



Physics Comparisons & Generator Tunes



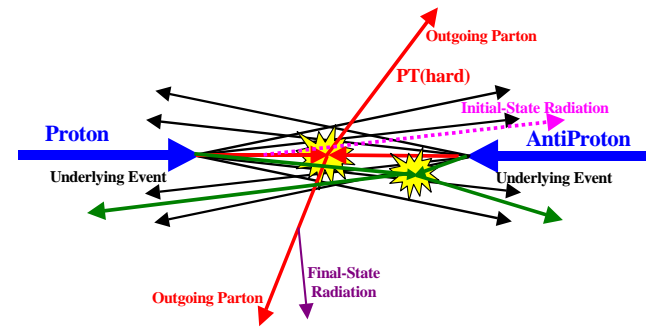
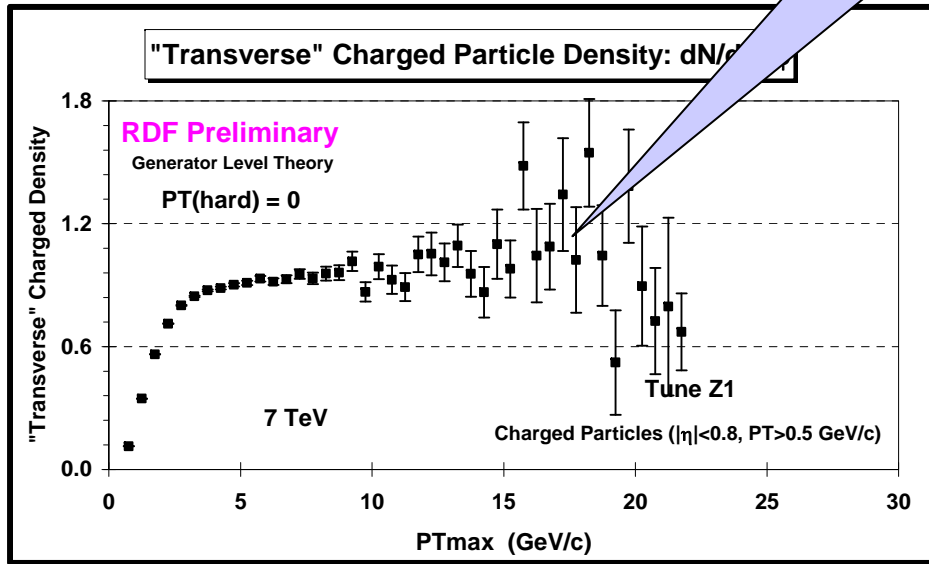
How to Improved MC Statistics at High PTmax



