

Establishing Center-of-Mass Energy Dependance for the Primordial Transverse Momentum in PYTHIA

Ioannis Polychronakos

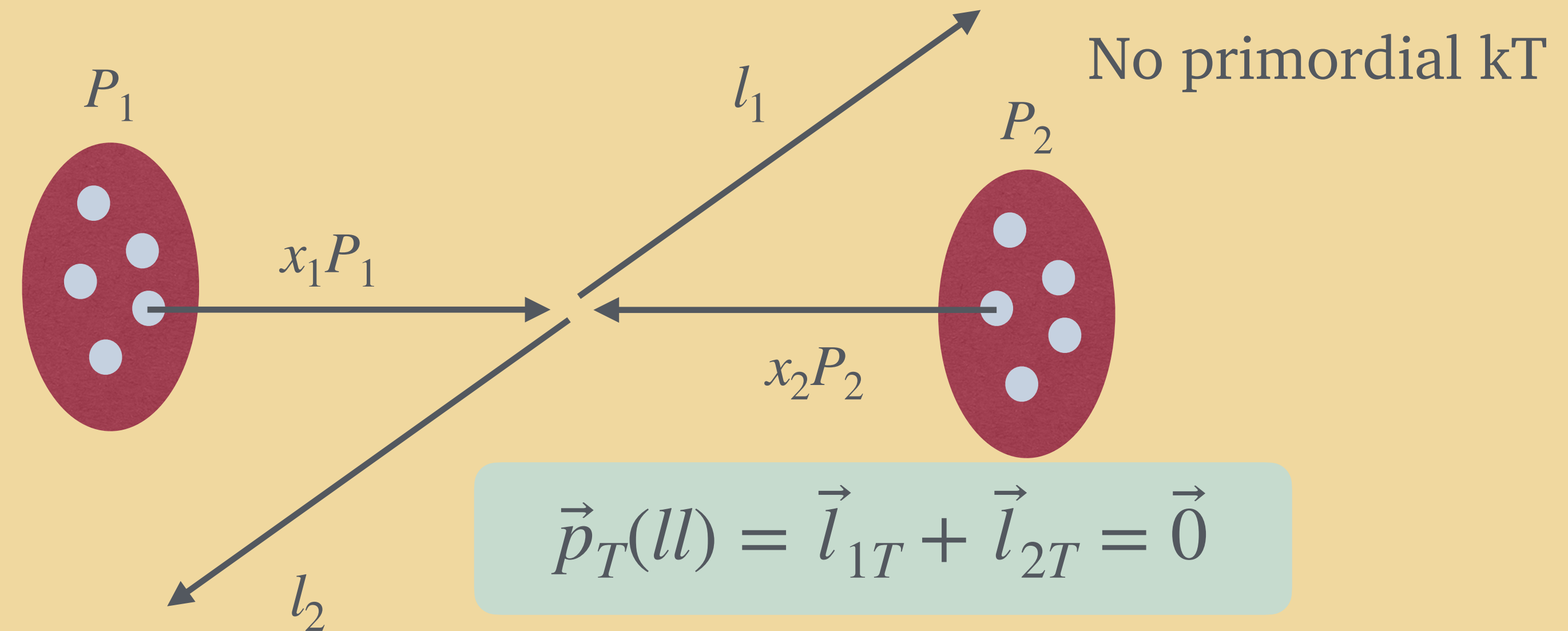
In collaboration with:

C. Bierlich, C. Preuss, P. Skands, M. Szewc

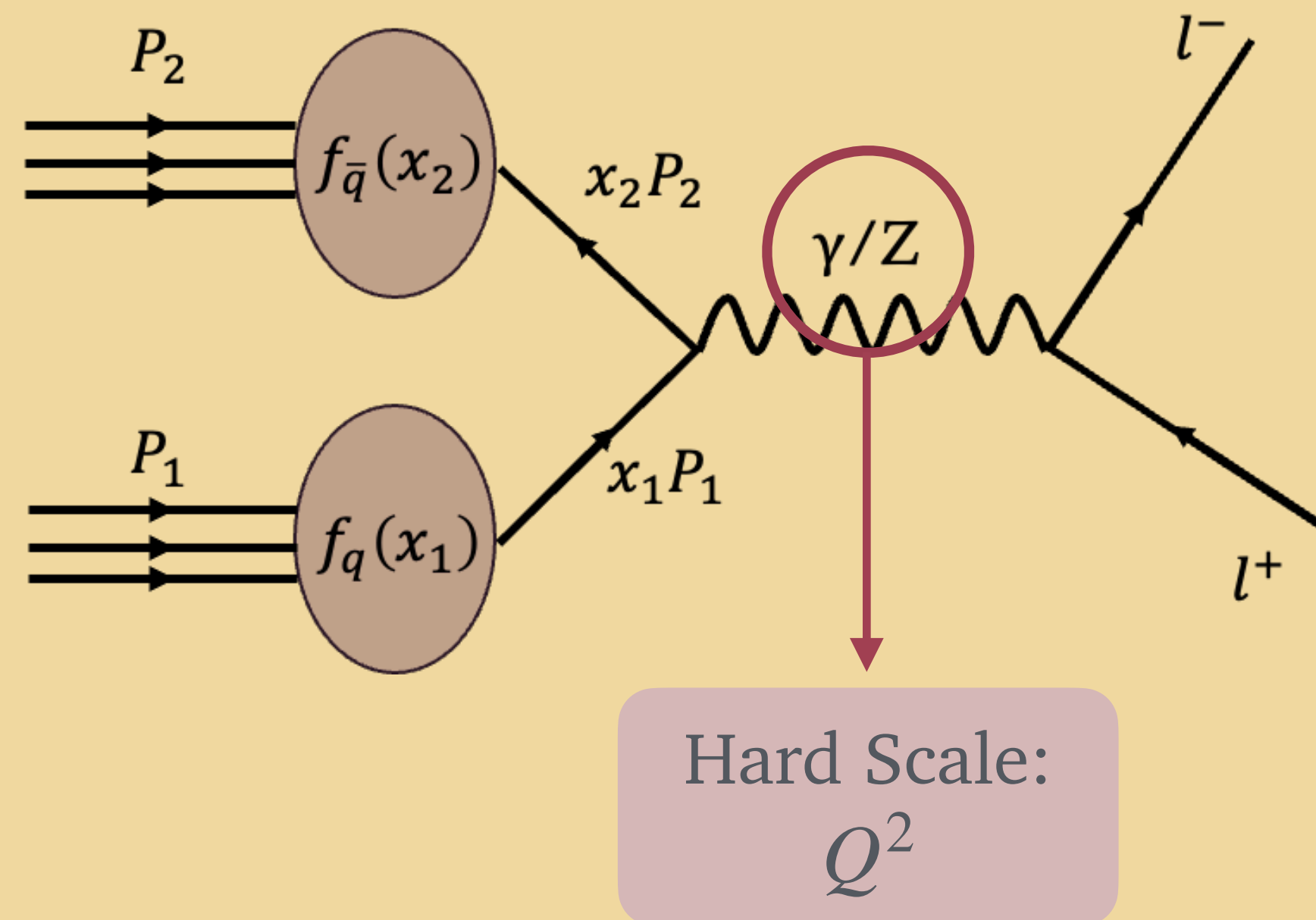


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How do we measure primordial transverse momentum?

