Herwig++

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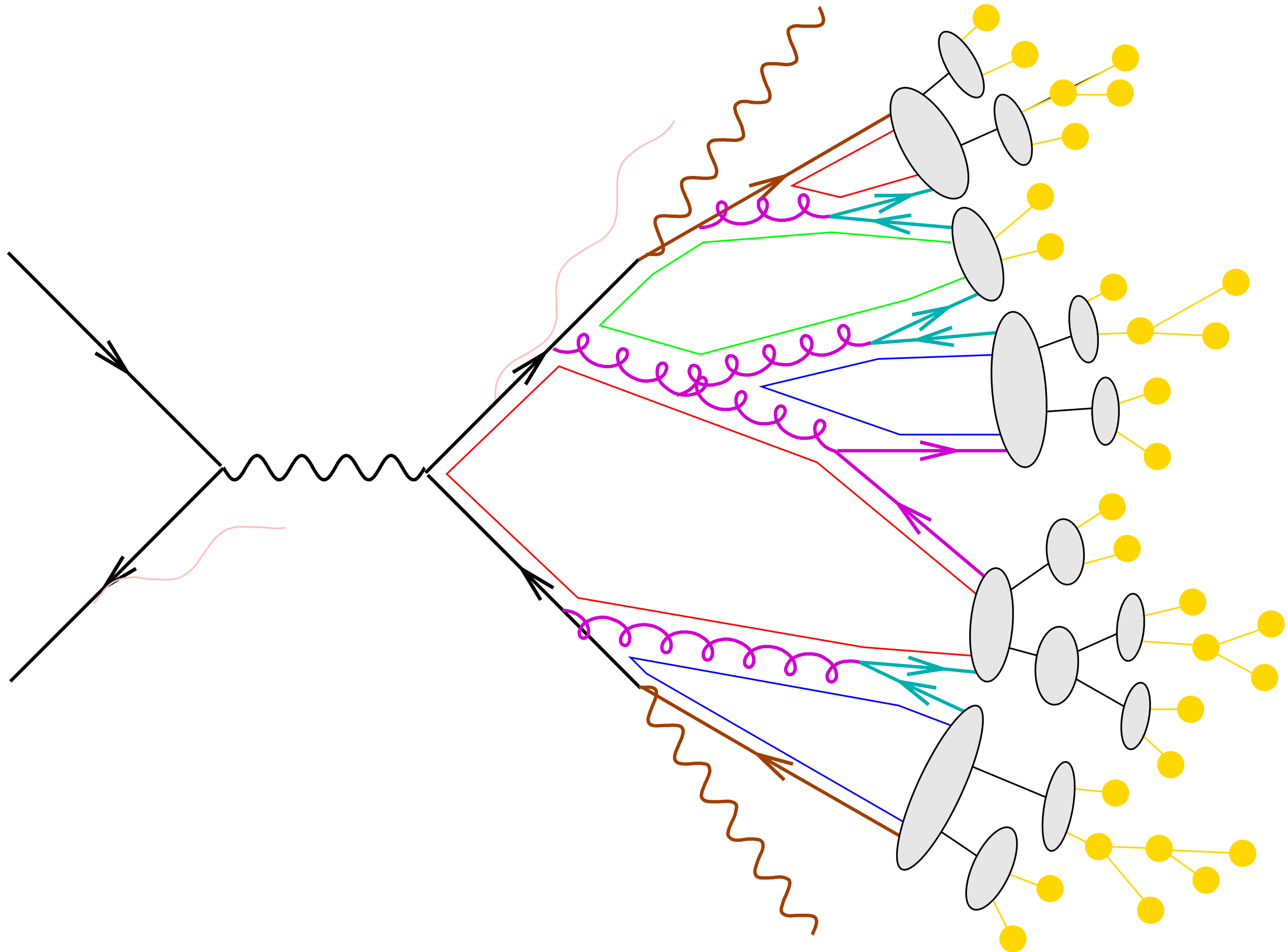
work with A Ribon, P Richardson, MH Seymour, P Stephens, BR Webber (Cambridge, Durham, CERN)

- Some features of Herwig++
- Results for e^+e^- Annihilation
- Outlook.

SG, P. Stephens and B. Webber, JHEP **0312** (2003) 045 [hep-ph/0310083]

SG, A. Ribon, M. H. Seymour, P. Stephens and B. Webber, JHEP **0402** (2003) 005 [hep-ph/0311208]

e^+e^- Event Generator

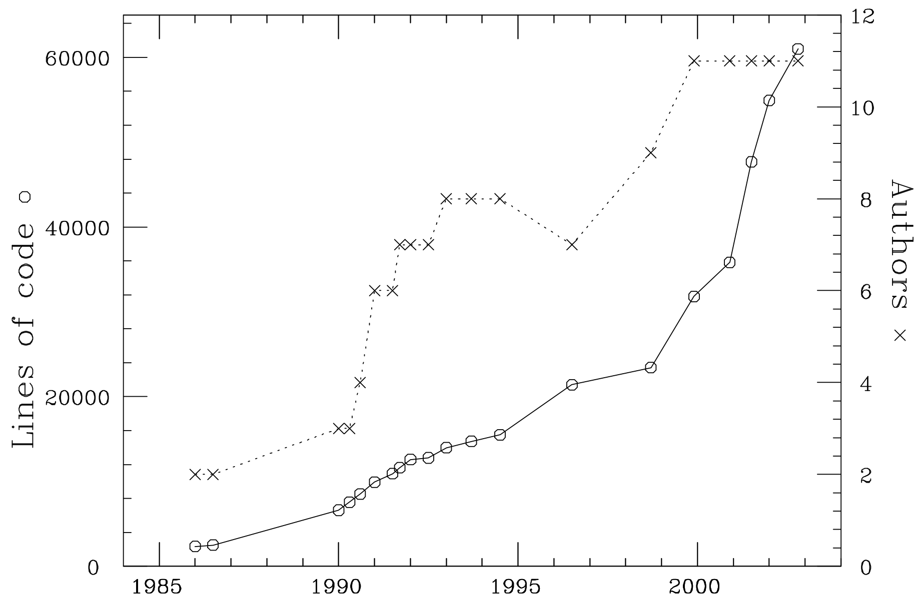


- hard scattering
- (QED) initial/final state radiation
- partonic decays, e.g. $t \to bW$
- parton shower evolution
- nonperturbative gluon splitting
- colour singlets
- colourless clusters
- cluster fission
- cluster $\to$ hadrons
- hadronic decays

The new generator Herwig++

Complete rewrite of `HERWIG` *in C++*

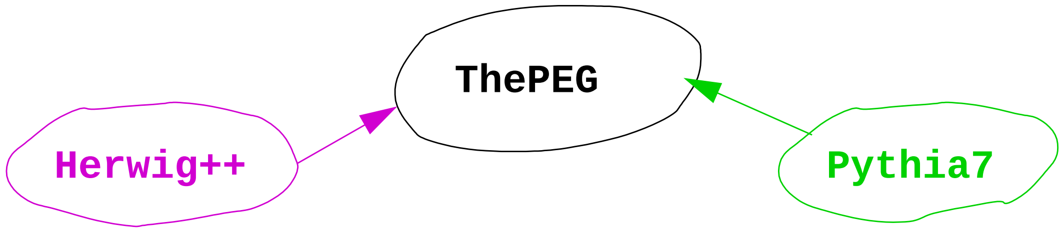
- aiming at full multi–purpose generator for LHC and future colliders.
- Preserve main features of `HERWIG` such as
  - angular ordered parton shower
  - Cluster Hadronization
- New features and improvements
  - improved parton shower evolution for heavy quarks
  - consistent radiation from unstable particles



`HERWIG`'s growth. . .

Use of ThePEG in Herwig++

ThePEG = Toolkit for high energy Physics Event Generation



Won't re-invent the wheel

Share administrative overhead, common to event generators with Pythia7

Independent *physics* implementation

Large but very flexible implementation

Common basis for Pythia7/Herwig++:

- ✗ Lack of independence.
- ✗ Miss the possiblity to test codes against each other.
- ✓ Physics, however, is still independent.
- ✓ Beneficial for the user to have the same framework.
- ✓ Running Herwig++ with the Lund String Fragmentation from Pythia7 is very simple!

Hard interactions

- Basic ME's included in ThePEG, such as:

$$e^+e^- \longrightarrow q\bar{q}, \text{ partonic } 2 \longrightarrow 2,$$

  we use them.
- Soft and hard matrix element corrections implemented for $e^+e^- \longrightarrow q\bar{q}g$.
- AMEGIC++ will provide arbitrary ME's for multiparton final states via AMEGICInterface.
- CKKW ME+PS foreseen.
- Other authors can easily include their own matrix elements ($\longrightarrow$ *safety* of OO code)

Quasi–Collinear Limit (Heavy Quarks)

Sudakov-basis p, n with $p^2 = M^2$ ('forward'), $n^2 = 0$ ('backward'),

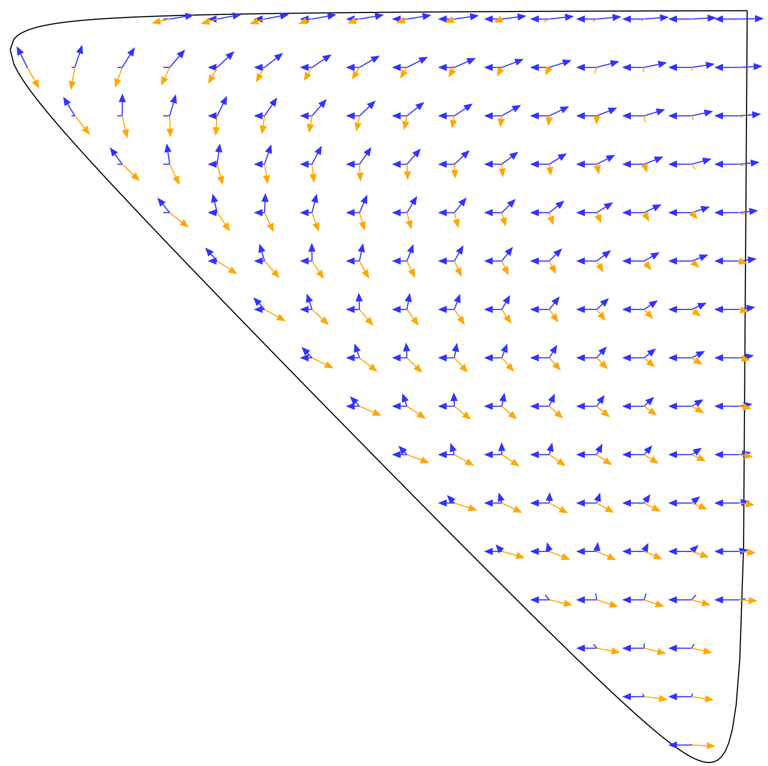
$$p_q = zp + \beta_q n - q_\perp$$
$$p_g = (1-z)p + \beta_g n + q_\perp$$

Collinear limit for radiation off heavy quark,

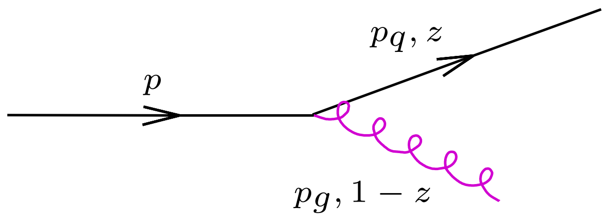
$$P_{gq}(z, \boldsymbol{q}^2, m^2) = C_F \left[\frac{1+z^2}{1-z} - \frac{2z(1-z)m^2}{\boldsymbol{q}^2 + (1-z)^2 m^2} \right]$$
$$= \frac{C_F}{1-z} \left[1 + z^2 - \frac{2m^2}{z\tilde{q}^2} \right]$$

$\longrightarrow$ $\tilde{q}^2 \sim \boldsymbol{q}^2$ may be used as evolution variable.

