

Soft Physics and tuning in Sherpa

Available models and current status

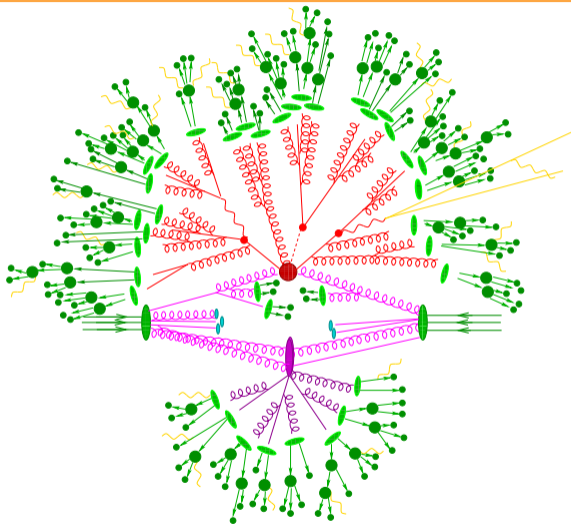
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MPI@LHC-2022



Gefördert durch

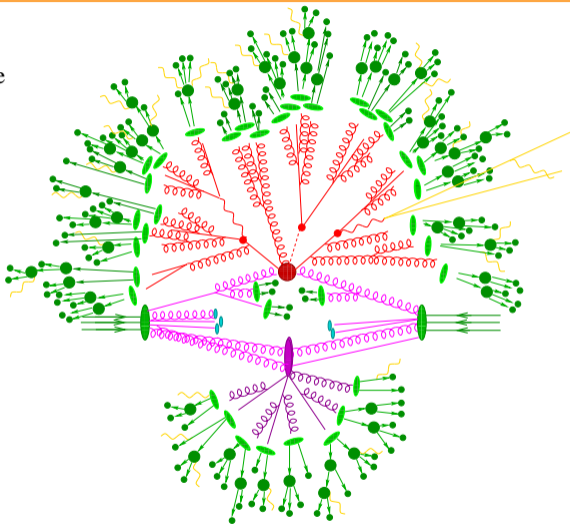


- Hard Interaction
 - ▶ LO, NLO QCD/EW*, NNLO QCD
 - ▶ ME generators Amegic & Comix
- Radiative corrections
 - ▶ Catani-Seymour based PS
 - ▶ Dire, Yennie-Frautschi-Suura QED resummation
 - ▶ EW Sudakovs
- Multiple interactions
 - ▶ Sjöstrand-Zijl model
- Hadronisation
 - ▶ Cluster hadronisation model
 - ▶ Interface to Pythia's Lund String Fragmentation
- Hadron Decays
 - ▶ Phase space or EFTs
 - ▶ YFS QED corrections



Sherpa's traditional strength is the perturbative part of the event

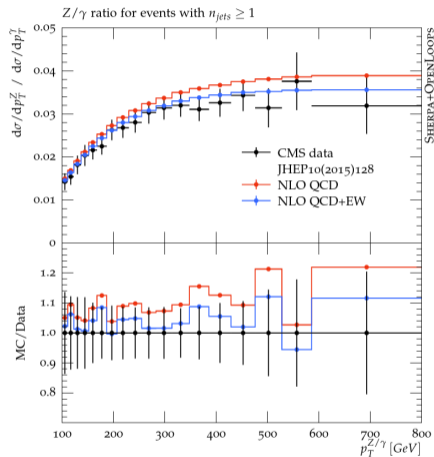
- Two multi-purpose matrix element generators
 - Amegic [JHEP02(2002)044, EPJC53(2008)501]
 - Comix [JHEP12(2008)039, PRL109(2012)042001]
- Multiple modes of combining ME & PS
 - LO, NLO, NNLO
 - LOPS, NLOPS, NNLOPS, MEPS, MENLOPS
 - MEPS@NLO
- Renewed interest in soft physics modelling etc..



- Recent developments towards Sherpa 3.0
- Overview of soft physics in Sherpa (hadronisation, UE, MinBias, instanton production)
- Tuning methodology and ideas
- Model and tuning uncertainties
- Outlook