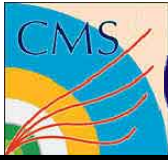
Rick Field
University of Florida

Poor statistics for
 $PT_{max} > 10 \text{ GeV}/c!$

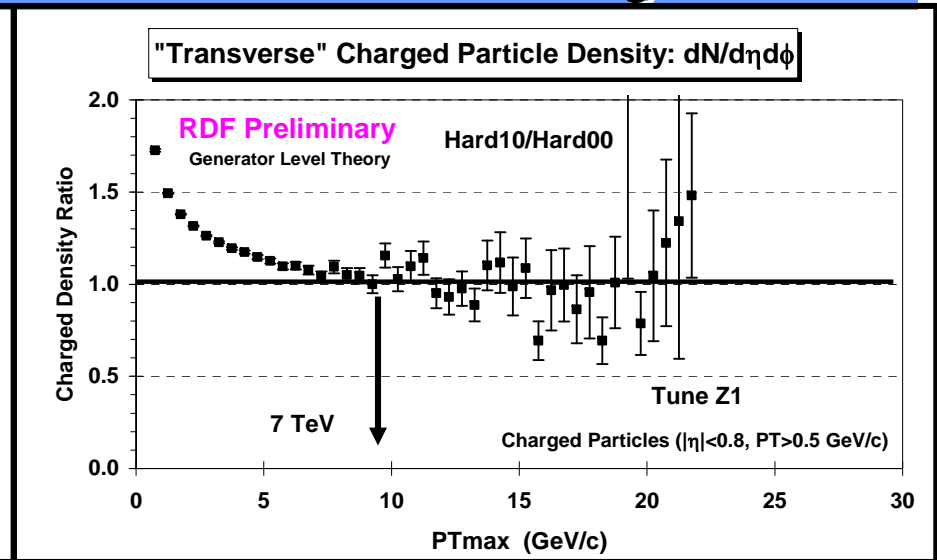
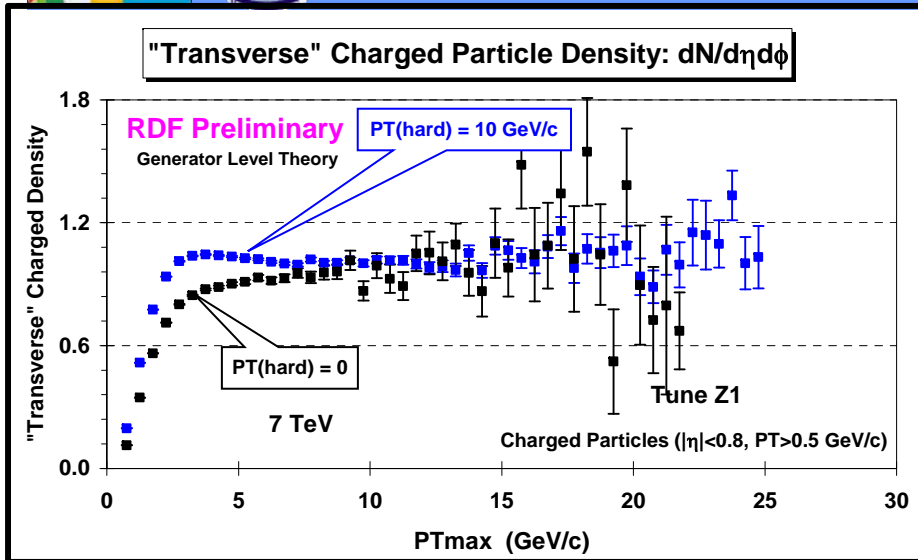
Quantum
Chromo-
Dynamics



➔ **2 Million MB Events at 7 TeV:** "Transverse" charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events).



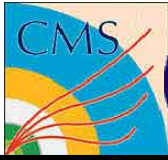
“Transverse” Density



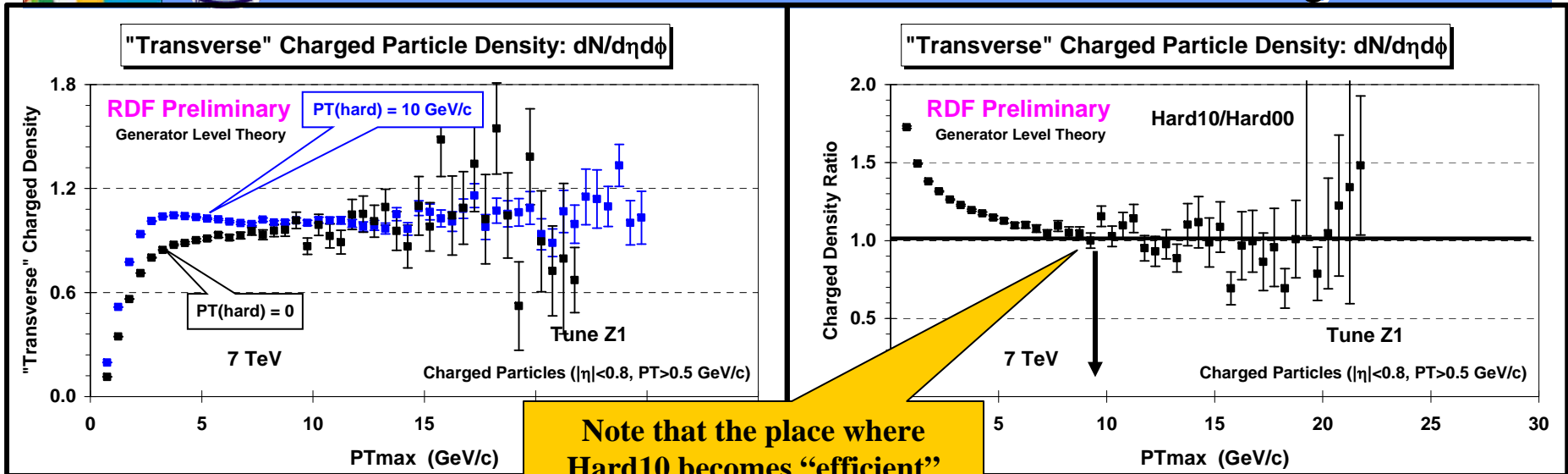
➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events) and with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c.

