

General Purpose MC Forward Physics

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Snowmass Virtual, 10.11.2020



- why should we care?
- what is in the models?
- which data to constrain/test models?
- summary

why should we care?

motivation

- test-bed for soft-to-hard QCD:
(diffraction vs. perturbation theory)
- modelling of high-energetic cosmic rays:
(validate and tune models in laboratory)
- photon physics:
(FS produced in forward direction)

what's in the models?

(bird's eye view)

general-purpose Monte Carlo's

HERWIG, PYTHIA, & SHERPA

- forward physics driven by low- p_{\perp} QCD
 - link with MPI and their (perturbative) modelling
 - link with BFKL/saturation physics (?)
- diffraction added “ad hoc”
 - no true first-principles model to link with perturbative QCD
 - must improve (links with) theory
- add-on: hadronization & beam remnants
 - phenomenological models only

cosmic ray Monte Carlo's

- usually build with inclusive/elastic cross section/diffraction in mind
→ based on Reggeon physics
- perturbative/hard physics added “ad-hoc” → no true first-principles model to link soft/hard QCD
→ must improve (links with) theory
- hadronization etc. through interfaces to general-purpose MC
(effectively PYTHIA)

what informs the models?

(bird's eye view)

data situation

- in the absence of (quantitative) 1st principles, need data
- tool-chain considerations:
 general-purpose MC \longrightarrow RIVET \longleftarrow HEPDATA
- absence of data/analysis code for some core measurements from
 HERA, Cosmic Rays, fixed target ...
 \longrightarrow would be great to fix this

summary

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- forward physics often overlooked
(certainly true for SHERPA, also for HERWIG?)
- from a theory point of view:
wild dream: construct an integrated QCD-inspired parton-based model to combine soft and perturbative physics
- word of warning:
if you want research, you need to fund the researchers