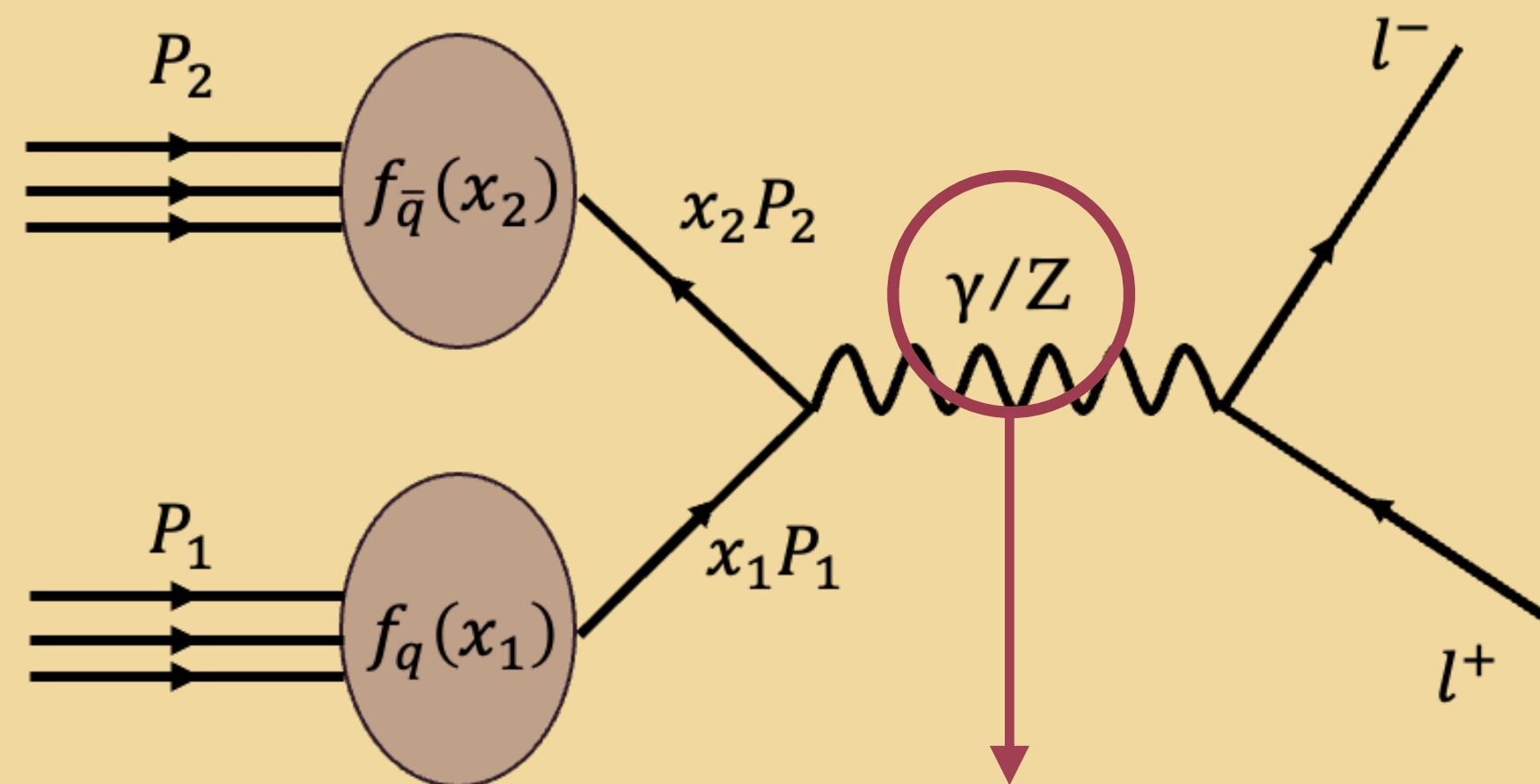


A Drell-Yan sketch

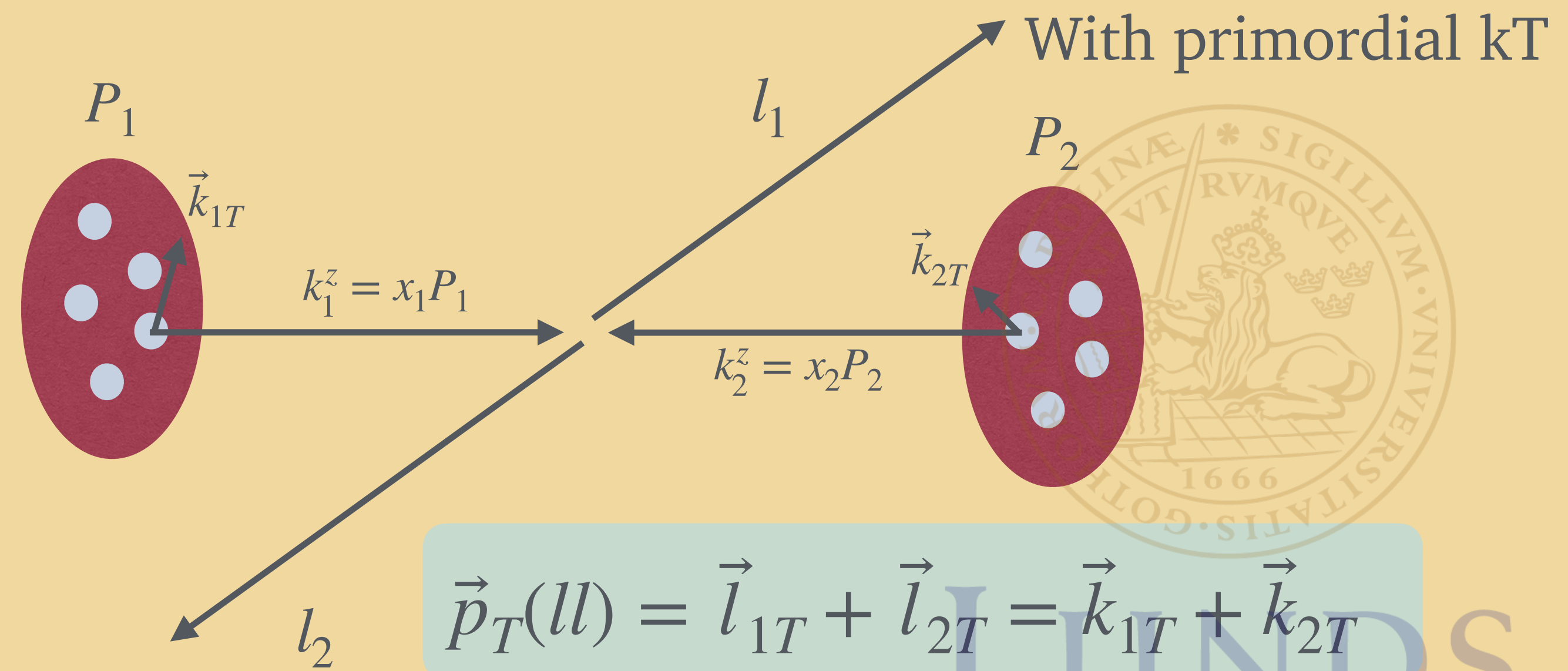
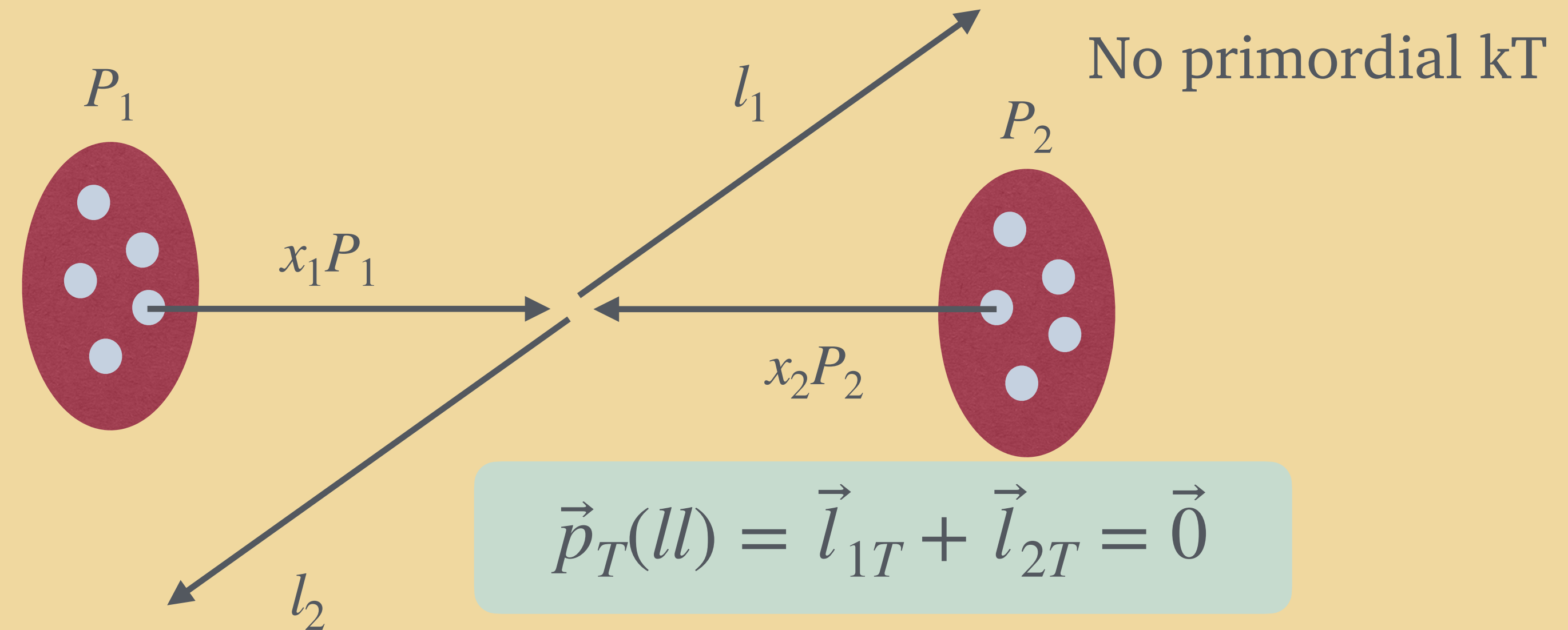


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A Drell-Yan sketch



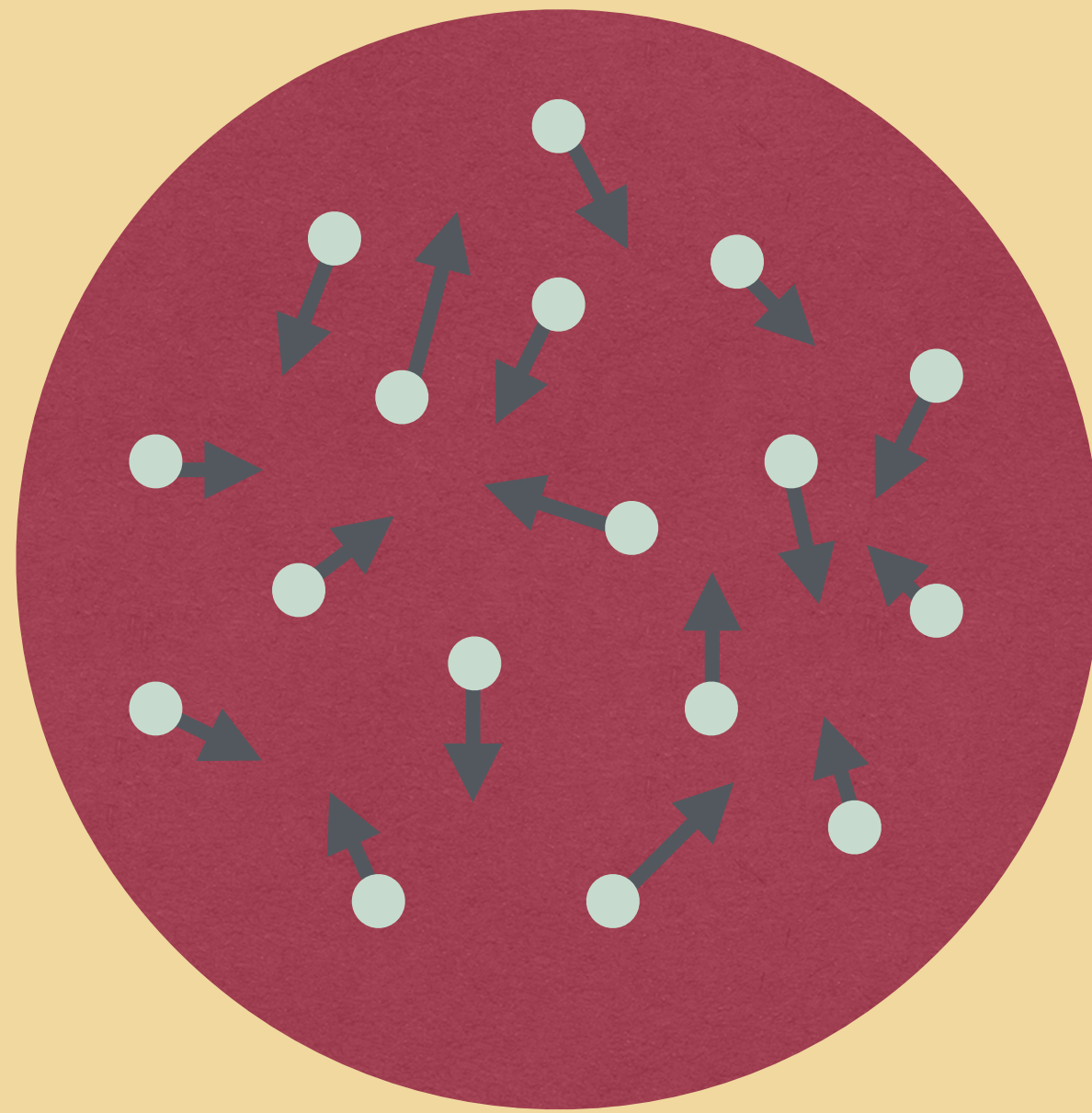
Hard Scale:
 Q^2



The primordial kT inside the proton at rest should be the Fermi motion of its constituent partons.

From heuristic arguments:

$$\Delta k_x \sim \Lambda_{QCD} \Rightarrow \sigma \sim 0.3 \text{ GeV}$$

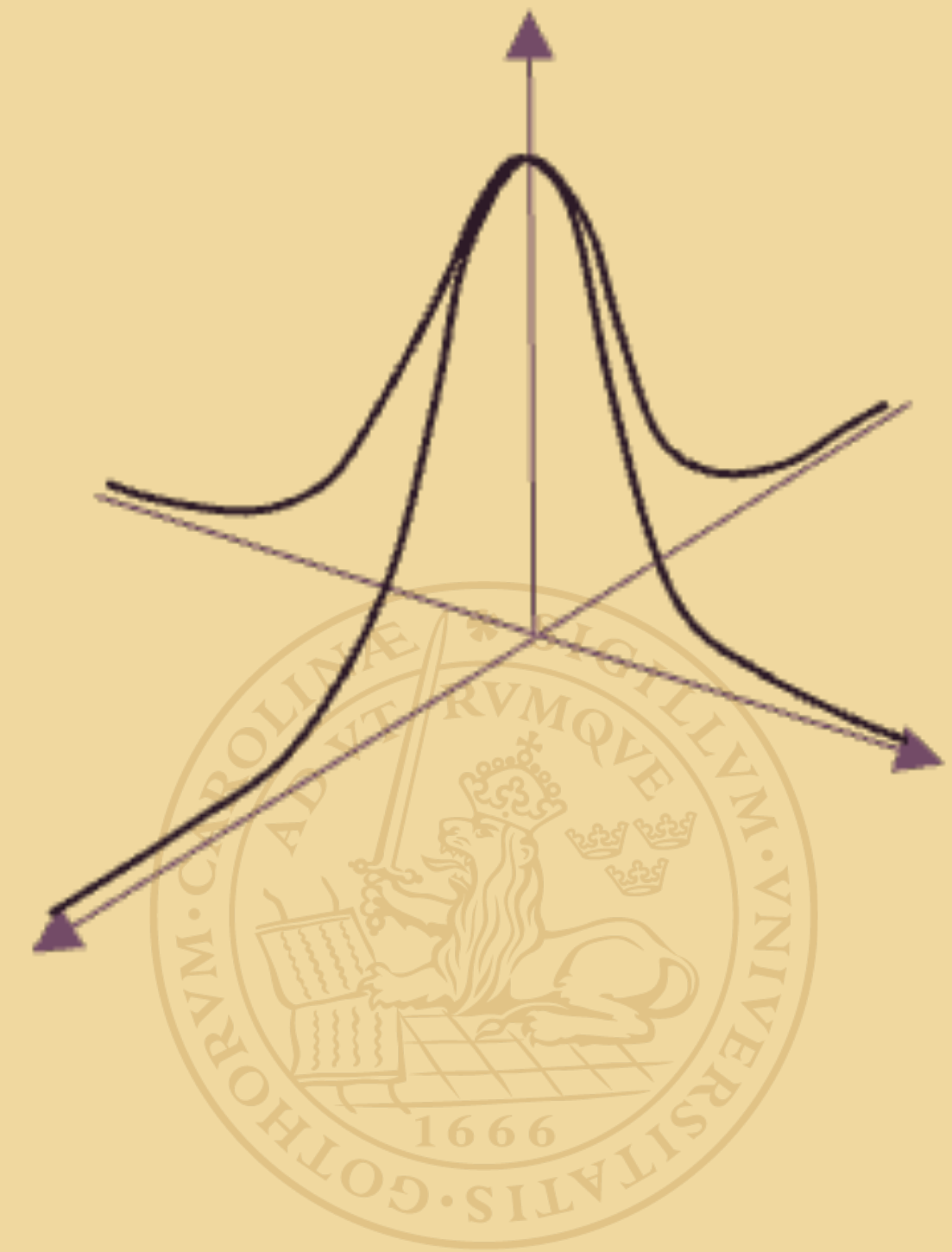


Modeled by a Gaussian:

$$G(k_T, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{k_T^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

