

Spacetime Colour Reconnection in Herwig 7

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Abstract. We present a model for generating spacetime coordinates in the Monte Carlo event generator Herwig 7, and perform colour reconnection by minimizing a boost-invariant distance measure of the system. We compare the model to a series of soft physics observables. We find reasonable agreement with the data, suggesting that pp -collider colour reconnection may be able to be applied in larger systems.

1 Introduction

As the LHC reaches unprecedented levels of precision and data collection, the playground for studying QCD effects has increased manifold. In particular, Monte Carlo event generators [15] provide an ideal arena for testing novel ideas in the low-energy regime, i.e. the mechanisms of hadronization, where non-perturbative effects have to be phenomenologically modelled, and the underlying event. One aspect of proton-proton collisions that is poorly understood is exactly how multiple parton-parton interactions from the initial scattering process interfere and interact with one another during the hadronization stage.

Multiple parton interactions were first introduced in [6], and implemented in Pythia [4], where its importance in hadronic collisions was highlighted beyond a doubt. A similar physical notion was introduced in [7] and later implemented in Herwig++ [1, 8, 9], in some recent improvements to soft and diffractive scatterings in [2, 10] to Herwig 7.

One such model of this interference between subcollisions in an event is colour reconnection [11, 15], whereby a Monte Carlo event generator reduces some kinematic, momentum-based measure of the event. The physical intuition for such a mechanism is twofold: to correct for errors in the leading-colour approximation of the parton shower, and to allow multiple parton interactions, which may have been colour-connected, to have cross-talk. A summary of the history of colour reconnection and the effects of such a mechanism on precise measurements is given in [16]. Colour reconnection in Herwig 7 first focused on reconnecting excited $q\bar{q}$ pairs called clusters, minimizing the sum of the invariant masses. Later work [14] expanded upon this model to introduce the possibility of forming so-called baryonic clusters qqq and $q\bar{q}\bar{q}$ from three ordinary mesonic clusters. Other methods have investigated colour reconnection at the perturbative stages of event simulation or taken inspiration from perturbative techniques [17, 19].

Most pp event generators are developed in the energy-momentum framework for the various stages of event simulation, meaning that none of the physics modelled involves any notion of spacetime separation. While the energy-momentum framework has been very successful, there are still several issues at hand. In particular, it does not have an adequate answer to what parts of the event are allowed to undergo colour reconnection within a given slice of phase space, if one thinks that colour reconnection needs to be a causal effect. Collisions of heavy ions have shown that spacetime structure is important in modelling these interactions starting since a jet starting at the edge of the quark-gluon plasma will lose far less energy to one travelling through the centre of dense medium, a phenomenon known as jet quenching [20, 22]. As a result, pp -oriented event generators have also started to include more spacetime information, using these coordinates for various aspects of the simulation, such as collective hadronization effects [23, 24], and a spacetime evolution of the parton shower [25]. Pythia recently introduced a framework for generating spacetime coordinates [26] for quantitative studies of Lund string fragmentation [27]. The effects of introducing spacetime coordinates have been recently studied in dipole evolution in γ^*A collisions [28].

As high energy and heavy-ion phenomenology begins to have more interaction with each other, an immediate question one should ask is if the models developed in each field can be applied to the other successfully. Without spacetime information, high energy event generators cannot hope to be able to describe hadronization of large systems well. This work aims to be the first steps of introducing spacetime coordinates and using them to aid the baryonic colour reconnection model [14]. We intend this to be a proof of concept that will allow us to apply this hadronization model to heavy ions in later work.

The format of the article is as follows: we start by recalling elements of modelling high energy collisions, such as the underlying event cluster hadronization, and colour reconnection models in Herwig 7, in Sec. 2. In Sec. 3, we

describe a method of systematically assigning coordinates to the multiple parton interactions and the partons at the end of the shower. We then present a model of using this spacetime information to perform colour reconnection in Sec. 4. We briefly describe additional modifications that have been applied in the making of this and related works in Sec. 5. We then present the new model in Sec. 6 and present the results of the procedure in Sec. 7. Lastly in Sec. 8, we summarise our model and the work.

2 Event Simulation in Herwig 7

We briefly summarise the pertinent points of modelling the underlying event and hadronization in Herwig 7.

2.1 Multiple parton interactions (MPI)

Since the proton is a composite particle, when two protons collide, there may be several parton-parton interactions, which fall into two classes in Herwig 7: hard and soft. Partons from hard scatterers undergo parton showering, while soft scatterers do not.

For a given event Herwig 7 generates a number of each type of these scatterers. The average number of interactions for a given impact parameter b and centre of mass energy s is schematically given by

$$\langle n_{\text{int}} \rangle = A(b; \mu) \sigma^{\text{inc}}(s; p_{\perp}^{\text{min}}), \quad (1)$$

where σ^{inc} is the inclusive cross section to produce a pair of partons above a defined minimum transverse momentum, $A(b; \mu)$ is the overlap function between the two protons, and μ^2 is commonly referred to as the inverse hadron length. In Herwig 7, both the hard and soft MPI scatterers have the same form for Eq. 1, and indeed it is assumed that they both have the same functional form for the overlap function, but with different values for μ^2 . Similarly the inclusive cross sections are differentiated for hard and soft scatterers.

Herwig 7 assumes the MPI to be independent of one another (including energy-momentum conservation), leading to a Poissonian probability distribution. Using the notation of [3], we can write the joint probability distribution to produce h hard and k soft scatterers at a given b as:

$$\mathcal{P}_{h,k}(b) = \frac{(2\chi_h)^h (2\chi_k)^k}{h! k!} e^{-(\chi_h + \chi_k)}, \quad (2)$$

where $\chi_{h,k} = A(b; \mu_{h,k}) \sigma_{h,k}^{\text{inc}}$ is the so-called eikonal factor.

Eq. 2 is then integrated over b space to produce an exact probability to produce the corresponding number of hard and soft scatterers in an event

$$P_{h,k} = \frac{\int d^2b \mathcal{P}_{h,k}(b, s)}{\int d^2b \sum_{h \geq 1, k=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{P}_{h,k}(b, s)} \quad (3)$$

Herwig 7 then generates a subset of these scatterers, now imposing energy-momentum conservation.

¹ We have suppressed the functional dependence on centre of mass energy s .

2.2 Cluster model

Partons from a scattering process are shown down to the parton shower cutoff scale, and the resulting colour topology has triplets connected to anti-triplets in gluon connections. At the hadronization scale and below Herwig 7 uses the cluster hadronization model [29], based on the pre-confinement property of angular-ordered showers [30].

The first step in the cluster model is to non-perturbatively split the gluons into quark-antiquark pairs. Nearest neighbors in colour space, which are typically nearest neighbors in momentum space due to pre-confinement are then collected into colourless, excited quark-antiquark pairs, i.e. clusters. From here, the clusters undergo colour reconnection.

2.3 Colour reconnection

Clusters typically connect partons from the same multiple parton interaction scattering. Colour reconnection alters the colour topology of the event and allows the different MPI to interact with one another at the hadronization level.

Colour reconnection aims to minimize a given measure of the event, typically momentum-based. Herwig 7 has a variety of colour reconnection algorithms [12, 14], namely

- Plain,
- Statistical/Metropolis,
- Baryonic.

The plain colour reconnection model locally minimizes pair-wise cluster invariant masses:

$$m_{q\bar{q}}^2 = (p_q + p_{\bar{q}})^2. \quad (4)$$

The criteria for two clusters to undergo colour reconnection and swap partners is:

$$m_{q\bar{q}'} + m_{q'\bar{q}} < m_{q\bar{q}} + m_{q'\bar{q}'}. \quad (5)$$

If a pairing reduces the invariant mass, it is allowed to reconnect in a flat probabilistic weight, typically tied to LHC data, while ensuring that the model doesn't adversely affect LEP simulations. Baryonic colour reconnection was recently implemented in Herwig 7 [14], and it is a more sophisticated algorithm. For each cluster in the event the algorithm searches for other clusters which occupy the same neighborhood in rapidity space. It searches for three types of candidate clusters for reconnection: baryonic, and (ordinary) mesonic.

