

CERN ATLAS Group Meeting, Dec 20 2011, Thoiry

Modern Event Generators and Tuning Issues



Peter Skands
(CERN TH)

Hard Process

A

A) Start from pQCD. Extend towards Infrared.
HERWIG/JIMMY, PYTHIA, SHERPA, EPOS

Elastic & Diffractive
Treated as separate class
No predictivity

Color Screening
Regularization of pQCD
Hadronization

Unitarity
Showers (ISR+FSR)
Multiple 2→2 (MPI)

Hard Process
Perturbative 2→2 (ME)
Resonance Decays

PYTHIA uses **string fragmentation**, HERWIG & SHERPA use **cluster fragmentation**

Fixed-Order Matrix Elements

LO vs K×LO vs NLO vs ...

PDF set (& uncertainties & LO vs LO* vs NLO vs ...)

Factorization scale

Renormalization scale(s) (& other RGE-improved couplings)

Keep in Mind:
LO×LL is doing **very well**
if it gets within 10% of an
IR safe quantity

Talk by F. Siegert

Note: LO* may not be optimal compromise between LO and NLO. Alternatives under investigation.

Multi-Scale Problems

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Multi-Scale Problems (in fixed-order context)

Scale hierarchies (jet scales, particle masses) → conformal enhancements

Renormalization scale(s)

Resonance Decays (finite widths, spin correlations,...)

Mass Effects

Resummation Effects & Matching to Parton Showers

Large Rapidities (forward jets → high-energy limit)

Talk by F. Siegert

WARNINGS and common pitfalls:

Too low ME cutoffs, "NLO" → LO, zero widths, weird μ_R choices, inconsistent parameters when combining codes

Bremsstrahlung

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FSR+ISR

Size of Phase Space (matching onto ME scales)

Coherence (e.g., angular ordering vs p_T -ordering vs ...)

Renormalization Scale(s)

Momentum Recoils

Initial-Final connections (e.g., FSR broadening of an ISR jet...)

Radiation Kernels (e.g., DGLAP vs Dipoles/Antennae vs ...)

Polarization Effects

Keep in Mind:
LO×LL is doing **very well**
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IR safe quantity

Modern parton showers approximate NLL, but still large
uncertainties. At least vary/tune μ_R to reflect ambiguities

Underlying Event

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Beyond single-parton
factorization: expect
uncertainties > LO

Multiple Parton Interactions

Multi-Parton PDFs & Correlations (e.g., in x and impact parameter)

Perturbative vs Non-Perturbative Dynamics

Hard Scatterings ~ Rutherford with unknown K-factor

Soft Scatterings ~ Cut Pomerons?

Showers & MPI (Interleaving, showers off MPI, intertwining, rescattering, ...)

Note: crazy to require agreement between current MPI-based models and data at 5%-level or better ...

Confinement

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Partonic Confinement

FSR Cutoff (\sim scale of hadronization)

ISR Cutoff (\sim starting scale for DGLAP ISR evolution)

MPI Cutoff (\sim starting scale for perturbative MPI evolution)

Color Space (formation of color-singlet hadronizing systems)

Hadronization Modeling (clusters vs strings, fragmentation functions)

IR Physics.
Uncertainties guaranteed
to be \gg LO

Expect worse agreement for rare phenomena (e.g., Ω). **Order-of-magnitude** may have to be accepted.

Parton/Hadron Dynamics

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IR Physics.
Uncertainties guaranteed
to be \gg LO

Parton/Hadron Interplay

Hard Diffraction (→ diffractive jets + UE in high-mass diffraction?)

Soft Non-Diffractive Scattering (incl soft diffraction)

Color Reconnections (String/Cluster reinteractions)

Note: expect larger uncertainties on very soft phenomena, rapidity gaps, ...

Soft QCD

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Long-Distance Physics

Hadron and τ Decay Modeling

Bose-Einstein Correlations

Elastic Scattering

Soft Diffractive Scattering

Hadronic Re-interactions? (Boltzmann gas vs hydro ... ?)

IR Physics.

Uncertainties guaranteed
to be \gg LO

Modeling Soft QCD

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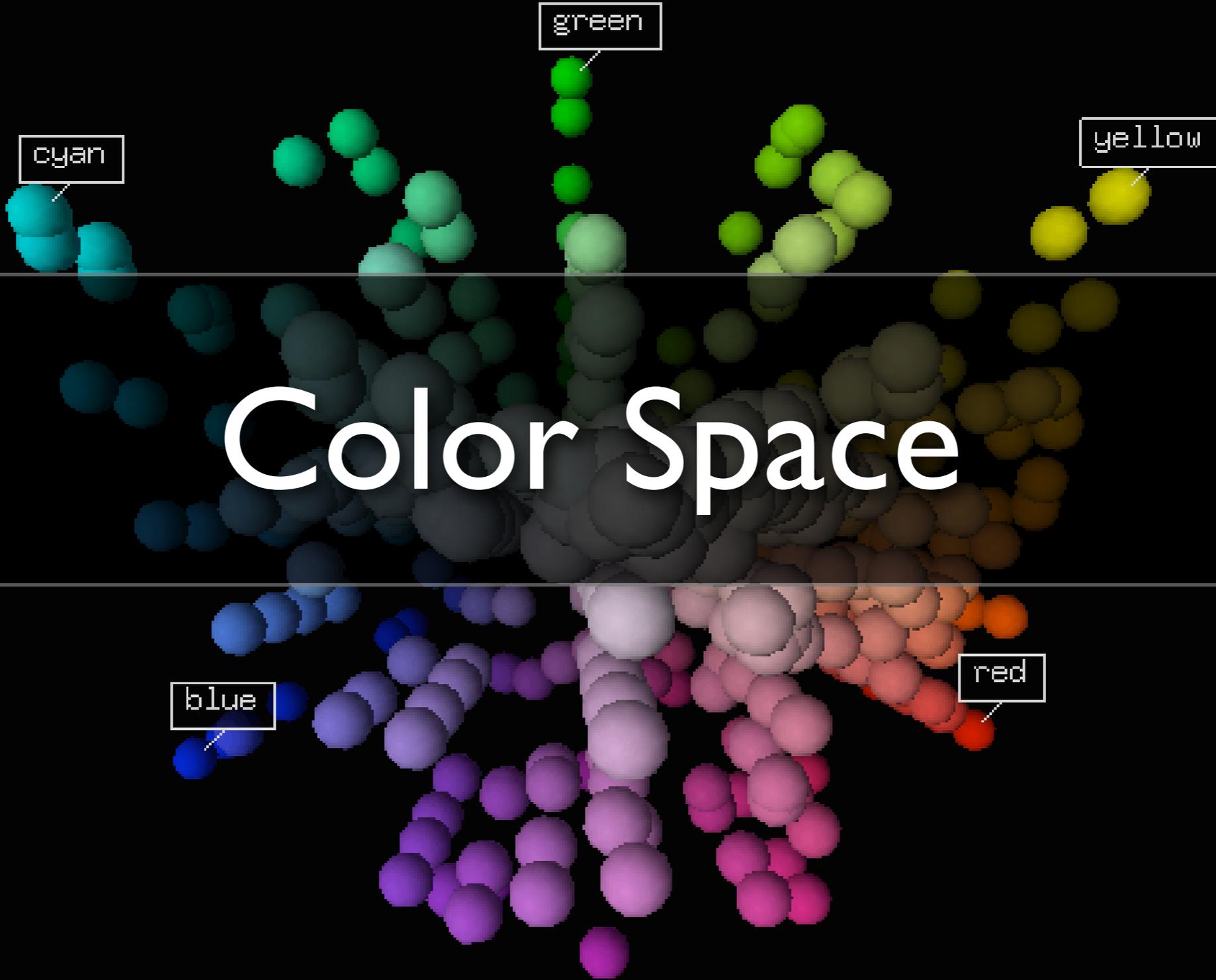
$\sigma_{\text{INEL}}(s)$: Donnachie-Landshof ($\sigma_{\text{tot}}(s) - \sigma_{\text{el}}(s)$)

PYTHIA: $\sigma_{\text{SD,DD}}(s)$: Parametrization $\sim dM^2/M^2$ (See next slides)

$$\sigma_{\text{NON-DIFF}}(s) = \sigma_{\text{tot}} - \sigma_{\text{el}} - \sigma_{\text{SD}} - \sigma_{\text{DD}}$$

↓
This is defined by what you choose for the others

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
You can adjust these, individually, if you don't like PYTHIA's def



