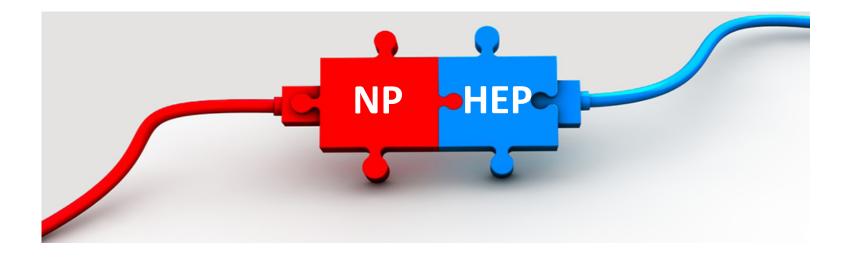


Mapping the hadronization description in the Pythia MCEG to the correlation functions of TMD factorization

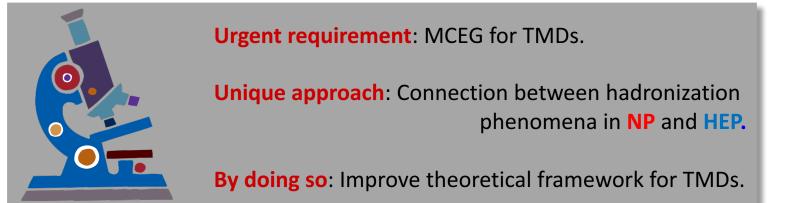


7th Workshop of the APS Topical Group on Hadronic Physics, February 1st – 3rd 2017



LDRD project at Jefferson Lab









LDRD personnel



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science

GHP2017, February 1st 2017

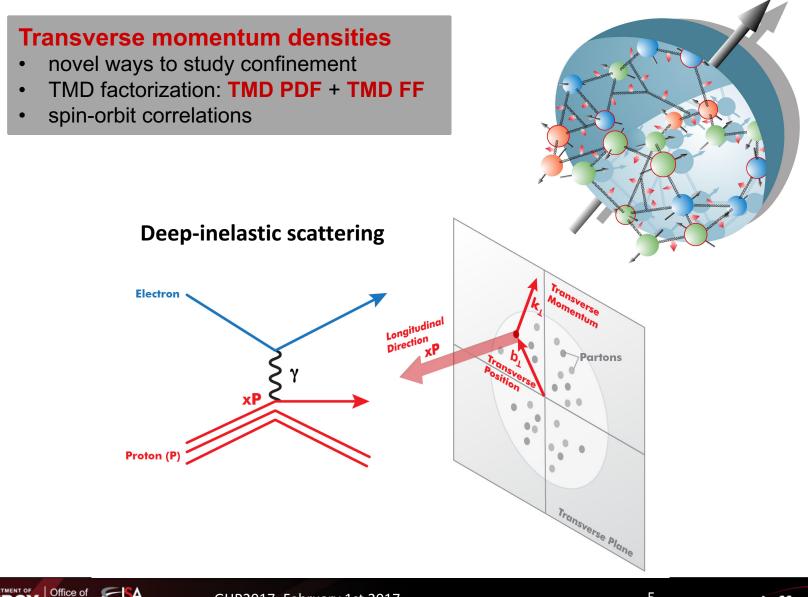
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Section QCD factorization and TMDs





Hadron structure and TMDs



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Science



TMDs and QCD factorization

QCD

- non-abelian gauge theory
- self-consistent theory of a fundamental interaction

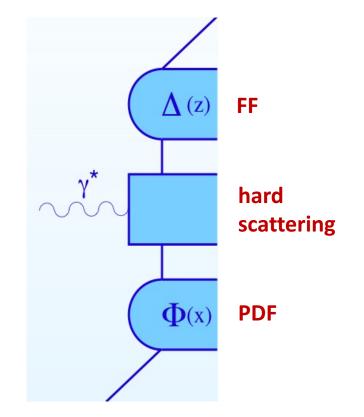
QCD factorization theorem

- defines quarks and gluons and their dynamics
- allows to study QCD in experiments

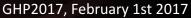
Broadening our understanding of QCD

- studying the QCD theorem for TMDs
- studying he related transition regions
- studying TMD evolution