In the baryonic case, given a cluster A, transform the momenta of all other clusters to the rest frame of A, and search for two other clusters that have the same orientation of quark axis in rapidity space. It then chooses the pair of candidate clusters which have the largest rapidity span in this frame. If the reconnection is accepted, the quarks are then collected into a three-component cluster, called a baryonic cluster, and similarly the antiquarks are collected into an anti-baryonic cluster.

In the mesonic case, if the candidate cluster B in the largest rapidity span has a quark axis oriented in the opposite direction to cluster A, reconnect $q_A\bar{q}_B$ and $q_B\bar{q}_A$, in much the same manner as the plain colour reconnection model. For both types of cases in baryonic colour reconnection, the probabilities for reconnection are given by different flat weights, $p_{M,\text{reco}}$ and $p_{B,\text{reco}}$.

While the statistical colour reconnection model is outside the scope of this paper, we mention that it aims to minimize mass, much like the plain model, but allows reconnection to increase the mass of the system in a suppressed probability and is based on the simulated annealing optimization algorithm [31].

In all cases, colour reconnection qualitatively aligns colours between partons that move into the same direction such that the multiplicity of particles produced in between them is reduced and the produced particles carry more momentum on average.

3 Spacetime Coordinate Generation

We present the parts of how our model systematically generates coordinates for the multiple parton interaction scattering centres and the hadronization stage. We argue that these are the two stages of event generation that are most impactful on spacetime coordinates.

3.1 MPI coordinate generation algorithm

To obtain an intelligent and relevant value for the impact parameter, the MPI coordinate generator takes the produced axes for h, k in Eq. 3 and stochastically samples the distribution of Eq. 2, is-a-is a st algorithm. Thus, the produced b , when the number of events tends to infinity, will be the correct distribution for a given set of h and k .

As shown in Fig. 1, the joint Poissonian behaves as we expect. The more scatterers that Herwig 7 produces, the more likely it is that the sampled b will be central, while having more soft scatterers for a fixed number of total scatterers makes the distribution have a broader tail. In this work we will be using the Bessel proton profile, meaning that the overlap function is a Bessel function of the third kind:

$$A(b; \mu) = \frac{\mu^2}{96\pi} (\mu b)^3 K_3(\mu b). \quad (6)$$

It should be noted that the results of the sampling should not be surprising. At large numbers of interactions, the sampled impact parameters tend to be closer to 0, since a larger than average number of interactions requires a more central collision. Once b is determined for a given event, the incoming beam positions to be at $(\pm b/2, 0, 0, 0)$, i.e. aligned along the x -axis, for simplicity.

The overlap function $A(b; \mu)$ in Eq. 6 is generated by the convolution of the two protons' form factors, $G(b; \mu)$:

$$A(b) = \int d^2b' G(b') G(b - b'), \quad (7)$$

where we have suppressed the dependence on μ for clarity. The overlap function governs the density of MPI scattering centres in the transverse plane for a given offset between the protons.

To obtain the MPI centre positions, we sample the integrand of Eq. 7. We generate h hard scatterers, and k soft scatterers, using different μ^2 values for the hard and soft interactions. As a result, hard scatterers are slightly more concentrated in the centre of the transverse plane, while soft scatterers have a longer tail.

Once these points have been generated, all coordinates including the proton positions get the same random global rotation in the transverse plane. The beam remnants receive the proton positions. A schematic diagram of the results of the MPI coordinate generation algorithm is shown in Fig. 2. The overlap need not necessarily be a Bessel function, and we have included the results of the MPI coordinate generation for a uniform proton profile in Fig. 2. For this type of proton profile, MPI centres can only be situated in the overlap. However, for the rest of the paper, we will work in the Bessel function profile.

3.2 Tracing spacetime during parton showers

The spacetime state of the parton-shower evolution was already considered in the early paper on QCD cascades by Fox and Wolfram (see Fig. 1 of [32]). Later the spacetime evolution of the parton shower was introduced, for example, to study jets in hadronic e^+e^- events at LEP [33] and in deep-inelastic ep scattering [34]. Very recently in a publication on the spacetime state of hadronization in the Lund Model [26] the authors mention that a sensible spacetime picture of parton-shower evolution would introduce some spacetime offsets to their model. However, the authors assumed that the offsets are most likely small in their case and therefore neglected them in their studies.

In the following section, we will investigate in more detail the effects of parton-shower on a spacetime state of an event as implemented in the family of Herwig 7 generators. Referring to [35] (Section 3.8) for details, we briefly recall the essential concepts of the Herwig 7 spacetime model.

The mean lifetime τ of a parton in the parton shower evolution is calculated in a similar manner as for particles decay, i.e. taking into account its width Γ and virtuality q^2 :

$$\tau(q^2) = \frac{\hbar\sqrt{q^2}}{\sqrt{(q^2 - M^2)^2 + \left(\frac{\Gamma q^2}{M}\right)^2}}, \quad (8)$$

Eq. 8 interpolates between the lifetime for an on-mass shell parton $\tau(q^2 = M^2) = \hbar/\Gamma$, and for a highly virtual (i.e. off-mass shell) parton $\tau(q^2 \gg M^2) = \hbar/\sqrt{q^2}$. Once a lifetime is calculated, the parton decays according to an exponential decay law with a restframe decay time t^* :

$$P_{\text{decay}} = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t^*}{\tau}\right). \quad (9)$$

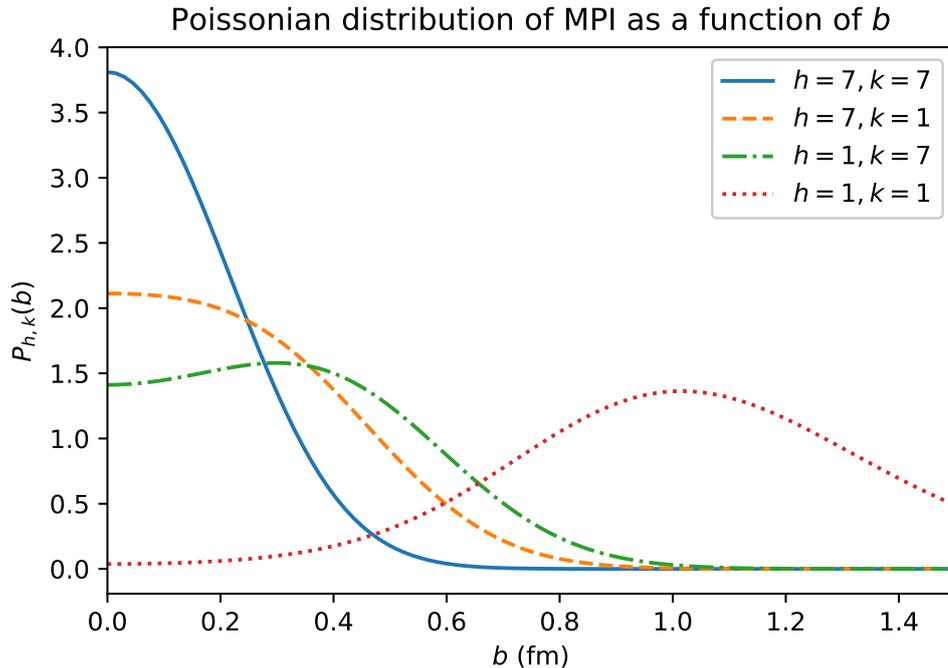


Fig. 1: Joint Poissonian distribution $\mathcal{P}_{h,k}(b)$, as a function of impact parameter b , for a number of h hard scatterers and k soft scatterers. We have picked one large (7) and one small (1) value, and show the various combinations. The more collisions that occur, the more likely the collision is to be central. Keeping the number of interactions fixed but having more soft interactions makes the distribution have a broader tail. We have used the following fixed values for the normalized distributions: $\sigma_{\text{hard}}^{\text{inc}} = 83$ mb, $\sigma_{\text{soft}}^{\text{inc}} = 127$ mb, $\mu_{\text{hard}}^2 = 0.71$ GeV², and $\mu_{\text{soft}}^2 = 0.52$ GeV². These distributions are normalized independently to unit area.

