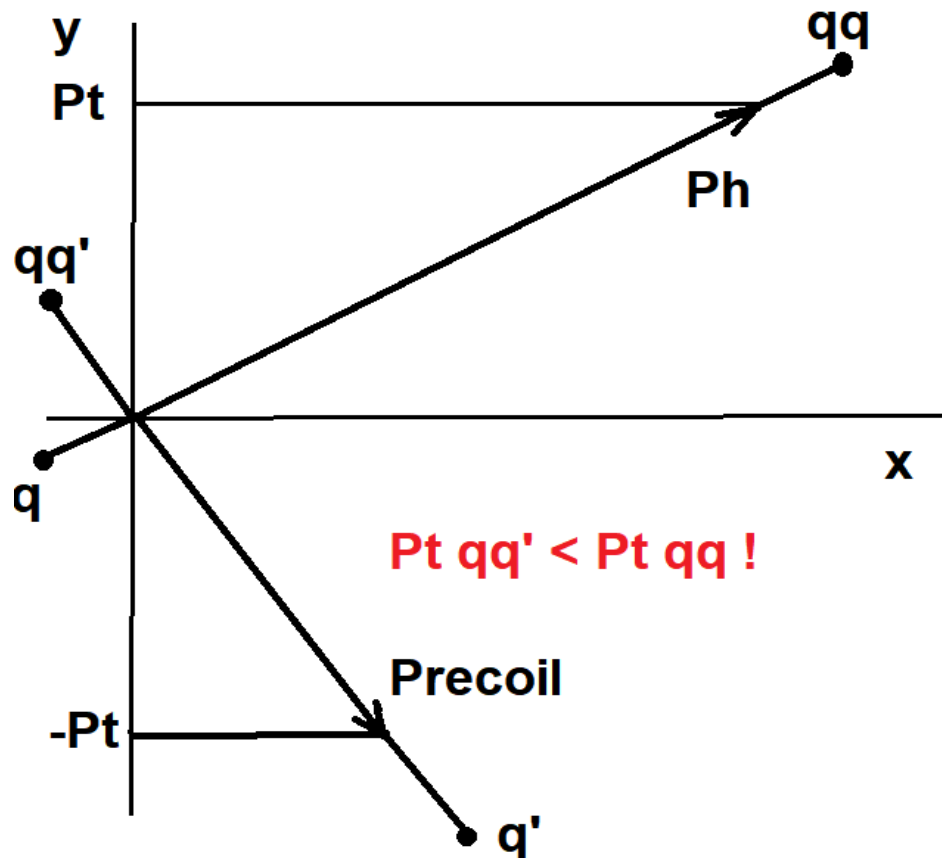
Source: FTF model : Create strings

FTF

1. Choose a process
2. Calculate string masses V
3. Calculate P_t V
4. Create strings $?$

The question is:
How to subdivide a hadron
into quark and di-quark?

Algorithm implemented in Geant4

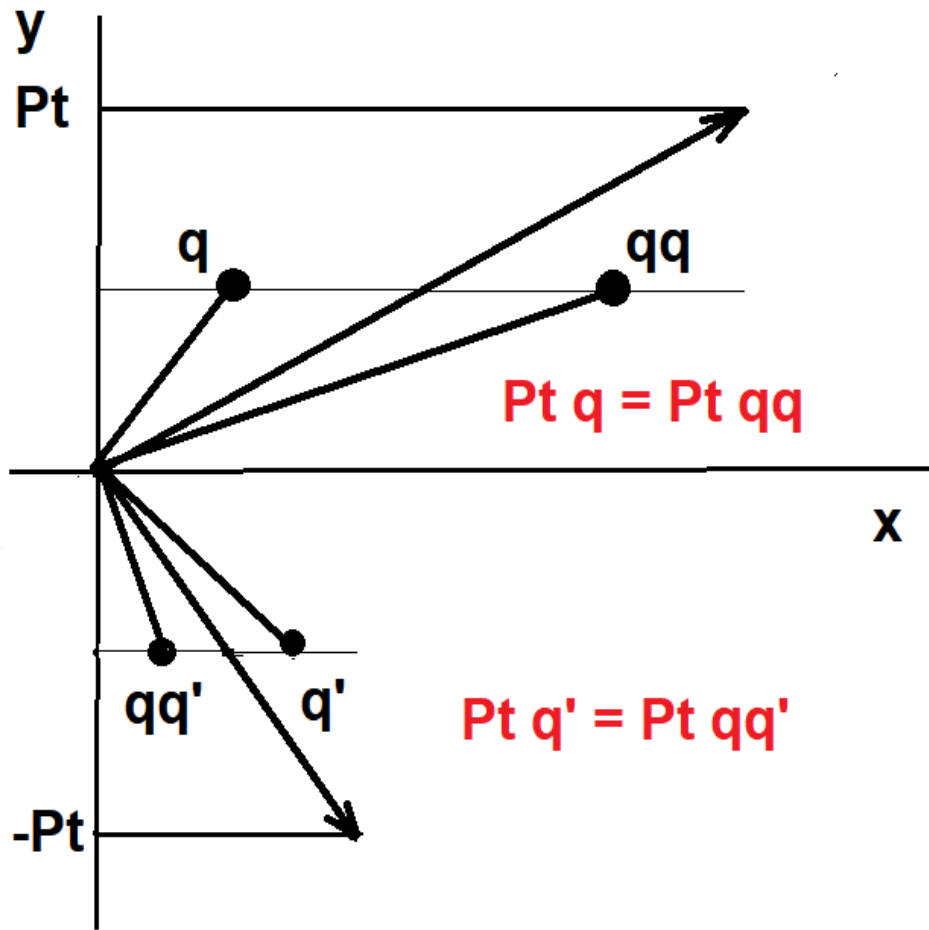


Massless q and qq !
Collinear P_q , P_{qq} and P_h

$$E_h = P_{qq} + |P_q|$$
$$P_h = P_{qq} - |P_q|$$

$$P_{qq} = (E_h + P_h)/2$$
$$P_q = (E_h - P_h)/2$$

Solution: Algorithm now implemented in Geant4 (invented by me)

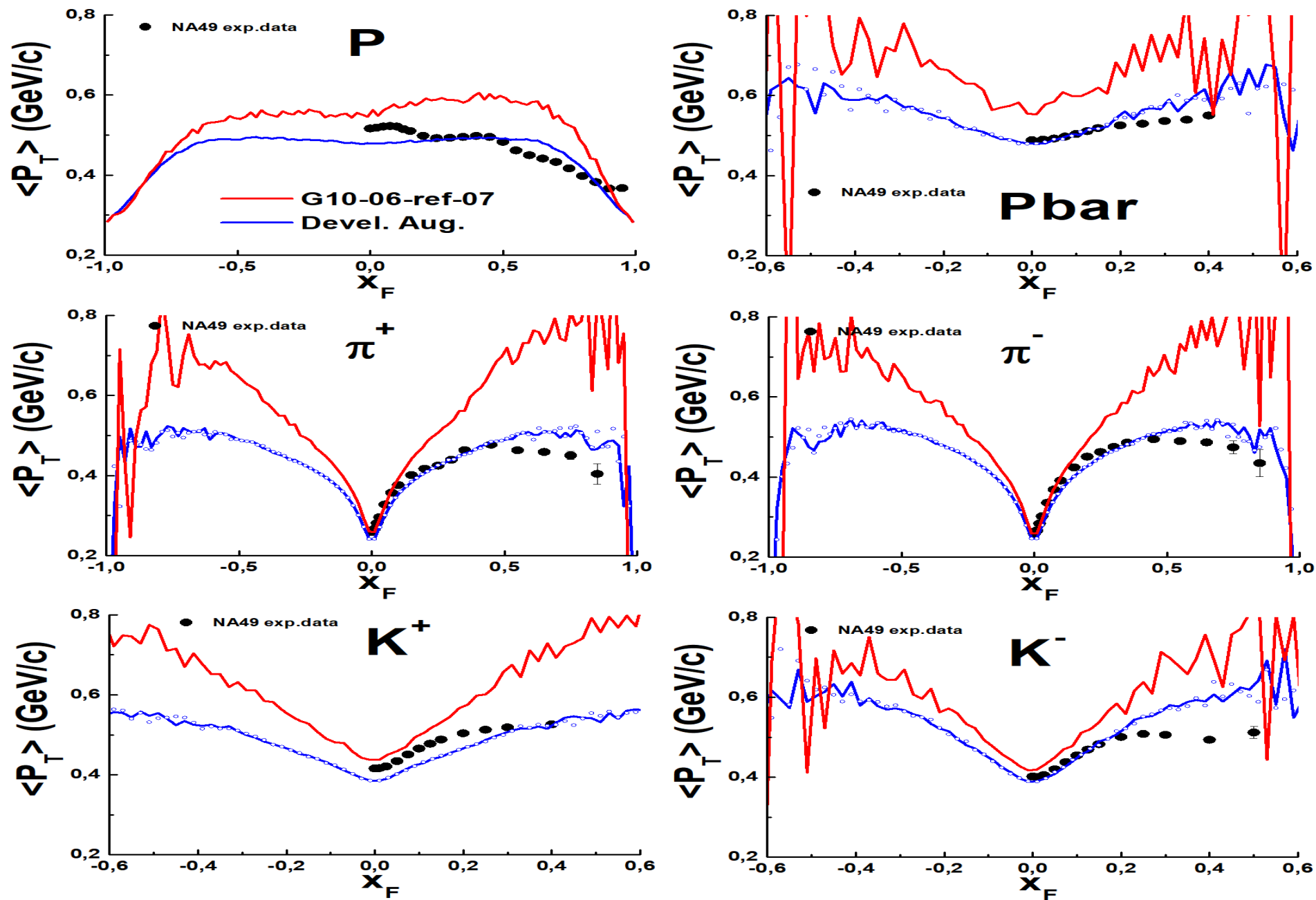


Massless q and qq!

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{P}_h &= \vec{P}_q + \vec{P}_{qq} \\ \vec{P}_q &= \vec{P}_{qq} = \vec{P}_h/2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_{z,q/qq} &= P_{z,h}/2 \pm \\ &\pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{P_{z,h}^2 + \left[m_{T,h}^4 - 4 E_h^2 (P_{T,h}/2)^2 \right] / m_{T,h}^2}\end{aligned}$$

Final Pt - Xf correlations, 158 GeV/c



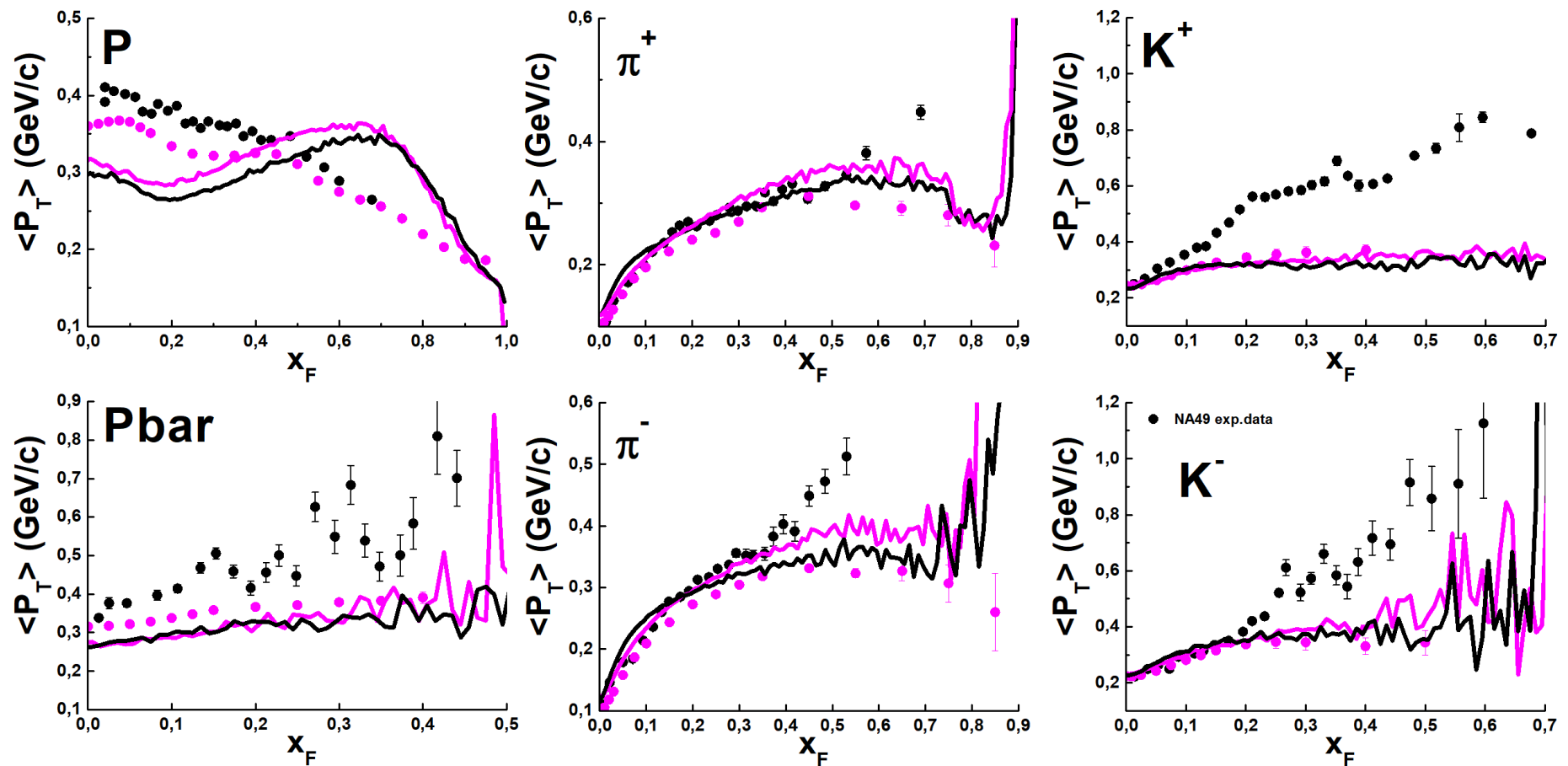
<Pt> - Xf correlations in pp interactions, 158 and 400 GeV/c

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 45, 343–381 (2006), Pi-mesons

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 65: 9–63, P and Pbar

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 68: 1–73, K-mesons

LEBC-EHS Collaboration, 400 GeV/c pp-interactions, Z. Phys. C50, 405 (1991)



