

TMD evolution and intrinsic k_T in Monte Carlo generators

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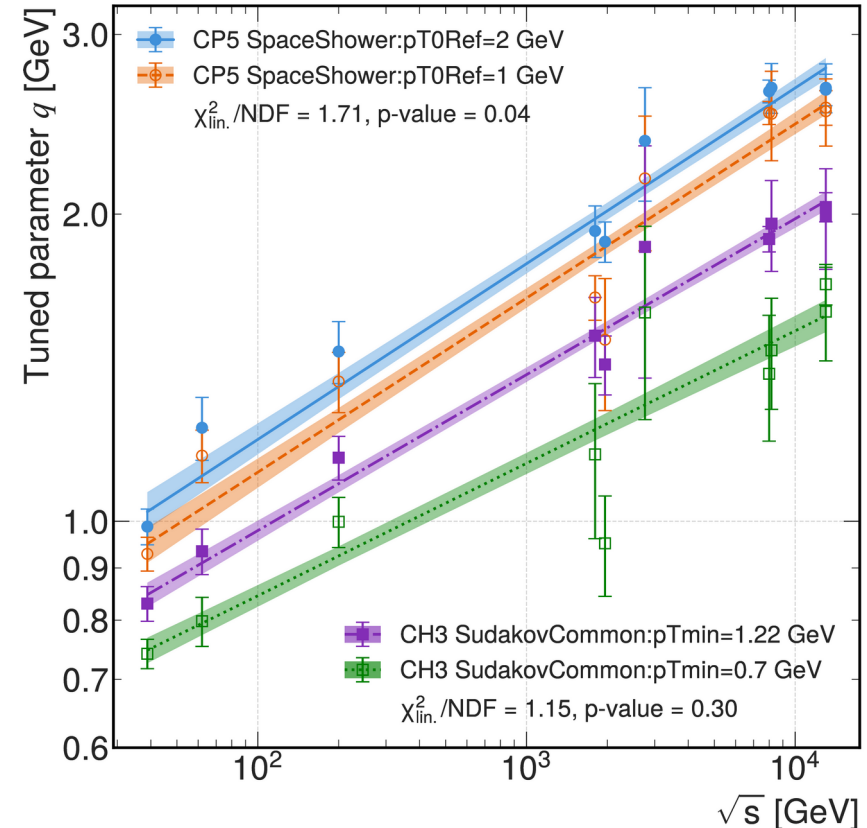


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Intrinsic k_T in parton showers

- Most predictions for LHC experiments done with Pythia/Herwig
- They have an “initial” k_T parameter
- Inconsistent values depending on $\sqrt{s}$
- Do TMDs modify this picture?

CMS-GEN-22-001



Intrinsic k_T with PB TMD

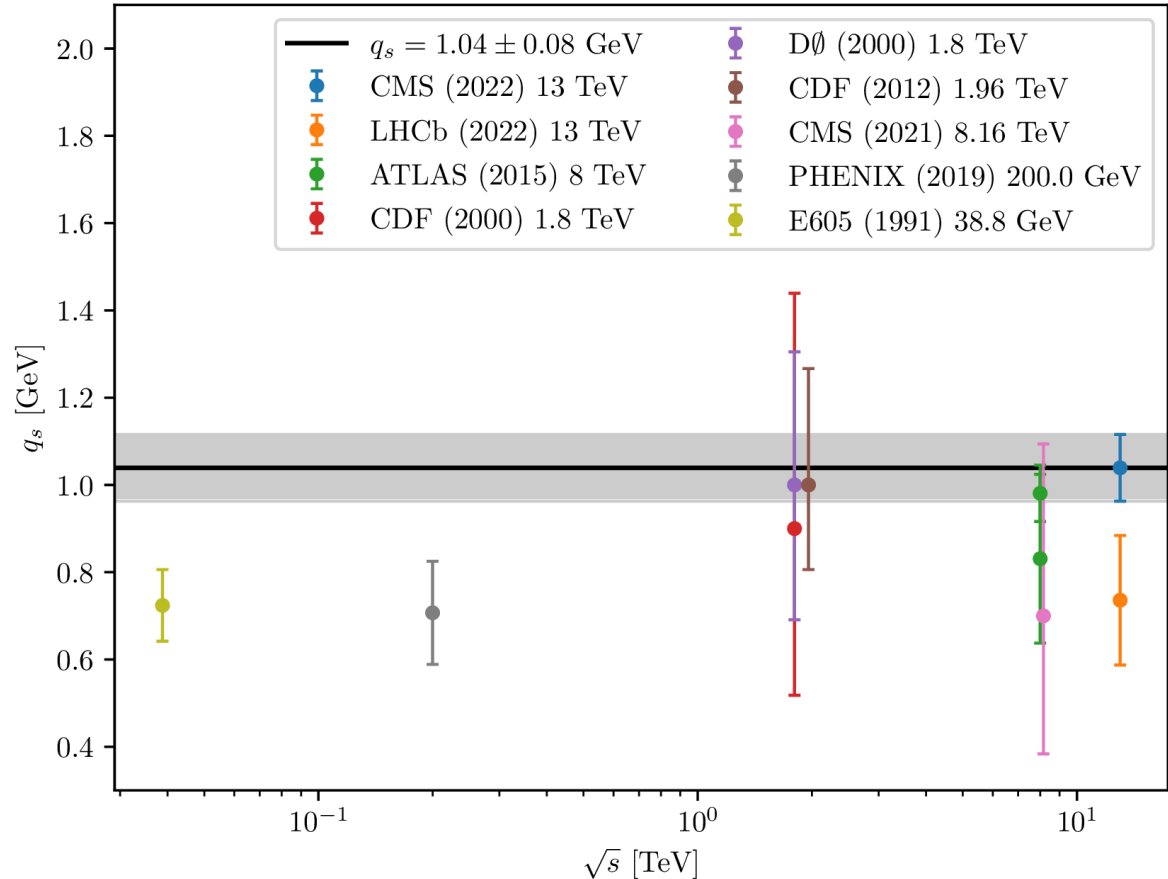
We use the parton branching approach (see [Ola's talk](#)):

- Intrinsic k_T has a Gaussian distribution at low scale
- Only parameter: $q_s =$ width of the distribution
- We obtained that:

$$q_s = (1.04 \pm 0.08) \text{ GeV}$$

from PB TMD fit to CMS
13 TeV data

[EPJ C 84 \(2024\) 154](#) (I. Bujanja, ..., LM, ...)