After sampling a rest-frame decaytime, this time can be converted to the lab-frame decaytime t , and a distance travelled in the lab-frame, d :

$$t = \gamma t^*, \quad d = \beta \gamma t^*, \quad (10)$$

where γ and β are the usual Lorentz factors.

Very light quarks and gluons in a small natural width, as well as particles in no well-defined width such as diquarks, may travel nonphysically large distances in the final steps of the parton shower. In order to control this issue, a minimum width $\Gamma = \nu^2/M$ is introduced, where ν^2 (GeV²) is a free parameter of the order of lower limit of parton's virtuality. This is essentially the spacetime equivalent of a shower $Q^2 \approx \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$ cutoff scale. The daughters of the parton splitting are then given the starting coordinates defined by Eq. 10.

In order to study the size of the parton-shower spacetime effects we will use Lorentz-invariant measures of the spacetime separation between two four-vectors d_j here $d \equiv d^\mu = (t, x, y, z)$ which is defined by

$$L = \sqrt{(d_i - d_j) \cdot (d_i - d_j)}. \quad (11)$$

However, since the MPI smearing discussed in the previous section affects only the transverse plane we will also consider transverse distance $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

In Fig. 3 we show the Lorentz-invariant distance L (left panel) and transverse distance (right panel) traveled by the partons in the parton shower evolution for three different processes: Minimum Bias, Drell-Yan and Higgs-boson production at the LHC at the collision energy 7 TeV. The simulation was performed using default version of Herwig 7 in three different values of ν^2 : 1, 2 and 5 GeV². We see that most of the partons reach fermi-scale distances which are comparable to the size of the MPI coordinate generation, as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, it is important to take the parton shower effects into account. We also see that in soft Minimum Bias processes the partons travel shorter distances, as expected since there is less parton-shower activity in these types of events than in the other processes. Finally, we see that the results, and especially the long distance tails of the distributions, are strongly dependent on the scale ν^2 . This indicates that the first distances are traveled by partons in the final step of the evolution.

This is also visible in Fig. 4 where we show the spacetime structure of a parton shower of a sample Minimum Bias event in $\nu^2 = 1$ GeV², neglecting the spacetime structure of the MPI positions. The final step distances are denoted by red dotted lines, while the intermediate steps are black solid lines. In order to quantify this effect in Fig. 5 we show the ratio of distance traveled by

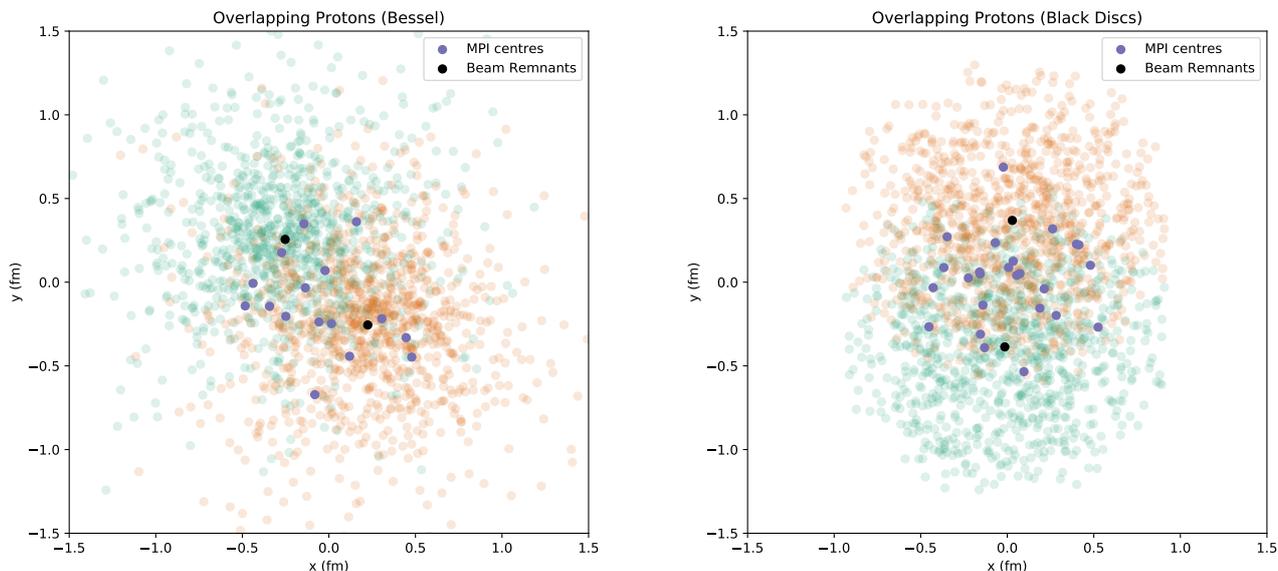


Fig. 2: Result of MPI Coordinate Generator algorithm in the Bessel proton profile (left), and an example for a uniform (black disc) proton profile (right). Green and orange points are particles sampled in a given proton, blue points are accepted MPI collision centres, and black are the beam remnants.

particles in the last step of their evolution to the total distance (distance traveled during the entire evolution). We see that in the case of both Minimum Bias and Drell-Yan processes for ν^2 values similar to a typical parton shower cutoff scale, i.e. below 2 GeV^2 , 90% of the total distance is indeed due to the final step of the parton shower. In the case of the Higgs boson production, the distributions look very different. It is because in the simulation we took into account the decay lifetime of the Higgs boson, however when we neglect it, the distributions look very similar to the other processes.

To summarize, we can expect the fermi-scale parton shower and even further intermediate particle decay distances. As such, these effects have to be included in spacetime colour reconnection model. We also showed that attaching the microscopic detail of the parton shower spacetime evolution is somewhat unnecessary since only the low energy scale of emissions (final steps) have any major impact on the spacetime position of particles, i.e. soft emissions close to the hadronization scale. Finally it is important to stress that the Heisenberg uncertainty relations impose limits on how much simultaneous energy momentum and spacetime information one can have on an individual parton.

These results should not be considered as physical, but give a benchmark of roughly what part of the event simulation drives the creation of large separations in distance between particles.

Instead, we propose a simpler model that assigns coordinates only to the very last particles of the parton shower, just before the hadronization. This is in line with the un-

certain principle as the smearing is only visible for particles at a macroscale. We may understand the particles' positions then as being smeared around the scattering centres. This idea represents a taking the semi-classical limit of the parton shower, and generating coordinates in a similarly semi-classical manner.

3.3 Parton shower coordinates

As the particles propagate during the shower, we may describe a spacetime propagation to their motion, but as we have shown above, these distances are only significant at energy levels close to the hadronization scale. In our model of spacetime coordinates, we will not consider z, t coordinates and keep our discussion to the transverse plane. We note that we have chosen the centre of mass frame in order to construct our model, and to extend this to any given frame, one only needs to transform the variables correspondingly. All considerations below will be invariant to any boosts along the z -axis.

Before the clusters are formed, each particle from a given MPI scattering centre receives an extra transverse propagation distance from the scattering centre coordinates. Instead of tracing out the positional history of each particle during the shower, we take all particles at the end of the shower and propagate them according to Eq. 9. As argued above, this resembles a smearing of each particle's coordinates around the scattering centre which is intrinsic uncertainty.

