Soft QCD: Theory

Peter Skands (CERN Theoretical Physics Dept)

Boston Jets Workshop MIT, January 21-23 2014

Questions

Pileup

How much? In central & fwd acceptance?

Structure: averages + fluctuations, particle composition, lumpiness, … Scaling to 13 TeV and beyond

Underlying Event \sim "A handful of pileup"?

Hadronizes with Main Event \rightarrow "Color reconnections" Additional "minijets" from multiple parton interactions

Hadronization

Models from the 80ies, mainly constrained in 90ies Meanwhile, perturbative models have evolved Dipole/Antenna showers, ME matching, NLO corrections, … Precision \rightarrow re-examine non-perturbative models and constraints New clean constraints from LHC (& future colliders)? Hadronization models \rightleftarrows analytical NP corrections?

Uses and Limits of "Tuning"

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Uses and Limits of "Tuning"

From Hard to Soft

Factorization and IR safety

Main tools for jet calculations Corrections suppressed by powers of Λ_{OCD}/Q_{Hard}

Soft QCD / Pileup

NO HARD SCALE Typical Q scales ~ ΛQCD Extremely sensitive to IR effects \rightarrow Excellent LAB for studying IR effects

 $\sim \infty$ statistics for min-bias \rightarrow Access tails, limits Universality: Recycling $PU \leftrightarrow MB \leftrightarrow UE$

What is Pileup / Min-Bias?

We use Minimum-Bias (MB) data to test soft-QCD models

Pileup = "Zero-bias"

"Minimum-Bias" typically suppresses diffraction by requiring two-armed coincidence, and/or \geq n particle(s) in central region

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 \rightarrow Pileup contains more diffraction than Min-Bias

Total diffractive cross section $\sim 1/3$ σ_{inel} Most diffraction is low-mass \rightarrow no contribution in central regions **High-mass tails** could be relevant in FWD region

 \rightarrow direct constraints on diffractive components (\rightarrow later)

The Inelastic Cross Section *B*el = *BAB* el (*s*)=2*b^A* + 2*b^B* + 4*s* ⁴*.*² *,* (115) with *s* given in units of GeV and *B*el in GeV². The constants *bA,B* are *b*^p = 2*.*3, *b*⇥*,*⇤*,*⌃*,*⌅ = 1*.*4, *b*J*/*⇧ = 0*.*23. The increase of the slope parameter with c.m. energy is faster than

the logarithmically one conventionally assumed; that way the ratio ⌅el*/*⌅tot remains well-

*B*sd(*AX*)(*s*)=2*b^A* + 2⇥

First try: decompose $\sigma_{\rm inel} = \sigma_{\rm sd} + \sigma_{\rm dd} + \sigma_{\rm cd} + \sigma_{\rm nd}$ + Parametrizations of diffractive components: dM²/M² $\overline{}$ $\overline{}$ d*t* d*M*² $\overline{\mathsf{a}}$ $\overline{}$ 16 $\mathsf{s}\mathsf{ of }\mathsf{d}$ i .
ב *f*fractive compo $\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\rm sd(}AX)}(s)$ dt $dM²$ = *g*3IP 16π $\beta_{A \rm I\!P}^2 \, \beta_{B \rm I\!P}$ 1 $\frac{1}{M^2}$ exp $(B_{sd(AX)}t)$ *F*_{sd} *,* $\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\rm dd}(s)$ $\mathrm{d}t\,\mathrm{d}M_1^2\,\mathrm{d}M_2^2$ = $g_{\rm 3IP}^2$ 16π $\beta_{A \rm I\!P} \, \beta_{B \rm I\!P}$ 1 M_1^2 1 *M*² 2 $\exp(B_{\rm dd}t)\,F_{\rm dd}$. Suive full + Integrate and solve for σ_{nd} PYTHIA:

ln *^s*

*M*²

,

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*M*²

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*M*²

Models of Soft QCD - Disclaimer

May not always reflect "best" TH understanding

Not just a matter of cranking perturbative orders Harder due to requirement of fully differential **dynamical modeling** (event generators), not just cross section formulae

May not always reflect "best" EXP constraints

Not just a matter of "tuning"

