



# Physics in Collision



## Min-Bias and the Underlying Event at the LHC

PHYSICS  
IN COLLISION

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
AUGUST 28 - SEPTEMBER 1, 2011

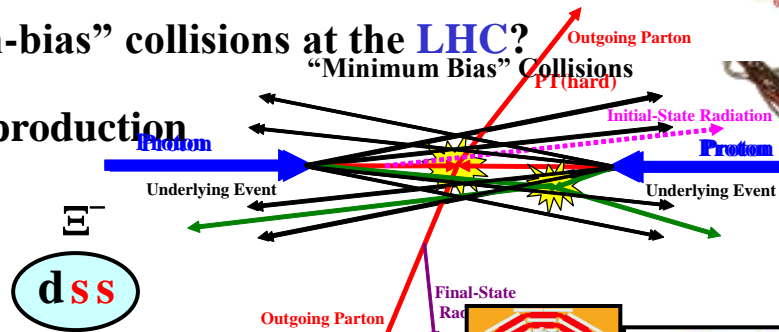
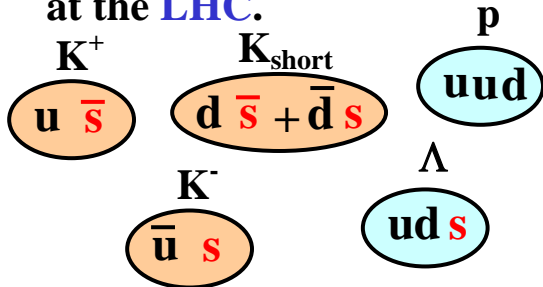


**Rick Field**  
University of Florida

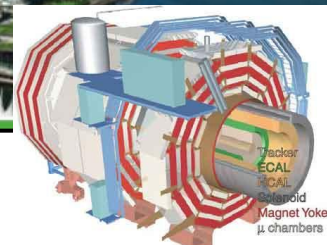
**Q**uantum  
**C**hromo-  
**D**ynamics

### Outline

- ➔ How well did we do at predicting the behavior of the “underlying event” at the LHC (900 GeV and 7 TeV)?
- ➔ How **universal** are the QCD Monte-Carlo model tunes?
- ➔ Examine the connection between the “underlying event” in a hard scattering process (UE) and “min-bias” collisions (MB).
- ➔ How well can we predict “min-bias” collisions at the LHC?
- ➔ **Strange particle and baryon production at the LHC.**



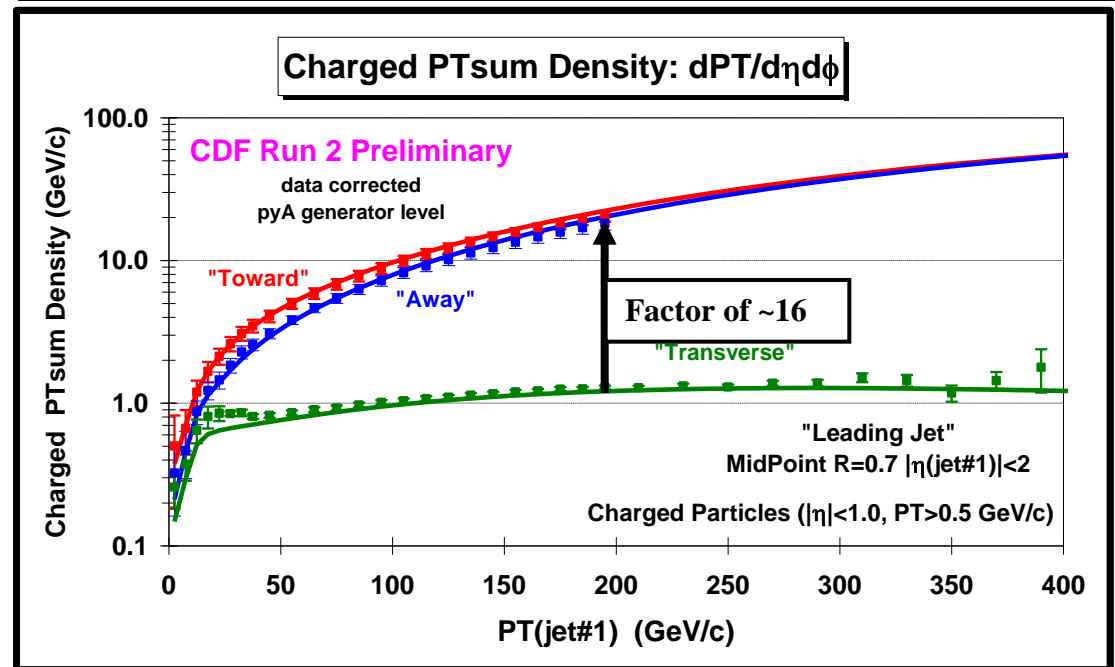
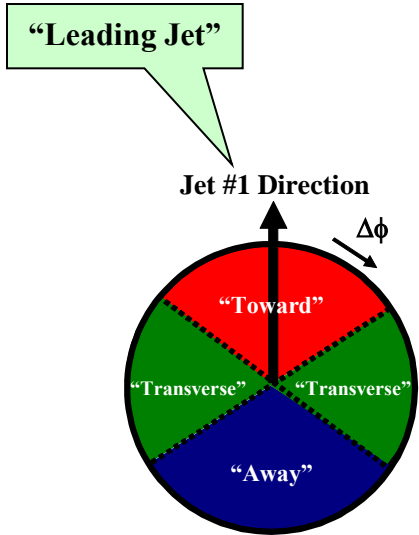
**UE&MB@CMS**



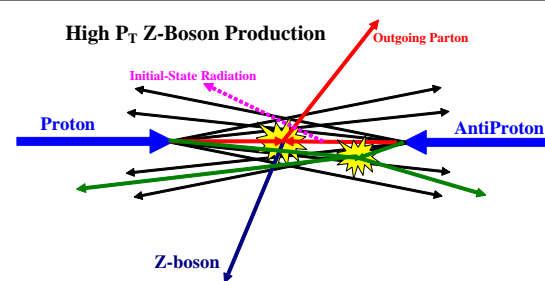
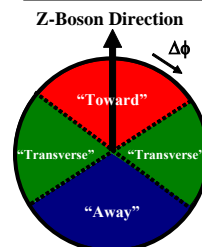
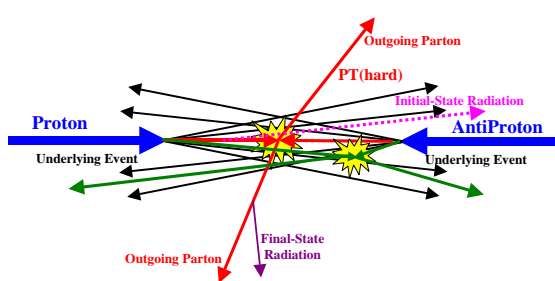
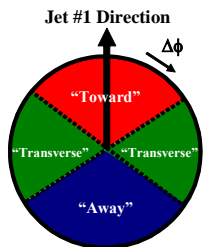
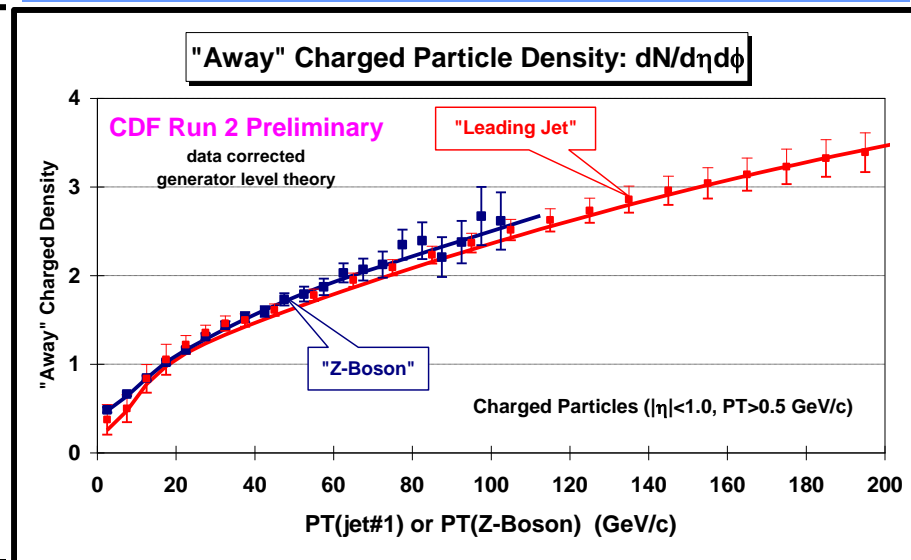
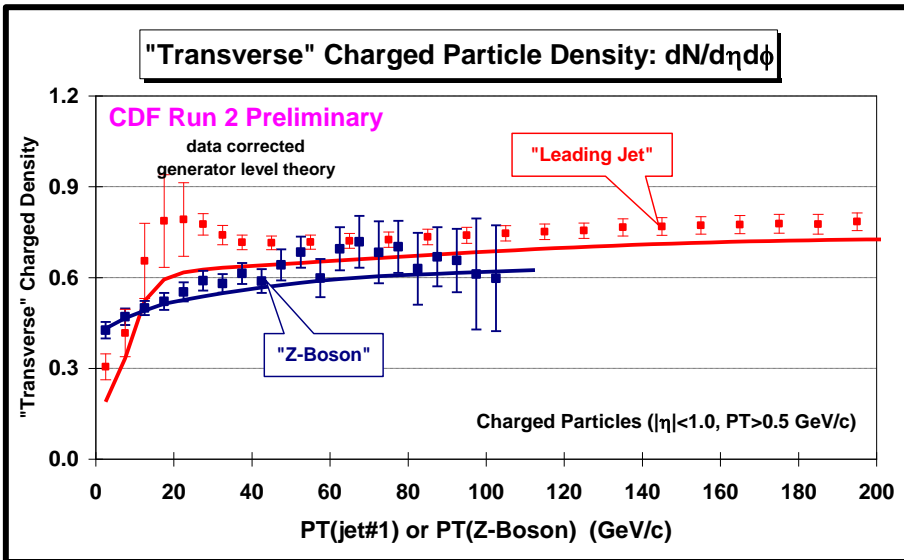
CMS



ATLAS



- ➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the charged particle *scalar*  $p_T$  sum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for “leading jet” events as a function of the leading jet  $p_T$  for the “**toward**”, “**away**”, and “**transverse**” regions. The data are corrected to the particle level (*with errors that include both the statistical error and the systematic uncertainty*) and are compared with **PYTHIA Tune A** at the particle level (*i.e.* generator level).

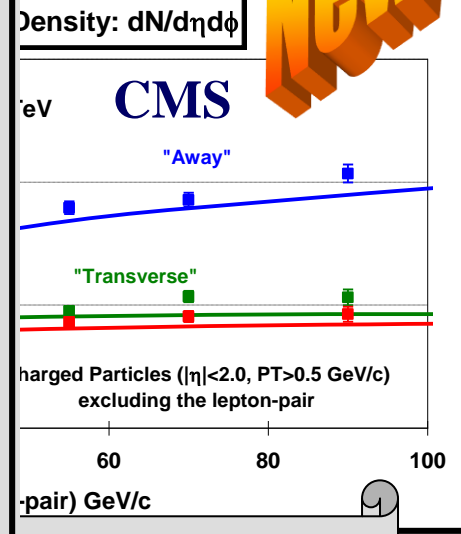
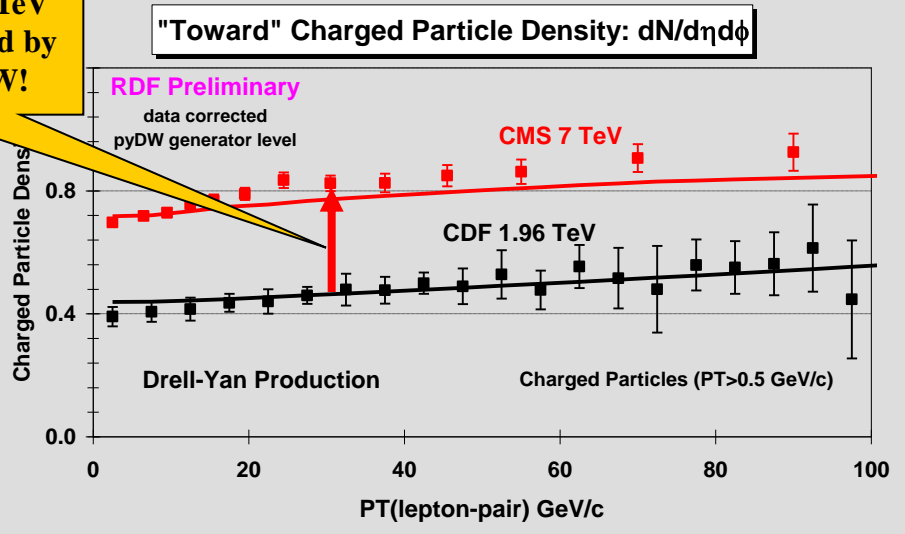
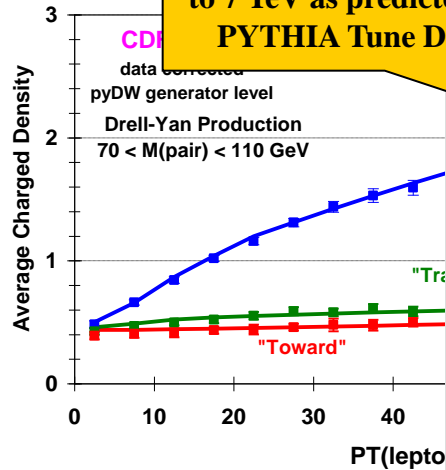


➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the density of charged particles,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$  and  $|\eta| < 1$  for "Z-Boson" and "Leading Jet" events as a function of the leading jet  $p_T$  or  $P_T(Z)$  for the "toward", "away", and "transverse" regions. The data are corrected to the particle level and are compared with **PYTHIA Tune AW** and **Tune A**, respectively, at the particle level (*i.e.* generator level).

# Charged Particle Density



Large increase in the UE in going from 1.96 TeV to 7 TeV as predicted by PYTHIA Tune DW!



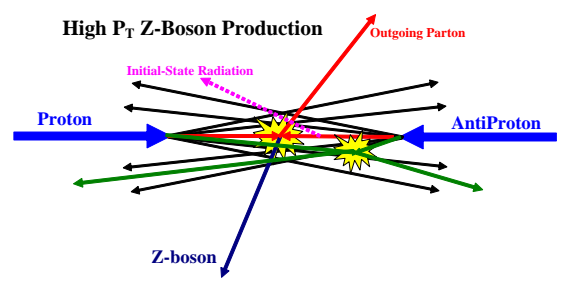
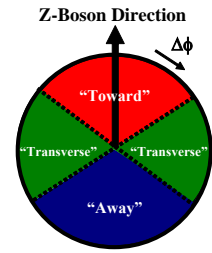
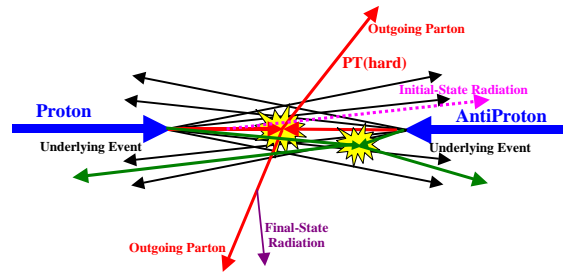
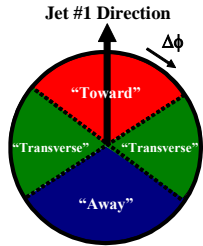
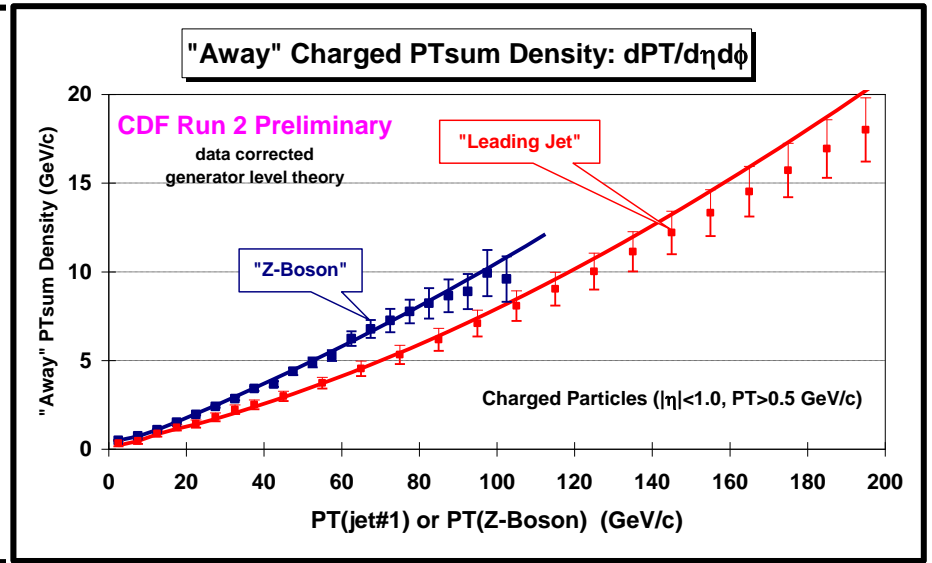
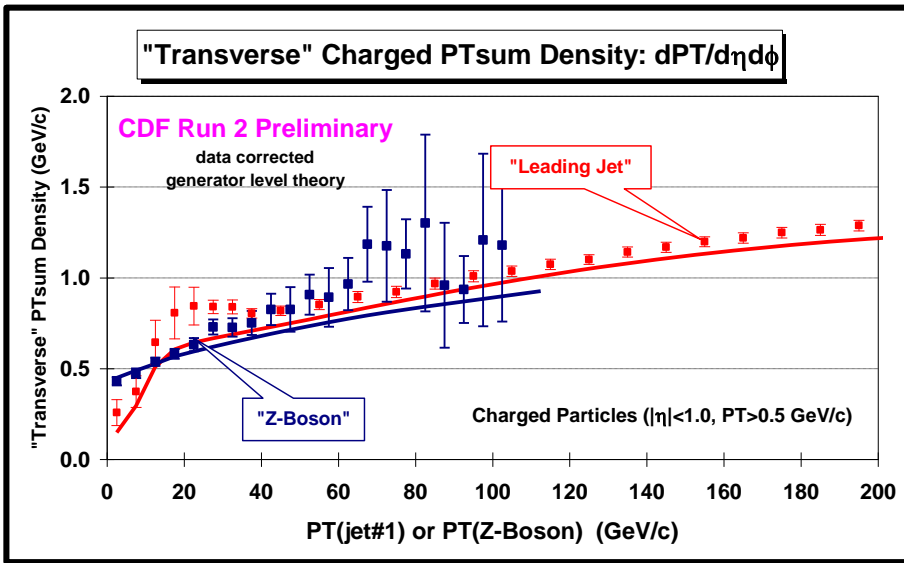
**CDF: Proton-Antiproton Collisions at 1.96 GeV**  
 Lepton Cuts:  $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$   $|\eta| < 1.0$   
 Mass Cut:  $70 < M(\text{lepton-pair}) < 110 \text{ GeV}$   
 Charged Particles:  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV/c}$   $|\eta| < 1.0$

**CMS: Proton-Proton Collisions at 7 GeV**  
 Lepton Cuts:  $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$   $|\eta| < 2.4$   
 Mass Cut:  $60 < M(\text{lepton-pair}) < 120 \text{ GeV}$   
 Charged Particles:  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV/c}$   $|\eta| < 2.0$

Z-boson

Z-boson

- ➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the density of charged particles,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV/c}$  and  $|\eta| < 1$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune DW**.
- ➔ **CMS data at 7 TeV** on the density of charged particles,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV/c}$  and  $|\eta| < 2$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune DW**.