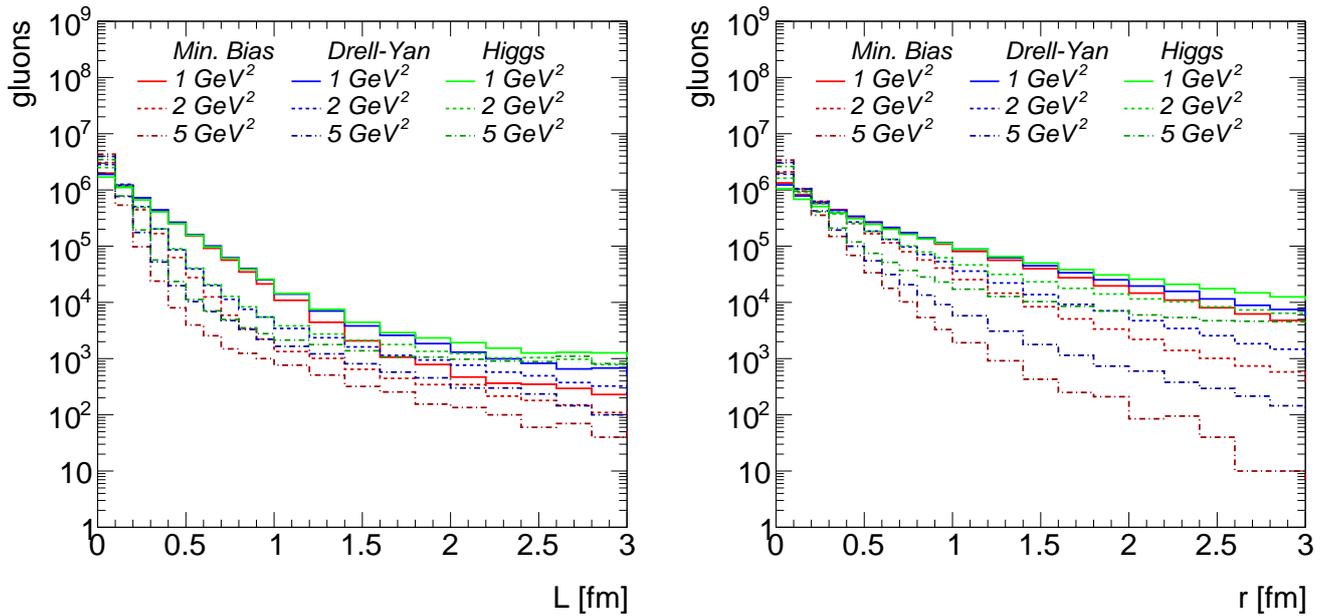


Fig. 3: The total Lorentz-invariant distance L (leftpanel) and transverse distance (rightpanel) traced by the partons in the parton shower evolution for three different processes: Minimum Bias, Drell-Yan and Higgs-boson production at the LHC at the centre-of-mass energy 7 TeV. The simulation was performed using default version of Herwig 7 using three different values of ν^2 : 1, 2 and 5 GeV².

Each parton of species p will automatically use the minimum virtuality ν^2 , for their mean lifetime:

$$\tau_{0,p} = \frac{\hbar m_p}{\nu^2}, \quad (12)$$

Using the mean lifetime, we proceed as explained in Sec. 3.2, using Eqs. 9 and 10 to set each parton's position relative to the MPI scattering centre that they originated from, adding only the transverse coordinates of the propagation distance. Note, that the decay distance of external lightquarks is proportional to their energy (and independent of their mass), in agreement with expectations from a linear confining potential (i.e. string) model.

As a result of this construction, quark-antiquark pairs produced during the non-perturbative gluon splitting will receive the same spacetime position. One may believe this leads to issues where colour reconnection wants to pair these partons together, but Herwig 7 does not allow them to since they would be in a colour-octet state [12, 36]. These partons will also have slightly different rapidities, due to kinematics from the gluon splitting.

Once all the partons have their new coordinates in respect to their MPI scattering centre, we then shift these coordinates using the points produced from the MPI coordinate generator, as shown schematically in Fig. 6. The black points are the MPI centres, and partons from those systems are spread by Eq. 10, around their respective centre. Different coloured partons refer to partons originating from different MPI systems.

4 Spacetime Colour Reconnection

With the transverse coordinates in place, we are his information to perform and inform colour reconnection. We present the outline for plain spacetime colour reconnection model, but will see the baryonic spacetime model for timing and in the discussion in the rest of the paper.

4.1 Plain spacetime colour reconnection

As mentioned in Sec. 2.3, the measure for allowing plain colour reconnection is the sum of invariant cluster masses before and after, and the reconnection is given by a flat ned weight. However, here is at least one major issue in this construction: this measure aims to reconnect cluster constituents so that they are closer in momentum space, but not any further from spacetime which could perhaps prohibit a casually disconnected colour reconnection.

Using the coordinates we have introduced in Sec. 3, we now define the following spacetime-inspired measure for a single cluster in constituents i, j :

$$R_{ij}^2 = \frac{\Delta r_{ij}^2}{d_0^2} + \Delta y_{ij}^2, \quad (13)$$

where d_0 is the characteristic length scale for colour reconnection in our spacetime model, which is a tunable parameter. $\Delta r_{ij}^2 = (\mathbf{x}_{\perp,i} - \mathbf{x}_{\perp,j})^2$ is the transverse spacetime separation squared between the constituent quarks. We include rapidity differences in Eq. 13. This is inspired

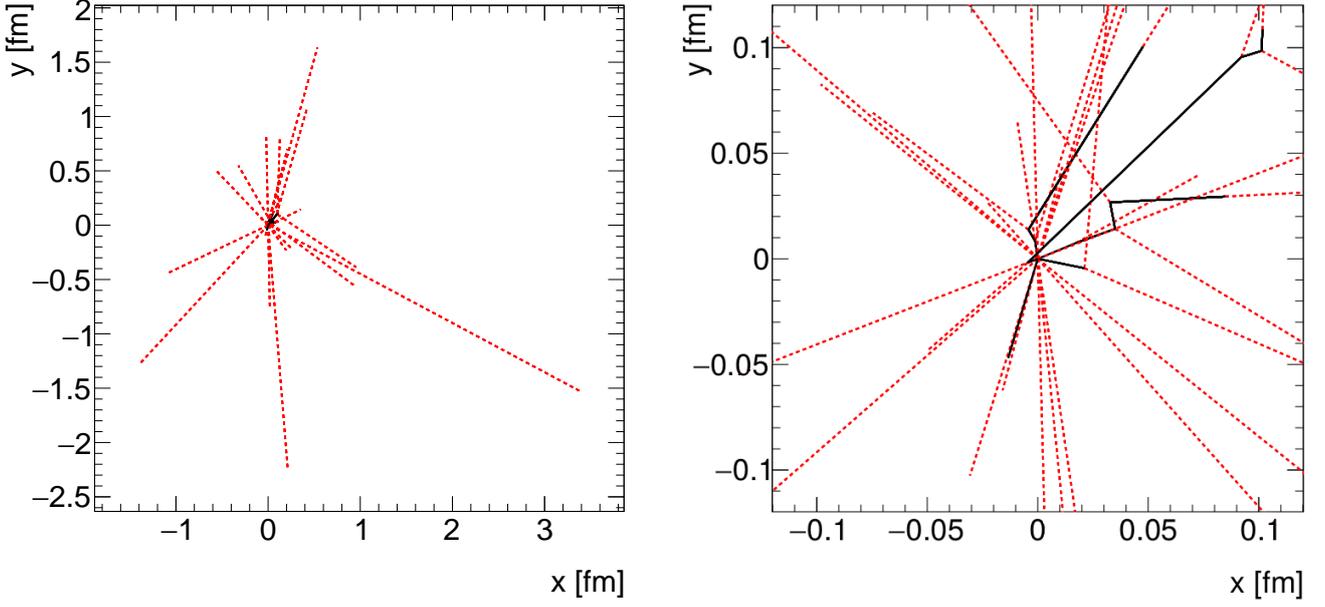


Fig. 4: An example of a parton shower spacetime state (i.e. neglecting spacetime state of MPI) of a Minimum Bias event in the transverse plane generated in the minimum virtuality $\nu^2 = 1$ GeV. The red dotted lines represent the evolution of the last particle in the parton shower while the rest of the evolution is denoted by the black lines. Both panels show the same event with the right panel magnifying the center of the event.

by conventional jet algorithms, here we replace the azimuthal separation $\Delta\phi_{ij}^2$ in transverse separation. The parameter d_0 effectively acts as a measure to increase the importance of transverse to longitudinal components. The measure in Eq. 13 captures the transverse separation between the constituents and their longitudinal separation.