Intrinsic k_T with PB TMD

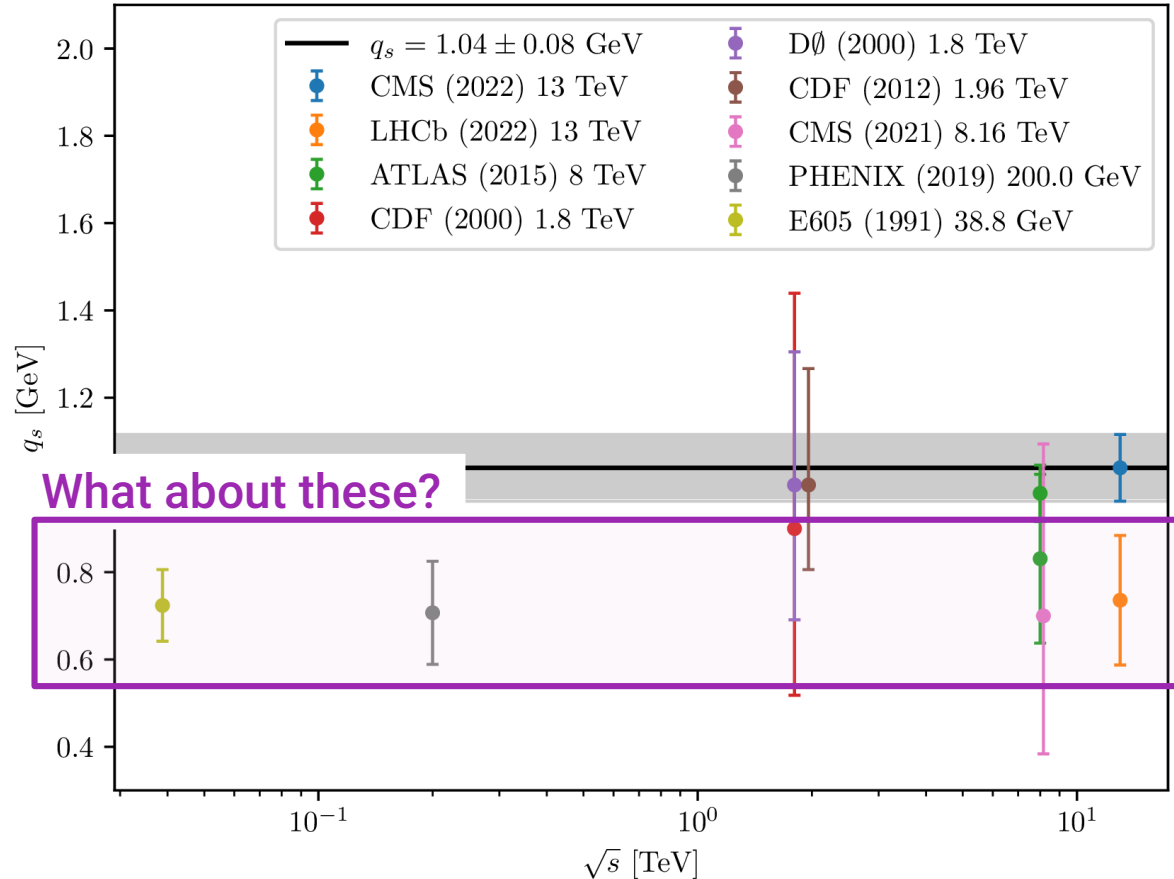
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Points favoring lower q_s

Three points favor lower q_s :

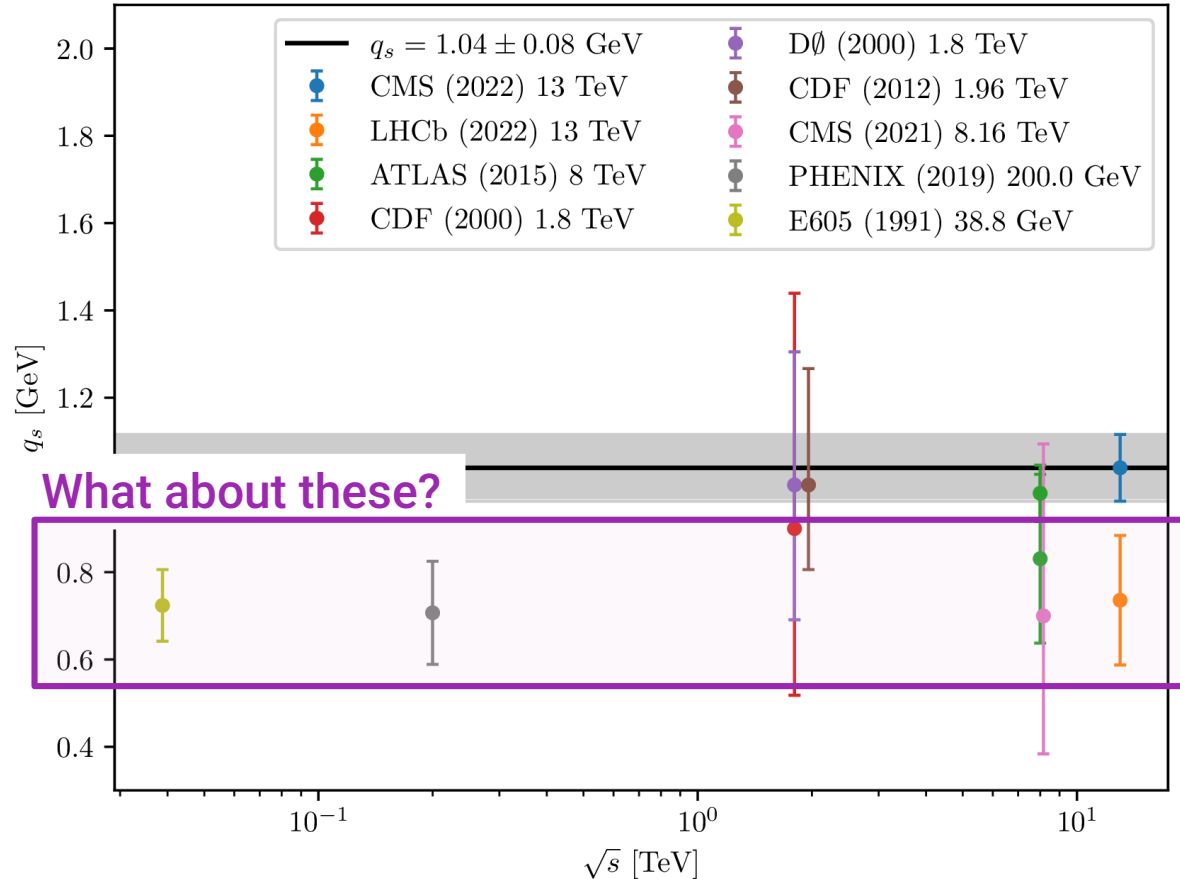
- **E609** at Fermilab
- **PHENIX** at the RHIC
- **LHCb** at the LHC

Two low(er)-energy experiments,
a forward detector...

- High- or low- x behavior?
- Valence vs sea effects?