➔ Ratio of the “transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events) with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c.

We see that Hard10 is biased at low PT_{max} values and becomes “efficient” around $PT_{\text{max}} = 10$ GeV/c.



“Transverse” Density



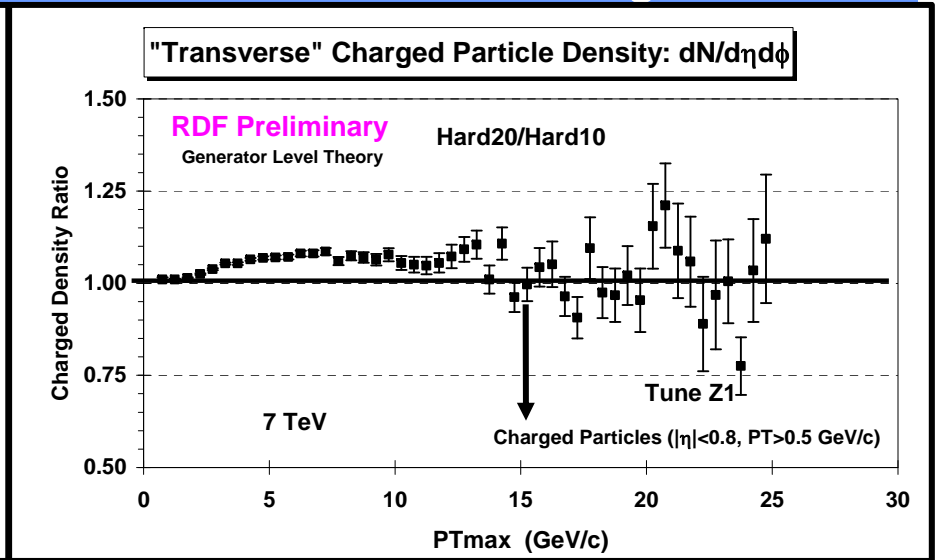
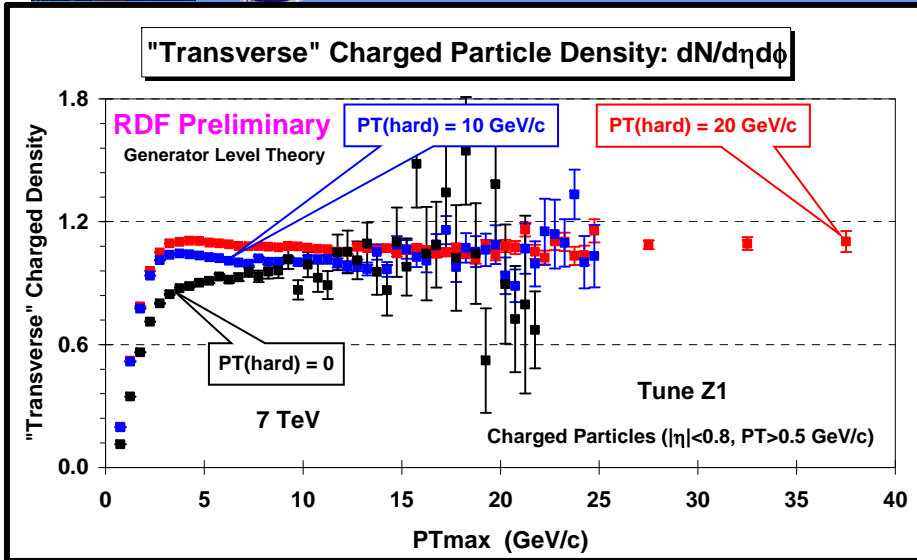
Note that the place where Hard10 becomes “efficient” depends on the observable and the center-of-mass energy!

➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (i.e. MB events) and with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c. The “transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (i.e. MB events) with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c.

We see that Hard10 is biased at low PT_{max} values and becomes “efficient” around $PT_{\text{max}} = 10$ GeV/c.



“Transverse” Density



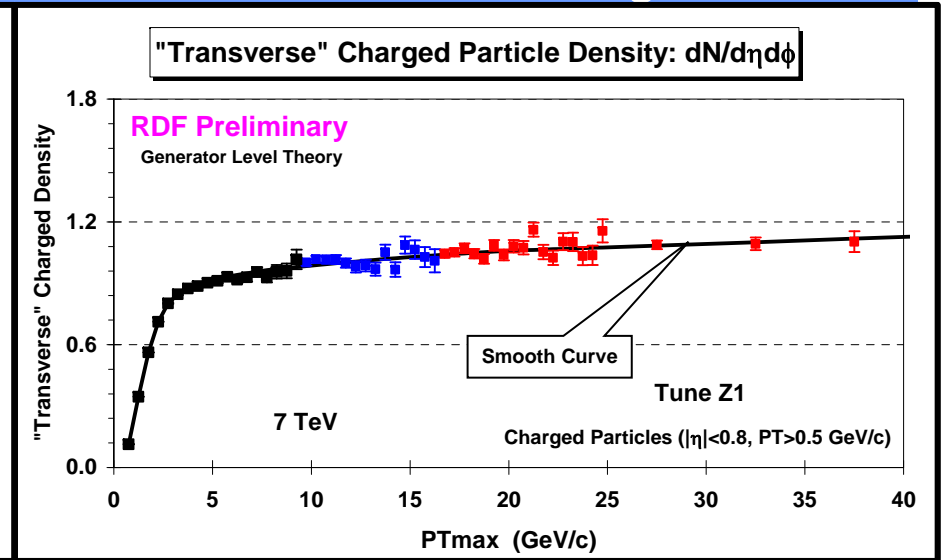
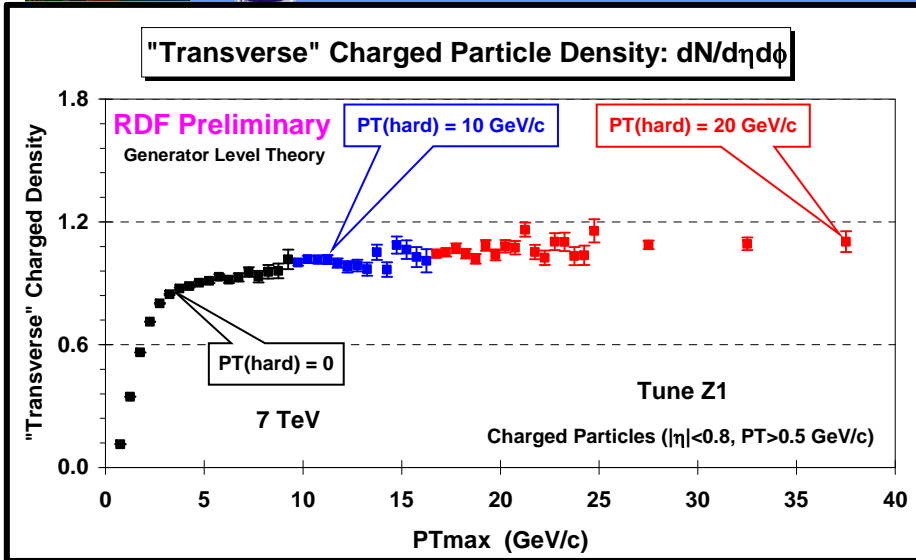
➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (i.e. MB events), $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10 \text{ GeV}/c$, and $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 20 \text{ GeV}/c$.