Using the measure from Eq. 13, we proceed in the same fashion as Eq. 5, by minimizing the sm of the pairing of cluster constituents. For a given cluster, we pick the candidate cluster that minimizes the measure the most. If the sm of the cluster separations is smaller after a possible reconnection:

$$R_{q\bar{q}'} + R_{q'\bar{q}} < R_{q\bar{q}} + R_{q'\bar{q}'}, \quad (14)$$

then we accept the reconnection in a flat probability $p_{\text{M, reco}}$. A similar model was studied earlier in [37].

4.2 Baryonic spacetime colour reconnection

Baryonic spacetime colour reconnection uses the algorithm from [14], and outlined in Sec. 2.3. The partners for mesonic and baryonic colour reconnection are found by using the projection onto a given cluster's quark axis.

If instead we find a baryonic reconnection, we cannot directly compare the sm of Eq. 13 for the constituents of the clusters before and after colour reconnection, since we would be starting in 3 clusters - each in 2 partons - and ending in 2 clusters in 3 partons, and the distance measure is an ill-defined quantity in the later situation.

In the ordinary baryonic colour reconnection algorithm, 3-component clusters, once formed, are reduced to a quark-diquark system, here the diquark system is chosen as the pair of quarks in the lowest total invariant mass. In keeping in our spacetime paradigm, we choose the pair as the closest in spacetime. Given 3 mesonic clusters, we look at the set of triples $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ and select the pair that are closest - calculated in Eq. 13, and similarly for the set of antitriplets. We choose these partons to become a diquark system, in their constituents' mean spacetime position and rapidity.

We allow baryonic reconnection if the following criterion is met:

$$R_{q,qq} + R_{\bar{q},\bar{q}\bar{q}} < R_{q,\bar{q}} + R_{q\bar{q},\bar{q}\bar{q}}, \quad (15)$$

which is analogous to Eq. 14, and we accept this reconnection in probability $p_{\text{B, reco}} = w_b$. If the reconnection is rejected, all three candidate clusters remain ordinary mesonic clusters.

We note that the baryonic spacetime colour reconnection has a bias for sing rapidity as its first discriminating factor when searching for potential partners. However, we hope that by using the extra information provided by the transverse separation between constituents, we will be able to improve upon the original baryonic colour reconnection model, especially in larger systems like heavy ion collisions.

To see the spacetime picture of an event what was provided Fig. 7, which highlights the spacetime coordinate generation procedure outlined in Sec. 3. In the upper panel of Fig. 7, what we plotted all the clusters formed from the

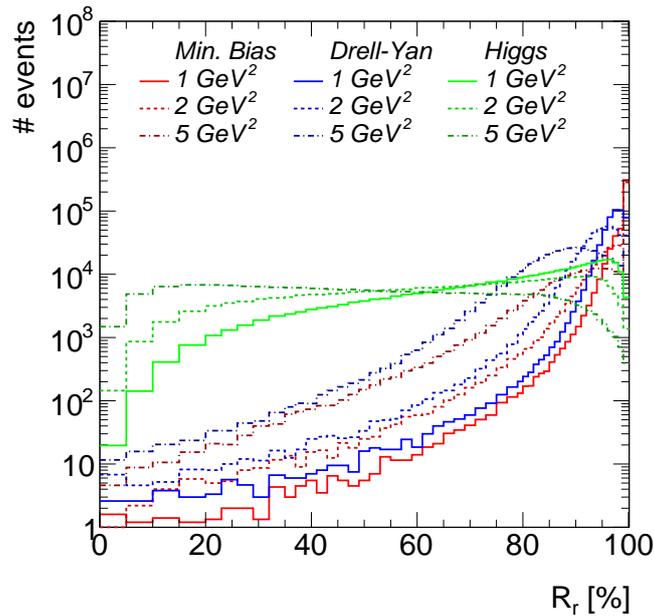


Fig. 5: The ratio of the distance traveled by partons in the last step of evolution to the total distance (distance traveled during entire evolution).

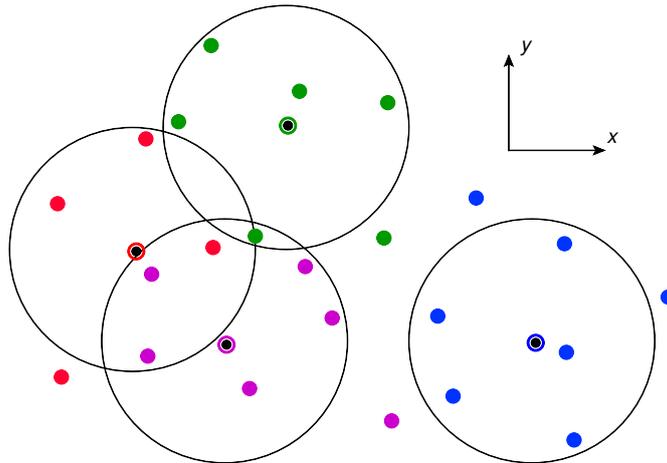


Fig. 6: A schematic diagram for how our model introduces transverse spacetime coordinates for the multiple parton interactions (black points), and for the end of the parton shower. Different colored points are partons from different respectively ring-colored MPI centres. The thin black circles represent a characteristic scale for parton propagation about the MPI centre.

non-perturbative gluon splitting at the end of the shower, before any colour reconnection. The points in the plots represent cluster centres, and the connecting lines represent the clusters.

Performing baryonic spacetime colour reconnection, using $\nu^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d_0 = 0.5 \text{ fm}$, and $w_b = 0.5$, our model then produces the lower panel in Fig. 7, where we have highlighted the different types of clusters. Red lines correspond to rearranged clusters: (dotted) baryonic, and (solid) mesonic, while black lines are untouched clusters.

5 Modifications to the Existing Model

While incorporating spacetime coordinates into the Herwig 7 MPI model, we have had to modify parts of the original implementation. These changes are of a more general nature than the specifics of our model. As we wish to focus on the changes that our model has, we will report the changes in a separate contribution [38]. We summarize the most relevant modifications below.

- The kinematics is improved and produces the anti-inclusive spectrum.