Recent developments towards Sherpa 3.0

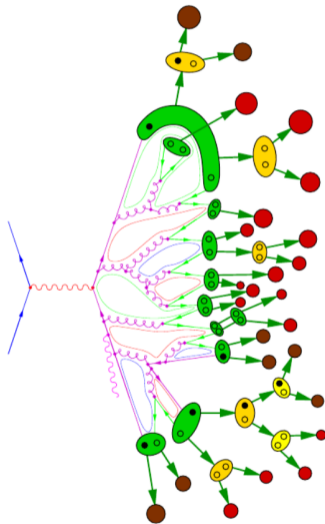
- EW Physics
 - ▶ Consistent treatment of NLO EW and subleading orders [1712.07975]
 - ▶ Automated evaluation of electroweak Sudakov logarithms [2111.13453, 2006.14635]
- Computing performance
 - ▶ Accelerated clustering procedure for MEPS@NLO merging
 - ▶ Improved HPC support (hdf5 I/O, pilot-run technology,...) [1905.05120, 2209.00843]
- Soft Physics / non perturbative
 - ▶ Rewritten hadronisation module, improved performance for multiple observables, DIS,...
 - ▶ Addition of min-bias, instanton production
 - ▶ Update Pythia interface: Pythia6 → Pythia8
- Misc
 - ▶ Dire parton shower, full fledged implementation [1705.00982]
 - ▶ Alaric parton shower (formal NLL accuracy) [2208.06057]
 - ▶ NLO merging for loop-induced processes [1509.01597]
- "a lot of genuine and original research work by other people"



[Ciulli, Kallweit, JML, Pozzorini, Schönherr for LH15]

Soft Physics in Sherpa

- Sherpa 3.0 comes with a major re-write of the hadronisation module
 - Careful analysis of problematic kinematic configuration
- Beam Fragmentation seems to help quite a lot in DIS
- Re-written color reconnections, invoked at the end of the parton shower
- Overall good agreement with LEP data
 - In the process of checking energy dependence
- Will probably need a re-tune, once Sherpa 3.0 is ready



Underlying Event (MPI)

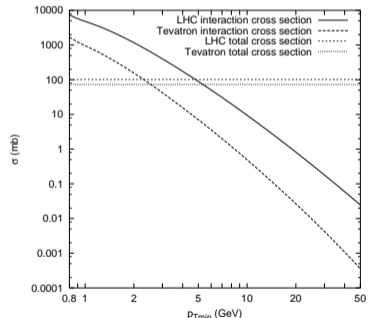
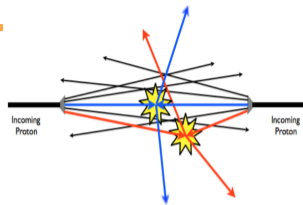
- Sherpa UE based on Sjöstrand-Zijl model

[Sjöstrand,Zijl Phys. Rev. D36 (1987)]

- Observation: For small p_T , scattering cross-section larger than total
→ Interpretation: Multiple scatterings per pp collision

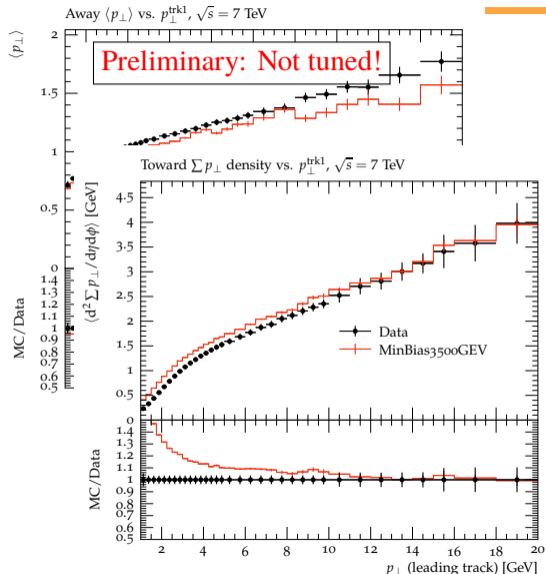
$$\sigma_{\text{int}}(p_{\perp \text{ min}}) = \int_{p_{\perp \text{ min}}^2}^{s/4} \frac{d\sigma}{dp_{\perp}} dp_{\perp}$$
$$\langle n_{\text{MPI}}(p_{\perp \text{ min}}) \rangle = \frac{\sigma_{\text{int}}(p_{\perp \text{ min}})}{\sigma_{\text{nd}}}$$

- In Sherpa: Hardest scattering is given by hard process
→ remaining xs distributed among additional 2->2 scatterings
→ Many more details, impact parameters, ...
→ The method is established, currently being re-tuned for the 3.0 release

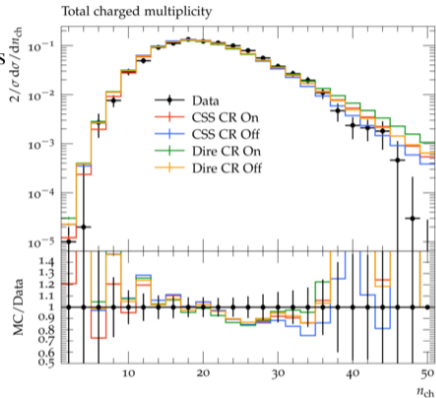


[figures taken from: [hep-ph/0402078](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0402078), [1810.02386](https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.02386)]

