

(Highly) Tentative Conclusions based on the Early LHC Data

P. Skands (CERN TH)

The Power of Prediction

- We are at a *unique* time in the LHC era
- Predictions, without foreknowledge, can be tested with **totally NEW data**
- This is right here and now, once and only
- Attempt to learn as much as possible from these “blind” tests, which *cannot be repeated*

The Basic Four

<p><u>900 GeV</u> ATLAS ($N \geq 1$) ALICE ($N \geq 1, \text{NSD}$)</p> <p><u>2.36 TeV</u> ALICE ($N \geq 1, \text{NSD}$)</p> <p><u>7 TeV</u> ALICE ($N \geq 1$)</p>	$P(N)$	$dN/d\eta$	<p><u>900 GeV</u> ALICE (INEL, NSD) CMS (NSD) ATLAS ($N \geq 1$)</p> <p><u>2.36 TeV</u> CMS (NSD) ALICE (INEL, NSD)</p> <p><u>7 TeV</u> CMS (NSD)</p>
<p><u>900 GeV</u> CMS (NSD) ATLAS ($N \geq 1$)</p> <p><u>2.36 TeV</u> CMS (NSD)</p> <p><u>7 TeV</u> CMS (NSD)</p>	dN/dp_{\perp}	$\langle p_{\perp} \rangle(N)$	<p><u>900 GeV</u> ATLAS ($N \geq 1$)</p> <p><u>2.36 TeV</u> -</p> <p><u>7 TeV</u> -</p>

(NSD): physical MB trigger + SD correction w/o physical SD definition

C. Zampolli: different model for each of these! “Not satisfactory”

Models should be “universal”. Inability to get universal tune → more physics?

$$dN/d\eta$$

- Really $d\langle N \rangle/d\eta \Rightarrow$ most sensitive to **first few bins** of $P(N)$

$dN/d\eta$

- Really $d\langle N \rangle/d\eta \Rightarrow$ most sensitive to **first few bins** of $P(N)$
- $\langle N \rangle$ cannot be interpreted without
 - *EITHER: a soft/zero trigger + good model of diffraction*
 - *OR: a hard trigger that suppresses diffraction*
 - Cannot be interpreted at all without physical trigger (~~NSD!~~)
- **It is the least useful** of the basic four
 - Mixes low-mult (diffractive/peripheral) and high-mult (non-diffractive/hard-core) physics over its entire range
- **Danger:** It is entirely possible to fit this variable while still mismodeling *both* diffraction *and* UE (the two wrongs \rightarrow right effect)

$$dN/dp_{\perp}$$

- **Each track = one entry** \Rightarrow low-mult events
relatively less important

- Still mixes low-mult (diffractive/peripheral) and high-mult (non-diffractive/hard-core) physics over its entire range

- ● Compare p_{\perp} spectrum under different trigger conditions

- Mainly sensitive to (string) **fragmentation** processes.
Some sensitivity to semi-hard (**mini-**)jet production

- **Soft models** \rightarrow too soft spectrum?