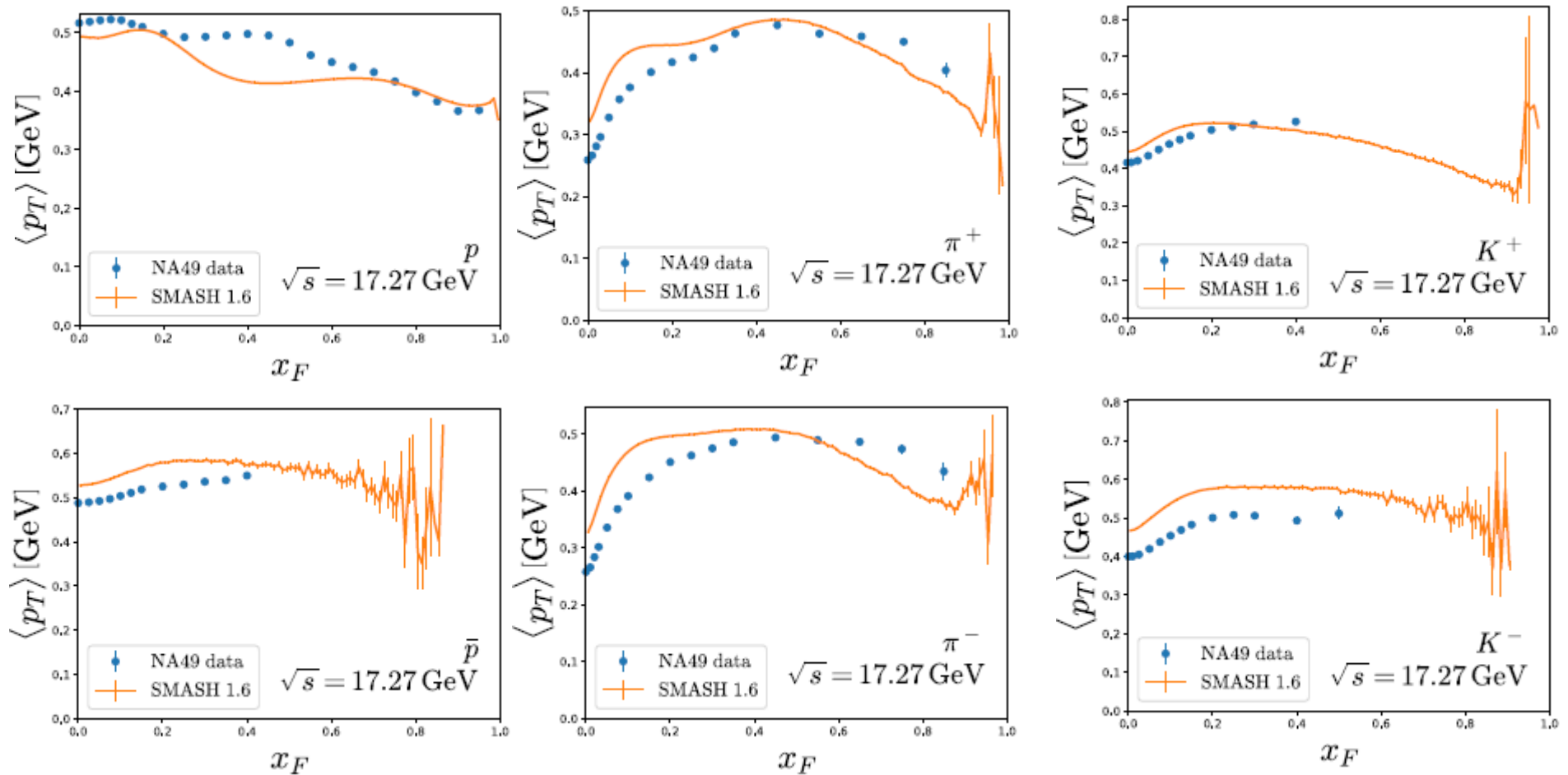
Pythia 6.4 results for 158 and 400 GeV/c.

$\langle p_T \rangle$ - x_F correlations in pp interactions, 158 GeV/c

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 45, 343–381 (2006), Pi-mesons

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 65: 9–63, P and Pbar

The NA49 Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C (2010) 68: 1–73, K-mesons



SMASH results for 158 GeV/c.

Particle production via strings and baryon stopping within a hadronic transport approach

J Mohs, S Ryu and H Elfner, J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 47 (2020)

Geant4 FTF model works well in nucleus-nucleus interactions at energies below 10 GeV in CMS

A. Galoyan and V. Uzhinsky

ArXiv: 2101.08494 [hep-ex] [21 Jan. 2021](#)

Spectra and mean multiplicities of π^- in *central* Ar-40+Sc-45 collisions at 13A, 19A, 30A, 40A, 75A and 150A GeV/c beam momenta measured by the NA61/SHINE spectrometer at the CERN SPS, [The NA61/SHINE Collaboration](#)

The results (Exp.) represent the [first measurements](#) on pion production in an intermediate size collision system at SPS energies.

The new measurements were compared to predictions of [Epos1.99](#), [Urqmd3.4](#) and [Hijing](#) models. **None of them provides a consistent description** of the new NA61/SHINE measurements in Ar+Sc collisions.

What's about Geant4 FTF (Fritiof) model?

It was a subject of our studies in 2021

Measurements of π^\pm , K^\pm , p and \bar{p} spectra in $^7\text{Be}+^9\text{Be}$ collisions at beam momenta from 19A to 150A GeV/c with the NA61/SHINE spectrometer at the CERN SPS

The NA61/SHINE Collaboration

The results were compared with predictions of the models:

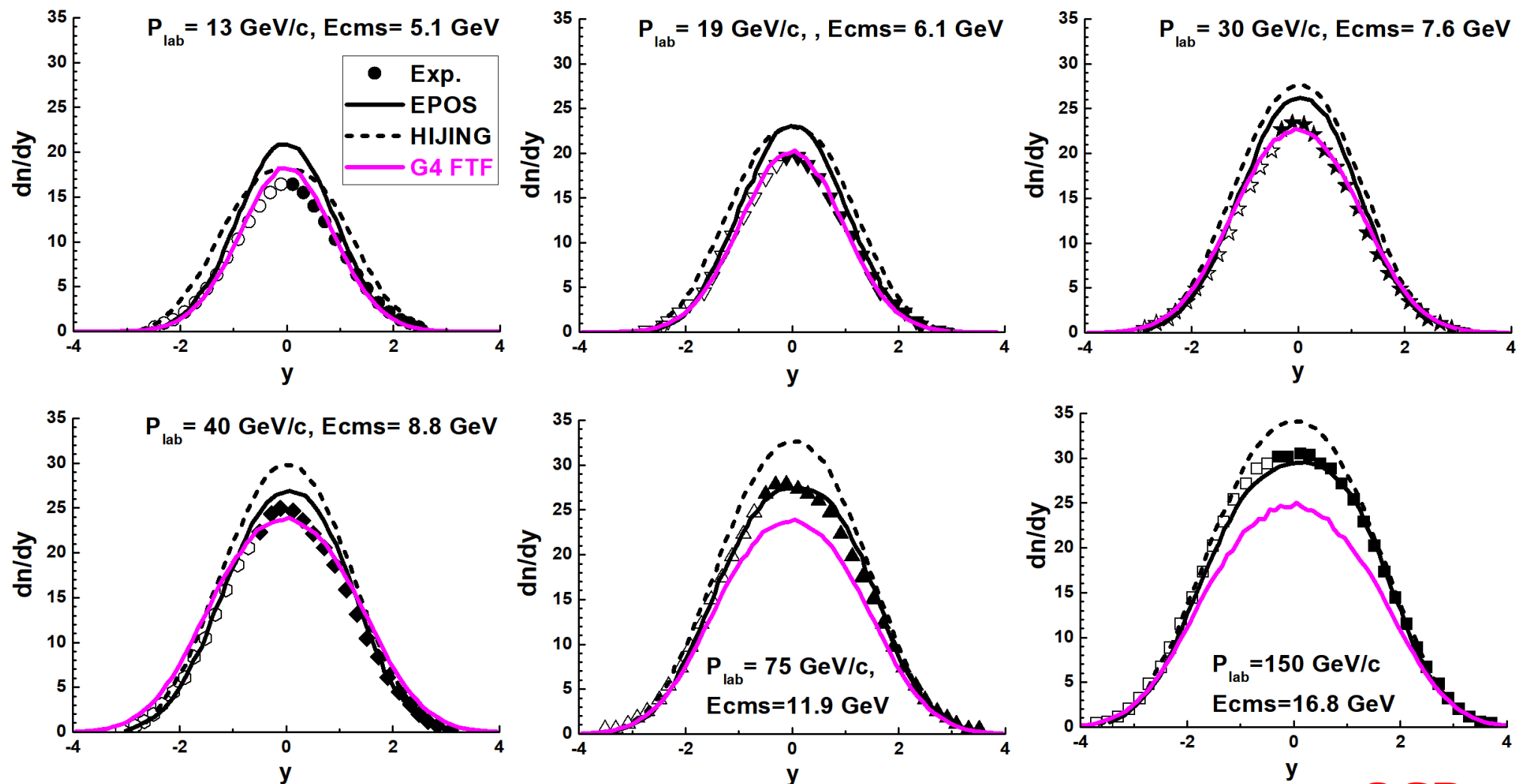
Epos 1.99, Urqmd 3.4, Ampt 1.26, Phsd 4.0 and Smash 1.6.

None of the models reproduces all features of the presented results.

What's about Geant4 FTF (Fritiof) model?

NA61/SHINE data on Ar-40 + Sc-45 and FTF model

5 % centrality, dn/dy of π -mesons



HIJING overestimates all data. No tuning!

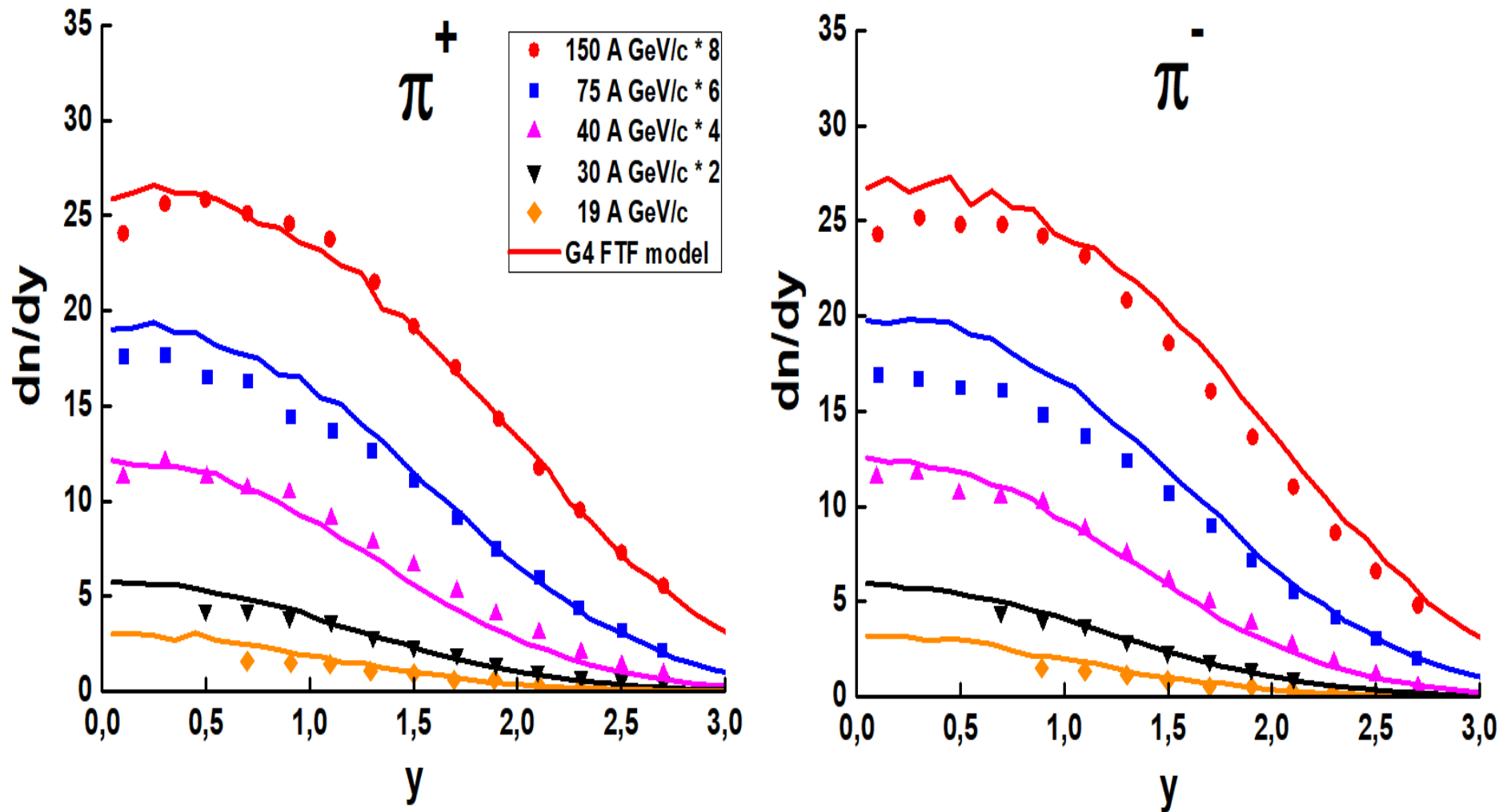
EPOS overestimates data at $E_{cms} < 10 \text{ GeV}$, at $> 10 \text{ GeV}$ – OK. No tuning!

Geant4 FTF – OK at $E_{cms} < 10 \text{ GeV}$, underestimates at $E_{cms} > 10 \text{ GeV}$.

Main problem – Centrality!