$q\bar{q}g$–Phase space $(x, \bar{x})$



Single emission:



New evolution variables

Kinematics to allow better treatment of heavy particles, avoiding overlapping regions in phase space, in particular for soft emissions

We choose $\tilde{q}^2$ as new evolution variable,

$$\tilde{q}^2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{q}^2}{z^2(1-z)^2} + \frac{m^2}{z^2} \quad \text{for} \quad q \to qg$$

and with the argument of running α_S chosen according to

$$\alpha_S(z^2(1-z)^2\tilde{q}^2)$$

angular ordering

$$\tilde{q}_{i+1} < z_i \tilde{q}_i \qquad \tilde{k}_{i+1} < (1-z_i)\tilde{q}_i$$

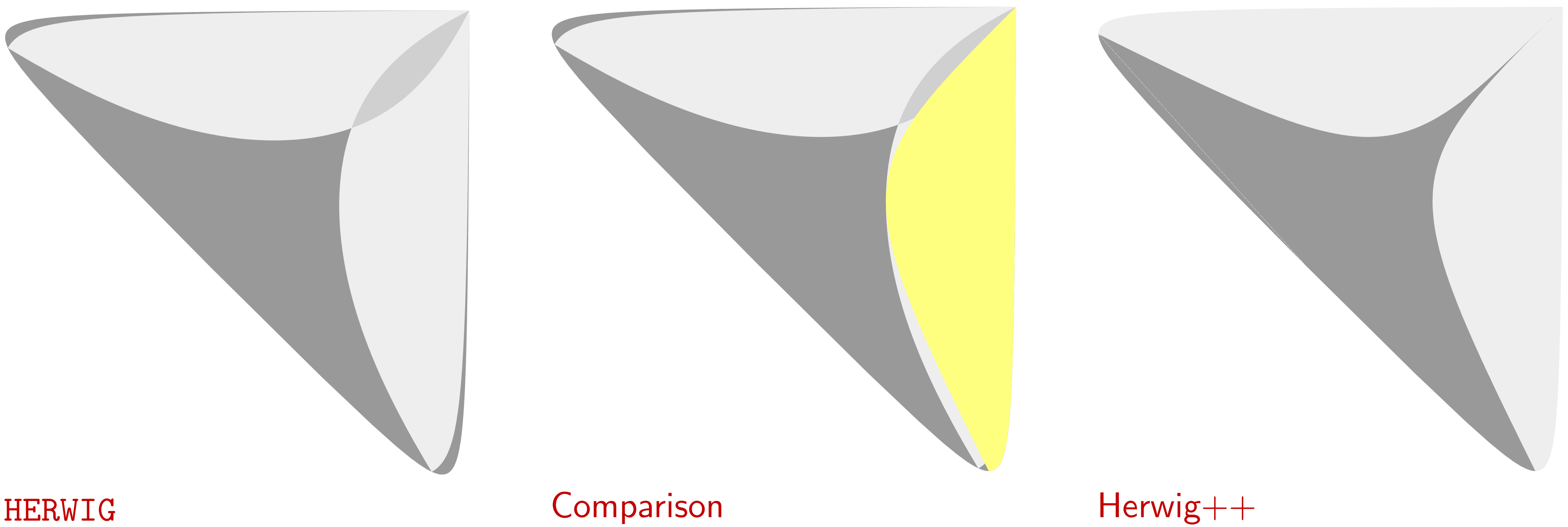
Technically: *reinterpretation* of known evolution variables, i.e. the branching probability for $a \to bc$ still is

$$dP(a \to bc) = \frac{d\tilde{q}^2}{\tilde{q}^2} \frac{C_i \alpha_S}{2\pi} P_{bc}(z, \tilde{q})\, dz$$

$\longrightarrow$ Sudakov's etc. technically remain the same!

$q\bar{q}g$ Phase Space old vs new variables

Consider $(x, \bar{x})$ phase space for $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}g$



- ✗ Larger dead region with new variables.
- ✓ Smooth coverage of soft gluon region.
- ✓ No overlapping regions in phase space.

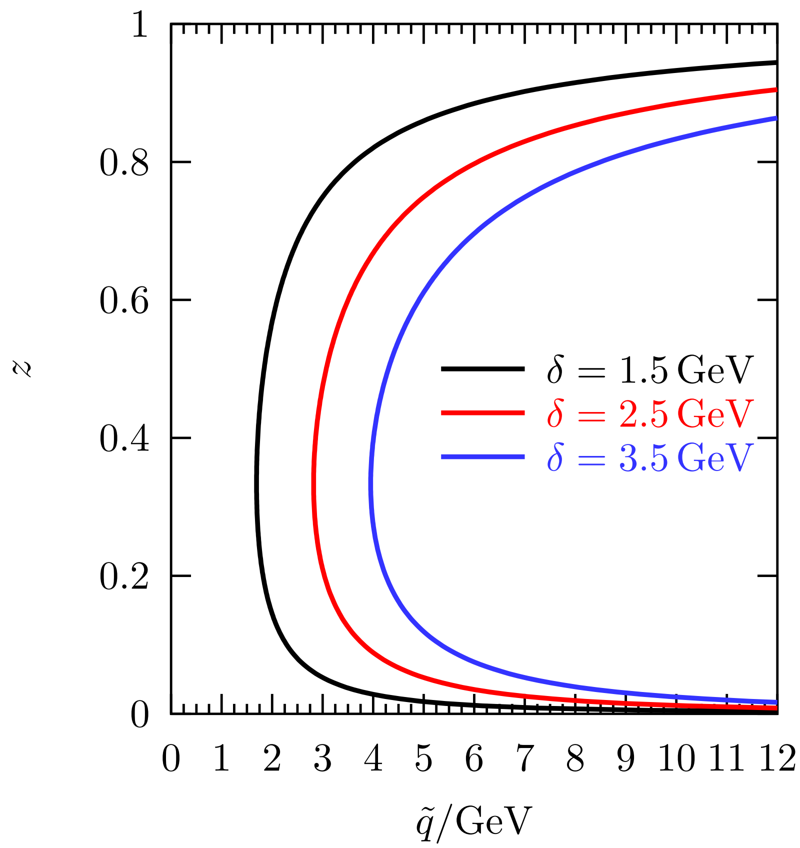
Universal cutoff parameter δ

- Parton shower termination determined by Q_g.
- Q_g flavour dependent.
- Universal parameter δ in configuration file.

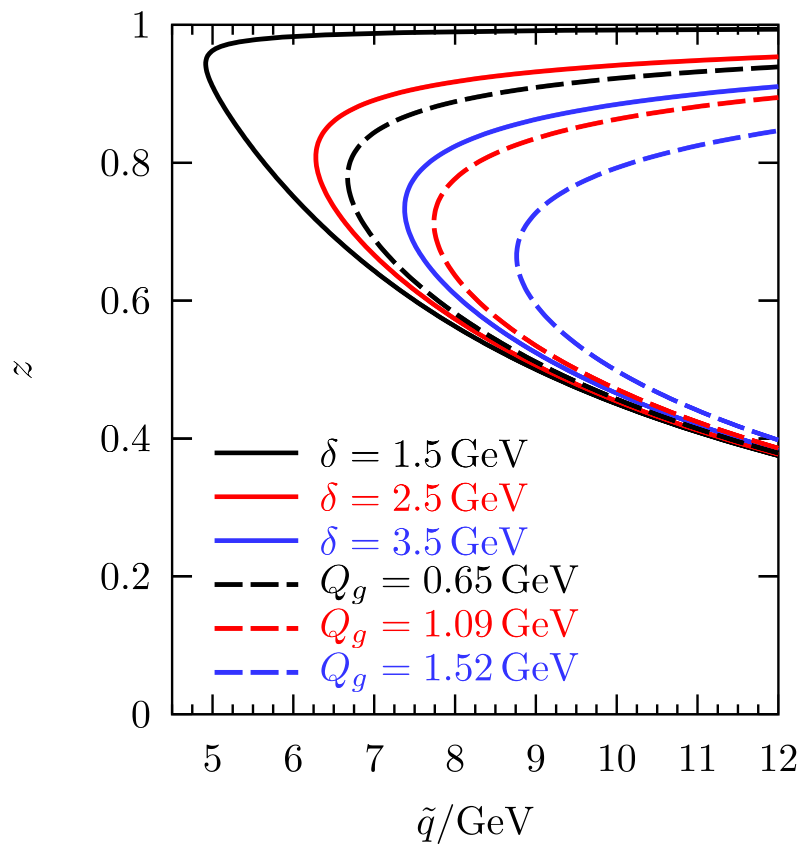
Parametrization of Q_g in terms of δ, m_q

$$Q_g = \frac{\delta - 0.3 m_q}{2.3} \; .$$

light quarks:

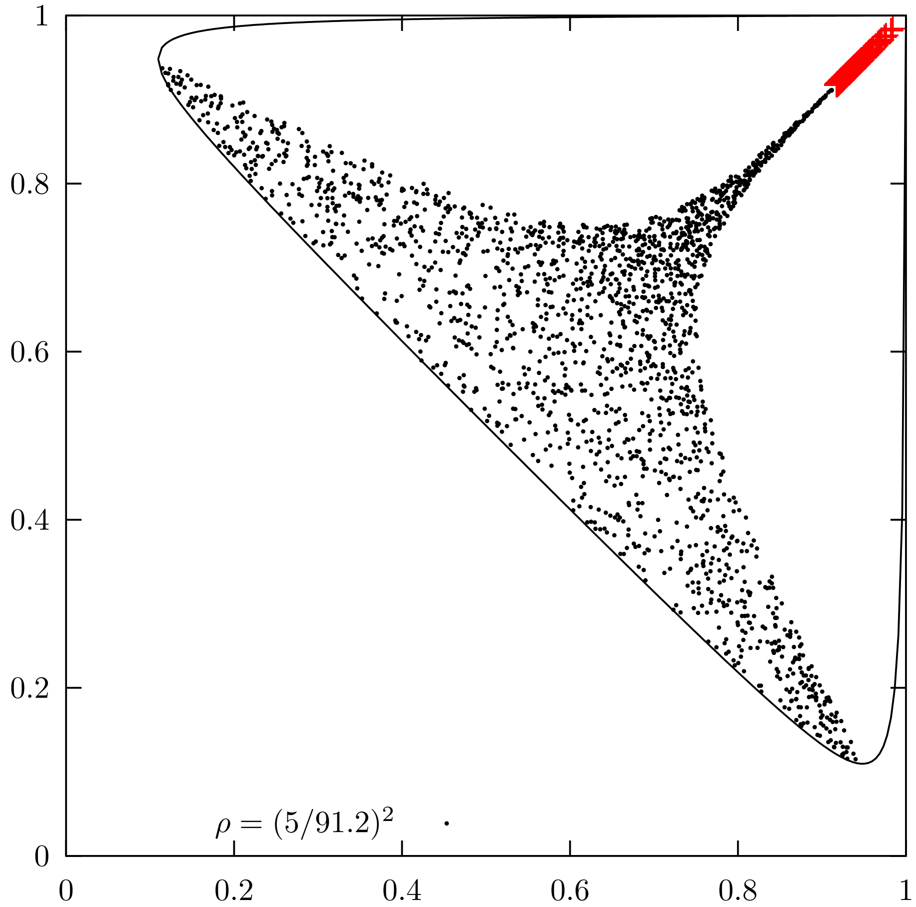


b quarks:



Hard Matrix Element Corrections

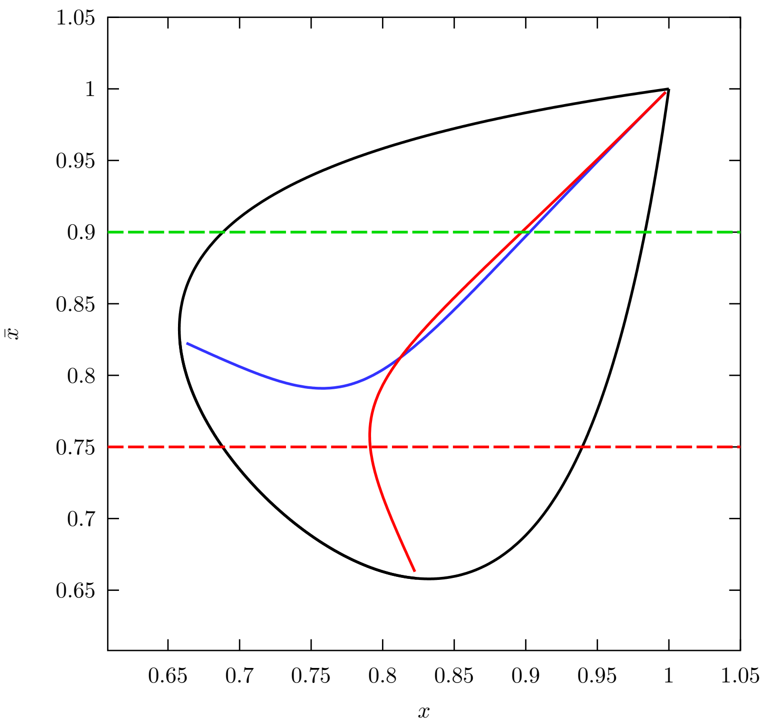
- Points $(x, \bar{x})$ in dead region chosen acc to LO $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}g$ matrix element and accepted acc to ME weight.
- About 3% of all events are actually hard $q\bar{q}g$ events.
- Red points have weight > 1, practically no error by setting weight to one.
- Event oriented according to given $q\bar{q}$ geometry. Quark direction is kept with weight $x^2/(x^2 + \bar{x}^2)$.