(*+ tunnel vision:* exp comparisons for searches or EW measurements rarely formulated as QCD constraints)

Modeling: identify "new" physics + build and constrain models (beyond perturbative leading-twist) Few people working on soft QCD models \rightarrow long cycles

Dynamical Models of Soft QCD color flow and the event. This is more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to ical Modolc of Coft OCD ical floucis of soil ged the extra more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to

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Parton-Based Models rise to observable jets are much more plentiful, and can give significant corrections to the color flow and total scattered energy of the event. This also the final-state and finalmore global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to rise to observable jets are much more plentiful, and can give significant corrections to the color flow and total scattered energy of the event. This also more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to

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 $T_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{$

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Extrapolation to soft scales delicate. Impressive successes with MPI-based models but still far from a solved problem

Form of PDFs at small x and Q^2 Form and E_{cm} dependence of p_{T0} regulator Modeling of the diffractive component Proton transverse mass distribution Colour Reconnections, Collective Effects **Saturation**

> See talk on UE by W. Waalewijn

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Minimum-Bias: Averages

Discovery at LHC Min-Bias & UE are 10-20% larger than we thought Scale a bit faster with energy \rightarrow Be sure to use up-to-date (LHC) tunes

A SENSITIVE E-SCALING PROBE:

Relative increase in the central charged-track multiplicity from 0.9 to 2.36 and 7 TeV

ratio to ALICE Set **See also energy-scaling tuning study, Schulz & PS, [EPJ C71 \(2011\) 1644](http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1103.3649)**

Sum(E_T)

Plots from mcplots.cern.ch

0 2 The Forward Region TO O H A R O O T

Theory/Data 0.6 More sensitive to low x & diffraction

2C: an older Tevatron tune

4C: the current LHC tune (Default in Pythia 8.1)

Monash 2013: a new LEP + LHC tune (Default from Pythia 8.2?)

1.2

Hadronization

color flow, color reconnections, particle spectra

Color Connections

Leading N_c: each parton-parton interaction scatters 'new' colors

 \rightarrow incoherent addition of colors

1 or 2 strings per MPI

Quite clean, factorized picture

WRONG!

Rapidity

Multiplicity ∝ N_{MPI}

Color Reconnections?

Multiplicity & N_{MPI}

<

Coherence

E.g.,

…

Generalized Area Law (Rathsman: Phys. Lett. B452 (1999) 364) Color Annealing (P.S., Wicke: Eur. Phys. J. C52 (2007) 133)

N_C=3: Colors add coherently

+ collective effects?

Coherence

String formation at finite N_C
ntext of multi-parton interac **Better theory models needed** Study: coherence and/or finite-N_C effects In context of multi-parton interactions LEP constraints? Additional collectivity? (a la HI? BE?)

P. S k a n d s

Color Reconnections?

Hydro?

Multiplicity & N_{MPI}

<

Coherence

E.g.,

…

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Signs of collectivity? Signs of collectivity?

1) Rise of <p_T> with multiplicity 0 0.2) Bafyons by coalestence? Figure 19: *K*⁰

 0 2) Bargons by coalestance?

Theory
Data

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Gluon Splitting

Less singular than gluon emission: single log

$$
P(g \to q\bar{q}) \propto \frac{1}{m_{q\bar{q}}^2}
$$

→ *Less* precise, from parton-shower viewpoint Massive quarks \rightarrow not even singular

Predictions for g→cc,bb differ greatly between models

Non-singular terms, evolution variable, renormalization scale Beware: overpredicted if (c,b) treated massless

Strong interest in constraints from double-tagged heavy-flavor jets

At the theory level we will learn more from NLO corrections to gluonsplitting processes

Tuning means different things to different people

Example: Value of Strong Coupling and total jet broadenings BW and BT and the transition from th

(a) Thrust, T [19] PYTHIA 8 (hadronization on) vs LEP: Thrust

² is minimised. We follow the more customary

 $\overline{}$

three-jet to two-jet to two-jet final states in the Durham jet \tilde{z}_1 \tilde{z}_2 algorithm \tilde{z}_3 \tilde{z}_4 \tilde{z}_5 \tilde{z}_6 \tilde{z}_7 \tilde{z}_8 \tilde{z}_9 \tilde{z}_9 \tilde{z}_1 \tilde{z}_2 \tilde{z}_3 \tilde{z}_4 \tilde{z}_5