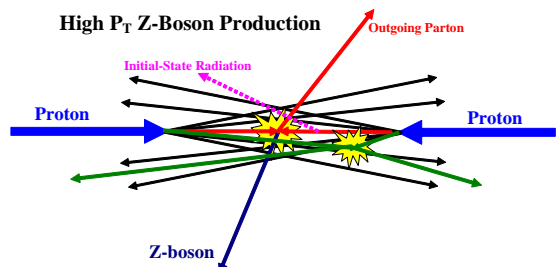
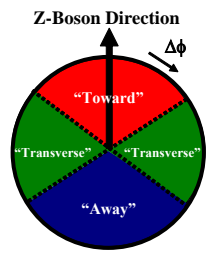
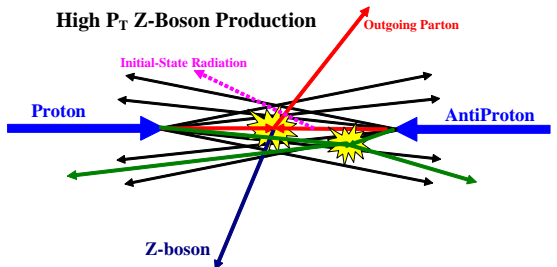
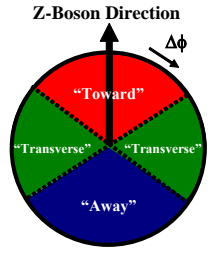
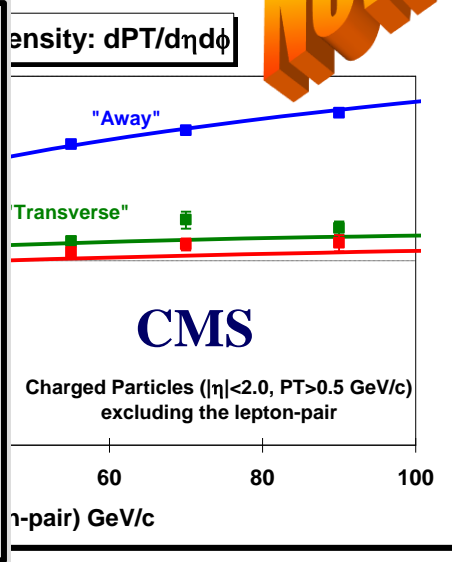
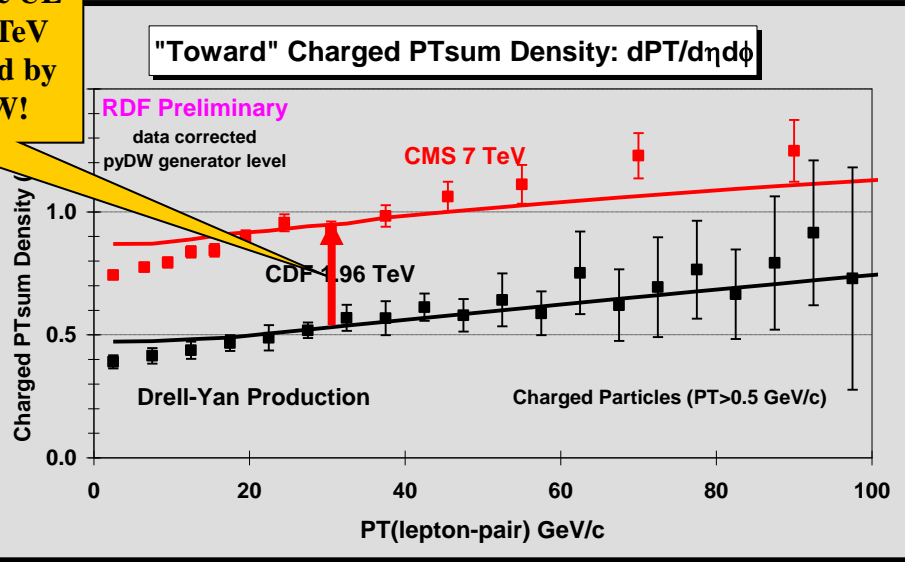
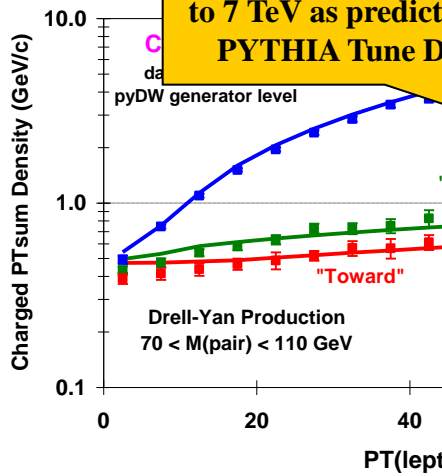


➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the charged *scalar* PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for “Z-Boson” and “Leading Jet” events as a function of the leading jet  $p_T$  or  $P_T(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions. The data are corrected to the particle level and are compared with **PYTHIA Tune AW** and **Tune A**, respectively, at the particle level (*i.e.* generator level).

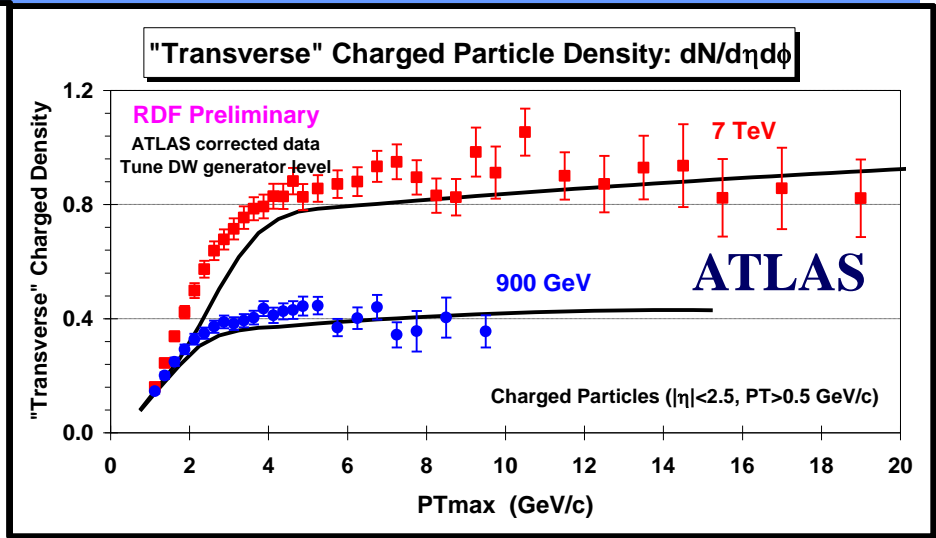
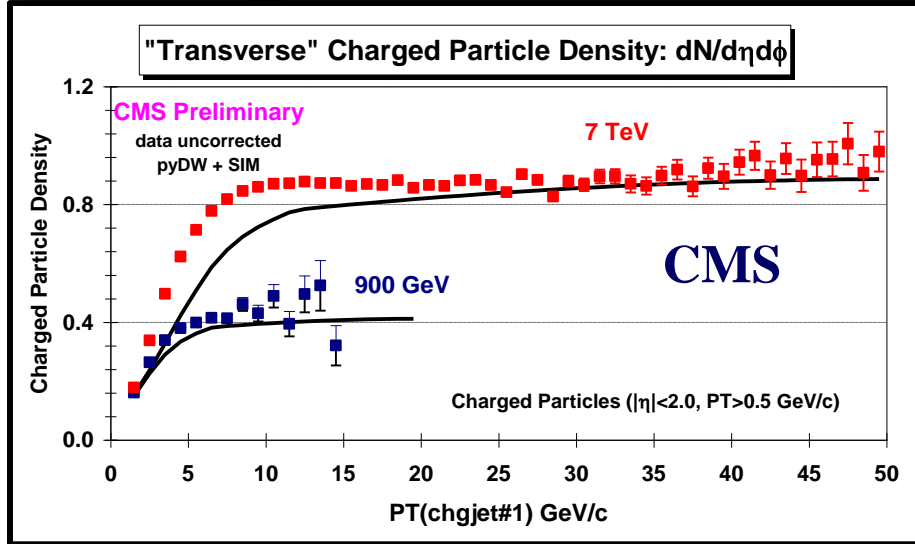
# Charged PTsum Density



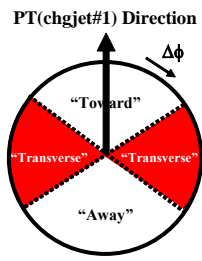
Large increase in the UE in going from 1.96 TeV to 7 TeV as predicted by PYTHIA Tune DW!



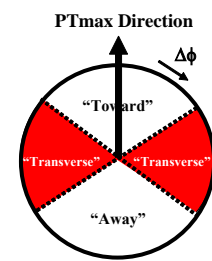
- ➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $PT(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with PYTHIA Tune DW.
- ➔ **CMS data at 7 TeV** on the charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $PT(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with PYTHIA Tune DW.

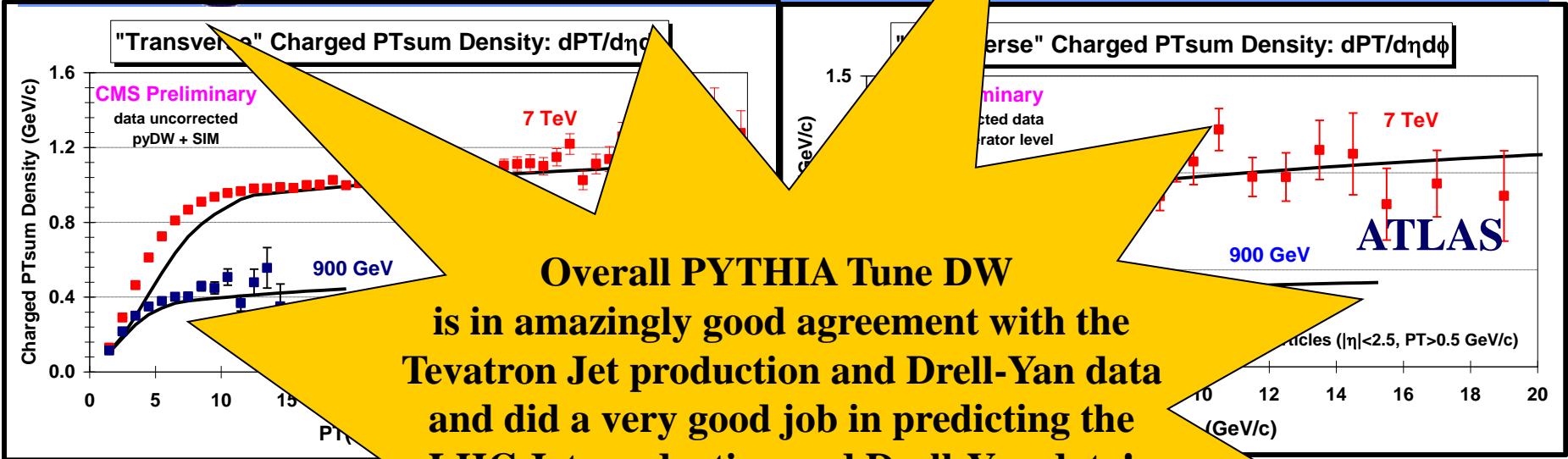


➔ **CMS preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2$ . The data are uncorrected and compared with PYTHIA **Tune DW** after detector simulation.



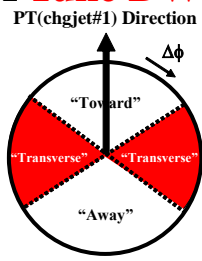
➔ **ATLAS preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle (PTmax) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The data are corrected and compared with PYTHIA **Tune DW** at the generator level.



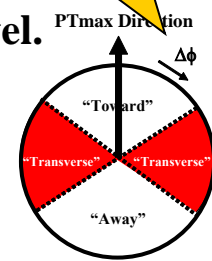


**Overall PYTHIA Tune DW is in amazingly good agreement with the Tevatron Jet production and Drell-Yan data and did a very good job in predicting the LHC Jet production and Drell-Yan data! (although not perfect)**

→ CMS preliminary data at 7 TeV on the “transverse” charged particle jet (chgjet#1) density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ . The data are uncorrected and compared with PYTHIA Tune DW after detector simulation.



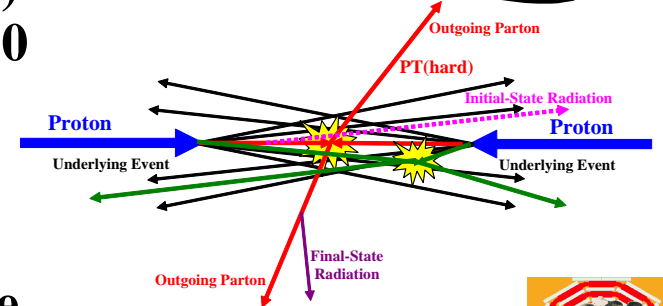
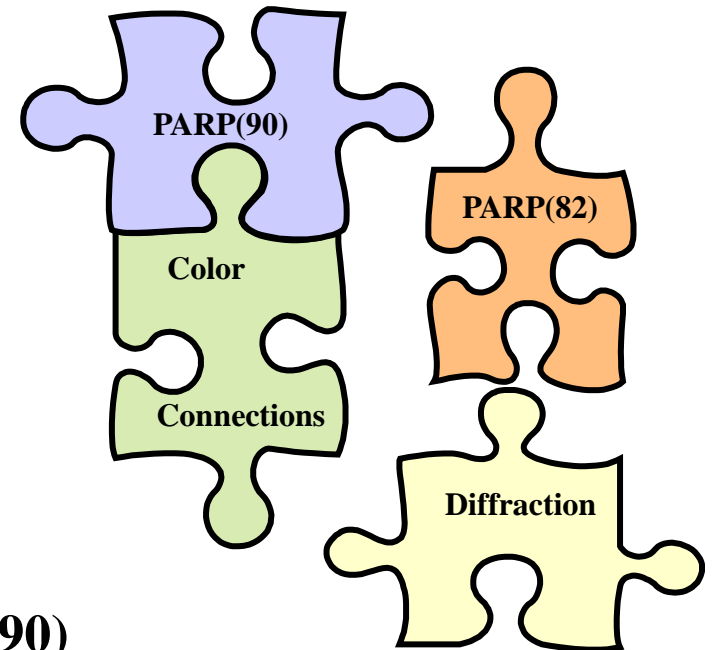
→ CMS preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV on the “inverse” charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the charged particle (PTmax) for each event and particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The data are corrected and compared with PYTHIA Tune DW at the generator level.







- ➔ All my previous tunes (A, DW, DWT, D6, D6T, CW, X1, and X2) were PYTHIA 6.4 tunes using the old  $Q^2$ -ordered parton showers and the old MPI model (really 6.2 tunes)!
- ➔ I believe that it is time to move to PYTHIA 6.4 ( $p_T$ -ordered parton showers and new MPI model)!
- ➔ **Tune Z1:** I started with the parameters of ATLAS Tune AMBT1, but I changed  $LO^*$  to CTEQ5L and I varied PARP(82) and PARP(90) to get a very good fit of the CMS UE data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV.
- ➔ The ATLAS Tune AMBT1 was designed to fit the inelastic data for  $N_{chg} \geq 6$  and to fit the  $PT_{max}$  UE data with  $PT_{max} > 10$  GeV/c. Tune AMBT1 is primarily a min-bias tune, while Tune Z1 is a UE tune!



**UE&MB@CMS**



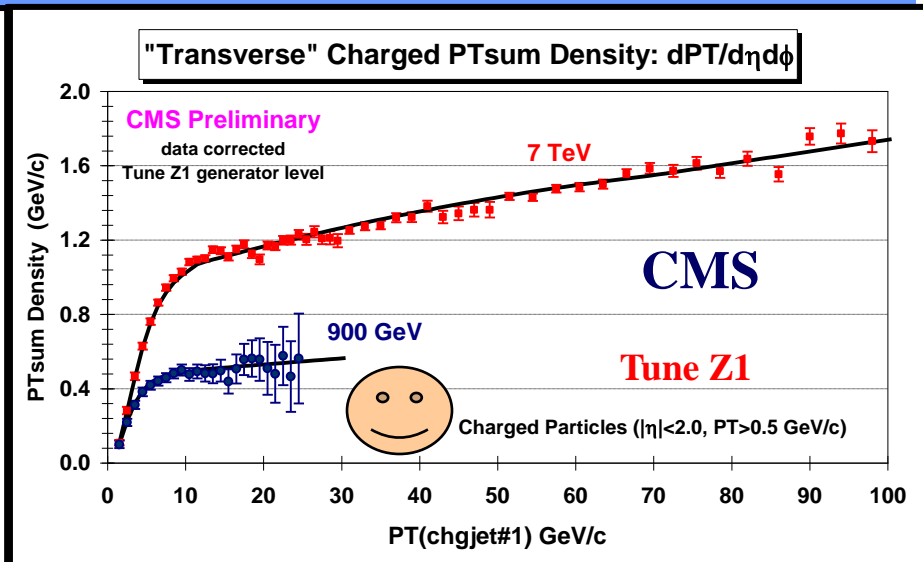
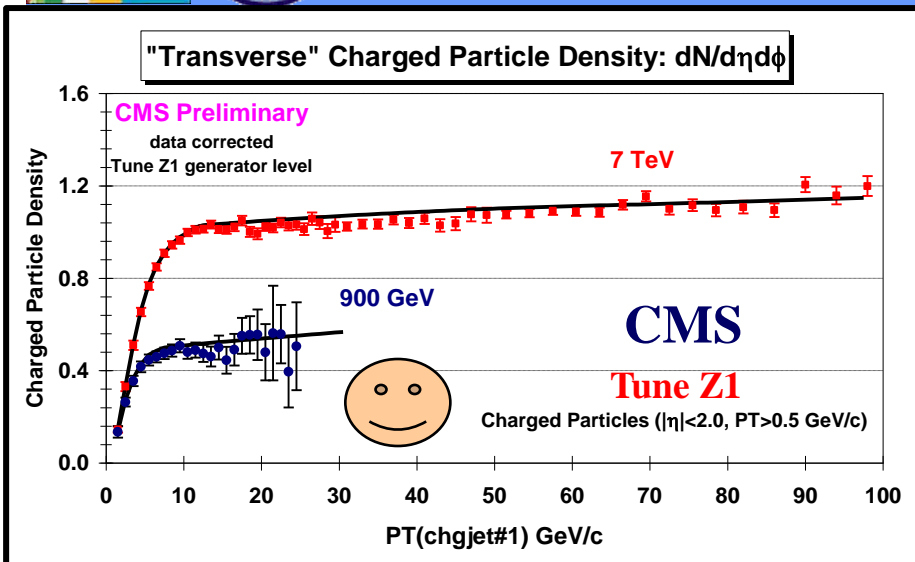


# PYTHIA Tune Z1



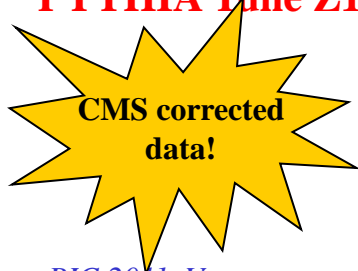
Parameters not shown are the PYTHIA 6.4 defaults!