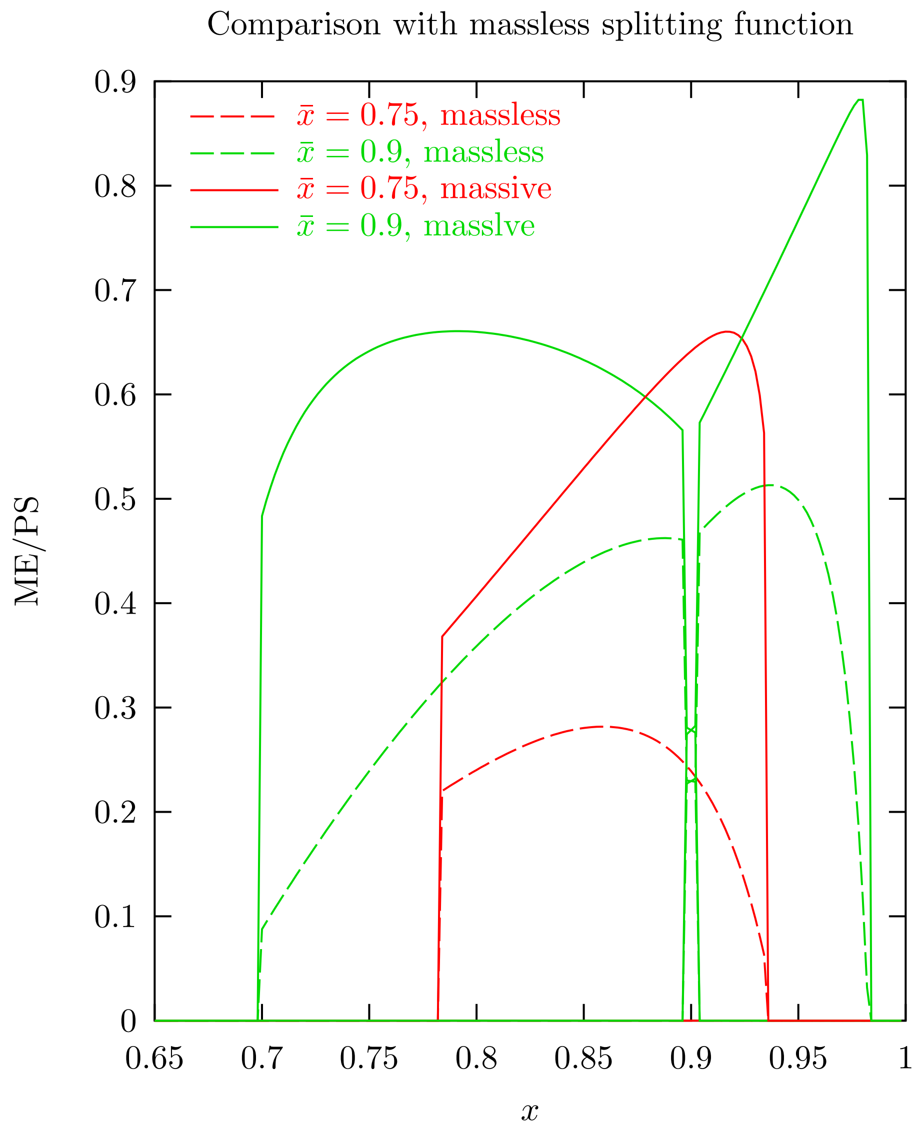


Soft Matrix Element Corrections

- Ratio ME/PS compares emission with result from true ME if slightly away from soft/collinear region.
- Veto on 'hardest emission so far' in $p_\perp$.
- Massive splitting function *very important*!

Example with heavy quark, $m^2/Q^2 = 0.1$:





Cluster hadronization in a nutshell

- Nonperturbative $g \to q\bar{q}$ splitting ($q = uds$) isotropically. Here, $m_g \approx 750$ MeV $> 2m_q$.
- Cluster formation, universal spectrum (see below)
- Cluster fission, until

$$M^p < M^p_{\max} + (m_1 + m_2)^p$$

where masses are chosen from

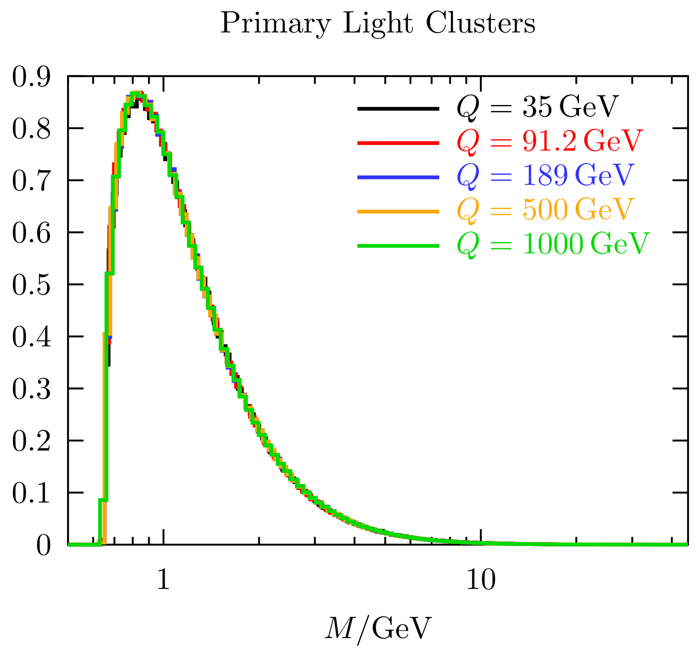
$$M_i = \left[\left(M^P - (m_i + m_3)^P \right) r_i + (m_i + m_3)^P \right]^{1/P},$$

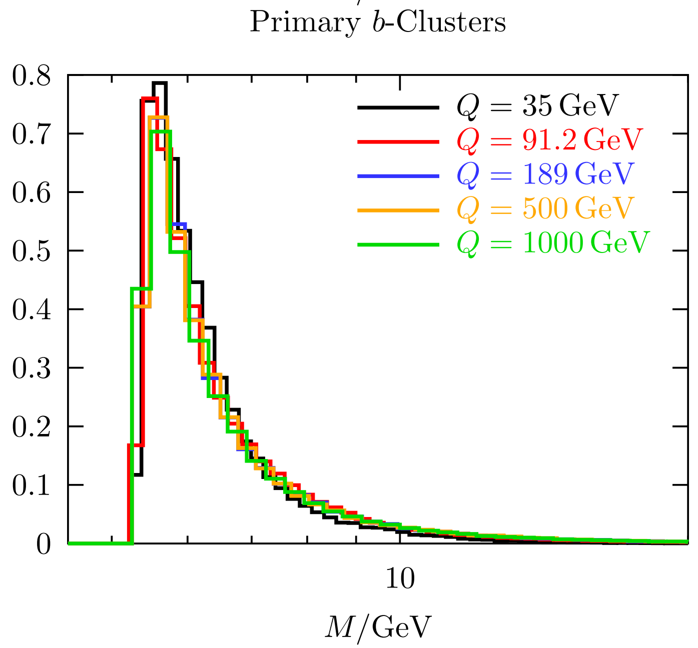
with additional phase space contraints. Constituents keep moving in their original direction.

- Cluster Decay

$$P(a_{i,q}, b_{q,j}|i,j) = \frac{W(a_{i,q}, b_{q,j}|i,j)}{\sum_{M/B} W(c_{i,q'}, d_{q',j}|i,j)}.$$

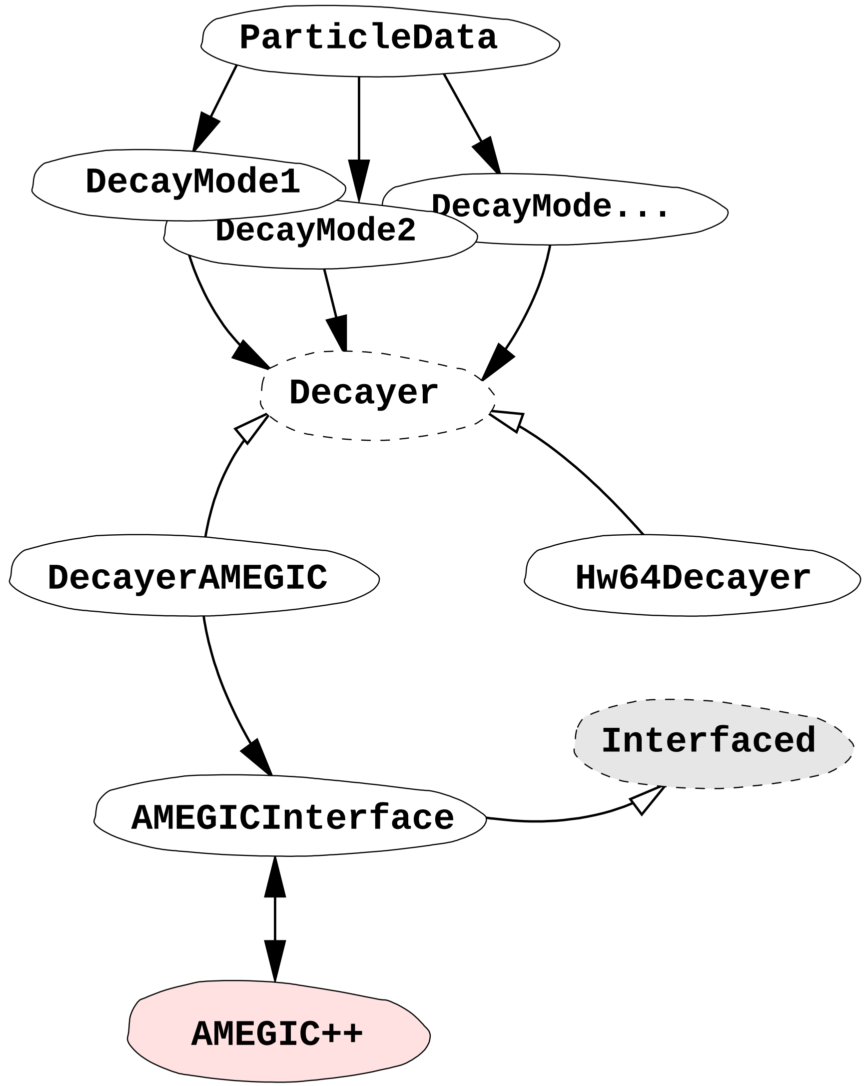
New! Meson/Baryon ratio is parametrized in terms of diquark weight. In `HERWIG` the sum ran over all possible hadrons.