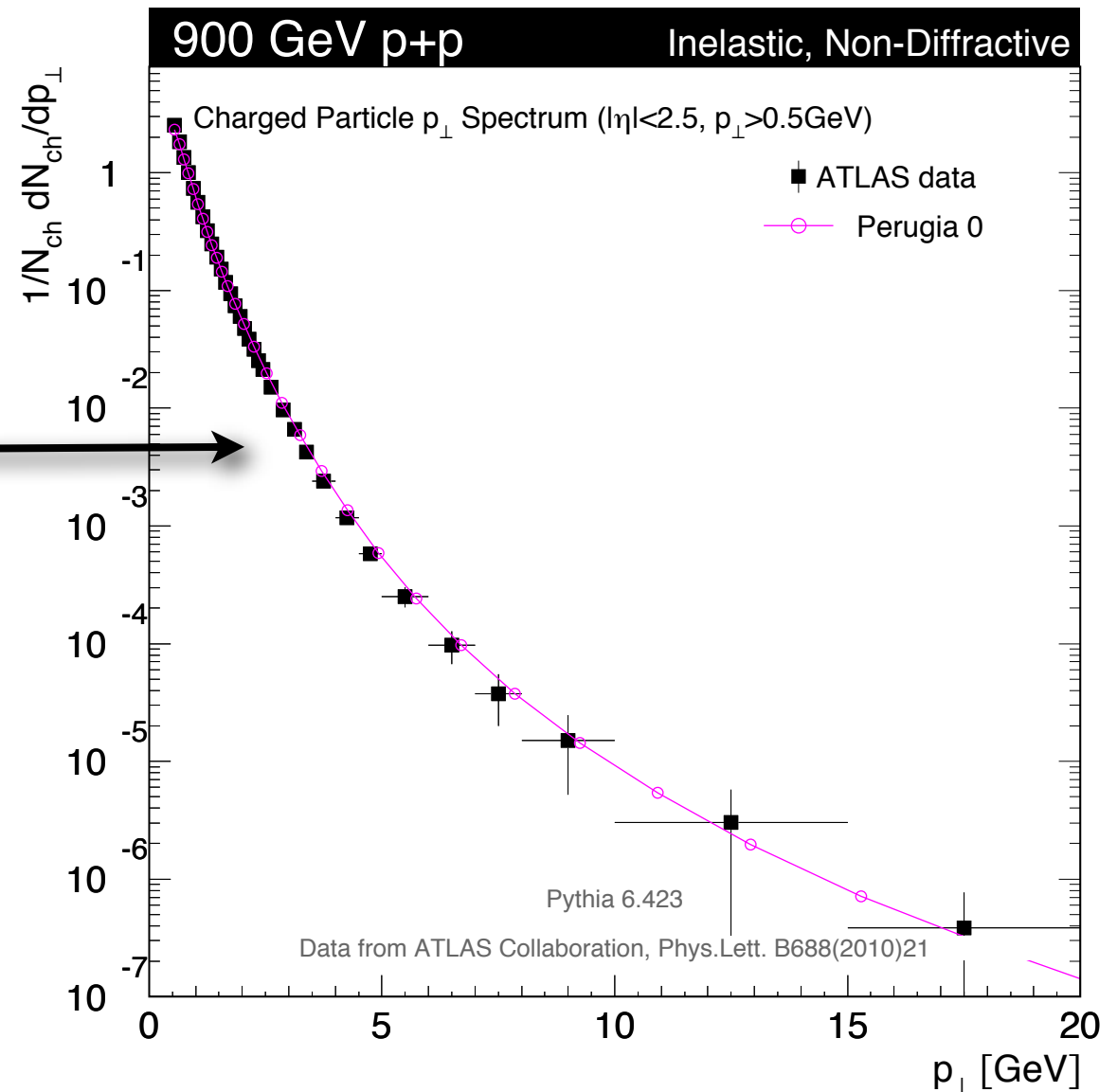
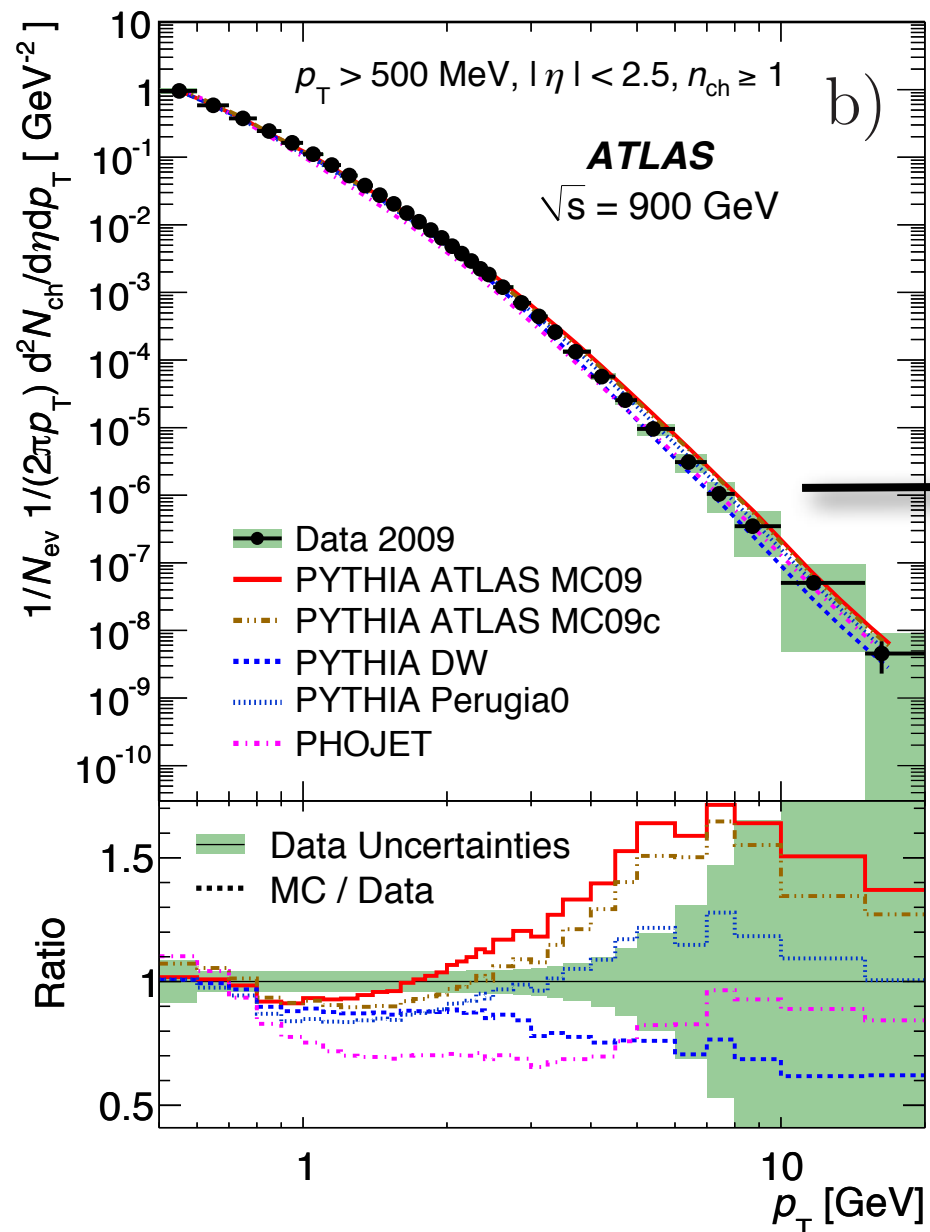
- When tuning to $\langle p_{\perp} \rangle(N)$, important to check **tail of** dN/dp_{\perp}

$$dN/dp_{\perp}$$

- **Each track = one entry** \Rightarrow low-mult events relatively less important
 - Still mixes low-mult (diffractive/peripheral) and high-mult (non-diffractive/hard-core) physics over its entire range
- ● Compare p_{\perp} spectrum under different trigger conditions
- Mainly sensitive to (string) **fragmentation** processes. Some sensitivity to semi-hard (**mini-**)jet production
 - **Soft models** \rightarrow too soft spectrum?
 - When tuning to $\langle p_{\perp} \rangle(N)$, important to check **tail of** dN/dp_{\perp}
- ● **To maximize fragmentation sensitivity:** convert to x_{\perp} spectrum? (\sim UE-corrected $p_{\perp}/E_{\perp\text{jet}}$)