The variance controls the kT:

$$\langle k_T \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma$$



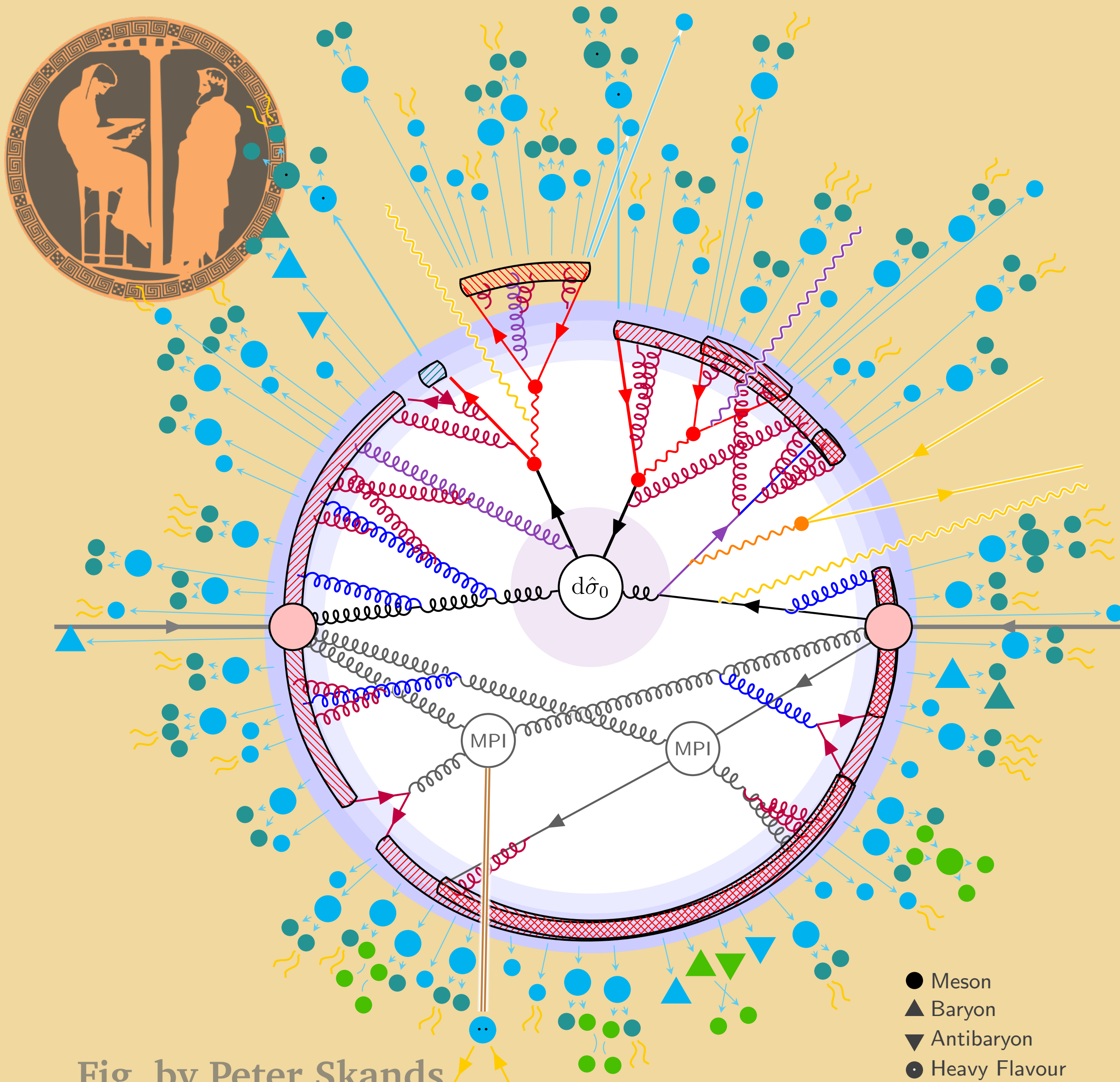


Fig. by Peter Skands

The **primordial kT** is an effective model that encapsulates:

- Fermi Motion of partons
- Soft gluon emissions below the parton shower cut-off.

$$\sigma_{pyth} \sim 1.8 \text{ GeV}$$



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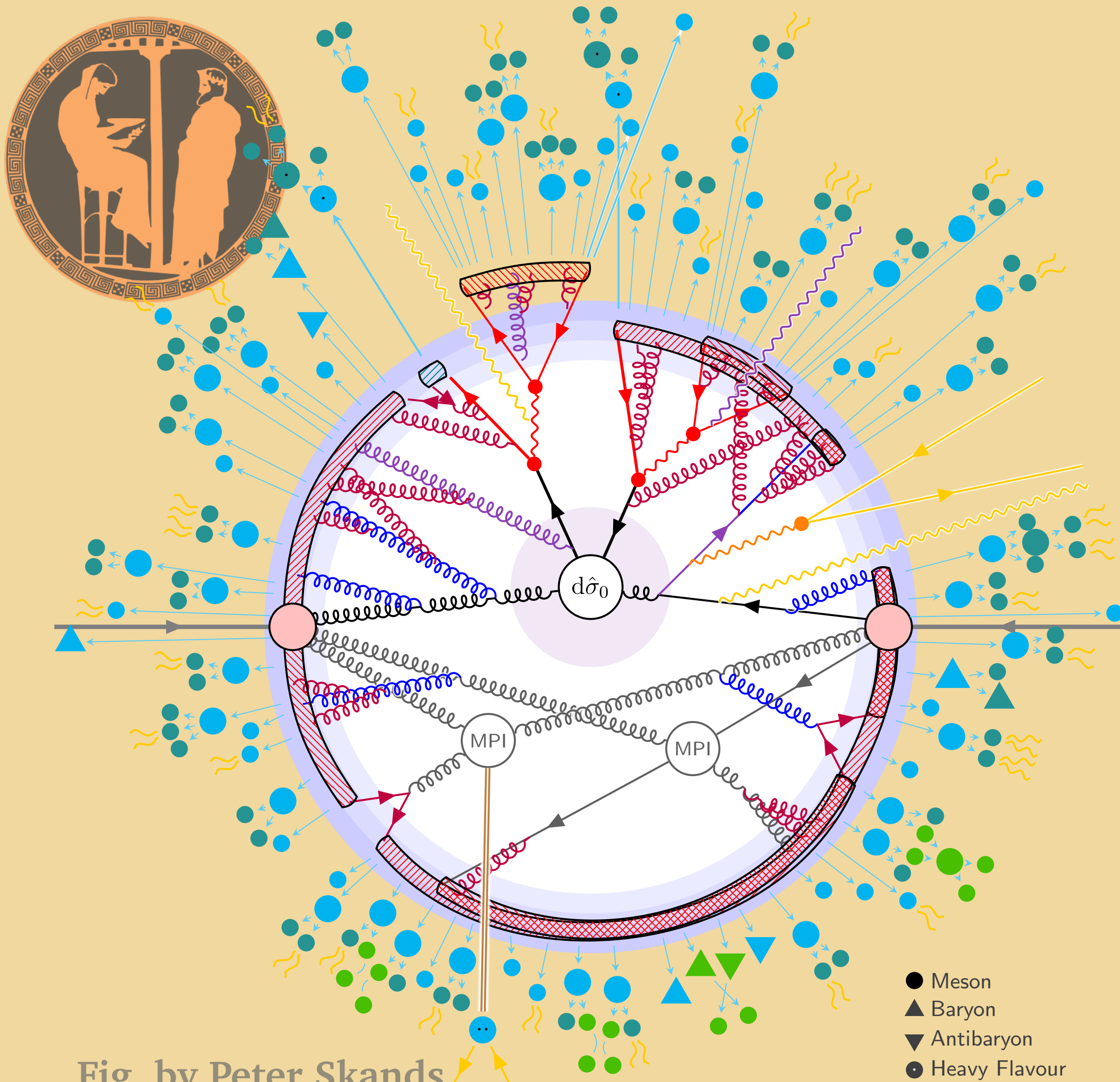


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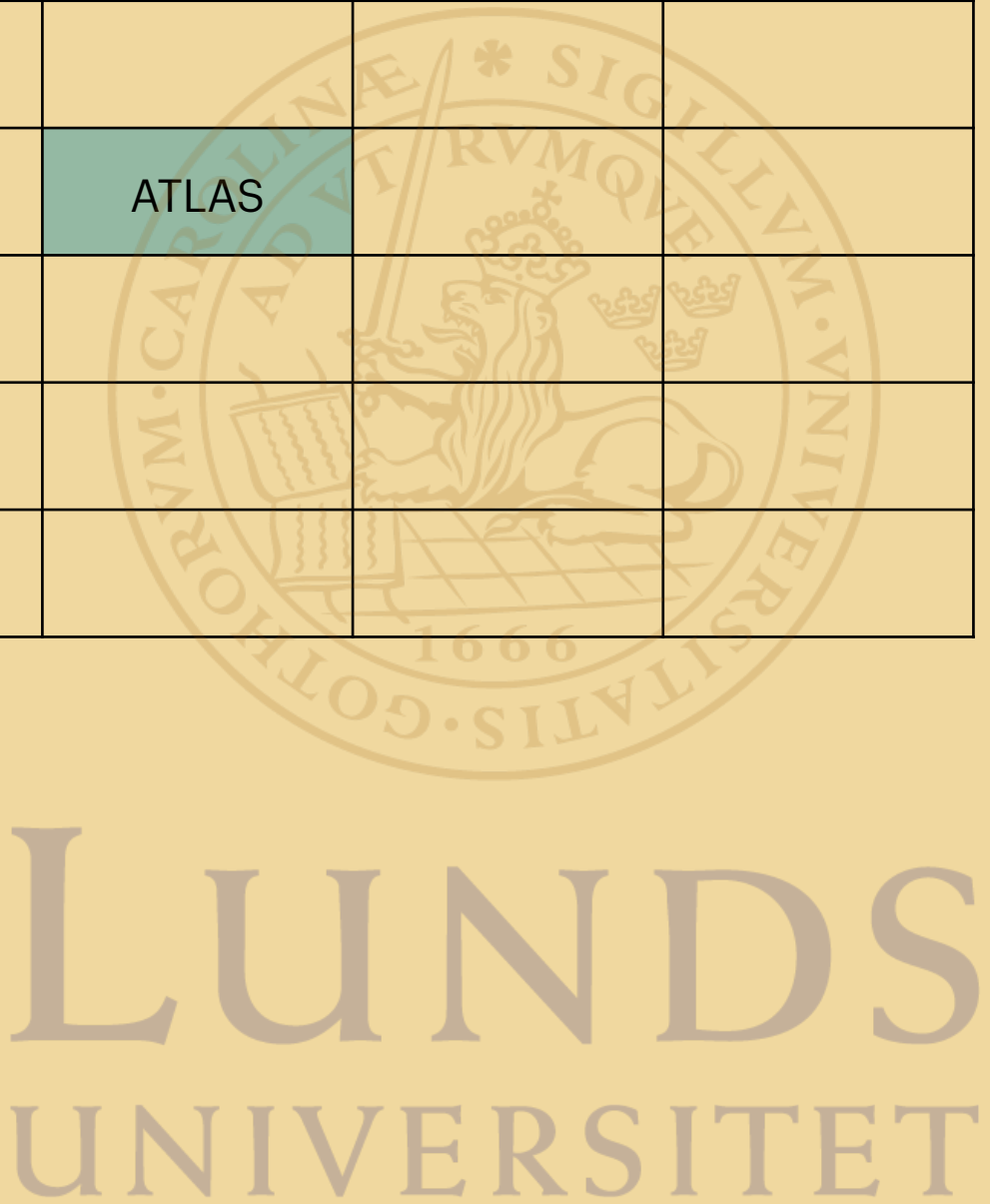
Monte Carlo Event Generators contain a lot of “free” parameters.

The exact values are determined by **tuning** to data:

χ^2 minimization procedure

The last tune of PYTHIA (Monash) used three histograms.

Q/E_{CM}	38.8	62	200	1.8 TeV	1.96 TeV	2.76 TeV	7 TeV	8 TeV	13 TeV
4.2 - 5.2									
5.2 - 6.2									
6.2-7.2									
7.2-8.7									
10.85-12.85									
12-20									
20-30									
30-46									
46-66									
66-116				CDF	CDF		ATLAS		
116-150									
170-350									
350-1000									



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A much bigger set of data is now available both on bins of Q and E_{CM} .

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46-66								ATLAS	CMS
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Strategy:

Tune the variance of the k_T distribution to every (Q, E_{cm}) .

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Similar Studies: [arXiv:2412.05221v2](#)
[arXiv:2409.17770v2](#)

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Technical Dampening Factor

$$\sigma(Q) = \frac{(\sigma_{\text{soft}} Q_{\text{half}} + \sigma_{\text{hard}} Q)}{(Q_{\text{half}} + Q)} \frac{m}{(m + m_{\text{half}} y_{\text{damp}})}$$

5 parameters ($\sigma_{\text{soft}}, \sigma_{\text{hard}}, Q_{\text{half}}, m_{\text{half}}, y_{\text{damp}}$):