- Natural generalisation from UE to min-bias
- Sjöstrand-Zijl model originally already extended do describe Min-Bias events
 - Recently also realised in Sherpa
- Largest difference from UE, start scale needs to be diced
- Renewed interest due to newly added instanton production
- Current Status: Usable but untuned; WIP
- Used for instanton production searches
 - Reimplementation from recent paper: [\[1911.09726\]](#)
 - Expect a high multiplicity of low energetic partons (soft bomb)
 - Soft physics modelling crucial!



- Modelling of non-perturbative phenomena corner stone of HEP MCs
→ lack of first-principle ansatz, e.g. Lund- & Cluster models, MPI etc
- Need to calibrate $\mathcal{O}(10-100)$ model parameters with experimental data
- very costly to evaluate for different energies, colliders, lots of measurements
→ grid search not feasible, parametrize/model MC response
→ Professor [Hoeth et al.] & Apprentice [Krishnamoorthy et al.] tools
→ Based on analyses available in RIVET
- fast turn-overs desirable, less resource intense, uncertainty estimates



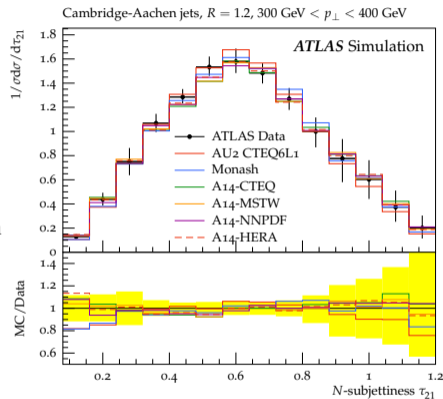
[Chahal and Krauss, SciPost Phys. 13 (2022) no.2]

Tuning uncertainties

- Tune generates set of parameters, varying these creates variations / uncertainties
 - How to vary parameters to obtain meaningful uncertainties?
- Loosely inspired by PDF uncertainties, two different approaches
 - Eigentunes & Replicas
- Unlike e.g. PDF variations, varying model parameter not just a weight
 - Parameters change kinematics and (currently) require separate run

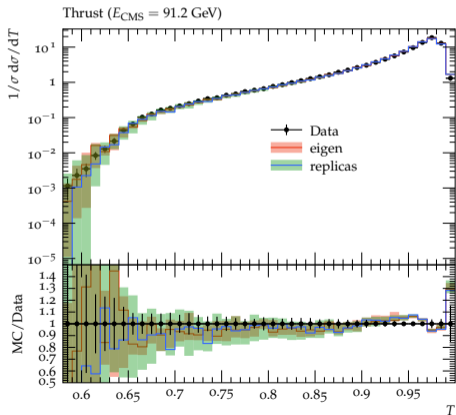
The eigentunes approach: [\[used e.g. in ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-021\]](#)

- Realised in PROFESSOR, here implemented in Apprentice
- Basic idea: diagonalize χ^2 covariance-matrix
 - Move along principal axis until certain $\Delta\chi^2$ is reached
 - Results in $2N_{\text{param}}$ variations
 - Key point: Choose suitable $\Delta\chi^2$

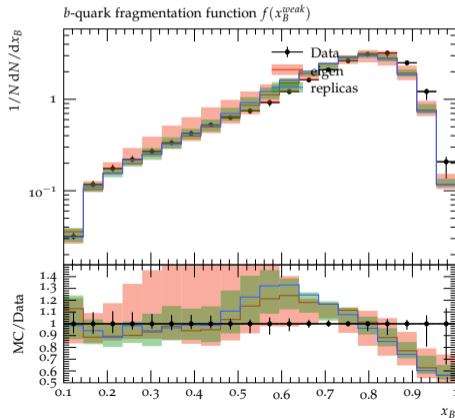


[\[figure taken from ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-021\]](#)

- Alternative approach: Re-tune with different sub-sets of the data
→ potentially requires more replica tunes



- Creating subset of variations
→ Only vary the relevant parameters
→ reduces the number of MC runs necessary
- Potential work-flow: making use of new hdf5 I/O
→ re-run only the non-perturbative phases



- Sherpa 3.0 comes with major new Physics modules
- More soft physics functionality, Tuning WIP
- Will also come with possibilities for tuning uncertainties
→ Working on simplified procedure for the inclusion