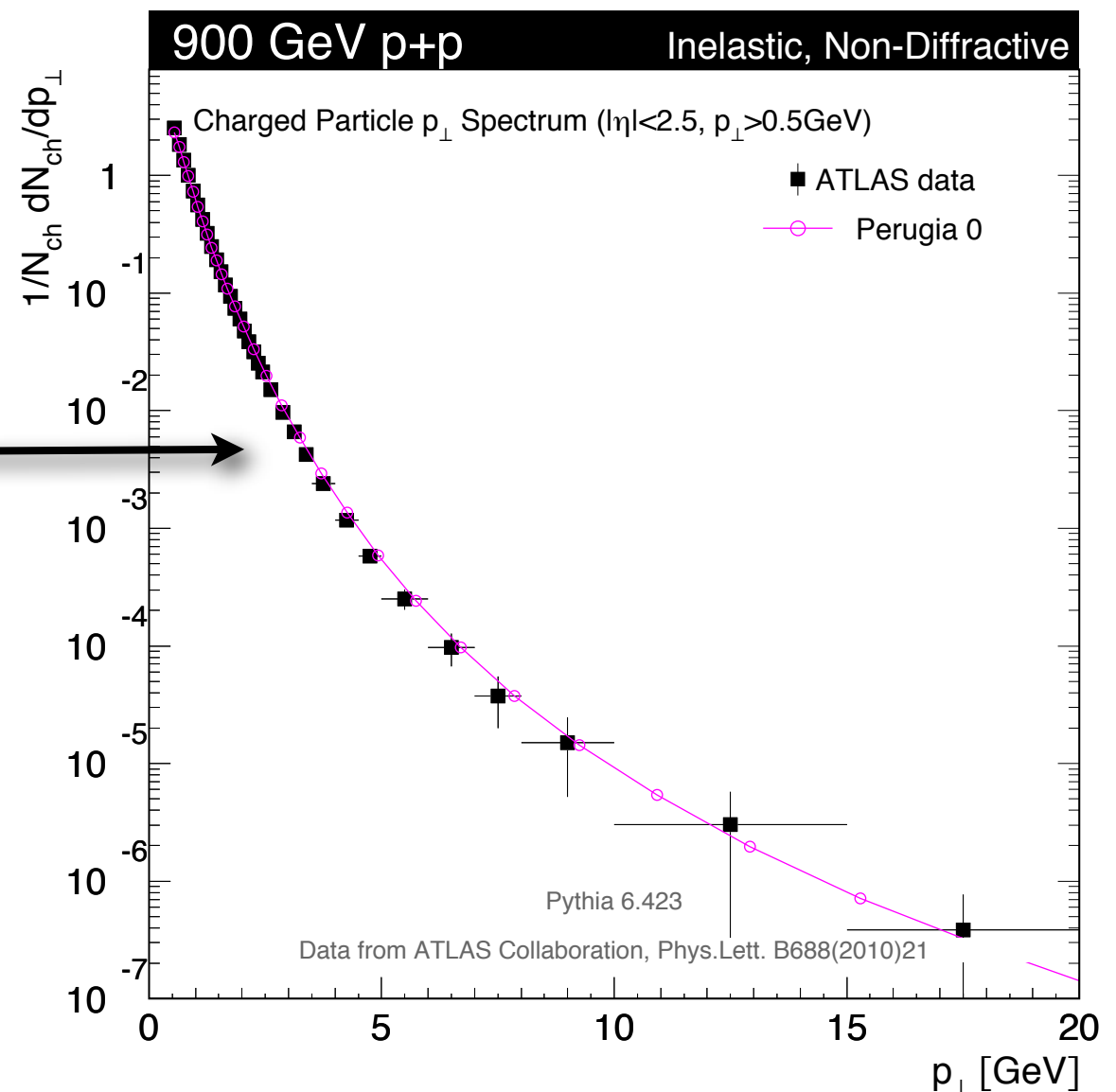
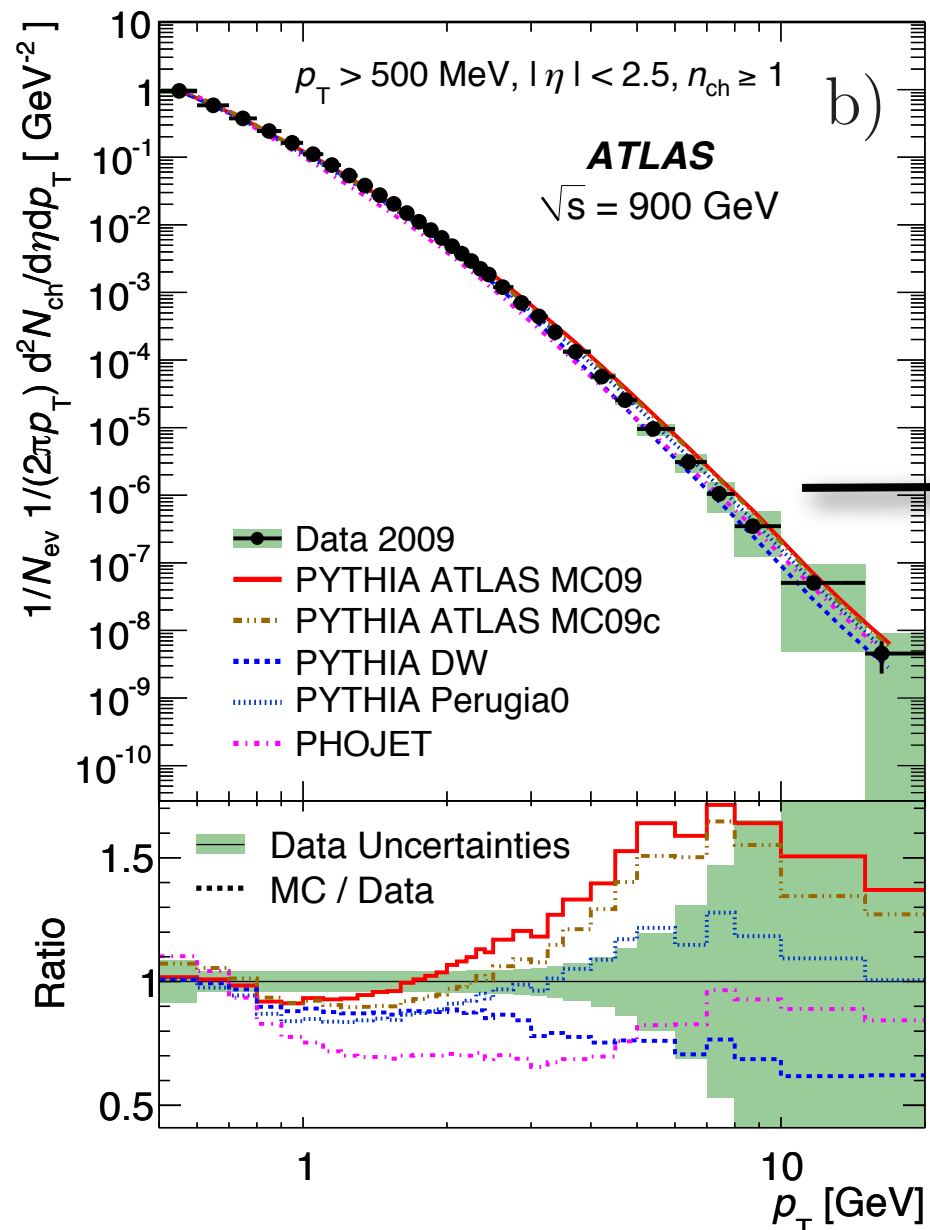
dN/dp_{\perp}

- **Fast turnaround.** Data propagates quickly into HepDATA!
- + set of standard MC curves in paper gives us a reproducible counter-check and benchmark for future comparisons. EXCELLENT!



dN/dp_{\perp}

- **Fast turnaround.** Data propagates quickly into HepDATA!
- + set of standard MC curves in paper gives us a reproducible counter-check and benchmark for future comparisons. EXCELLENT!