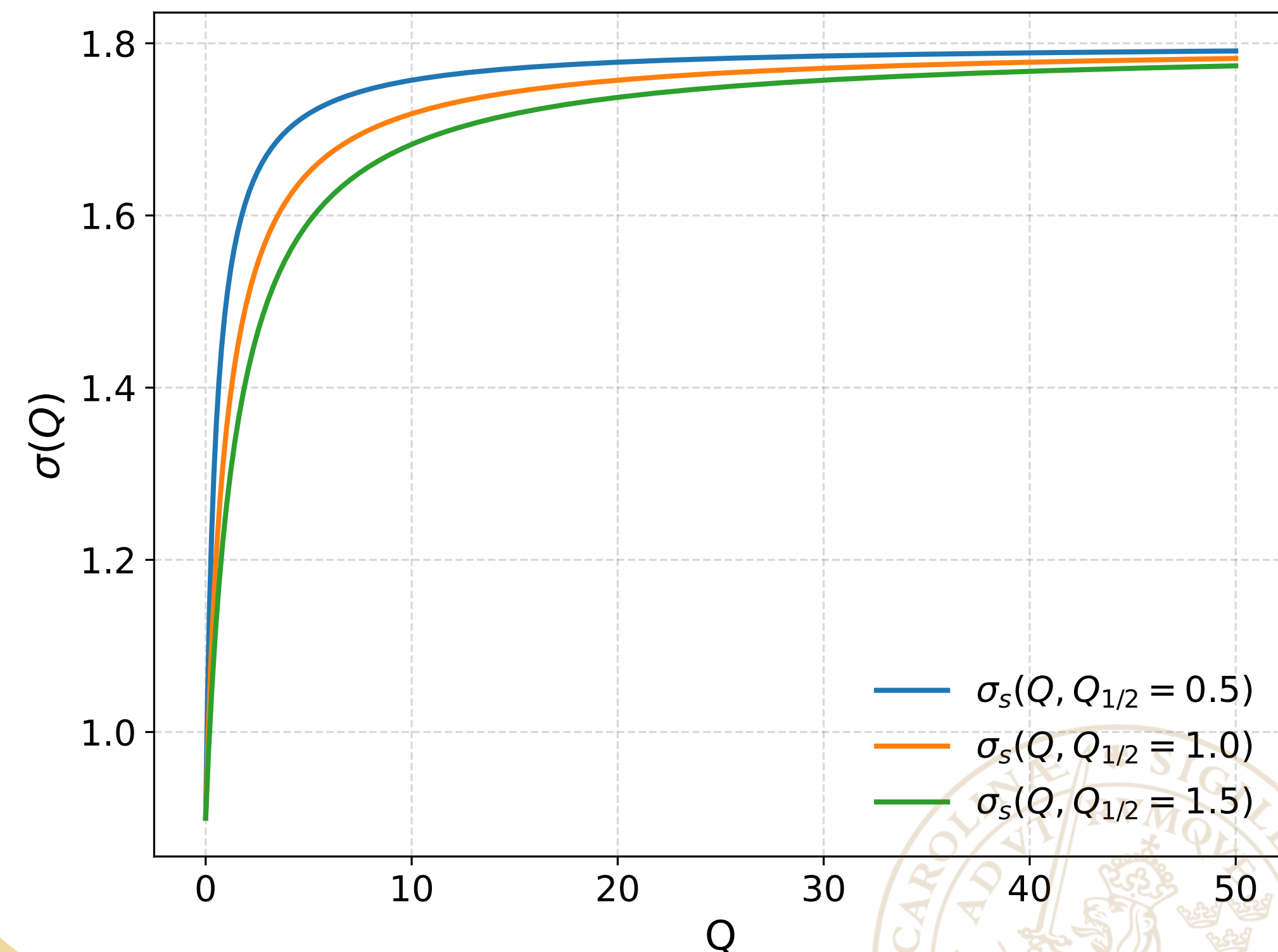
$$Q_{\text{half}} = 1.5 \longrightarrow Q_{\text{half}} = 0.0$$

$$m_{\text{half}} = 1.0 \longrightarrow m_{\text{half}} = 0.0$$

Model reduces to a single parameter that can be tuned:

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{hard}}$$

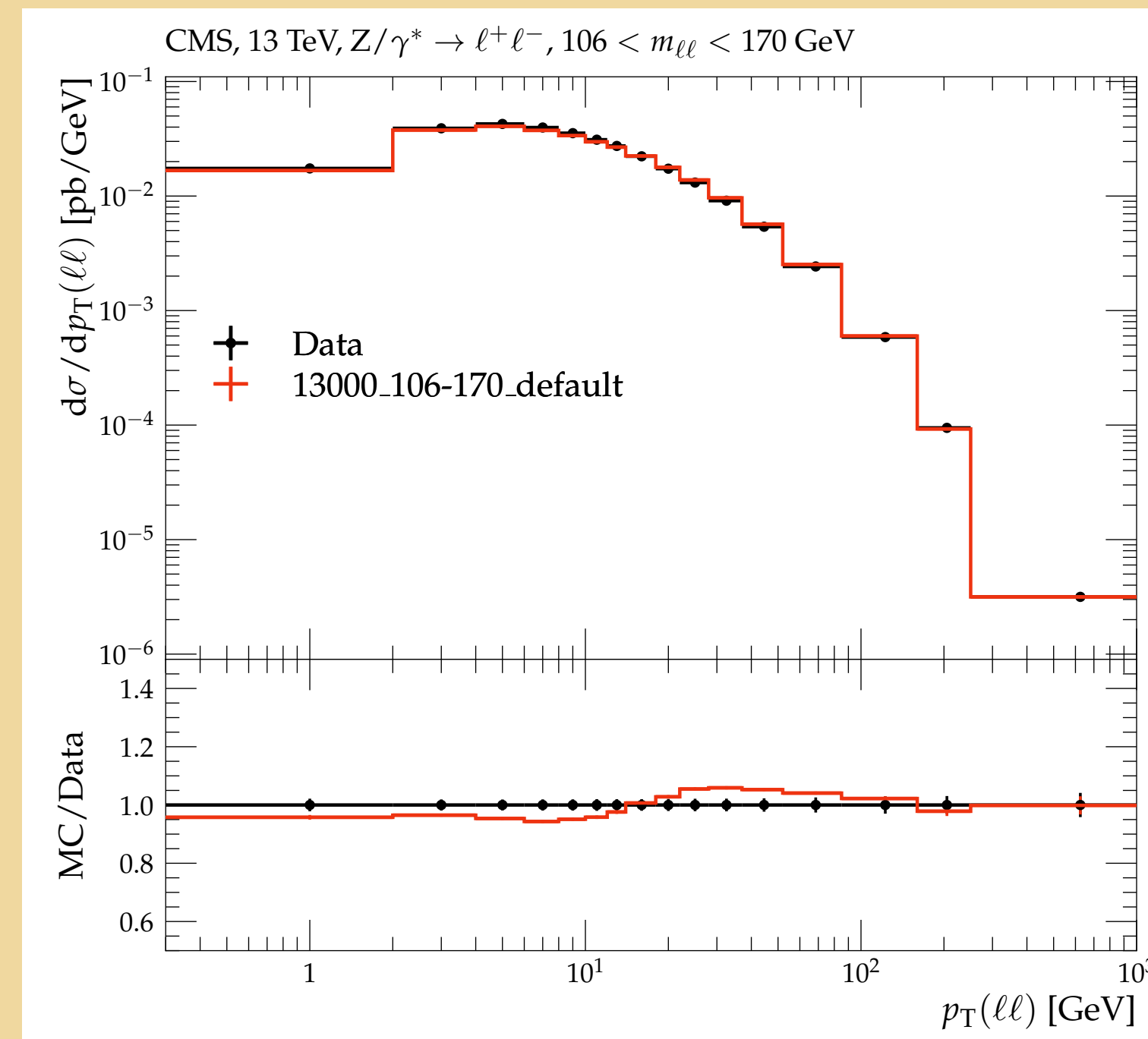
Width of Primordial Kt Distribution



$$\sigma(Q) = \frac{(\sigma_{\text{soft}} Q_{\text{half}} + \sigma_{\text{hard}} Q)}{(Q_{\text{half}} + Q)}$$

Step 1: Normalize Histograms

We look at the shapes since total cross section has NLO and NNLO contributions.

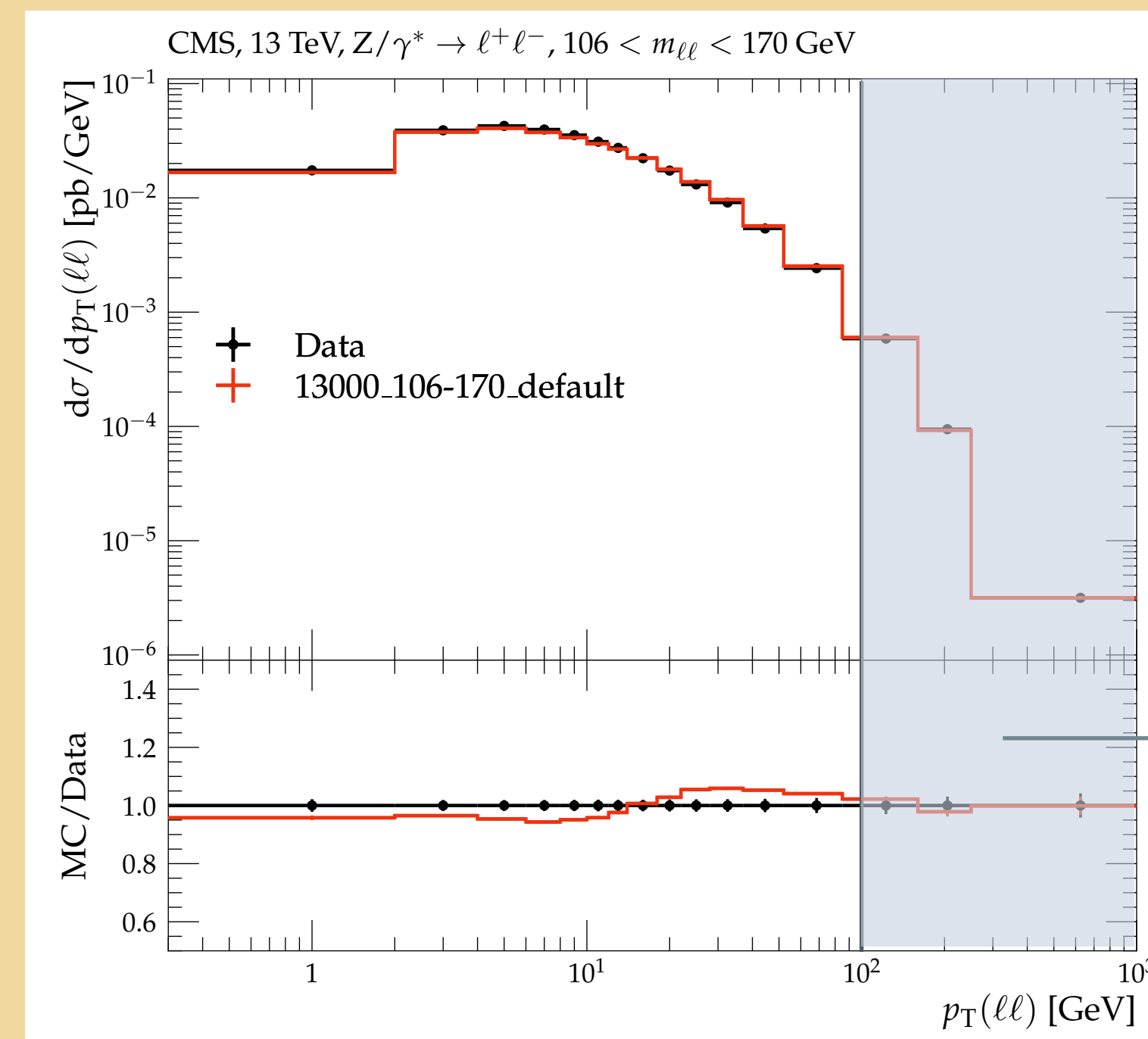


Step 1: Normalize Histograms

We look at the shapes since total cross section has NLO and NNLO contributions.

Step 2: Tune ISR α_s on the tail for all high energy data ($> 1\text{TeV}$)

The tails affect the low p_T bins because of unitarity.



Tail region

Step 1: Normalize Histograms

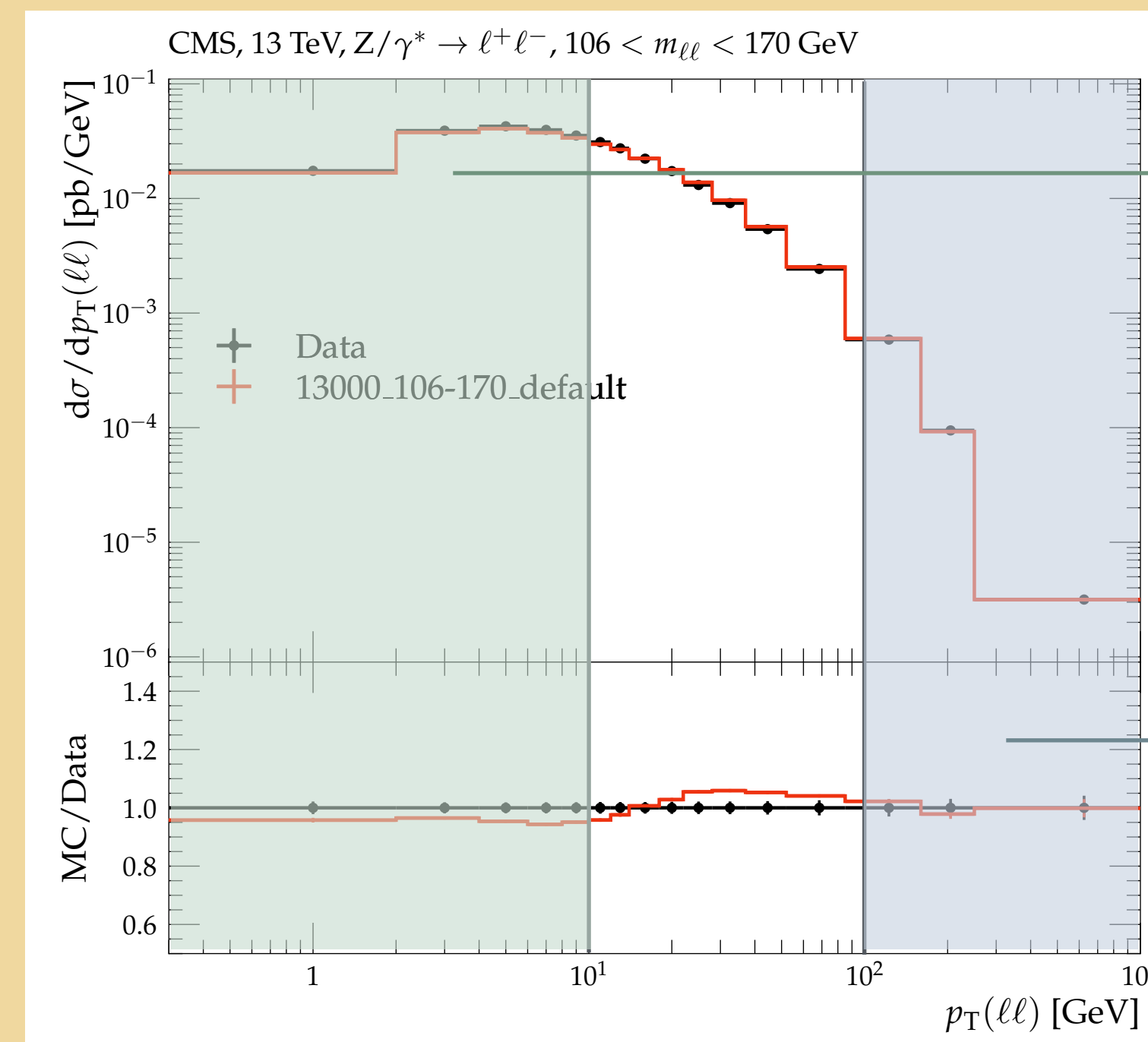
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Step 3: Tune σ for every possible Q and E_{CM}

Only for the low p_T bins were primordial kT should be relevant.