Decays

- FORTRAN HERWIG is reproduced with Hw64Decayer using the same Matrix element codes as before (will be used for hadronic decays right now)
- DecayerAMEGIC gets final states for a perturbative decay mode directly from AMEGIC++
- Better hadronic decayers are currently being developed for particular decay modes.
- Status: 448 particles with a total of 2607 decay modes. . .
- Spin correlations.
- ⟶ Peter Richardson's talk.



Hadron Multiplicities

Particle	Experiment	Measured	Old Model	Herwig++	Fortran
All Charged	M,A,D,L,O	20.924 ± 0.117	20.22*	20.814	20.532*
γ	A,O	21.27 ± 0.6	23.032	22.67	20.74
π^0	A,D,L,O	9.59 ± 0.33	10.27	10.08	9.88
$\rho(770)^0$	A,D	1.295 ± 0.125	1.235	1.316	1.07
$\pi^\pm$	A,O	17.04 ± 0.25	16.30	16.95	16.74
$\rho(770)^\pm$	O	2.4 ± 0.43	1.99	2.14	2.06
η	A,L,O	0.956 ± 0.049	0.886	0.893	0.669*
$\omega(782)$	A,L,O	1.083 ± 0.088	0.859	0.916	1.044
$\eta'(958)$	A,L,O	0.152 ± 0.03	0.13	0.136	0.106
K^0	S,A,D,L,O	2.027 ± 0.025	2.121*	2.062	2.026
$K^*(892)^0$	A,D,O	0.761 ± 0.032	0.667	0.681	0.583*
$K^*(1430)^0$	D,O	0.106 ± 0.06	0.065	0.079	0.072
$K^\pm$	A,D,O	2.319 ± 0.079	2.335	2.286	2.250
$K^*(892)^\pm$	A,D,O	0.731 ± 0.058	0.637	0.657	0.578
$\phi(1020)$	A,D,O	0.097 ± 0.007	0.107	0.114	0.134*
p	A,D,O	0.991 ± 0.054	0.981	0.947	1.027
Δ^{++}	D,O	0.088 ± 0.034	0.185	0.092	0.209*
Σ^-	O	0.083 ± 0.011	0.063	0.071	0.071
Λ	A,D,L,O	0.373 ± 0.008	0.325*	0.384	0.347*
Σ^0	A,D,O	0.074 ± 0.009	0.078	0.091	0.063
Σ^+	O	0.099 ± 0.015	0.067	0.077	0.088
$\Sigma(1385)^\pm$	A,D,O	0.0471 ± 0.0046	0.057	0.0312*	0.061*
Ξ^-	A,D,O	0.0262 ± 0.001	0.024	0.0286	0.029
$\Xi(1530)^0$	A,D,O	0.0058 ± 0.001	0.026*	0.0288*	0.009*
Ω^-	A,D,O	0.00125 ± 0.00024	0.001	0.00144	0.0009

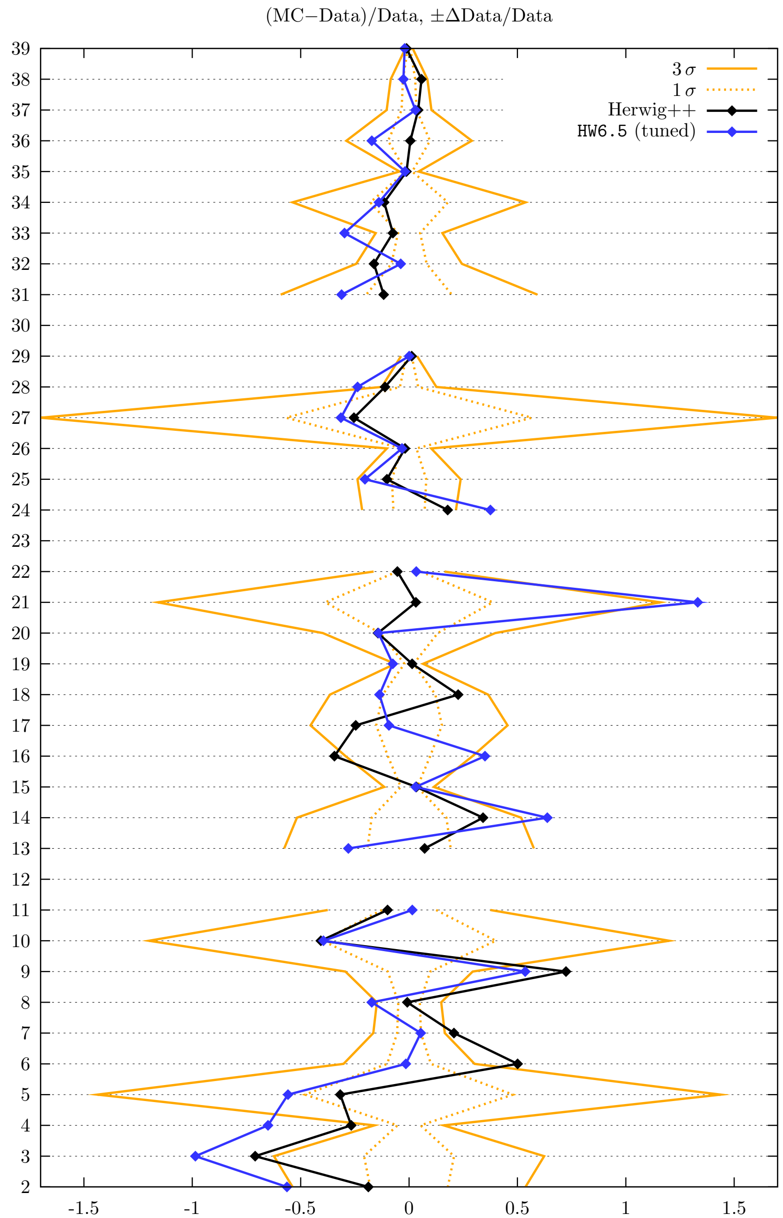
Hadron Multiplicities (ctd')

Particle	Experiment	Measured	Old Model	Herwig++	Fortran
$f_2(1270)$	D,L,O	0.168 ± 0.021	0.113	0.150	0.173
$f_2'(1525)$	D	0.02 ± 0.008	0.003	0.012	0.012
$D^{\pm}$	A,D,O	0.184 ± 0.018	0.322^*	0.319^*	0.283^*
$D^*(2010)^{\pm}$	A,D,O	0.182 ± 0.009	0.168	0.180	0.151^*
D^0	A,D,O	0.473 ± 0.026	0.625^*	0.570^*	0.501
$D_s^{\pm}$	A,O	0.129 ± 0.013	0.218^*	0.195^*	0.127
$D_s^{*\pm}$	O	0.096 ± 0.046	0.082	0.066	0.043
J/Ψ	A,D,L,O	0.00544 ± 0.00029	0.006	0.00361^*	0.002^*
Λ_c^+	D,O	0.077 ± 0.016	0.006^*	0.023^*	0.001^*
$\Psi'(3685)$	D,L,O	0.00229 ± 0.00041	0.001^*	0.00178	0.0008^*

of $*$'s = observables with more than 3σ deviation:

$$\mathrm{OldModel} : \text{Herwig++} : \mathrm{Fortran} = 9 : 7 : 13$$

Hadron Multiplicities (ctd')

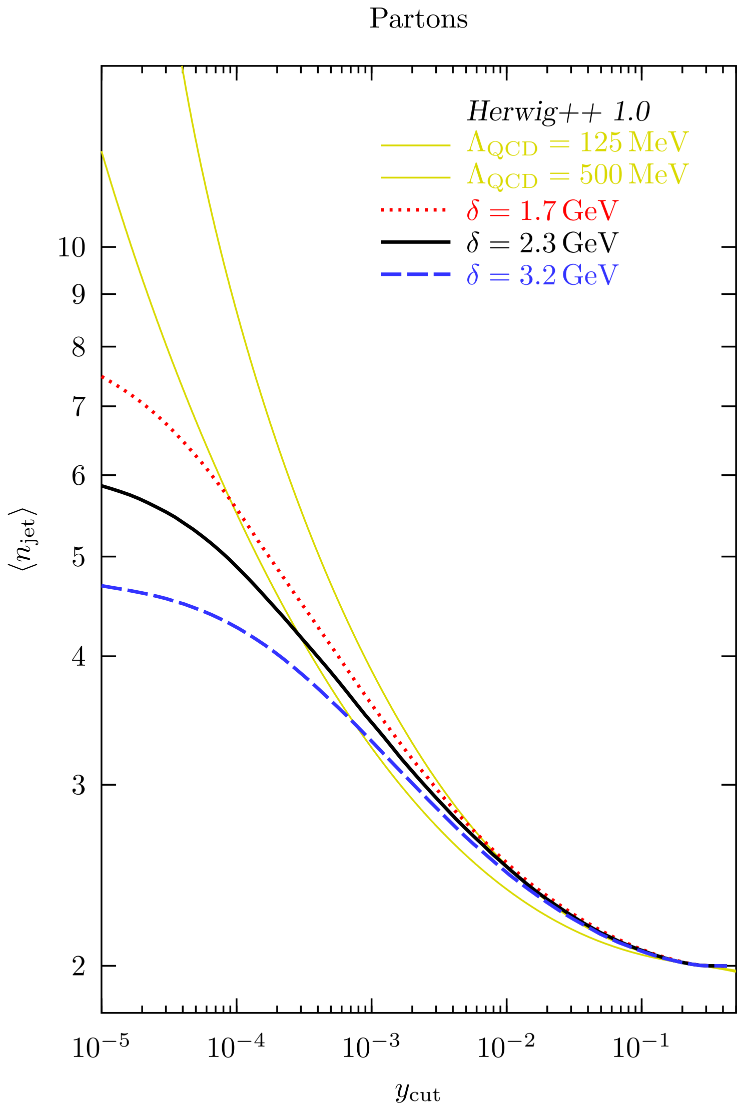


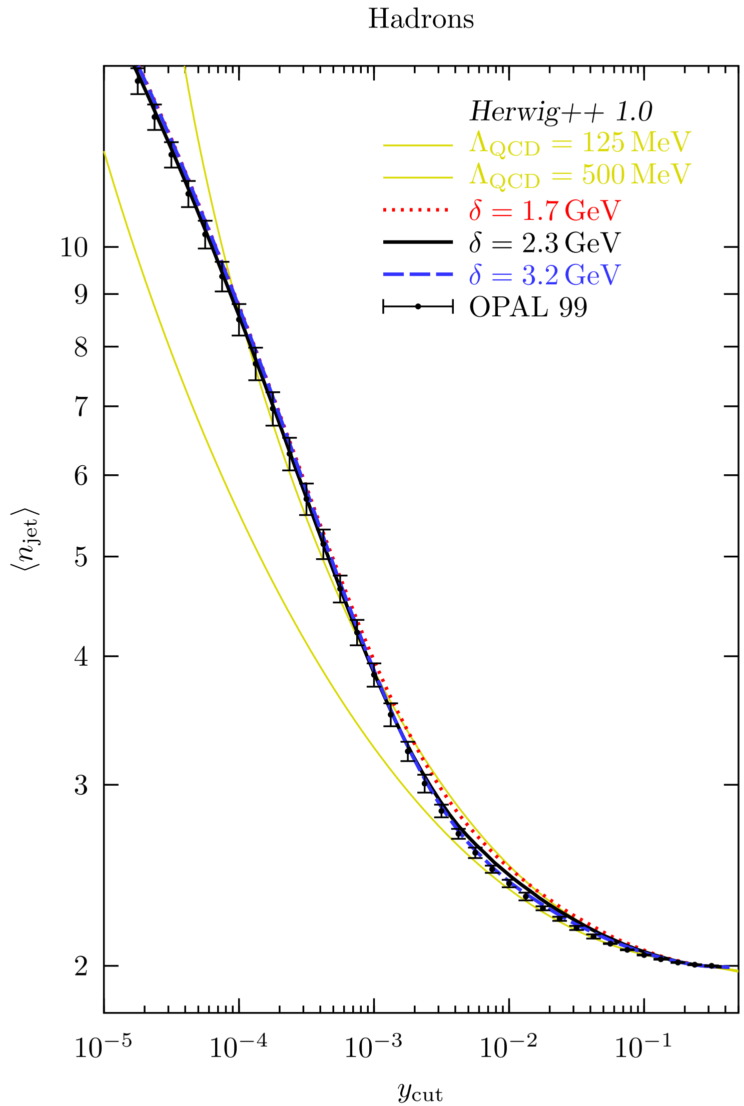
We can compare χ^2's:

model	$\sum \chi^2/\text{dof} =$	
DKMode 0:	$543.84/35 =$	15.54
DKMode 1:	$3644.33/35 =$	104.12
Herwig++:	$277.16/35 =$	7.92
no $D^\pm$:	$=$	6.54
HW65d:	$7151.13/35 =$	204.32
HW65t:	$490.52/35 =$	14.01
no J/ψ:	$=$	4.38