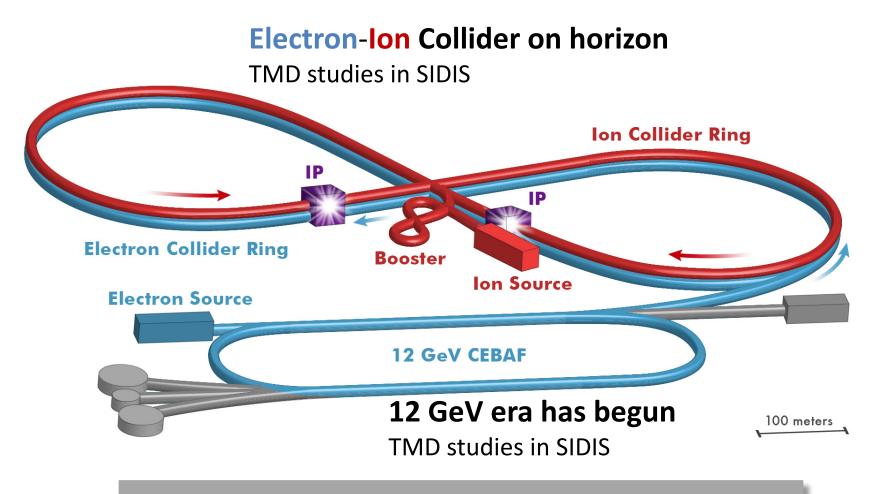
Science







Upcoming TMD measurements



Urgent requirement: Monte Carlo Event Generator for TMDs for analysis prototyping and optimizing the Electron-Ion Collider for TMD measurements



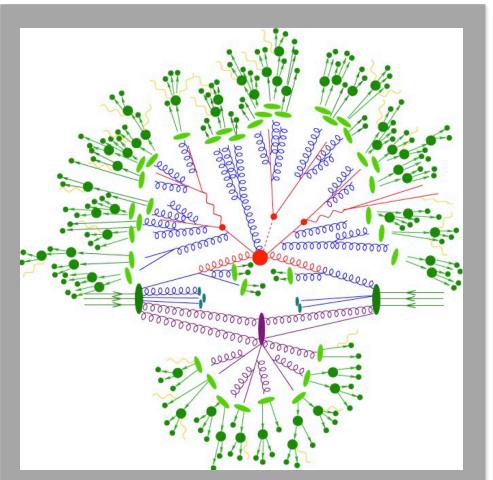


Section Monte Carlo Event Generators and Pythia





Monte Carlo Event Generator (MCEG)



Map: hard scattering, evolution through radiation, secondary scatterings, dynamical fragmentation with string model, initial-state p_T -dependence

MCEG:

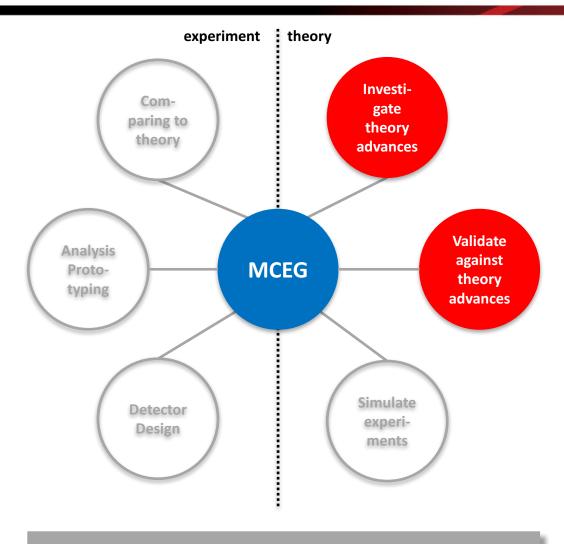
- faithful representation of QCD dynamics
- based on QCD factorization and evolution equations

Algorithm of general-purpose MCEG:

- generate kinematics according to fixed-order matrix elements and a PDF
- parton shower model for resummation of soft gluons and parton-parton scatterings
- hadronize all outgoing partons including the remnants according to a model
- decay unstable hadrons

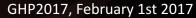


MCEG in HEP and NP



General-purpose MCEG: HERWIG, Pythia, SHERPA









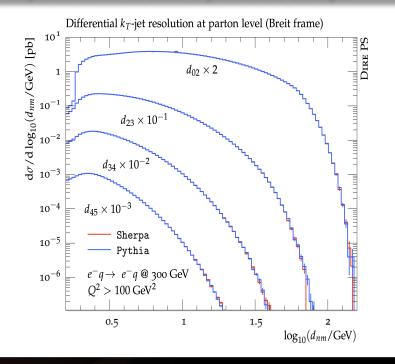
DIRE parton shower

Parton shower:

numerical, fully differential solution of evolution equation by iterating parton decay