Low p_T region

Tail region

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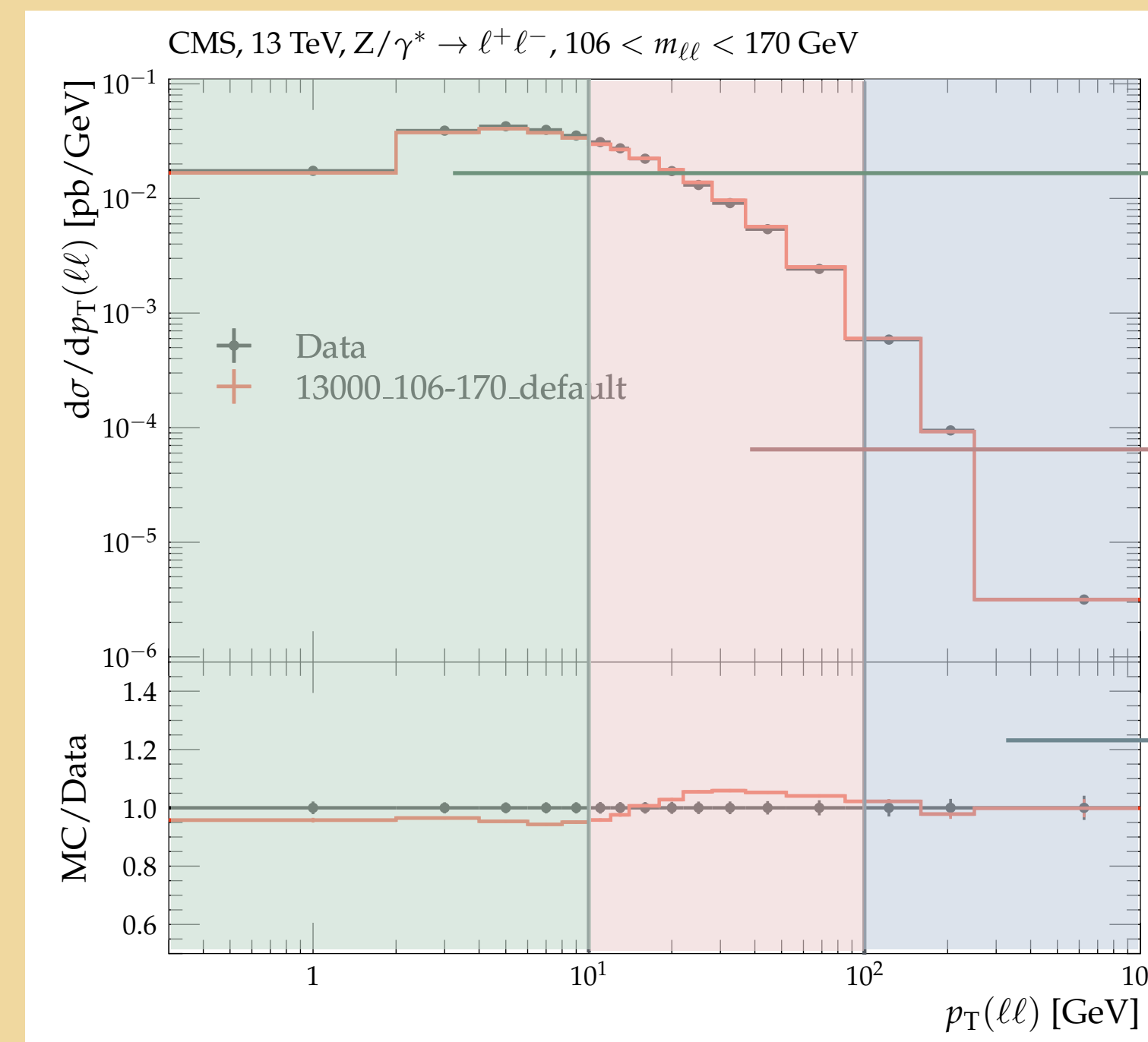
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Low p_T region

Sudakov region

Tail region

“Principled” Tuning of the ISR α_S

Principled

Tune α_S only to the “Sudakov” region and recover CMW value.

$$\alpha_S = 0.1260$$

Tune α_S the tail of the distributions to capture HO effects.

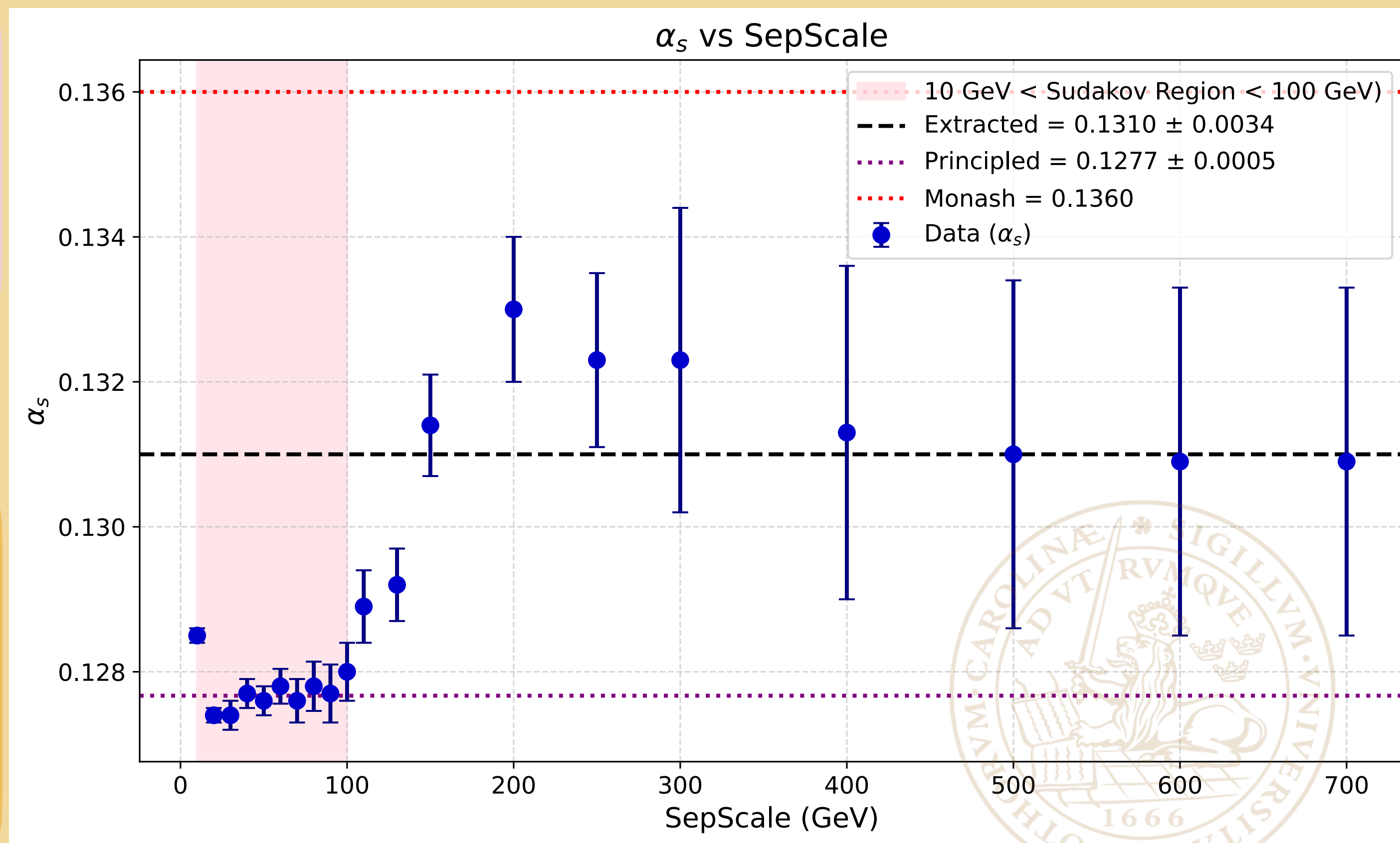
$$\alpha_S = 0.1310$$

Pragmatic

Pick random values or something.

Push the α_S higher (Monash) to describe data over the whole range.

$$\alpha_S = 0.1360$$



Tuning Procedure for σ

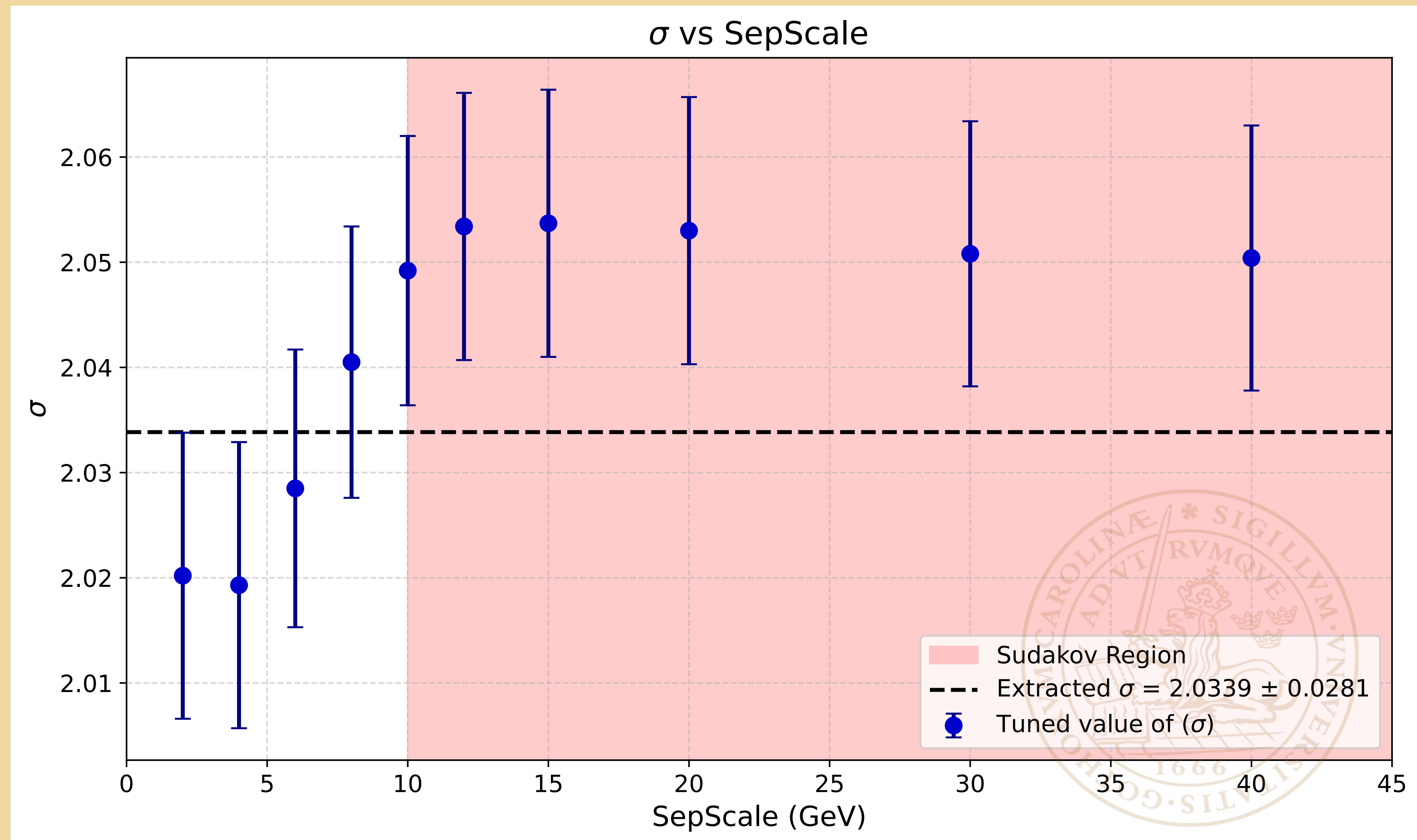
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2. For $Q < 10$ GeV, define an arbitrary separation scale.