cyan

green

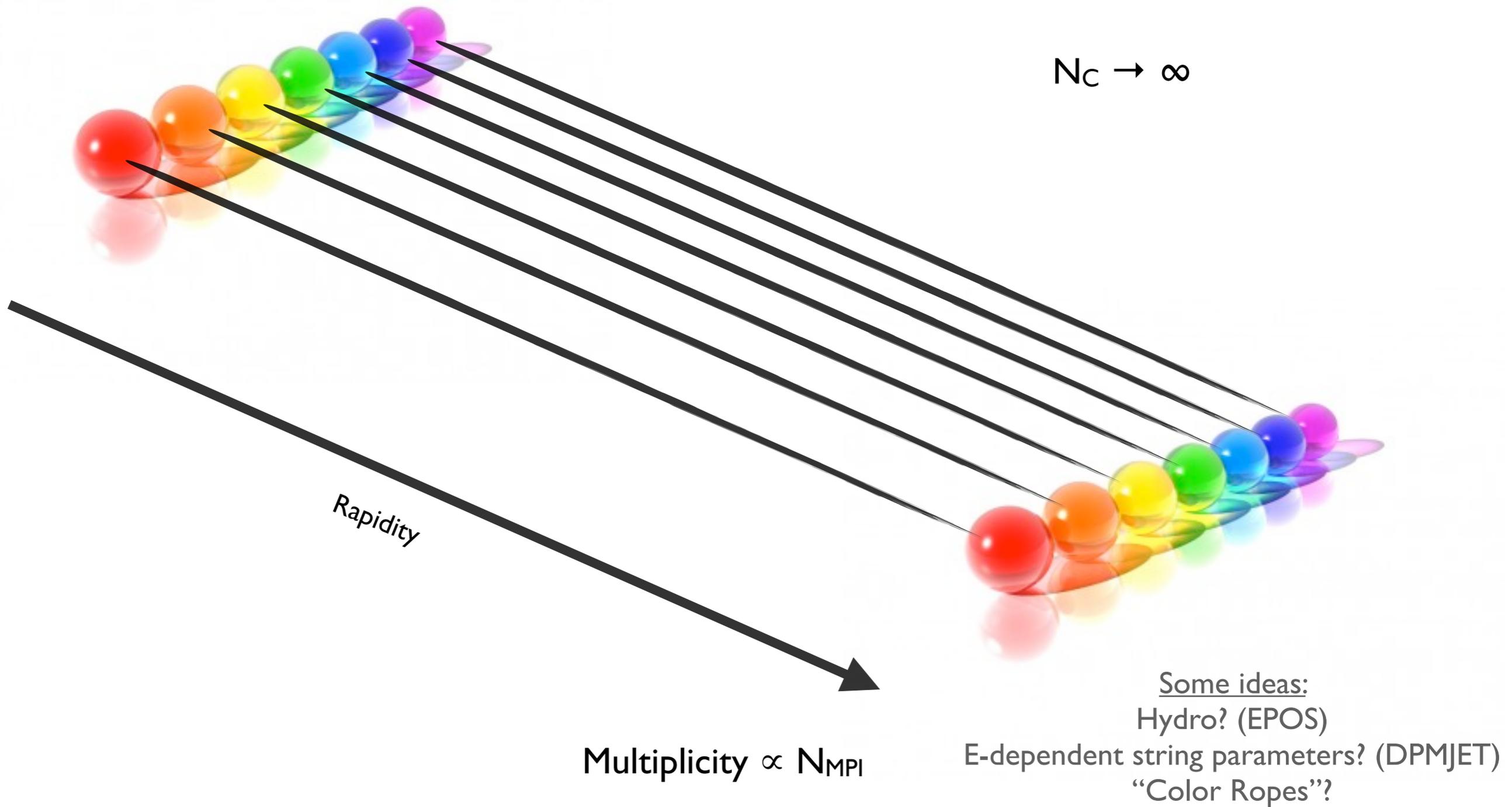
yellow

Color Space

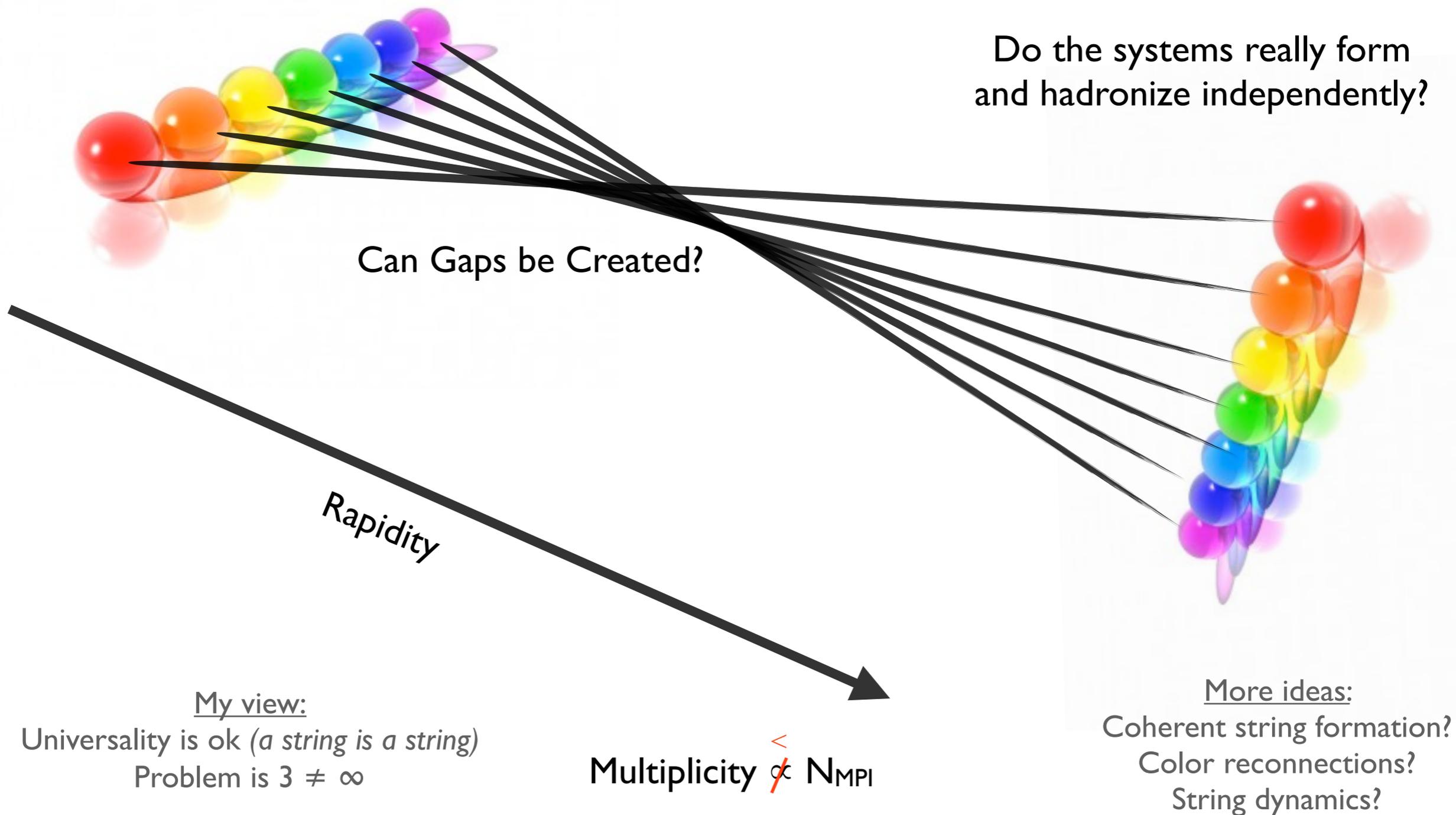
blue

red

Color Connections

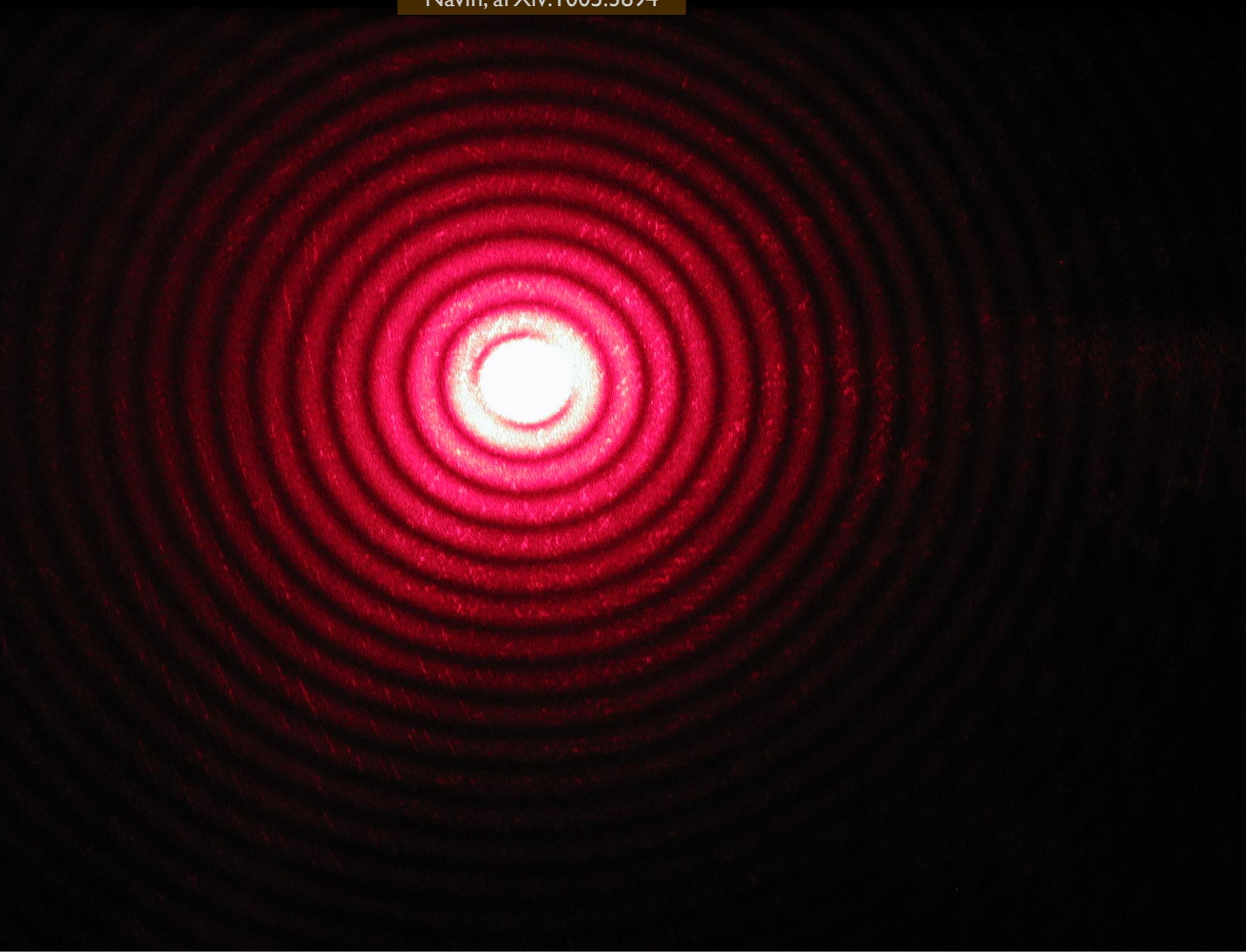


Color Reconnections?



