

# Coalescence afterburner with PYTHIA 8 input

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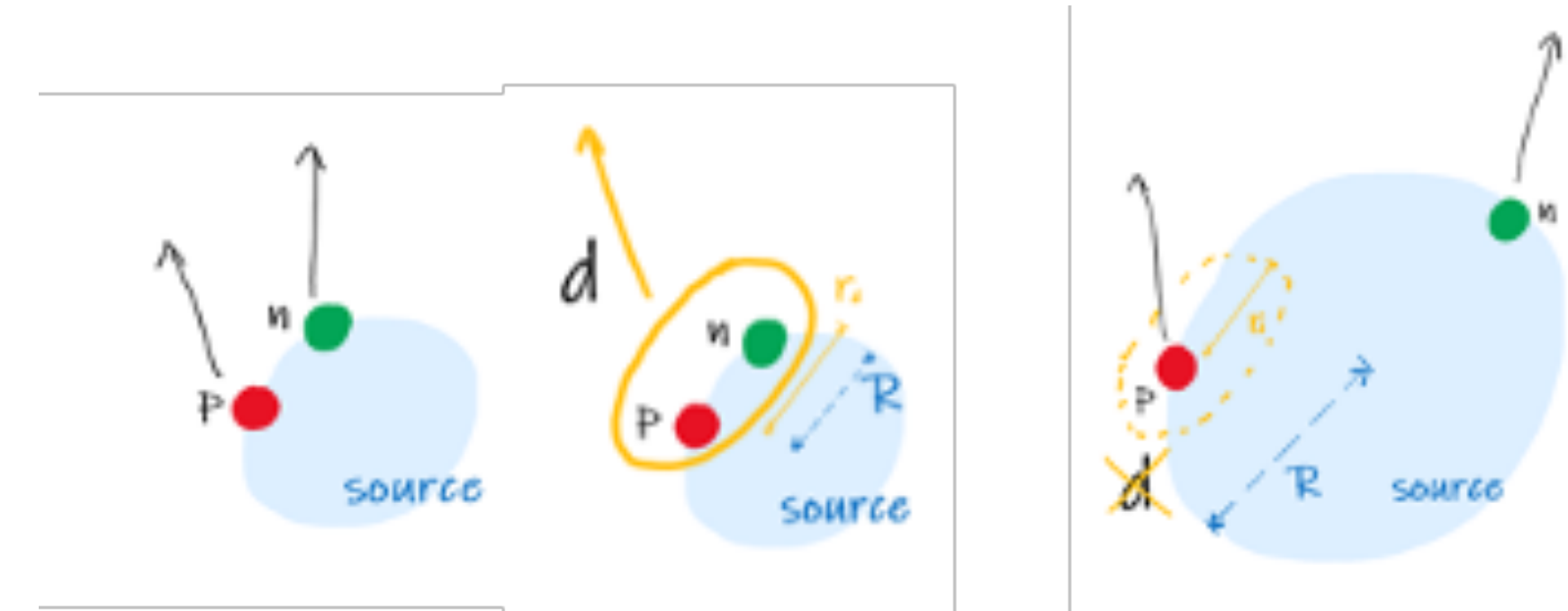
<sup>2</sup>INFN, Bologna





# Introduction

 **Goal:** implement an afterburner based on the state-of-the-art coalescence modelling to be used to generate (anti)nuclei in commonly-employed MC event generators





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📌 **Why PYTHIA 8:**

- 📌 Commonly employed in high-energy physics, tested and tuned at LHC energies
- 📌 Newest development of PYTHIA8/Angantyr that extends PYTHIA to describe Pb-Pb phenomenology ([JHEP 10 \(2018\) 134](#))
  - ➡ potential for new developments and responsiveness of the developers to questions/requests...
- 📌 To be complementary to the effort already ongoing with EPOS3 (Maxi, Luca)





# Our approach and status

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1. (anti)proton spectrum input: we found a tune of PYTHIA 8 that reproduces the p and pbar measured spectra in minimum bias pp collisions
  - Check that other *basic* observables are reproduced (i.e. multiplicity)
  - Minimum bias only: representative for astrophysics, min. bias data only at low energy
  - We do not rescale the proton spectrum
  - [reminder] We do not have measurements of the source in minimum bias pp at the LHC
2. Event-by-event coalescence mechanism: implementation ongoing
  - implemented simple coalescence (no Wigner function, only the  $p_0$  criterium)
  - Move to the Wigner approach (ongoing), with nucleons emitted from a gaussian source