3. Tune all bins at and below the separation scale.

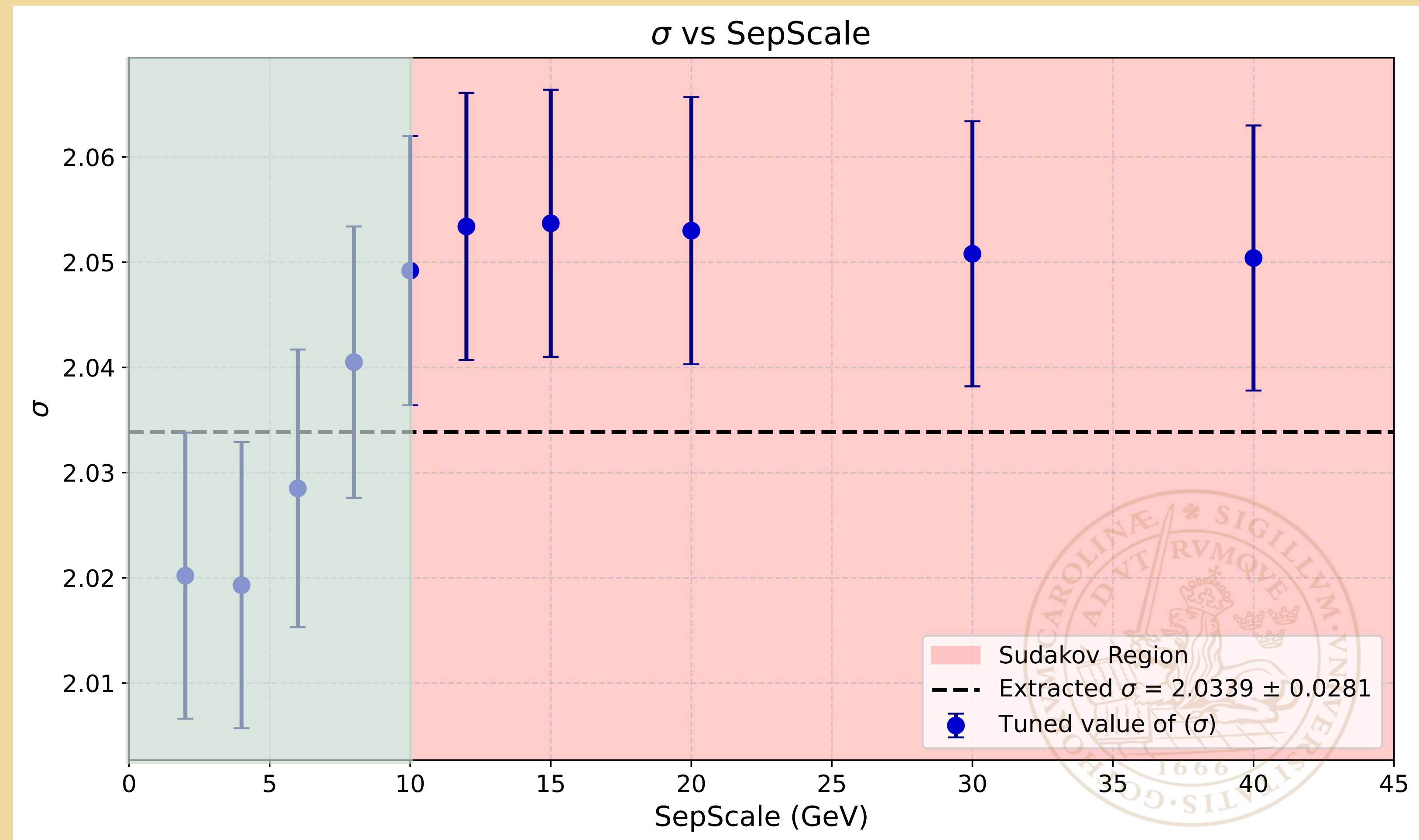
4. Vary the scale and repeat.

5. Extract a σ value from an envelope below $10 < \text{GeV}$.



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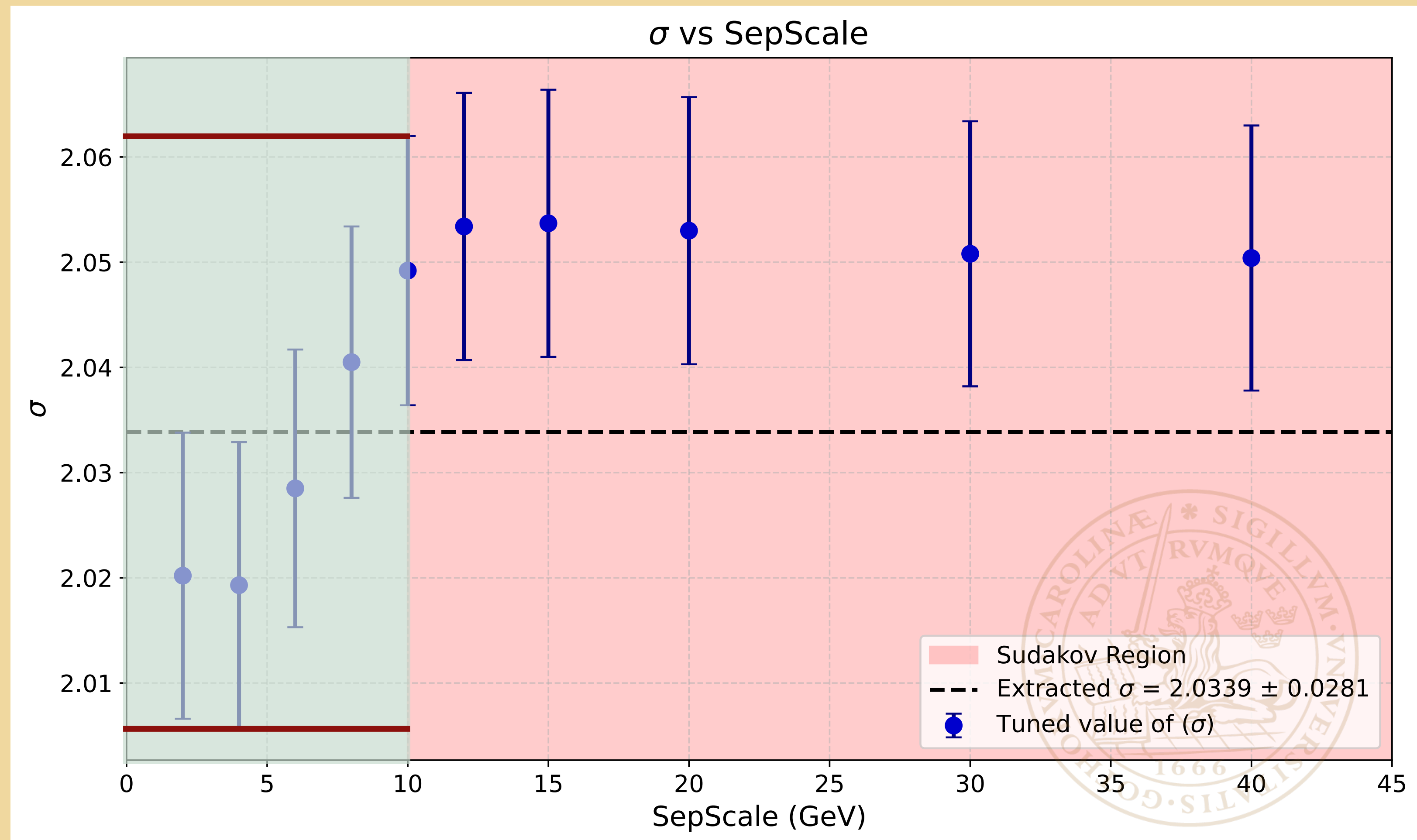
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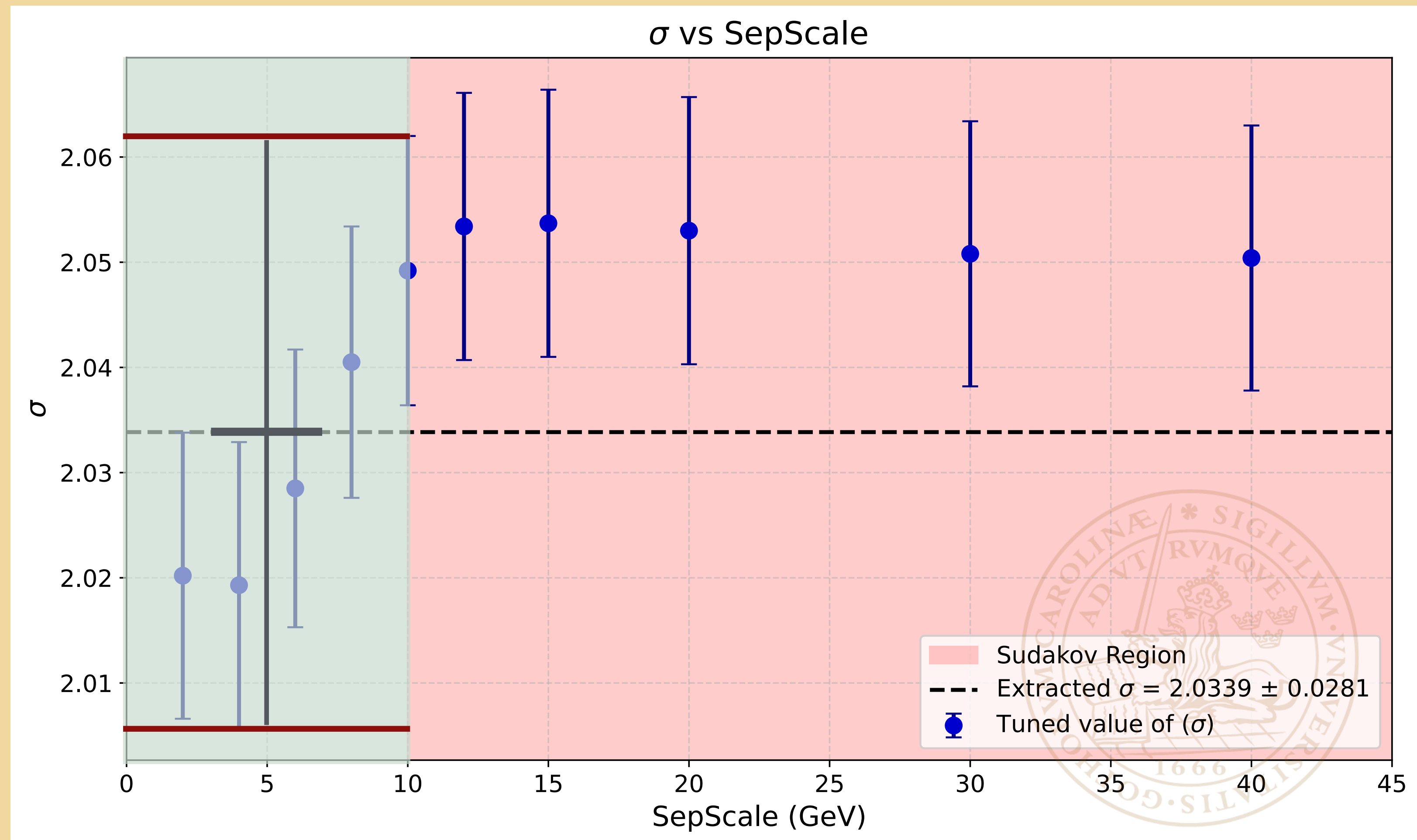
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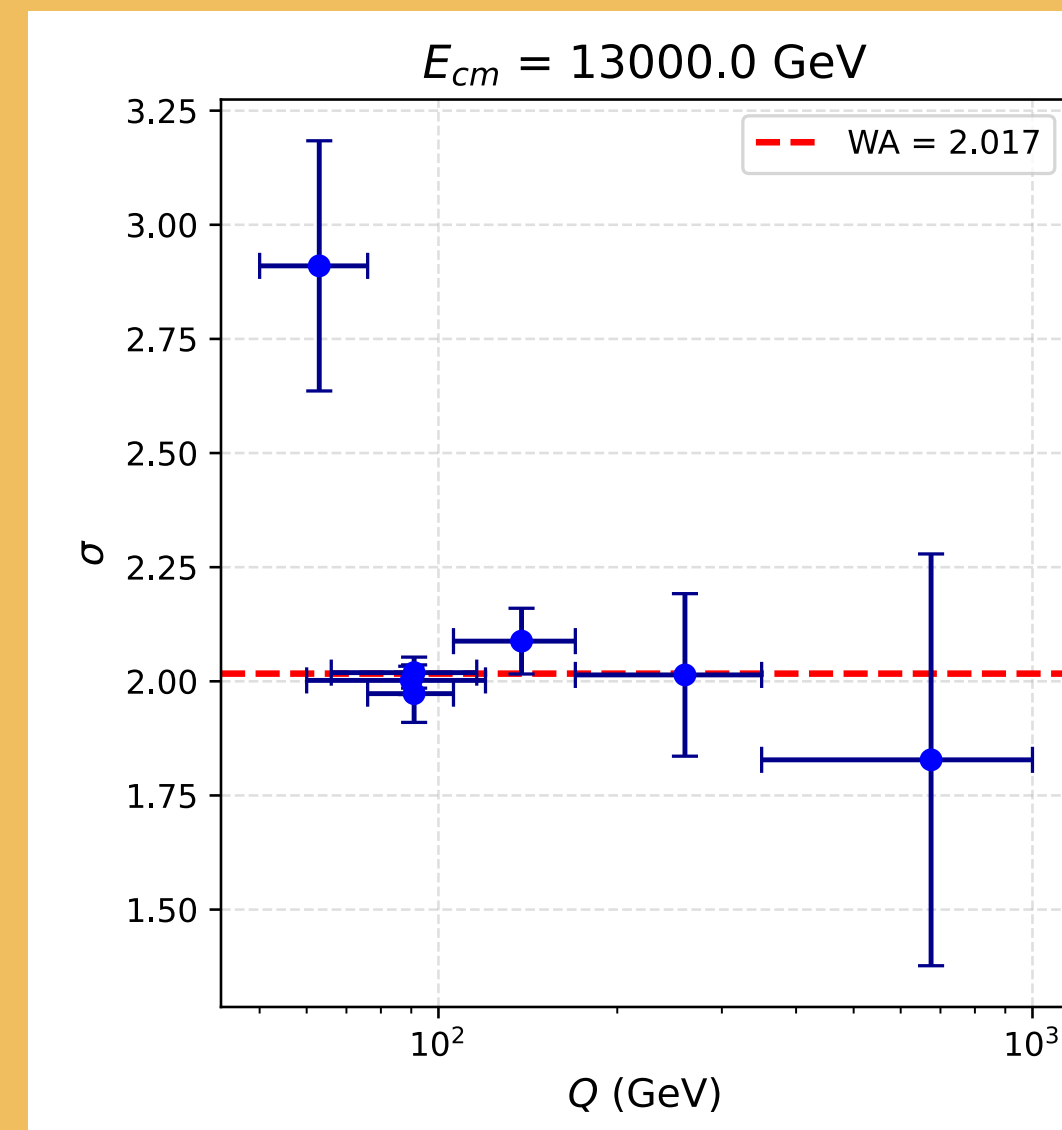
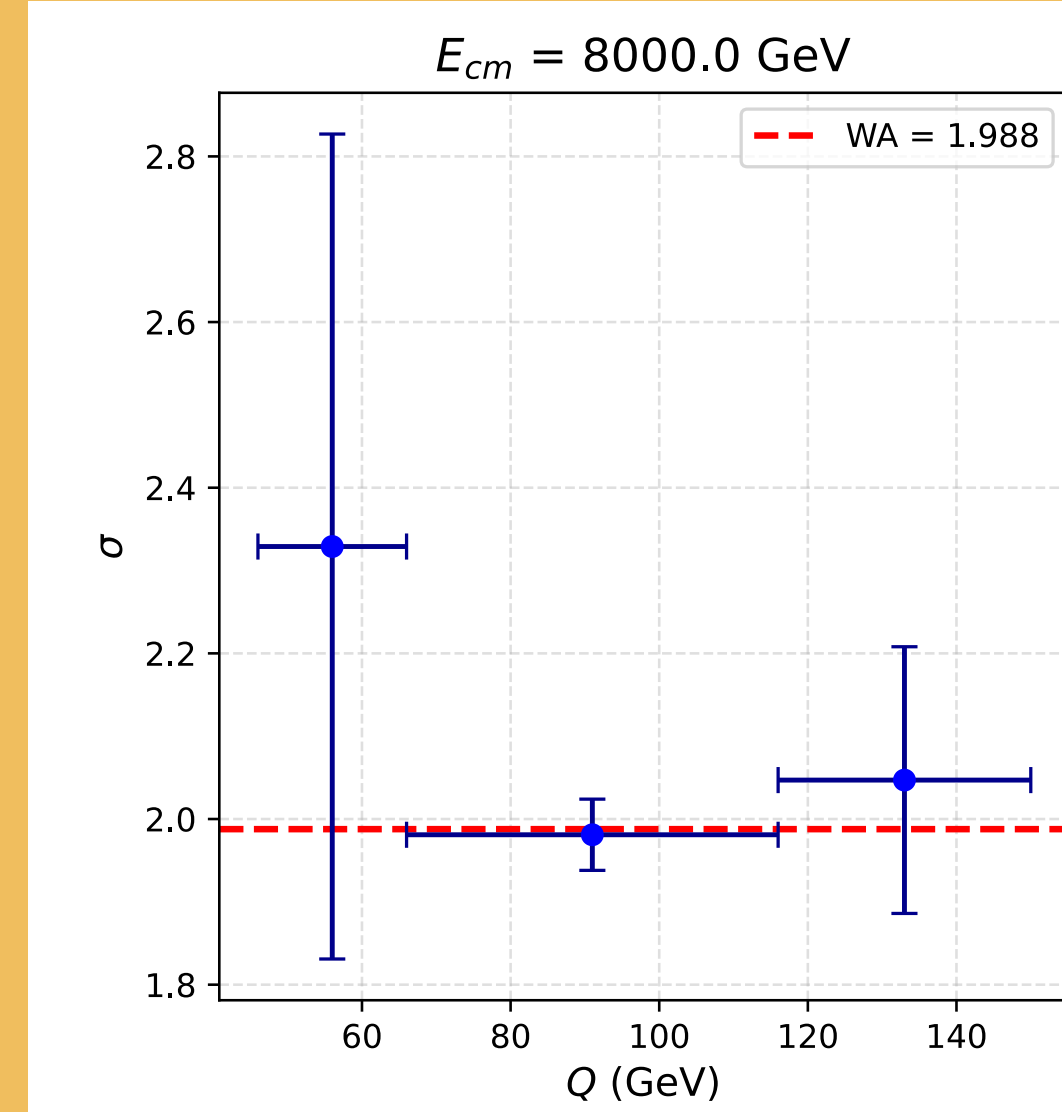
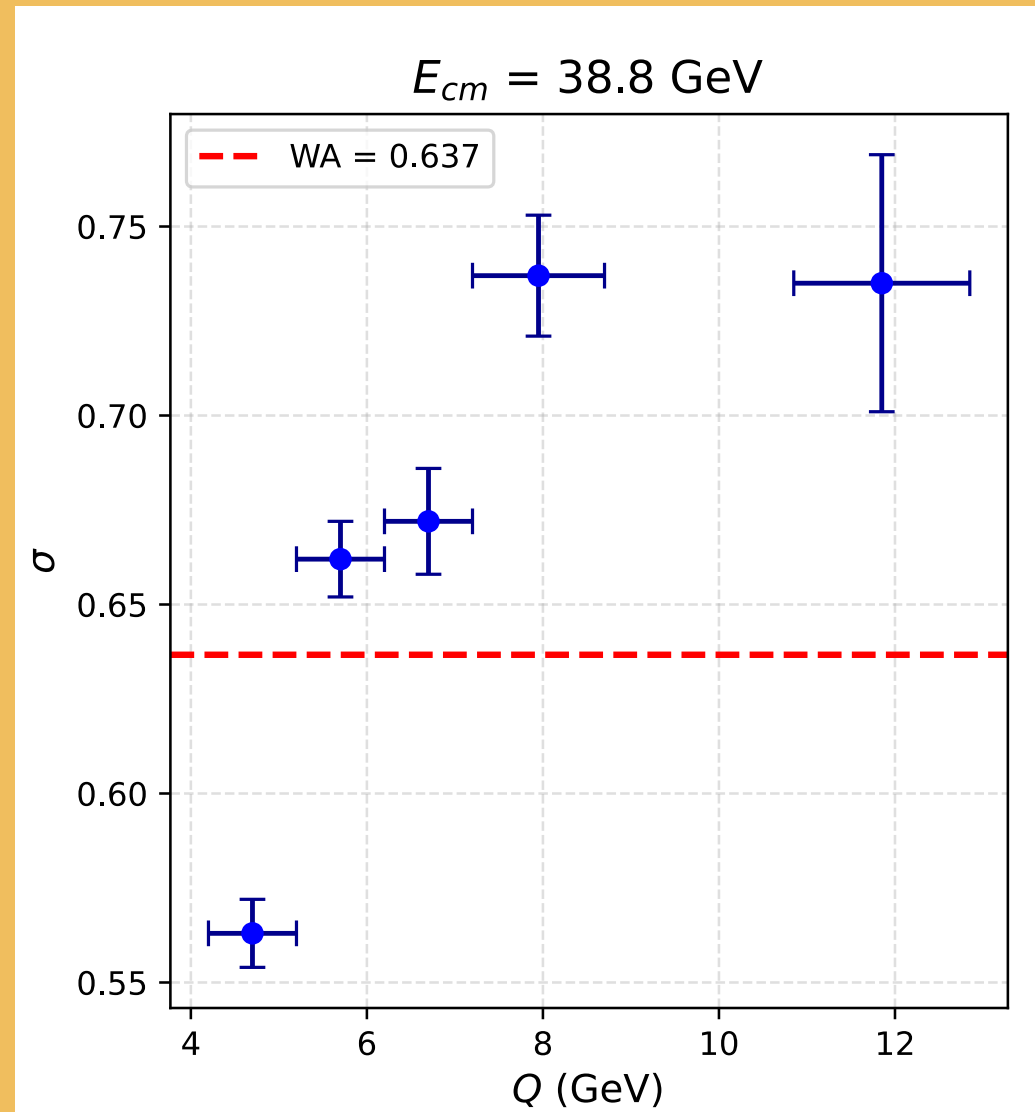