**QGP
at
7 or 10
GeV?**

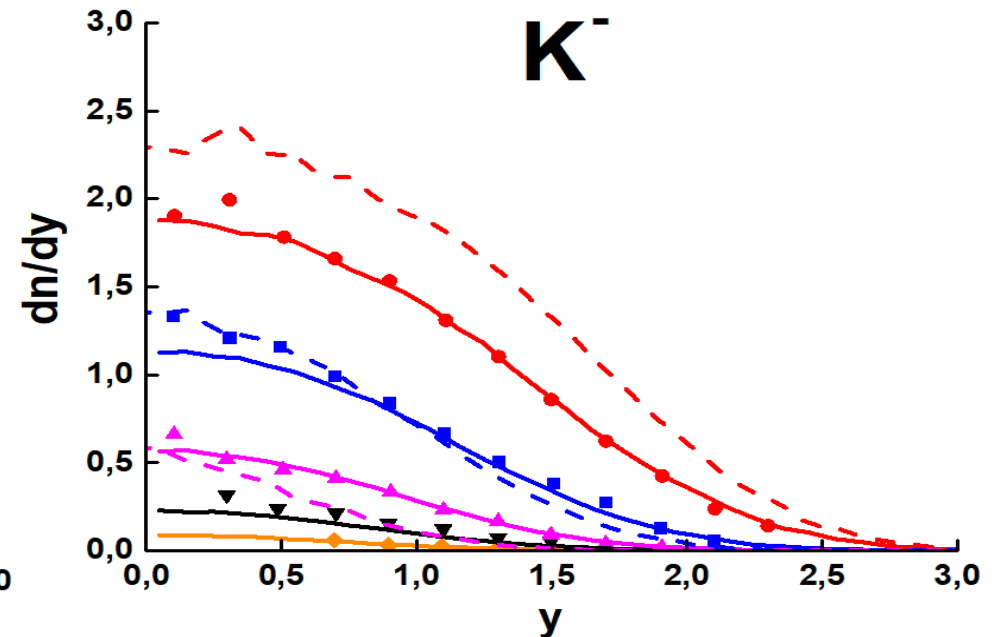
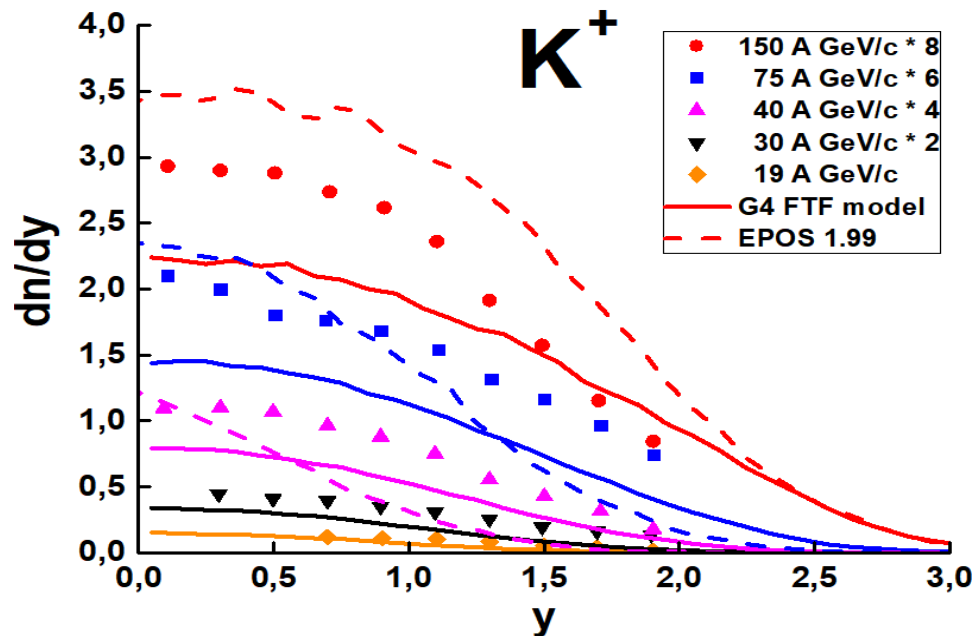
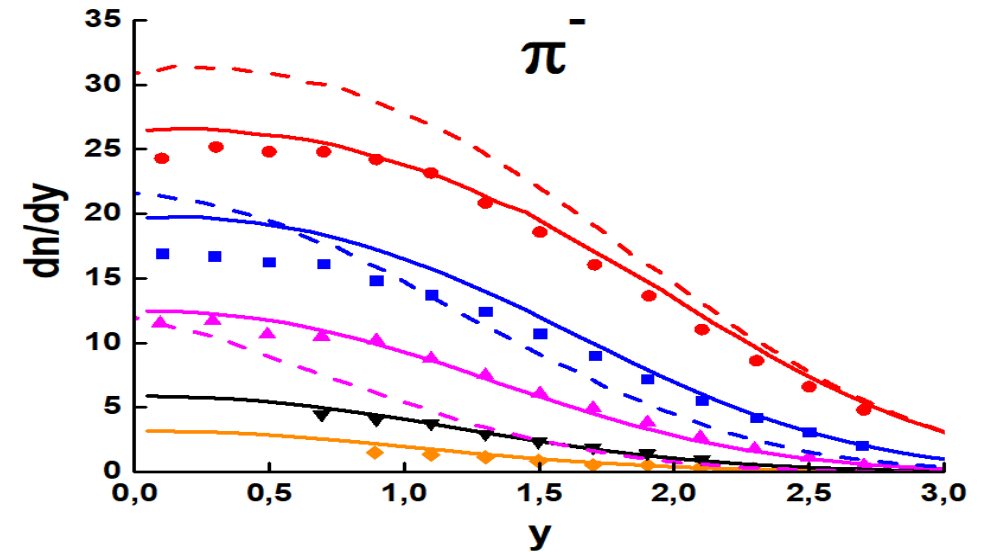
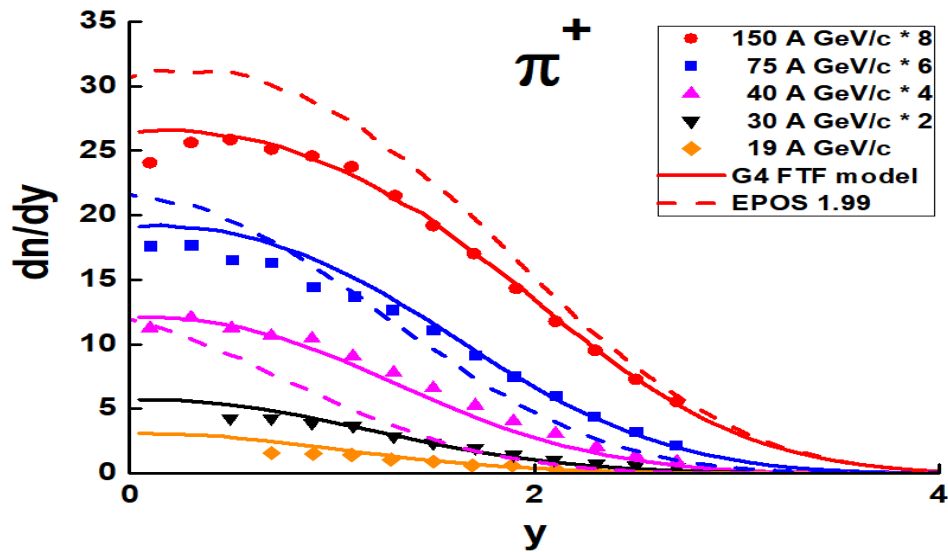
NA61/SHINE data on Be-7 + Be-9 and FTF model 20 % centrality + acceptance maps. Bmax = 2.1 fm



Very good agreement of FTF calculations with the data!

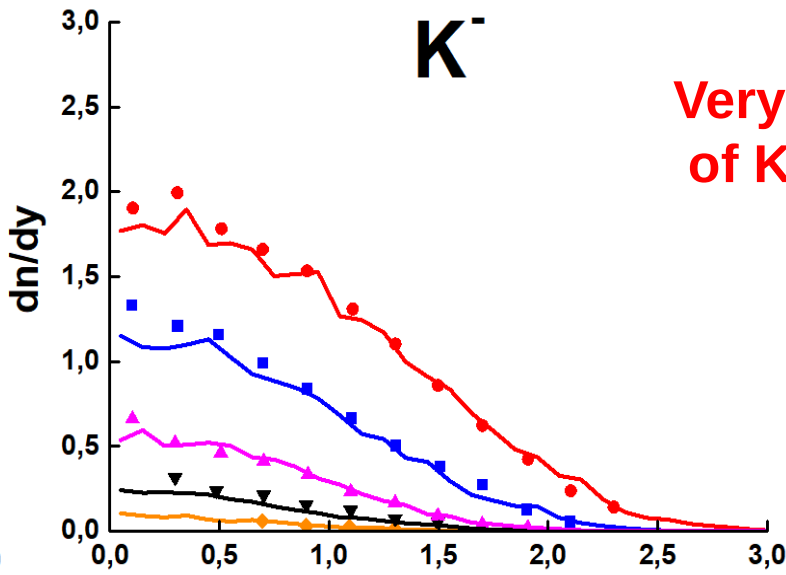
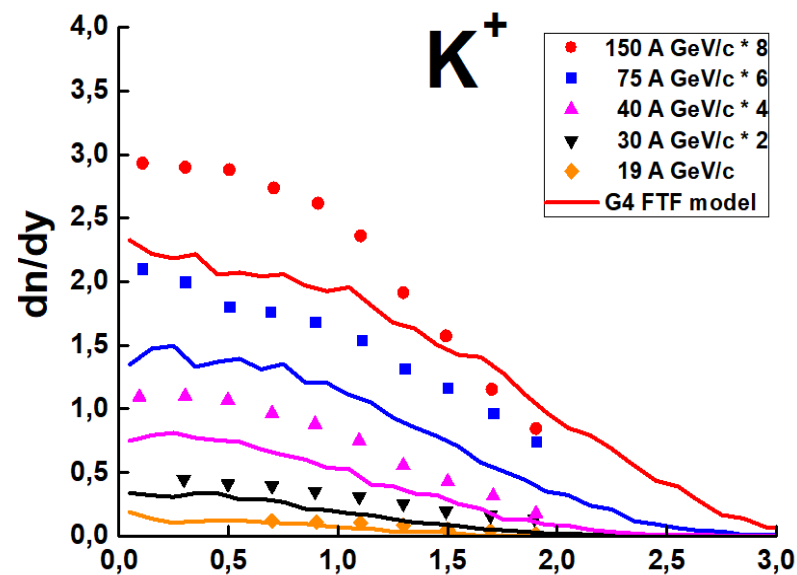
NA61/SHINE data on Be-7 + Be-9, 20 % centrality

EPOS 1.99 – **Horror, horror!** FTF – OK nearly.

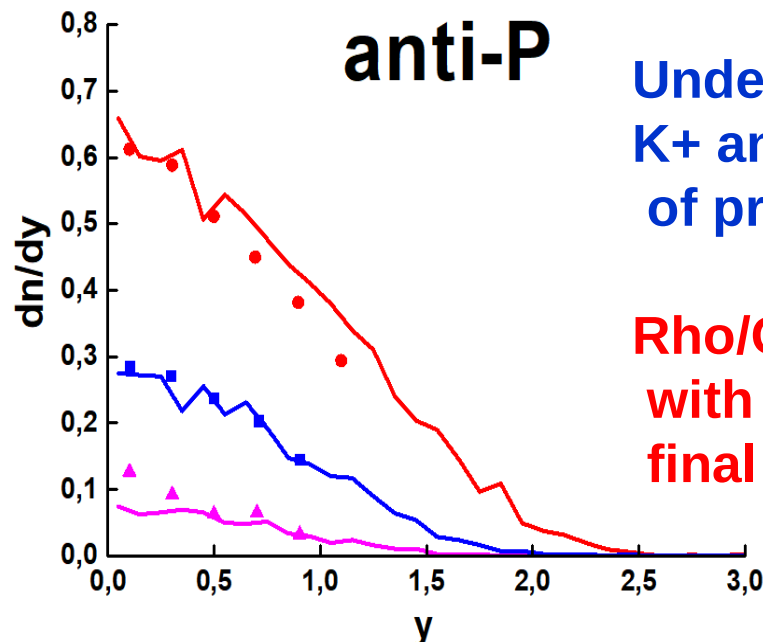
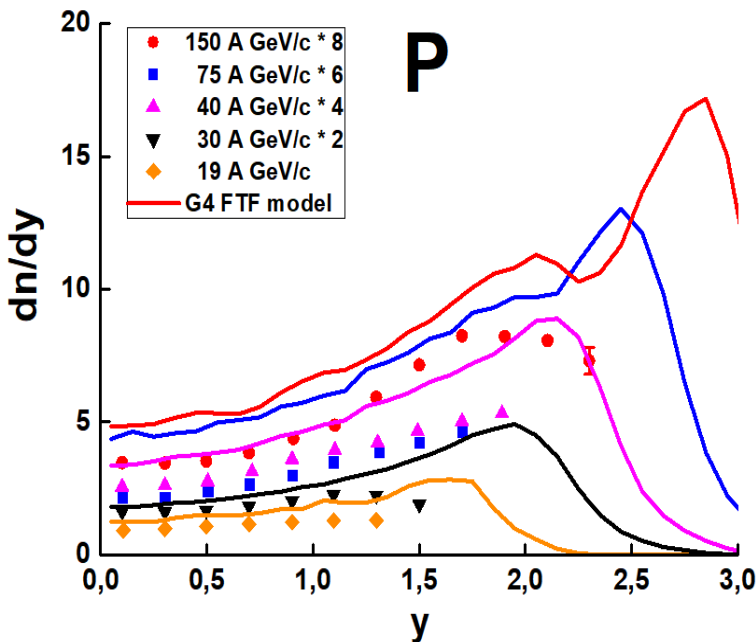


NA61/SHINE data on Be-7 + Be-9 and FTF model

20 % centrality + acceptance maps. Bmax = 2.1 fm



Very good description
of K- and anti-protons!



Underestimation of
K+ and overestimation
of protons!

Rho/Omega/Pi interact.
with nucleons in
final states!

NA61/SHINE data on Be-7 + Be-9, 20 % centrality.