Diffraction (in PYTHIA 8)

Navin, arXiv:1005.3894



Diffraction (in PYTHIA 8)



Navin, arXiv:1005.3894

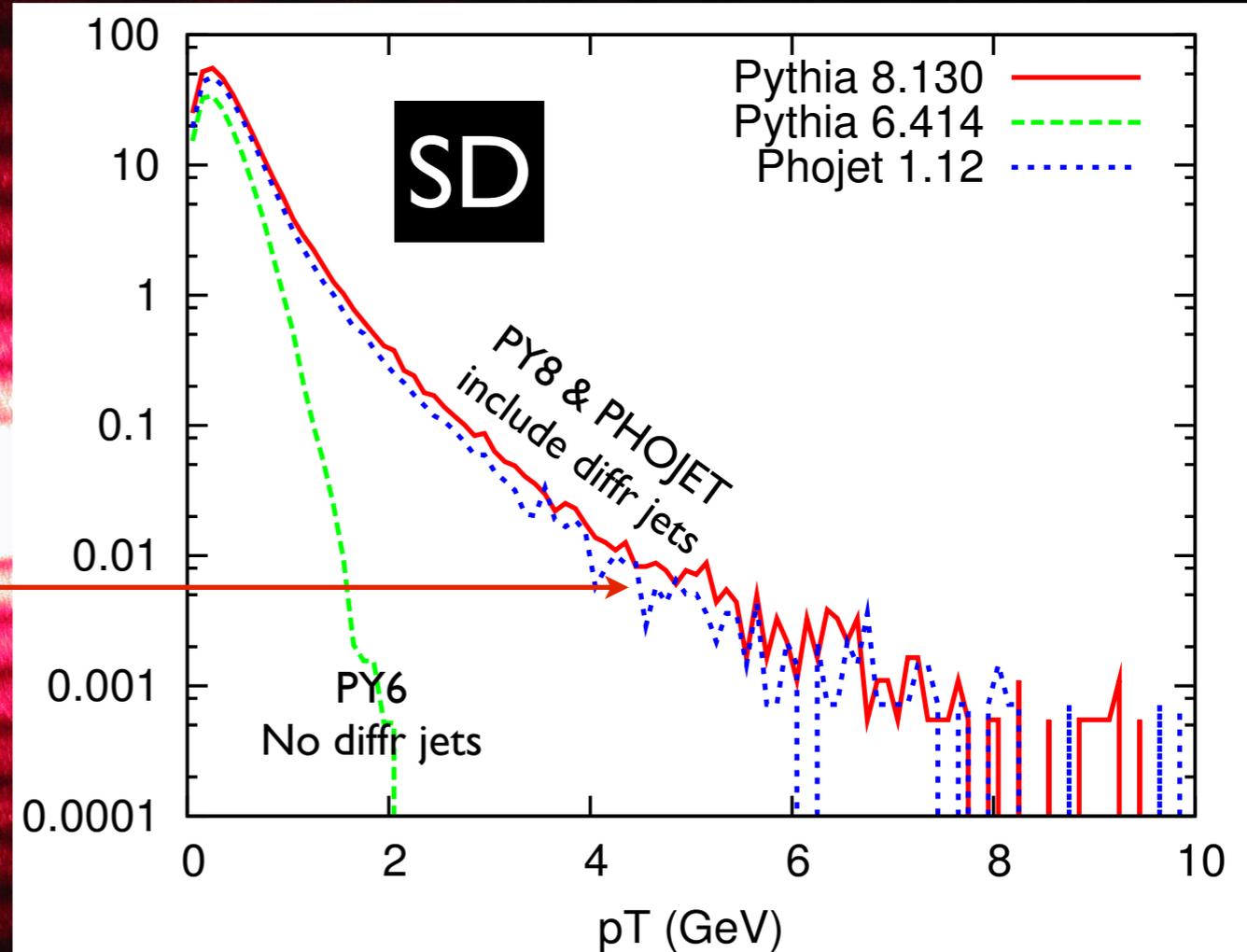
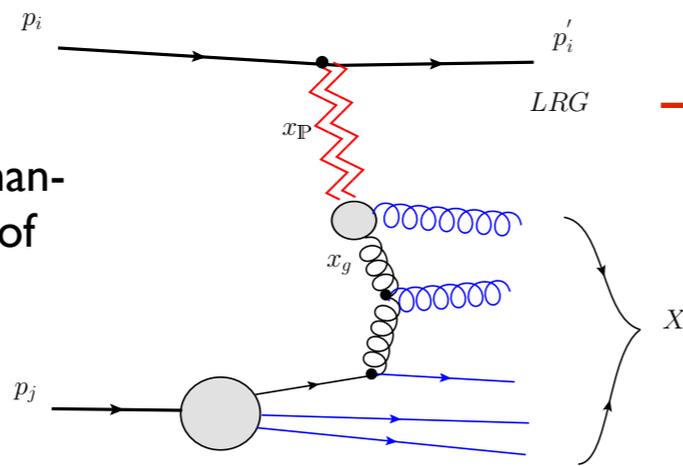
Diffractive Cross Section Formulae:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{sd}(AX)(s)}{dt dM^2} = \frac{g_{3IP}}{16\pi} \beta_{AIP}^2 \beta_{BIP} \frac{1}{M^2} \exp(B_{sd}(AX)t) F_{sd},$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{dd}(s)}{dt dM_1^2 dM_2^2} = \frac{g_{3IP}^2}{16\pi} \beta_{AIP} \beta_{BIP} \frac{1}{M_1^2} \frac{1}{M_2^2} \exp(B_{dd}t) F_{dd}.$$

Partonic Substructure in Pomeron:

Follows the Ingelman-Schlein approach of Pompyt



- ▶ $M_X \leq 10 \text{ GeV}$: original longitudinal string description used
- ▶ $M_X > 10 \text{ GeV}$: new perturbative description used (incl full MPI+showers for Pp system)

PYTHIA 8

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

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

Diffraction (in PYTHIA 8)



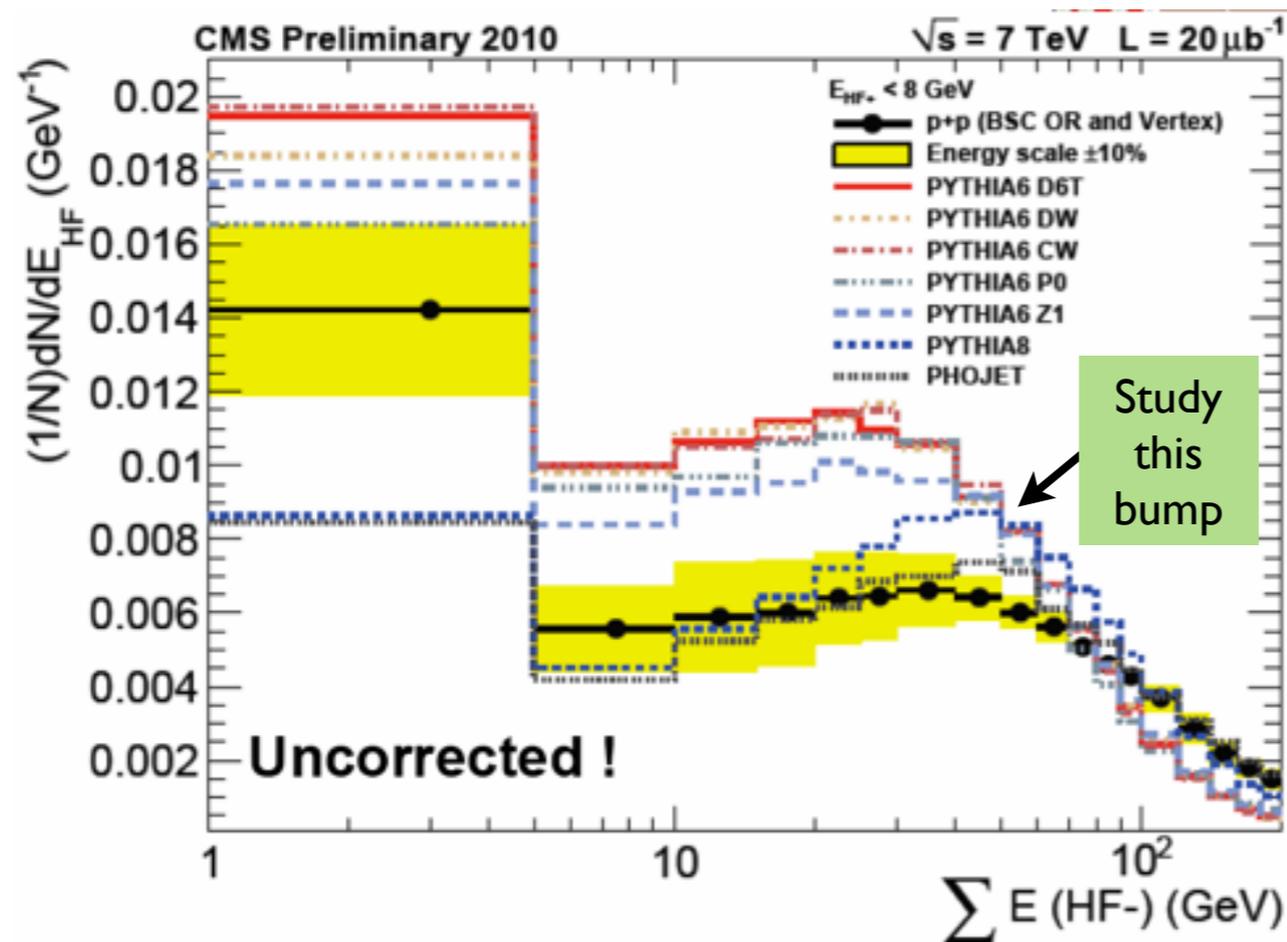
Navin, arXiv:1005.3894

Framework needs testing and tuning

E.g., interplay between non-diffractive and diffractive components

+ LEP tuning used directly for diffractive modeling

Hadronization preceded by shower at LEP, but not in diffraction → dedicated diffraction tuning of fragmentation pars?