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Sneak Preview: VINCIA: Multijet NLO Corrections

Hartgring, Laenen, Skands, [arXiv:1303.4974](http://arxiv.org/abs/arXiv:1303.4974)

First LEP tune with NLO 3-jet corrections

LO tune: $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.139$ (1-loop running, MC)

 NLO tune: $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.122$ (2-loop running, MSbar→MC)

 $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}))$ (b) $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}))$

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EPOS uses collective effects (hydro) also in pp

Impressive successes for identified-particle spectra $(\rightarrow$?)

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PYTHIA 8 (by now generally superior to PYTHIA 6)

New "Monash 2013" tune (LEP+MB+UE+DY) (from v.8.185) New model of colour reconnections to be developed over next half year (with J.R. Christiansen) → "Monash 2014"? Hard diffraction included in PYTHIA 8 (not 6), but diffraction generally still poorly understood

VINCIA for hadron colliders also to be ready in 2014

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PHOJET, SIBYLL, QGSJET (pomeron-based)

Personal (biased?) view: Problems with soft-to-hard transition

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Personal (biased?) view: Problems with soft-to-hard transition

Tuning: LO vs NLO & universality needs better understanding

Menu

→ Front Page

-
-
- → Update History
-

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Analysis filter:

+Latest analyses

Z (Drell-Yan)

- \rightarrow Jet Multiplicities
- → 1/σdσ(Z)/dφ^{*}n
- → dσ(Z)/dpTZ
- \rightarrow 1/odo(Z)/dpTZ

W

- \rightarrow Charge asymmetry vs η
- \rightarrow Charge asymmetry vs N_{iet}
- \rightarrow da(jet)/dpT
- \rightarrow Jet Multiplicities

Top (MC only)

- $\rightarrow \Delta \varphi$ (ttbar)
- $\rightarrow \Delta y$ (ttbar)
- → |∆y| (ttbar)
- \rightarrow M (ttbar)
- pT (ttbar)
- → Cross sections
- \rightarrow y (ttbar)
- → Asymmetry
- → Individual tops

Bottom

Jets

- \rightarrow n Distributions
- → pT Distributions
- \rightarrow Cross sections

Underlying Event: TRNS: $\Sigma(pT)$ vs pT1

Subgroup: Vincia Epos Phojet Custom
ation
d Reference
pp @ 7000 GeV

 $-0-$

Herwin++ (Def)

ATLAS $pT > 0.1$

- Link to experimental reference paper
- •Steering file for plotting program
- •(Will also add link to RIVET analysis)

Test4Theory - LHC@home [http://lhcathome.cern.ch/test4theory](http://lhcathome.web.cern.ch/test4theory)

LHC@home 2.0 Test4Theory volunteers' machines seen since Sun Nov 17 2013 14:00:00 GMT+1100 (EST) (2804 machines overall)

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Come to Australia

Establishing a new group in **Melbourne** Working on **PYTHIA** & **VINCIA NLO** Event Generators Precision LHC **phenomenology & soft physics** Support LHC **experiments**, **astro-particle** community, and **future** accelerators Outreach and Citizen Science

p production of the contract of

Oct 2014 → Monash University Melbourne, Australia

Multiple Interactions color flow and the event in and the event. \mathbf{L} more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to t_{ref} is the form of the form ϵ color flow and total scattered energy of the event. This a↵ects the final-state activity in a more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to the break-up of the beam remnants in the forward direction. \mathbf{cl} and \mathbf{cl} final-state activity in all \mathbf{cl} more global way, increasing multiplicity and summed *E^T* distributions, and contributing to \mathcal{L} the break-up of the form \mathcal{L}

= Allow several parton-parton interactions per hadron-hadron collision. Requires extended factorization ansatz.
Explicet MG model ("eld" PYTLUA 6 model