Jet Multiplicity

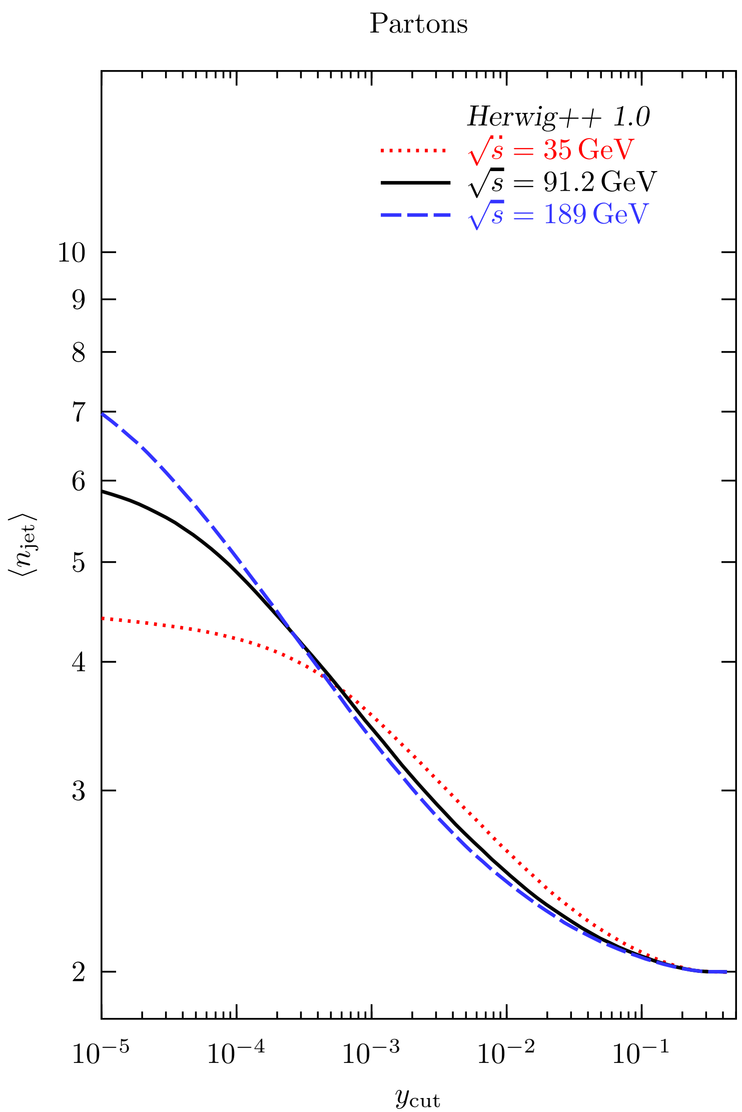
Durham algorithm. Smooth interplay between shower and hadronization.

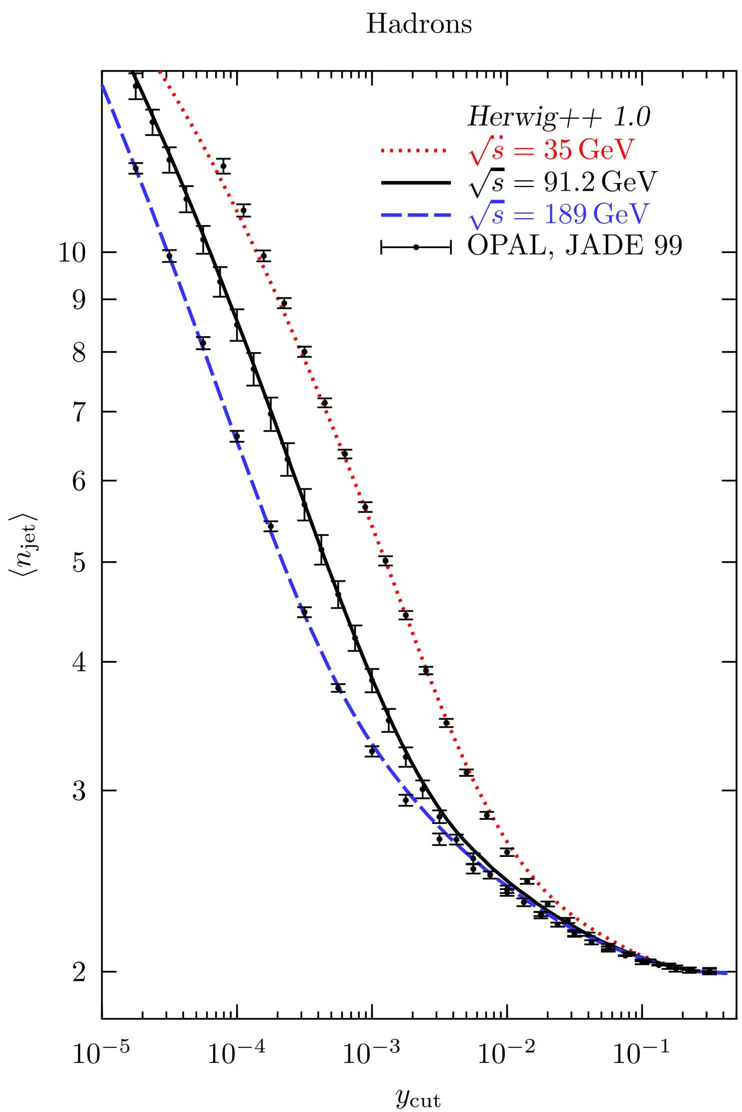




Jet Multiplicity (PETRA, LEP, LEPII)