Parameter	Tune Z1 (R. Field CMS)	Tune AMBT1 (ATLAS)
<b>Parton Distribution Function</b>	<b>CTEQ5L</b>	<b>LO*</b>
<b>PARP(82) – MPI Cut-off</b>	<b>1.932</b>	<b>2.292</b>
<b>PARP(89) – Reference energy, E0</b>	<b>1800.0</b>	<b>1800.0</b>
<b>PARP(90) – MPI Energy Extrapolation</b>	<b>0.275</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>PARP(77) – CR Suppression</b>	<b>1.016</b>	<b>1.016</b>
<b>PARP(78) – CR Strength</b>	<b>0.538</b>	<b>0.538</b>
<b>PARP(80) – Probability colored parton from BBR</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>PARP(83) – Matter fraction in core</b>	<b>0.356</b>	<b>0.356</b>
<b>PARP(84) – Core of matter overlap</b>	<b>0.651</b>	<b>0.651</b>
<b>PARP(62) – ISR Cut-off</b>	<b>1.025</b>	<b>1.025</b>
<b>PARP(93) – primordial kT-max</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>MSTP(81) – MPI, ISR, FSR, BBR model</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>MSTP(82) – Double gaussian matter distribution</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>MSTP(91) – Gaussian primordial kT</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>MSTP(95) – strategy for color reconnection</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

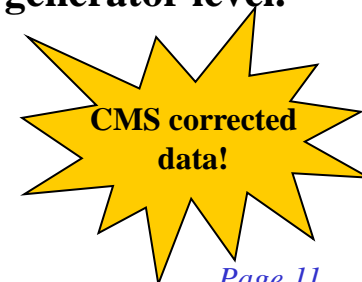


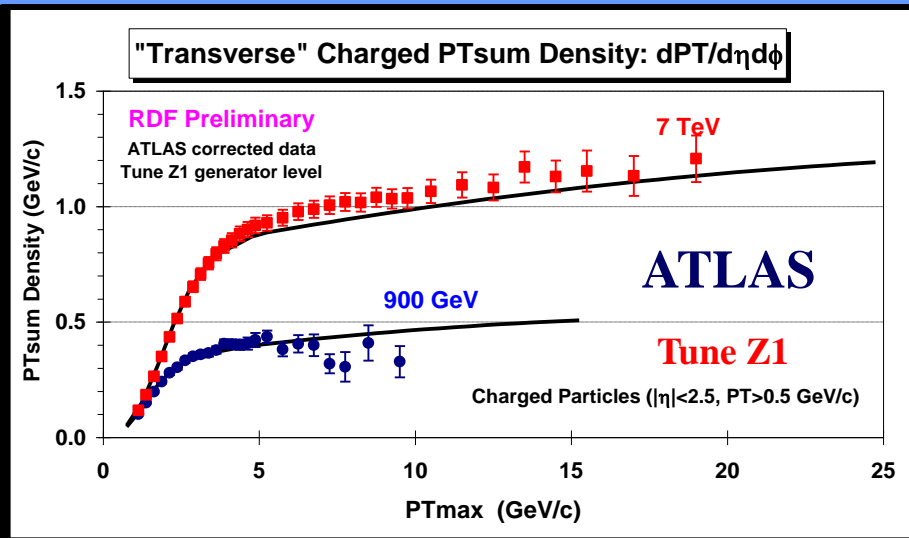
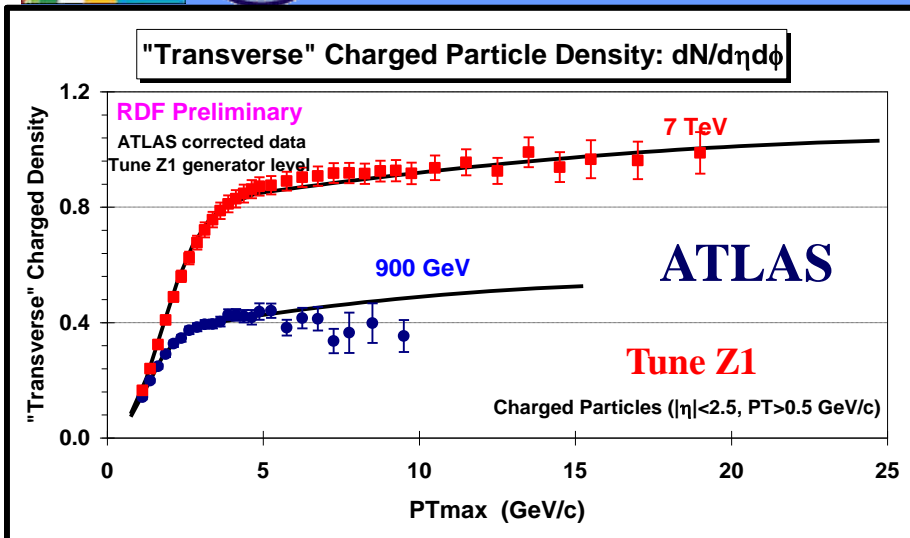
→ CMS preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$  and  $|\eta| < 2.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

→ CMS preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV on the “transverse” charged PTsum density,  $dP_T/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$  and  $|\eta| < 2.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.



Very nice agreement!

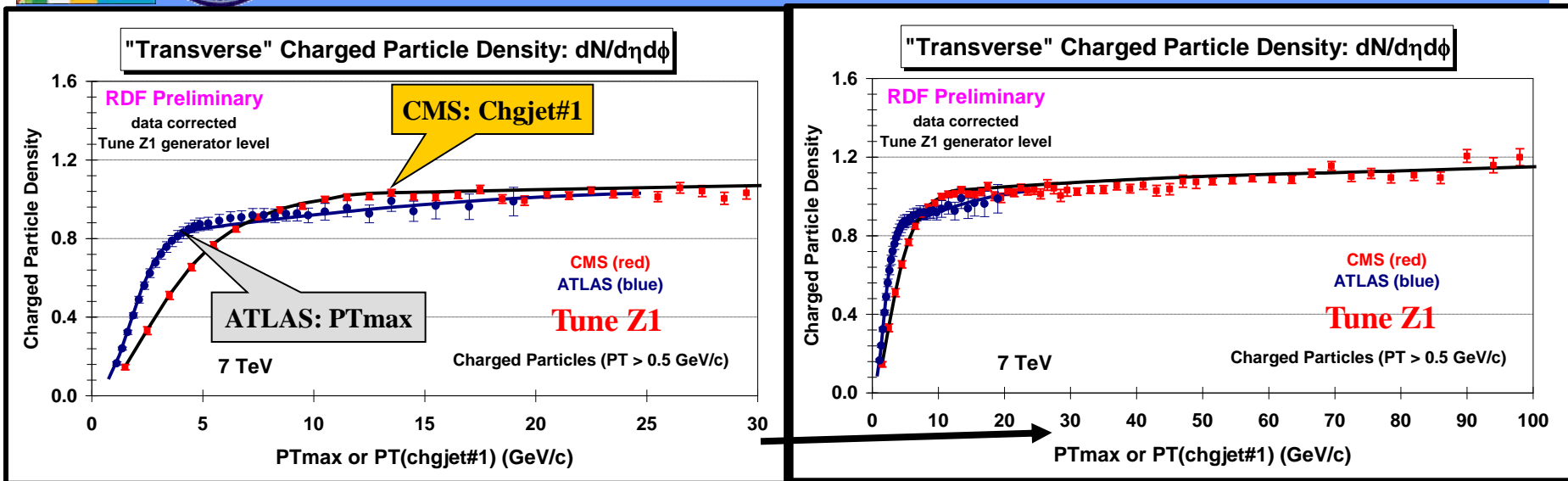




➔ **ATLAS published data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle ( $PT_{max}$ ) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

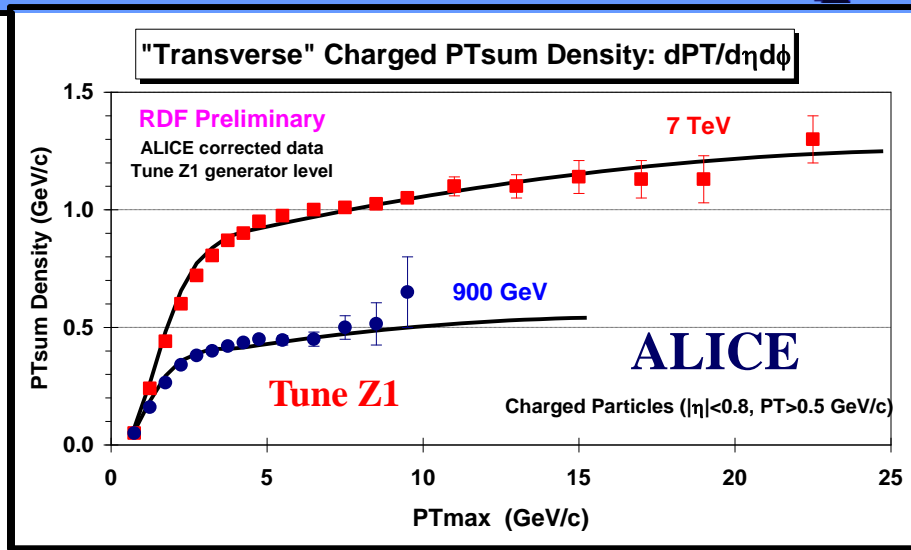
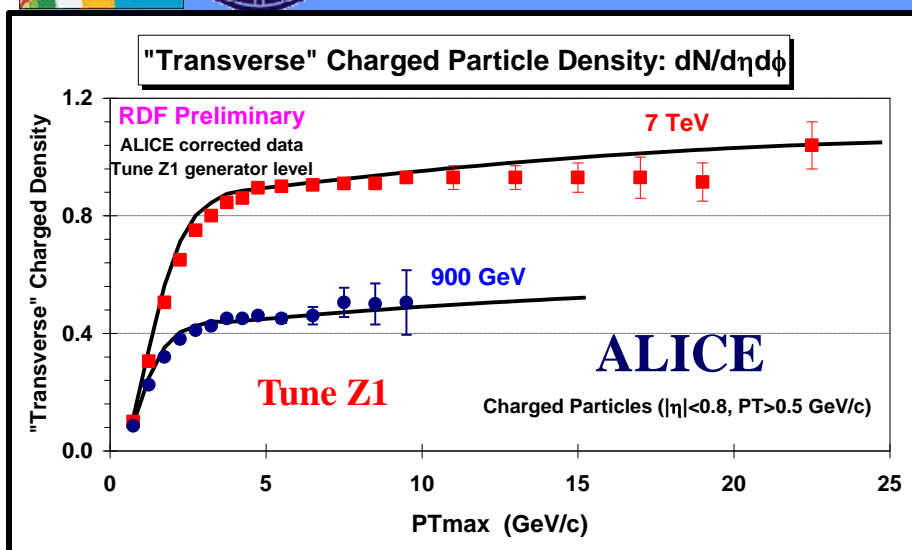
➔ **ATLAS published data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle ( $PT_{max}$ ) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

**ATLAS publication – arXiv:1012.0791**  
*December 3, 2010*



➔ **CMS preliminary data at 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.0$  together with the **ATLAS published data at 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle (PTmax) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.5$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

Amazing agreement!

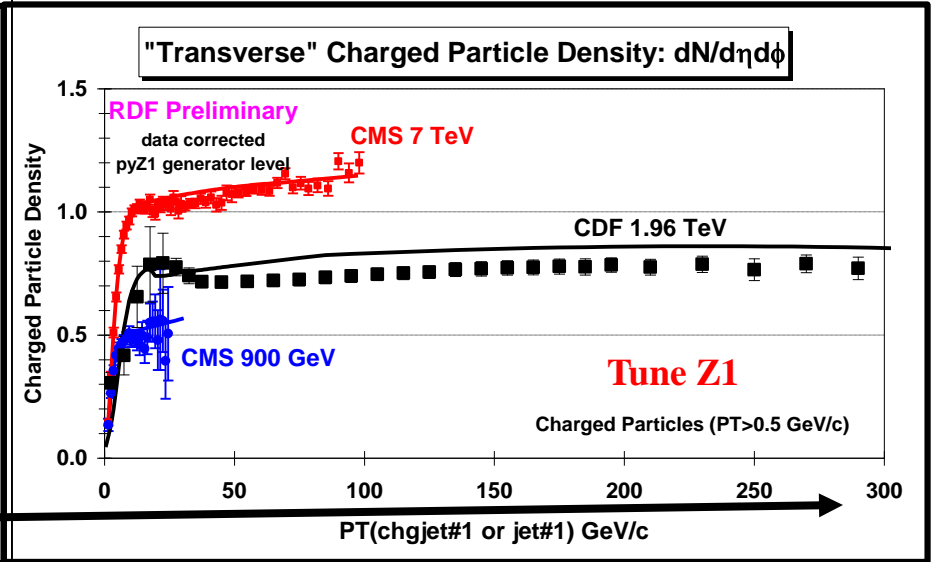
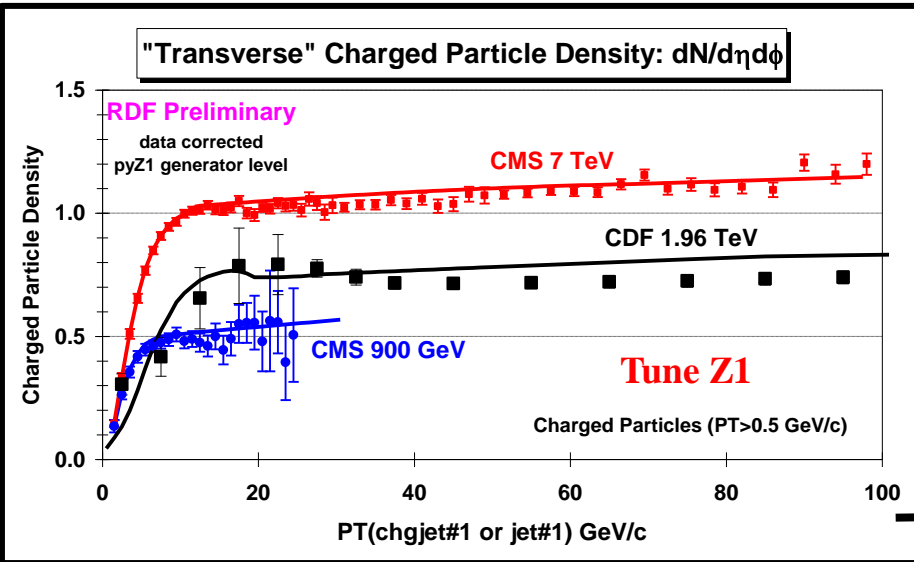


➔ **ALICE preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle ( $PT_{max}$ ) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 0.8$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

➔ **ALICE preliminary data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV** on the “transverse” charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle ( $PT_{max}$ ) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 0.8$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

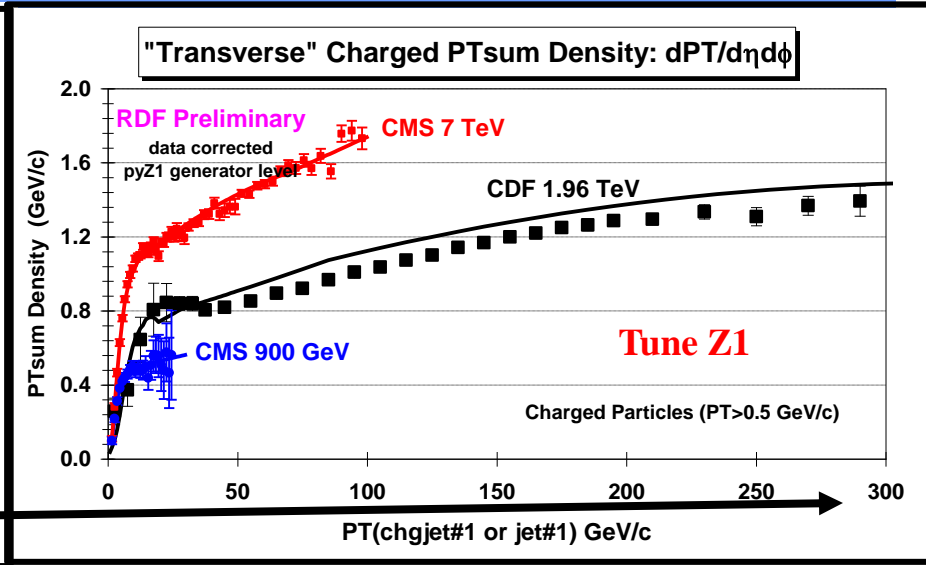
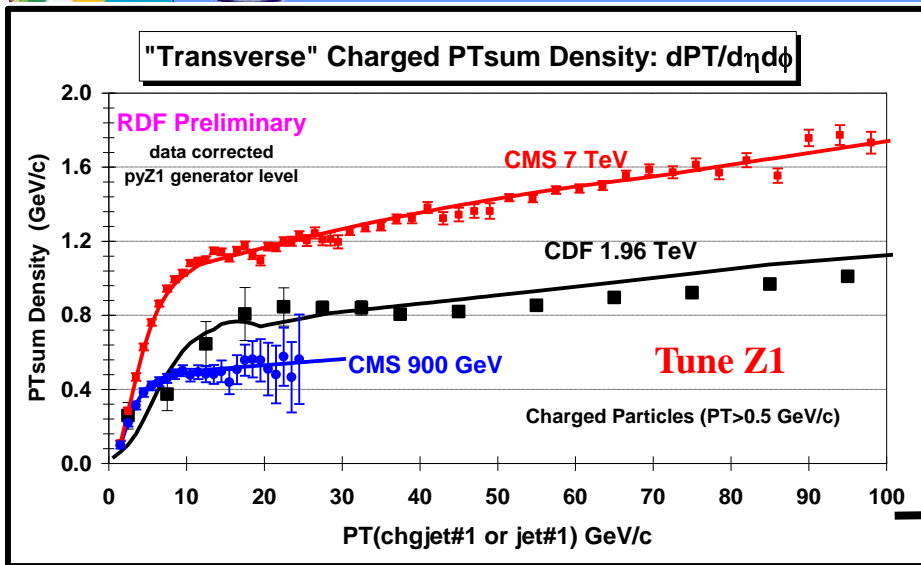
I read the points off with a ruler!