Earliest MC model ("old" PYTHIA 6 model) Sjöstrand, van Zijl PRD36 (1987) 2019

 $\frac{1}{2}$ divergences \rightarrow fixed-order breaks down Lesson from bremsstrahlung in pQCD: Perturbation theory still ok, with resummation (unitarity) ²!²(*p*?min) = h*n*i(*p*?min) tot *,* (1.14) ²!²(*p*?min) = h*n*i(*p*?min) tot *,* (1.14) ²!²(*p*?min) = h*n*i(*p*?min) tot *,* (1.14) with hini(*p*) giving the average of a poisson distribution in the average of parton-part with hini(*p*?min) giving the average of a Poisson distribution in the average of parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton-parton**interactions above per hadron-hadron-hadron-hadron** collision, and coll

 \rightarrow Resum dijets? $Yes \rightarrow MPI!$ *ⁿ*! *.* (1.15) *ⁿ*! *.* (1.15) *^Pn*(*p*?min)=(h*n*i(*p*?min))*ⁿ* exp (h*n*i(*p*?min))

How many? n σn σint > σtot ⇐⇒ %n& > 1

$$
\text{Naively} \quad \langle n_{2 \to 2}(p_{\perp \text{min}}) \rangle = \frac{\sigma_{2 \to 2}(p_{\perp \text{min}})}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}}
$$
\n
$$
\text{Interactions independent (naive factorization)} \to \text{Poisson}
$$

σint = "

$$
\mathcal{P}_n = \frac{\langle n \rangle^n}{n!} e^{-\langle n \rangle}
$$

[⇒] large ⁿ suppressed Real Life

Poissonian statistics Poissonian statistics su n! ppri but energy-momentum conservations of the property situations of the set of the set of the set of the set of the ⇒ large n suppressed ⇒ large n suppressed → not simple product **SU** n! suppresses high-n tail + physical correlations

Pn

1: A Simple Model This cross section is an inclusive number. Thus, if a single hadron-hadron event contains ttwo particles in 22 but on 22 but only only only o

The minimal model incorporating single-parton factorization, perturbative unitarity, and energy-and-momentum conservation

$$
\sigma_{2\rightarrow 2}(p_{\perp \text{min}}) = \langle n \rangle (p_{\perp \text{min}}) \sigma_{\text{tot}}
$$

Parton-Parton Cross Section **Hadron-Hadron Cross Section**

1. Choose p_{Tmin} cutoff 1. Choose *pT*min cutoff

 \therefore Since *p*_{I} min cater.

- 2. Interpret $\langle n \rangle(p_{Tmin})$ as mean of Poisson distribution
Equivalent to assuming all parton-parton interactions equivalent and *ⁿ*! *.* (1.15) Equivalent to assuming all parton-parton interactions equivalent and independent \sim each take an instantaneous "snapshot" of the proton
- 3. Generate *n* parton-parton interactions (pQCD 2→2) Veto if total beam momentum exceeded → overall (E,p) cons

_{Ordinary} CTEQ MSTW, NNPDF...
- 4. Add impact-parameter dependence \rightarrow $\langle n \rangle$ = $\langle n \rangle$ \sim $\langle n \rangle$ Assume factorization of transverse and longitudinal d.o.f., \rightarrow PDFs : $f(x,b) = f(x)g(b)$
b distribution \propto EM form factor \rightarrow **UMMY modol** Butterworth Facebow Soymour 7 Pbys C72 (1996) 637 D distribution \propto EM form factor \rightarrow JIMMT **Model** Butterworth, Forshaw, Seymour Z.Phys. C/2 (1996) 637
Constant of proportionality = second main tuning parameter *b* distribution ∝ EM form factor → **JIMMY model** Butterworth, Forshaw, Seymour Z.Phys. C72 (1996) 637Constant of proportionality = second main tuning parameter Ordinary CTEQ, MSTW, NNPDF, …
- Γ Λ dd concrete alone of $(6.6 \mu)^7$. On the restions representing U. Thus superiore views \rightarrow **Herwig++ model** Bähr et al, arXiv:0905.4671 the interactions cannot use up more momentum than is available in the parent hadron. 5. Add separate class of "soft" ($zero$ - p_T) interactions representing interactions with $p_T < p_{Tmin}$ and require $\sigma_{\text{soft}} + \sigma_{\text{hard}} = \sigma_{\text{tot}}$

