



Energy Dependent Primordial k_T Tune

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DESY

Begin of the story Discrepancy of the CP5 tune from low pT(Z) DY data (13 TeV)



CUETP8M1 tune \longrightarrow CP5 tune $\alpha_{s}(m_{z}) \sim 0.13^{\text{Update to NNPDF}} 0.118$



Less soft radiation and smear in the low pT spectrum

Drell-Yan transverse momentum deviates considerably from the data compared to CUETP8M1

-> To improve the predictions on the tuning side





Fix the discrepancy Primordial kT tune based on CP5



Primordial kT:

The transverse momenta of the partons in the incoming colliding hadrons

- \rightarrow **Not calculable** in perturbative QCD
- \rightarrow Described by phenomenological models

Free parameters to determine

In PYTHIA:

Gaussian distribution of primordial kT $e^{-k_T^2/\sigma^2}$ Related parameter:

BeamRemnants:primordialKThard $\propto \sigma$





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Primordial kT in partons \rightarrow **pT(Z)**

Smear of primordial kT $\sigma \uparrow \rightarrow$ low pT(Z) spectrum flattened

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CP5 tune:

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- Dedicated for **underlying event** (UE) description
- Tuned simultaneously for UE in 1.96 TeV, 7 TeV and 13 TeV pp collisions
- 5 parameters in UE modeling

- Fix the low pT(Z) spectrum in DY
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Luckily, we find a short cut





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UE observable (e.g. Nch in transMAX) variation when **changing primordial kT**

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Primordial kT has little impact on UE obs

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pT(Z) from DY (after kT tune) variation when **changing CP5 parameters**





Primordial kT tune strategy

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CP5 parameters have little impact on pT(Z)

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Solutions

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- Keep the CP5 parameters in the primordial kT tune \leftarrow they have little effects on DY pT(Z)
- For description of DY processes in different energies
 - Tune the primordial kT individually
 - Different primordial kT parameters for DY MC in these energies

Center of mass energy	Experiments	Tuned BeamRemnants:primordialKThard (default 1.8)
38.8 GeV	NuSea pp collisions	0.988 +- 0.026
62 GeV	R209 pp collisions	1.24 +- 0.06
200 GeV	PHENIX pp collisions	1.47 +- 0.11
1.96 TeV	D0 p+p- collisions	1.96 +- 0.13
7 TeV	CMS/ATLAS pp collisions	2.55 +- 0.11 / 2.47 +- 0.10
13 TeV	CMS pp collisions	2.48 +- 0.05





Improved description of DY pT(Z)



38.8 GeV pT(Z->II) in various dilepton mass ranges





Improved description of DY pT(Z)



200 GeV pT(Z->µµ) in M(µ⁺µ⁻) 4.8-8.2 GeV

- CP5+default primordial kT
- ---- CP5 + tuned primordial kT

1.96 TeV pT(Z->II)





CP5+default primordial kT

- CP5 + primordial kT tuned with CMS data
 - CP5 + primordial kT tuned with ATLAS data







Energy dependent primordial kT broaden

What we observe from the tune









Energy dependent primordial kT broaden

- Theoretical indications for this observation
 - Are there any models that explain this kT scaling with center of mass energy?

- Primordial kT modeling in generators
 - Can we have energy-dependent primordial kT parametrization in generators?
 - Tune to the slope and intercept of kT width $log(\sqrt{s})$ dependence instead
 - Able to **extrapolate** the parameter to higher energy MC





Summary & To-do list

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We have observed the **primordial kT & UE factorization** for the the Pythia 8 parameters sensitive to them

• Perform primordial kT tune without changing the UE parametrization

Non-universal primordial kT distribution width for different energies

- Primordial kT tune for individual energies
- Energy dependent tune

To-do

- Validate the primordial kT tunes for all the energies (description for UE and other processes)
- Check the situation for other generators -> Can we see the same dependence relation?
- Energy-dependent primordial kT parametrization in Pythia -> need the input from the generator group
- Explore the theoretical explanation or indication -> need the input from theorists



Backup

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Primordial kT parameters in Pythia 8

https://pythia.org/latest-manual/BeamRemnants.html

Primordial kT

The primordial kT of initiators of hard-scattering subsystems are selected according to Gaussian distributions in p_x and p_y separately. The widths of these distributions are chosen to be dependent on the hard scale of the central process and on the mass of the whole subsystem defined by the two initiators: sigma = (sigma_soft * Q_half + sigma_hard * Q) / (Q_half + Q) * $m / (m + m_half * y_damp)$

Here Q is the hard-process renormalization scale for the hardest process and the *p1* scale for subsequent multiparton interactions, *m* the mass of the system, and sigma_soft, sigma_hard, Q_half, m_half and y_damp parameters defined below. Furthermore each separately defined beam remnant has a distribution of width sigma_remn, independently of kinematical variables.

Note that, for external (LHE) events Q_hal/ is treated as zero. This is so that LHE events with low-pT extra jets (e.g., in the context of POWHEG-style merging) are given the same primordial KT as their Born-level counterparts.

flag BeamRemnants:primordialKT (default = on) Allow or not selection of primordial kT according to the parameter values below.

parm BeamRemnants:primordialKTsoft (default = 0.9; minimum = 0.) The width sigma_soft in the above equation, assigned as a primordial kT to initiators in the soft-interaction limit.

parm BeamRemnants:primordialKThard (default = 1.8; minimum = 0.) The width sigma_hard in the above equation, assigned as a primordial kT to initiators in the hard-interaction limit.

parm BeamRemnants:halfScaleForKT (default = 1.5; mininum = 0.)

The scale Q_half in the equation above, defining the half-way point between hard and soft interactions. For external (LHE) events, this parameter is treated as zero.

parm BeamRemnants:halfMassForKT (default = 1.; mininum = 0.)

The scale *m_half* in the equation above, defining the half-way point between low-mass and high-mass subsystems. (Kinematics construction can easily fail if a system is assigned a primordial *kT* value higher than its mass, so the mass-dampening is intended to reduce some troubles later on.)

parm BeamRemnants:reducedKTatHighY (default = 0.5; minimum = 0.; maximum = 1.)

For a system of mass *m* and energy *E* the dampening factor *y_damp* above is defined as *y_damp* = *pow(E/m, r_red)*, where *r_red* is the current parameter. The effect is to reduce the primordial *kT* of low-mass systems extra much if they are at large rapidities (recall that *E/m* = *cosh(y)* before *kT* is added). The reason for this dampening is purely technical, and for reasonable values should not have dramatic consequences overall.