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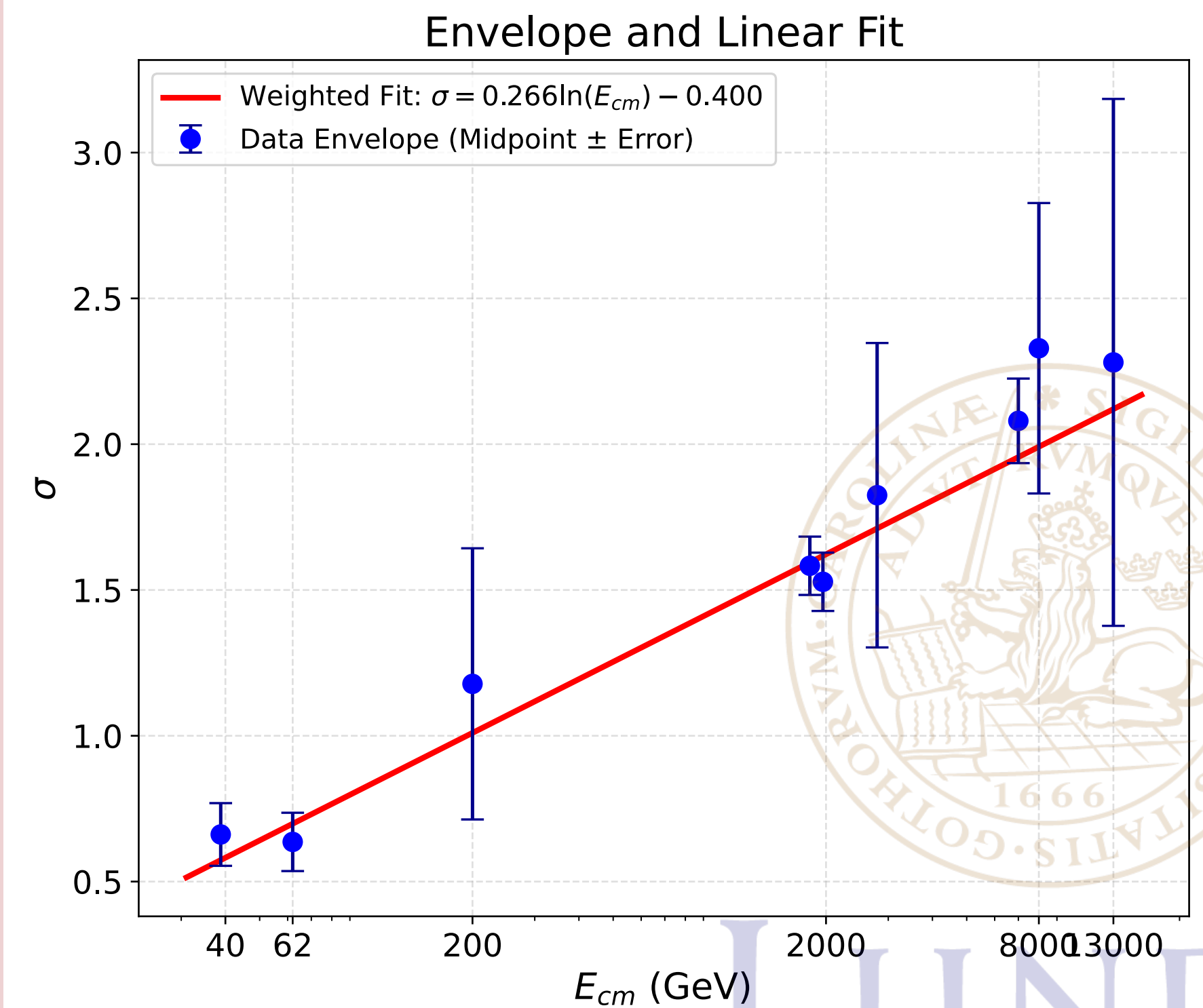