**ALICE UE Data: Talk by S. Vallero**  
**MPI@LHC 2010 Glasgow, Scotland**  
*November 30, 2010*



→ CMS data at 900 GeV on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

→ CDF data at 1.96 TeV on the “transverse” charged particle density,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading calorimeter jet (jet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.



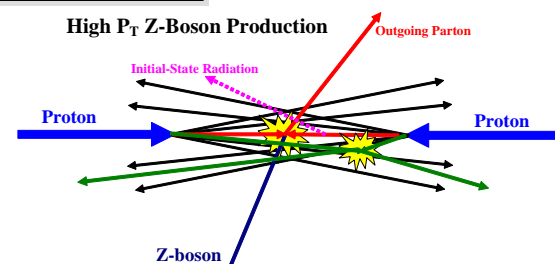
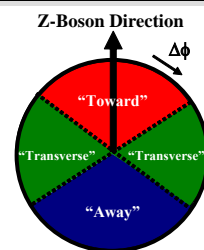
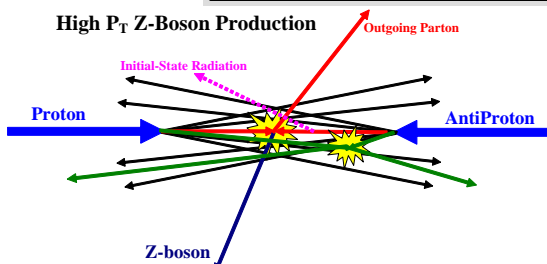
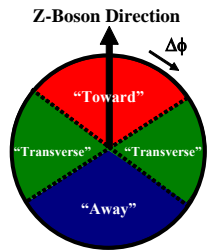
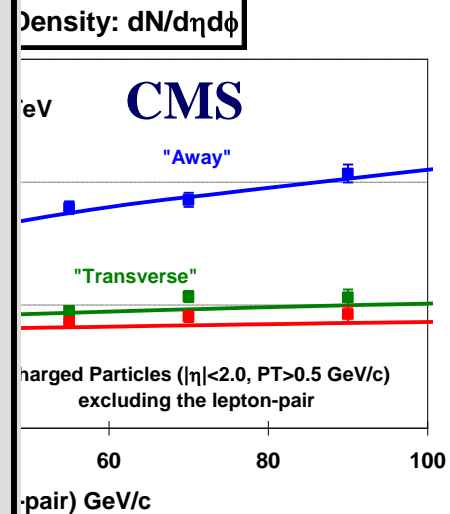
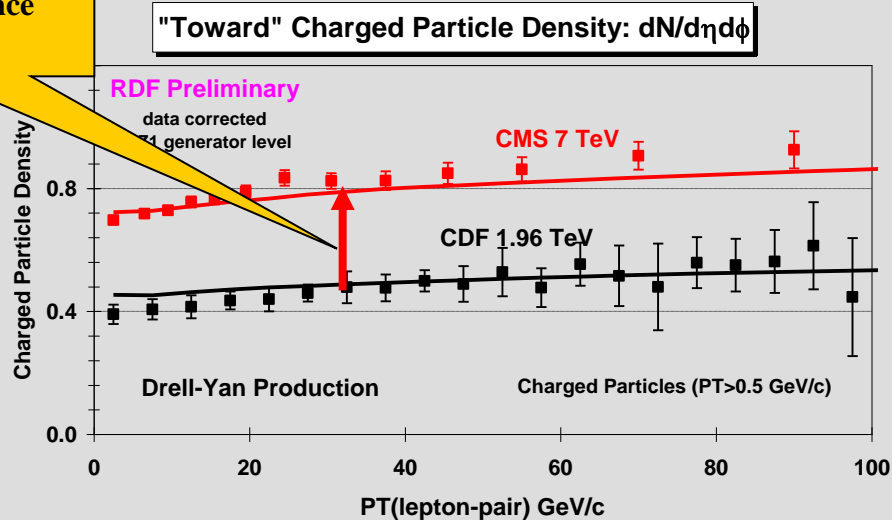
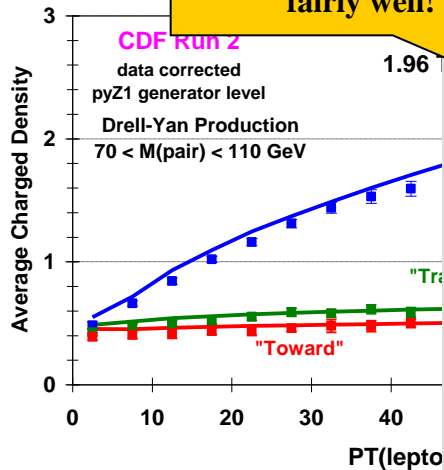
→ CMS data at 900 GeV and 7 TeV on the “transverse” charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading charged particle jet (chgjet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

→ CDF data at 1.96 TeV on the “transverse” charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , as defined by the leading calorimeter jet (jet#1) for charged particles with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1.0$ . The data are corrected and compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1** at the generator level.

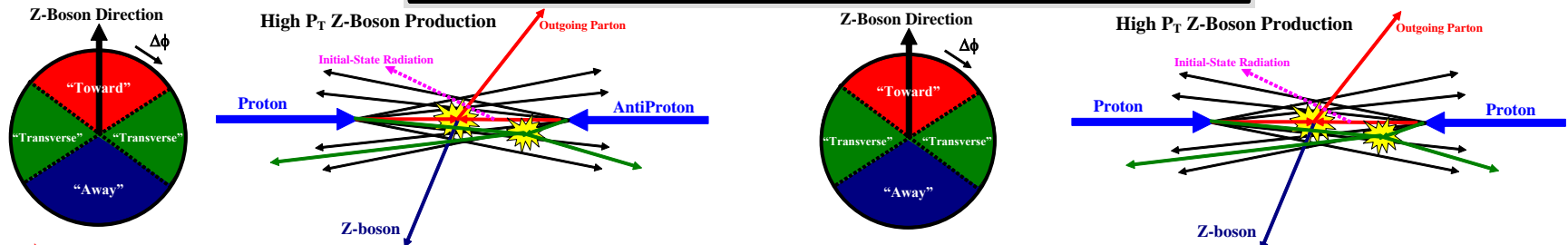
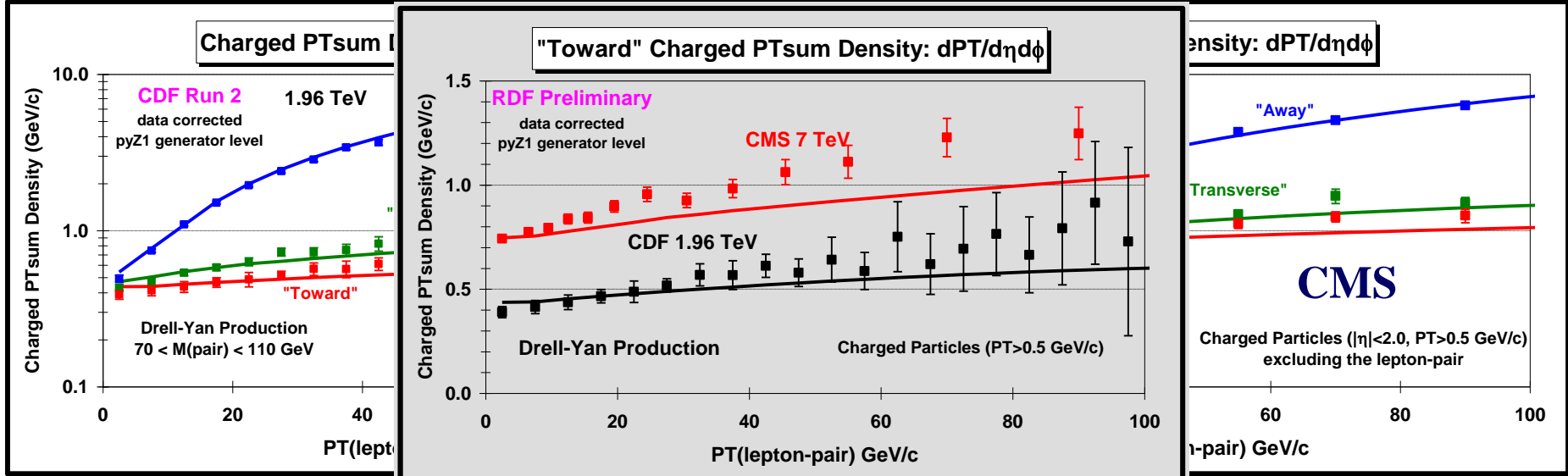




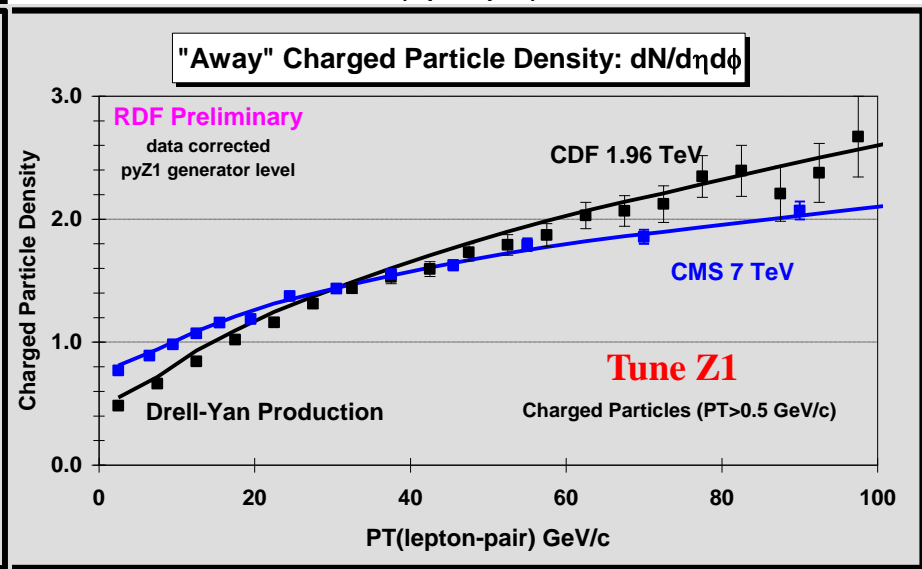
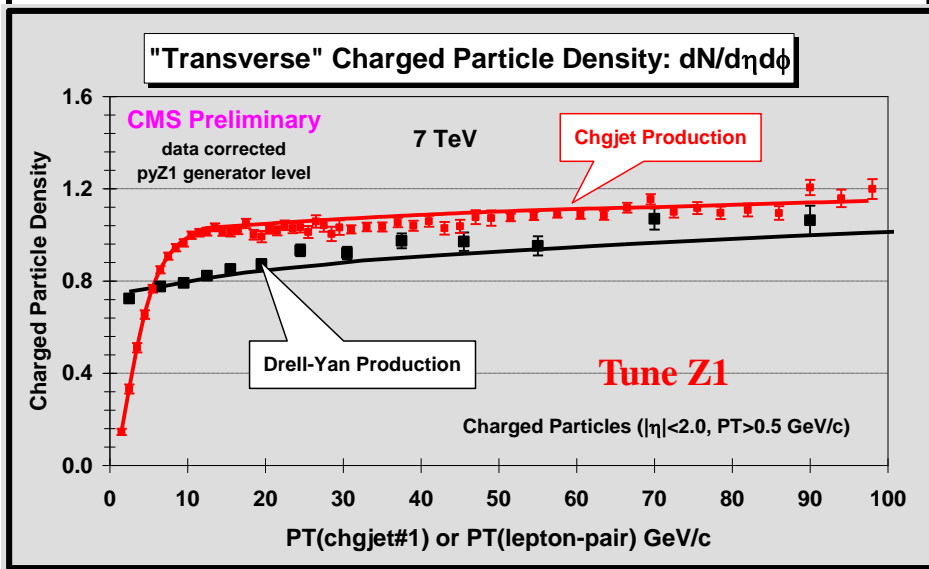
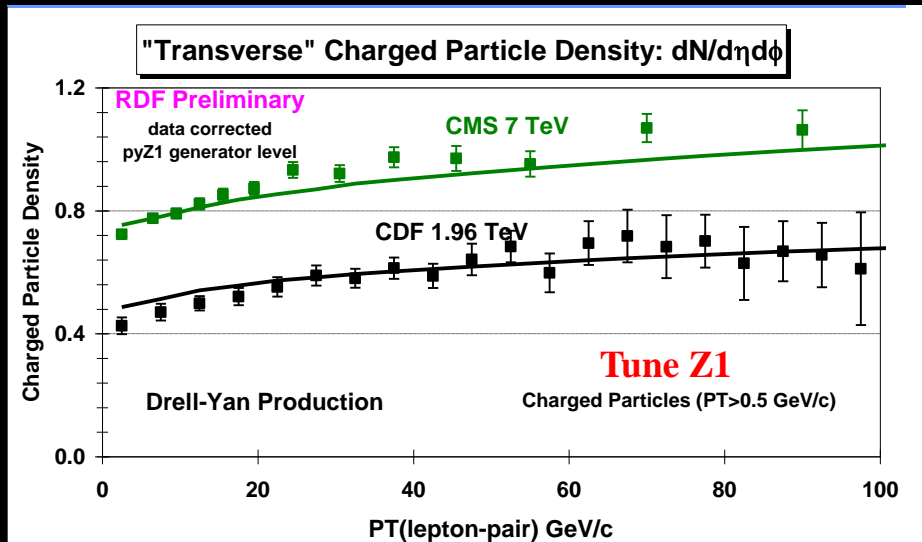
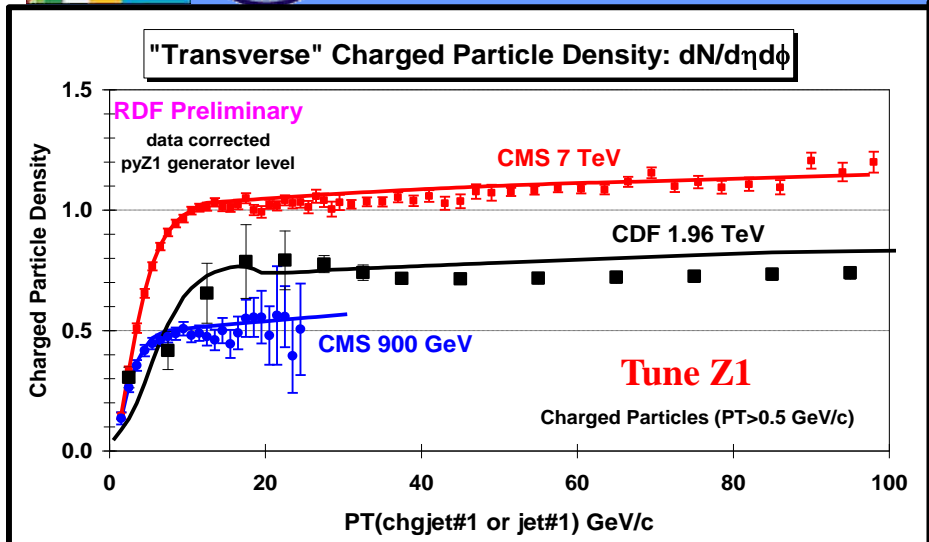
Tune Z1 describes the energy dependence fairly well!