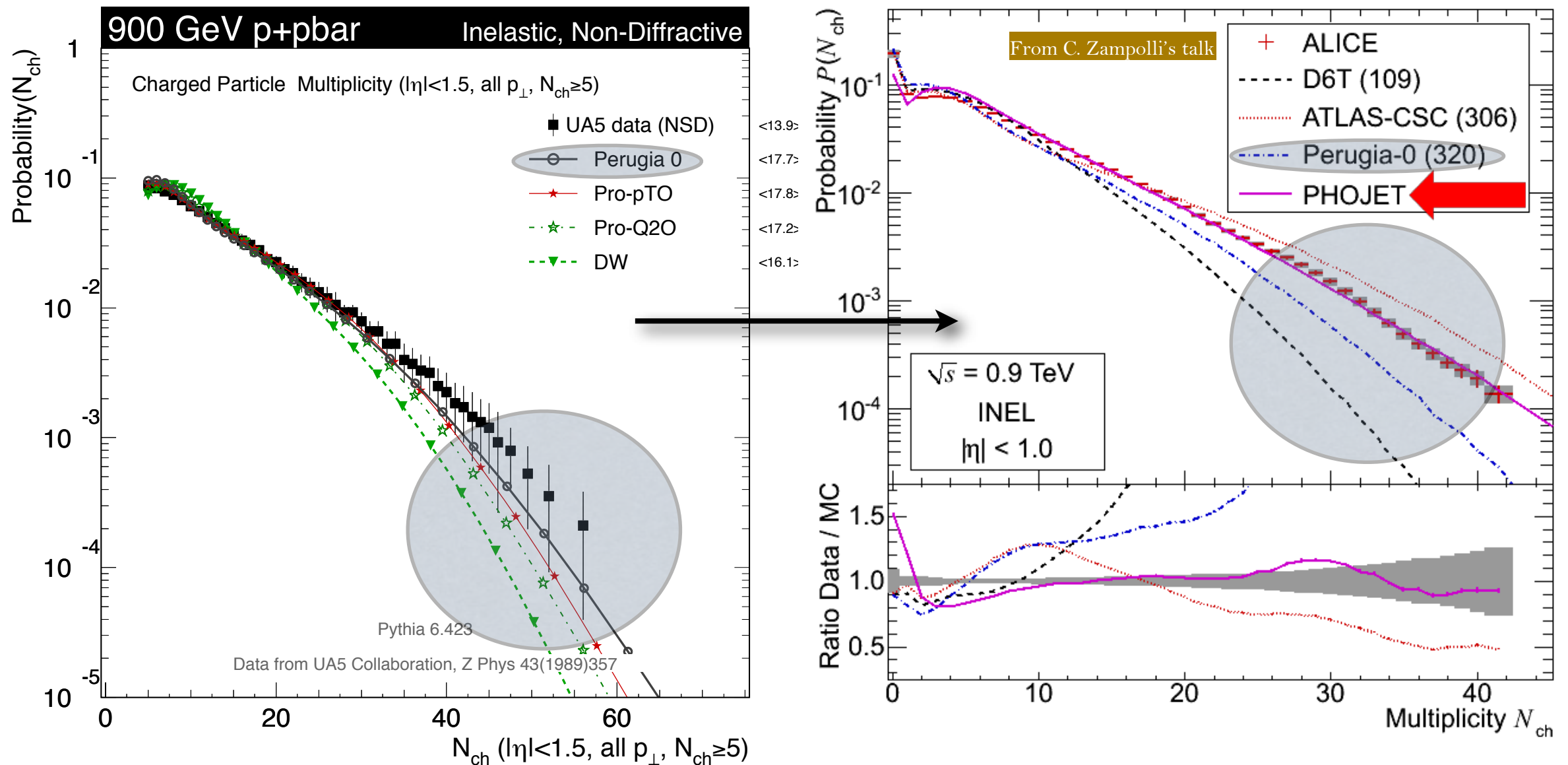


P(N)

- **One entry for each N:** low-mult events clearly distinguishable from high-mult
- **Low peak** sensitive to diffraction, dominated by peripheral (LEP-like) collisions (?), no collective effects?
- **Falloff of high-N tail** sensitive to UE, dominated by hard, central collisions. Departures from LEP fragmentation? Collective effects?
- **Intermediate region (shape)** sensitive to proton mass distribution