PRELIMINARY Tuning Results

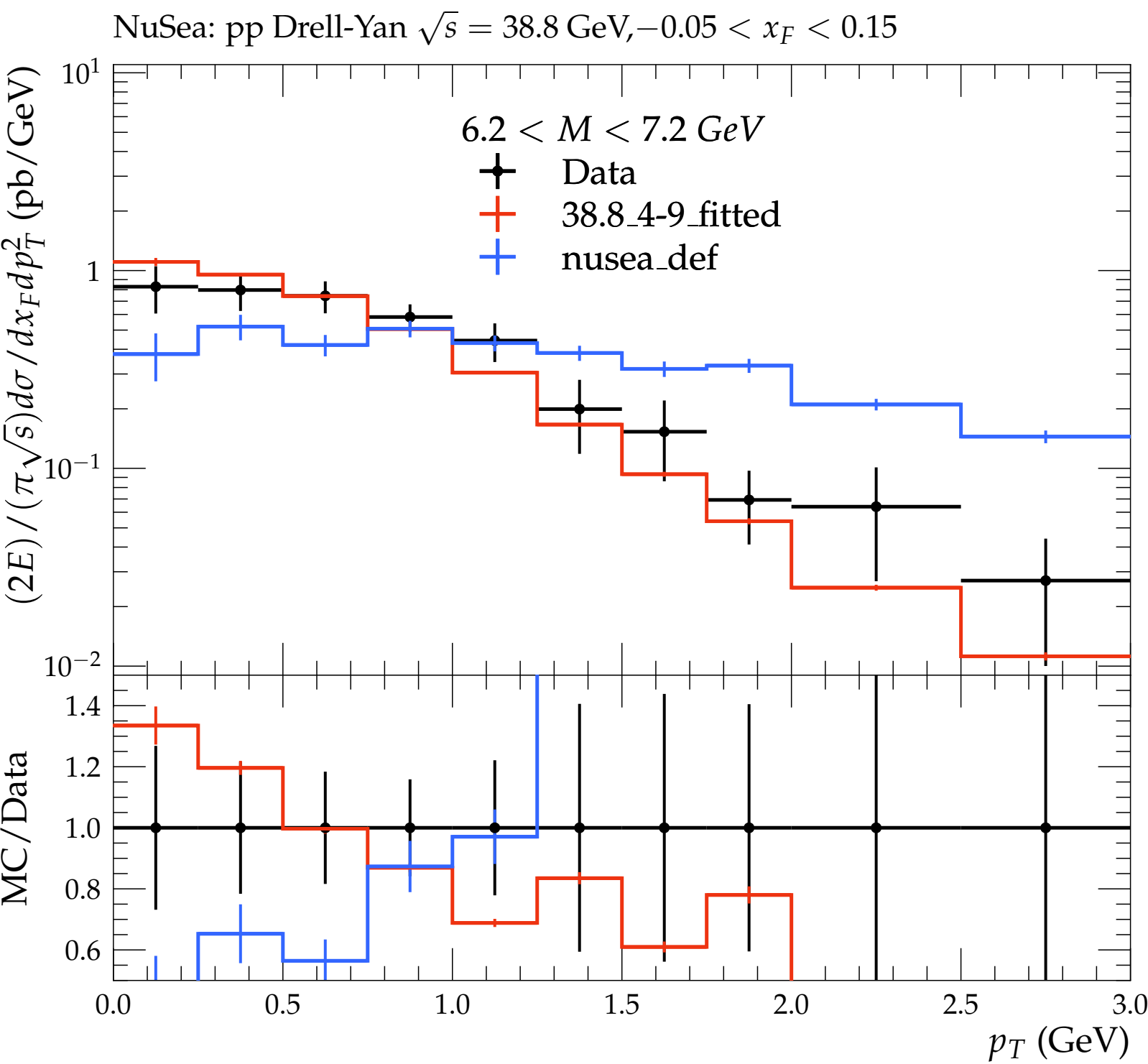


The parameter σ shows little to no dependance if the uncertainties fully are accounted for.

The primordial kT width depends on E_{CM} and a 2 parameter form improves description:

$$\sigma = A + B \ln(E_{CM})$$


$E_{CM} = 38.8 \text{ GeV}, Q = [6.2, 7.2] \text{ GeV}$

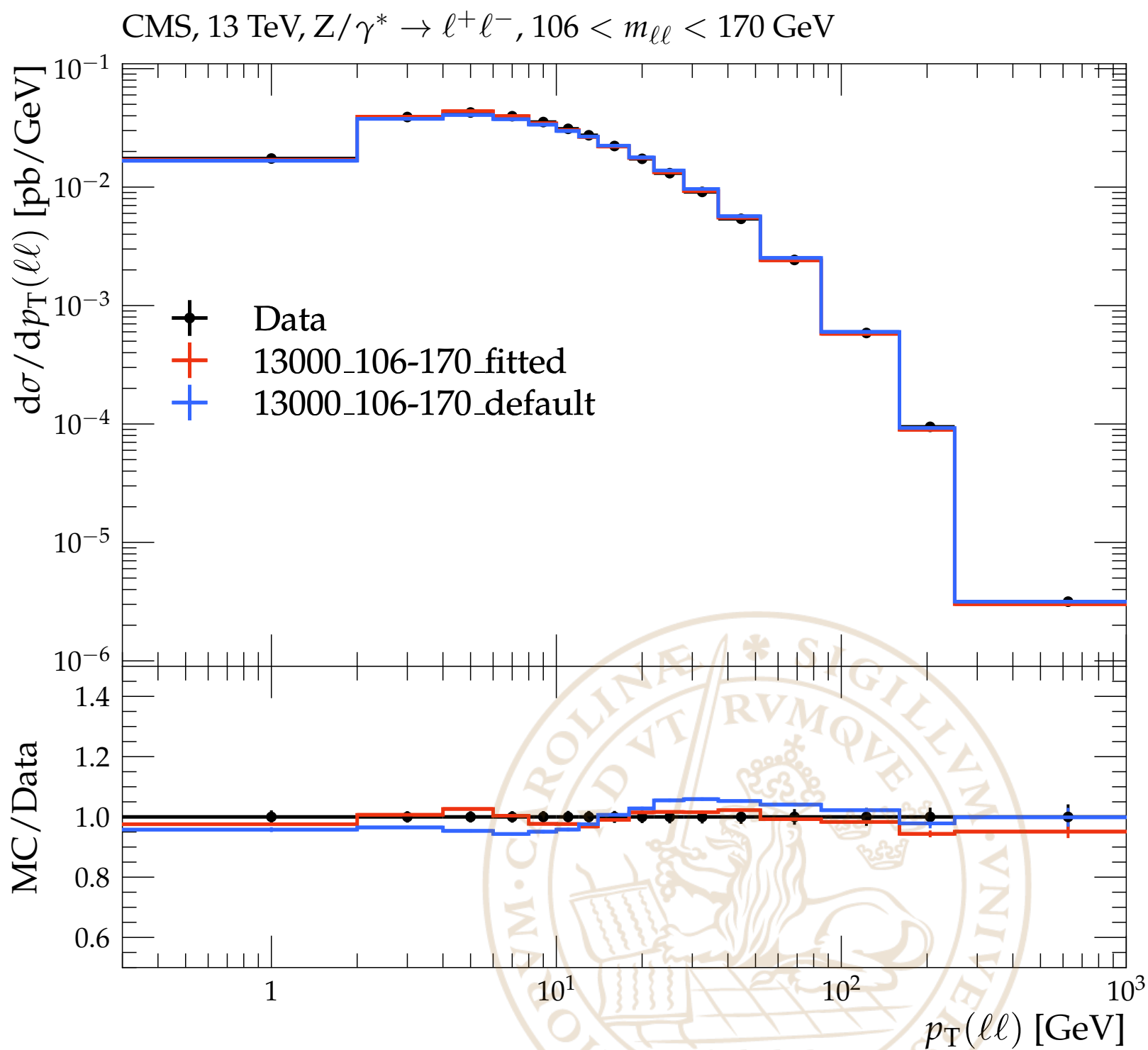


Better description of data
for a bigger range of E_{CM}
and Q with 2 parameters.

62, 200, 1800, 1960, 2760, 7000, 8000 GeV
 $Q \in [4.2, 1000] \text{ GeV}$

Red line better than blue
line!

$E_{CM} = 13 \text{ TeV}, Q = [106, 170] \text{ GeV}$



- Primordial kT in PYTHIA has a center-of-mass energy dependance and little to no hard scale dependance.
 - New parametrization that improves agreement with data.
 - Tuning methodology that will go in a larger tuning effort.
-
- Physical interpretation and connection with other approaches in the literature.
 - Better estimation of uncertainties and completely reproducible tune.
 - Publication with detailed description of the primordial kT model in PYTHIA and the new tune under construction.

Thank you all for your attention!



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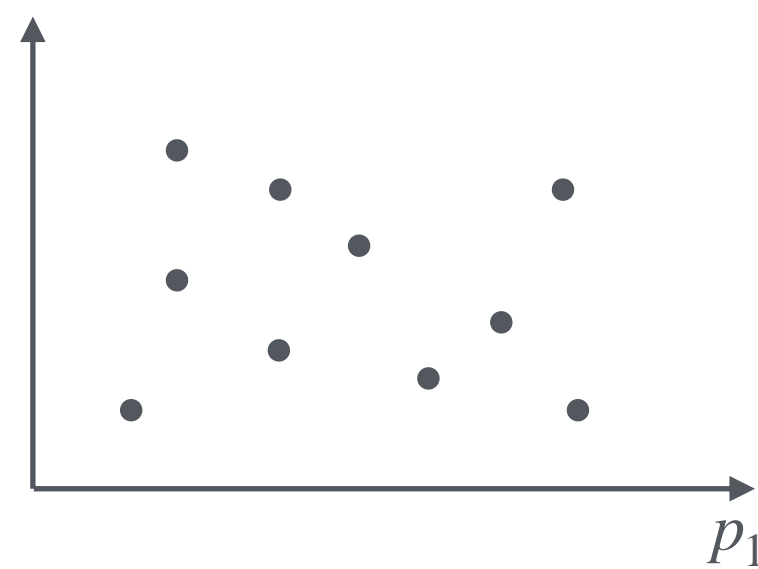
Back Up Slides...



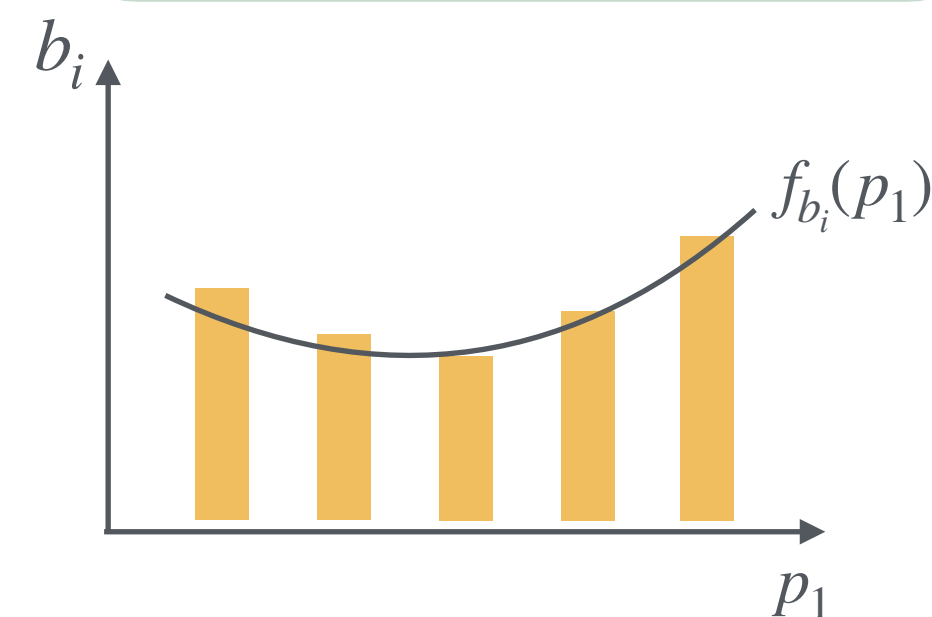
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Professor2

Parameter Space
Sampling



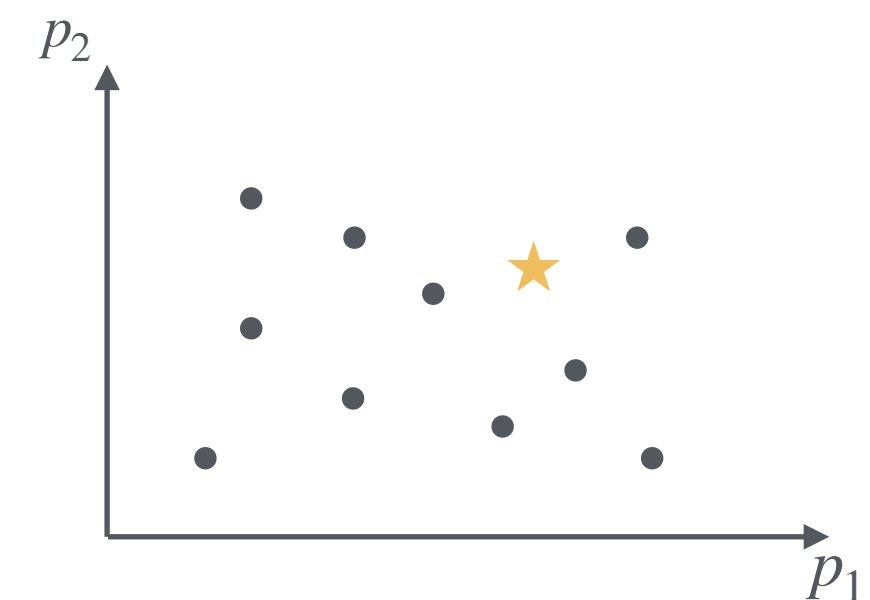
Bin-by-Bin
Polynomial
Interpolation



χ^2 Minimization

$$\chi^2(\vec{p}) = \sum_b \frac{(f_b(\vec{p}) - R_b)^2}{\Delta R_b^2}$$

Prediction



Custom Scripts:
Bash/python for
automation and plotting

Reproducibility

Rivet+YODA

Analysis/Post-processing



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More PRELIMINARY Tuning Results