This talk: revisit the LHCb point

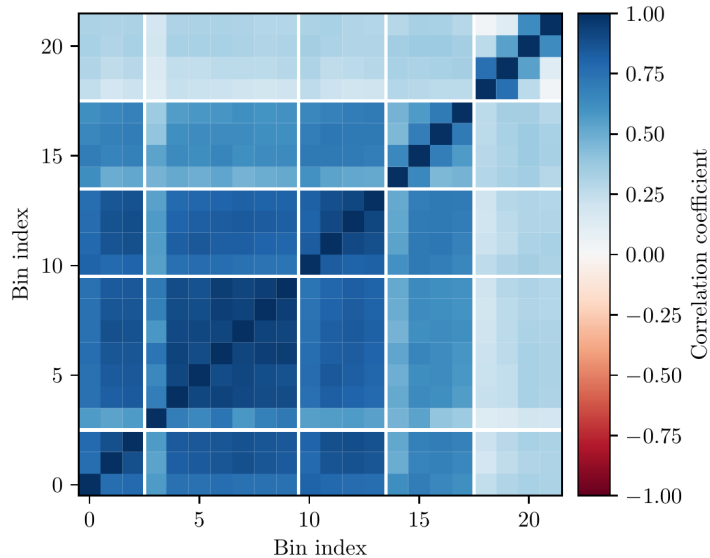
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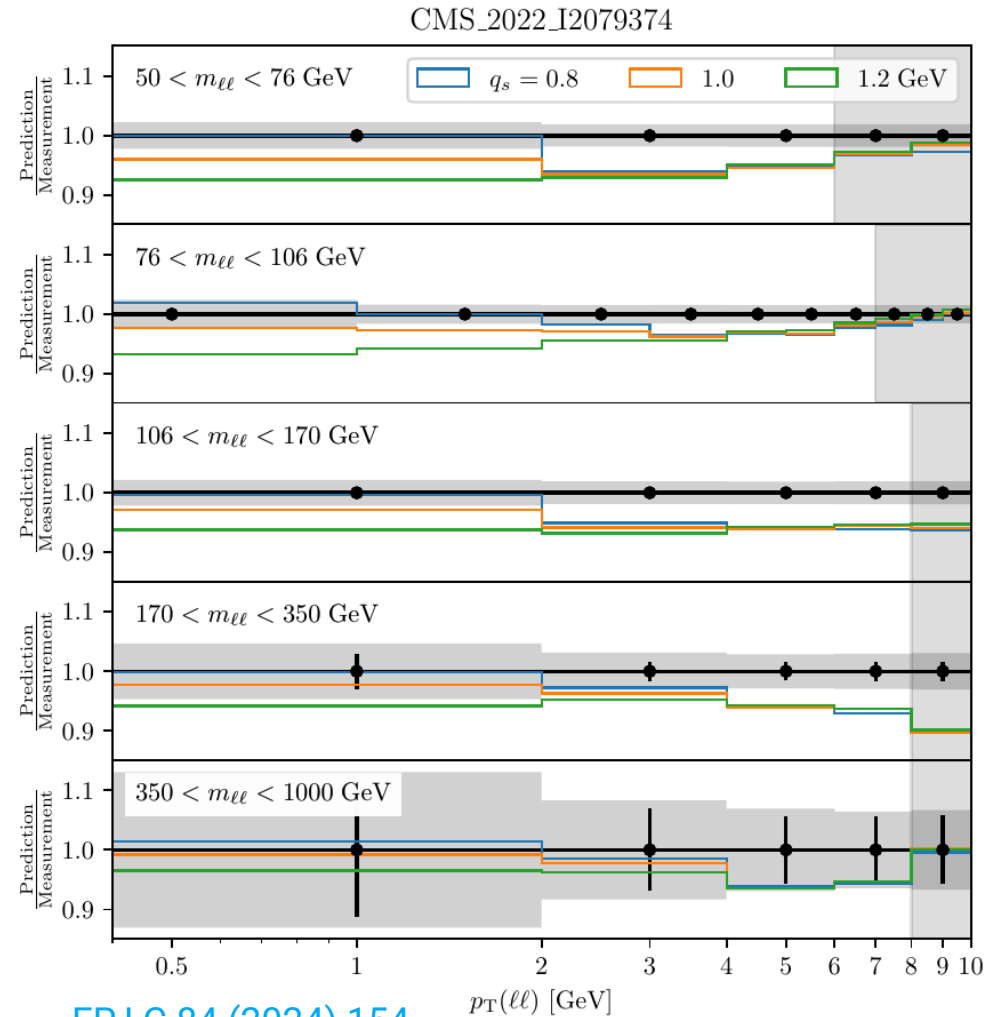
Recap of fit to CMS data

We used low- p_T Drell-Yan 

Detailed fit taking the complete correlation matrix into account:



Simpler approach used for the LHCb point



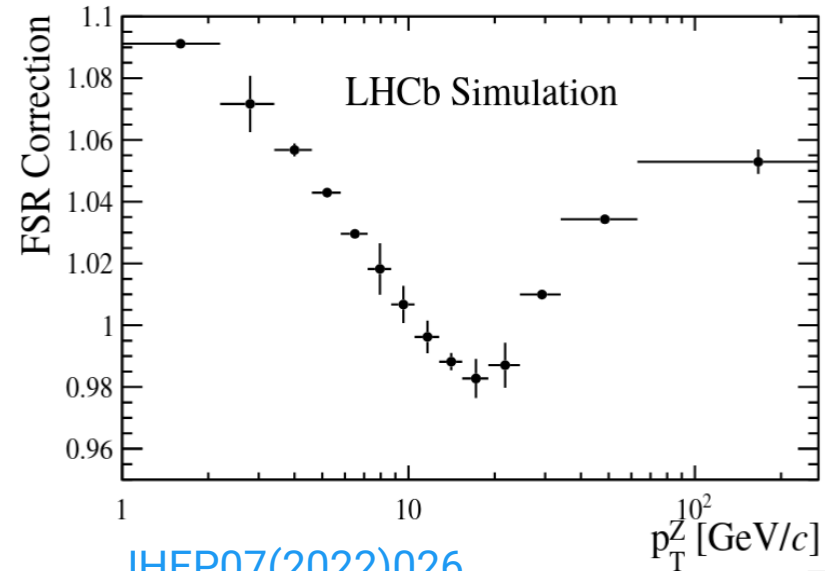
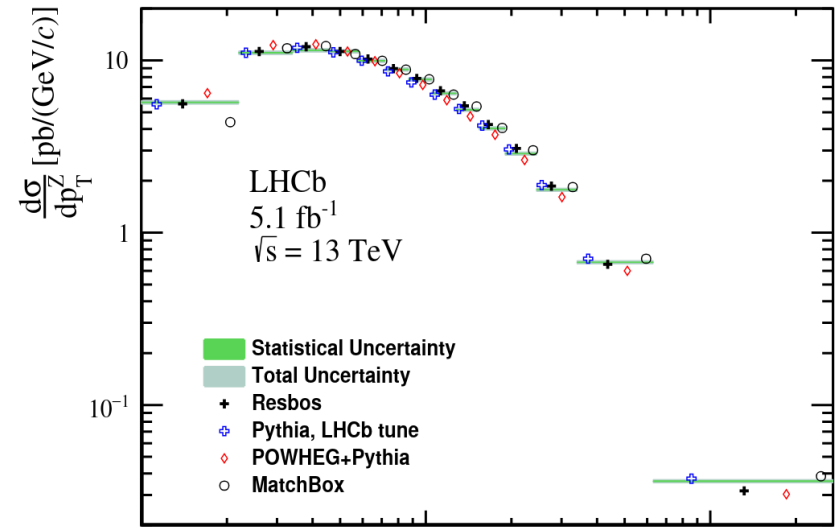
What LHCb provides

[HepData record](#)

- Total cross section
- Transverse momentum p_T : TMD effects
- Rapidity y : PDF effects
- 2D p_T – y : ideally we want to fit this!
- Correlation breakdown

FSR correction:

- Published results are at “Born level”
- The [Rivet routine](#) dresses leptons
- Is it consistent? For now we assume it is



[JHEP07\(2022\)026](#)