2: Interleaved Evolution

Sjöstrand & Skands, JHEP 0403 (2004) 053; EPJ C39 (2005) 129

Also available for Pomeron-Proton collisions since Pythia 8.165

6:5 corresponds approximately to diffractive masses of 3.6 GeV (at 50% efficiency). The contribution of events with all final states at just state particles at just state particles at just state particles at just state par PHOJET elastic

Scaling of Multiplicities pendence, *^f* ^P(*s*, *^t*) [∝] *^s*αP(0), with the Pomeron intercept ^αP(0) [∼] ¹.1 leading to a corresponding energy rise of the total cross section of \mathbf{S}_1 2*s* Im*f* ^P(*s*, 0), which asymptotically violates the so-called Froissart bound (σ*tot* < *c* log2 *s*) [73]. Accounting for eikonal multi-Pomeron exchanges, the cross sections are unitarized, i.e. ^σtot,inel [∝] log² *^s*, although due

to the Abramovskii-Gribov-Kancheli (AGK) cancellations [74] such multi-Pomeron configurations give zero contri-

bution to inclusive particle spectra. Thus, the total soft charged particle density produced at midrapidity follows the

A From soft models based on Regge Theory, expect: D. d'Enterria et al. [arXiv:1101.5596],

$$
\left.\frac{dN_{\text{ch}}(s,\eta)}{d\eta}\right|_{\eta=0} \propto \frac{\text{Im}f^{\mathbb{P}}(s,0)}{s \sigma_{pp}^{\text{inel}}(s)} \sim \frac{s^{\Delta_{\mathbb{P}}}}{\log^2 s},
$$

A

Strangeness: Kaons

Strangeness: Λ hyperons

^S rapidity and *p*? spectrum at 7 TeV.

0 2 4 6 8 10

0 0.5 1 1.5 2

Diffraction (in PYTHIA 8) **Diffraction** EIUII (III PYTHIA 6) e.
P distribution of an arXiv:1005.3894 with *s* given in units of GeV and *B*el in GeV². The constants *bA,B* are *b*^p = 2*.*3, *b*⇥*,*⇤*,*⌃*,*⌅ = 1*.*4, *b*J*/*⇧ = 0*.*23. The increase of the slope parameter with c.m. energy is faster than the logarithmically one conventionally assumed; that way the ratio ⌅el*/*⌅tot remains well-

Choice between 5 Pomeron PDFs. Free parameter σ_{Pp} n Free parameter $\sigma_{\bf Pp}$ needed to fix $\langle n_{\bf interactions}\rangle = \sigma_{\bf jet}/\sigma_{\bf PP} .$

The *bA,B* terms protect *B*sd from breaking down; however a minimum value of 2 GeV² **Finding Formal Still explicit explicit required for a** *BSD, which comes into play explicit requirement* **and a** *B* + Peceptly Central Diffra + Recently Central Diffraction! ! Initialise MPI framework for a set of different diffractive mass values; interpolate in between

Framework needs testing and tuning, e.g. of σ_{Pp} .

VMD photon beam).

SD: Identified Particles

- $*$ Λ and K_S
- * Other identified particles?
- * Compare to minimum bias

SD DIJETS

- * Mass Spectrum (how high can you go?)
- * Underlying Event in SD DIJET events
- * Dijet Decorrelation ∆φjj
- * SD FOUR JETS (MPI in diffraction!)

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CD JETS

- * Underlying Event
- * Dijet Decorrelation, ∆φjj

Best tuning result (and default in PYTHIA)

Obtained with $a_s(M_Z) \approx 0.14$

≠ World Average = 0.1176 ± 0.0020

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Value of a_s depends on the order and scheme

 $MC \approx$ Leading Order + LL resummation Other LO extractions of $q_s \approx 0.13 - 0.14$ Effective scheme interpreted as "CMW" \rightarrow 0.13; 2-loop running \rightarrow 0.127; NLO \rightarrow 0.12 ?

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Tune/measure even pQCD parameters with the actual generator.

Sanity check = consistency with other determinations at a similar formal order, within the uncertainty at that order (including a CMW-like scheme redefinition to go to 'MC scheme')

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Improve \rightarrow Matching at LO and NLO