➔ Ratio of the “transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 20 \text{ GeV}/c$.

We see that Hard20 is biased at low PT_{max} values and becomes “efficient” around $PT_{\text{max}} = 15 \text{ GeV}/c$.



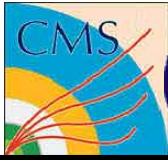
“Transverse” Density



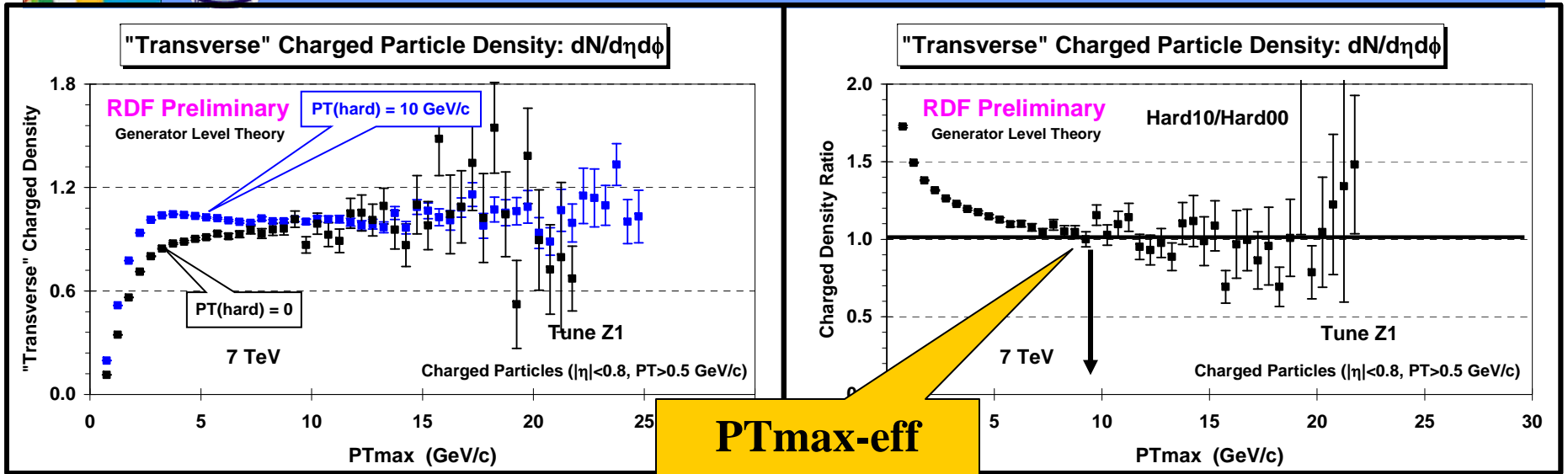
➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events), $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c, and $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 20$ GeV/c.

➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events), $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c, and $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 20$ GeV/c.

The theoretical prediction (*i.e.* theory curve) is suppose to be the result with infinite statistics.



Recommendation



➔ “Transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events) and with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c.

➔ Ratio of the “transverse” charged particle density from PYTHIA Tune Z1 with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 0$ (*i.e.* MB events) with $PT(\text{hard-min}) = 10$ GeV/c.

I suggest we run Hard00 (*i.e.* MB) and Hard10 at each energy and determine $PT_{\text{max-eff}}$ for each observable. Then we use Hard00 for $PT_{\text{max}} < PT_{\text{max-eff}}$ and we use Hard10 for $PT_{\text{max}} > PT_{\text{max-eff}}$.
Maybe we can do this with the “professor” when doing a new tune??