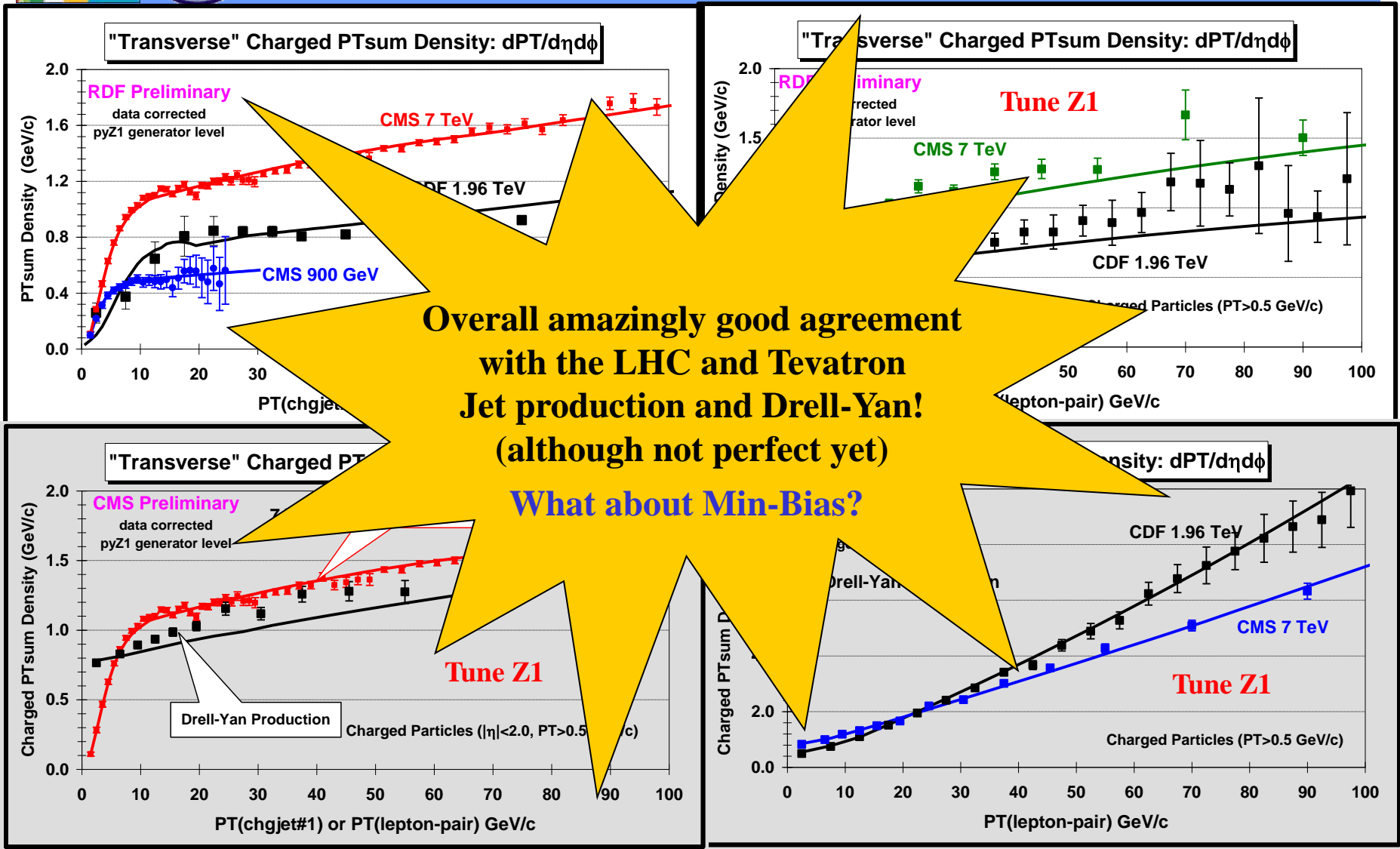


- ➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the density of charged particles,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.
- ➔ **CMS data at 7 TeV** on the density of charged particles,  $dN/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the “toward”, “away”, and “transverse” regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.



- ➔ **CDF data at 1.96 TeV** on the charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 1$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the "toward", "away", and "transverse" regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.
- ➔ **CMS data at 7 TeV** on the charged PTsum density,  $dPT/d\eta d\phi$ , with  $p_T > 0.5$  GeV/c and  $|\eta| < 2$  for Drell-Yan production as a function of  $P_T(Z)$  for the "toward", "away", and "transverse" regions compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.



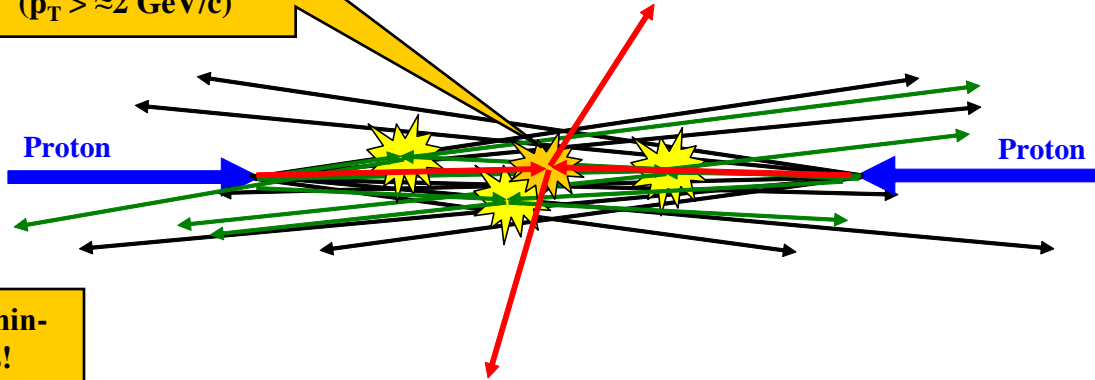




# The Inelastic Non-Diffractive Cross-Section

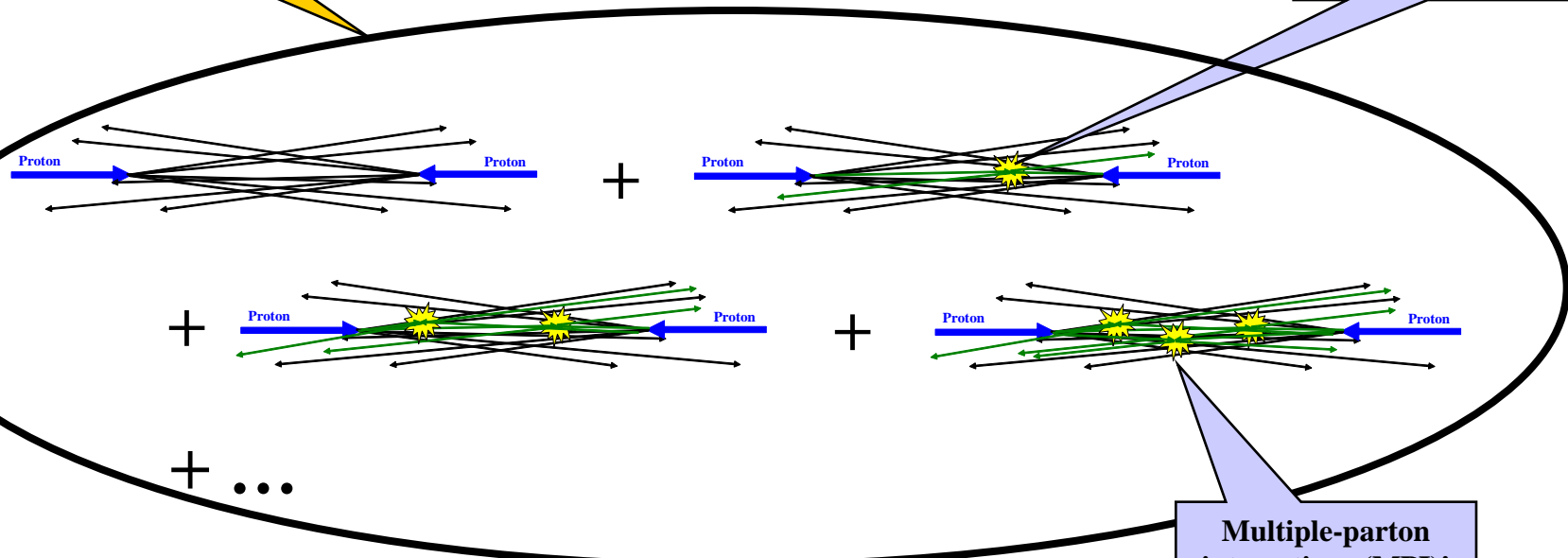


Occasionally one of the parton-parton collisions is hard ( $p_T > \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ )



Majority of “min-bias” events!

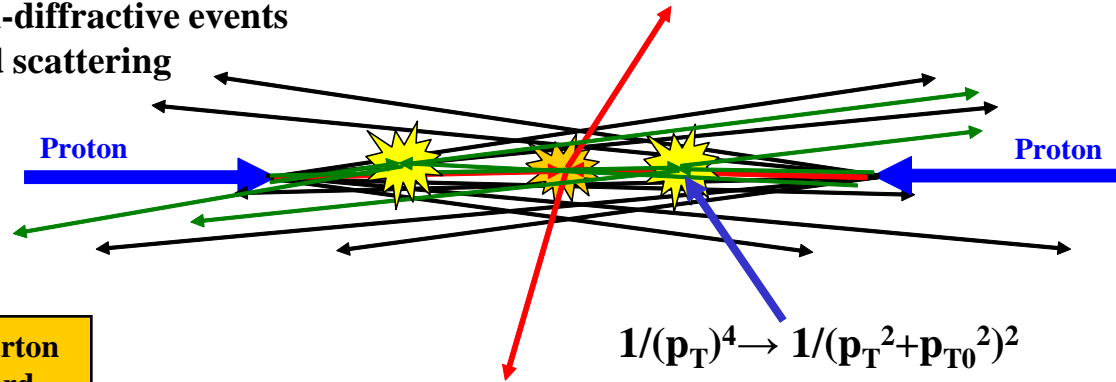
“Semi-hard” parton-parton collision ( $p_T < \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ )



# The “Underlying Event”



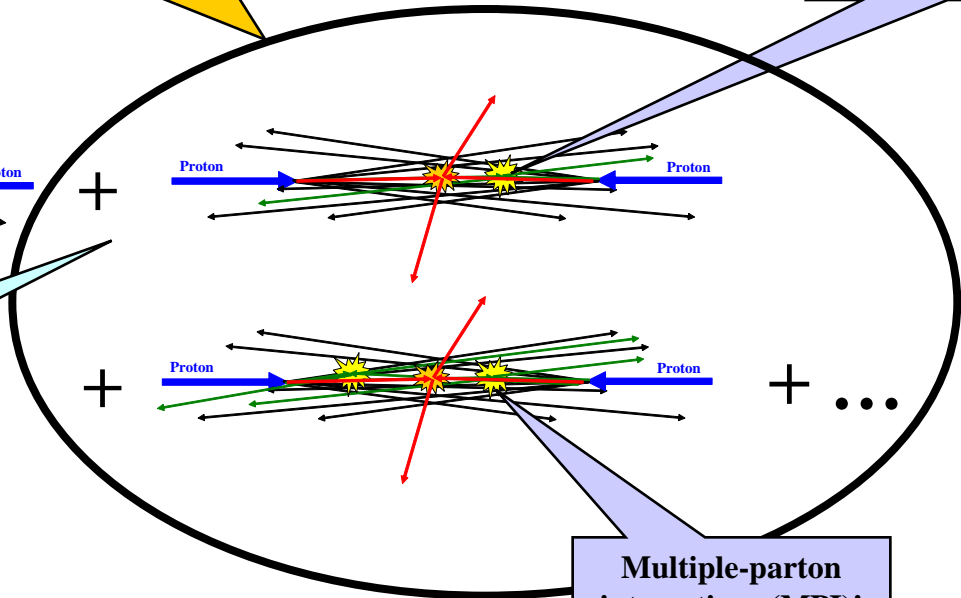
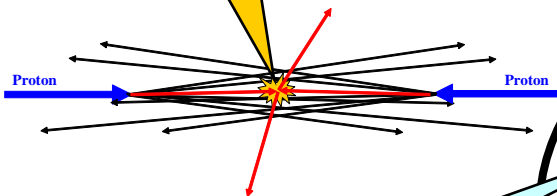
Select inelastic non-diffractive events that contain a hard scattering



Hard parton-parton collisions is hard ( $p_T > \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ )

The “underlying-event” (UE)!

“Semi-hard” parton-parton collision ( $p_T < \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ )



Given that you have one hard scattering it is more probable to have MPI! Hence, the UE has more activity than “min-bias”.

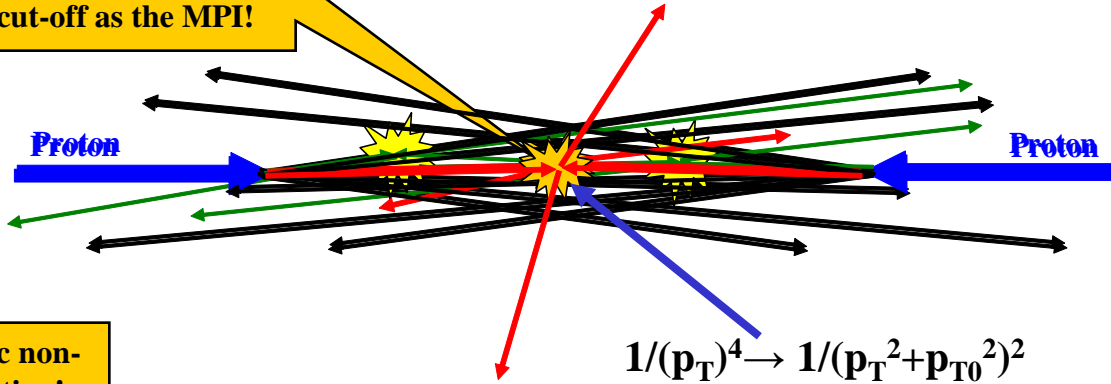
Multiple-parton interactions (MPI)!



# Model of $\sigma_{ND}$

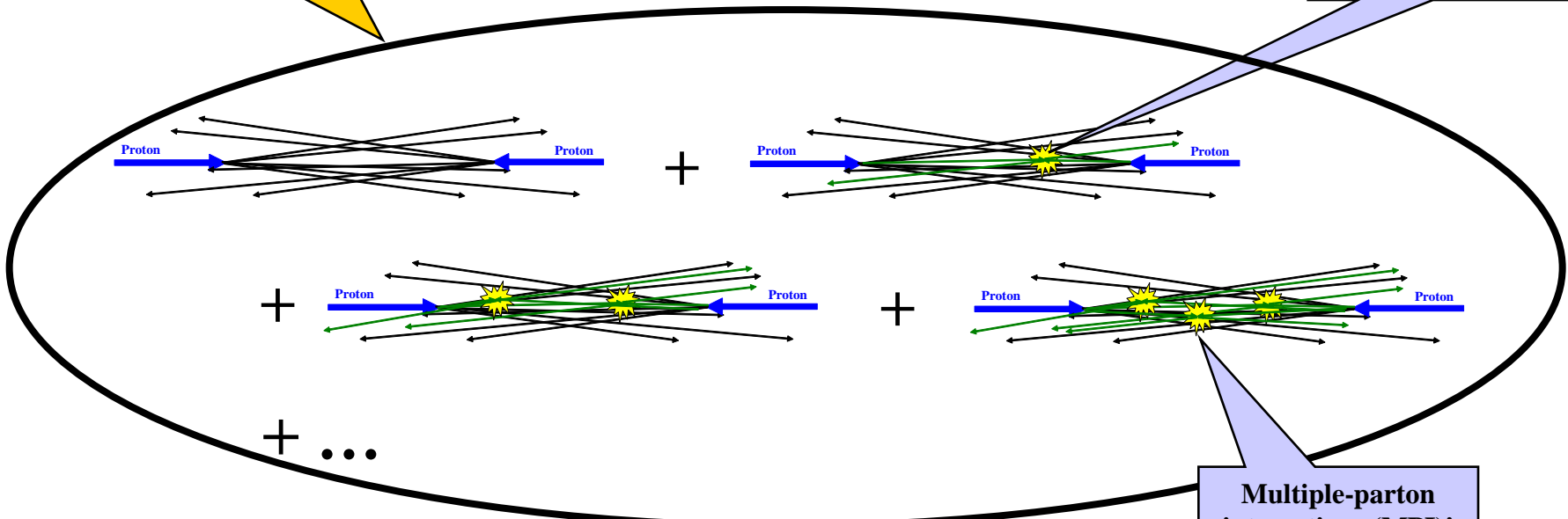


Allow leading hard scattering to go to zero  $p_T$  with same cut-off as the MPI!



Model of the inelastic non-diffractive cross section!

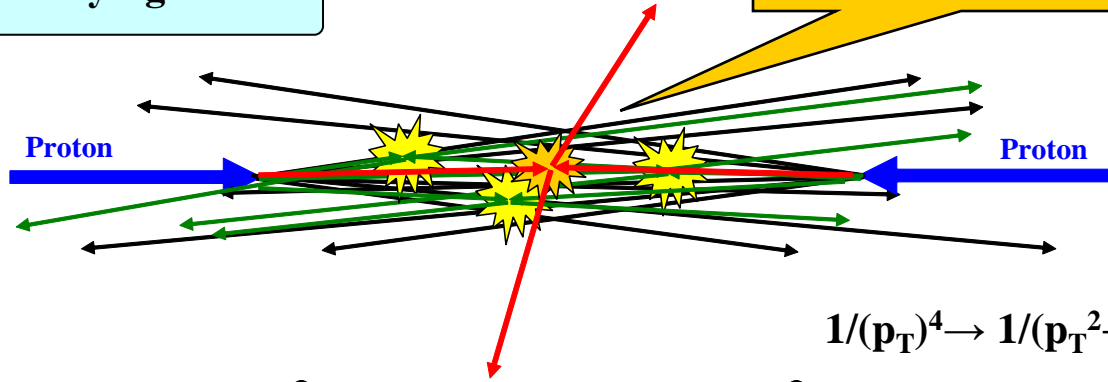
“Semi-hard” parton-parton collision ( $p_T < \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ )





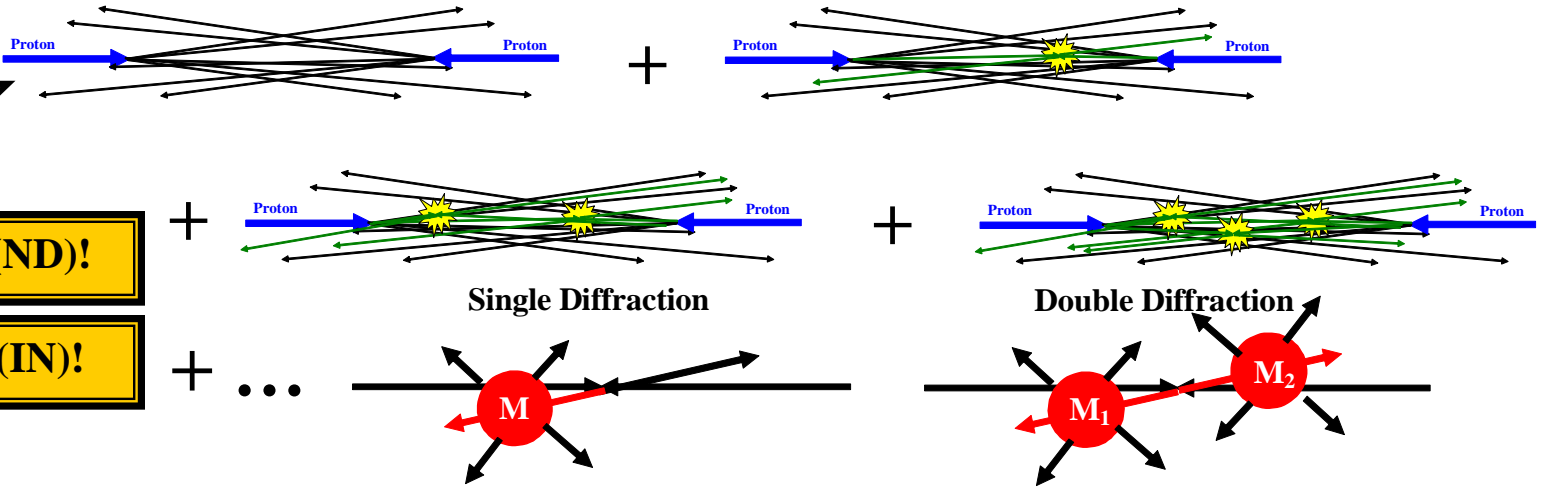
“Underlying Event”

Allow primary hard-scattering to go to  $p_T = 0$  with same cut-off!