DIRE:

- **Fundamental goal**: compare directly to analytical approaches, e.g., the one by Collins-Soper-Sterman
- Unique verification: implemented in both Pythia and Sherpa





Section High-energy and nuclear physics





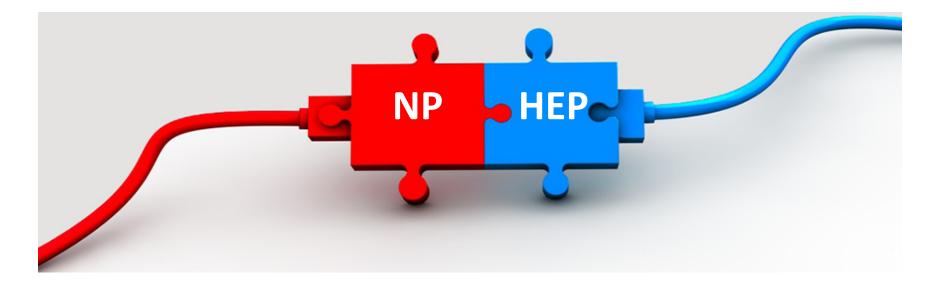
Measurements in NP and HEP

Nuclear physics (NP)

- investigation of nucleon and nuclear structure and associated dynamics
- observables of non-perturbative QCD
- non-perturbative quark-gluon dynamics parameterized in PDFs and FFs

High energy physics (HEP)

- investigation of the elemental constituents of matter and energy and their interactions
- observables of perturbative QCD
- perturbative QCD calculations up to N^NLO
- assuming the knowledge of the hadron structure / PDFs at low energies







Connection between NP and HEP

NP in HEP: non-perturbative QCD, in particular **hadronization**

NP

- **background suppression**, relevant for any analysis and also for the *new physics* searches
- reducing systematic uncertainties, e.g., of non-perturbative QCD models
- high-precision measurements, e.g., improving the knowledge on the coupling constants by studying the p_T spectra

HEP in NP:

Science

 combine MCEG approaches with first principle QCD calculations to proceed with QCD studies of non-perturbative structure



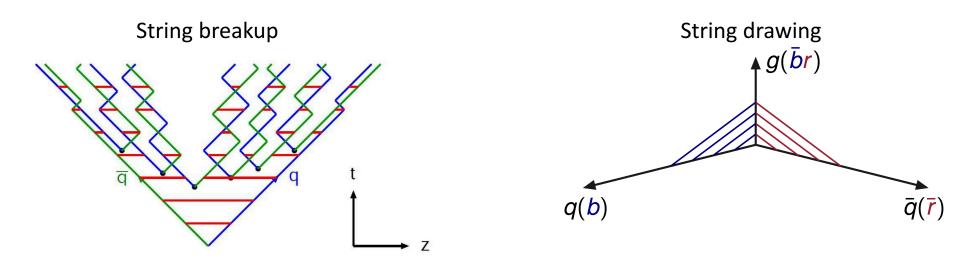


Section Early state of the LDRD project





LUND string hadronization



PYTHIA8/DIRE at low energies

, e.g., at W = 10 GeV:

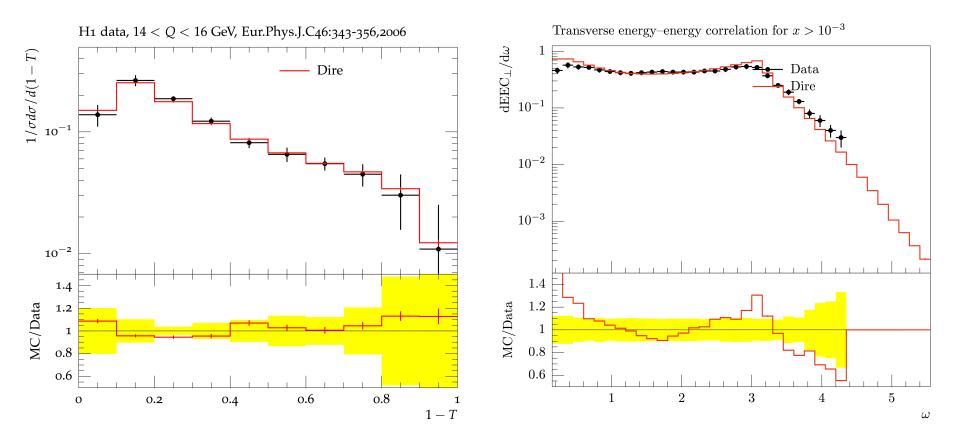
- average number of primary hadrons is < 6
- two hadrons will be produced by the final, somewhat adhoc, decay of the string into two hadrons
- for sea-quarks one hadron comes from a somewhat adhoc remnant treatment

Tuning and possible modifications required.