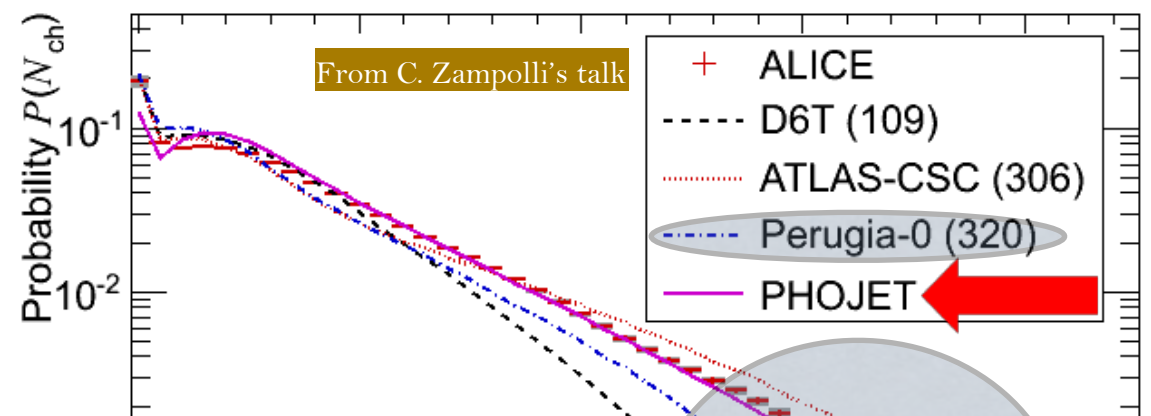
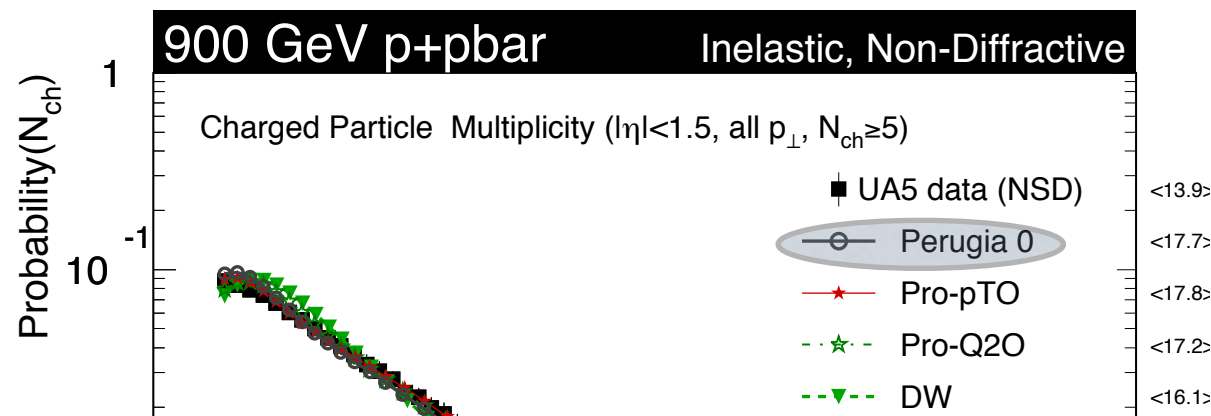
P(N)

- **Extrapolations from Tevatron** have \sim too low tail already at 900 GeV (cf UA5) - gets worse when we go $\rightarrow 2.36 \rightarrow 7$ TeV

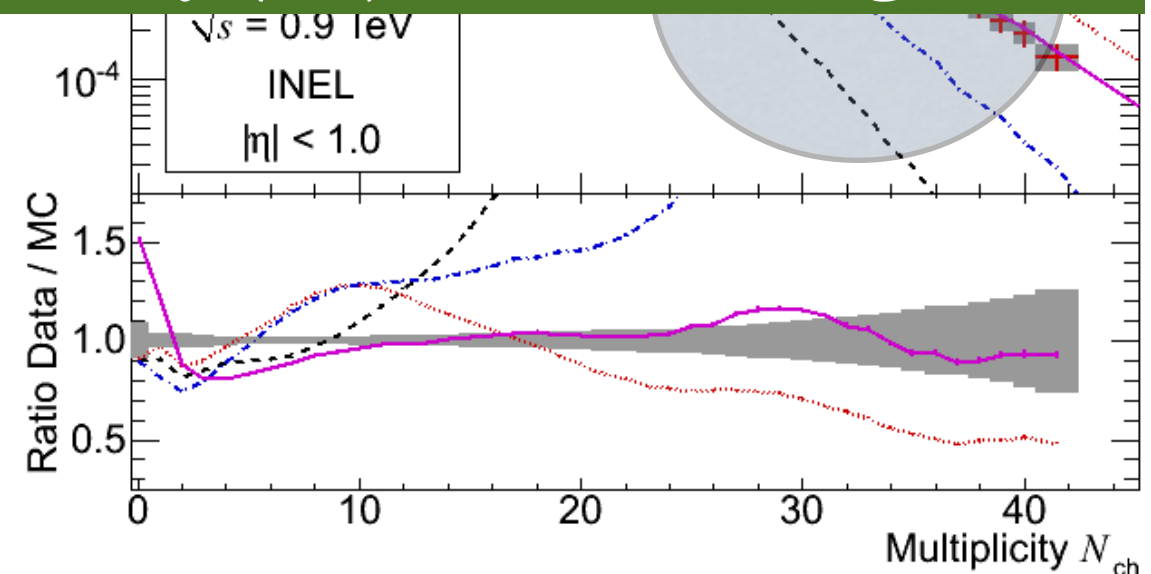
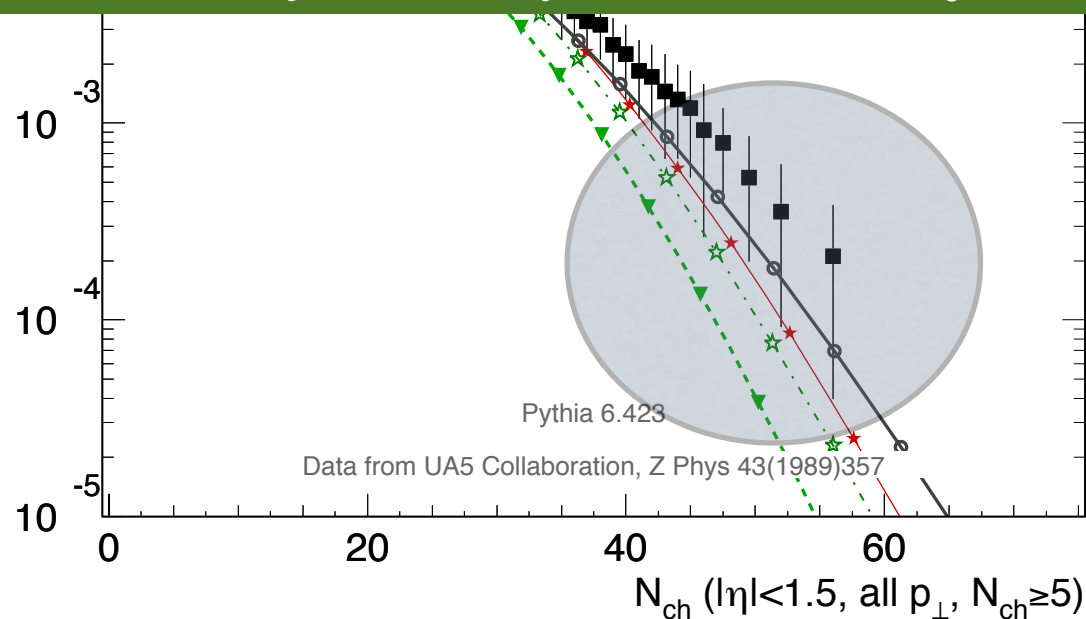