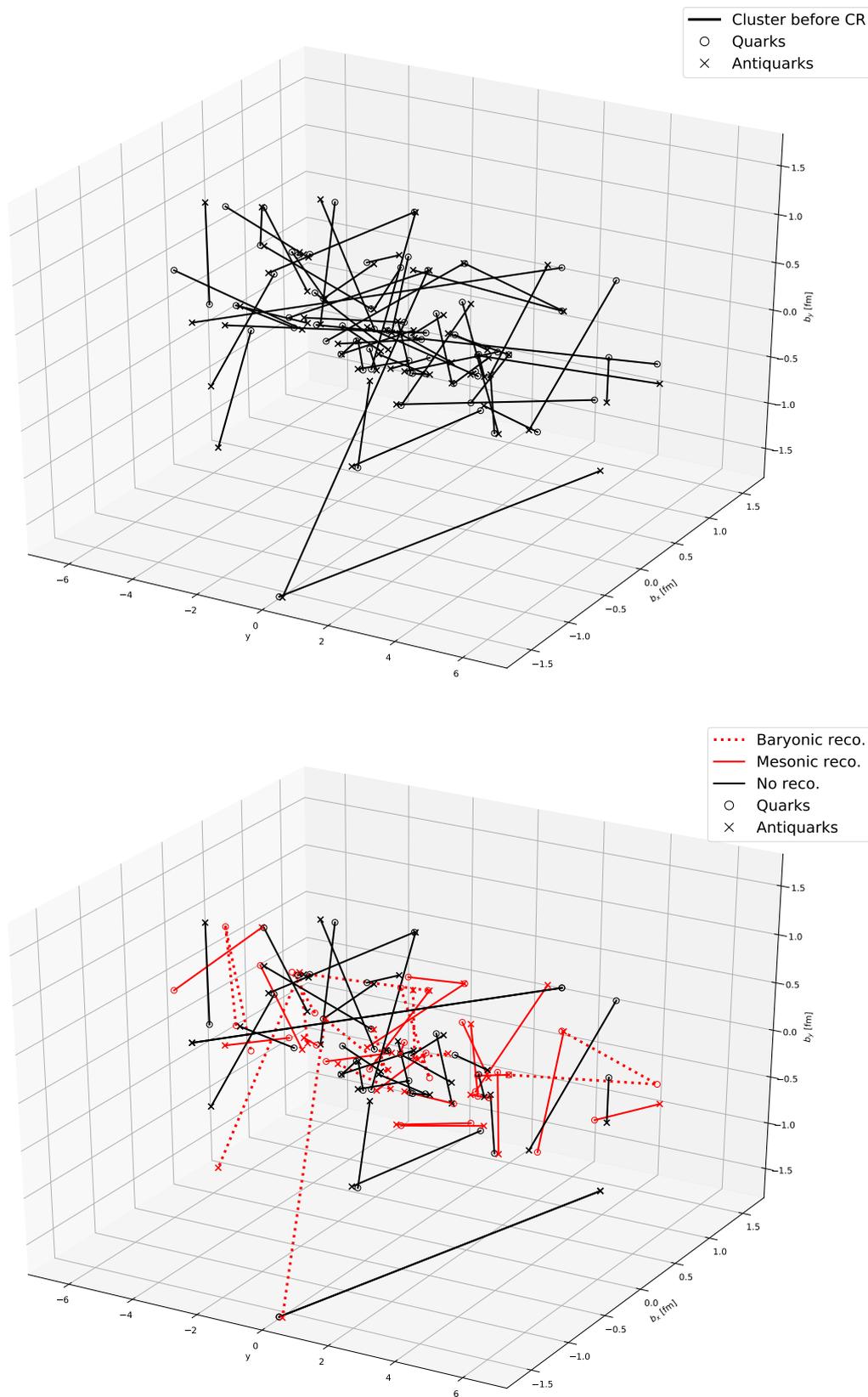


Fig. 7: The color topology of a sample Minimum Bias event in rapidity and transverse spacetime coordinates, before (top) and after (bottom) color reconnection. The parameters used for reconnection here are $\nu^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d_0 = 0.5 \text{ fm}$, and baryonic reconnection weight $w_b = 0.5$. Black lines correspond to clusters which are automatically produced from the parton shower and which have not undergone any color reconnection, while red lines are the newly rearranged (dotted lines) baryonic and (solid lines) mesonic clusters.

- Introduction of diffraction ratio R_{Diff} parameter for better tuning performance.
- Cross-section handling takes into account the diffraction cross section to calculate the eikonalised cross sections.
- The dummy process used by Herwig 7 in Minimum Bias events is replaced to contain only initial state quarks.
- The partner finding process and scale setting are modified in respect to the standard Herwig 7 mode.

The effects of these changes and their discussion are postponed to [38].

6 Tuning

We started the tuning process within the ATunes [39] framework that internally makes use of the Rietveld Professor frameworks [40, 41] for Monte Carlo event generators. To elucidate the effects of parameter variations, we illustrate the modifications in χ^2 -planes in Fig. 8. Here, we show by variation of strongly correlated parameter pairs where the minimum of the parameters are located. The white spaces in the planes for the parameter sets $(R_{\text{Diff}}, \sigma_{\text{tot}})$ and $(\mu_{\text{hard}}^2, p_{\perp}^{\text{min}})$ are regions in parameter space where the model fails to fit the soft and hard cross-sections without violating the total cross-section. In the left χ^2 -plane, we added lines to mark the total cross sections that are predicted by the Donnachie and Landshoff model, where DLMode 1 refers to [42], DLMode2 refers to [42] but normalized to [43].²

In the (ν^2, d_0) -plane, we define three parameter points to be used in the later data comparisons. The red point corresponding to the best fit value ($\nu^2 = 4.5 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d_0 = 0.15 \text{ fm}$) will be referred to as “H7 + STCR”. To show variations in the spacetime model, we choose two other points: blue - ($\nu^2 = 2.1 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d_0 = 0.55 \text{ fm}$), and green - ($\nu^2 = 3.3 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d_0 = 0.05 \text{ fm}$). These two points will be referred to as “Variation 1” and “Variation 2” in the following.

We compared the model in the tuning procedure to data from [4549] and the red parameter point in Fig. 8 corresponds to the parameters that are reflected in Tab. 1. The parameters in the first row have been previously included in the Herwig 7 Minimum Bias model. R_{Diff} is not explicitly part of the regular model in Herwig 7 but is effectively used as the amplitude of the non-diffractive cross section. p_{\perp}^{min} is the cut on the transverse momentum where the hard MPI component described by perturbative QCD $2 \rightarrow 2$ process is taken over by the soft multiperipheral MPI model [9, 10]. The parameter for the inverse proton radius is μ_{hard}^2 and is communicated together in the determined (not fixed) parameter for the soft inverse radius μ_{soft}^2 to the MPI coordinate generator.

The parameters in the second row are the three new parameters introduced for our spacetime model. First, the

σ_{tot} [mb]	R_{Diff}	p_{\perp}^{min} [GeV]	μ_{hard}^2 [GeV ²]
96.0	0.2	3.0	1.5
ν^2 [GeV ²]	d_0 [fm]	w_b	$(\mu_{\text{soft}}^2 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{)})$
4.5	0.15	0.98	0.254

Table 1: The newly tuned parameters for Minimum Bias simulation and on baryonic spacetime colour reconnection model. The top row is the re-tuned parameters of the old Herwig 7 Minimum Bias model. The bottom row is the three new parameters of the spacetime components of our model, and a determined parameter of the old model.

minimum virtuality ν^2 , which dictates the ordering of the final partons after the shower step, takes a rather large value 4.5 GeV^2 in comparison to the parton shower cutoff.

Second, the colour reconnection distance scale d_0 in Eq. 13 has a tuned value of 0.15 fm. This length scale is the strength of the transverse component of the spacetime measure relative to the rapidity component. It can also be considered the characteristic length scale of colour reconnection in the transverse plane in our model.

Finally the baryonic colour reconnection probability weight w_b , after tuning, has a value of 0.98. This seems to be very large but the model, as described in [14], already makes strong restrictions on the possible cluster configurations such that the cluster triplets that are potential candidates for the baryonic reconnection are strongly favored.

We have kept the probability for strangeness production during the non-perturbative gluon splitting as the tuned value from [14], although here have been recent developments in the description of non-perturbative strangeness production in cluster hadronization [50]. We leave a full review of all the hadronization parameters to future work.