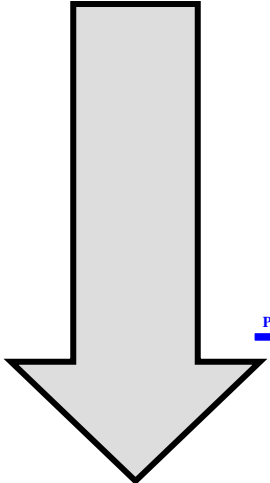


$$1/(p_T)^4 \rightarrow 1/(p_T^2 + p_{T0}^2)^2$$

“Min-Bias” (add single & double diffraction)



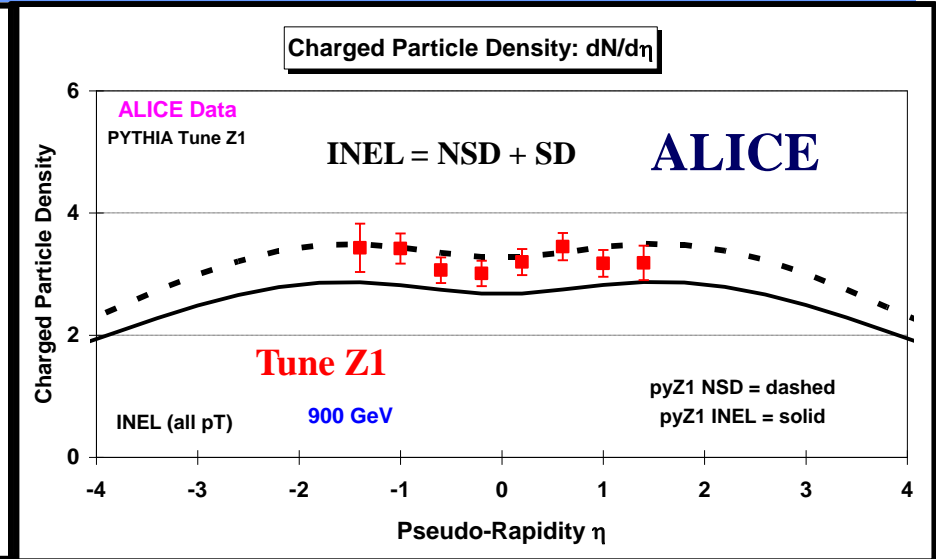
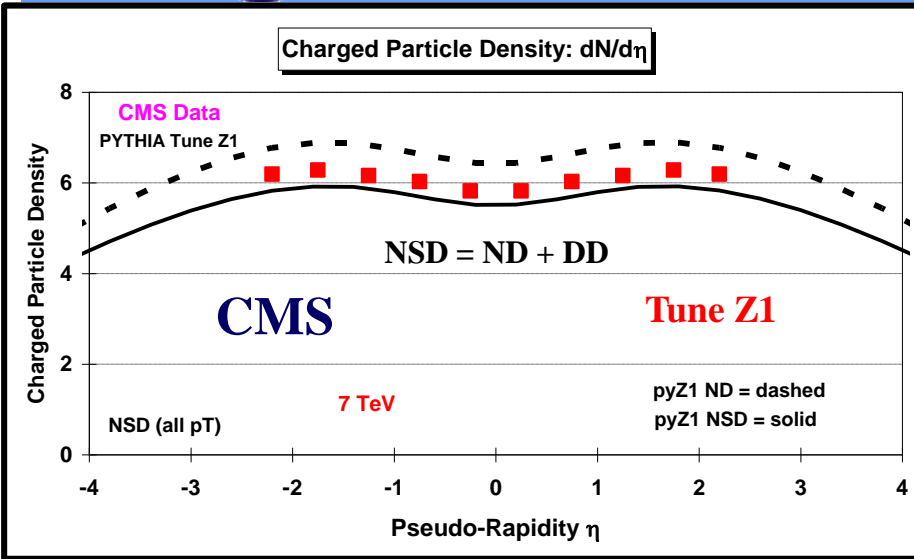
Fit the “underlying event” in a hard scattering process.



Predict MB (ND)!

Predict MB (IN)!





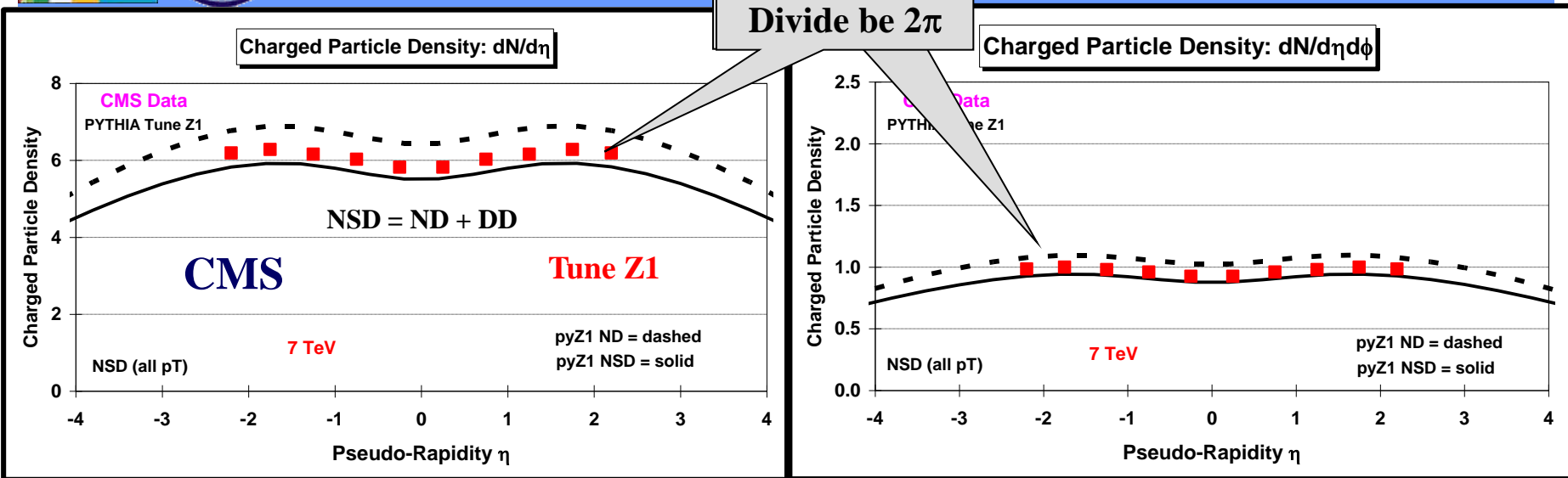
➔ **CMS NSD data** on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of particles per NSD collision per unit  $\eta$ ,  $(1/N_{\text{NSD}}) dN/d\eta$ .

➔ **ALICE NSD data** on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of particles per INEL collision per unit  $\eta$ ,  $(1/N_{\text{INEL}}) dN/d\eta$ .

“Minimum Bias” Collisions

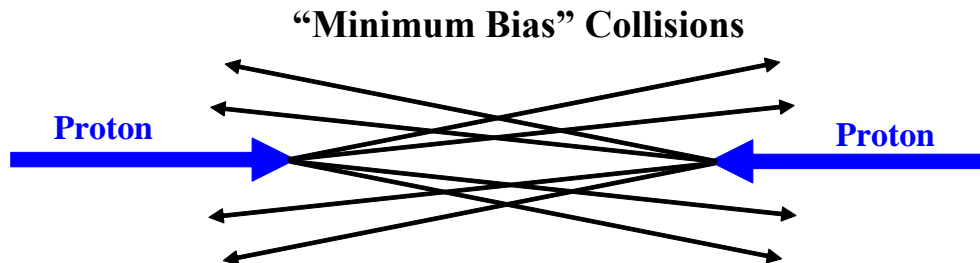
**Okay not perfect, but remember we know that SD and DD are not modeled well!**

# MB versus UE

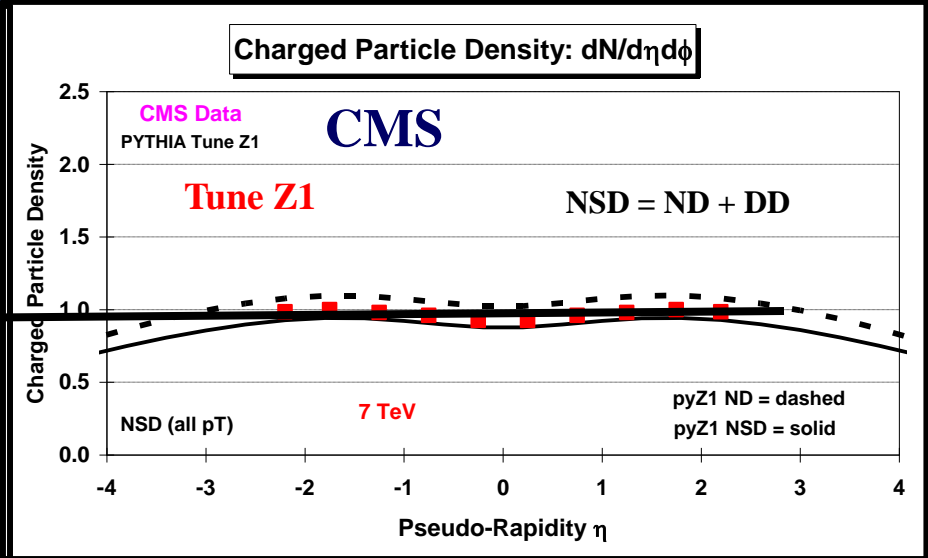
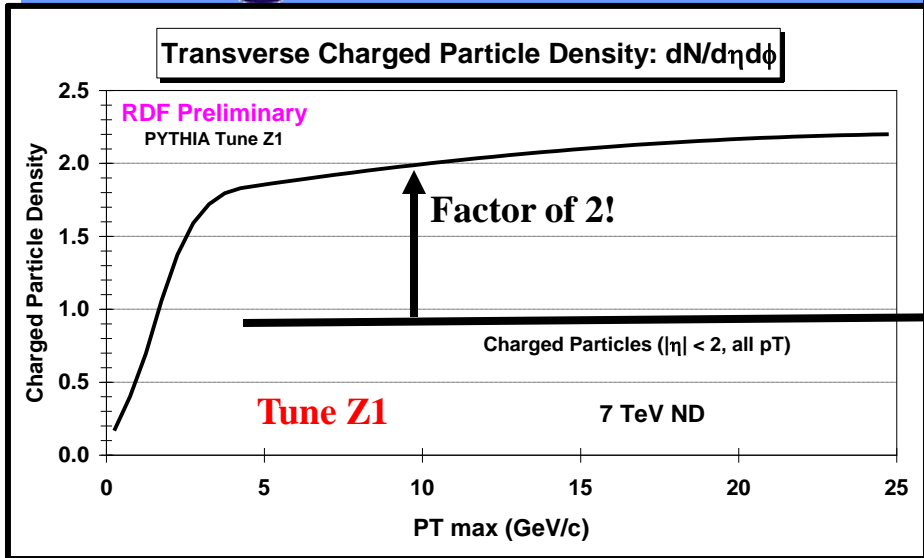


➔ **CMS NSD data** on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of charged particles per NSD collision per unit  $\eta$ ,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/d\eta$ .

➔ **CMS NSD data** on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of charged particles per NSD collision per unit  $\eta-\phi$ ,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/d\eta d\phi$ .

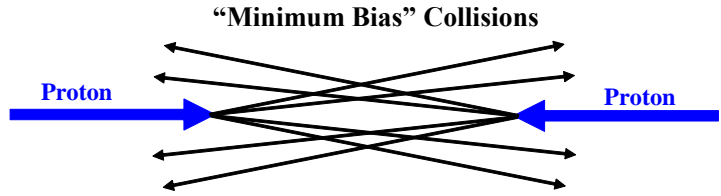
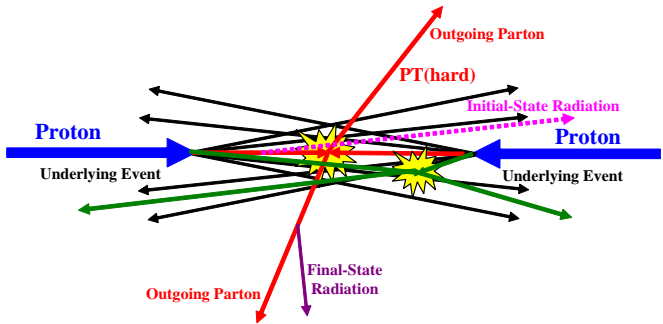


# MB versus UE

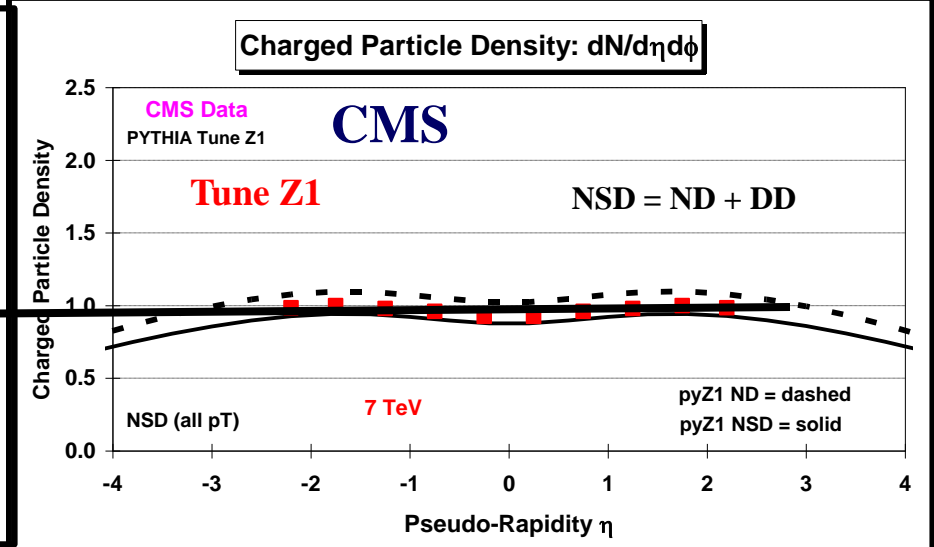
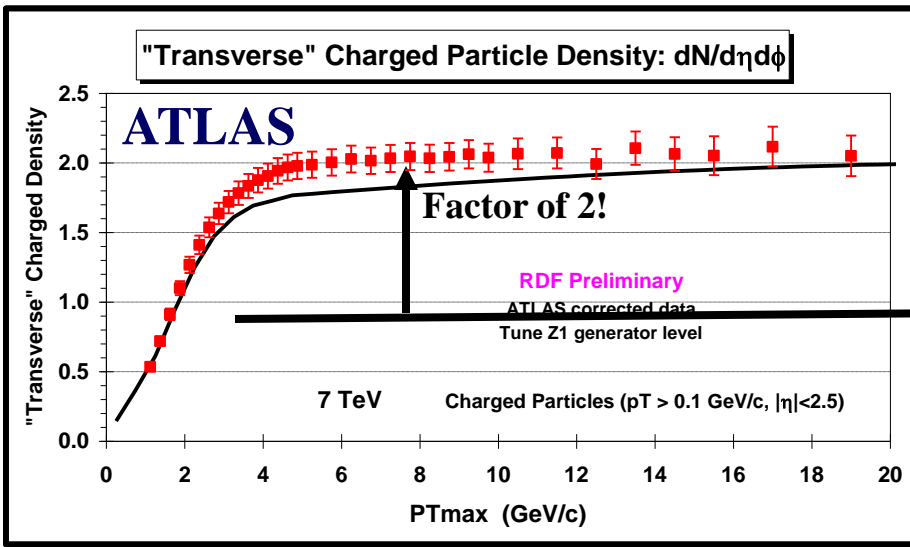


➔ Shows the density of charged particles in the “**transverse**” region as a function of PTmax for charged particles (All  $p_T$ ,  $|\eta| < 2$ ) at 7 TeV from **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

➔ **CMS NSD data** on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of charged particles per NSD collision per unit  $\eta-\phi$ ,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/d\eta d\phi$ .

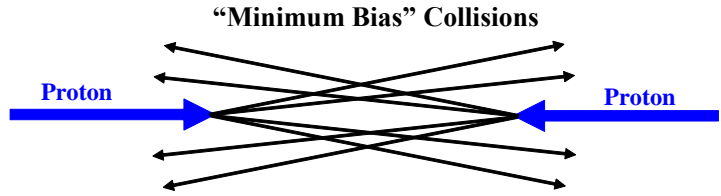
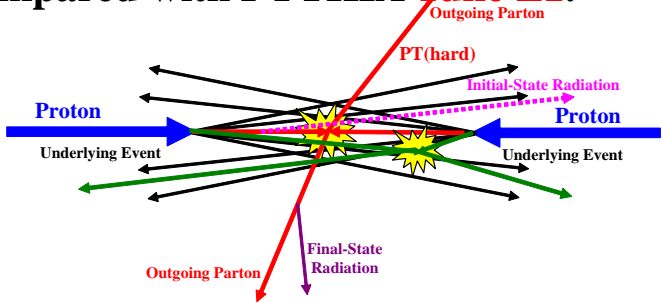


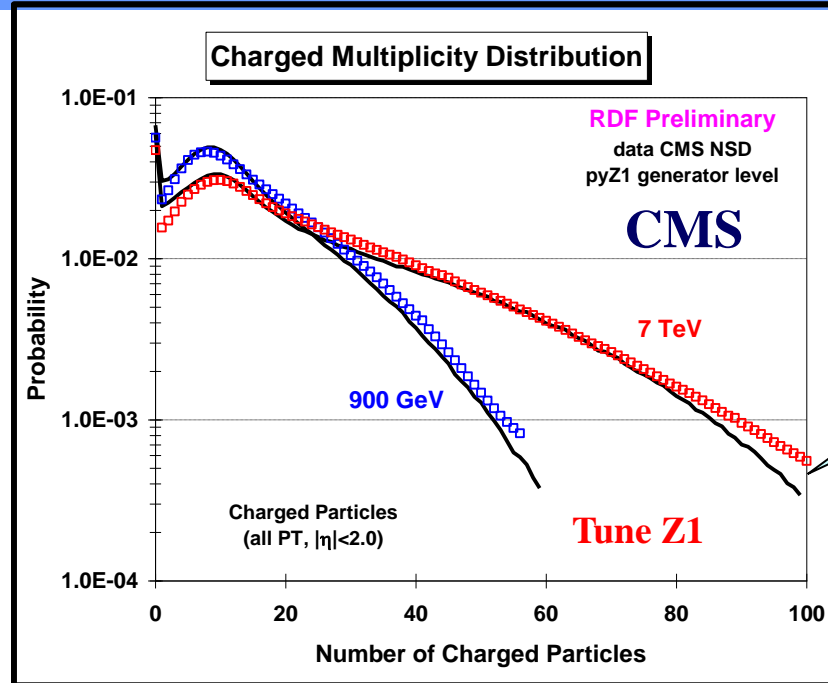
# MB versus UE



➔ **ATLAS** data on the density of charged particles in the “**transverse**” region as a function of  $PT_{max}$  for charged particles ( $p_T > 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$ ,  $|\eta| < 2.5$ ) at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

➔ **CMS NSD** data on the charged particle rapidity distribution at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of charged particles per NSD collision per unit  $\eta-\phi$ ,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/d\eta d\phi$ .