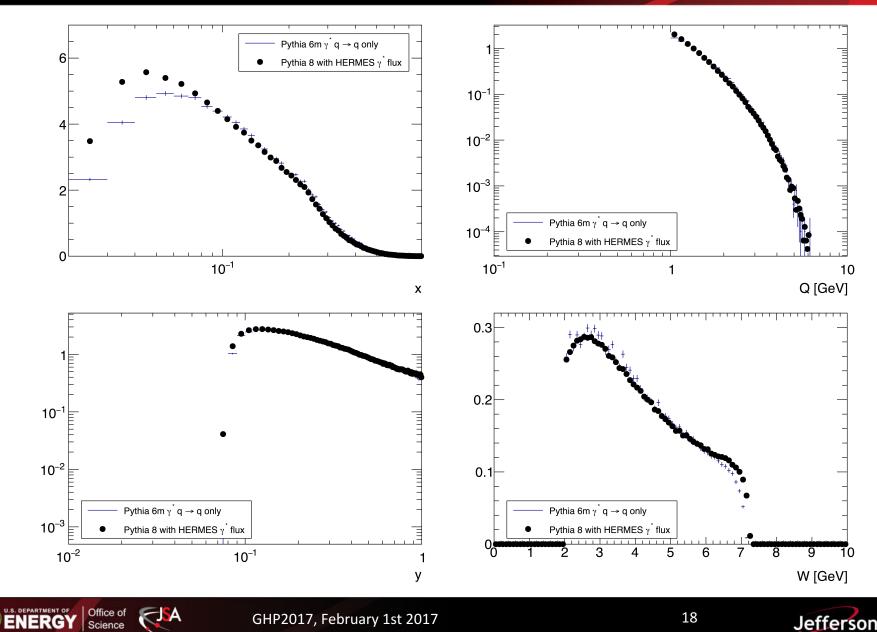
Pythia8+DIRE and DIS







Pythia8+DIRE at low energies

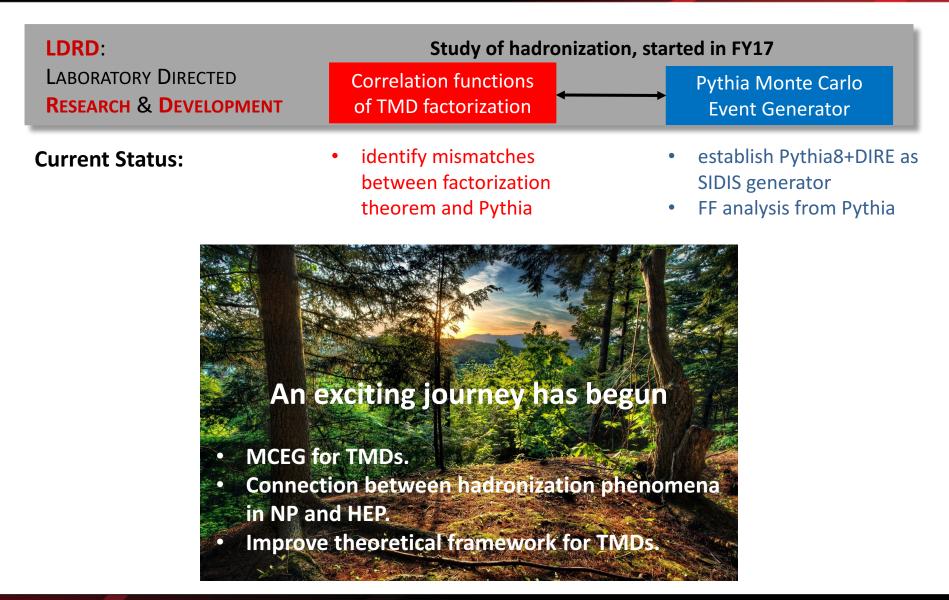


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Summary



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