P(N)

- **Extrapolations from Tevatron** have \sim too low tail already at 900 GeV (cf UA5) - gets worse when we go $\rightarrow 2.36 \rightarrow 7$ TeV

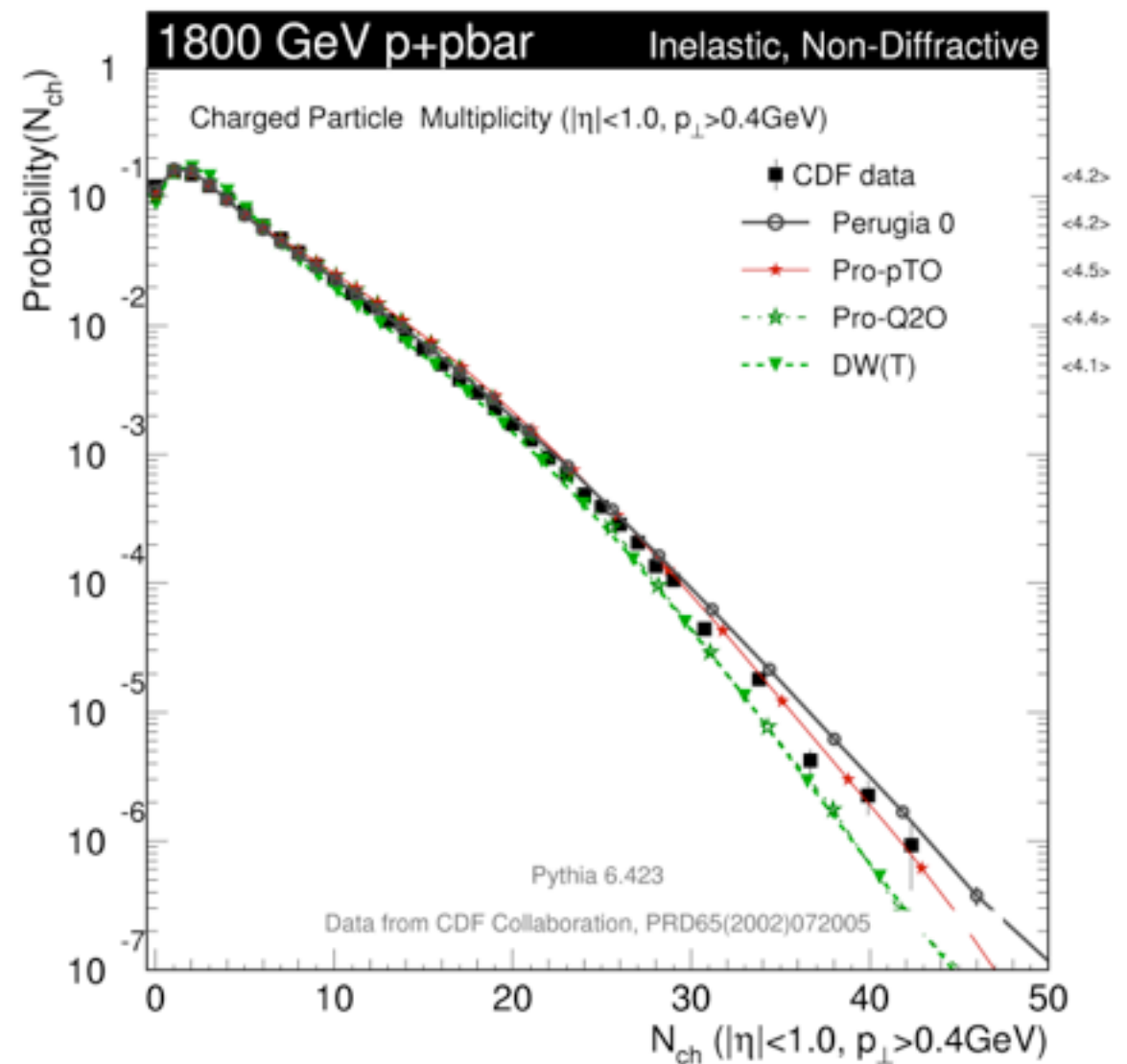
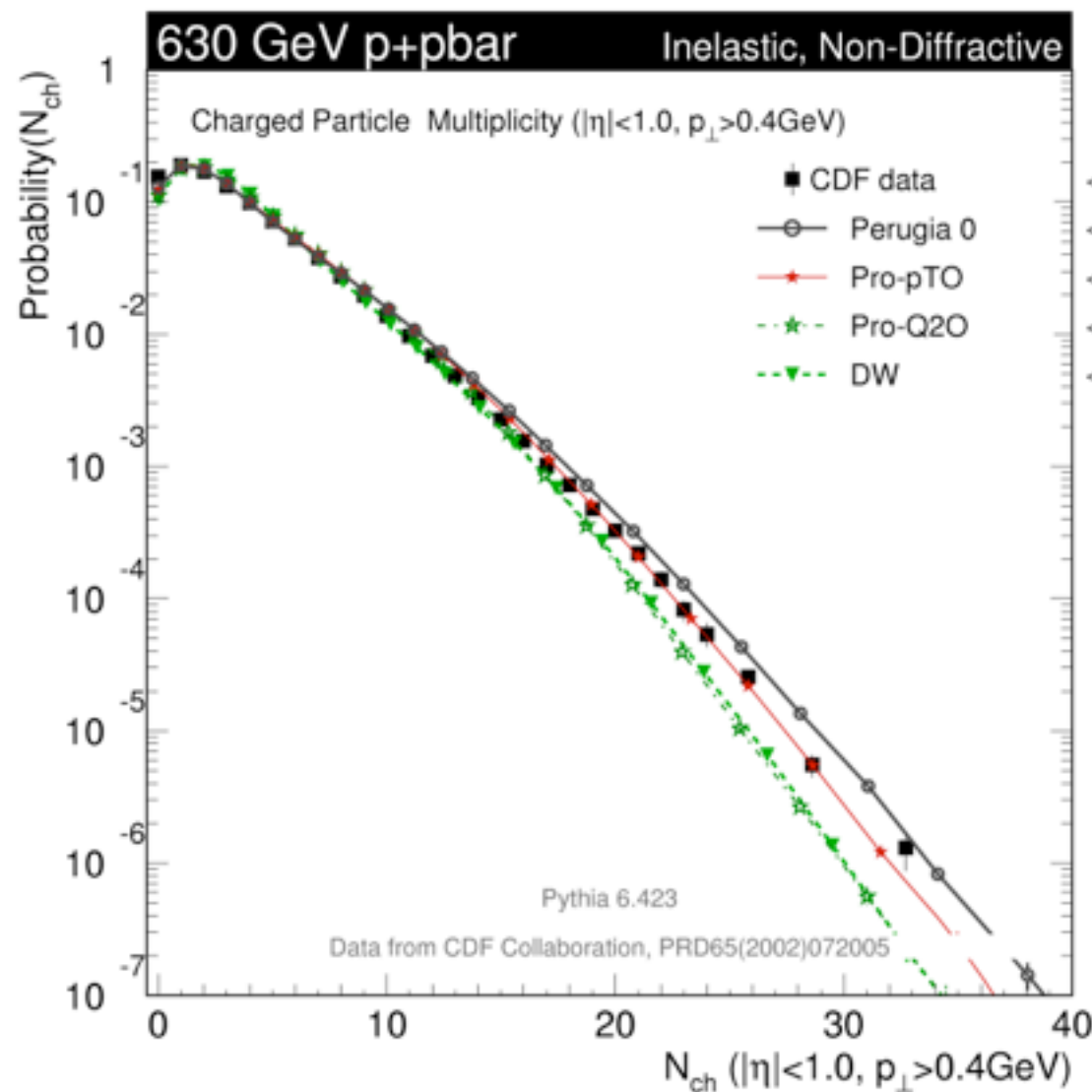