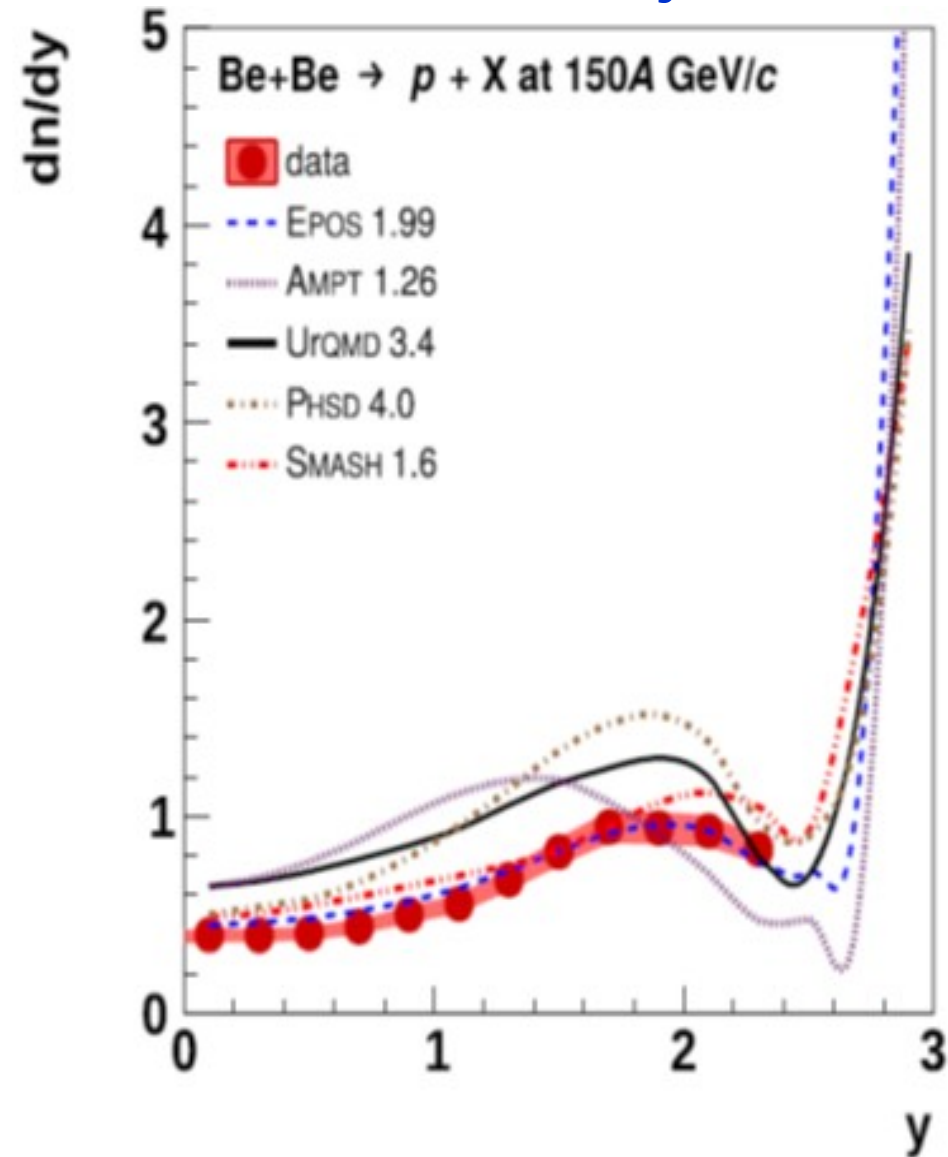
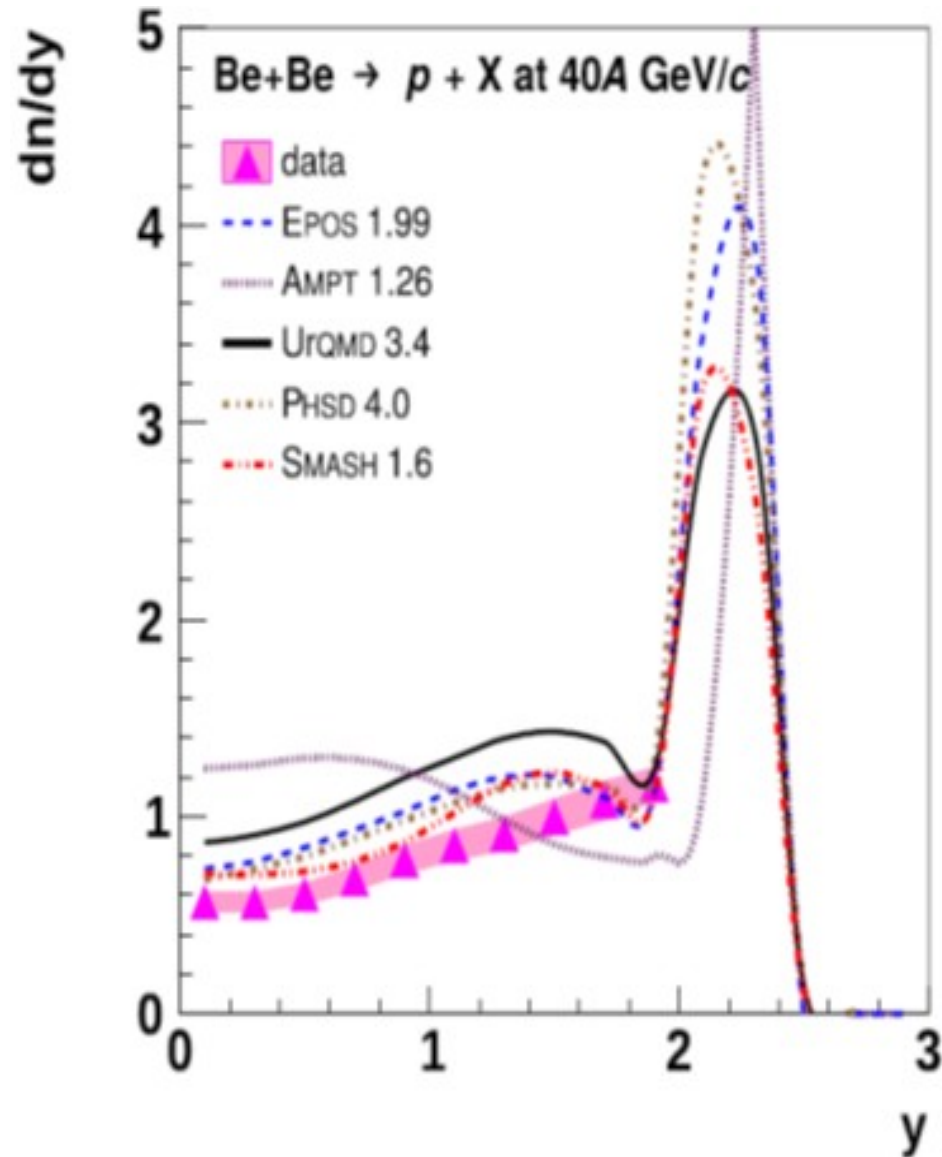
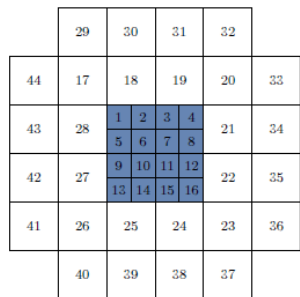
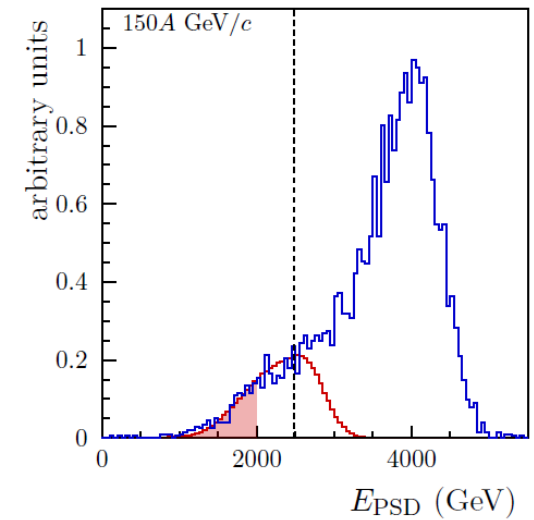
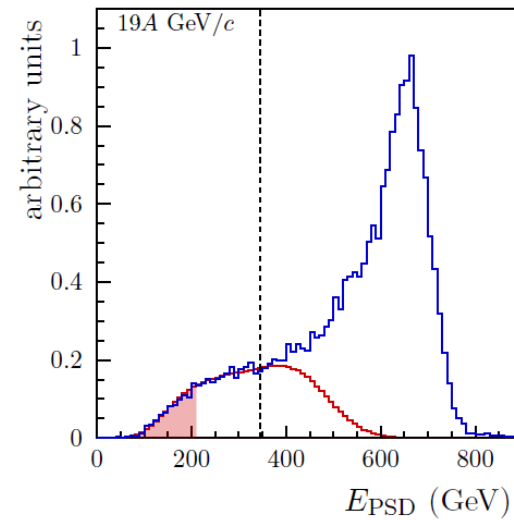
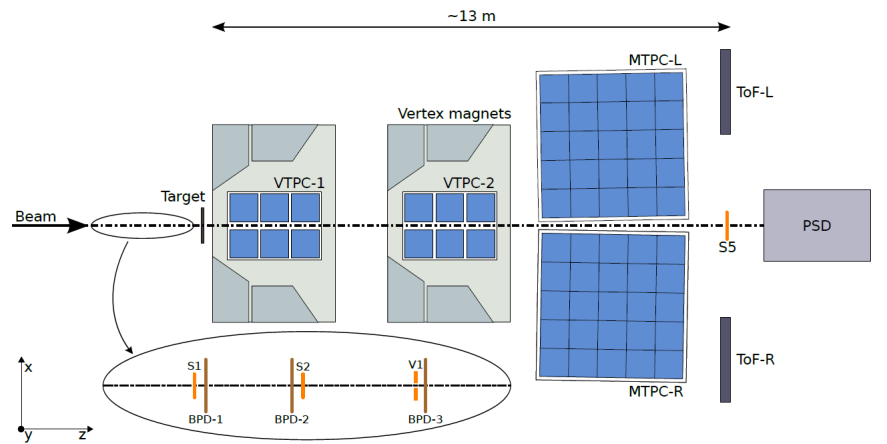


Fig. 31 Proton rapidity distribution in the 20% most *central* Be+Be collisions at 40A and 150A GeV/c compared with predictions of the EPOS 1.99 [16,31] (blue dashed line), UrQMD 3.4 [33,34] (black

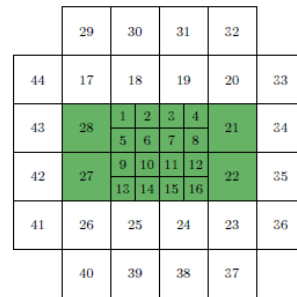
solid line), AMPT 1.26 [35–37] (violet dotted line), PHSD 4.0 [38,39] (brown dashed-dotted line) and SMASH 1.6 (red dashed-double dotted line) [40,41] models

NA61/SHINE data on Ar-40 + Sc-45 and FTF model

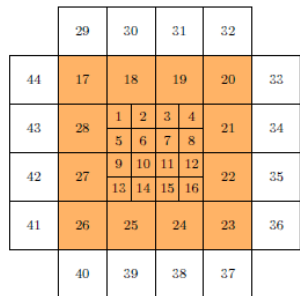
5 % centrality ? Projectile Spectator Detector (PSD) ?



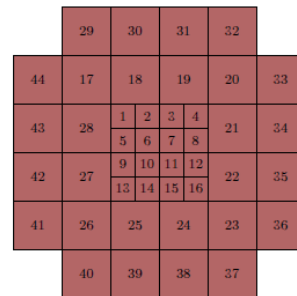
T2 trigger



150A GeV/c



75A, 40A, 30A GeV/c



19A, 13A GeV/c

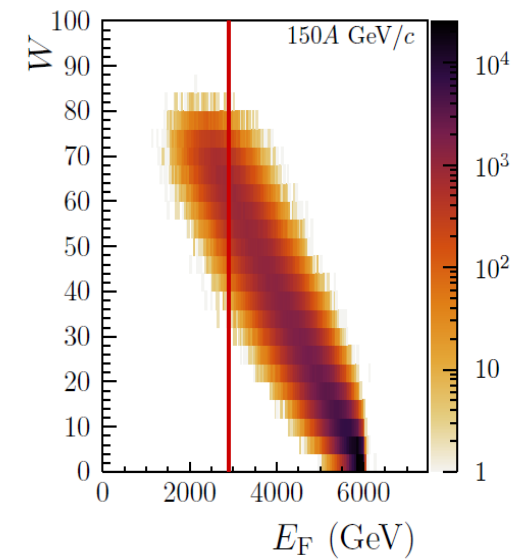
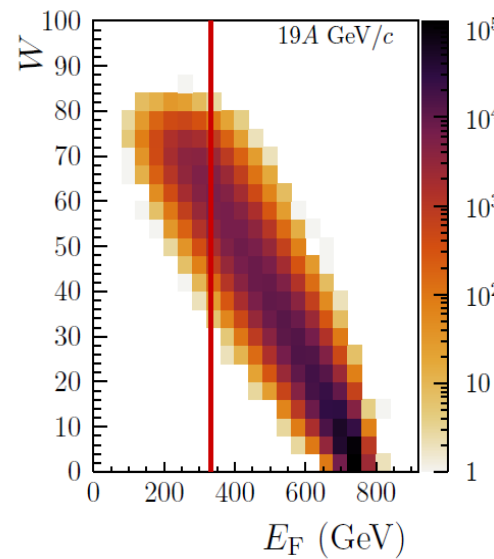


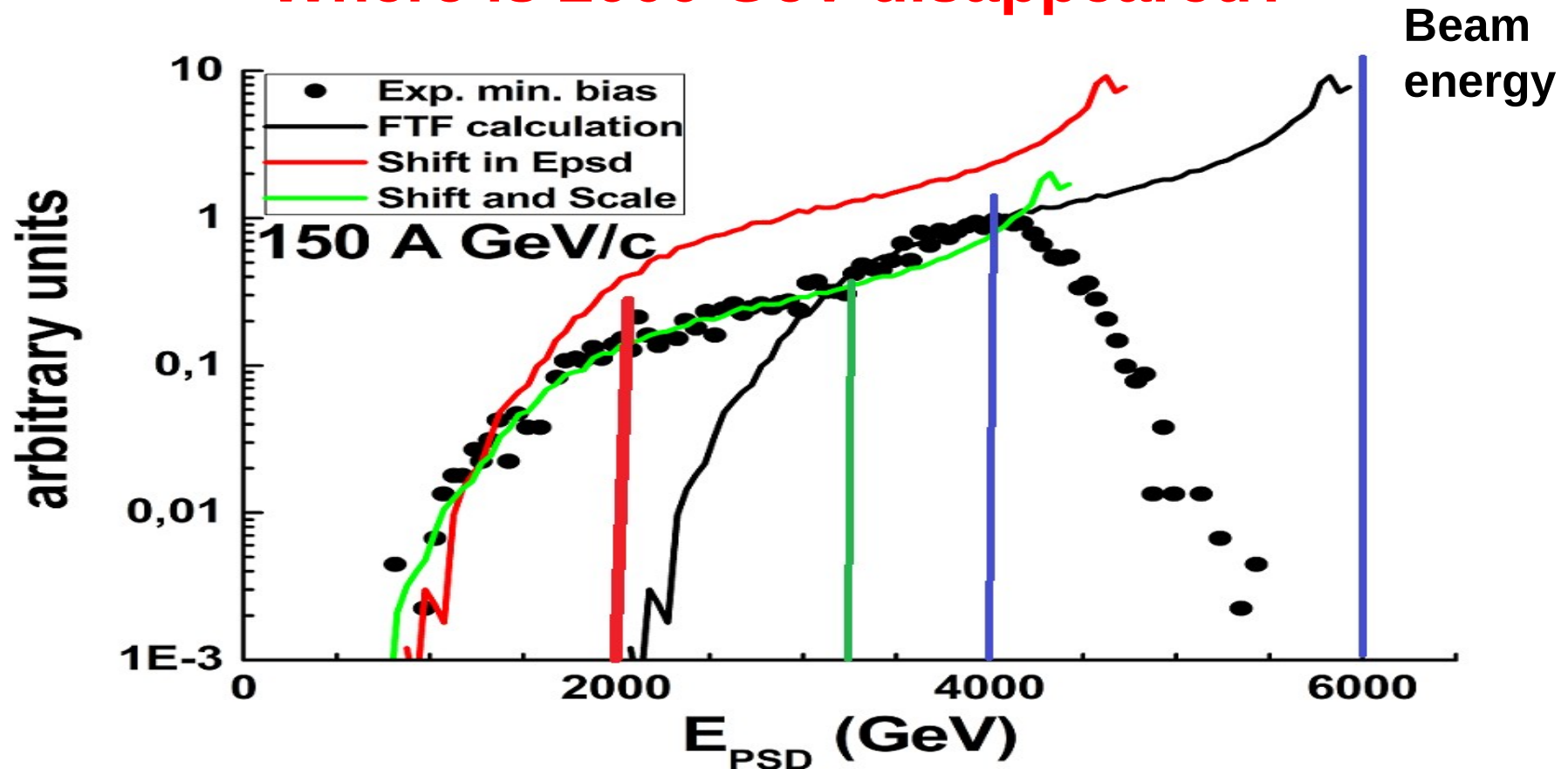
Figure 4: Distributions of W versus E_F for all inelastic collisions at 19A (left) and 150A GeV/c (right) beam momenta calculated from the EPOS1.99 model. The vertical red lines show the value of the cut on E_F for selecting the 5% most central collisions.

NA61/SHINE data on Ar-40 + Sc-45 and FTF model

5 % centrality, problem of the tail ?

Huge discrepancy between data and FTF calculations!

Where is 2000 GeV disappeared?



Vertical lines: **Red** - exp. selection;
Green - th. Selection.

Leakage, saturation of light, calibration, non-linearity???