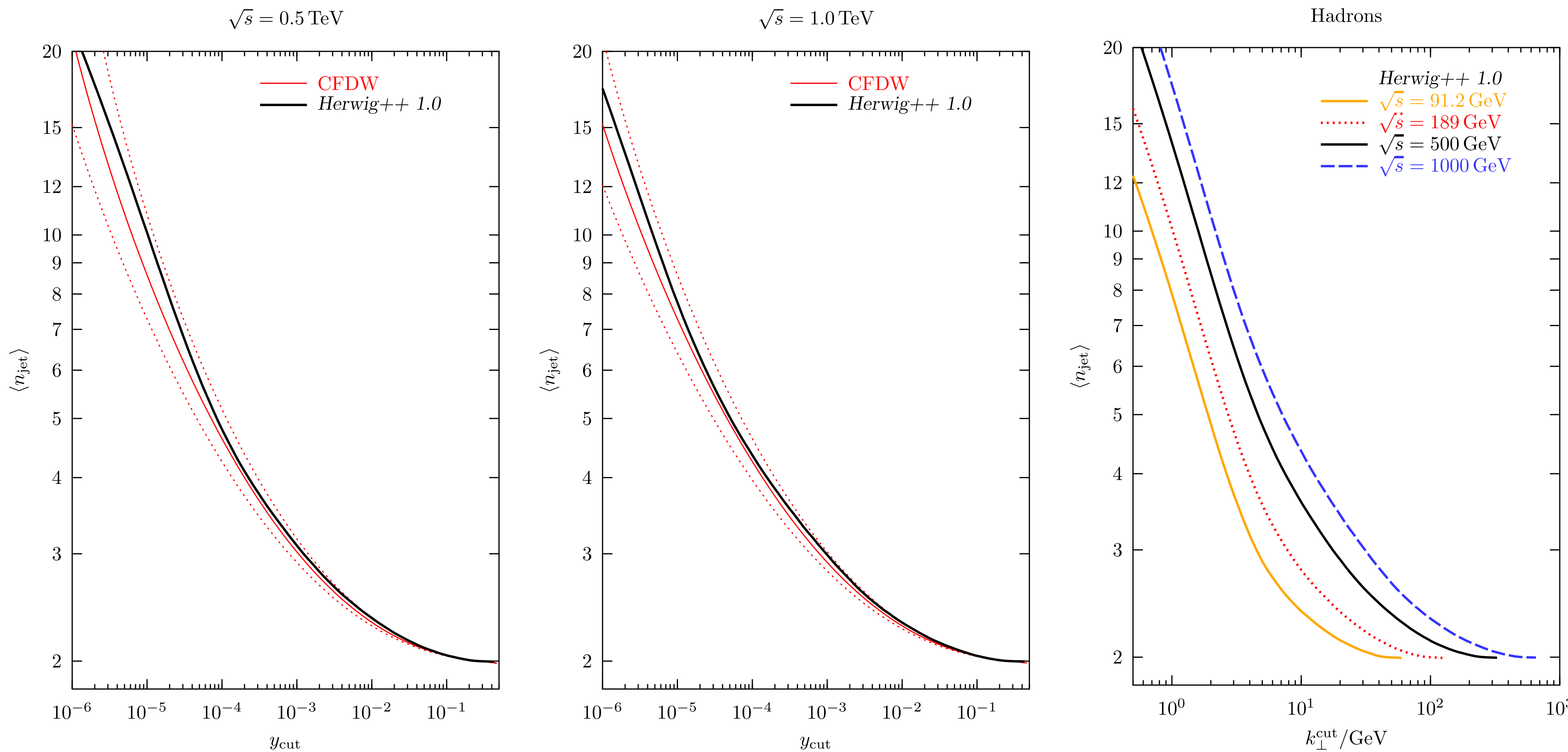
$\sqrt{s} = \{35, 91.2, 189\}$ GeV



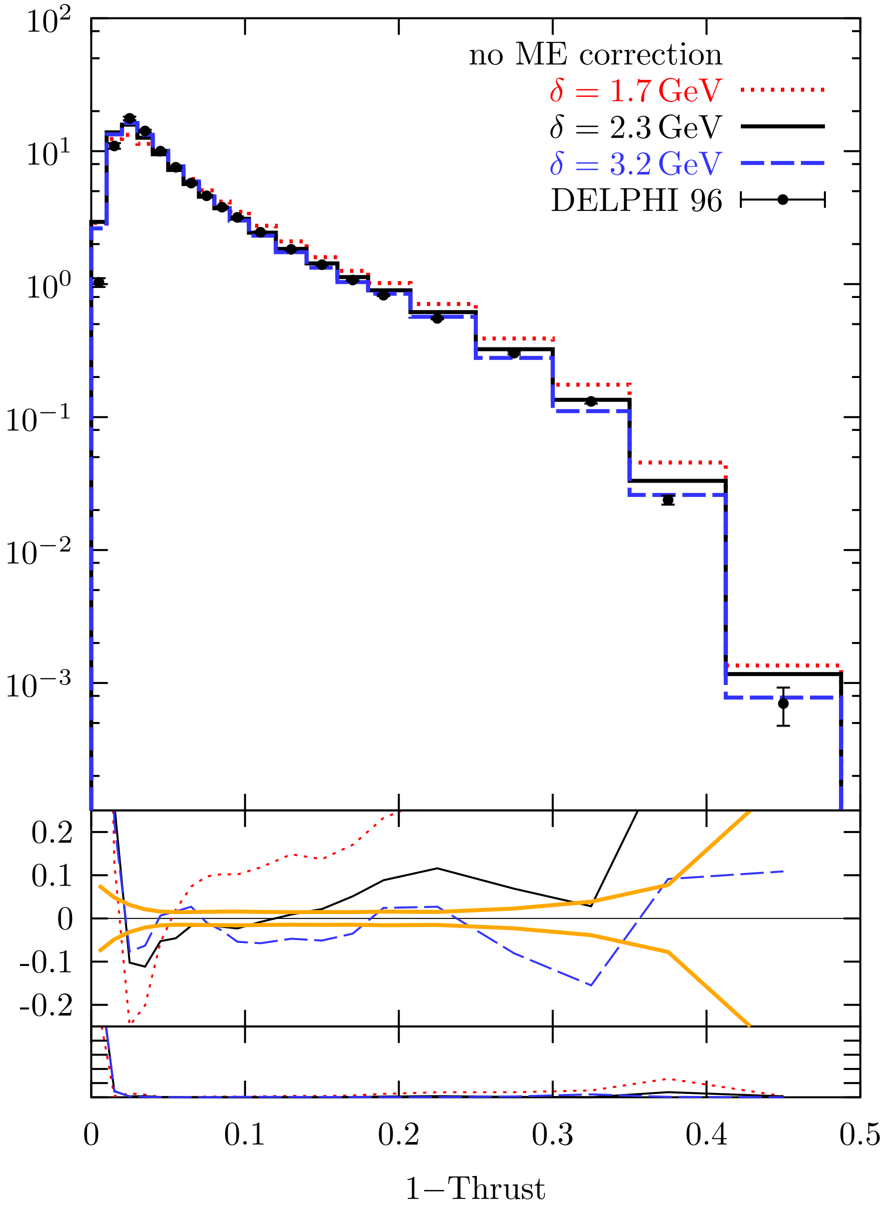


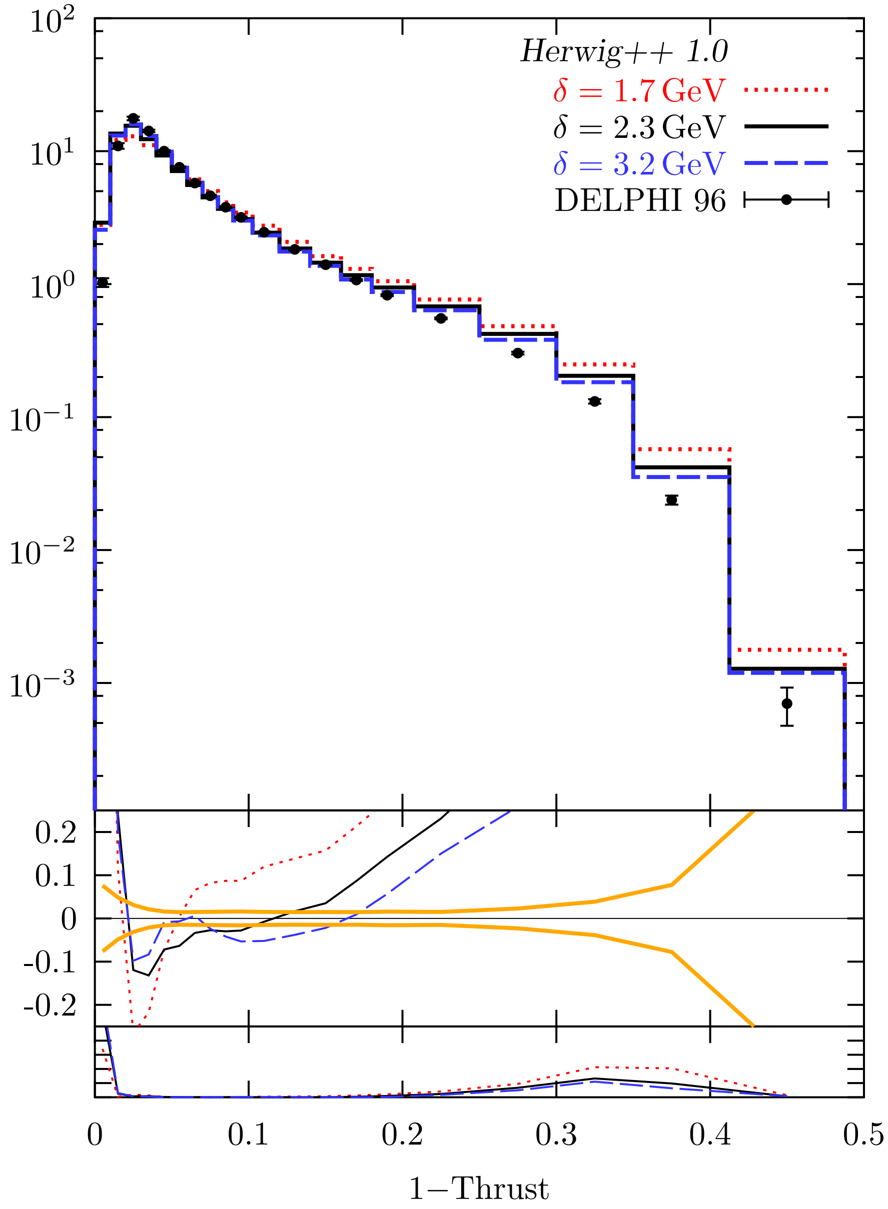
Jet Multiplicity @ Next Linear Collider

Herwig++ and NLLA pQCD (Catani, Fiorani, Dokshitzer, Webber, 1992); jet events with $n_f = 5$.