7 Results

In this section, we describe the data comparison of the tuned parameter set in Fig. 9, which have collated various cuts on the track momenta, and similarly on the minimum number of charged particles for the rapidity and transverse momentum distributions as measured in [47]. Beside the central parameter set (red), we also show the results of the variations as gray lines (solid and dashed). These are crucial observables for the description of Minimum Bias and soft physics, and we find that the model is perfectly capable at describing the distributions.

In Fig. 10, we compare the differential cross-section in respect to the number of charged particles as measured by [47] in our model’s results. We observe that for high charged particle multiplicity the central line overshoots the data and that “Variation 1” is closer to the central data line. With the increased d_0 in “Variation 1”, the colour reconnection probability is increased. For a high

² A third mode that is implemented in Herwig 7 that would refer to [44] would predict a total cross section of $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 120.496 \text{ mb}$ and is not acceptable with our tuning.

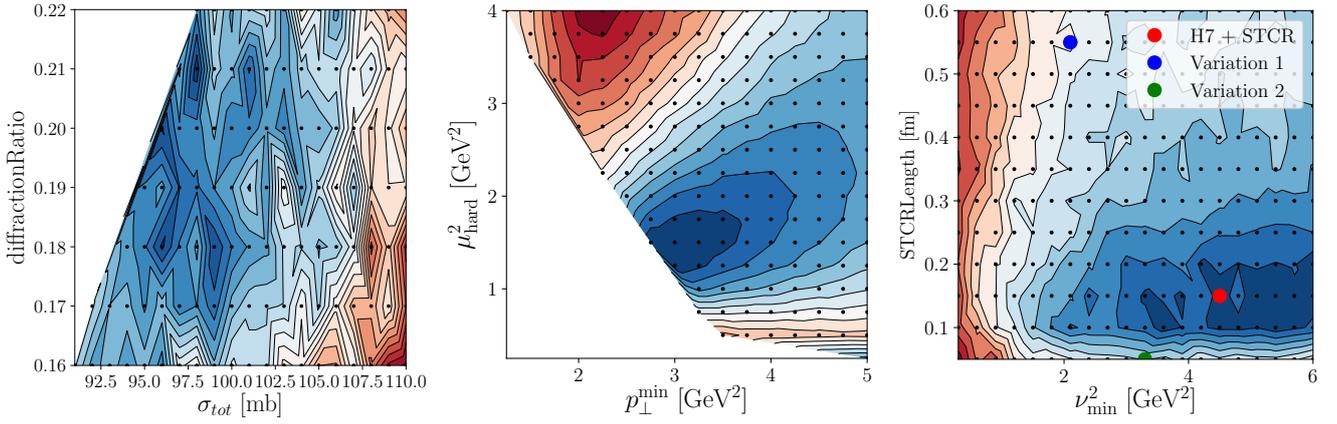


Fig. 8: χ^2 -planes for parameter sets $(R_{\text{Diff}}, \sigma_{\text{tot}})$, $(\mu_{\text{hard}}^2, p_{\perp}^{\text{min}})$ and (ν^2, d_0) . Bluer areas in the χ^2 contour plots correspond to smaller χ^2 values. In the right plot we pick three parameter pairs to define variations to be shown in the data comparison, see Figs. 9 to 12.

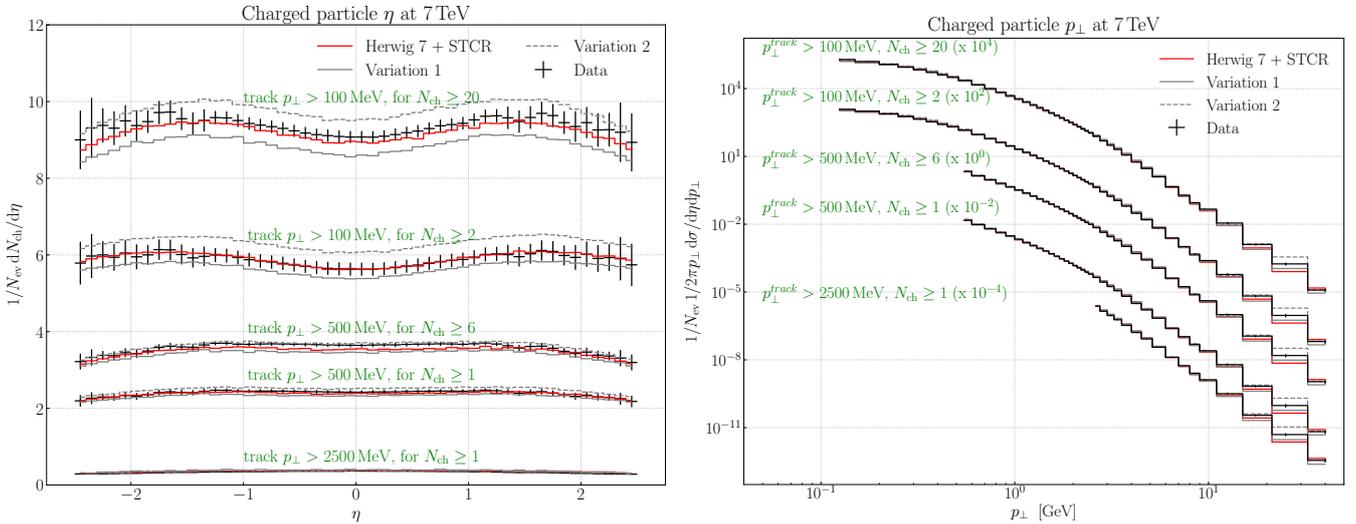


Fig. 9: Charged particle spectrum against rapidity and transverse momentum for various leading track p_{\perp} and number of charged particle N_{ch} slices. An overall good agreement with data is found. The variation is purely in the spacetime length and minimum initiality parameters of our model as defined in Fig. 8 and in the corresponding text.

number of additional scatterers, the probability is increased to produce smaller clusters and therefore less particle production in the cluster fission and decay processes.

To illustrate examples of observables that are hardly modified by the variations in the spacetime components of the model, we show in Fig. 11 the measured rapidity gap fraction and the pion, kaon, and proton yields as measured by [51] and [45]. Variations in the spacetime components of the model have a very little effect on these observables. The rapidity gap for small sizes is mostly driven by the hard and soft MPI that could potentially be modified but is known to be relatively invariant to colour reconnection effects. The tail of the rapidity gap cross section is mainly filled by double and single diffraction, which are not modified by the smearing of the MPI collision centers. The

fairly poorly described proton yield will be the subject of further studies.

Typical observables that are used to verify the description of MPI models in underlying event measurements are the angle of the particle production with respect to the leading track as well as the average sum of transverse momenta in the region towards, away and transverse to the leading track. Comparing our model to data measured at the ATLAS collaboration [48], we find that the p_{\perp} on-behaviour, $p_{\perp} < 2.5$ GeV for the leading track, is slightly too low. This has also been seen in the previous Herwig models. For leading tracks above 2.5 GeV, the average transverse momentum sum is about 10% too large. This can also be seen in the radial dependence with respect to the leading track. In the Herwig MPI model, there is no azimuthal correlation between the additional scatterers.