+ **Little experience** with new PYTHIA 8 MPI component in high-mass diffractive events

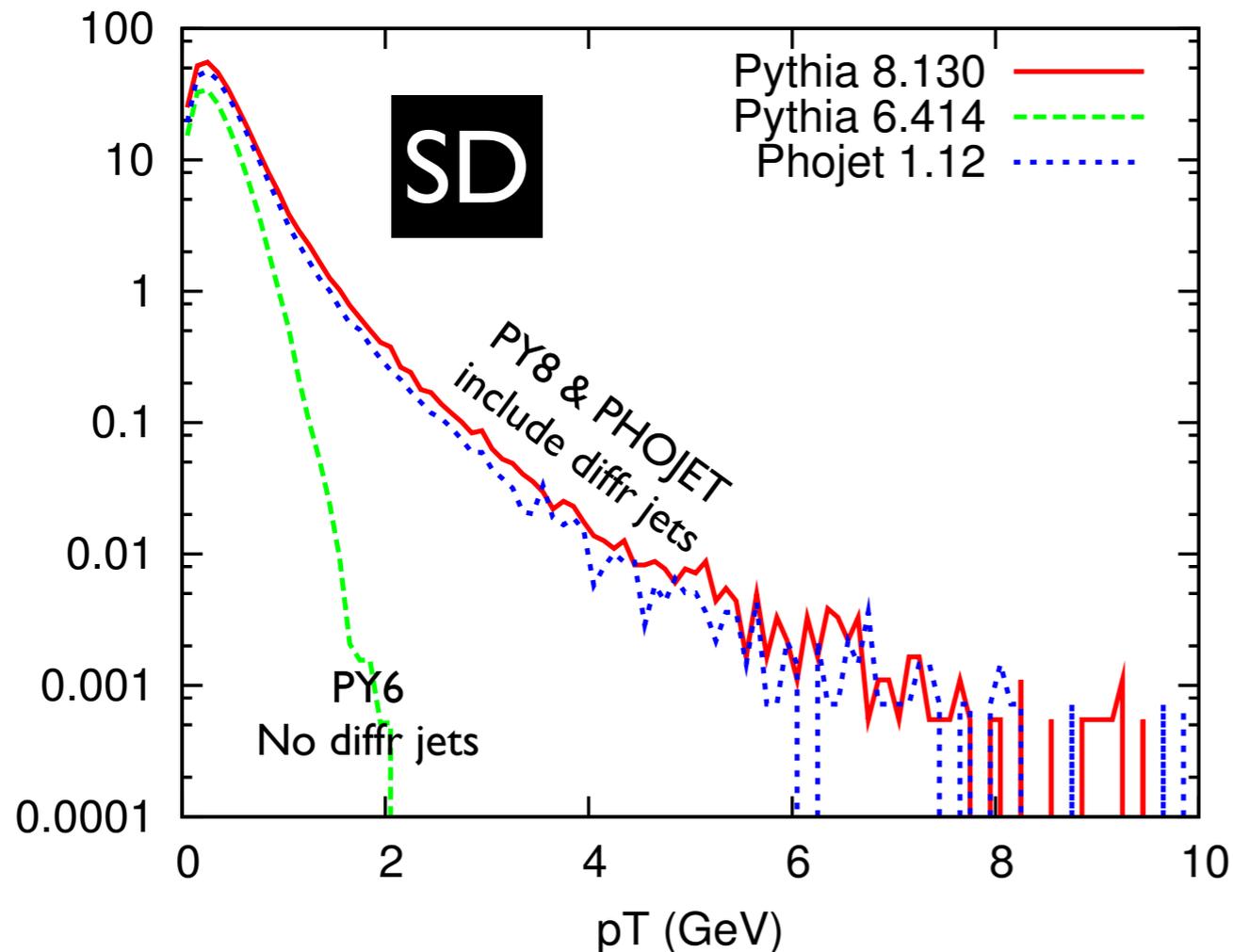
→ This component especially needs testing and tuning

E.g., look at n_{ch} and p_T spectra in high-mass ($> 10\text{GeV}$) diffraction

(Not important for UE as such, but **can be important if using PYTHIA to simulate pile-up!**)

$\sigma_{\mathbb{P}p}$ determines level of UE in high-mass diffraction through $\langle n_{MPI} \rangle = \sigma_{jet}/\sigma_{\mathbb{P}p}$. (Larger $\sigma_{\mathbb{P}p} \rightarrow$ smaller UE)

Consequences



Harder Spectrum in High-M Diffraction

→
More p_T generated in high-mass diffractive events
+ High-mass diffraction is likely to throw something into the observable region of calorimeters etc (bias)

+ new MPI-based UE in high-M Diffraction

→
High-Mass diffraction now has a “pedestal” relative to low-mass diffraction, similar to the case of UE in jets vs Min-Bias → further increases amount of activity (and dissipated energy) in high-mass diffractive events.

Little experience with new PYTHIA 8 MPI component in high-M diffractive events

→ This component especially needs testing and tuning (e.g., look at n_{ch} and p_T spectra in high-mass ($> 10\text{GeV}$) diffraction). Constrain size of “pedestal” in high-M diffraction.

Can be important if using PYTHIA to simulate pile-up!

Summary

For most perturbative physics

We are still at $LO \times (N)LL$

(Lots of theoretical activity towards improving this, e.g., VINCIA)

For the time being, uncertainties $\sim 10\%$ or greater (with tuning)

Multi-scale problems \rightarrow fixed order breaks down \rightarrow larger uncertainties

For UE in central region

Amazing agreement with MPI-based models \rightarrow right direction

Formal accuracy still lower than for hard interaction

For non-perturbative and forward UE physics

Single chain \sim well understood (LEP); baryons + rare phenomena (J/ψ , Ω , etc) tough.

Need more studies (and data) on breakup of beam remnant

Coherence not well understood for multiple chains. **Need more studies (and data)** on role of color reconnections, and on properties of (high-mass) diffraction.

New models developed in all MCs, need constraints. You have an active role to play.

Backup Slides



Scales: $\mu_R = p_T$ and Λ_{CMW}

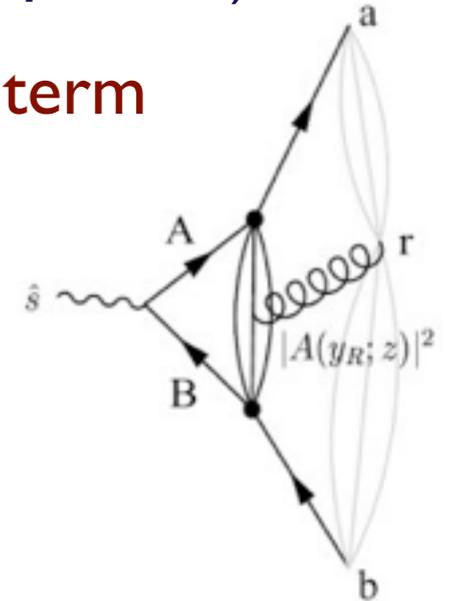
Compute $e^+e^- \rightarrow 3$ jets, for arbitrary choice of μ_R (e.g., $\mu_R = m_Z$)

One-loop correction $2\text{Re}[M^0 M^{1*}]$ includes a universal $O(\alpha_s^2)$ term from integrating quark loops over all of phase space

$$n_f A_3^0 \left(\ln \left(\frac{s_{23}}{\mu_R^2} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{s_{13}}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right) + \text{gluon loops}$$

Proportional to the β function (b_0).

Can be absorbed by using $\mu_R^4 = s_{13} s_{23} = p_T^2 s$. (~"BLM")



In an ordered shower, quark (and gluon) loops restricted by strong-ordering condition \rightarrow modified to

$\mu_R = p_T$ (but depends on ordering variable? Anyway, we're using p_T here)

Additional logs induced by gluon loops can be absorbed by replacing Λ^{MS} by $\Lambda^{\text{MC}} \sim 1.5 \Lambda^{\text{MS}}$ (with mild dependence on number of flavors)

Catani, Marchesini, Webber, NPB349 (1991) 635

Note: CMW not automatic in PYTHIA, has to be done by hand, by choosing effective Λ or $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ values instead of $\overline{\text{MS}}$ ones

Note 2: There are obviously still order 2 uncertainties on μ_R , but this is the background for the central choice made in showers

Interfaces to External MEs (POWHEG/SCALUP)

Slide from T. Sjöstrand, TH-LPCC workshop, August 2011, CERN

Standard Les Houches interface (LHA, LHEF) specifies startup scale SCALUP for showers, so “trivial” to interface any external program, including POWHEG.