# Data comparison (pseudorapidity density)

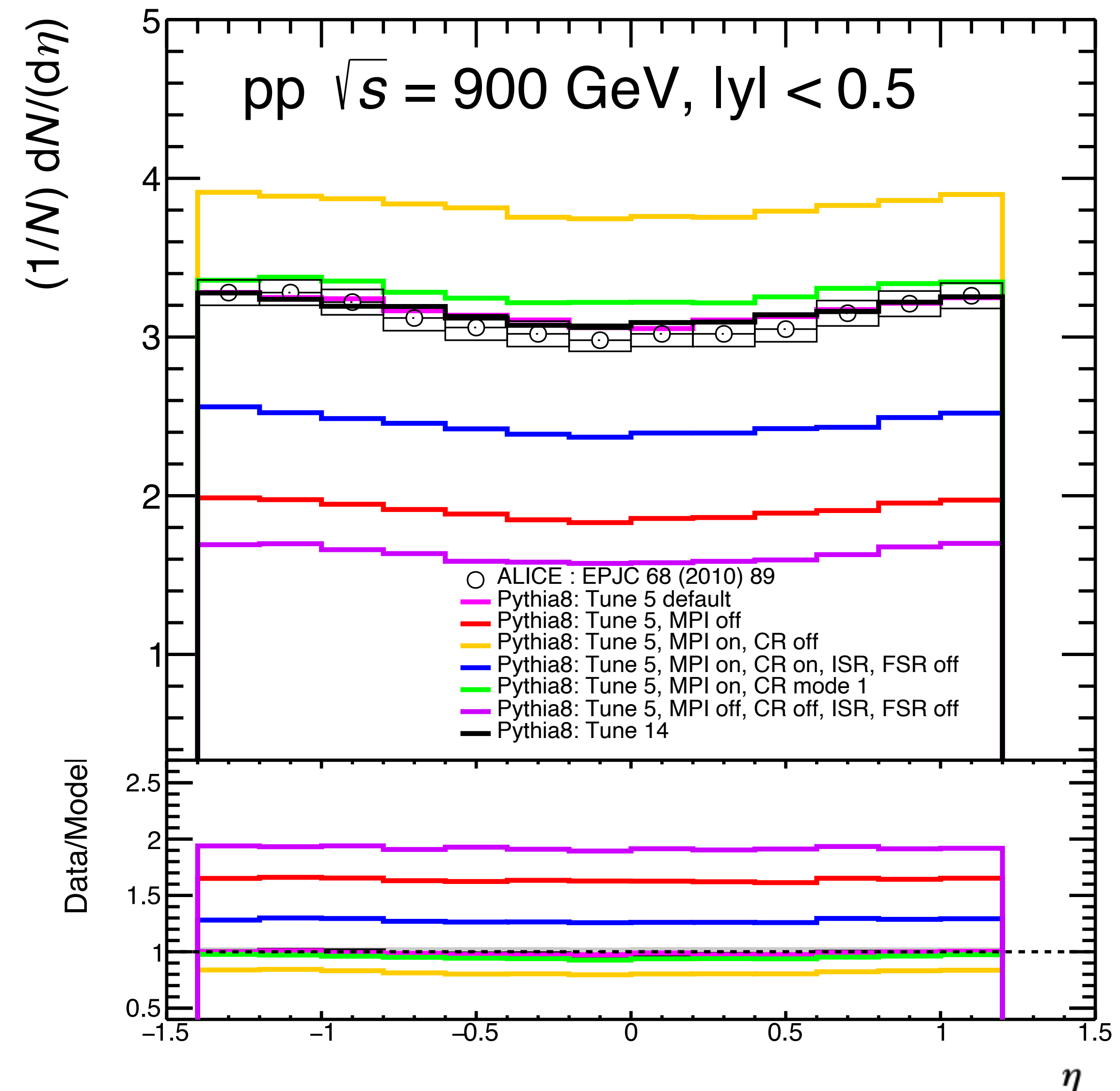
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- **First step:** vary settings for basic processes and check with standard LHC tunes
  - Default: MPI, CR, ISR and FSR on
  - MPI off
  - MPI on, CR off
  - MPI on, CR on, ISR, FSR off
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- **Tune 5** (also referred as 4C tune): modified multi-parton interaction parameters for better agreement with some early key LHC numbers
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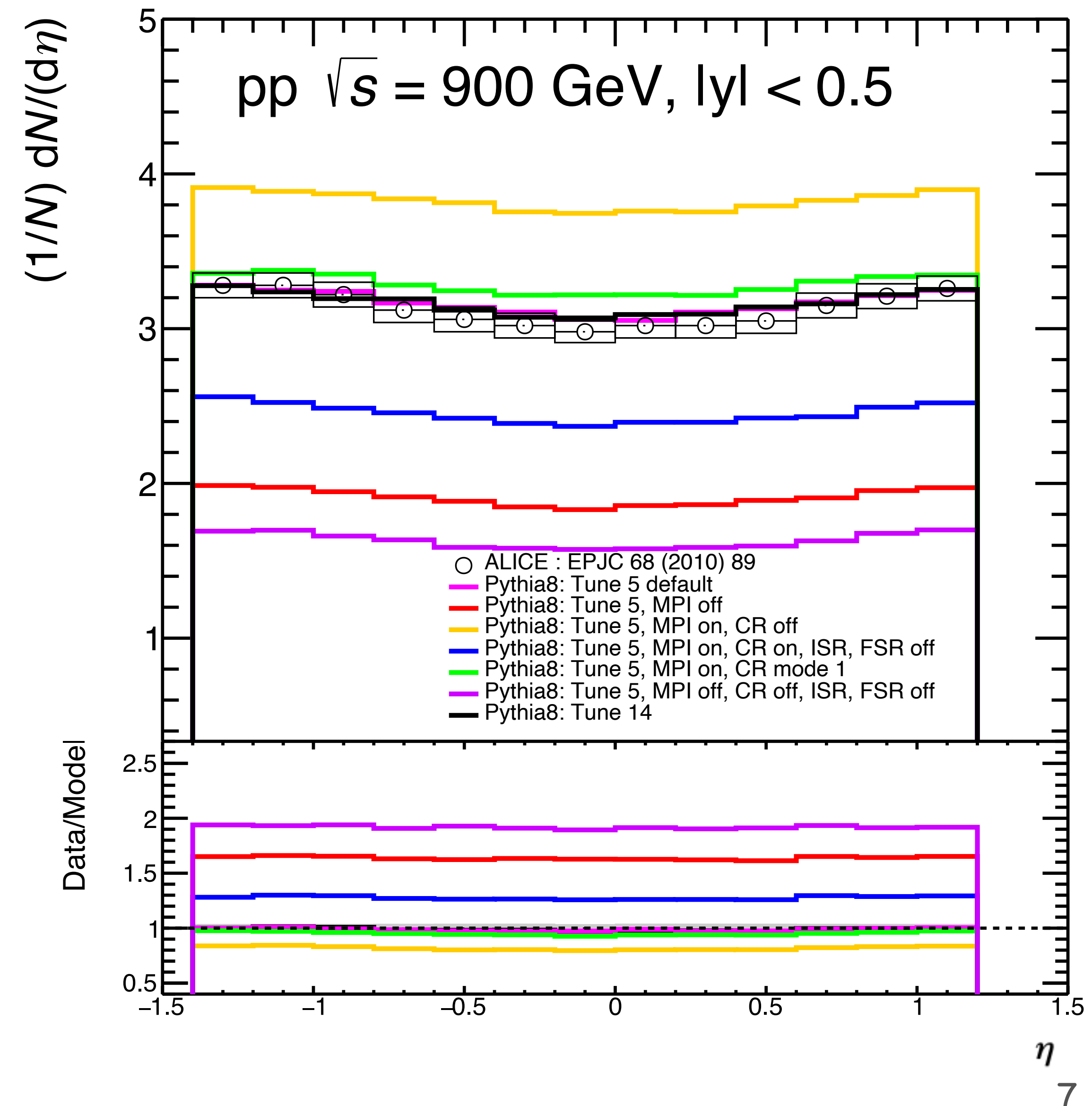
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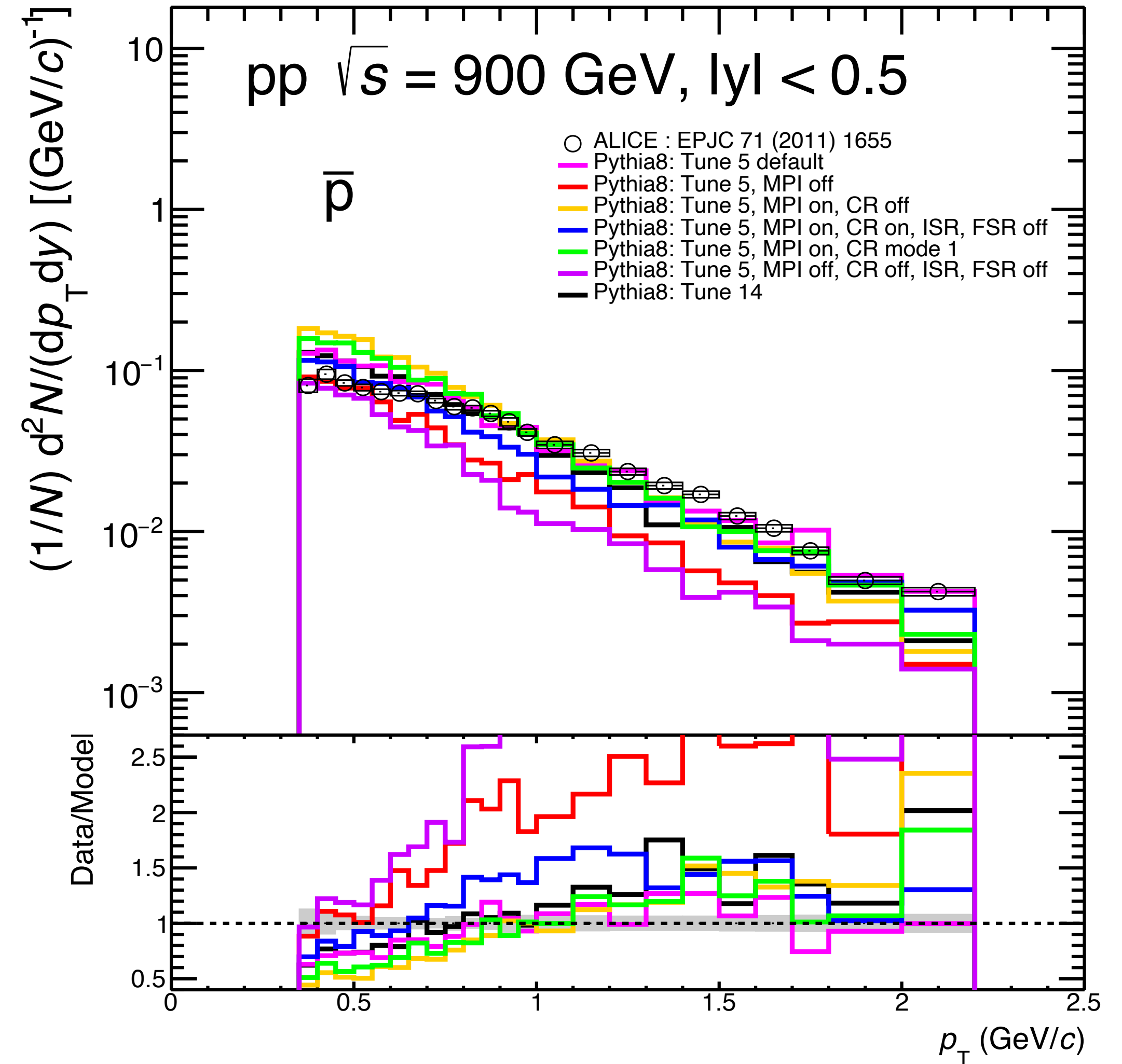
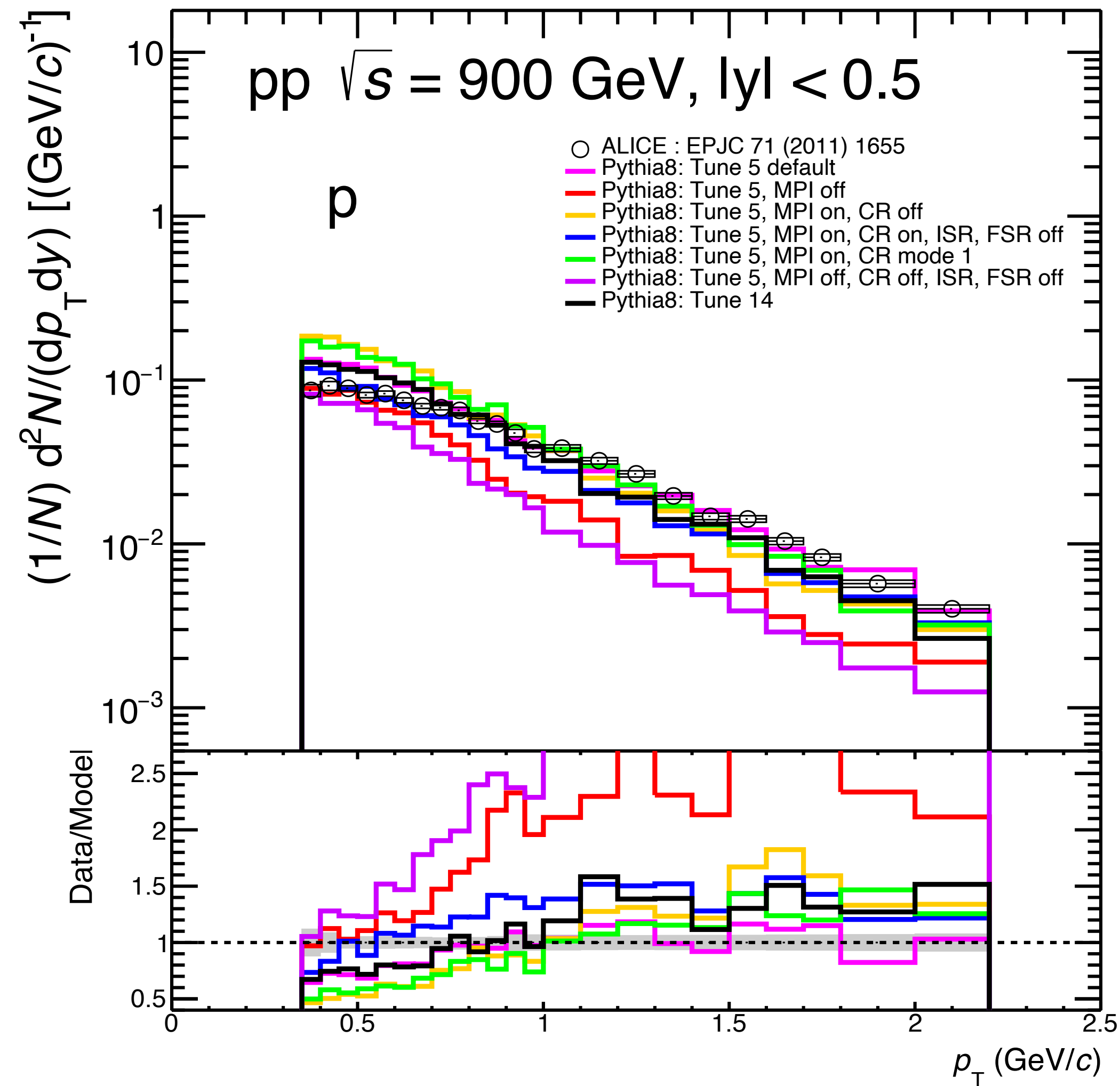
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- **Next step:** proton and antiproton spectra