Difficult to produce enough events with large multiplicity!

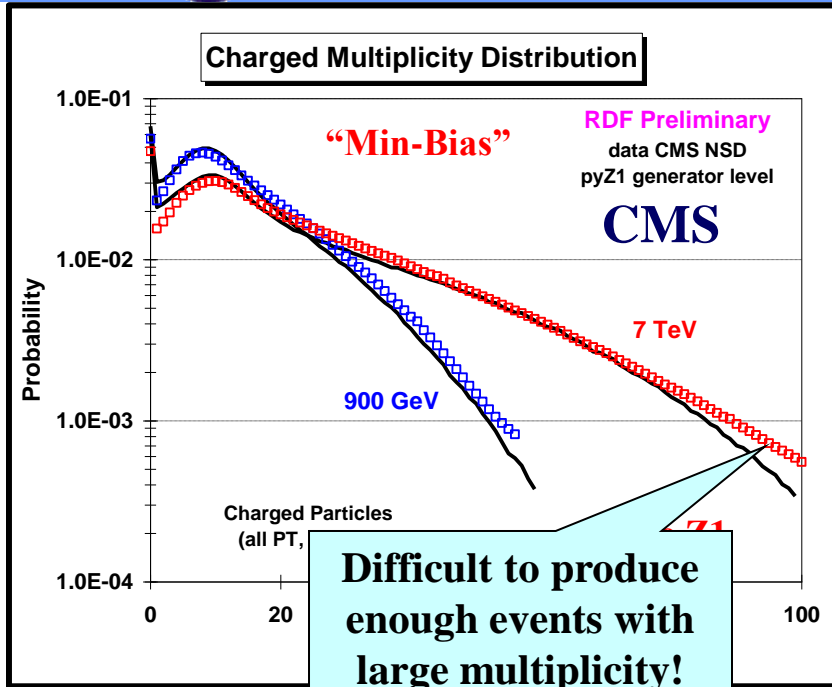
➔ Generator level charged multiplicity distribution (all  $p_T$ ,  $|\eta| < 2$ ) at 900 GeV and 7 TeV. Shows the NSD = HC + DD prediction for **Tune Z1**. Also shows the CMS NSD data.

“Minumum Bias” Collisions

Proton

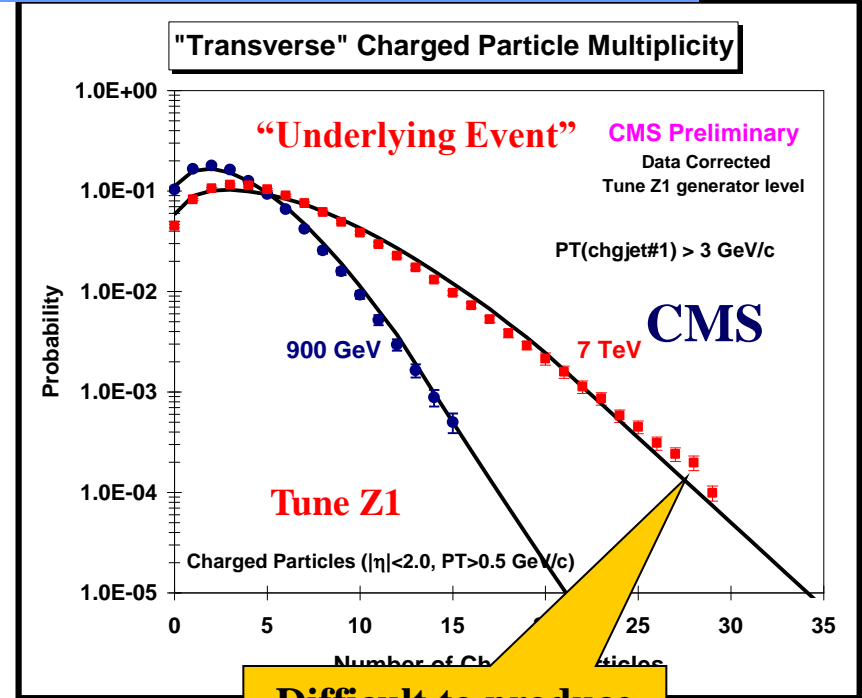
ton

**Okay not perfect!  
But not that bad!**



Difficult to produce enough events with large multiplicity!

➔ Generator level charged multiplicity distribution (all  $p_T$ ,  $|\eta| < 2$ ) at 900 GeV and 7 TeV. Shows the NSD = HC + DD prediction for **Tune Z1**. Also shows the CMS NSD data.



Difficult to produce enough events with large "transverse" multiplicity at low hard scale!

➔ CMS corrected on the charged multiplicity distribution for charged particles as defined by particle jet with  $PT(chgjet\#1) > 3$  GeV/c compared with PYTHIA **Tune Z1** at the generator level.

# How Universal are the Tunes?



- Do we need a separate tune for **each center-of-mass energy**?  
900 GeV, 1.96 TeV, 7 TeV, etc.

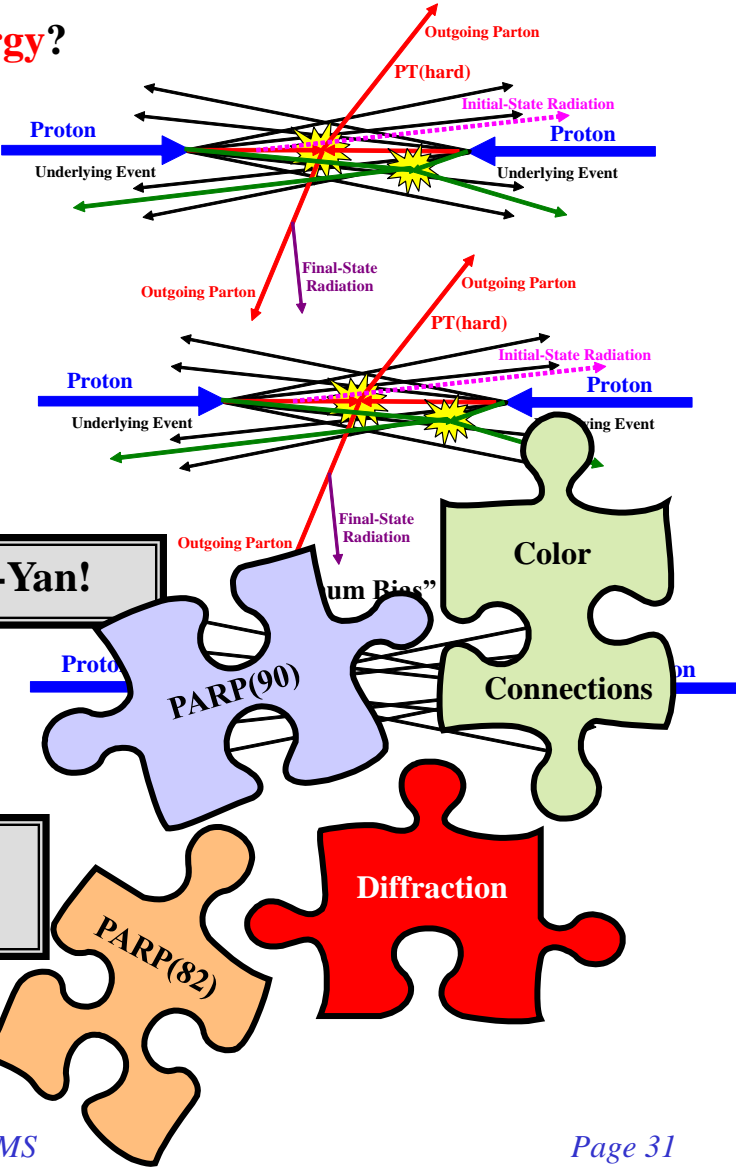
PYTHIA Tune DW did a nice (although not perfect) job predicting the LHC Jet Production and Drell-Yan UE data. I am still hoping for a single tune that will describe all energies!

- Do we need a separate tune for **each hard QCD subprocess**? Jet Production, Drell-Yan Production, etc.

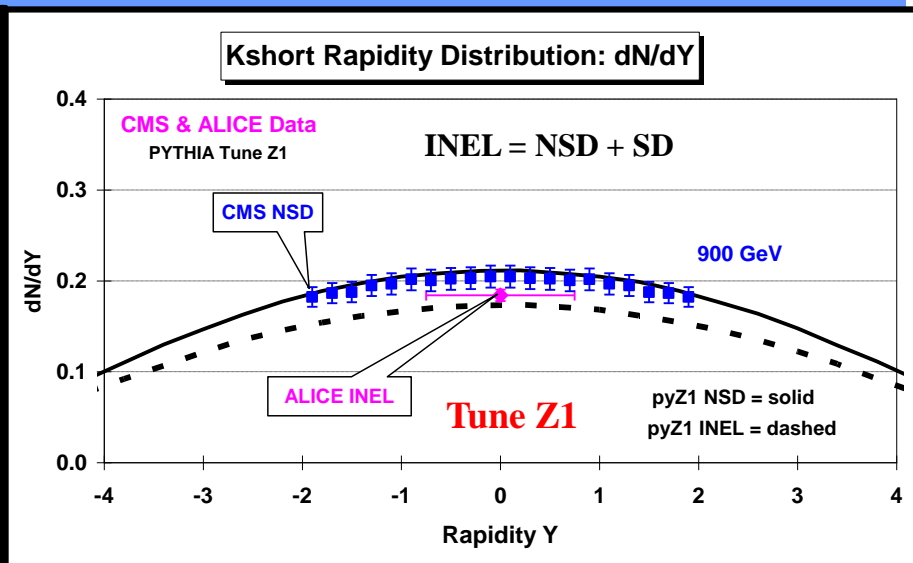
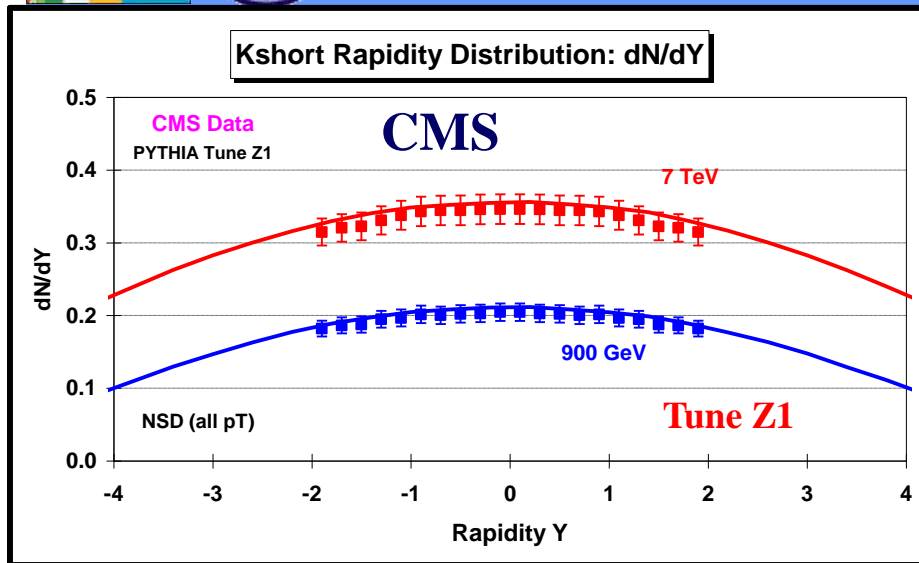
The same tune can describe both Jet Production and Drell-Yan!

- Do we need **separate tunes** for “Min-Bias” (MB) and the “underlying event” (UE) in a hard scattering process?

PHTHIA Tune Z1 does fairly well at both the UE and MB, but you cannot expect such a naïve approach to be perfect!



# Kaon Production



➔ **CMS NSD data on the  $K_{\text{short}}$  rapidity distribution at 7 TeV and 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of  $K_{\text{short}}$  per NSD collision per unit Y,  $(1/N_{\text{NSD}}) dN/dY$ .**

➔ **CMS NSD data on the  $K_{\text{short}}$  rapidity distribution at 900 GeV and the **ALICE** point at  $Y = 0$  (INEL) compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The ALICE point is the average number of  $K_{\text{short}}$  per INEL collision per unit Y at  $Y = 0$ ,  $(1/N_{\text{INEL}}) dN/dY$ .**

“Minimum Bias” Collisions

$$K_{\text{short}} \text{ } d\bar{s} + \bar{d}s$$

**No overall shortage of Kaons in PYTHIA Tune Z1!**

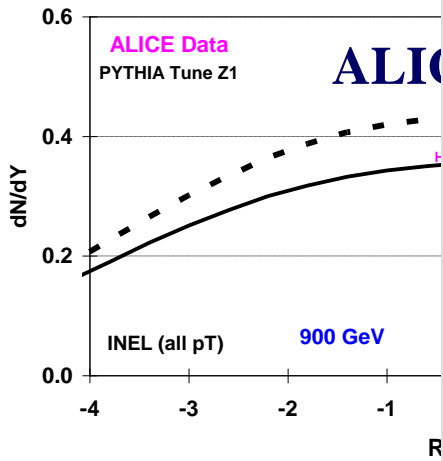
$$K_{\text{short}} \text{ } d\bar{s} + \bar{d}s$$



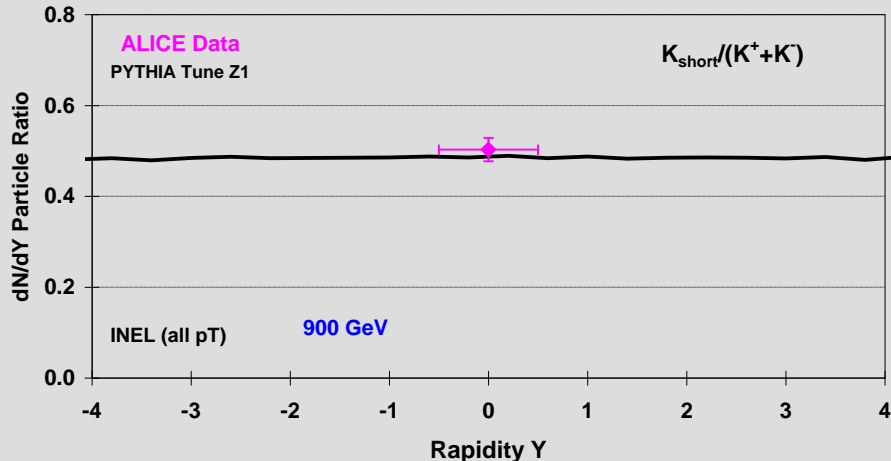
# Kaon Production



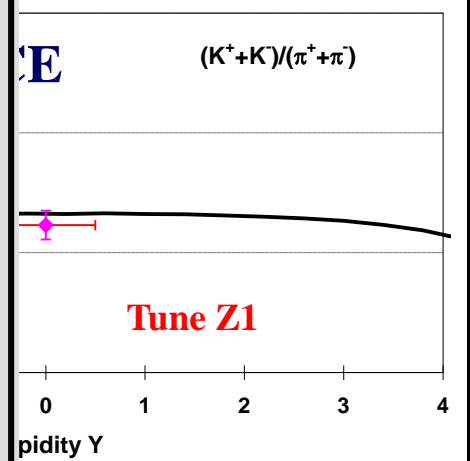
**Charged Kaons**



**Rapidity Distribution Ratio: Kshort/Kaons**



**Ratio: Kaons/Pions**

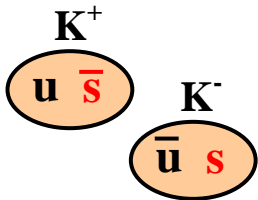


➔ **ALICE INEL data** on the charged kaon rapidity distribution at 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of charged kaons per INEL collision per unit Y at Y = 0,  $(1/N_{\text{INEL}}) dN/dY$ .