Problem: for ISR

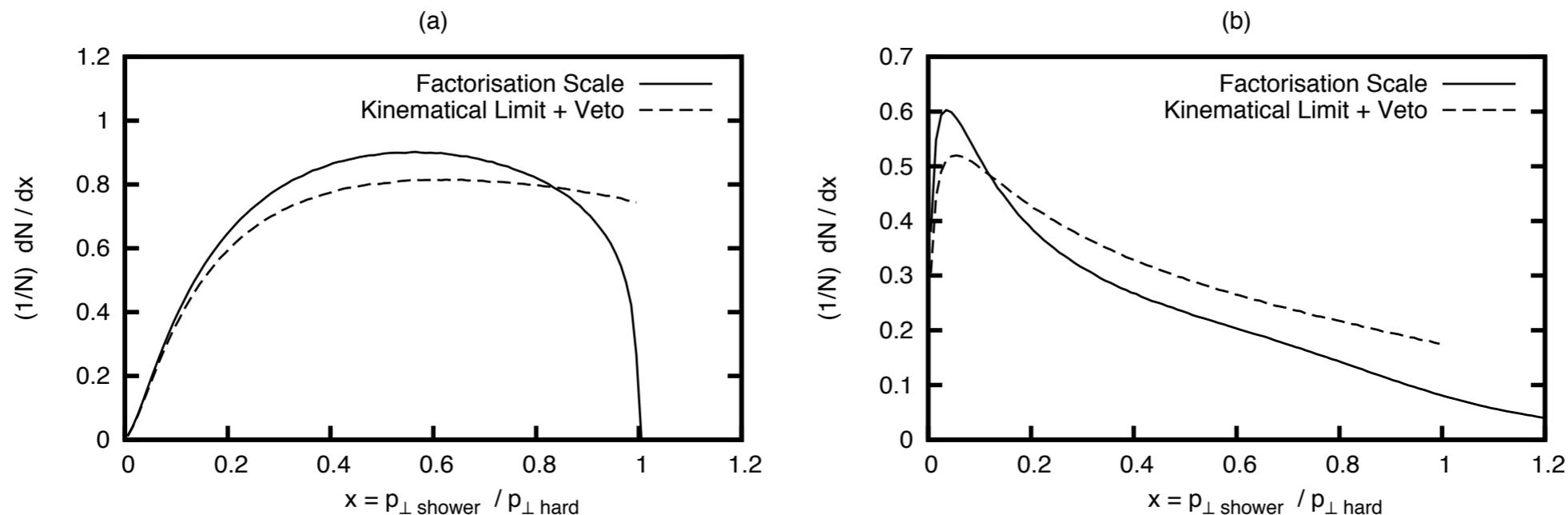
$$p_{\perp}^2 = p_{\perp, \text{evol}}^2 - \frac{p_{\perp, \text{evol}}^4}{p_{\perp, \text{evol}, \text{max}}^2}$$

$$\int d\Phi_r \frac{R(v,r)}{B(v)} \theta(k_T(v,r) - p_T)$$

↑
not needed if shower ordered in p_T ?

i.e. p_{\perp} decreases for $\theta^* > 90^\circ$ but $p_{\perp, \text{evol}}$ monotonously increasing.

Solution: run “power” shower but kill emissions above the hardest one, by POWHEG’s definition.



Available for ISR-dominated, coming for QCD jets with FSR issues.

↑
in PYTHIA 8

Note: Other things that may differ in comparisons: PDFs (NLO vs LO), Scale Choices

Interfaces to External MEs (MLM)

B. Cooper et al., arXiv:1109.5295 [hep-ph]

If using one code for MEs and another for showering

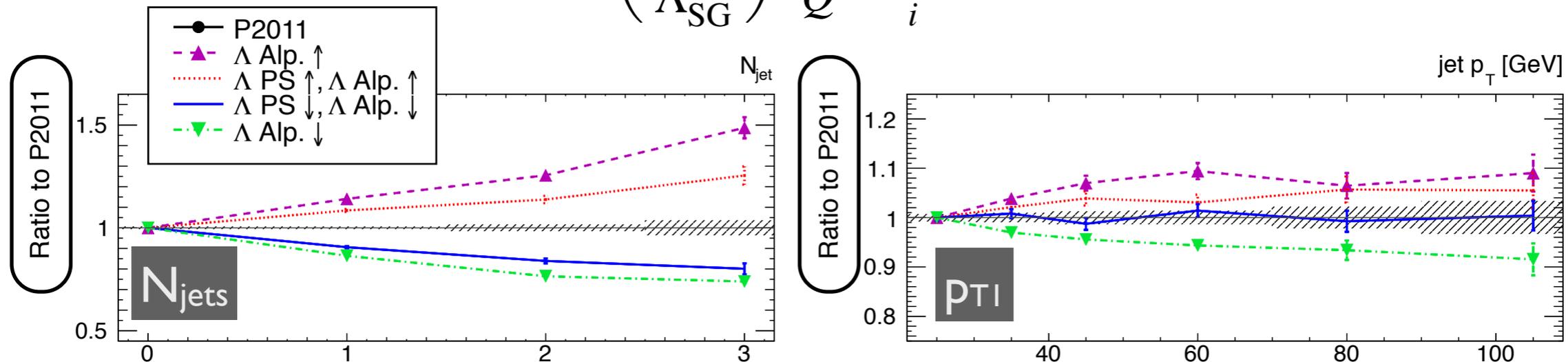
Tree-level corrections use α_s from Matrix-element Generator

Virtual corrections use α_s from Shower Generator (Sudakov)

Mismatch if the two do not use same Λ_{QCD} or $\alpha_s(m_z)$

$$\alpha_s^2 b_0 \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{MG}}^2}{\Lambda_{\text{SG}}^2} \right) \frac{dQ^2}{Q^2} \sum_i P_i(z) |M_F|^2 .$$

note: running **order** also has a (subleading) effect



AlpGen: can set $x\text{clu} = \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$ since v.2.14 (default remains to inherit from PDF)
 Pythia 6: set common $\text{PARP}(61)=\text{PARP}(72)=\text{PARP}(81) = \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$ in Perugia 2011 tunes
 Pythia 8: use `TimeShower:alphaSvalue` and `SpaceShower:alphaSvalue`

Lönnblad Matching in PYTHIA 8

Lönnblad, JHEP 05 (2002) 046, similar to CKKW

Slide from S. Prestel

Get the state \mathbf{S}_{+n} (with all partons above a cut t_{MS}) from a matrix element generator

Find all possible shower histories $(\mathbf{S}_{+0}, \rho_0), \dots, (\mathbf{S}_{+n}, \rho_n)$

Pick one according to the probability with which the shower would have produced it

Generate the Sudakov factor by **trial showering**

Reweight with α_s factors and PDF factors

Start shower from **last reconstructed scale**

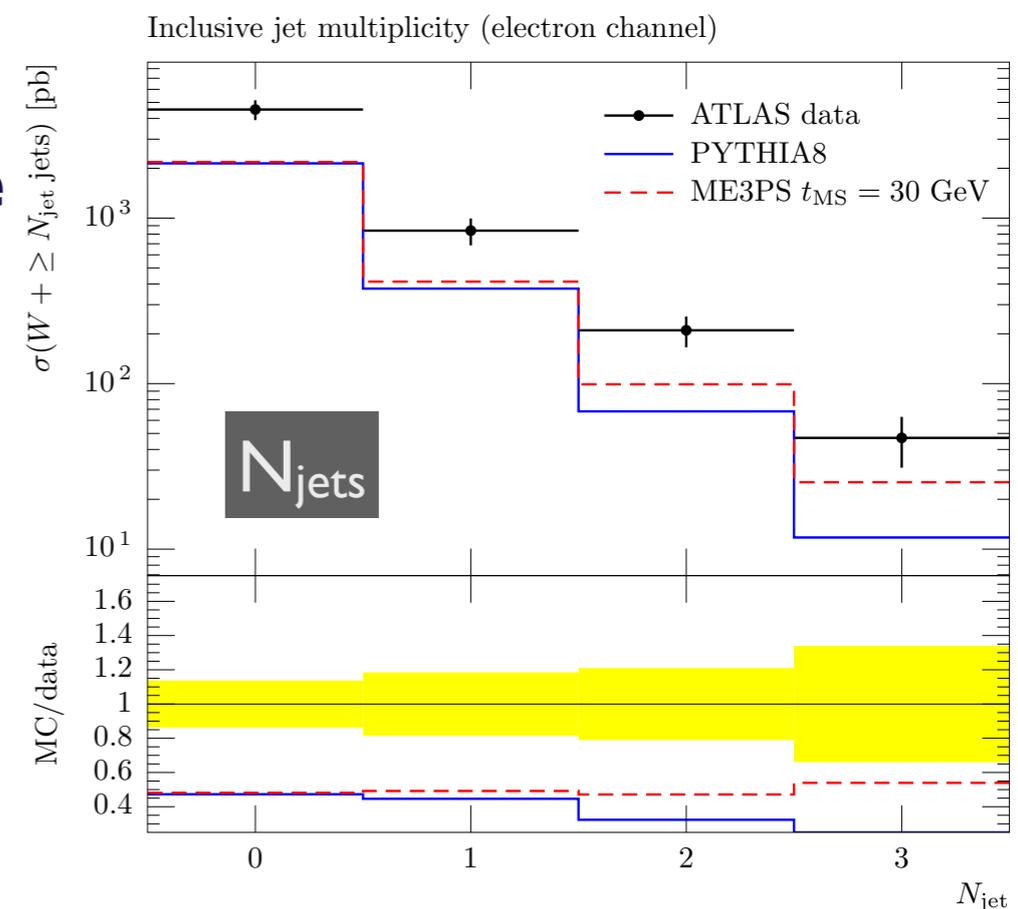
If n is the highest multiplicity, continue;

Else veto events with shower splittings above t_{MS}

Combine histograms for all MEs

→ distributions with ME+PS merging.

Now automated in PYTHIA 8 (needs ME events in LHEF format)
L. Lönnblad & S. Prestel, [arXiv:1109.4829](https://arxiv.org/abs/1109.4829)



Pythia 6: The Perugia Variations

“Tuning MC Generators: The Perugia Tunes” - PRD82 (2010) 074018

Central Tune + 9 variations

Note: no variation of hadronization parameters!
(sorry, ten was already a lot)

Perugia 2011 Tune Set

(350)	Perugia 2011	Central Perugia 2011 tune (CTEQ5L)	
(351)	Perugia 2011 radHi	Variation using $\alpha_s(\frac{1}{2}p_\perp)$ for ISR and FSR	Harder radiation
(352)	Perugia 2011 radLo	Variation using $\alpha_s(2p_\perp)$ for ISR and FSR	Softer radiation
(353)	Perugia 2011 mpiHi	Variation using $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} = 0.26 \text{ GeV}$ also for MPI	UE more “jetty”
(354)	Perugia 2011 noCR	Variation without color reconnections	Softer hadrons
(355)	Perugia 2011 M	Variation using MRST LO** PDFs	UE more “jetty”
(356)	Perugia 2011 C	Variation using CTEQ 6L1 PDFs	Recommended
(357)	Perugia 2011 T16	Variation using $\text{PARP}(90) = 0.16$ scaling away from 7 TeV	
(358)	Perugia 2011 T32	Variation using $\text{PARP}(90) = 0.32$ scaling away from 7 TeV	
(359)	Perugia 2011 Tevatron	Variation optimized for Tevatron	~ low at LHC

Can be obtained in standalone Pythia from 6.4.25+

MSTP(5) = 350

Perugia 2011

MSTP(5) = 351

Perugia 2011 radHi

MSTP(5) = 352

Perugia 2011 radLo

MSTP(5) = ...