# Data comparison (Proton and anti-proton $p_T$ spectra)



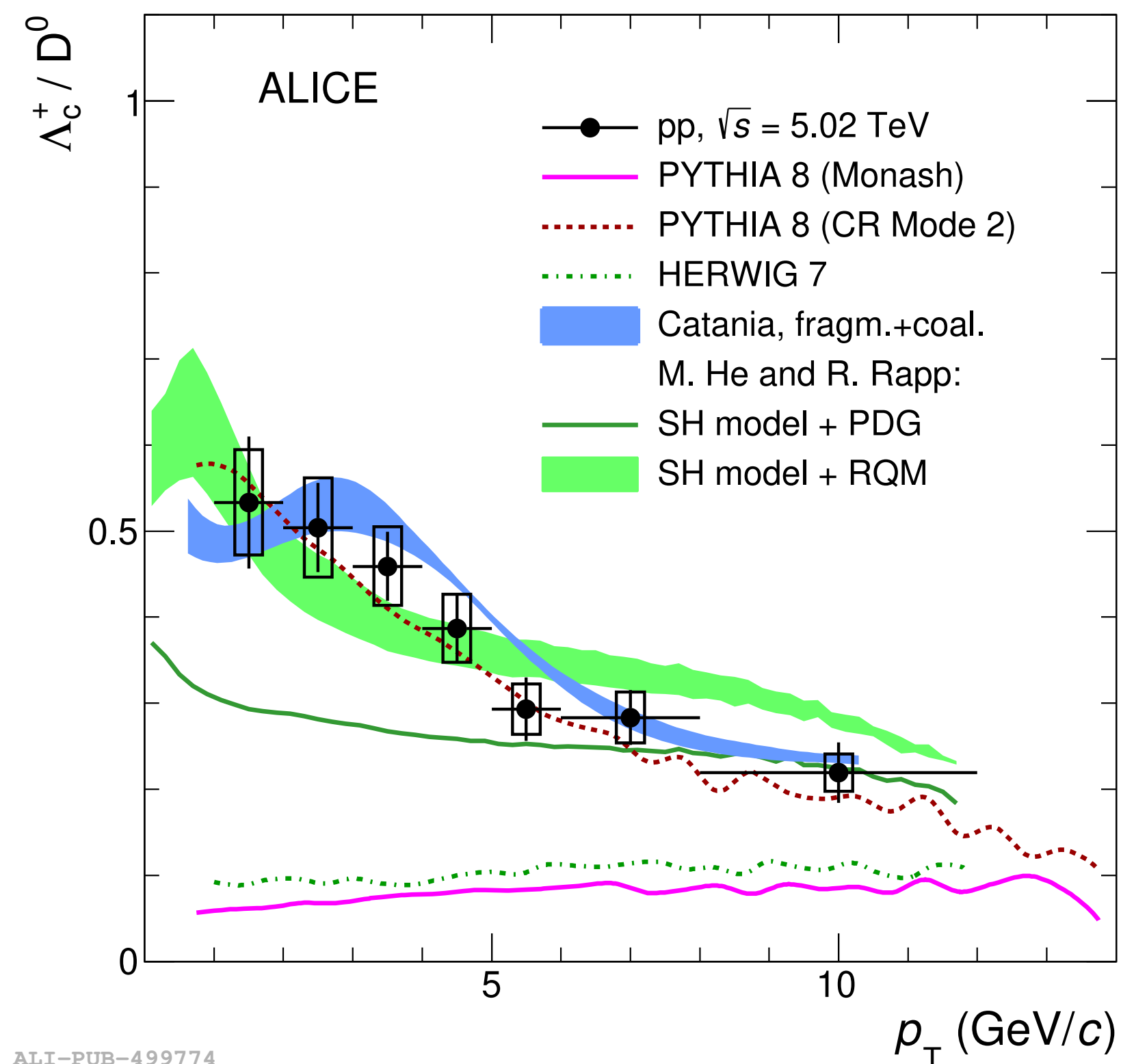
None of the basic settings are able to describe the proton/antiproton spectra in complete  $p_T$  range and reproduce the final state multiplicity simultaneously





# PYTHIA8 CR mode 2

- Default colour reconnection (CR) mode is the **MPI-based** original Pythia 8 scheme
- CR mode 2: The newer CR scheme builds on the minimization of the string length as well as the colour rules from QCD (**QCD-based CR**)



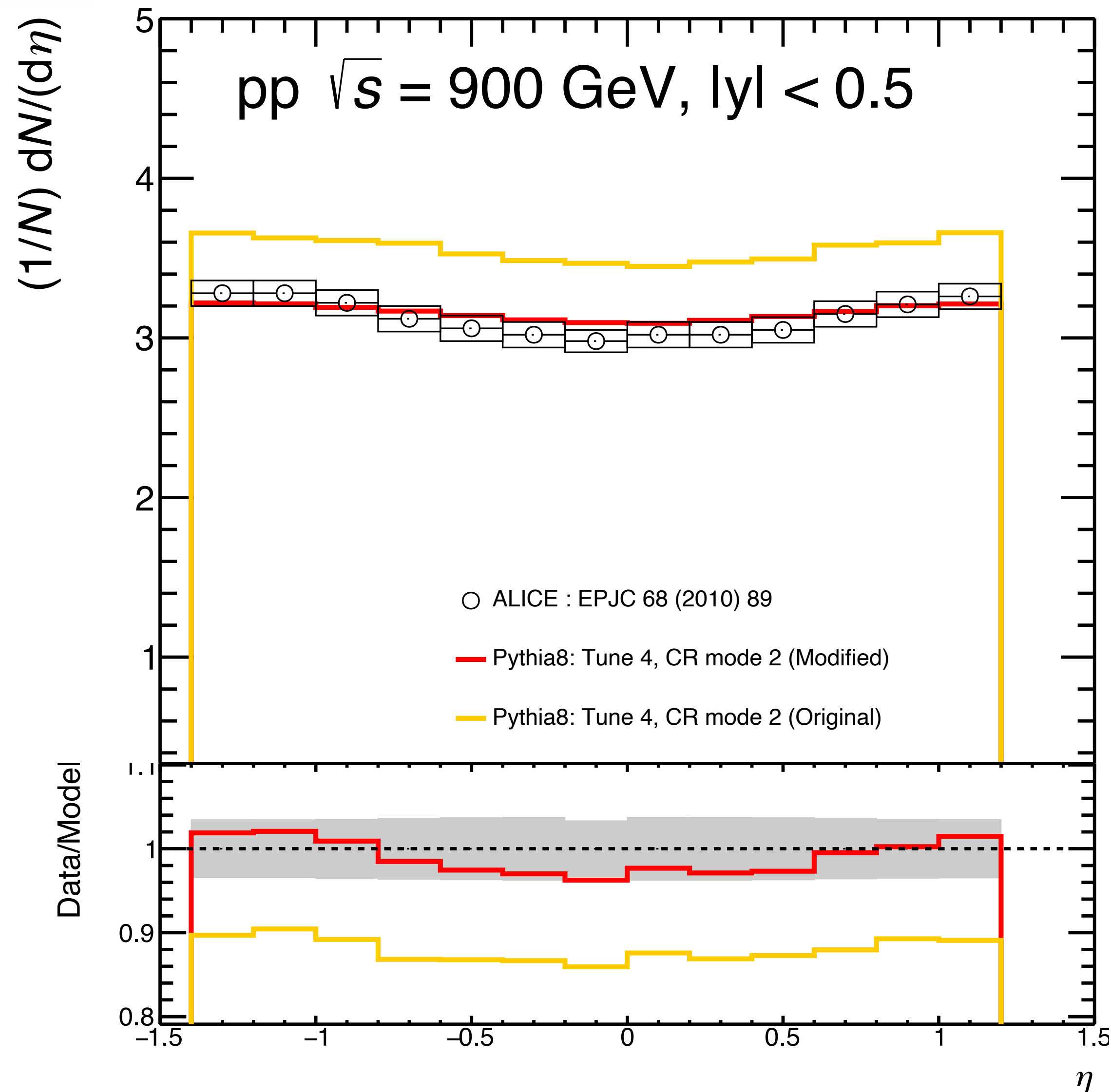
Parameter	Monash	Mode 0	Mode 2	Mode 3
StringPT:sigma	= 0.335	= 0.335	= 0.335	= 0.335
StringZ:aLund	= 0.68	= 0.36	= 0.36	= 0.36
StringZ:bLund	= 0.98	= 0.56	= 0.56	= 0.56
StringFlav:probQQtoQ	= 0.081	= 0.078	= 0.078	= 0.078
StringFlav:ProbStoUD	= 0.217	= 0.2	= 0.2	= 0.2
StringFlav:probQQ1toQQ0join	= 0.5,	= 0.0275,	= 0.0275,	= 0.0275,
	0.7,	0.0275,	0.0275,	0.0275,
	0.9,	0.0275,	0.0275,	0.0275,
	1.0	0.0275	0.0275	0.0275
MultiPartonInteractions:pT0Ref	= 2.28	= 2.12	= 2.15	= 2.05
BeamRemnants:remnantMode	= 0	= 1	= 1	= 1
BeamRemnants:saturation	-	= 5	= 5	= 5
ColourReconnection:mode	= 0	= 1	= 1	= 1
ColourReconnection:allowDoubleJunRem	= on	= off	= off	= off
ColourReconnection:m0	-	= 2.9	= 0.3	= 0.3
ColourReconnection:allowJunctions	-	= on	= on	= on
ColourReconnection:junctionCorrection	-	= 1.43	= 1.20	= 1.15
ColourReconnection:timeDilationMode	-	= 0	= 2	= 3
ColourReconnection:timeDilationPar	-	-	= 0.18	= 0.073