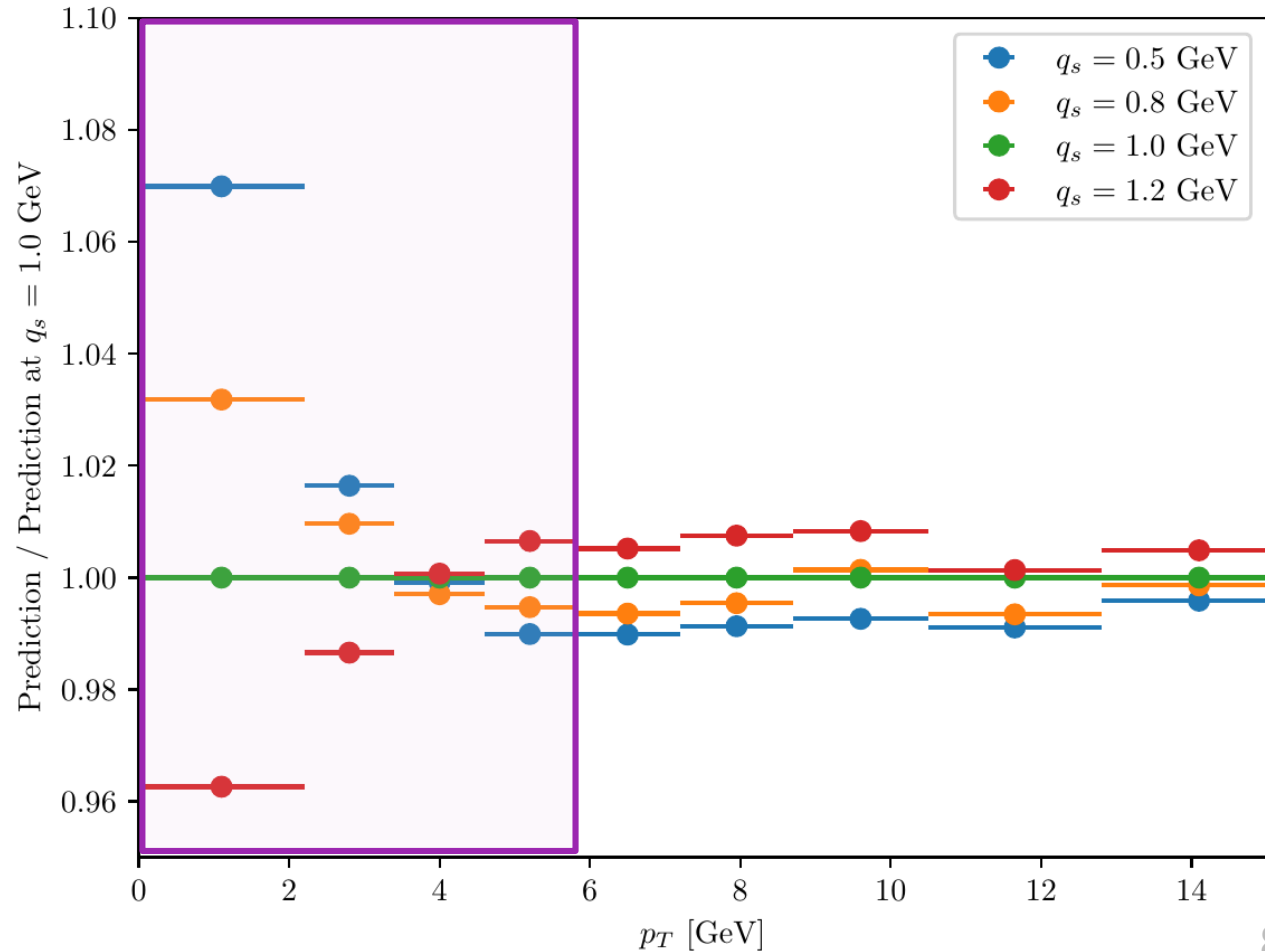
Sensitive bins

Before we fit, check which bins are sensitive:

→ 3 to 4 bins

→ Stop at 4.6 or 5.8 GeV

Our NLO prediction is insufficient at medium p_T , so we need to stop early



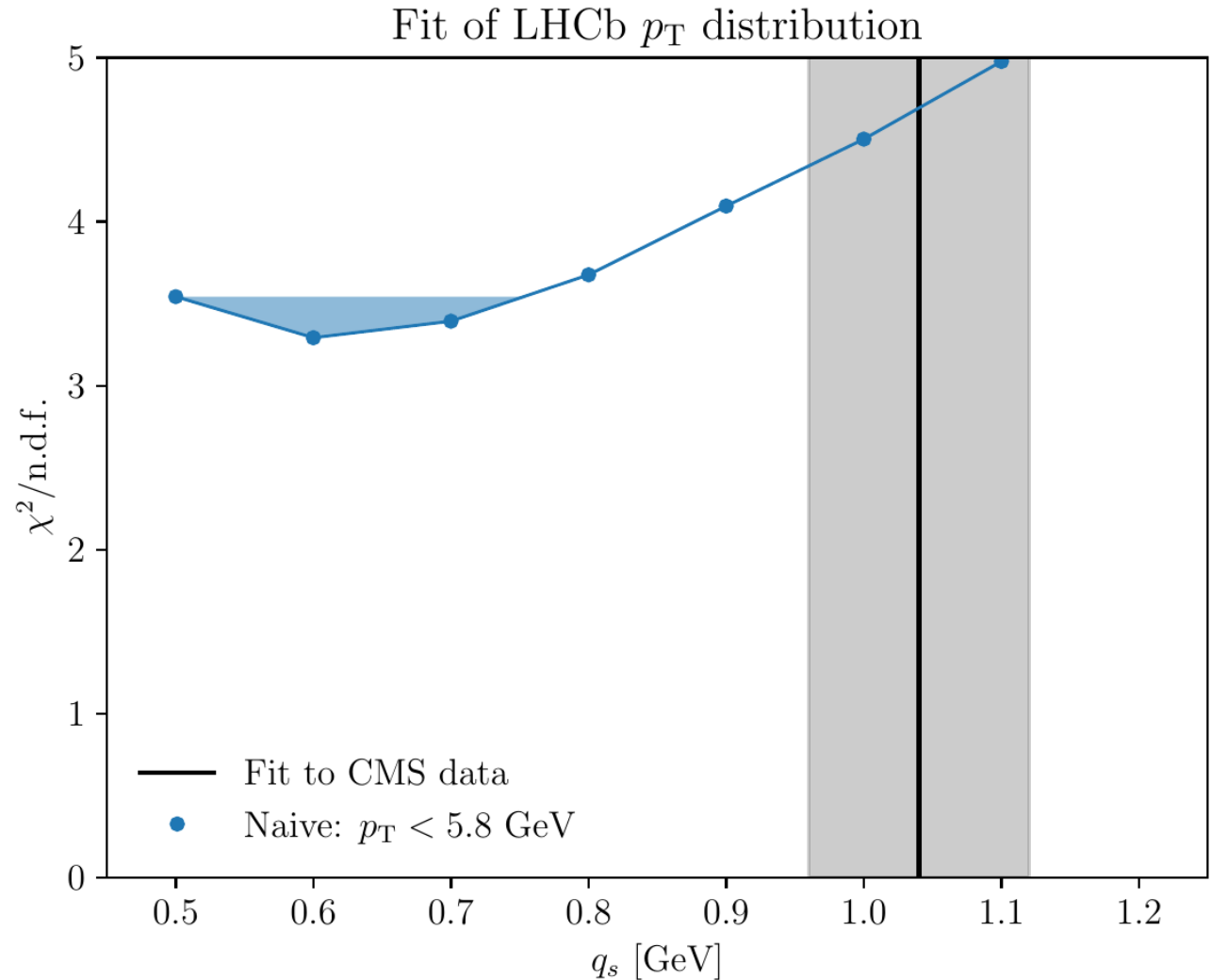
First fit

Check results **without correlations**

We recover $q_s \sim 0.7$ as in the published results

Bad χ^2 :