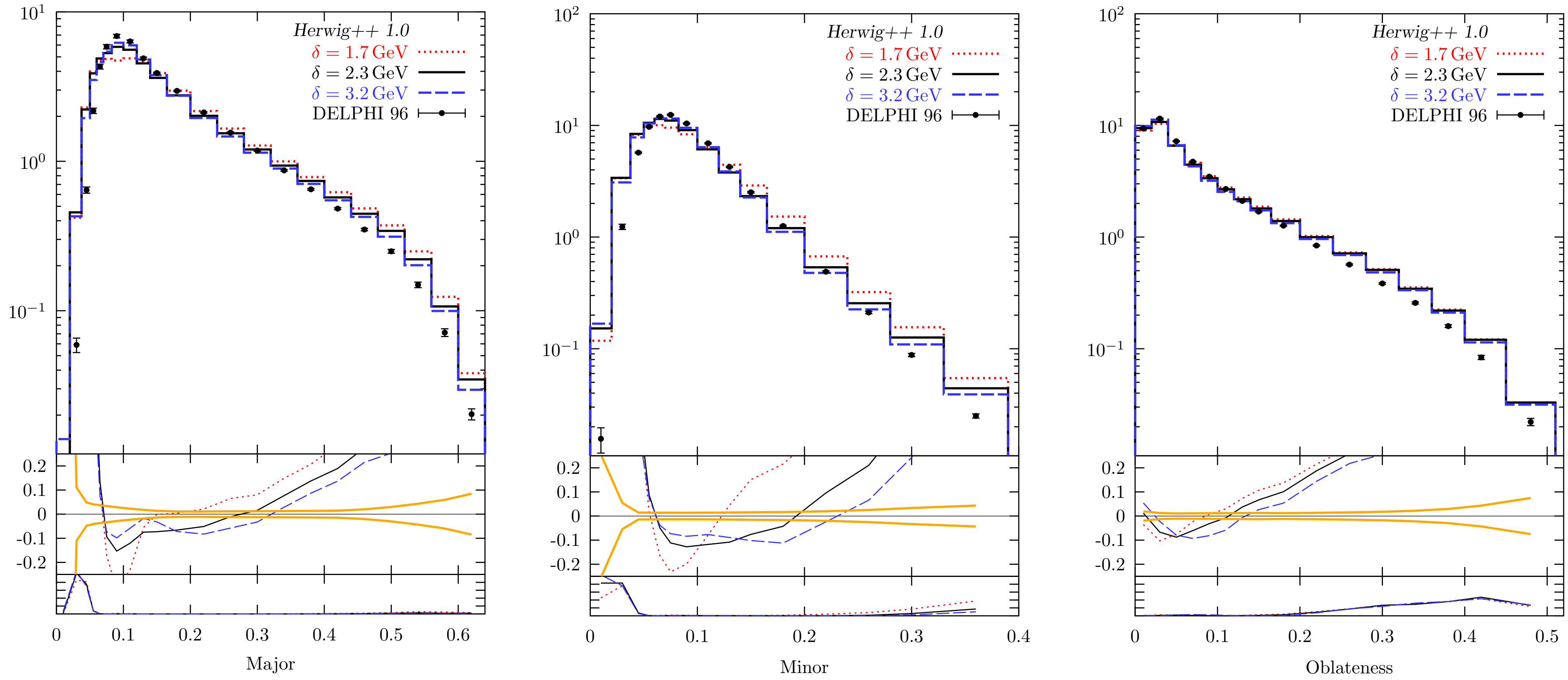


Thrust — ME Corrections off/on



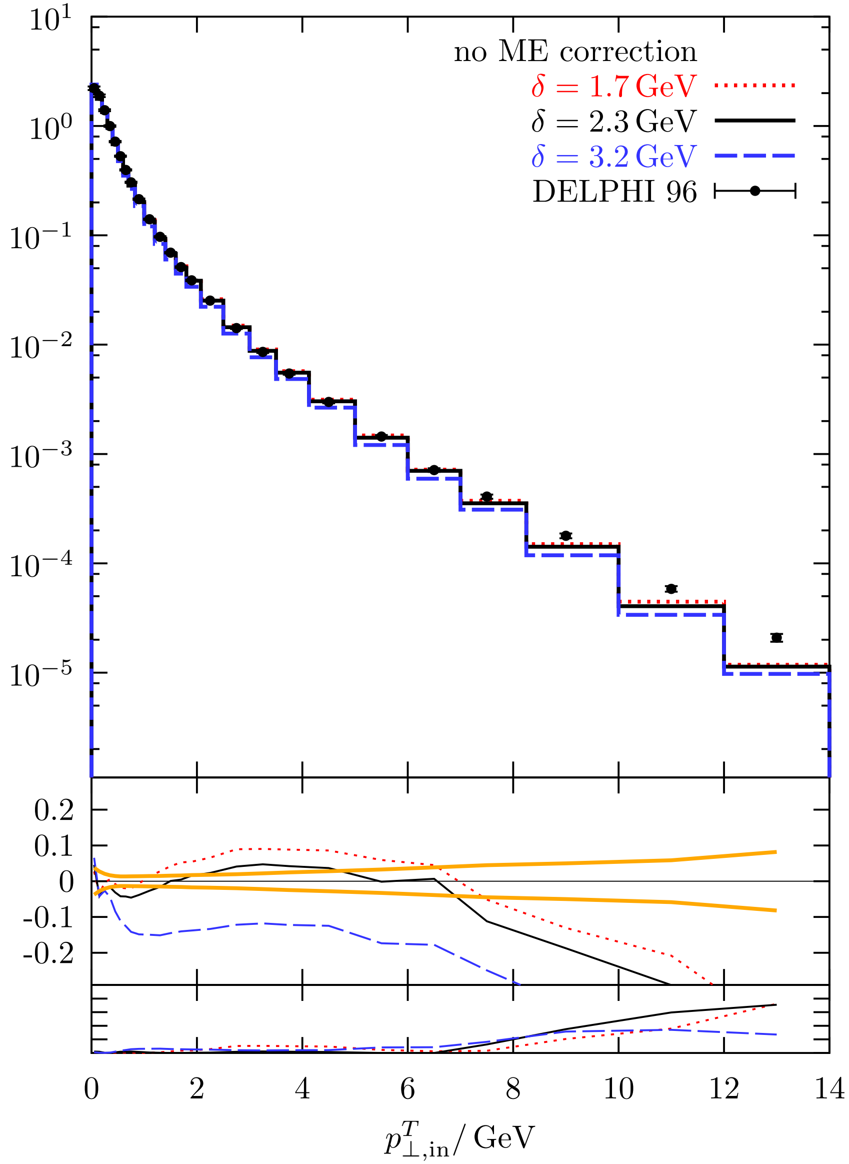


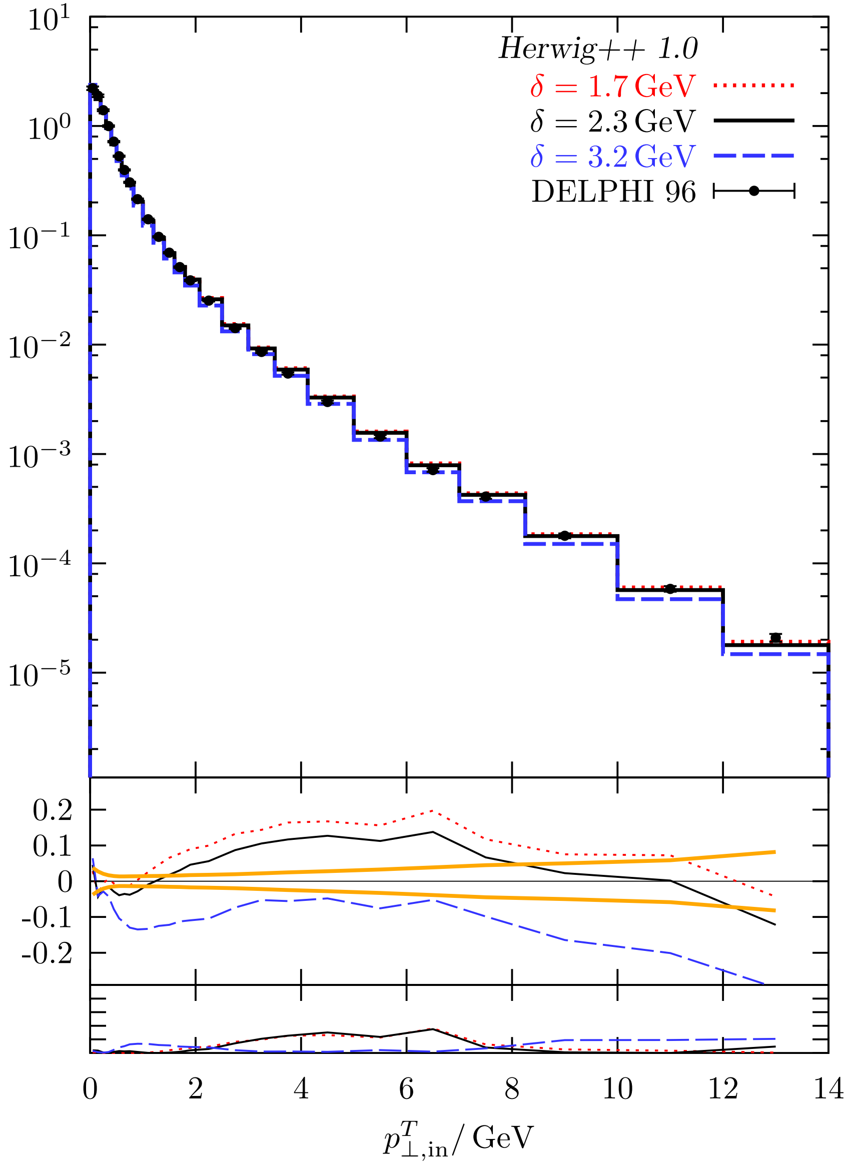
Major, Minor, Oblateness



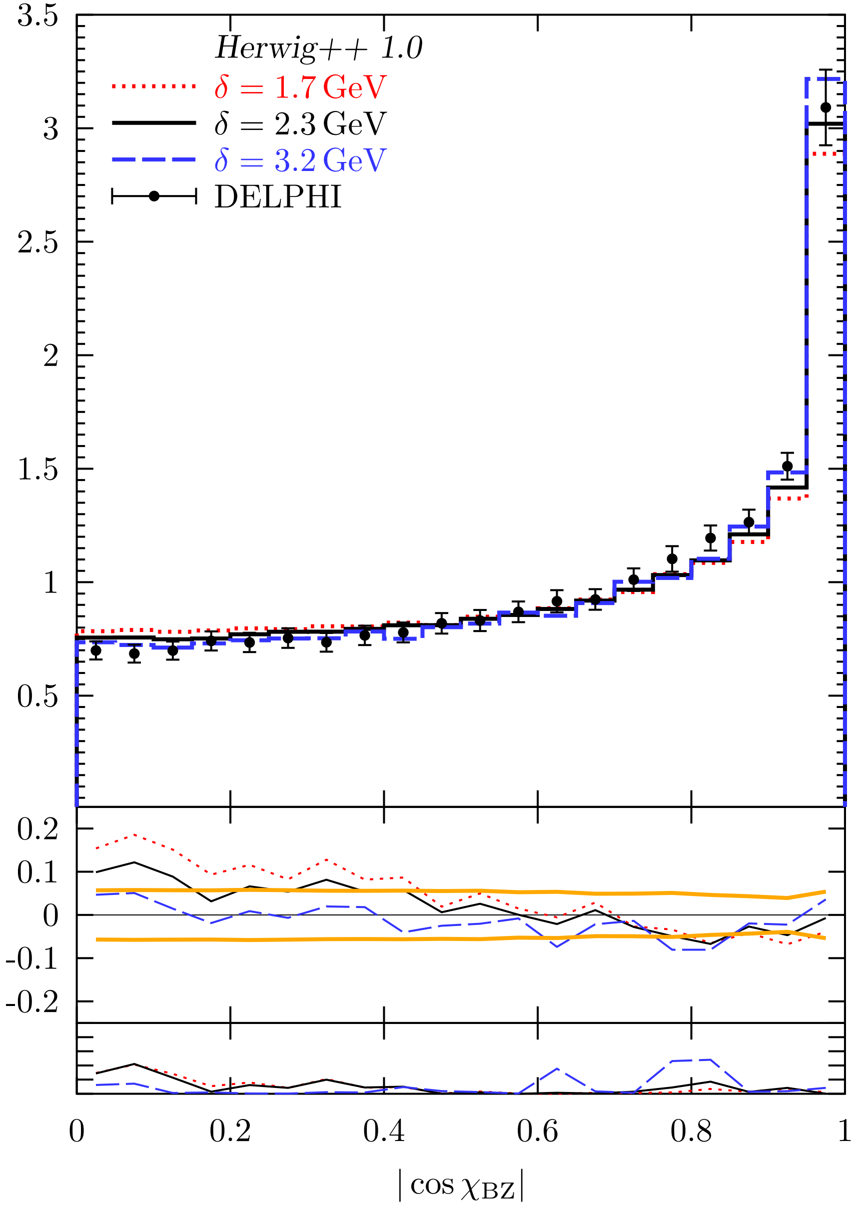
All Thrust–related distributions slightly wide, ie too many 2-jet like on one side and too many spherical events on the other side.

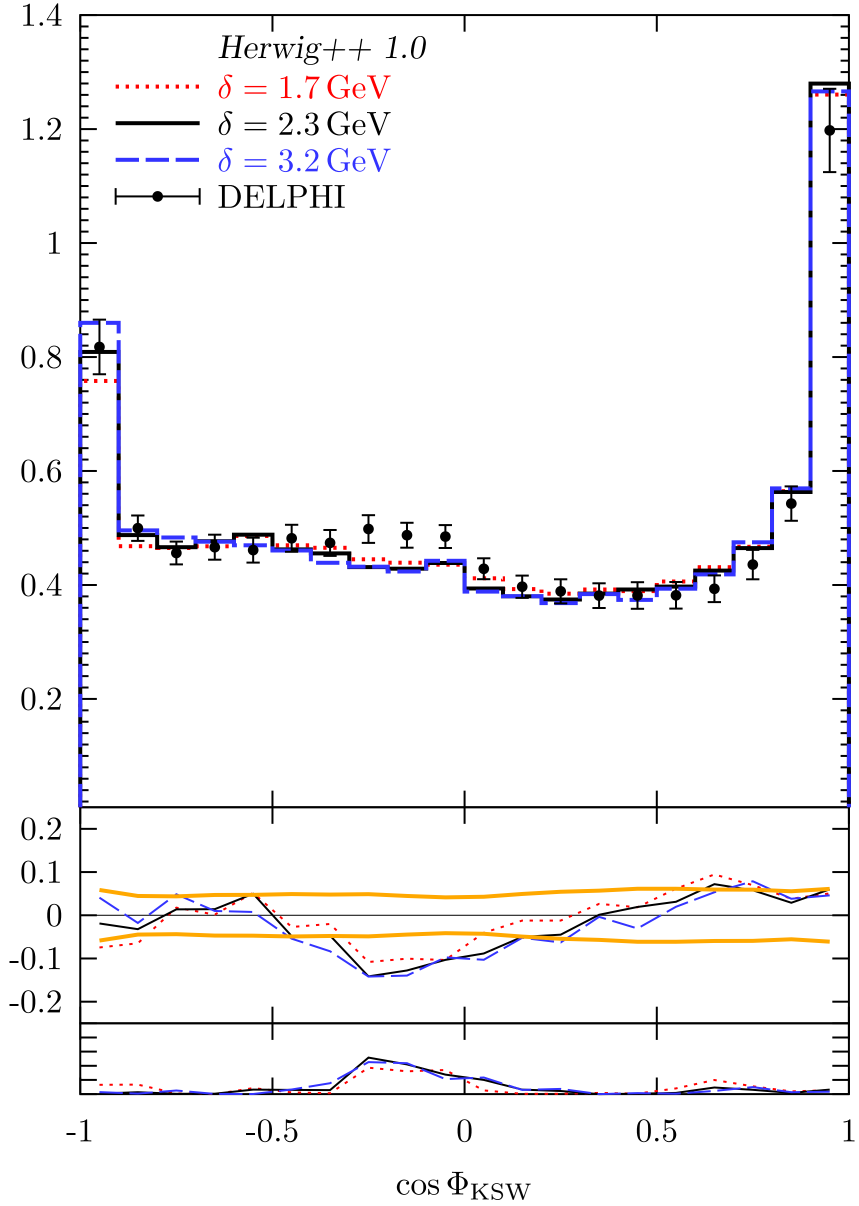
$p^T_{\perp,\mathrm{in}}$ — ME corrections off/on