So! *They already knew!* Why didn't they (we) lift the tail higher?



P(N)

Tevatron tail tension. E.g., Perugia 0 already slightly high at both Tevatron energies - (*more LHC data at $\sim 2-3$ TeV would be useful*)

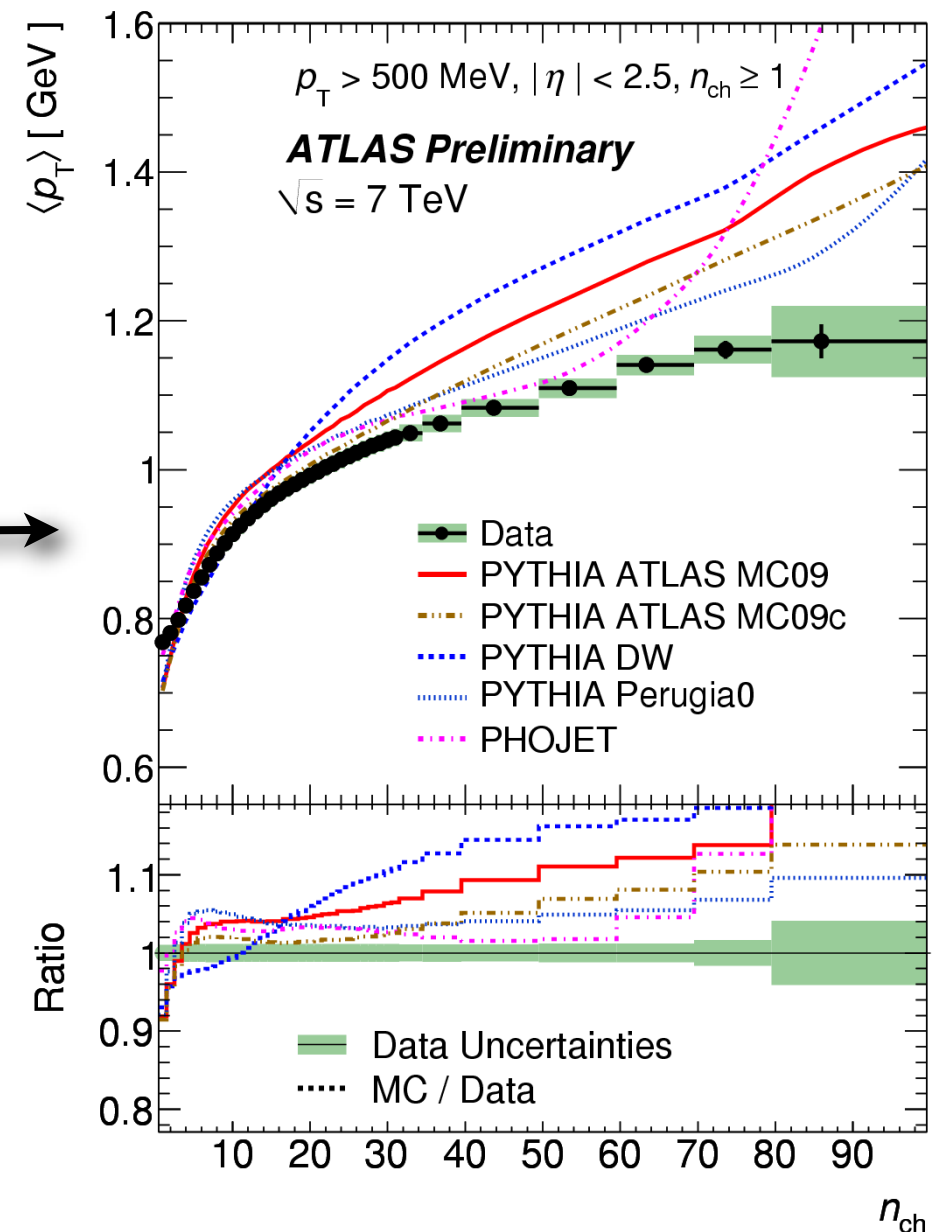
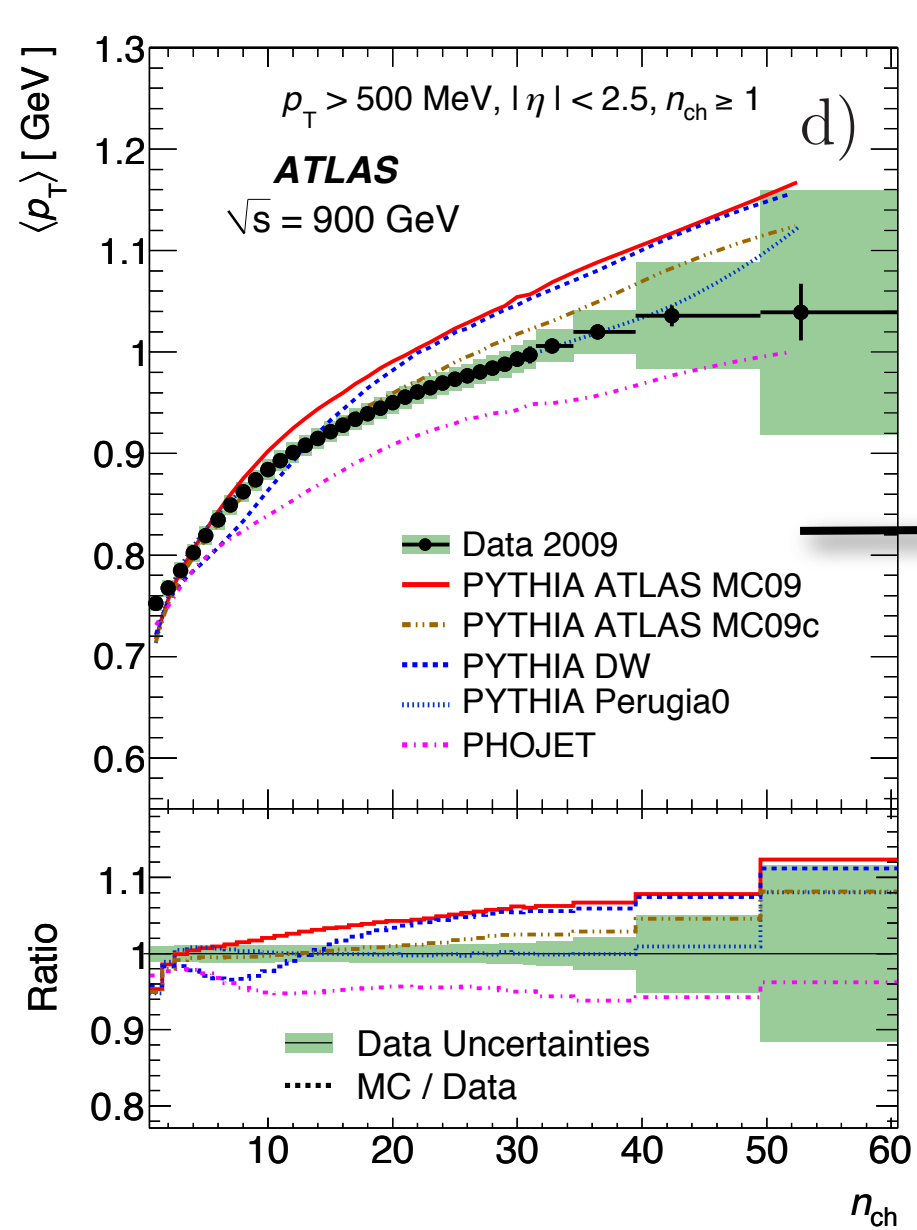