Geant4 FTF Model Description of the NA61/SHINE Collaboration Data on Strange Particle Production in pp-interactions

2022

A. Galoyan and V. Uzhinsky, 20.04.2022

Latest data by the NA61/SHINE collaboration

Measurement of ϕ meson production in $p + p$ interactions at 40, 80 and 158 GeV/c with the NA61/SHINE spectrometer at the CERN SPS **Eur. Phys. J. C (2020)**

80:199

$K^*(892)^0$ meson production in inelastic $p+p$ interactions at 40 and 80 GeV/c beam momenta measured by NA61/SHINE at the CERN SPS

Arxiv, December

20. 2021

$K^*(892)^0$ meson production in inelastic p+p interactions at 158 GeV/c beam momentum measured by NA61/SHINE at the CERN SPS **Eur. Phys. J. C (2020)**

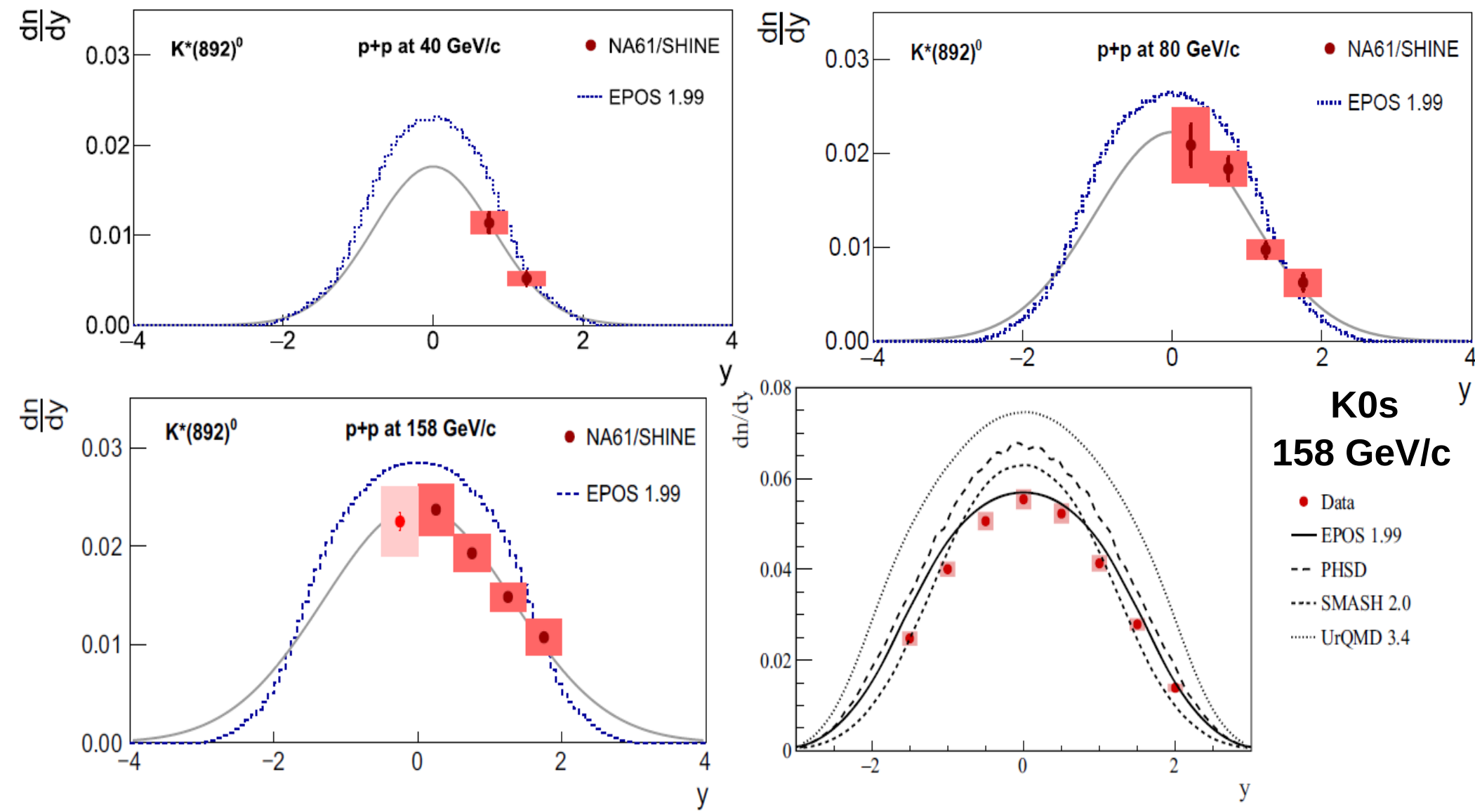
80:460

Measurements of Ξ^- and Ξ^+ production in proton-proton interactions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV in the NA61/SHINE experiment

Eur. Phys. J. C (2020)

80:833

2022 $K^*(892)^0$ meson production in inelastic p+p interactions at 158 GeV/c beam momentum measured by NA61/SHINE at the CERN SPS

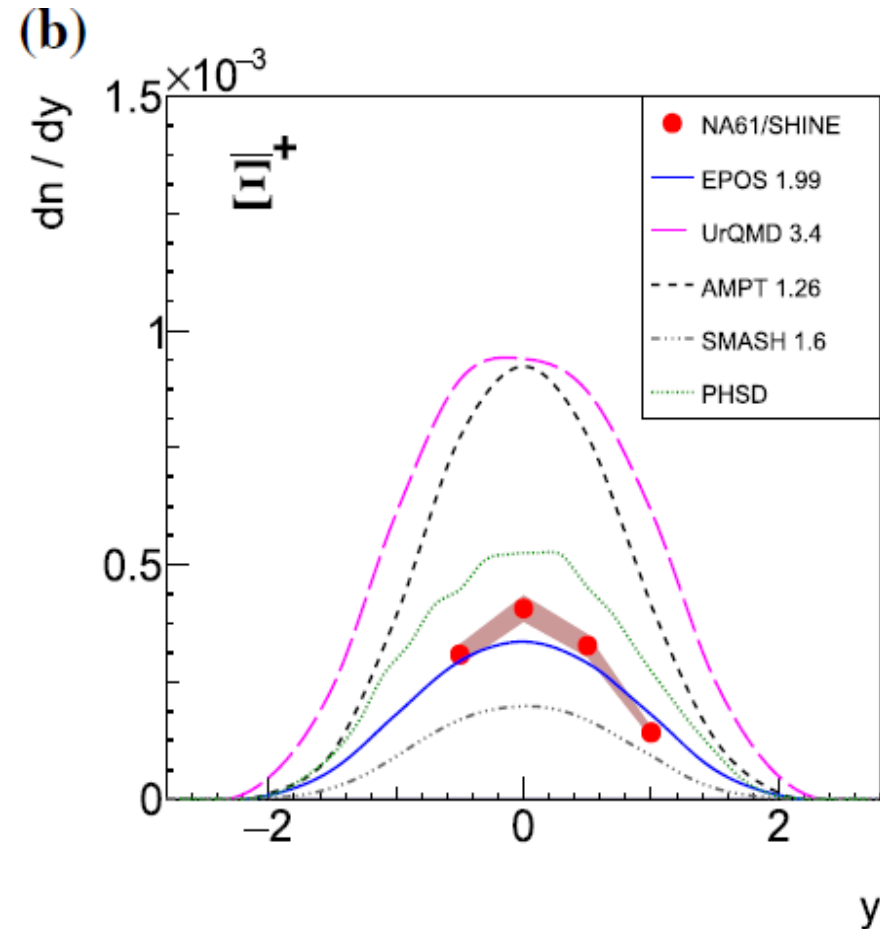
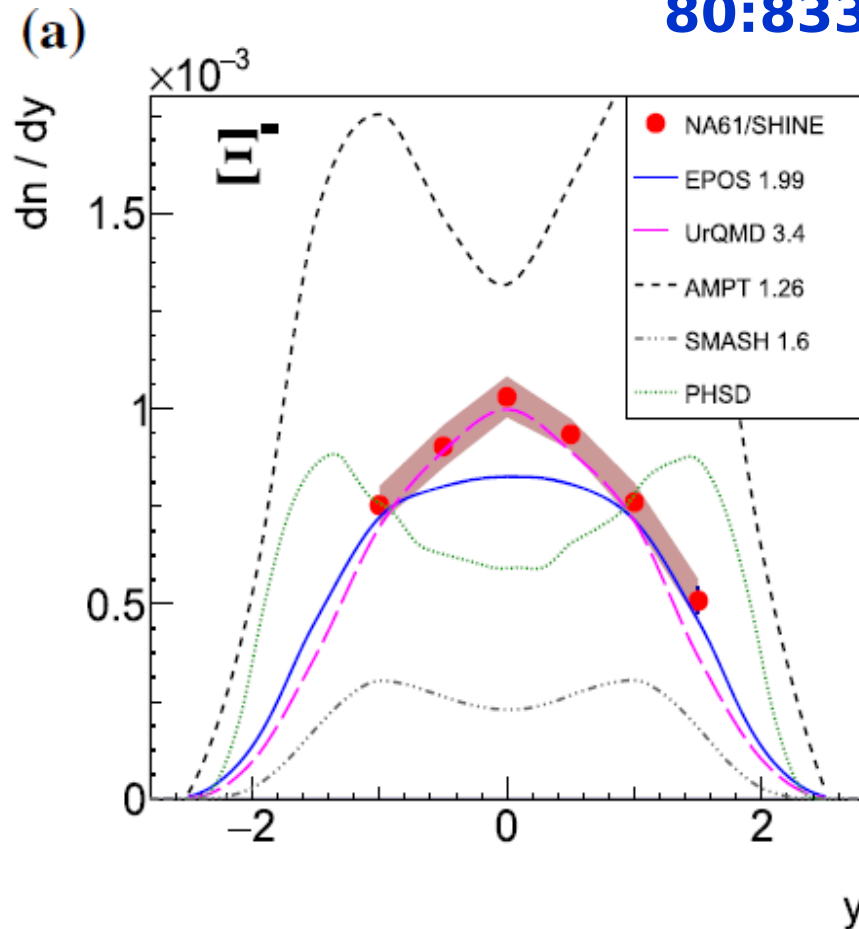


EPOS cannot describe the K^*0 data!

There is no model able to describe the data on $K0s$ except EPOS!

2022 Measurements of Ξ^- and Ξ^+ production in proton–proton interactions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 17.3$ GeV in the NA61/SHINE experiment

**Eur. Phys. J. C (2020)
80:833**



No MC model able to describe production of vector mesons and Xi hyperons!

The main idea:

Yield of $K^*0 \approx P_{s\text{-}s\text{bar}} * P_{\text{vec}}$,

Yield of $K^{+-} \approx P_{s\text{-}s\text{bar}} * P_{\text{ps}} + \text{Decay prod. of } K^*\text{'s}$

$P_{s\text{-}s\text{bar}}$ – probability of pair of strange quark prod. 12 %

P_{psm} – probability of pseudoscalar meson production 0.5

$P_{\text{vec}} = 1 - P_{\text{ps}}$ - probability of vector meson production 0.5

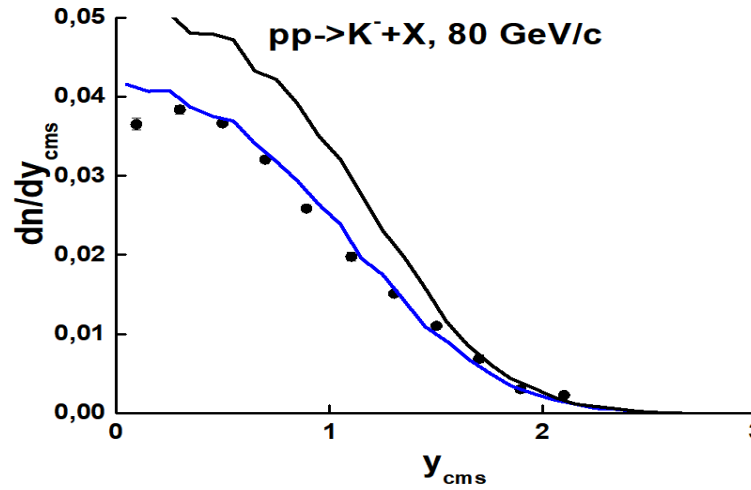
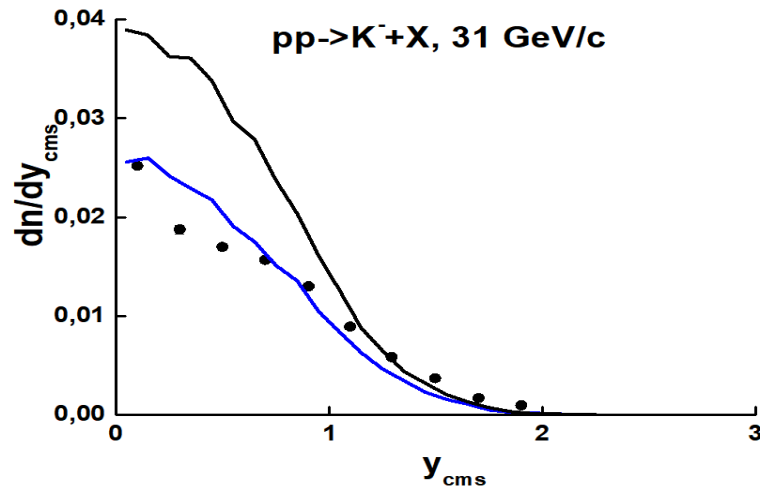
A Parametrization of the Properties of Quark Jets

R.D. Field, R.P. Feynman *Nucl.Phys.B* 136 (1978) 1

2. 7.1. Recursive scheme

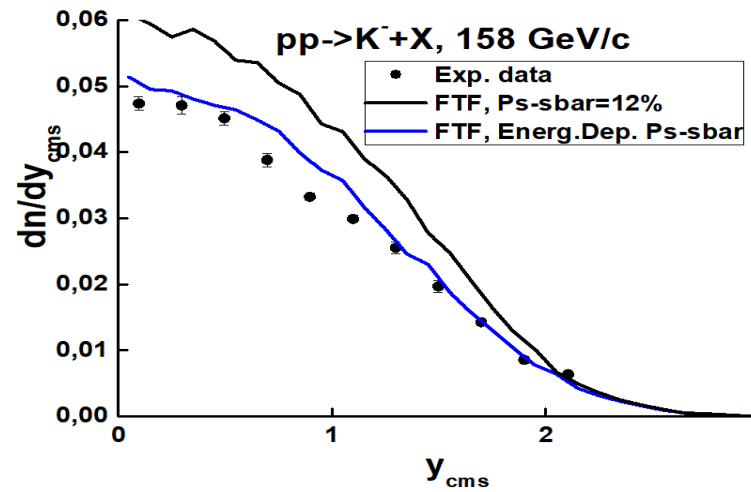
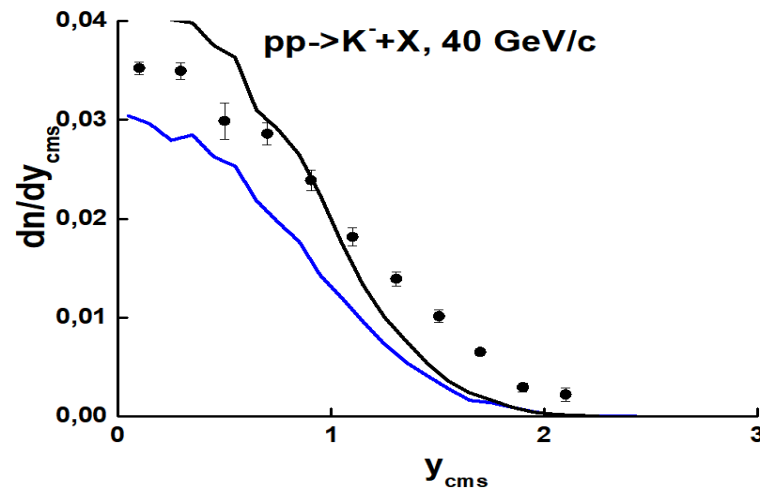
- (iii) One decides on the spin-parity of the primary meson, according to (2.4) (i.e., pseudoscalar or vector with equal probabilities.