Original CR mode 2

J. Christiansen and P. Skands *et. al.*, JHEP 08 (2015) 003.



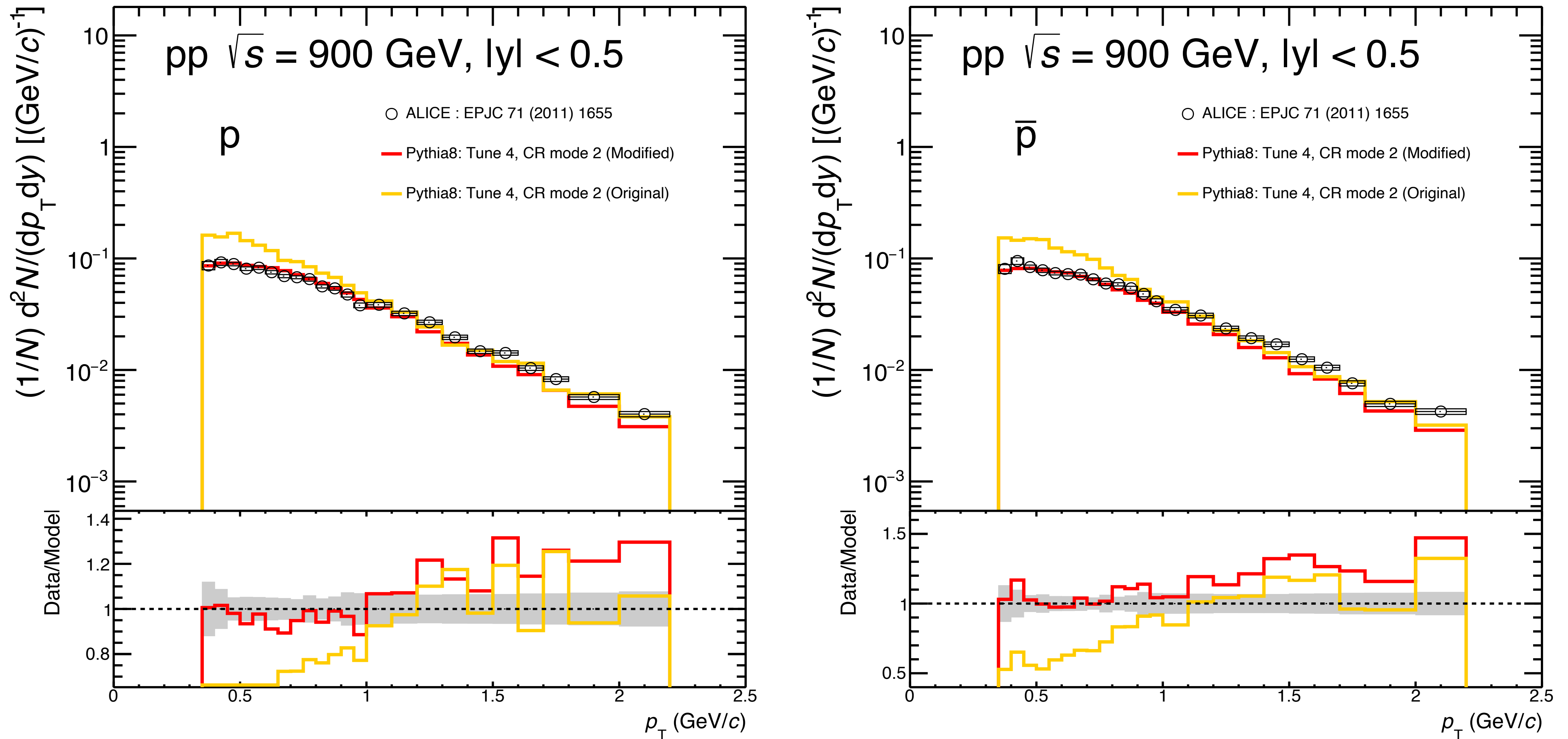
# Pseudorapidity density (CR mode 2)



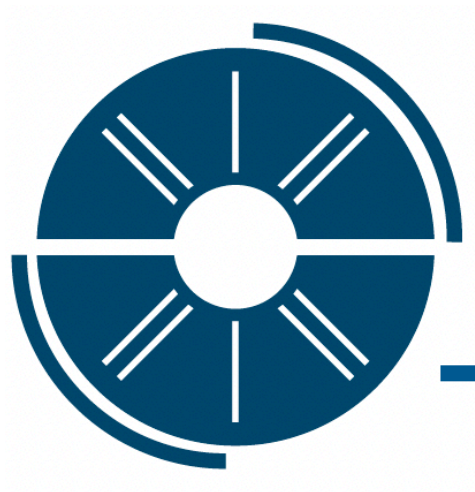
- The **original CR mode 2** differs the pseudorapidity density and multiplicity by 10%
- Thus, we have tuned the CR mode 2 settings listed in the previous slide: **CR mode 2 (modified)**
- Provides good agreement with LHC data



# Proton and anti-proton $p_T$ spectra (CR mode 2)



With modified CR mode 2 for Tune 4, PYTHIA 8 successfully describes the pseudorapidity density and low- $p_T$  proton spectra simultaneously



# Event-by-event coalescence mechanisms





# Event-by-event coalescence

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- The first tests are done for pp, 13 TeV (MB) and pp, 900 GeV (MB) (10M events now, more event generation ongoing).
- Protons and neutrons are selected in loose rapidity  $(-1, 1)$   $\rightarrow$  loop over all protons and neutrons
- Final spectra obtained in rapidity range of  $(-0.5, 0.5)$
- Spin and Isospin factor:  $1/2 * 3/4 = 3/8$  (Phys. Rev. C 99, 014901 (2019))



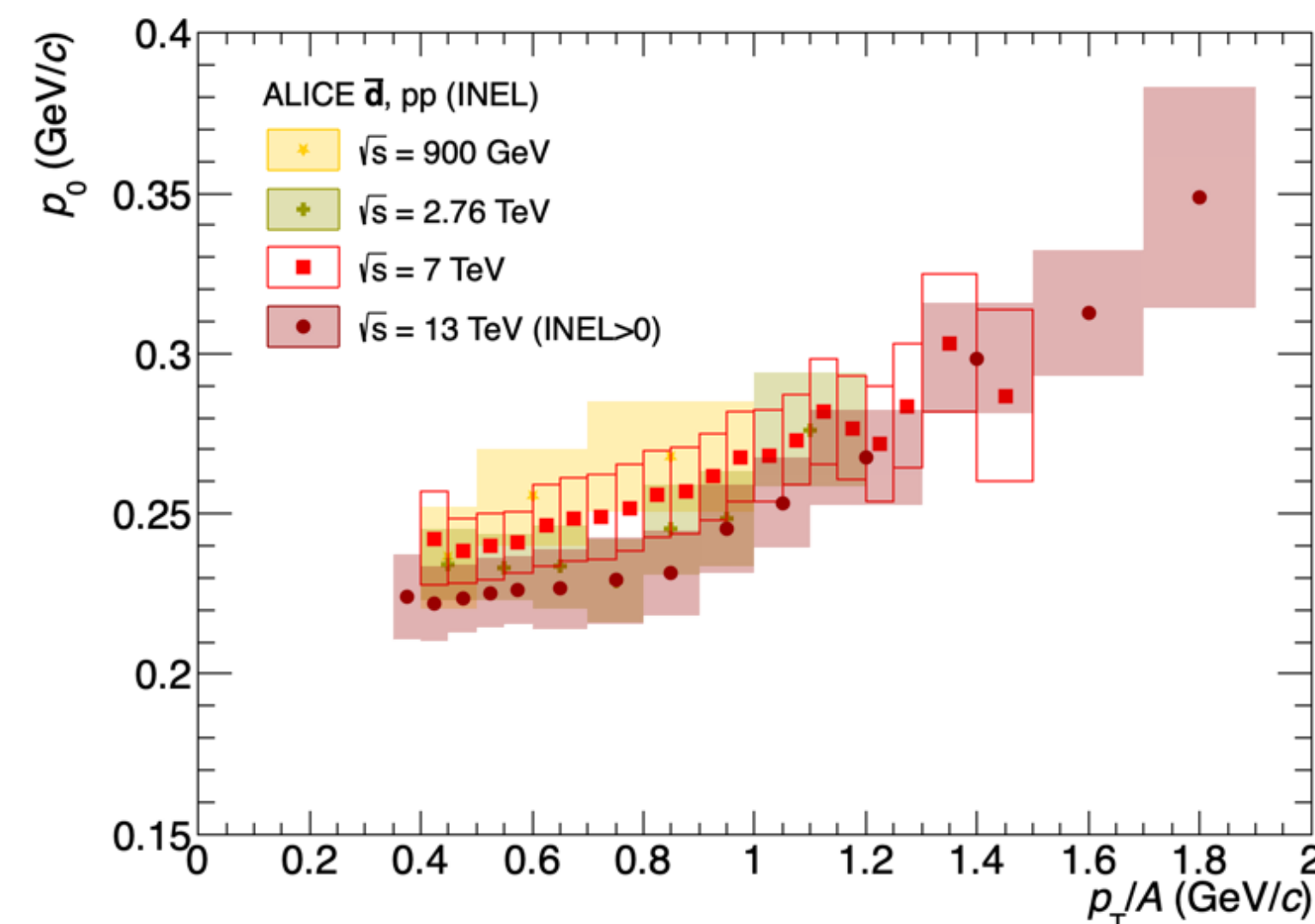
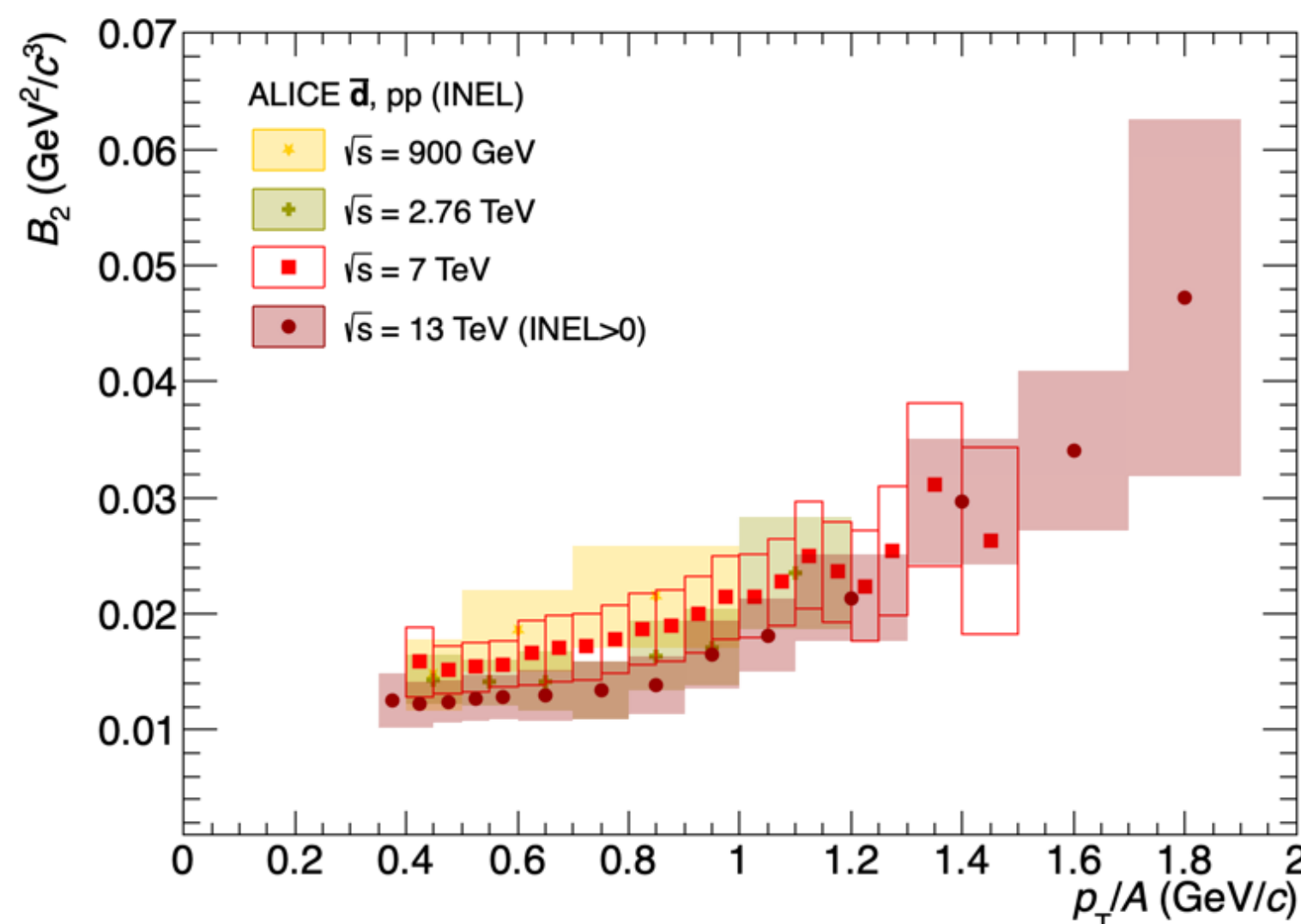
# Simple Coalescence