...

(Multiple Parton Interactions)

Note: will change name from “MI” to “MPI” in PYTHIA 8.160

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$$\sigma_{2 \rightarrow 2}(p_T) > \sigma_{\text{tot}} \text{ for } p_{\perp} \approx 5 \text{ GeV}$$

→ fixed-order unreliable, but pQCD still ok
if resummed (unitarity)

→ Resum dijets? Yes → MPI!

Regularise cross section with $p_{\perp 0}$ as free parameter

$$\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{dp_{\perp}^2} \propto \frac{\alpha_s^2(p_{\perp}^2)}{p_{\perp}^4} \rightarrow \frac{\alpha_s^2(p_{\perp 0}^2 + p_{\perp}^2)}{(p_{\perp 0}^2 + p_{\perp}^2)^2}$$

with energy dependence

$$p_{\perp 0}(E_{\text{CM}}) = \underline{p_{\perp 0}^{\text{ref}}} \times \left(\frac{E_{\text{CM}}}{E_{\text{CM}}^{\text{ref}}} \right)^{\epsilon}$$

MultipleInteractions:alphaSvalue	0.135	$\alpha_s(m_Z)$
MultipleInteractions:alphaSorder	1	
MultipleInteractions:Kfactor	1.0	
MultipleInteractions:bProfile	3	Gauss
MultipleInteractions:pT0Ref	2.085	IR reg scale at 1.8 TeV
MultipleInteractions:ecmPow	0.19	Energy-Scaling power of IR scale

+ see “Multiple Interactions” and “PDF selection”

+ “A Second Hard Process” (can specify 2nd interaction)

(Hadronization)

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ISR and FSR cutoffs + String-Fragmentation Parameters

See, e.g., Buckley et al., [EPJC65 \(2010\) 331](#) and [Phys.Rept. 504 \(2011\) 145](#)

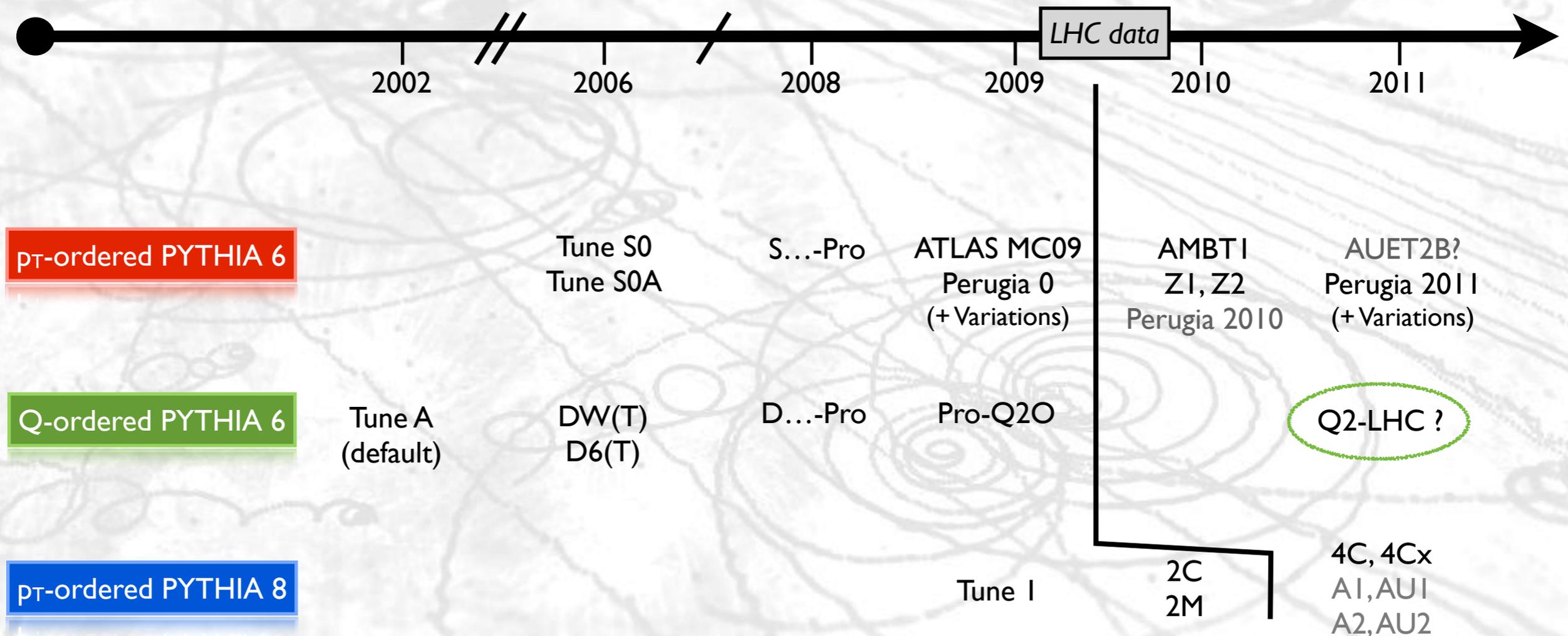
Important task: evaluate whether LEP/LHC universality holds

E.g., use universality-testing technique proposed in Schulz & PS, [EPJ C71 \(2011\) 1644](#)

For percent-level m_{top} , must also consider non-perturbative uncertainties

E.g., Central vs NOCR, etc, discussed in PS & Wicke, [EPJ C52 \(2007\) 133](#)

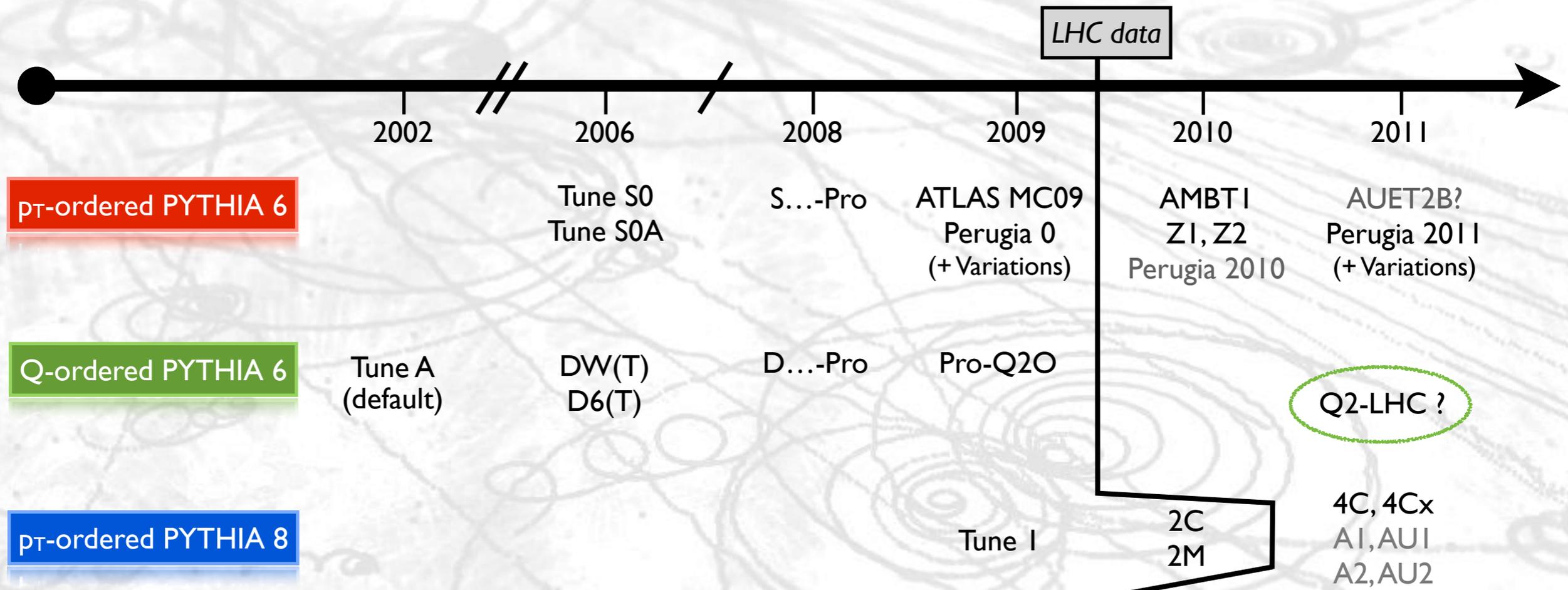
PYTHIA Models



Note: tunes differ significantly in which data sets they include

- LEP fragmentation parameters
- Level of Underlying Event & Minimum-bias Tails
- Soft part of Drell-Yan p_T spectrum