Geant4 FTF model: tune of Ps-sbar (12 %)



Black lines:
Ps-sbar = 12 %

Blue lines:
Ps-sbar = $0.12 * [1 - (M_{\text{th}}/M_{\text{str}})^{2.5}]$



Measurements of π^\pm , K^\pm , p and \bar{p} spectra in proton-proton interactions at 20, 31, 40, 80 and 158 GeV/c with the NA61/SHINE spectrometer at the CERN SPS

Geant4 FTF model: tune Ppsm

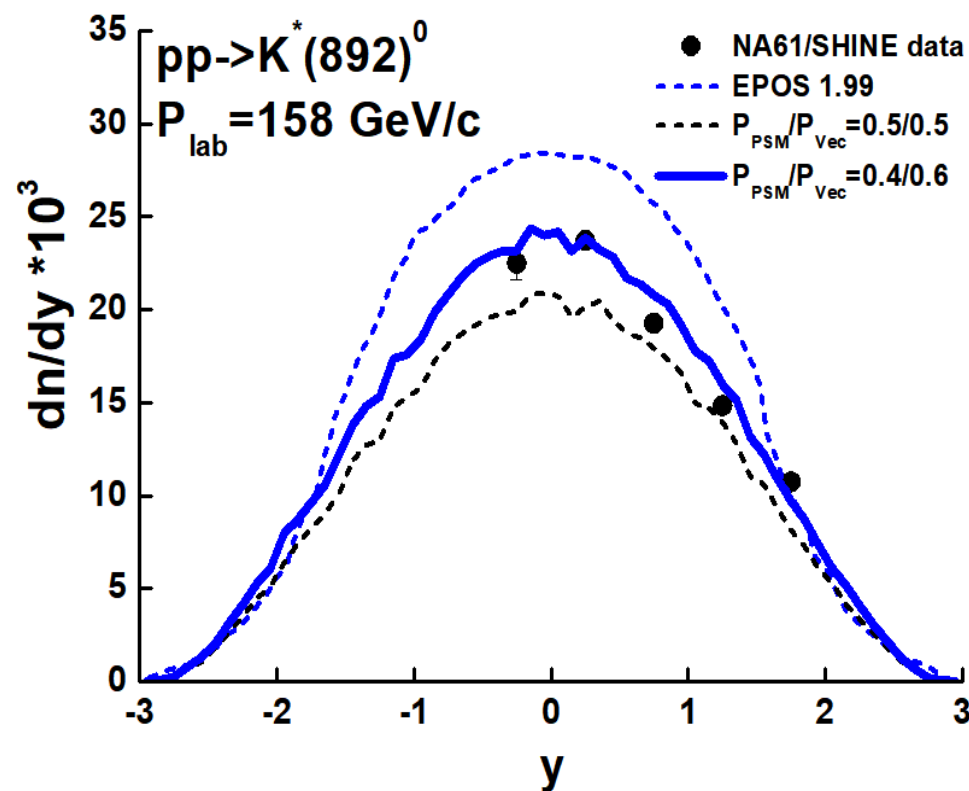
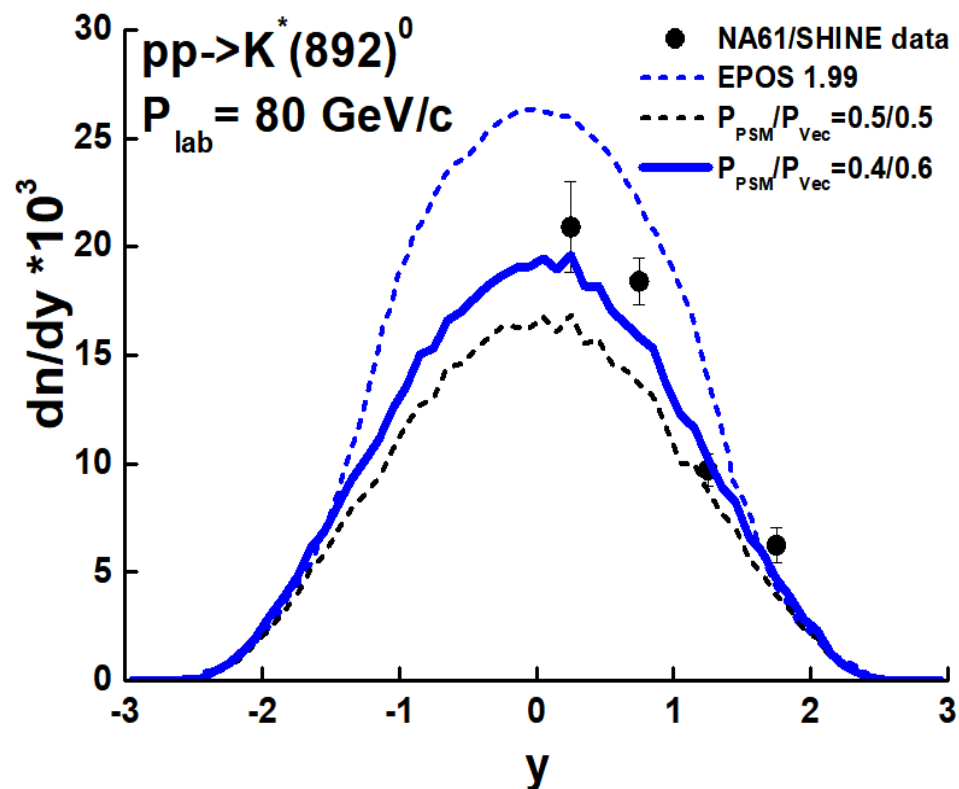
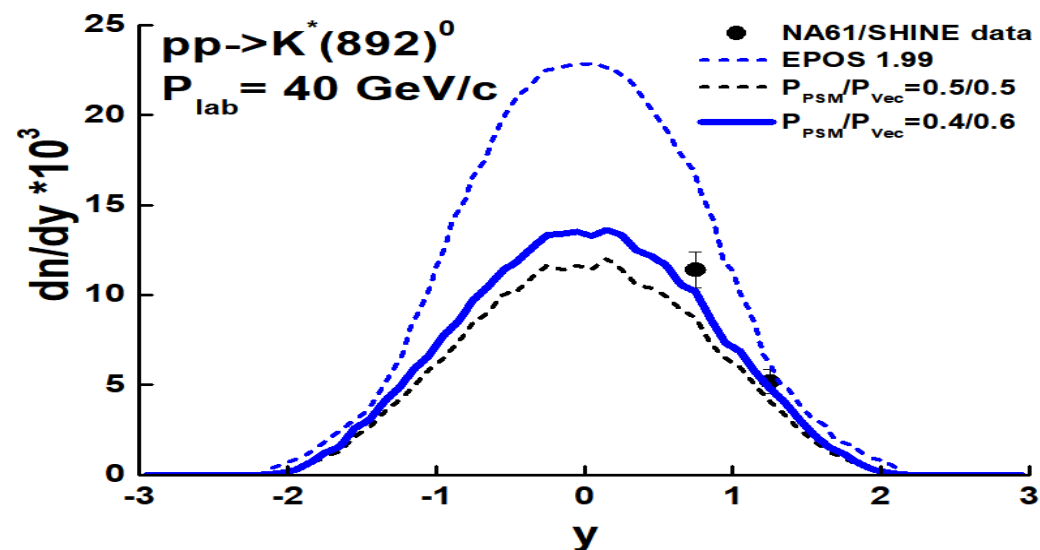
Meson - PS/V (0.5/0.5 Std)

u/d sbar

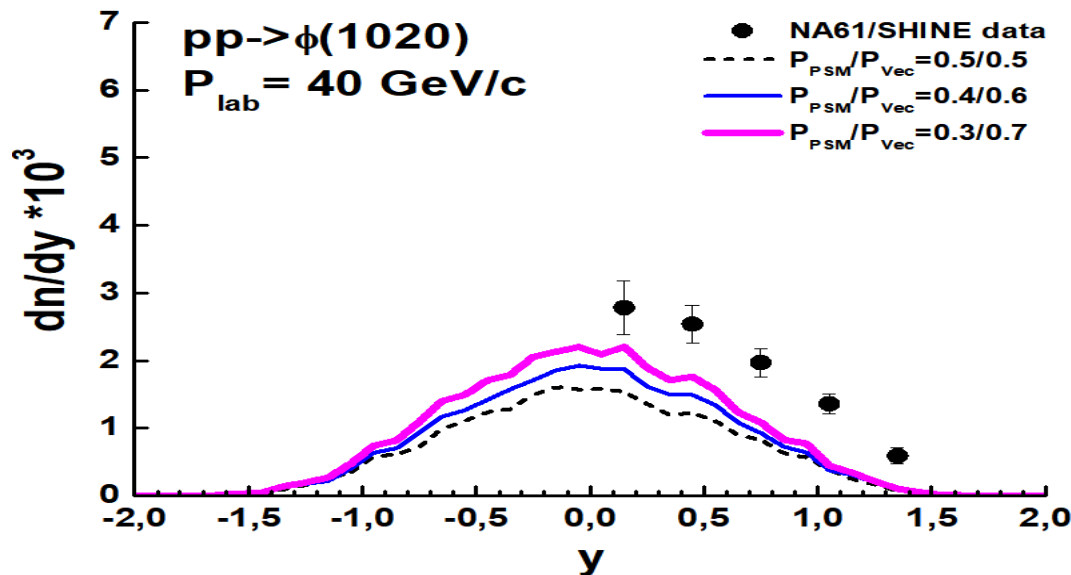
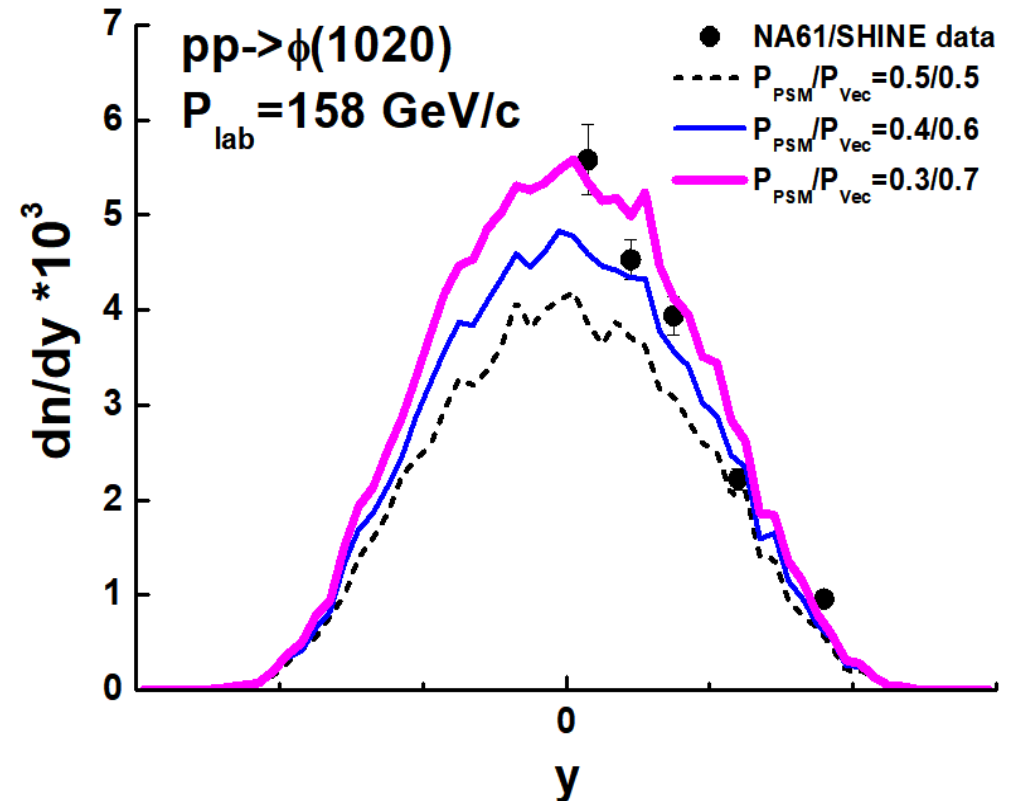
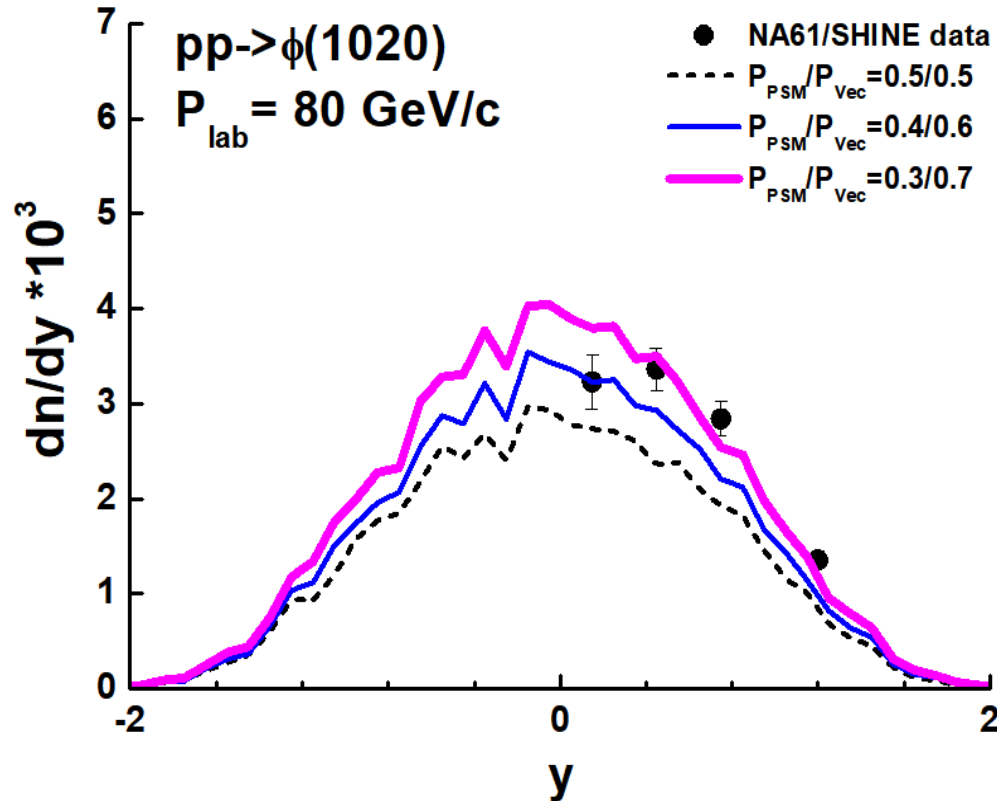


Ps-sbar = 12% (Std.)