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## Simple Coalescence:

- No spatial correlations
- $|\vec{p}_p - \vec{p}_n| < p_0$
- We implement  $p_T$  and collision energy dependence of  $p_0$  (uncertainties are also propagated)

$$B_2 = \frac{m_D}{m_p m_n} \frac{\pi p_0^3}{6}$$





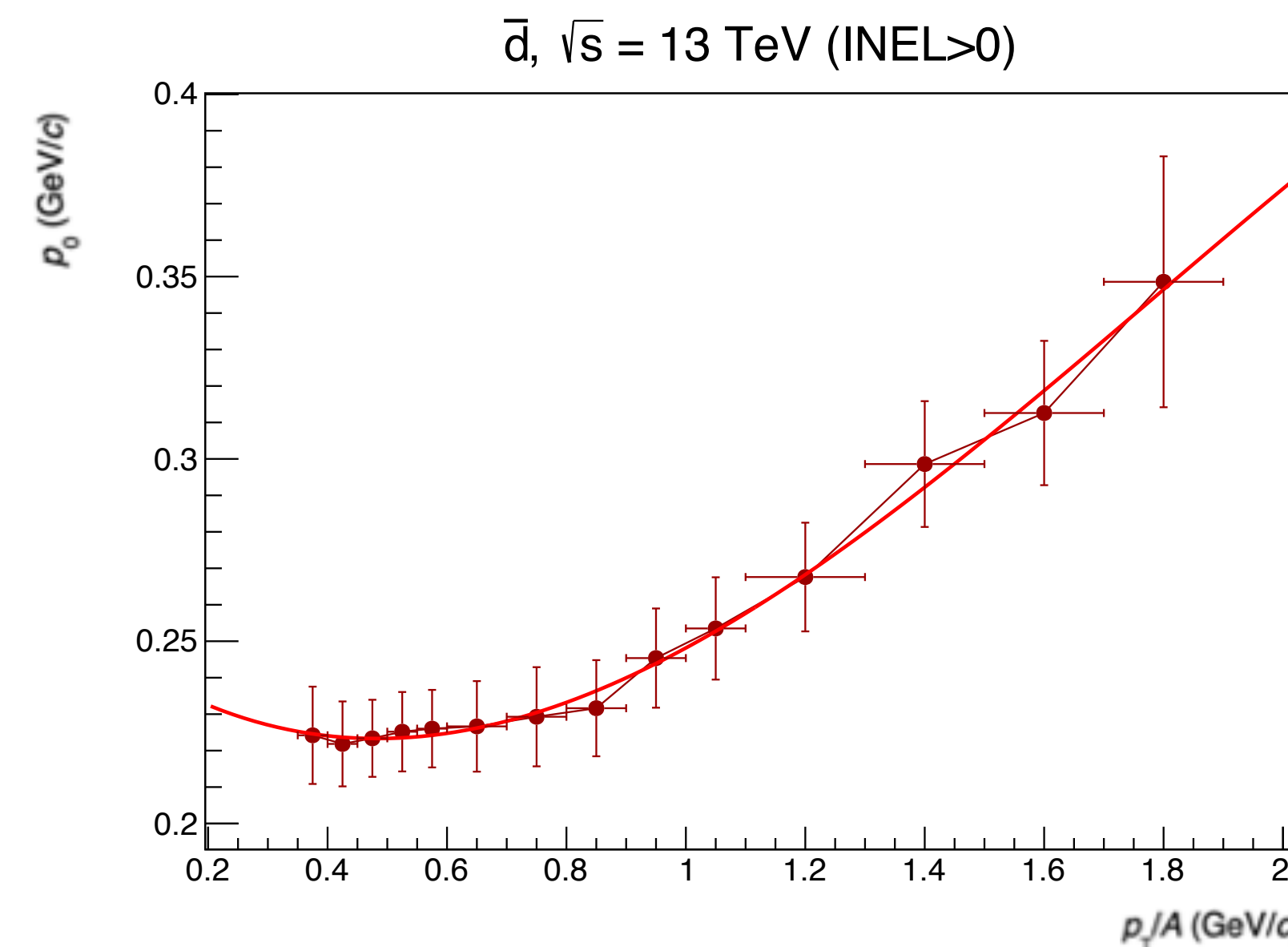
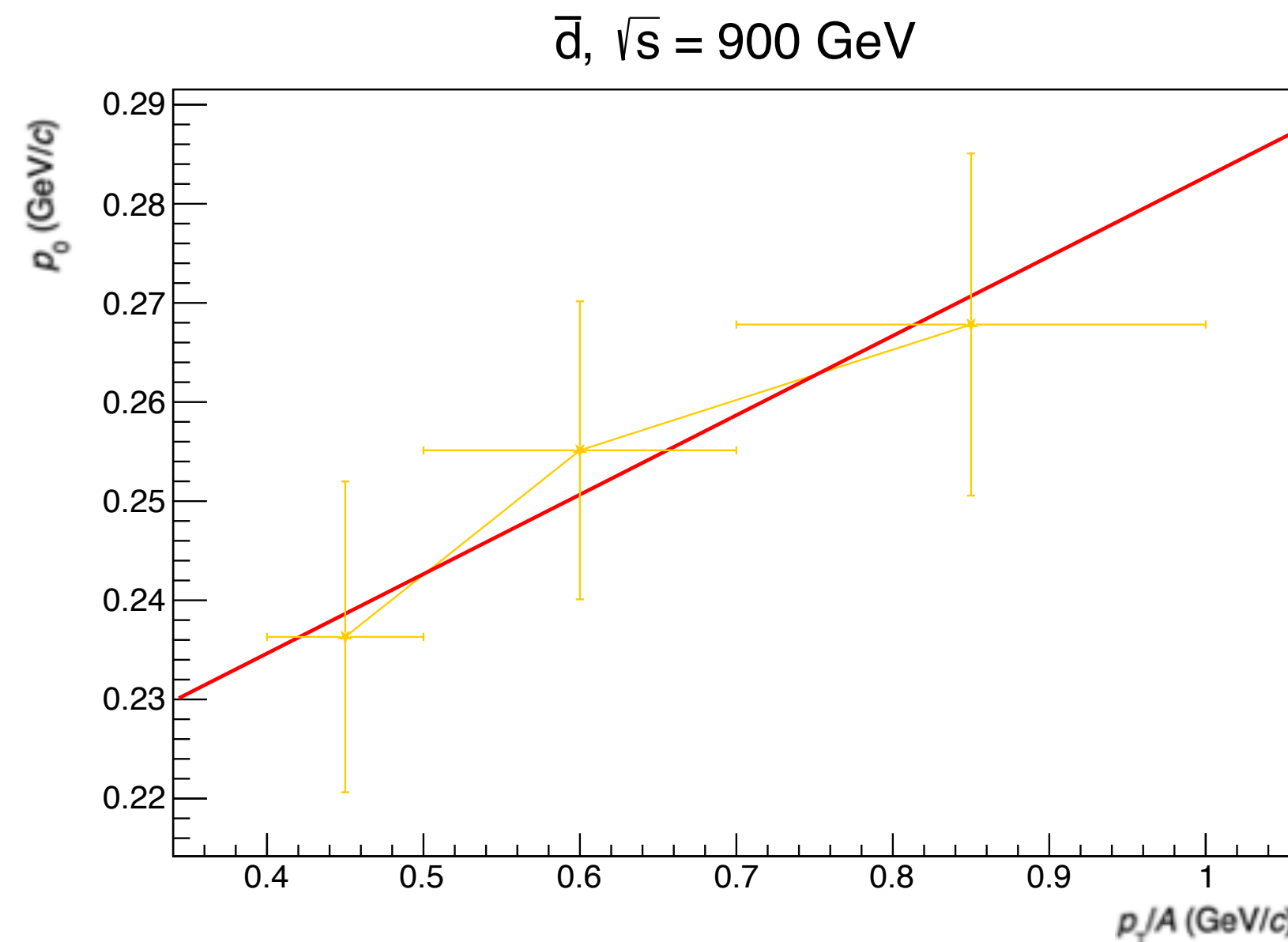
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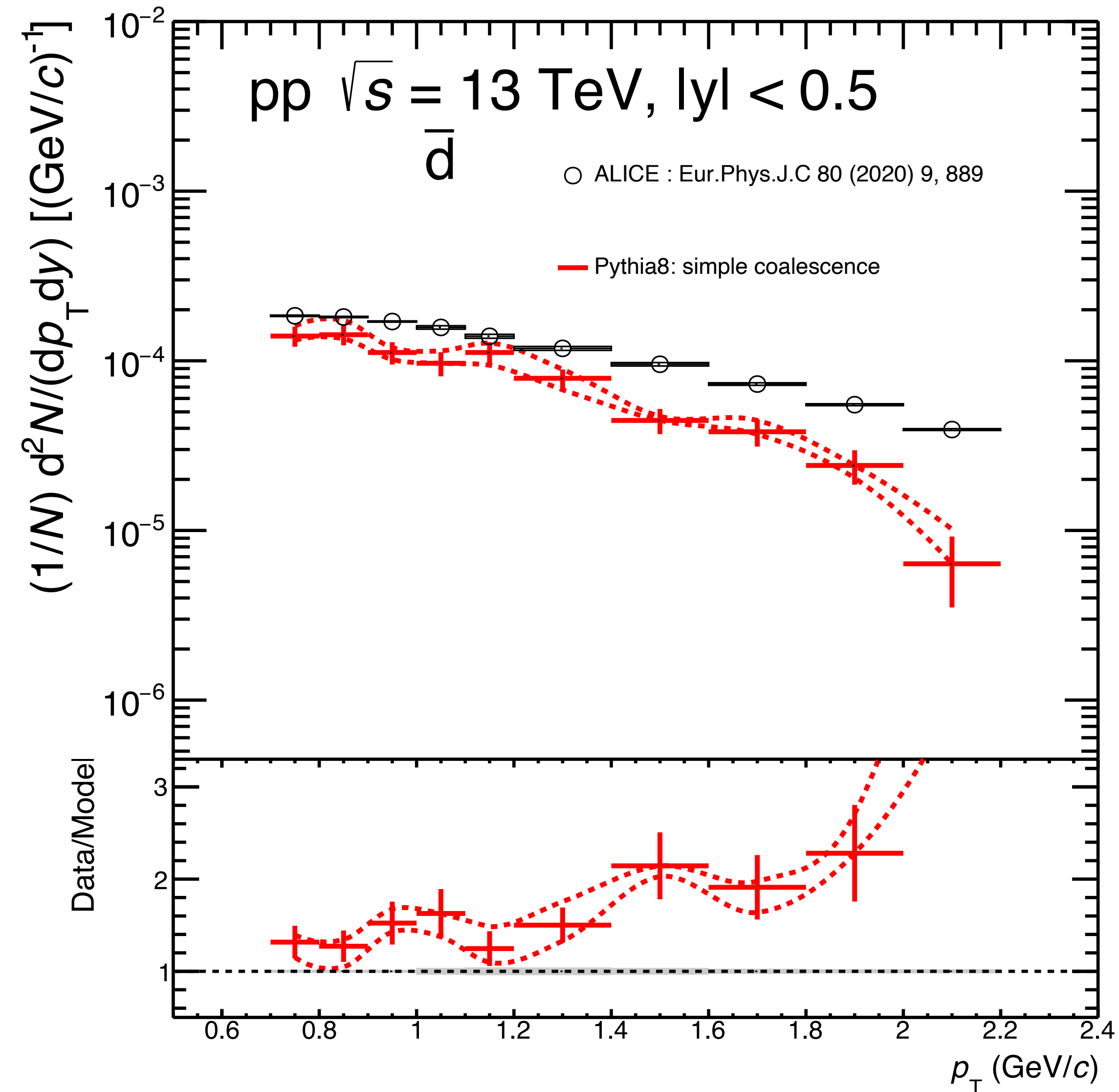
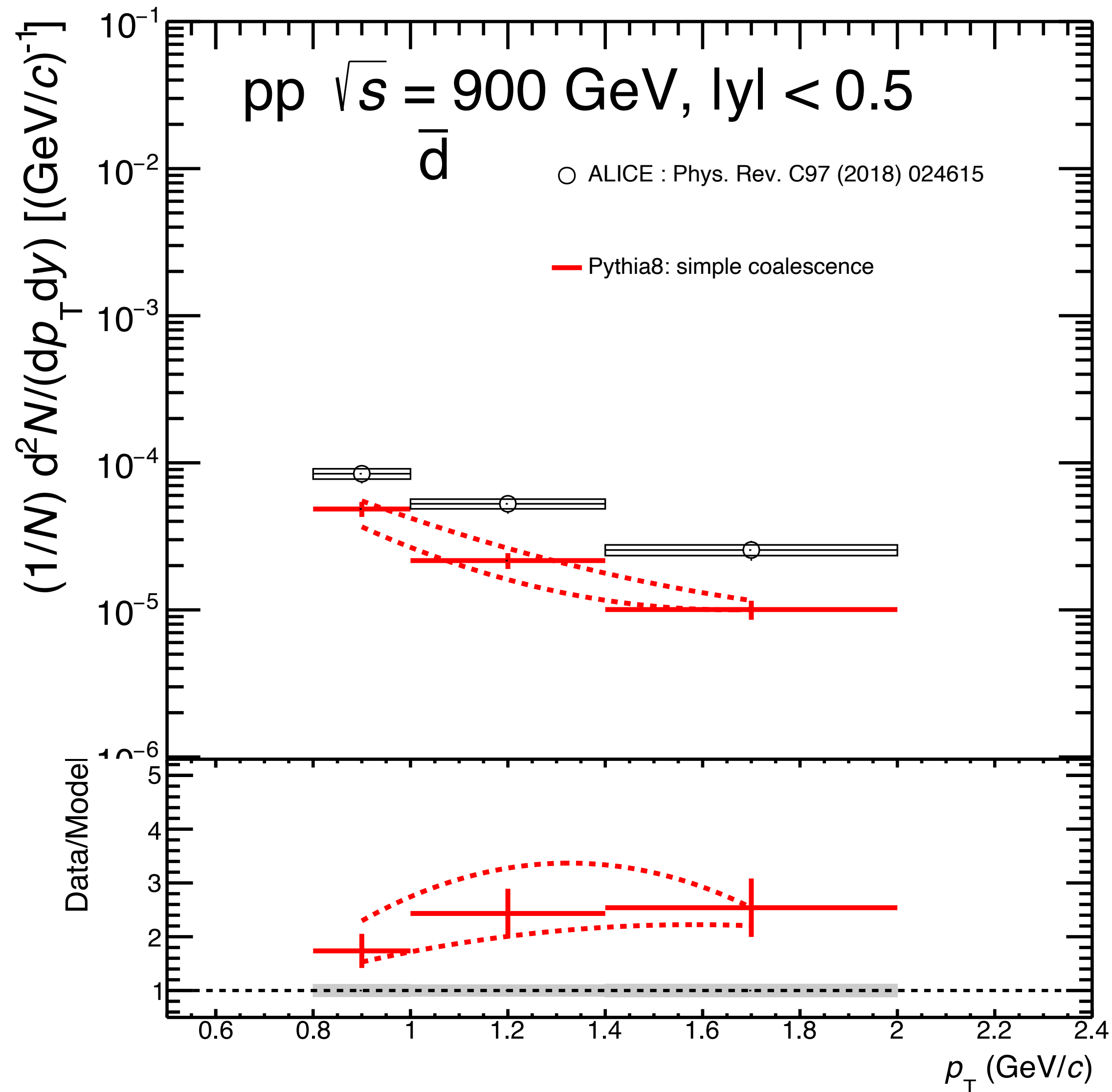
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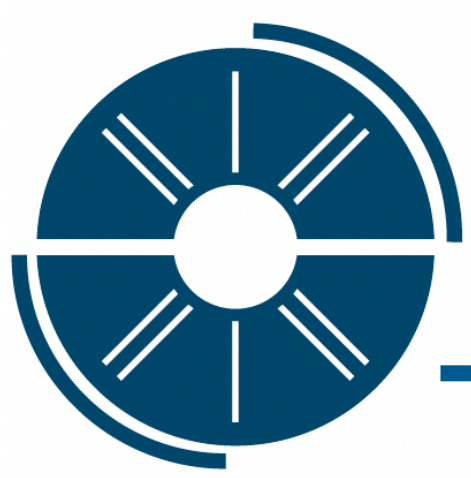