Overall normalization is off by $\sim 10\%$



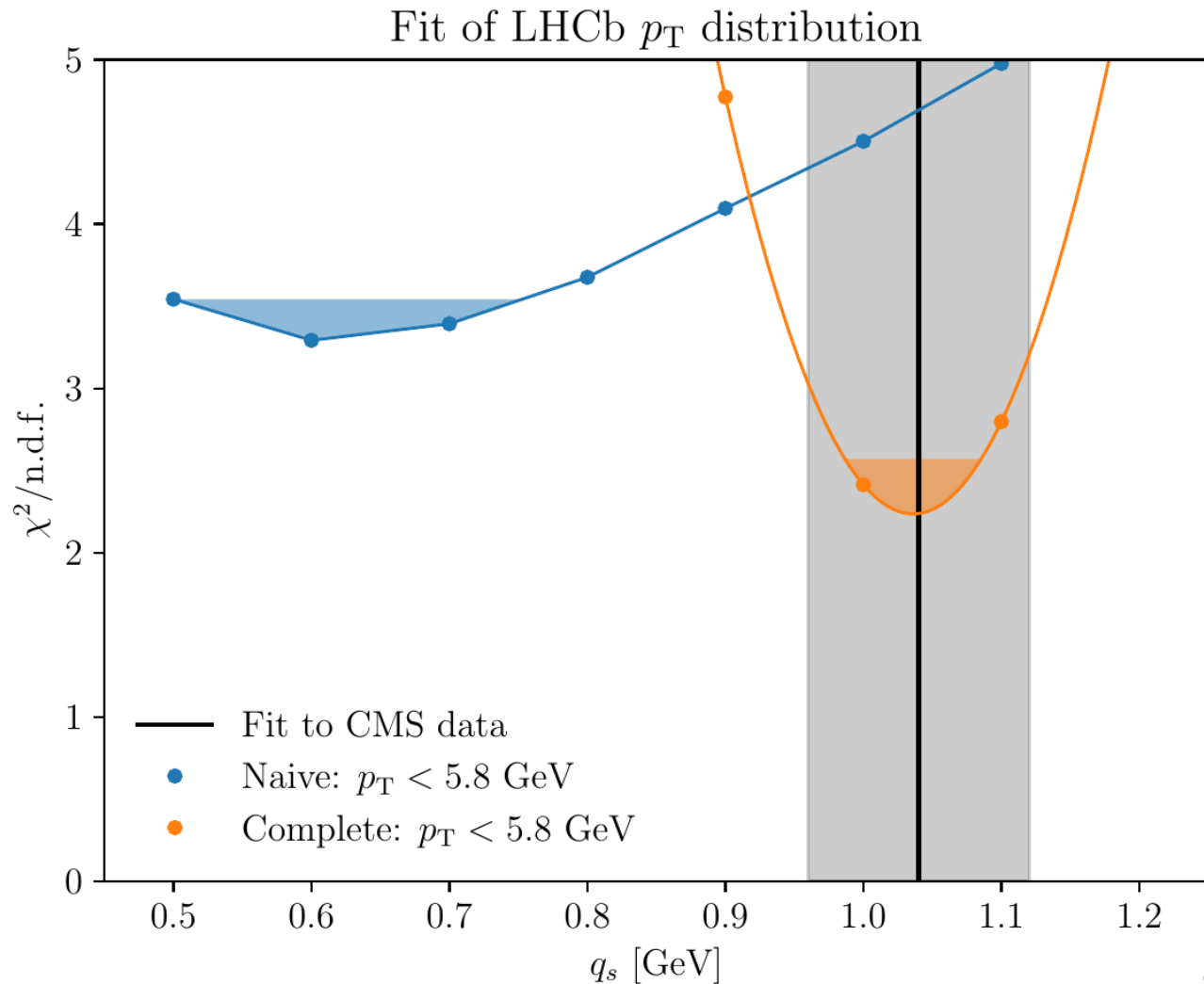
Better fit

Changes:

- Let normalization float (-1 d.o.f.)
- Take correlations into account

Outcome:

- Reduced uncertainty
- Compatible with CMS!



Stability

How stable is this?