New PS/V - 0.4/0.6

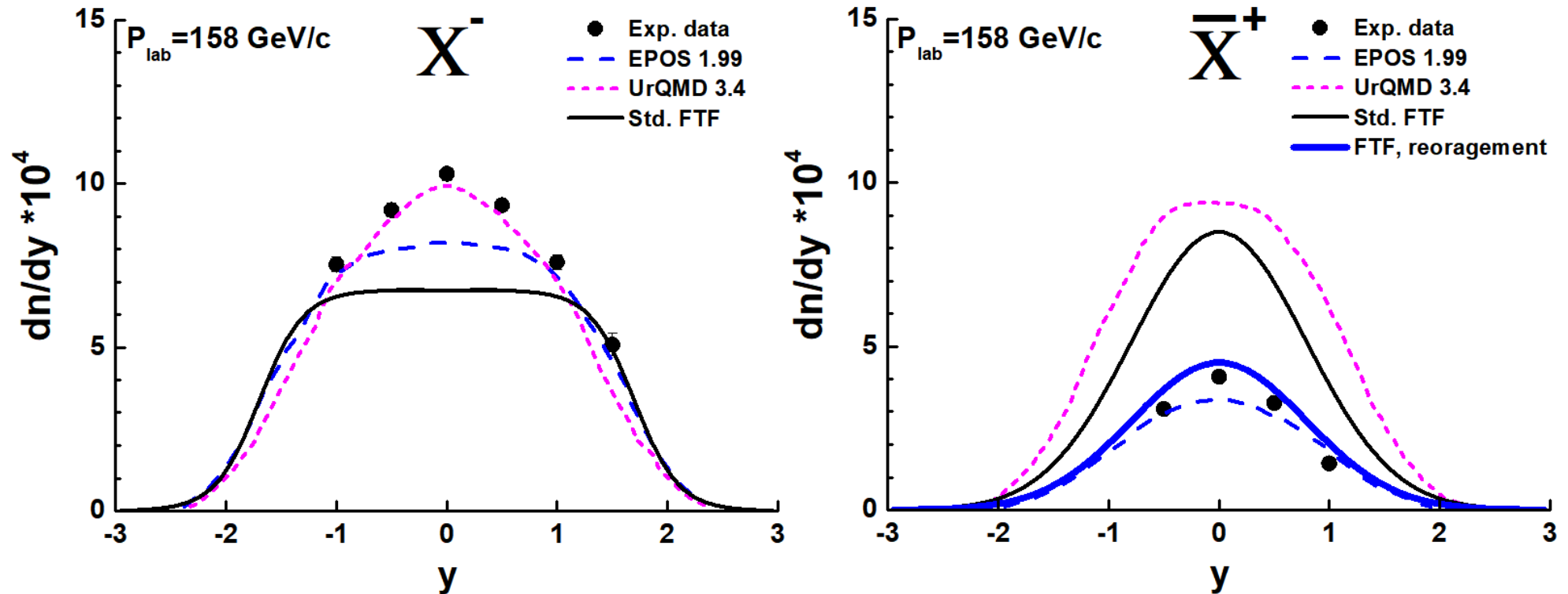


Problem of Phi meson description, $P_{\text{PSM}}/P_{\text{Vec}}=0.3/0.7$

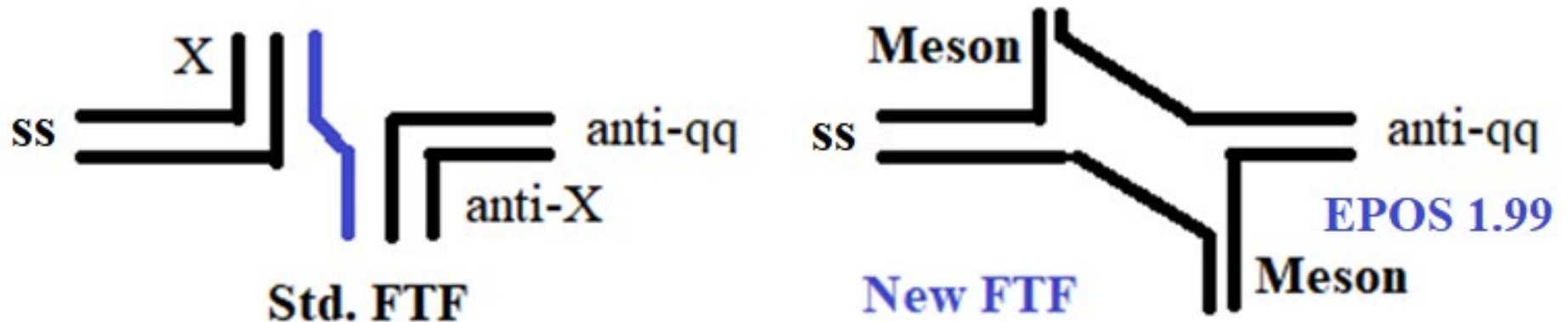


Pythia 6.4 In the program, the spin S is first chosen to be either 0 or 1. This is done according to parameterized relative probabilities, where the probability for spin 1 by default is taken to be **0.5** for a meson consisting only of u and d quark, **0.6** for one which contains s as well, and **0.75** for quarks with c or heavier quark, in

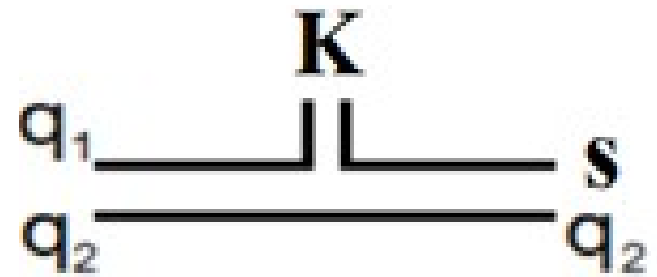
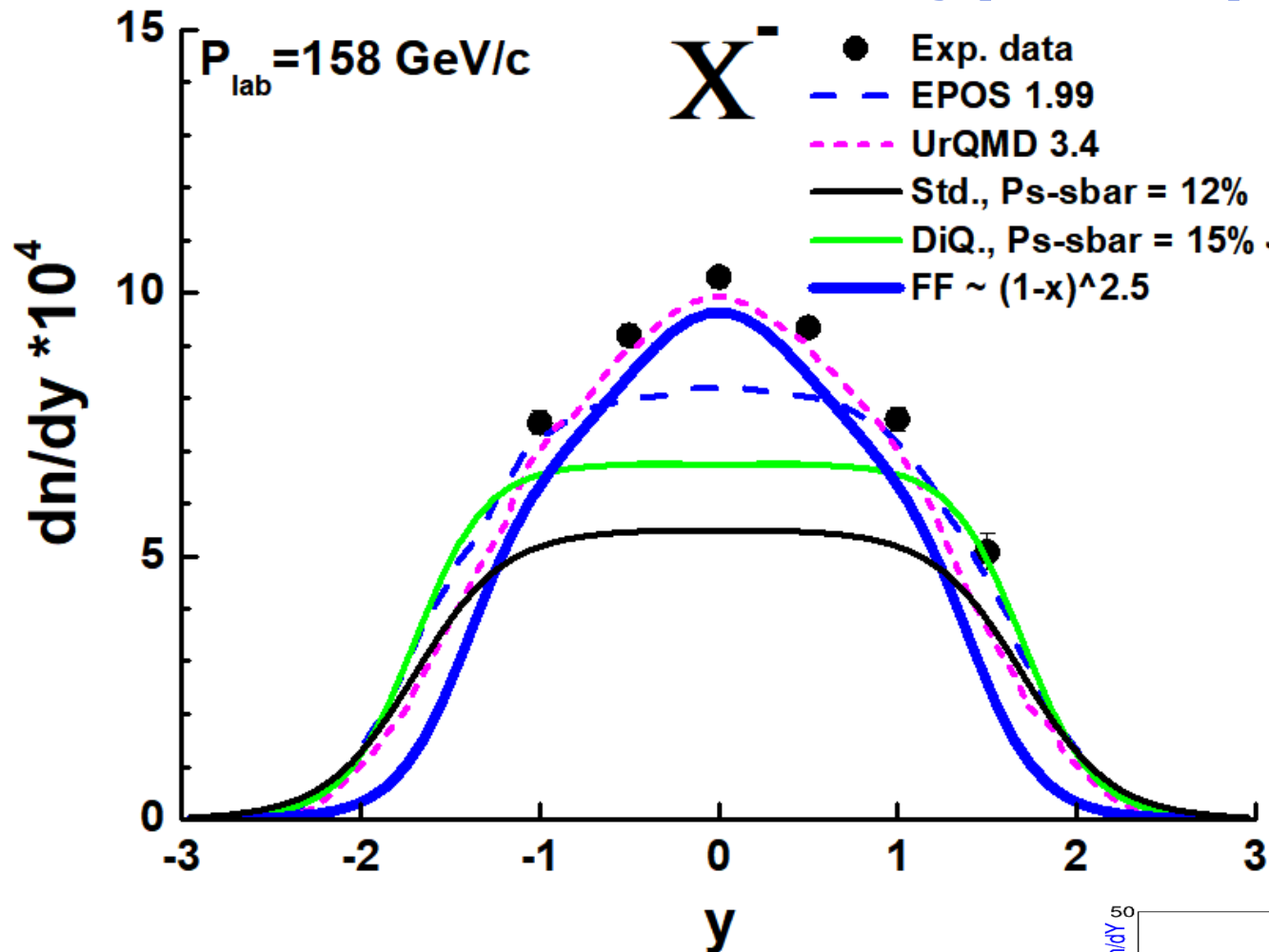
Problem of X-hyperon production



Anti-X mainly produced at Last String Decay!



Problem of Hi-hyperon production



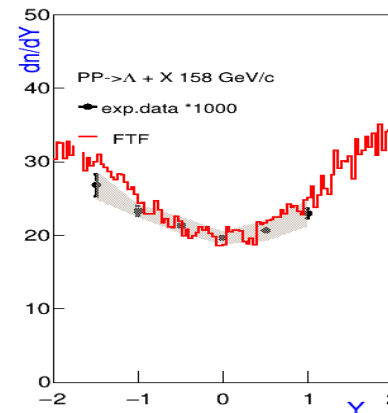
Ps-sbar ?
12 or 15 %?

LUND symmetric fragmentation function

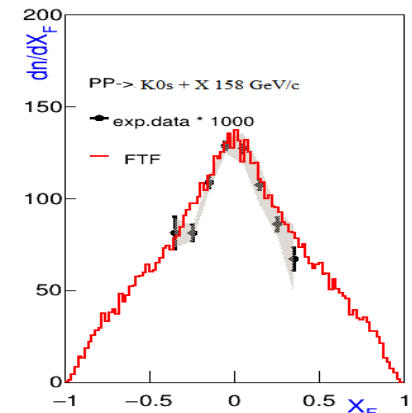
For mesons $f(z) \propto \frac{1}{z} z^{a_\alpha} \left(\frac{1-z}{z} \right)^{a_\beta} \exp \left(-\frac{bm_\perp^2}{z} \right)$

For baryons, a'la Kaidalov $f(z) = \frac{c}{(z_{max} - z_{min})^c} (z - z_{min})^{c-1}$

New FF for Hi - $f(z) \sim (z_{max} - z)^{c-1}$

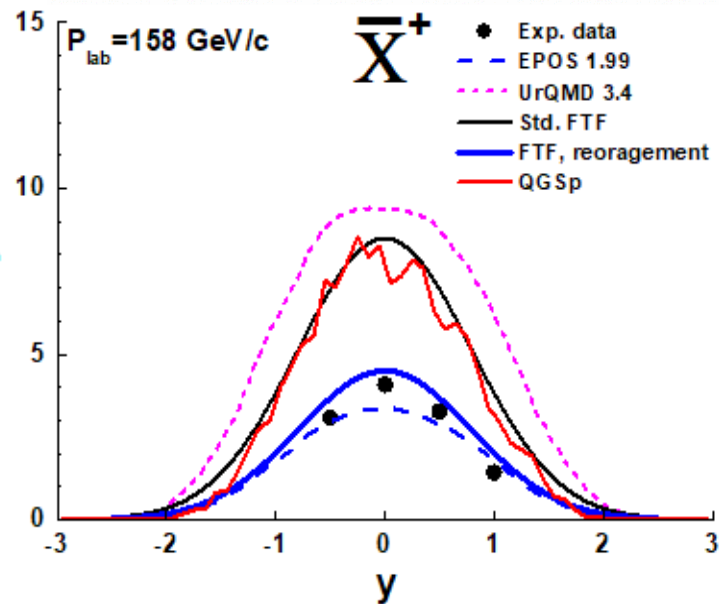
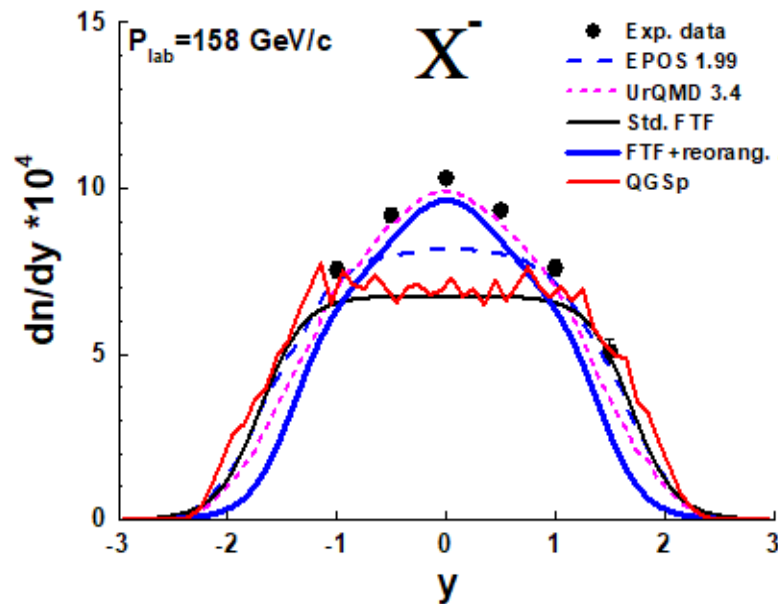
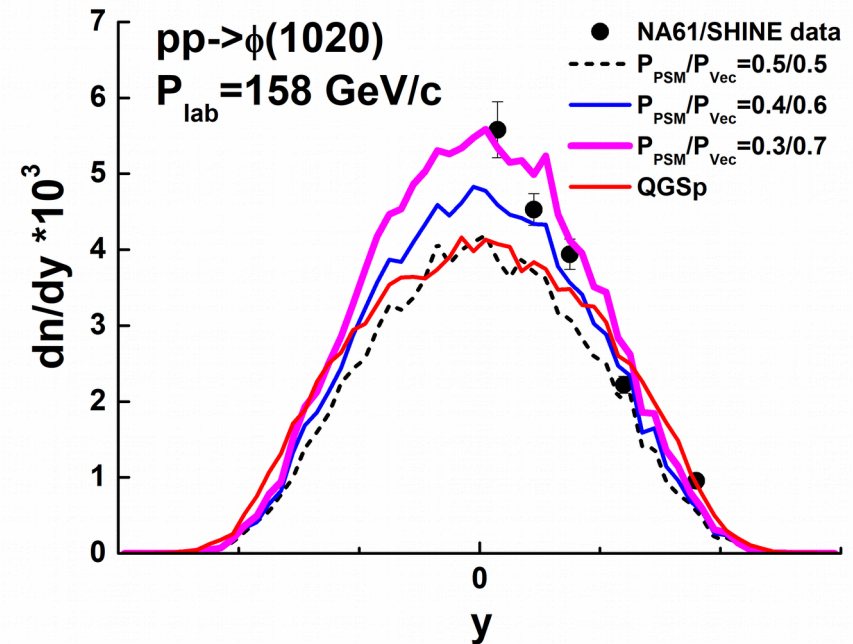
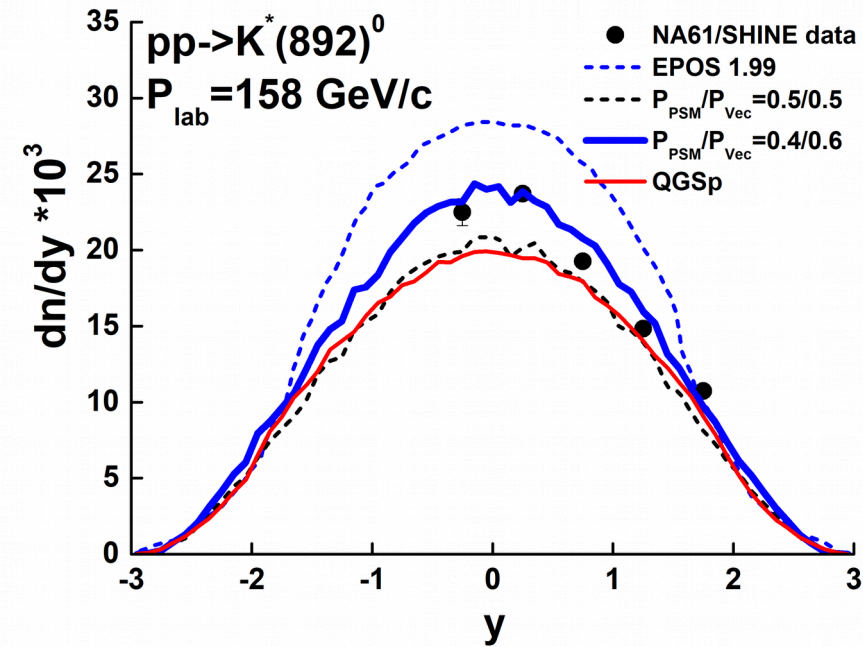