# Simple Coalescence







# Wigner approach

Kachelriess et. al., Eur. Phys. J. A (2020) 56:4

## Deuteron Wave function:

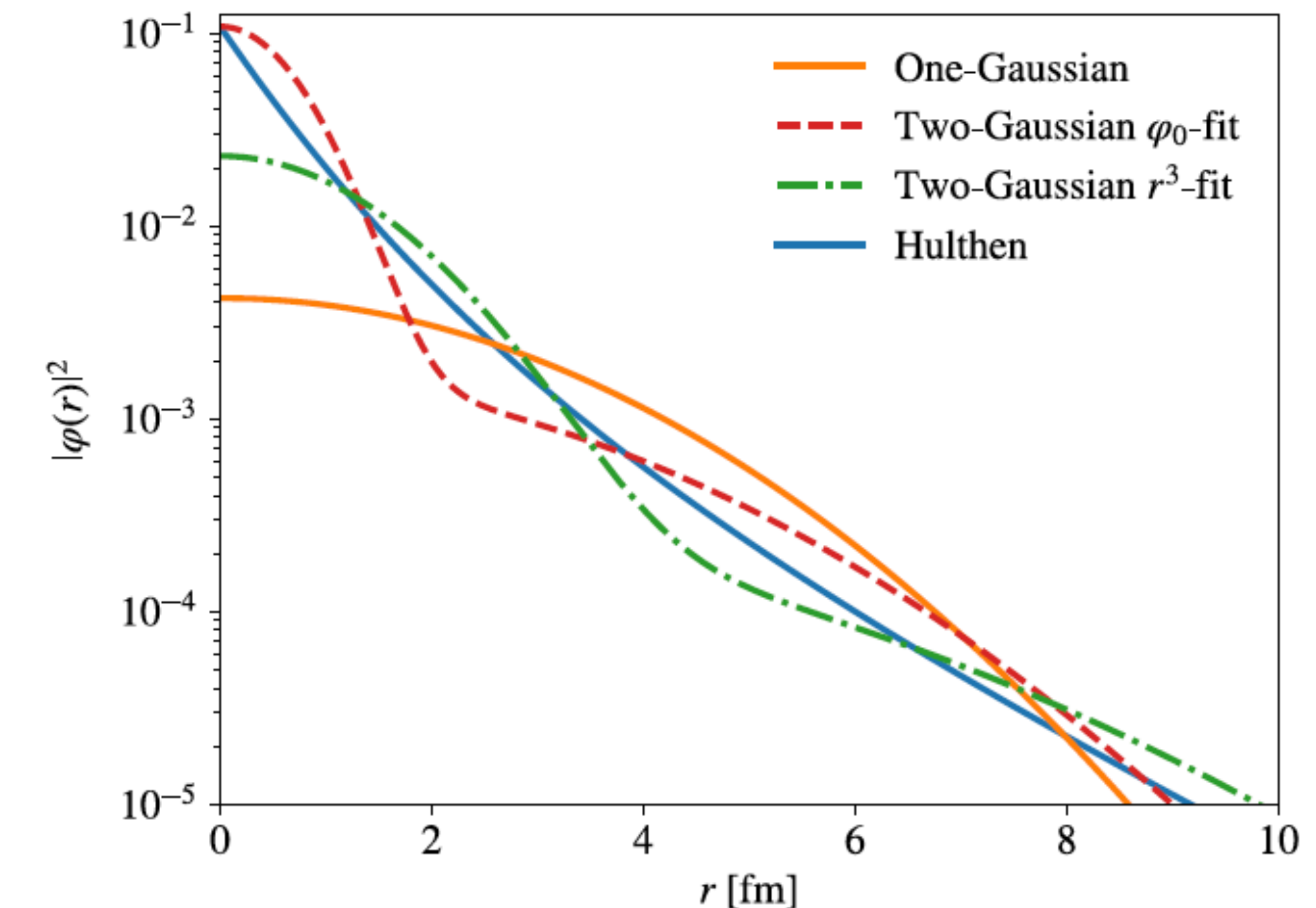
- **Single Gaussian:**

$$\varphi_d(\mathbf{r}) = \left(\pi d^2\right)^{-3/4} \exp\left\{-\frac{r^2}{2d^2}\right\} \quad d = 3.2 \text{ fm}$$

- **Double Gaussian**,  $|\varphi_d(r)|^2$  fitted to Hulthen wave function:

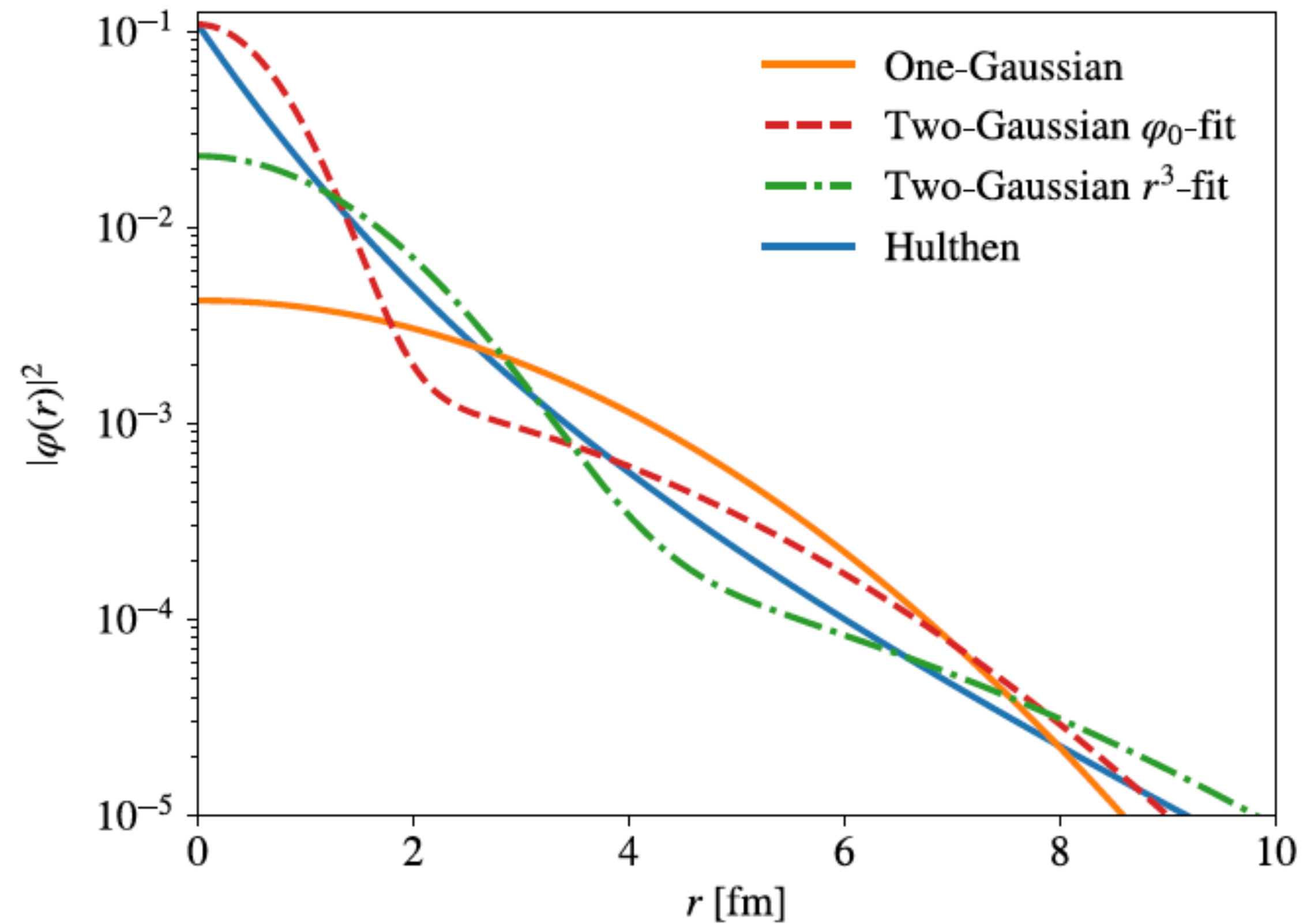
$$\varphi_d(\mathbf{r}) = \pi^{-3/4} \left[ \frac{\Delta^{1/2}}{d_1^{3/2}} e^{-r^2/(2d_1^2)} + e^{i\alpha} \frac{(1-\Delta)^{1/2}}{d_2^{3/2}} e^{-r^2/(2d_2^2)} \right]$$

- Fit to  $|\varphi_d(0)|^2$ ,  $\langle r \rangle$ , and  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  ( $\varphi_0$ -fit):  
 $\Delta = 0.581$ ,  $d_1 = 3.979 \text{ fm}$  and  $d_2 = 0.890 \text{ fm}$
- Fit to  $\langle r \rangle$ ,  $\langle r^2 \rangle$  and  $\langle r^3 \rangle$  ( $r^3$ -fit):  
 $\Delta = 0.247$ ,  $d_1 = 5.343 \text{ fm}$  and  $d_2 = 1.810 \text{ fm}$

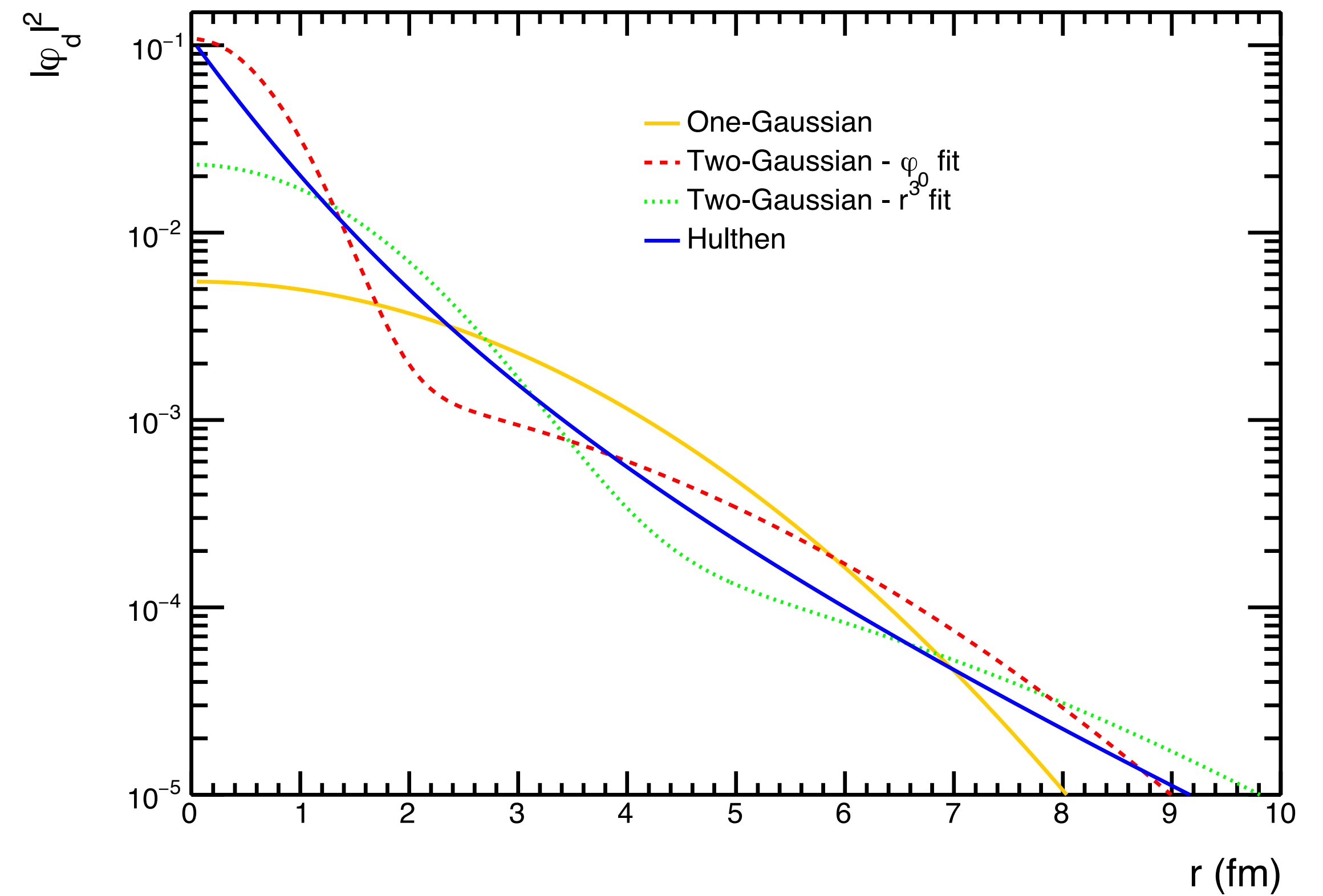




# Deuteron Wave function



Kachelriess et. al., Eur. Phys. J. A (2020) 56:4



This work



# Wigner approach

Kachelriess et. al., Eur. Phys. J. A (2020) 56:4

## Coalescence probability

- **Single Gaussian:**

$$w = 3\zeta e^{-q^2 d^2} \quad \zeta \equiv \left( \frac{d^2}{d^2 + 4\sigma^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad q = (\vec{p}_n - \vec{p}_p)/2,$$