PYTHIA Models



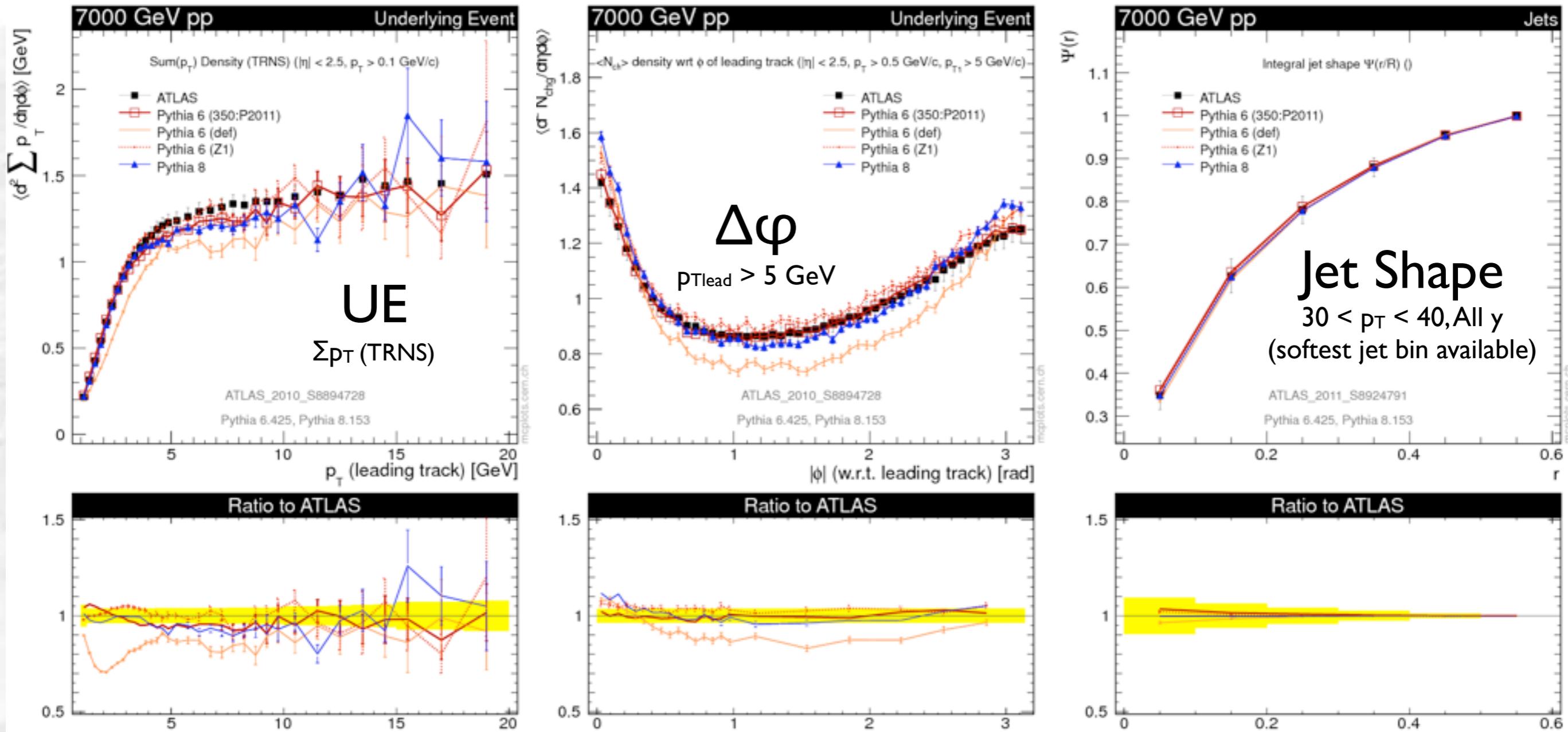
Main Data Sets included in each Tune (no guarantee that all subsets ok)

	A	DW, D6, ...	S0, S0A	MC09(c)	Pro-..., Perugia 0, Tune I, 2C, 2M	AMBT1	Perugia 2010	Perugia 2011	Z1, Z2	4C, 4Cx	AUET2B, A2, AU2
LEP					✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
TeV MB			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		(✓)	?
TeV UE	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		(✓)	✓?
TeV DY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LHC MB						✓	✓	✓		✓	?
LHC UE								✓	✓		✓

What Works*

*) if you use an up-to-date tune. Here comparing to PY6 default (~Tune A) to show changes.

Underlying Event & Jet Shapes



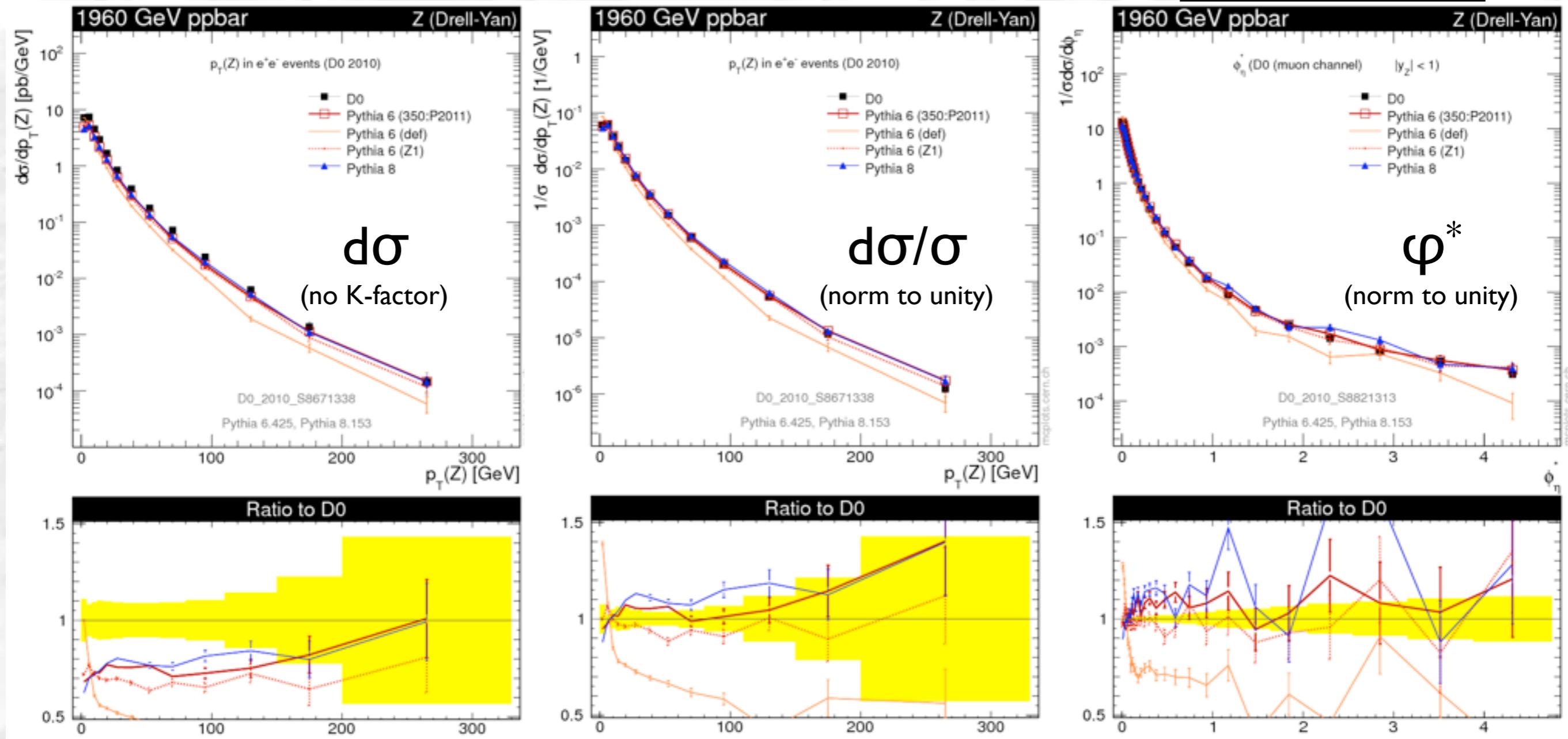
PS: yes, we **should** update the PYTHIA 6 defaults ...

What Works*

*) if you use an up-to-date tune. Here comparing to PY6 default (~ Tune A) to show changes.

Drell-Yan p_T (Normalized to Unity)

Apologies: we don't have DY measurements from LHC on the mcplots site yet



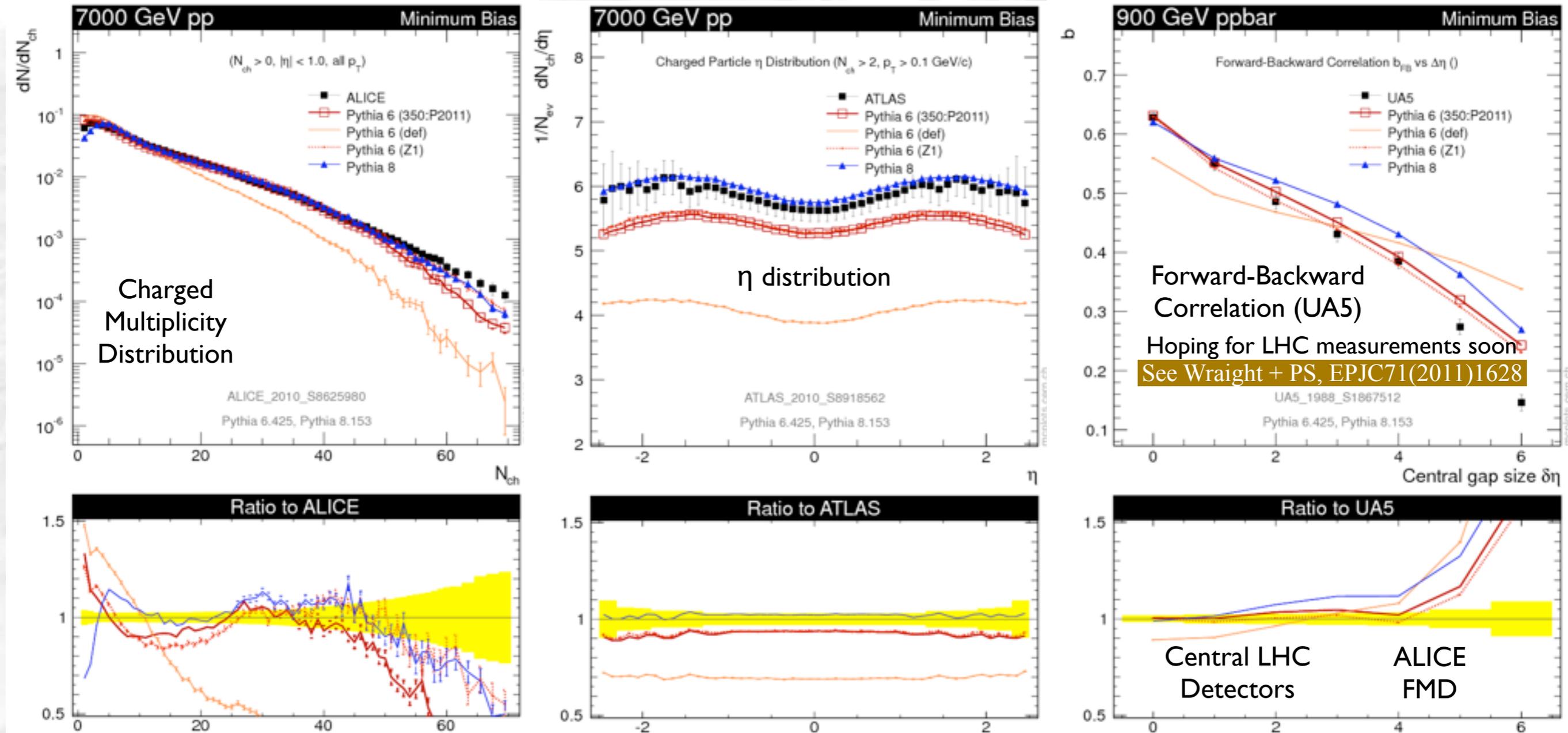
PS: yes, we **should** update the PYTHIA 6 defaults ...