Lambda



K0s

Geant4 QGS model

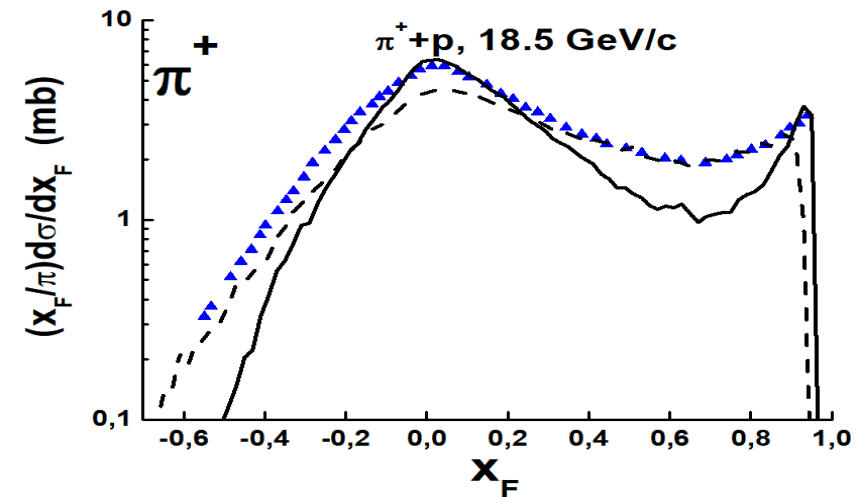
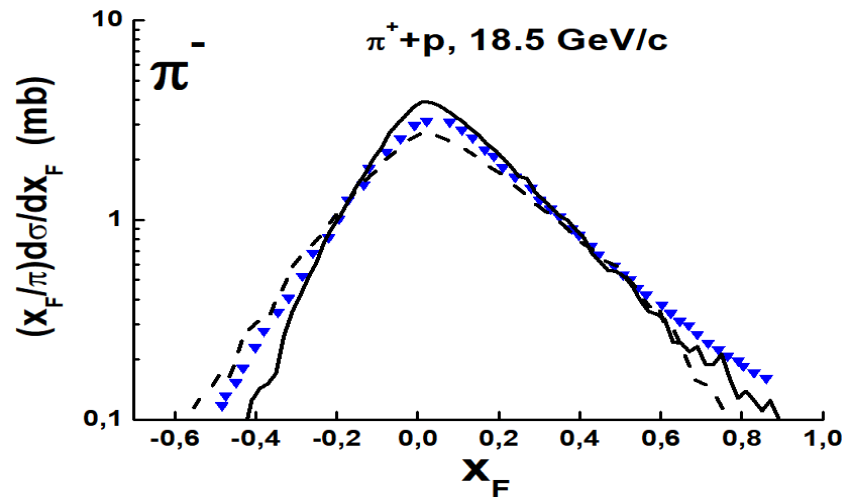
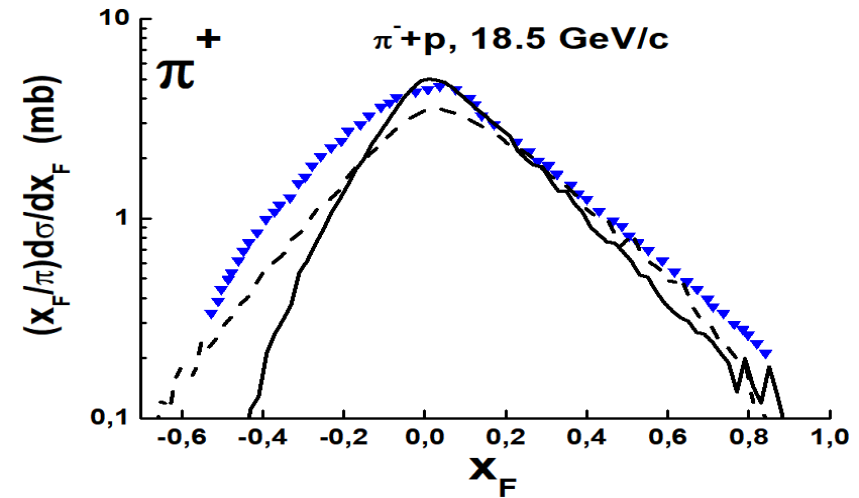
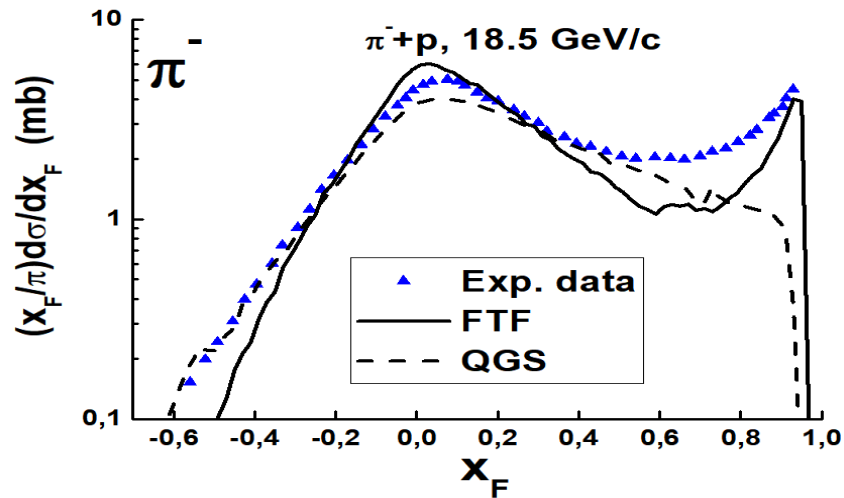


**Some work
has to be
done!**

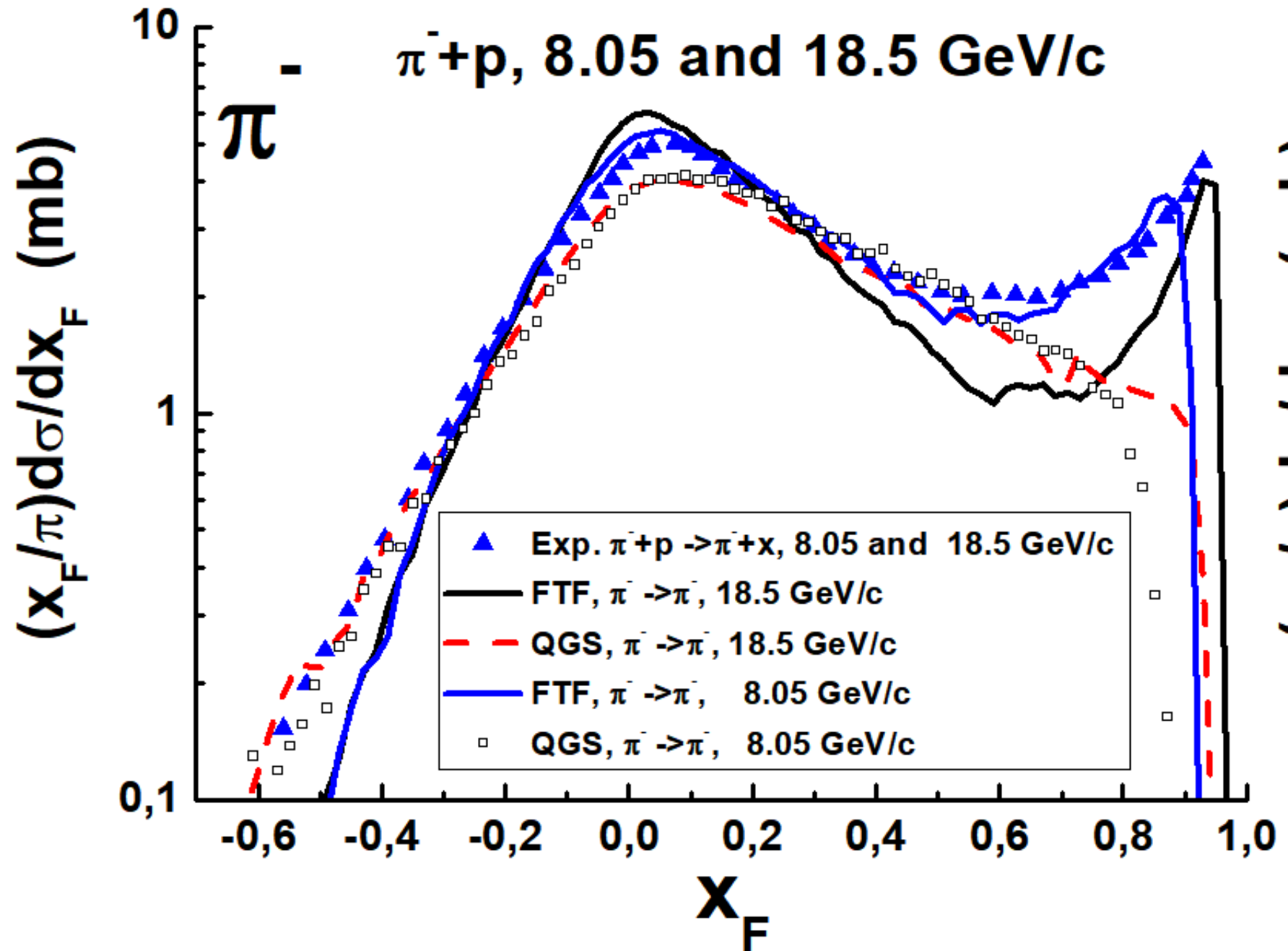
Meson production in Pi-P interactions at Plab = 8.05 and 18.5 GeV/c

Phys.Rev.D 10 (1974) 3579, Inclusive π^0 production in $\pi^- p$ and $\pi^+ p$ interactions at 18.5 GeV/c, N.N. Biswas et al.

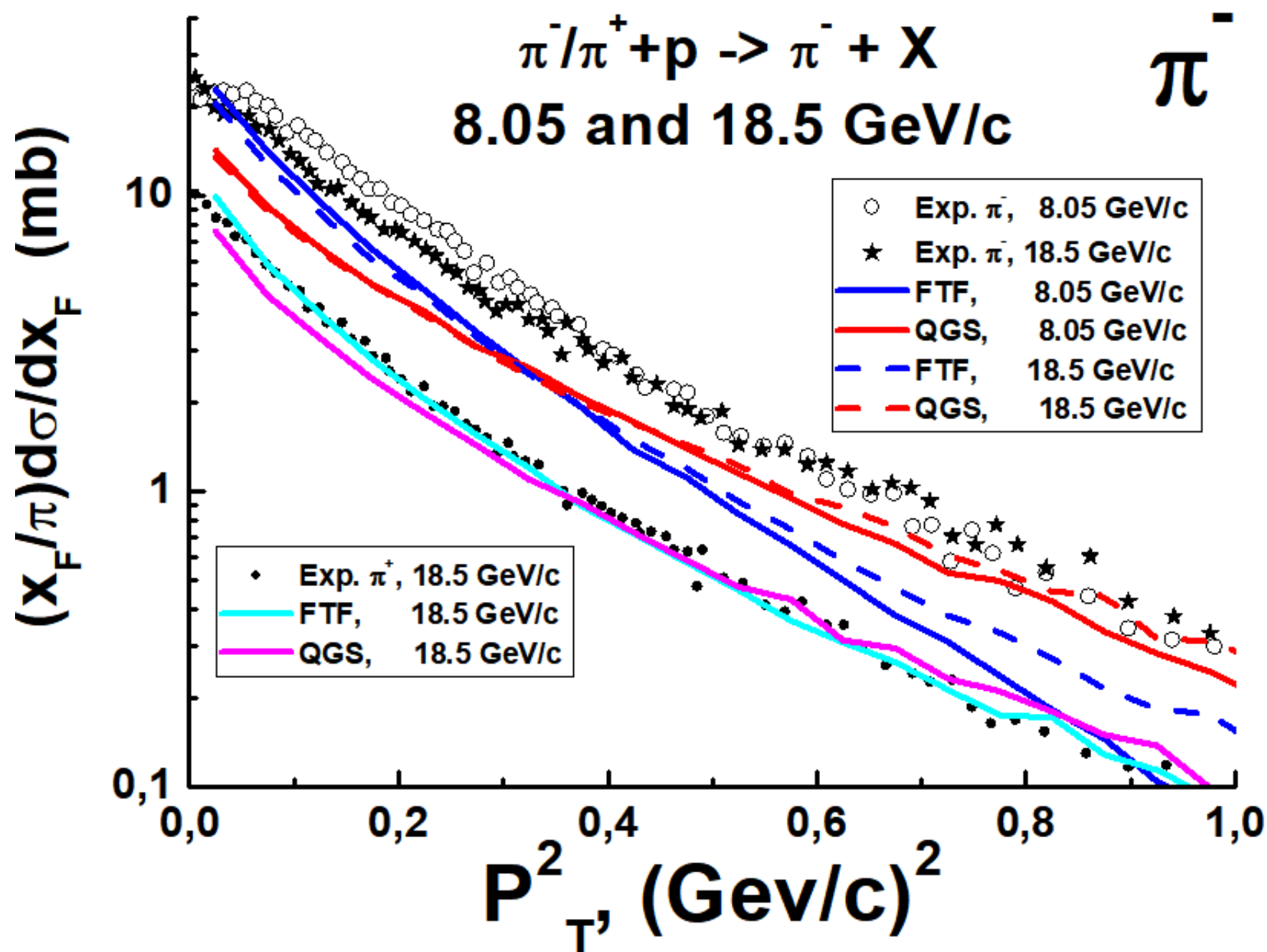
Phys.Rev.D 8 (1973) 1947, Compilation of data for $\pi^\pm p$ inclusive reactions at 8 and 18.5 GeV/c. i. single-particle distributions, J.T. Pow



Meson production in π -P interactions at $P_{lab} = 8.05$ and 18.5 GeV/c



Meson production in Pi-P interactions at Plab = 8.05 and 18.5 GeV/c



Conclusion

1. Main problem of the models – bad description of PP interactions!

SUMMARY

Geant4 FTF

OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 3 \text{ GeV}$

Pythia 8 OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 8 \text{ GeV}$ It would be well to tune for K^+ , K^- and anti-proton

EPOS 1.99 & EPOS-LHC OK at $E_{\text{cm}} \geq 5 \text{ GeV}$ It would be well to include quark exchange processes

Below $E_{\text{cm}} 3 \text{ GeV}$

UrQMD [≡] SMASH (C++ re-incarnation of UrQMD) can be used.

2. Geant4 FTF works well for nucleus-nucleus interactions at energies in NN CMS below and upper 12 GeV!

There is a problem with strange particles!

Summary

1. New hadron splitting algorithm is implemented in the core of the FTF model.
2. Problem of asymmetry of $P_t - X_f$ correlations is solved.
3. Good description of NA49 and NA61/SHINE exp. data on pp interactions is reached.

Future task:

Revision and tuning of the FTF model for meson interactions with nucleons and nuclei

Update of the QGS model

Implementation of particle's formation time in the models

Validate FTF for nucleus-nucleus interactions

Re-thinking of the connection of soft and hard interactions

Inclusion of QGP a'la EPOS LHC

J Mohs, S Ryu and H Elfner : J. Phys. G47 (2020) 065101 (**SMASH, Fig. 19, pp**)
 Particle production via strings and baryon stopping within a hadronic transport approach