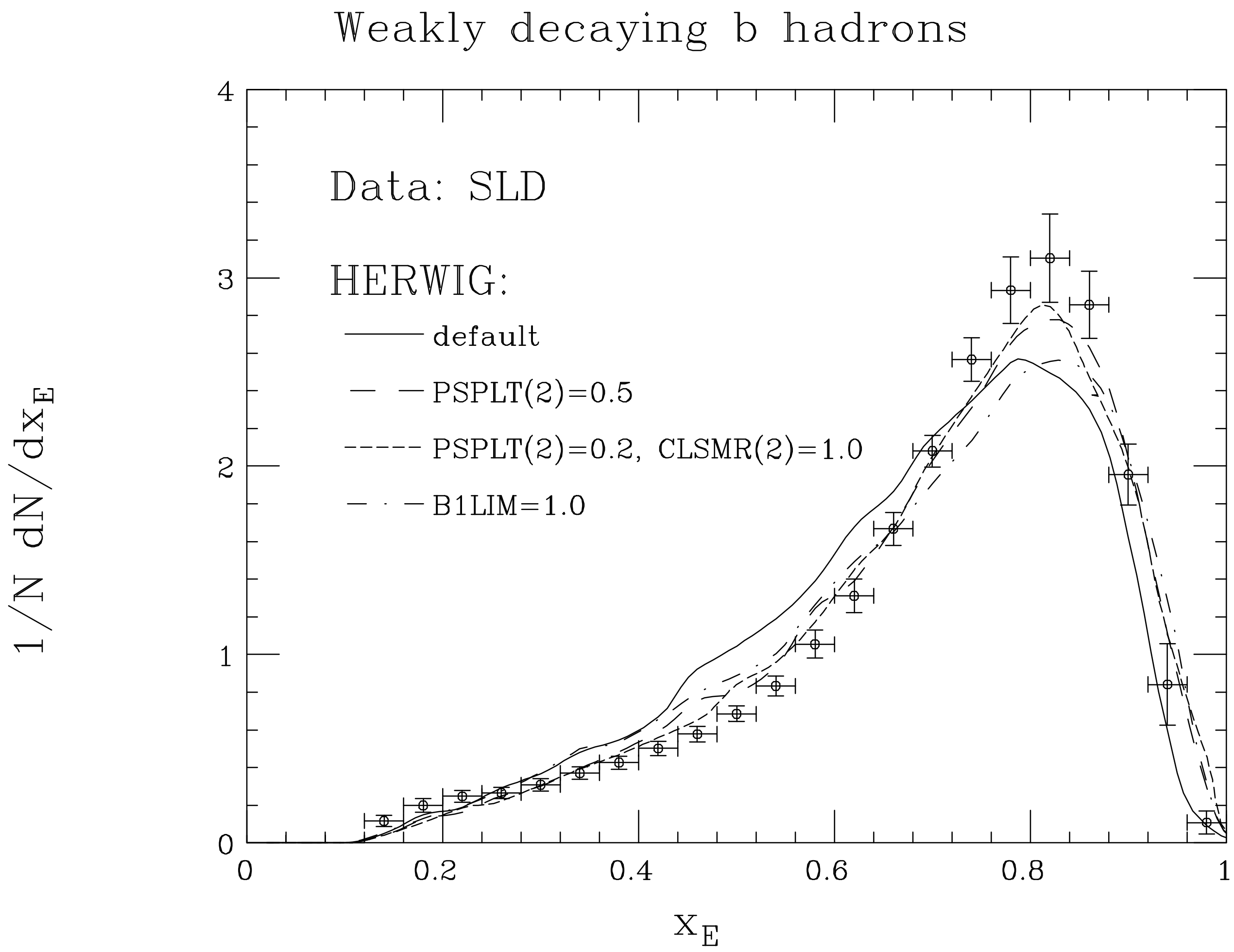


Four Jet Angles I



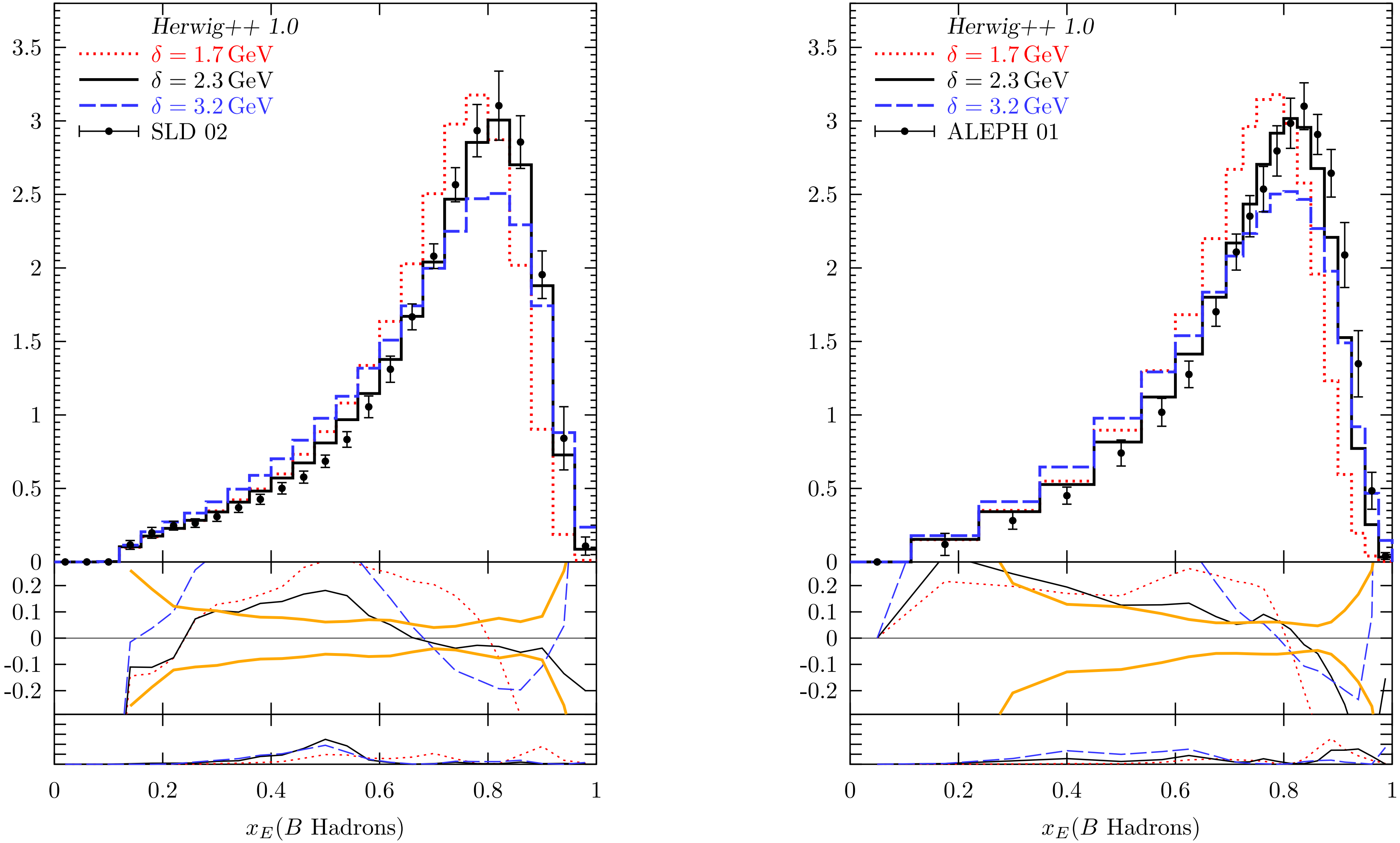


B-fragmentation function



HERWIG 6.4, very sensitive on hadronization!

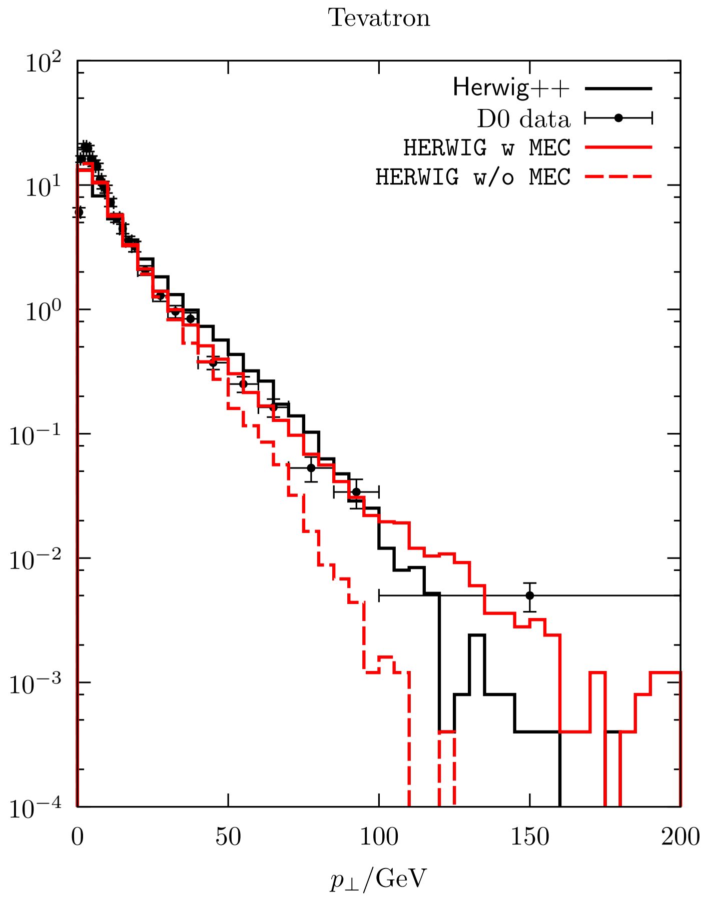
B-fragmentation function

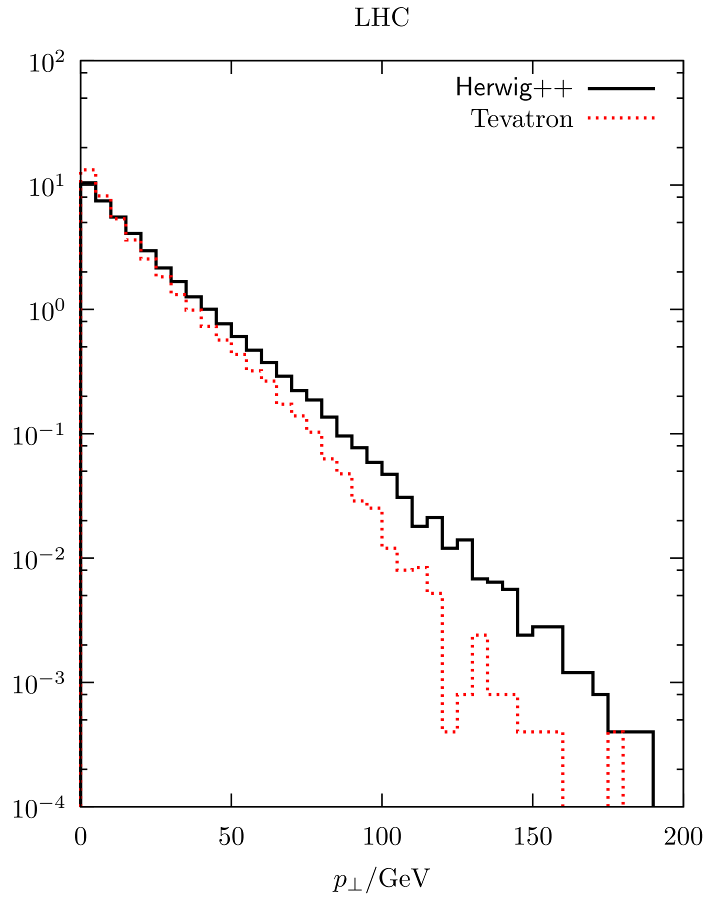


Only parton shower parameters varied!

Currently. . .

- Parton shower implementations of evolution in our 'new variables' (hep-ph/0310083) ongoing.
- First results for Drell Yan coming up.
- Decays.





What's next?

Near Future. . .

★ Initial state shower:
  - Complete implementation and tests.

★ Refine e^+e^-:
  - Full CKKW ME+PS matching.
  - Precision tune to LEP data should be possible.

★ with IS and FS showers running:
  - Jets and shapes in DIS would be next logical step.
  - We can start to test Drell–Yan and jets in pp collisions.
  - Cross check with Tevatron data and finally make predictions for the LHC.

★ Underlying Event.

★ Hadronic Decays: *NEW!* many decays improved, spin correlations (P Richardson).

★ New Ideas: . . .

Conclusion

We have completed a new event generator for e^+e^- Annihilation:

Herwig++ 1.0

Next version for hadronic collisions in progress.