$$\langle p_{\perp} \rangle(N)$$

- **One entry for each N:** low-mult events clearly distinguishable from high-mult
 - **Low N** sensitive to diffraction, dominated by peripheral (LEP-like) collisions (?), no collective effects?
 - **High N** sensitive to UE, dominated by hard, central collisions. Departures from LEP fragmentation? Collective effects?
 - **Intermediate region (shape)** sensitive to proton mass distribution
- Appears to be a sensitive probe of infrared dynamics. Higher moments also sensitive?

$\langle p_{\perp} \rangle(N)$

- **Non-trivial energy dependence.**
- A (partial) tradeoff with $\langle N \rangle$ appears possible. Sufficient?



Conclusions

- **Question marks** concerning energy scaling
 - **Apparent tensions with Tevatron:** not certain that “trivial” retunings sufficient to span all energies?
- **What is the cause?**
 - **Energy-dependent energy dependence?**
 - Different scaling law?
 - Different scaling for diffraction vs non-diffractive?
 - Energy- vs x - dependence?
 - Other energy- or x -dependent phenomena? (e.g., mass distributions? collective effects? ... ?)

Concrete Steps

- **A complete data set ($\sim 10^7$ events)** at an **intermediate energy** of 2-3 TeV would add highly valuable information (+ aid confrontation with Tevatron constraints)
- **Tuning: map out** actual E_{CM} -dependence. E.g., separate tunings at each E_{CM} using complete data sets [**LPCC/MCnet project: H. Schulz**]
 - Bring in data from Tevatron, **RHIC (!)**, **Hera(!)**, SPS, ISR, ...
- Continue to probe 900 GeV and 7 TeV with increased number of **observables and trigger conditions**
 - E.g., zero bias \rightarrow INEL \rightarrow diffractive and ND-enhanced triggers, with $N \geq 1, 2, 3, \dots \rightarrow$ high- N / high- $p_{\perp} \rightarrow$ UE, ..., study scaling of each sample
 - Correlations, identified-particle fragmentation functions

Extra Stuff

Event Samples

- **The problem with “NSD”** (if defined only by using specific MC flags)
- **For any future** model that does not explicitly label SD, DD, ND (e.g., the one outlined in Hannes’ talk), I would have to apply the following weighting function to all my generated INEL events:

{p} = set of all four-momenta (and particle species) in event

$$\text{weight}(\{p\}) = 1 - \left[\frac{d\sigma_{\text{SD}}(\{p\})}{d\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(\{p\})} \right]_{\text{PY6.4.22}}$$

which is a function of MSTP(1:200), PARP(1:200),...

- **This is a lot more complicated than a few hadron-level cuts**
 - **I would in fact** have to do this for **ANY** model that generates (SD,DD,ND) spectra different from those of the chosen MC, i.e., any other PYTHIA tune, HERWIG, PHOJET, SHERPA, ...
 - **I don’t think**, e.g., the SHERPA authors would understand the reason why they have to apply this weighting function instead of just a set of hadron level cuts (but please feel free to check directly with Frank ...)