What Kind of Works*

*) if you use an up-to-date tune. Here comparing to PY6 default (~ Tune A) to show changes.

Minimum-Bias Multiplicities

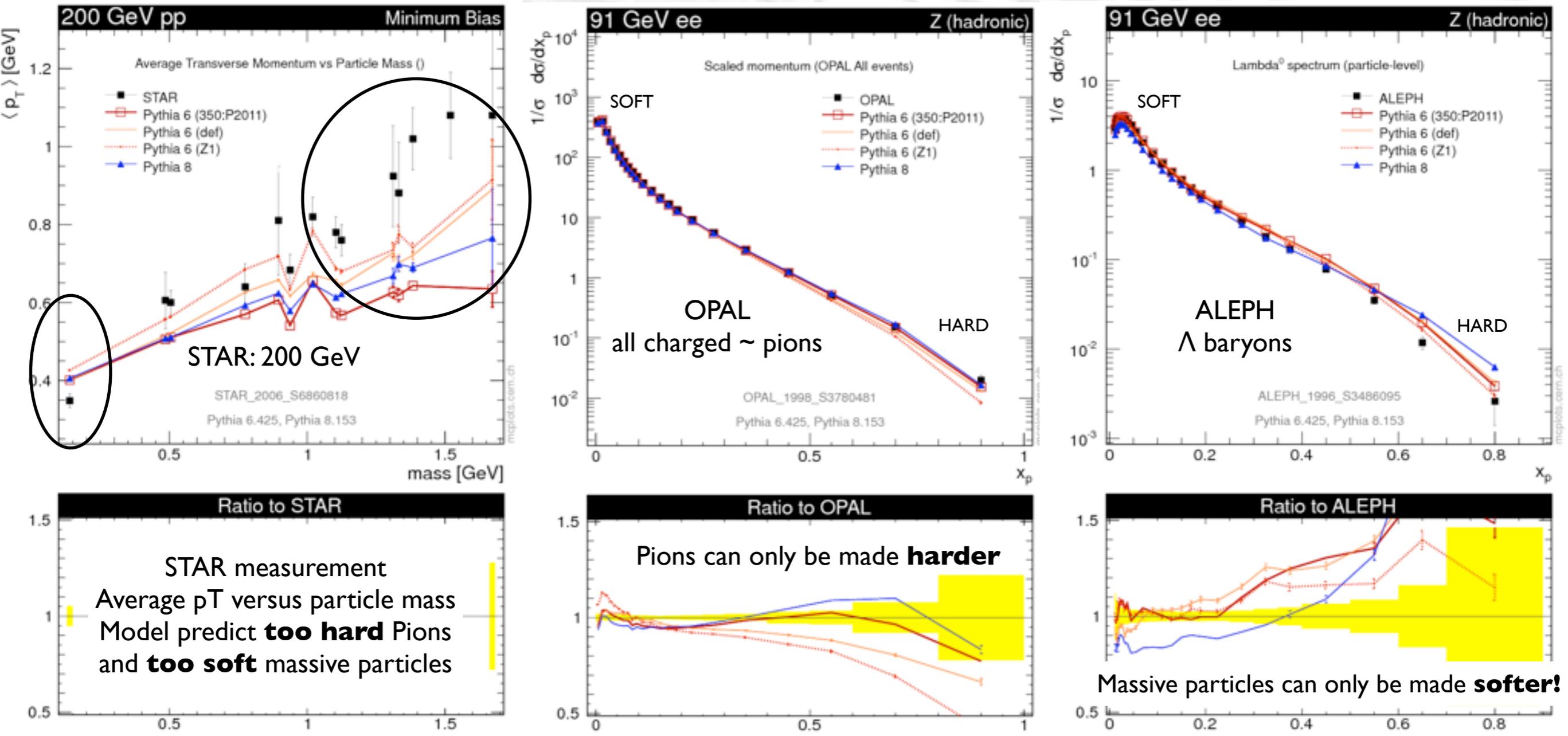
(here showing as inclusive as possible)



PS: yes, we **should** update the PYTHIA 6 defaults ...

pT Spectra / Mass Dependence

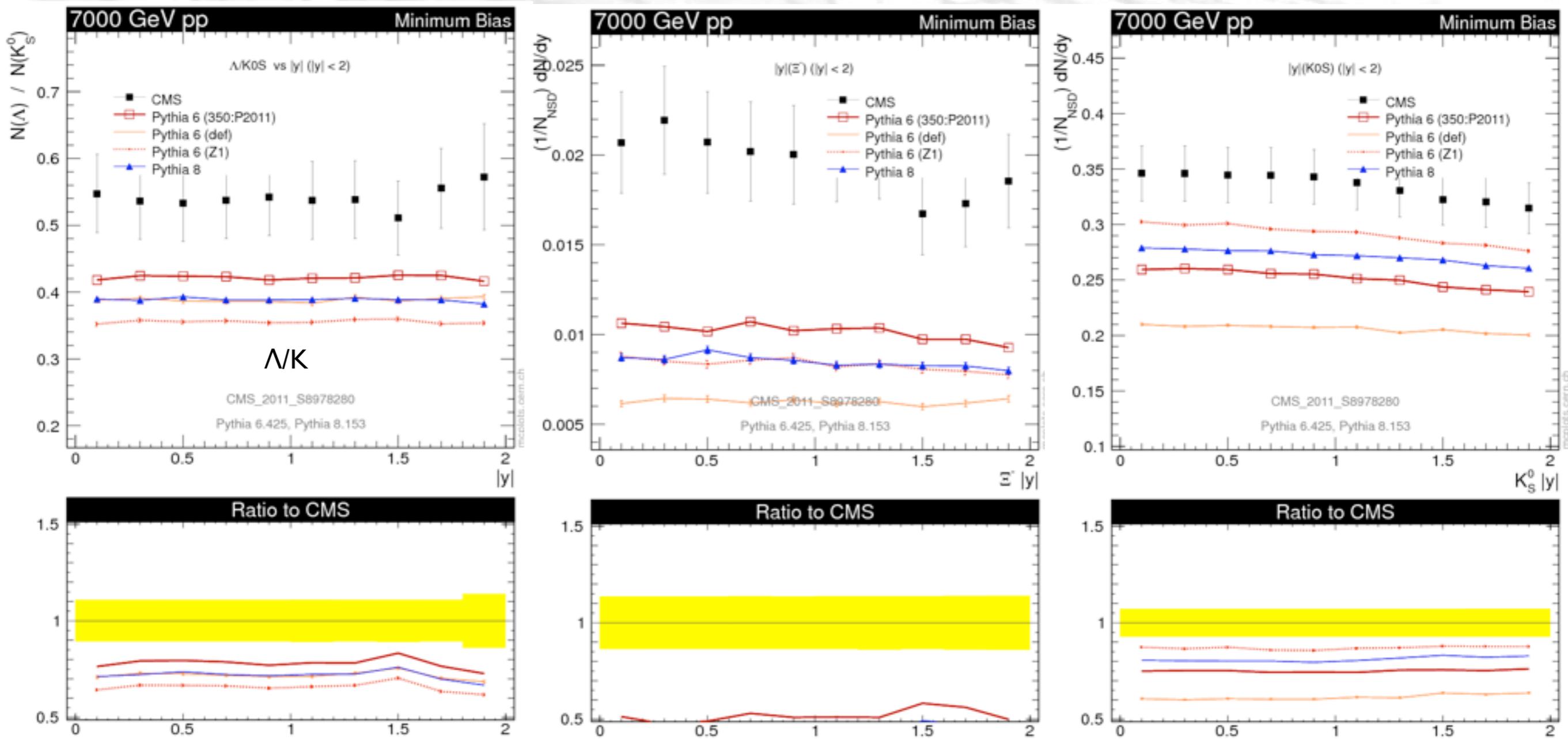
Must be compared with LEP



So: tuning problem? or physics problem? Will return on Friday

Strangeness and Baryons

Tried to learn from early data, but still not there ...



Again, quite difficult to adjust flavor parameters while remaining within LEP bounds ...

Very Soft Structure

Minimum-Bias too lumpy?

Underlying Event ok?