➔ **ALICE INEL data** on the charged kaon to charged pion rapidity ratio at 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

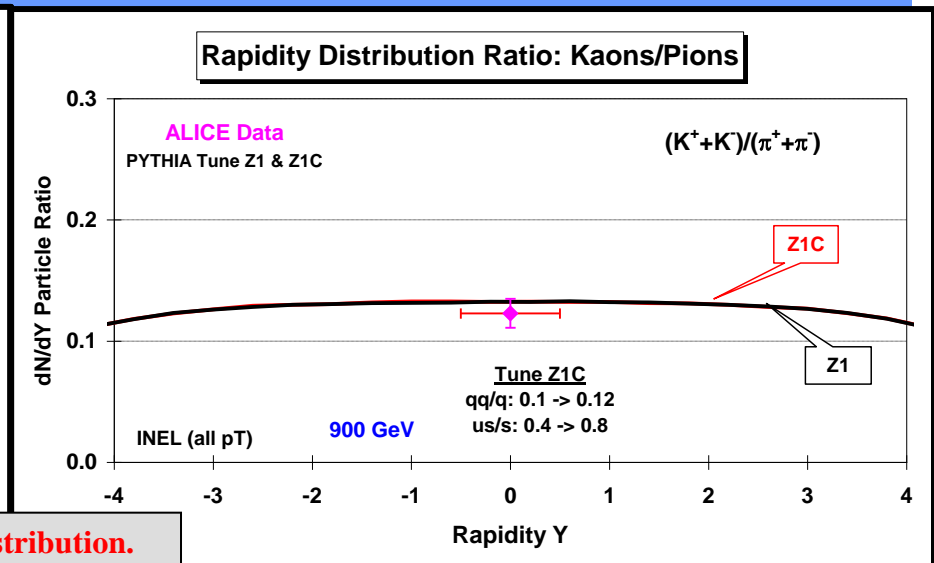
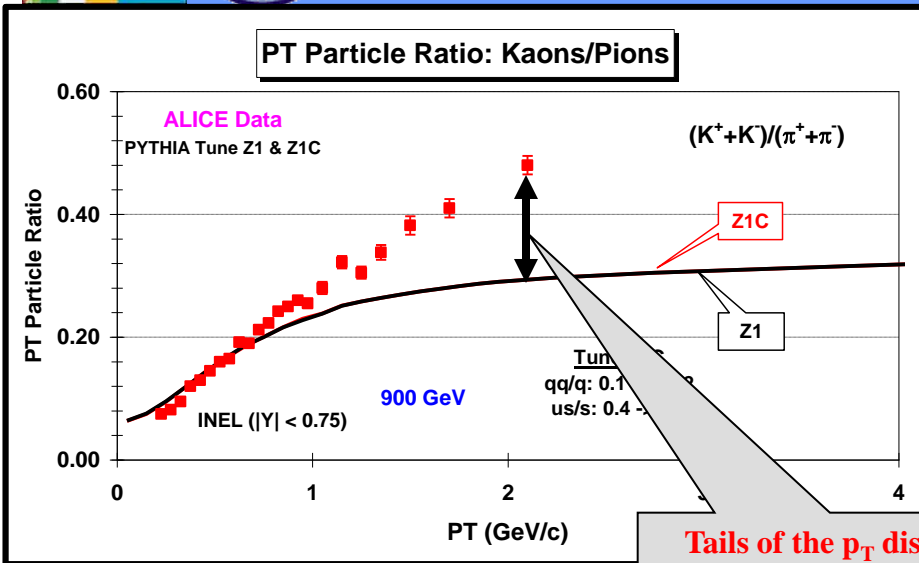
$$\frac{(K^+ + K^-)}{(\pi^+ + \pi^-)} = \frac{\text{Strange Meson}}{\text{Non-strange Meson}}$$

“Minimum Bias” Collisions



**No overall shortage of Kaons in PYTHIA Tune Z1!**

# Particle Ratios versus $p_T$



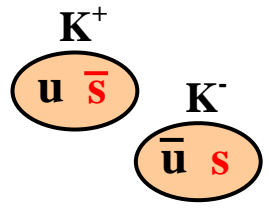
Tails of the  $p_T$  distribution.  
Way off due to the wrong  $p_T$ !

➔ ALICE INEL data on the charged kaon to charged pions ratio versus  $p_T$  at 900 GeV ( $|Y| < 0.75$ ) compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1 & Z1C**.

ALICE INEL data on the charged kaon to charged pion rapidity ratio at 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

$$\frac{(K^+ + K^-)}{(\pi^+ + \pi^-)} = \frac{\text{Strange Meson}}{\text{Non-strange Meson}}$$

“Minimum Bias” Collisions



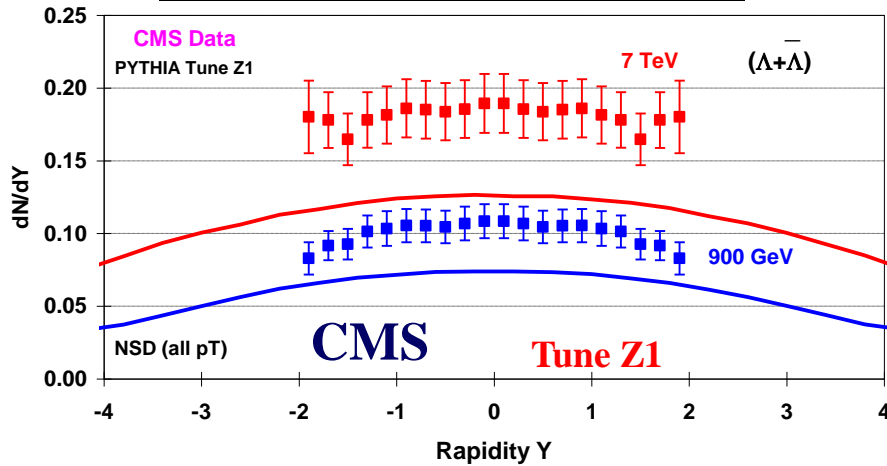
**PYTHIA  $p_T$  dependence off on Kaons!**



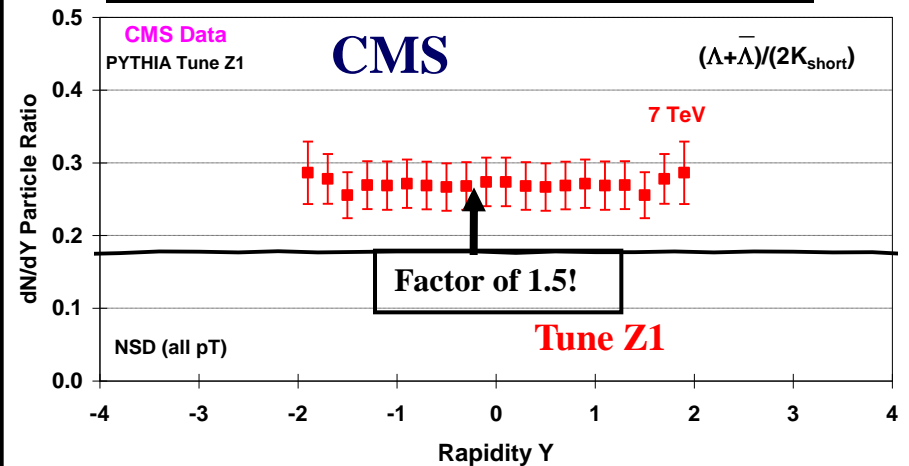
# Lambda Production



(Lam+LamBar) Rapidity Distribution: dN/dY



Rapidity Distribution Ratio: (Lam+LamBar)/(2Kshort)

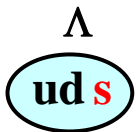


➔ CMS NSD data on the Lambda+AntiLambda rapidity distribution at 7 TeV and 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of particles per NSD collision per unit Y,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/dY$ .

➔ CMS NSD data on the Lambda+AntiLambda to 2Kshort rapidity ratio at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

$$\frac{(\Lambda + \bar{\Lambda})}{2K_{short}} = \frac{\text{Single-strange Baryon}}{\text{Strange Meson}}$$

“Minimum Bias” Collisions



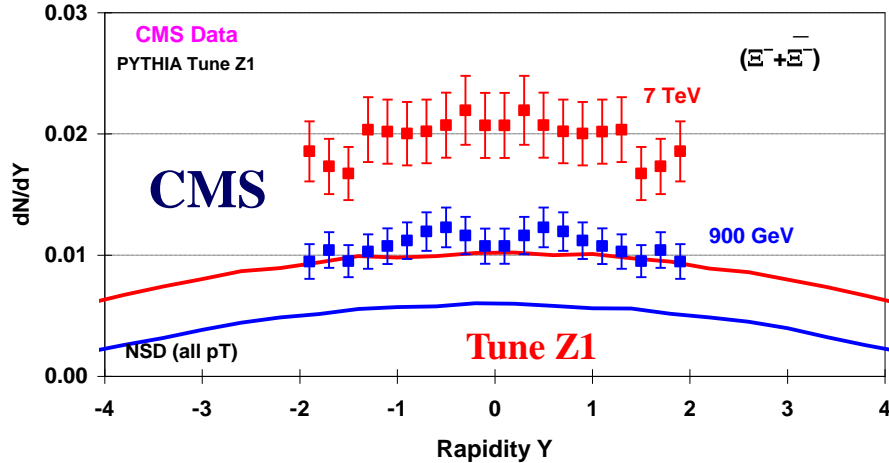
**Oops! Not enough Lambda's in PYTHIA Tune Z1!**



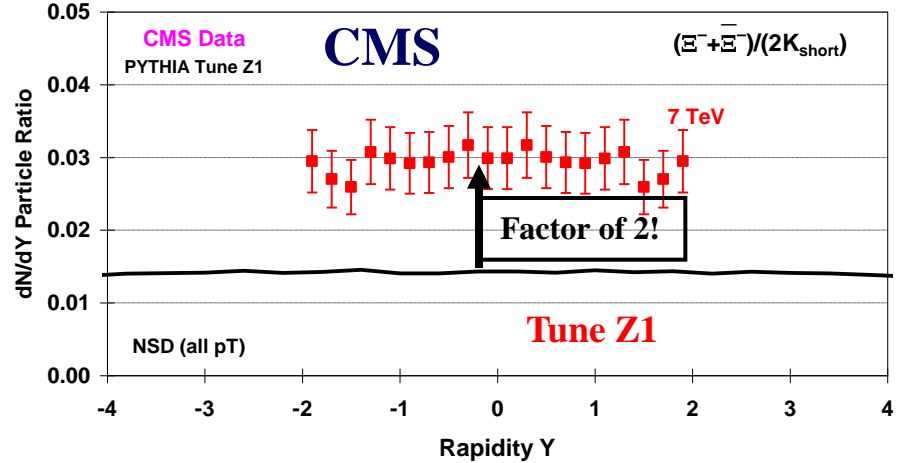
# Cascade Production



(Cas+CasBar) Rapidity Distribution:  $dN/dY$



Rapidity Distribution Ratio: (Cas+CasBar)/(2Kshort)

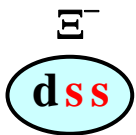


➔ CMS NSD data on the Cascade<sup>-</sup>+AntiCascade<sup>-</sup> rapidity distribution at 7 TeV and 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**. The plot shows the average number of particles per NSD collision per unit Y,  $(1/N_{NSD}) dN/dY$ .

➔ CMS data on the Cascade<sup>-</sup>+AntiCascade<sup>-</sup> to 2Kshort rapidity ratio at 7 TeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1**.

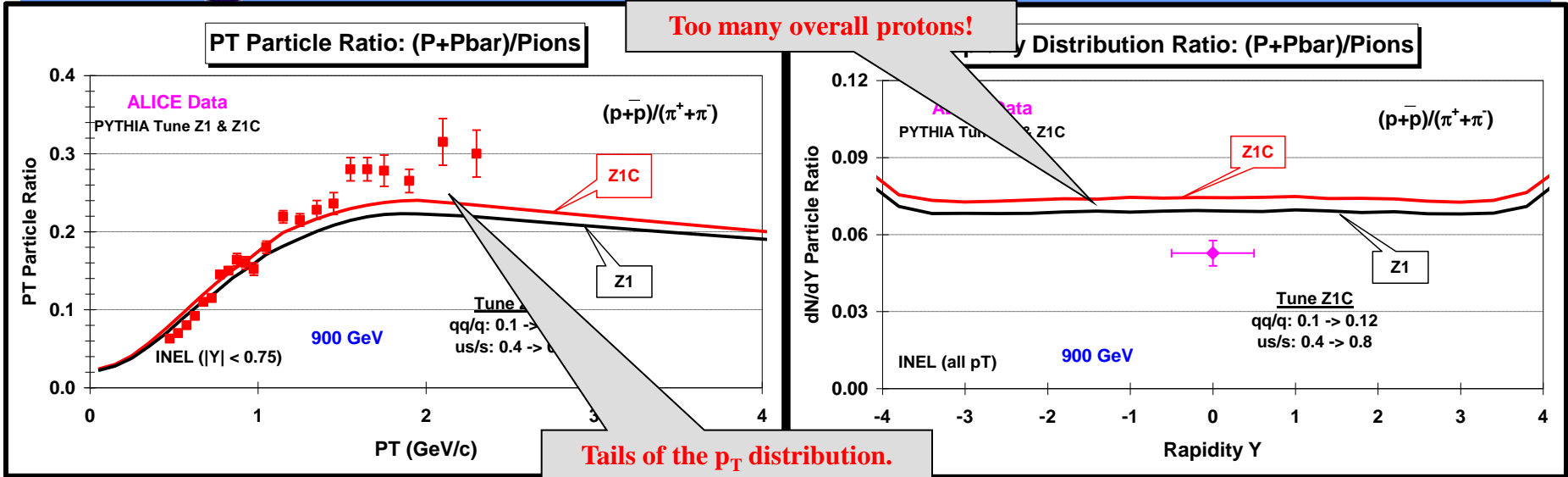
$$\frac{(\Xi^- + \bar{\Xi}^-)}{2K_{short}} = \frac{\text{Double-strange Baryon}}{\text{Strange Meson}}$$

“Minimum Bias” Collisions



**Yikes! Way too few Cascade's in PYTHIA Tune Z1!**

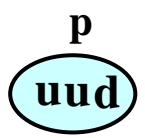
# Particle Ratios versus $p_T$



→ ALICE INEL data on the Proton+AntiProton to charged pions ratio versus  $p_T$  at 900 GeV ( $|Y| < 0.75$ ) compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1 & Z1C**.

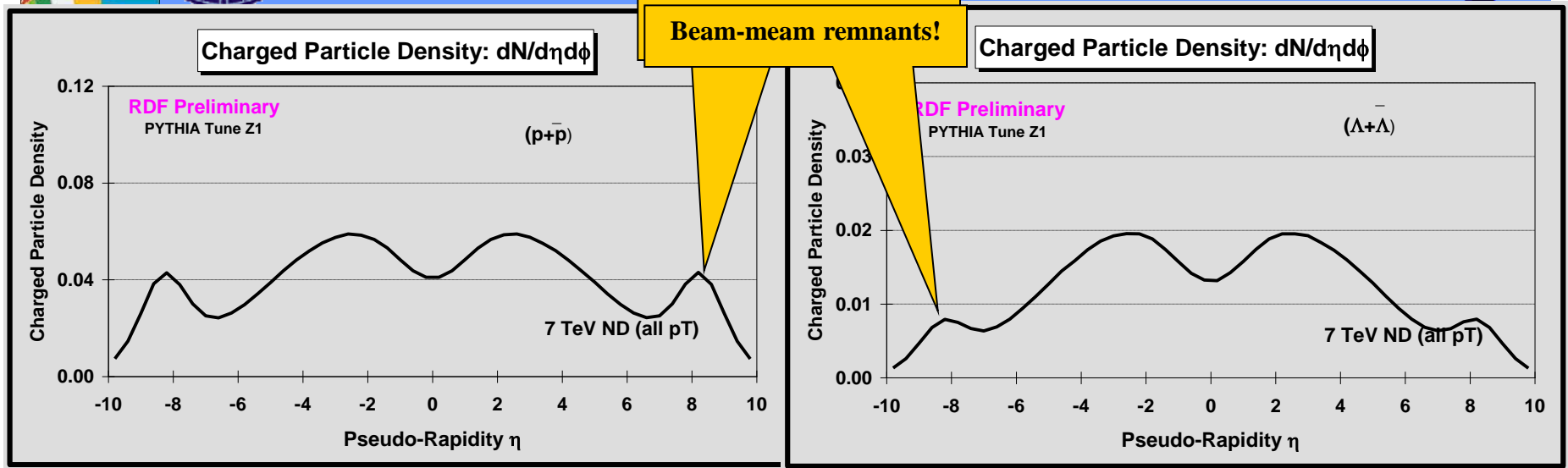
$$\frac{(p + \bar{p})}{(\pi^+ + \pi^-)} = \frac{\text{Non-strange Baryon}}{\text{Non-strange Meson}}$$

→ ALICE INEL data on the Proton+AntiProton to charged pion rapidity ratio at 900 GeV compared with **PYTHIA Tune Z1 & Z1C**.



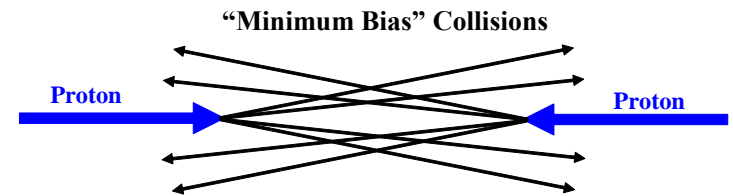
“Minimum Bias” Collisions

**PYTHIA way off on the  $p_T$  dependence of Protons!**



looks at particle ratios at large  $p_T$  you can see big discrepancies between data and MC (out in the tails of the distributions)!

➔ **Factorization:** Are we seeing a breakdown in factorization between  $e^+e^-$  annihilations and hadron-hadron collisions! Is something happening in hadron-hadron collisions that does not happen in  $e^+e^-$  annihilations?



➔ **Herwig++ & Sherpa:** Before making any conclusions about fragmentation one must check the predictions of Herwig++ and Sherpa carefully!

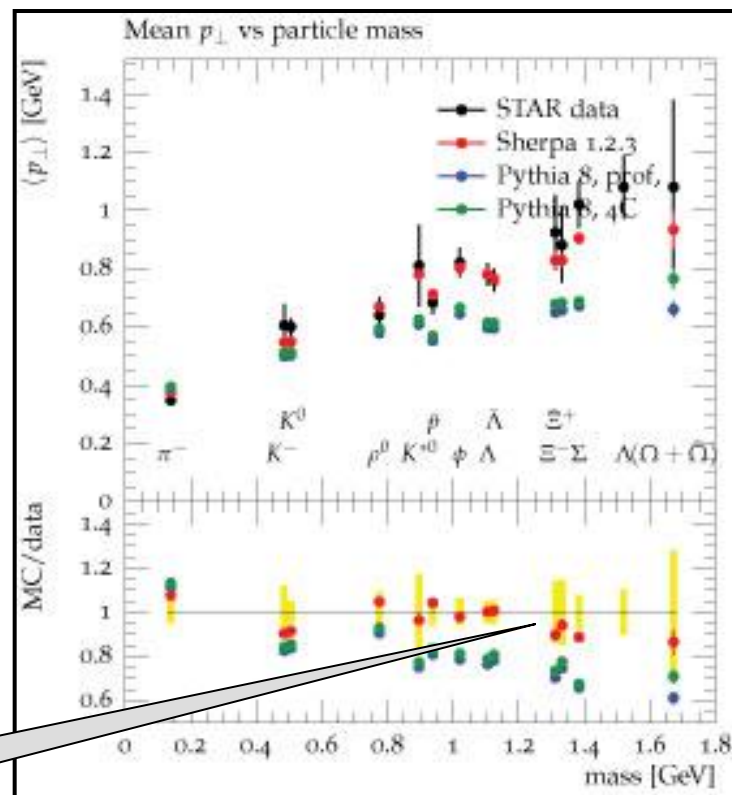
# Sherpa versus PYTHIA



**$\langle p_T \rangle$  versus Mass**

Strange particle production in pp at 200 GeV  
(STAR\_2006\_S6860818)

➔ Before making any conclusion about  $e^+e^-$  versus pp collisions one must check the predictions of Herwig++ and Sherpa!



Sherpa does better than PYTHIA 8!

Hendrik Hoeth

[http://users.hepforge.org/~hoeth/STAR\\_2006\\_S6860818/](http://users.hepforge.org/~hoeth/STAR_2006_S6860818/)