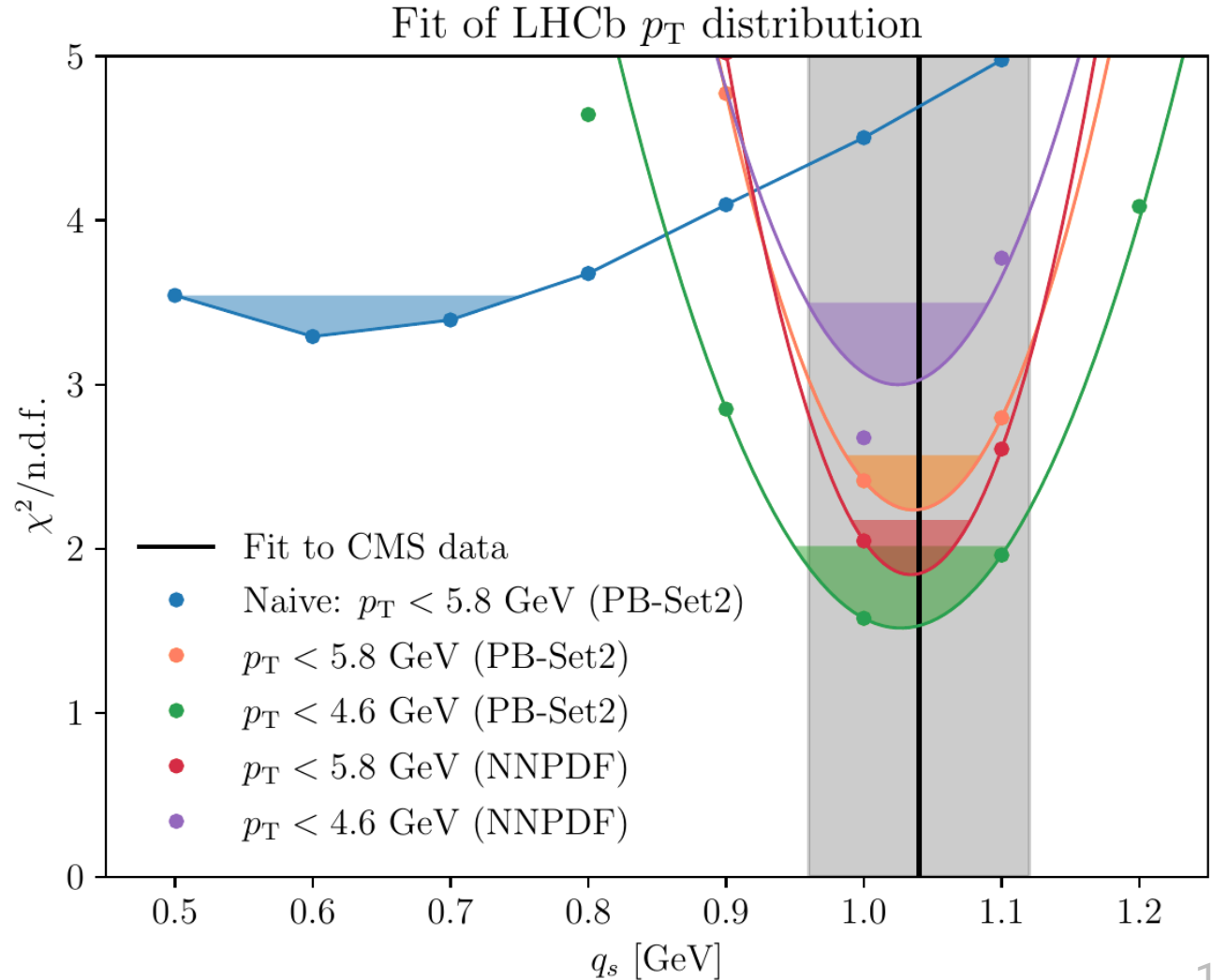
→ Vary fit conditions

All fits agree:

$$q_s = (1.03 \pm \text{TBD}) \text{ GeV}$$

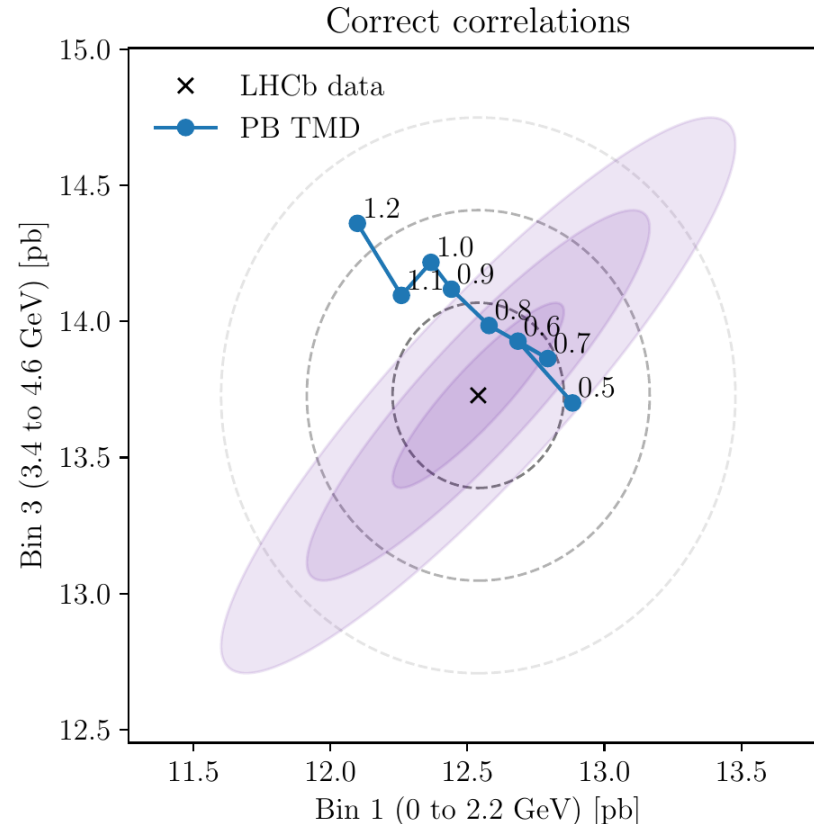
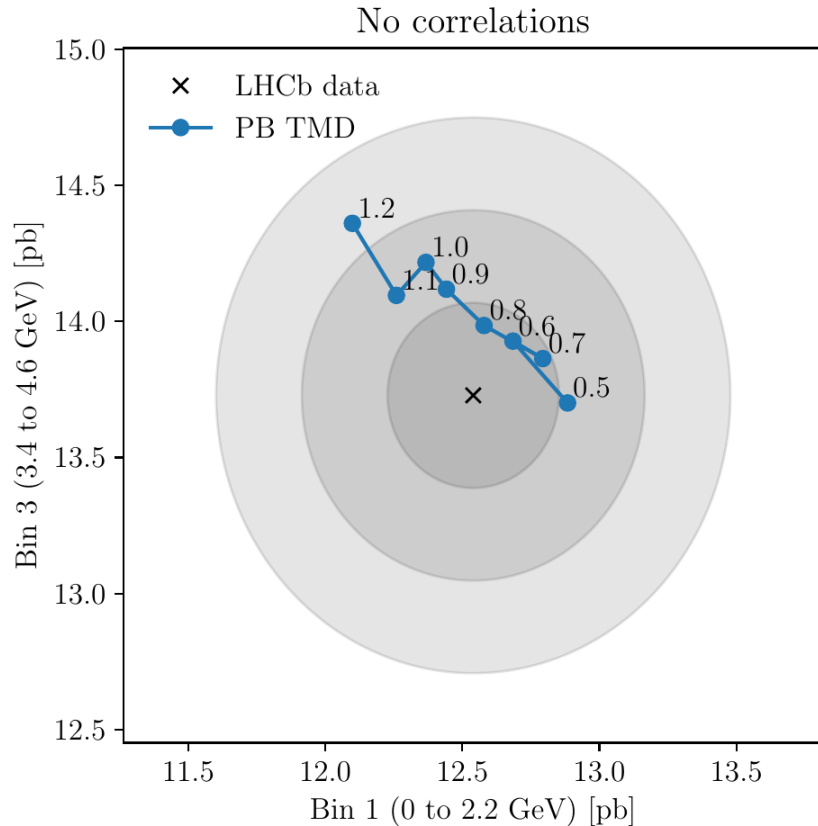
Compare to CMS data:

$$q_s = (1.04 \pm 0.08) \text{ GeV}$$



Intermezzo – Why do correlations matter so much?