d = rms of deuteron radius (3.2 fm),

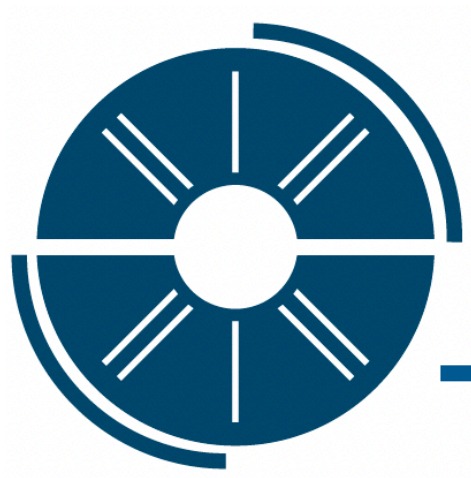
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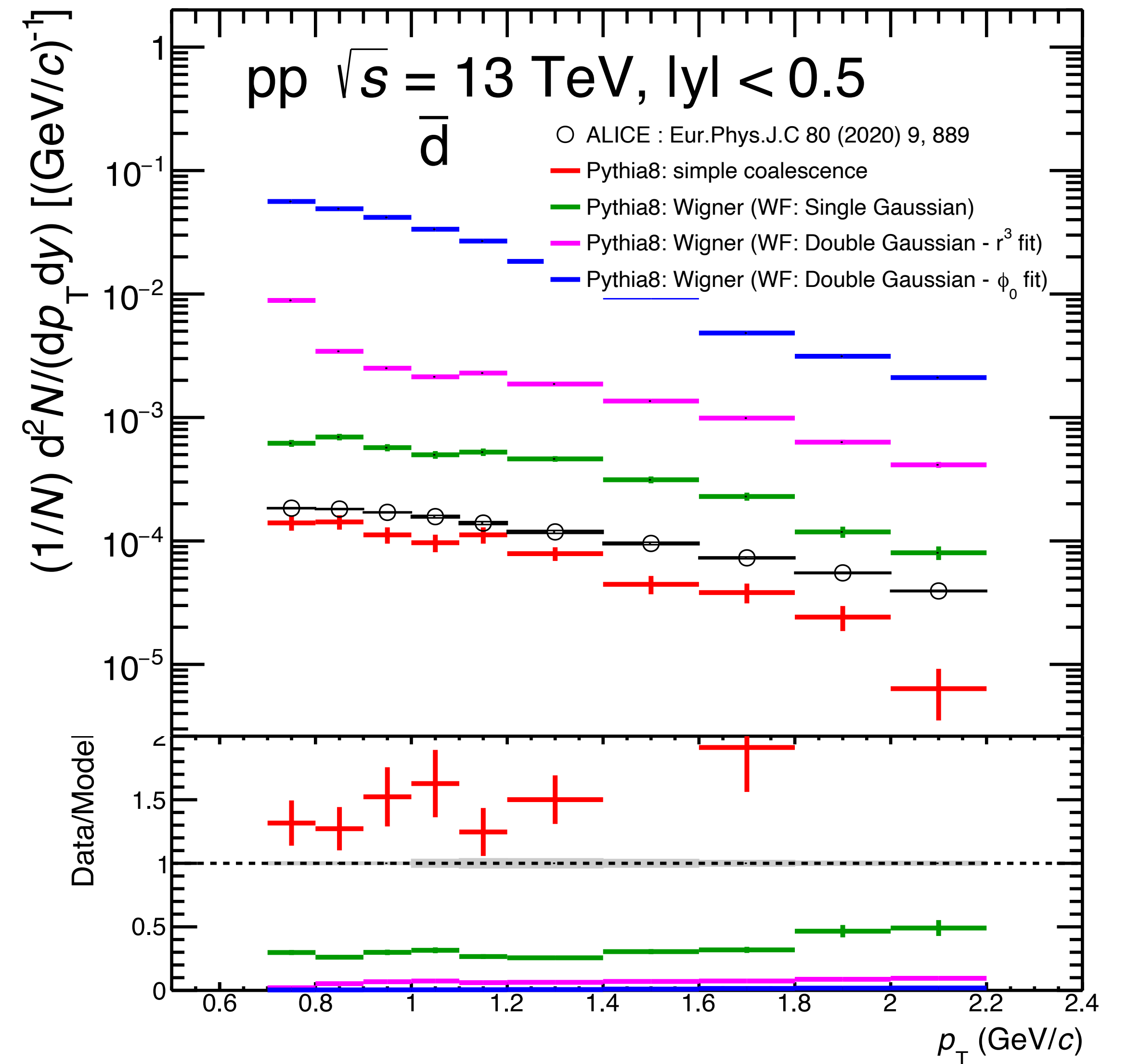
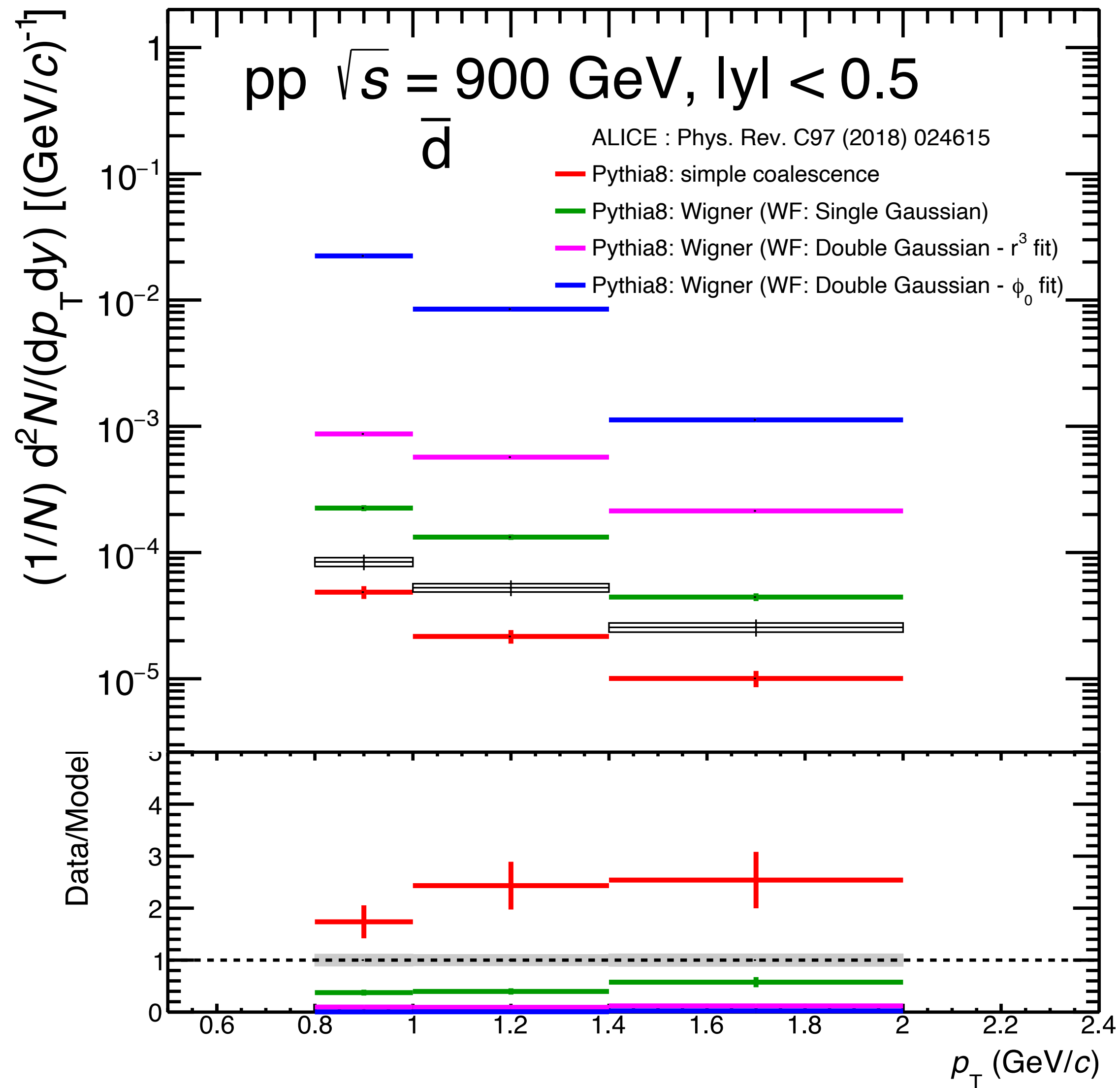
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Source size:

- 1 fm fixed (for 900 GeV)
- $r_0$  vs.  $m_T$  from ALICE, PLB 811 (2020) 135849 (for 13 TeV)



# Wigner approach





Backup