With multiple bins, we need to look at uncertainties in a multidimensional space



An optimistic 2D fit in $|y|$ - p_T

We are interested in a potential $|y|$ dependence of q_s

- High- and low- x
- Valence vs sea

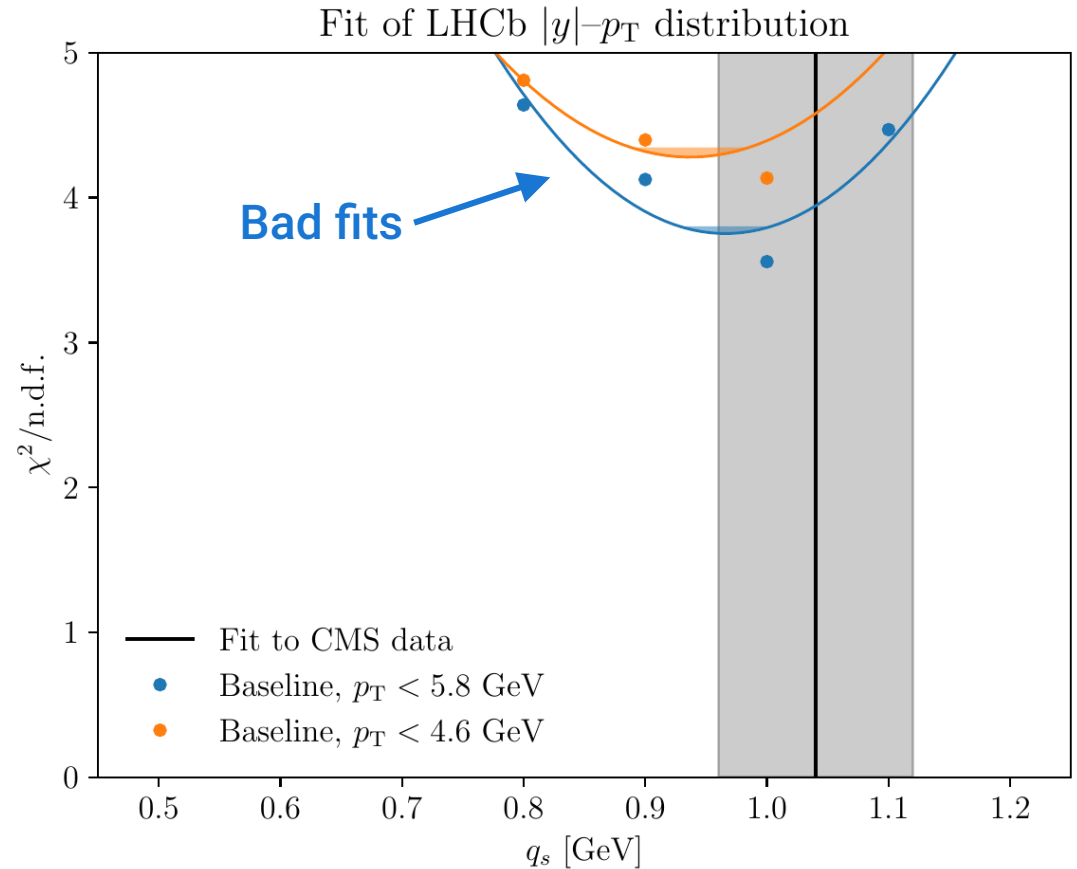
Let's use our best fit setup on the 2D measurement

An optimistic 2D fit in $|y|-p_T$

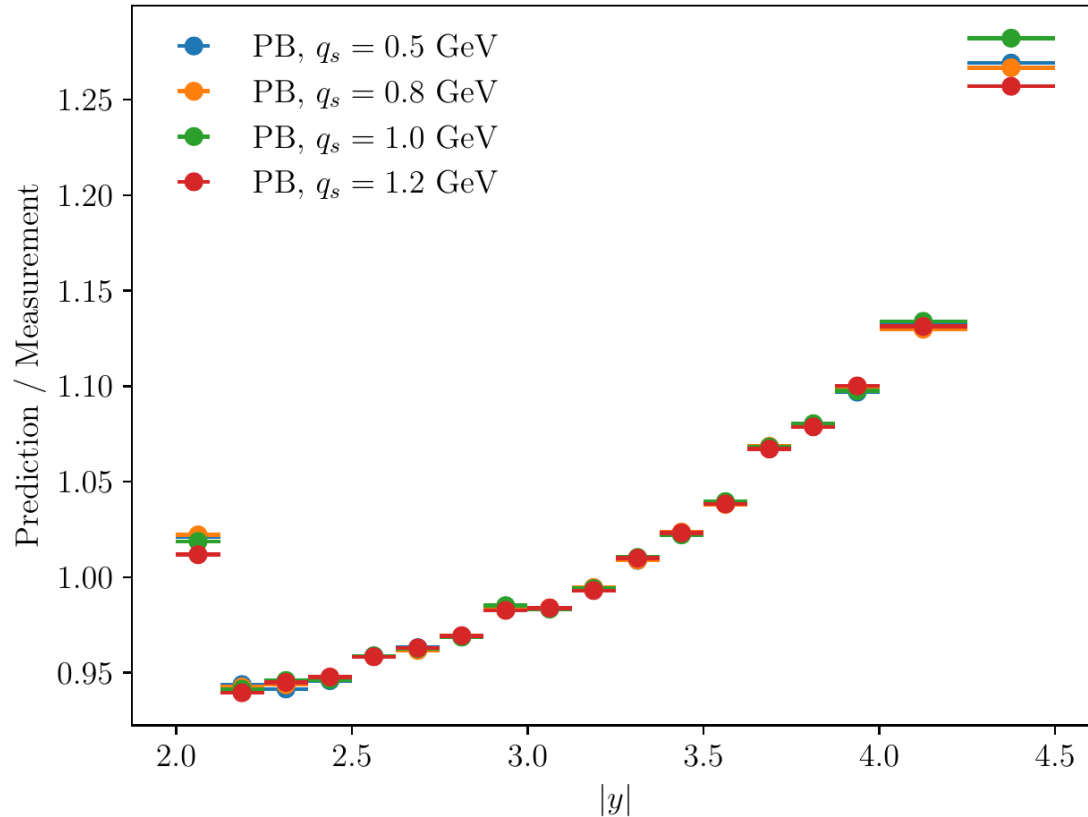
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Rapidity



Adding $|y|$ kills fit quality:

- The integrated TMD already predicts $|y|$ incorrectly
- Independent of q_s
- Expected at high/low x because the PB fit uses HERA data only

→ A correction is needed

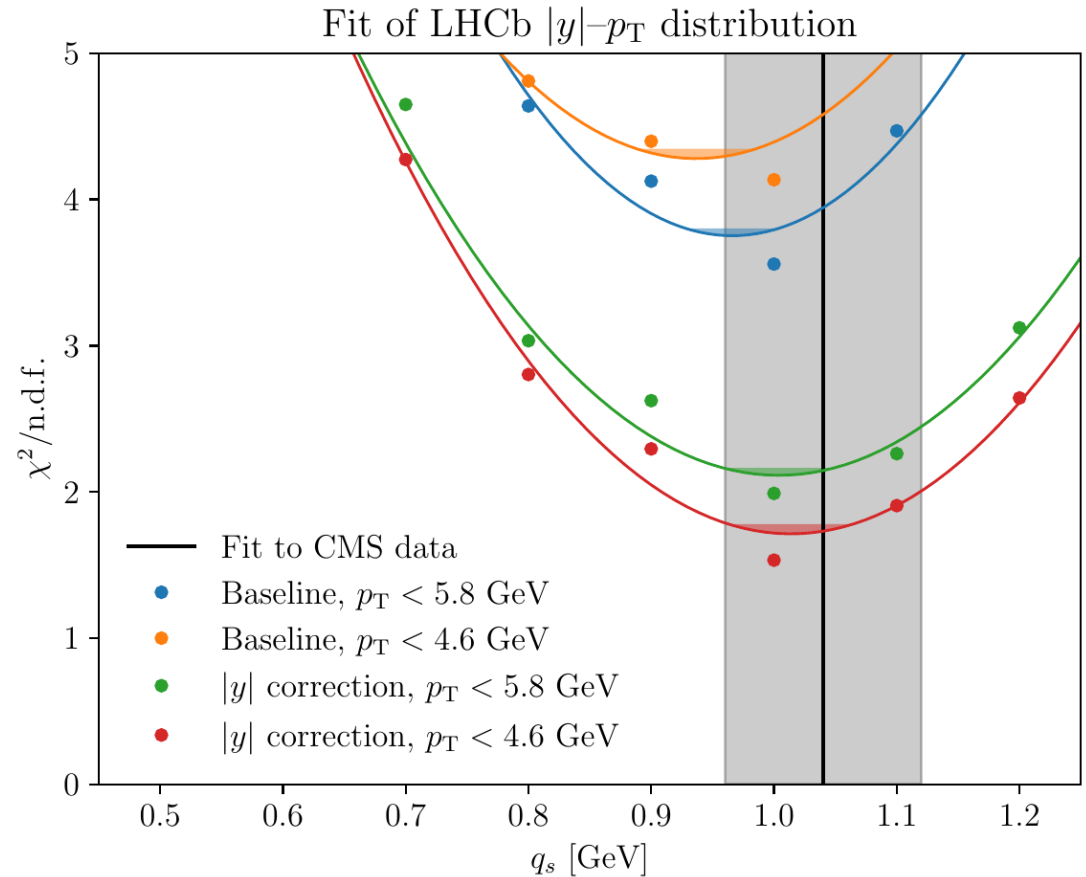
Fit with $|y|$ correction

Ad hoc correction method:

- Take each $|y|$ bin
- Derive ratio from data / PB TMD
- Rescale PB 2D prediction (all p_T bins by the same factor)

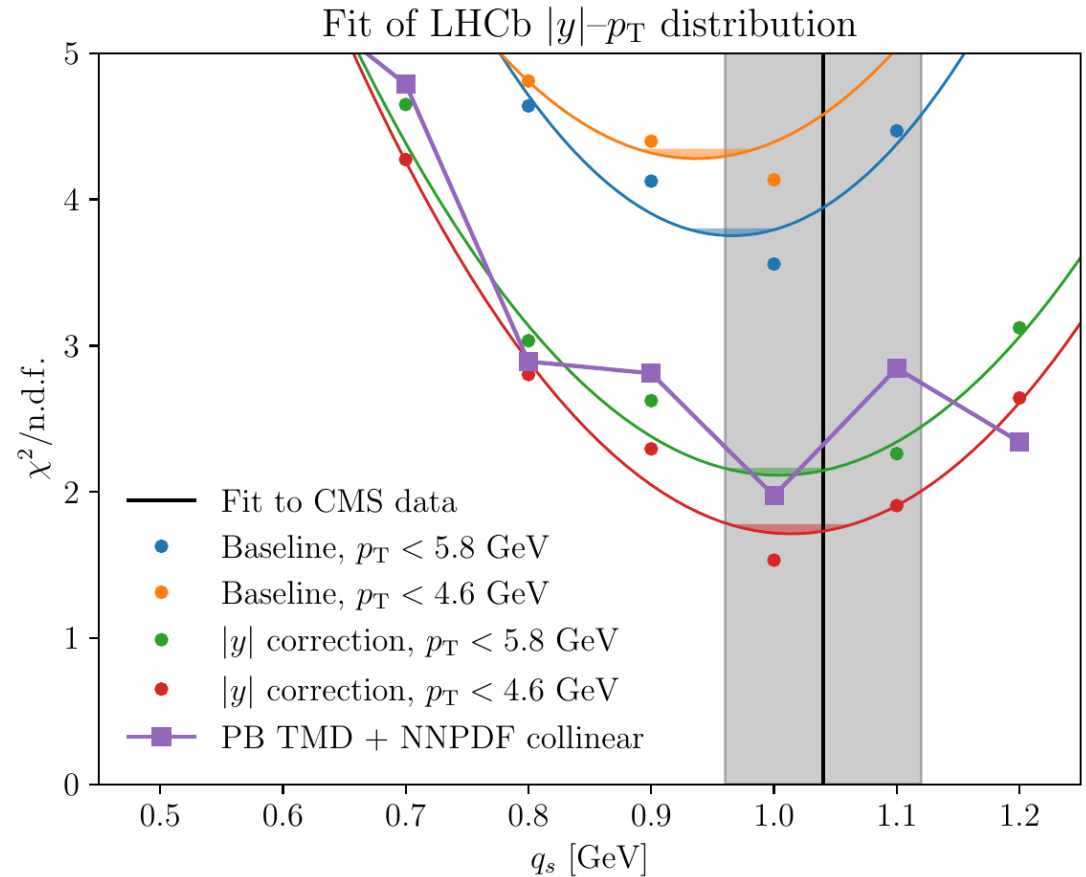
Significantly improves fit quality

- Still some tension
- Is the correction valid?



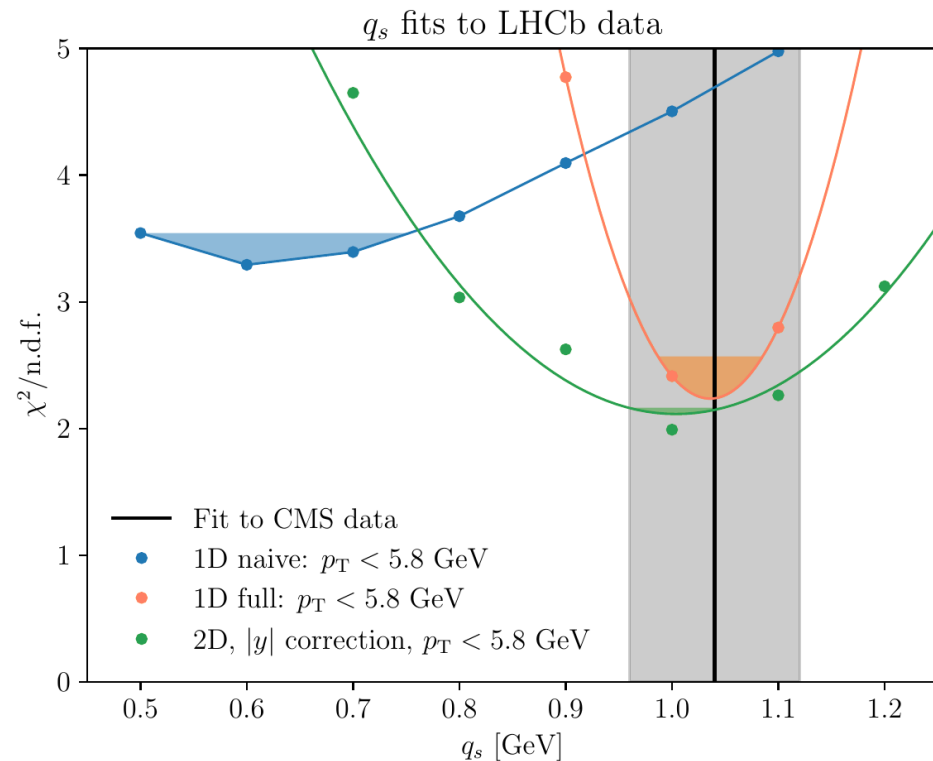
Correction with NNPDF

- Low/high- x behavior of PB TMD questioned
- Use a modern PDF set?
- NNPDF 3.1 in matrix element + PB TMD evolution
- Confirms validity of ad-hoc correction
- Calls for fitting the collinear part of the PB TMD with more than just HERA data



Summary

- Revisited LHCb data with PB TMD
 - Fit of 1D and 2D with full correlations
 - Beautiful agreement with CMS
 - Correlations are important!
-
- Next: check for x dependence
 - Some remaining tension in the fits
 - PB TMD fit with high- x data?



LHCb: $q_s = (1.03 \pm \text{TBD})$ GeV

CMS: $q_s = (1.04 \pm 0.08)$ GeV