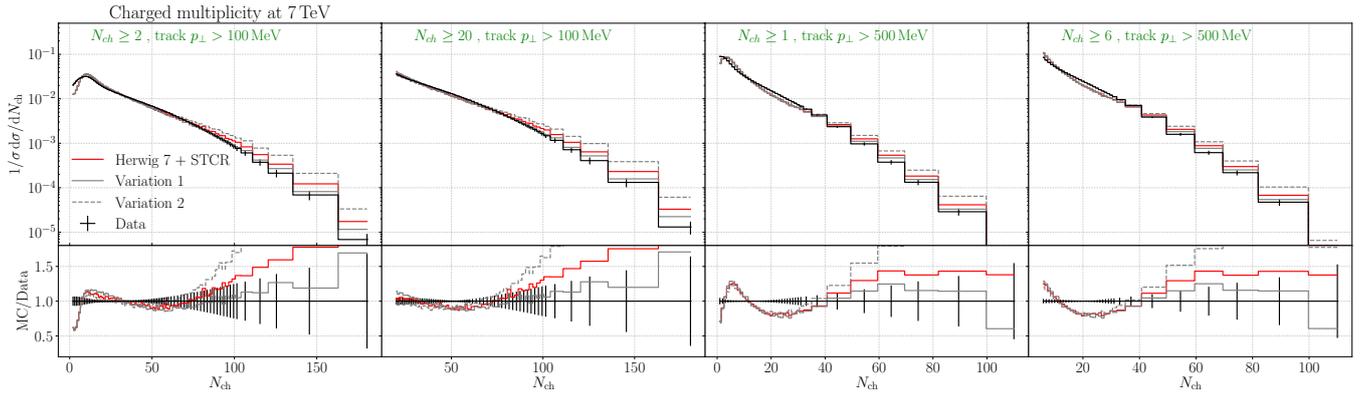


Fig. 10: Differential cross-section in respect to the number of charged particles as measured by [47].

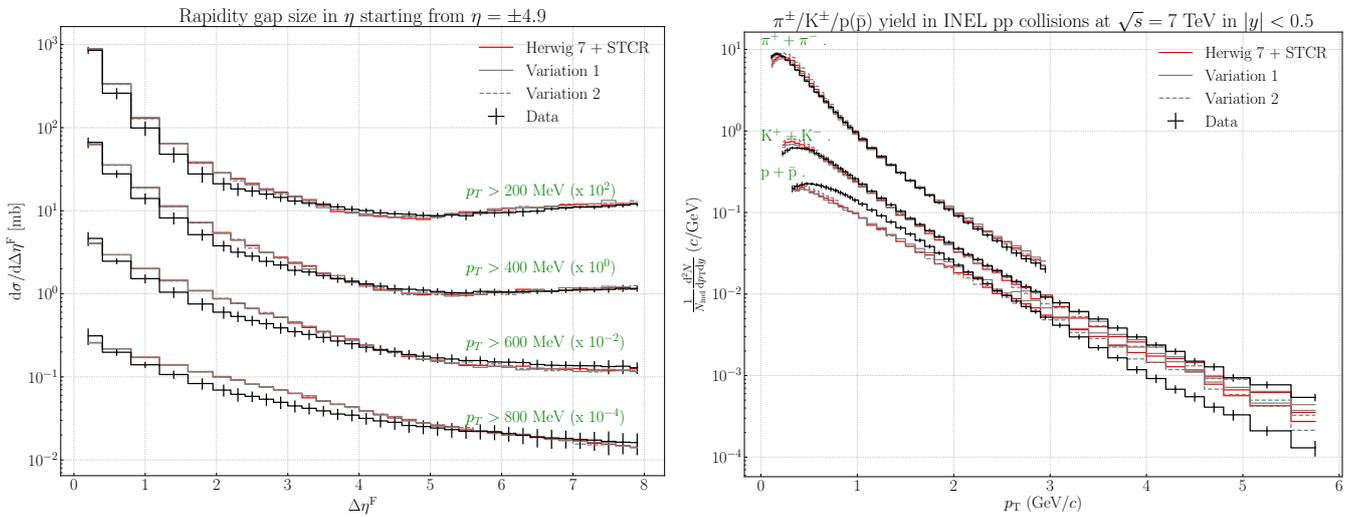


Fig. 11: Predictions for the rapidity gap fraction and the pion, kaon, and proton yields as measured by [51] and [45]. Variations in the spacetime components of the model show white impact on the results.

Herwig's only mechanism to correlate the additional scatterers is the colour reconnection. Introducing methods to correlate these scatterers, as well as correlating them angularly is left to the work.

8 Conclusion and Outlook

We have implemented spacetime coordinate generation for the stages of event simulation: the positions of MPI scattering centres, and the propagation distance in the transverse plane of partons at the end of the parton shower. We then used these transverse coordinates and the rapidity of the cluster constituents to define a measure that we minimize when performing baryonic colour reconnection, creating a model we call baryonic spacetime colour reconnection.

Overall we find that the proposed algorithm for baryonic spacetime colour reconnection gives meaningful results for many observables in Minimum Bias interactions at the LHC. This is an important step as in this prescription at hand we may explore larger systems, where

spacetime structure will play an important role, as is the case in heavy ion collisions. However, we deliberately leave these new areas of study for the work after establishing the algorithm in pp collisions in the first place.

There is plenty of room for the work based on the prescription we present here. One avenue might be to look at only allowing certain MPI subsystems to reconnect to each other based on closeness in spacetime [52]. Alternatively one may try to use the ideas of [18] but limit the computation complexity of the problem by only performing the soft gluon-coupled inspired colour reconnection in a small neighborhood of spacetime.

One may also look to study the final state of the event in more detail using spacetime coordinates, an avenue started by [26]. One interesting idea is the interplay between Bose-Einstein correlations, and hadron position and event [53]. Studying these effects could help one develop a more sophisticated and systematic model for generating spacetime coordinates.

As perturbative calculations become more precise, improving hadronization phenomenological models remains

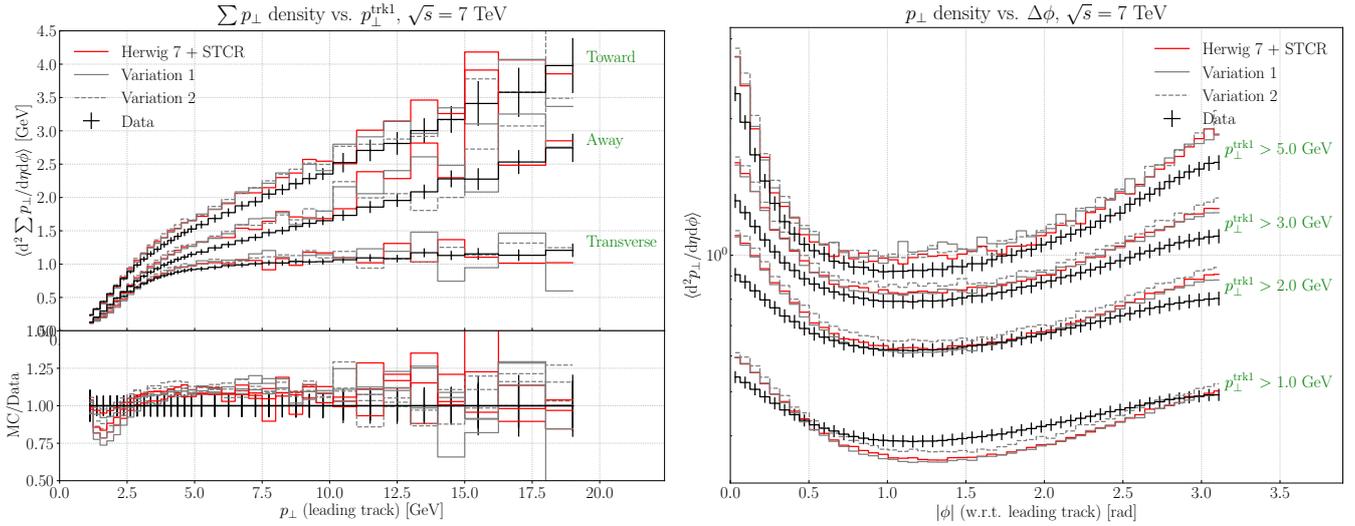


Fig. 12: Predictions for the average sm of particle transverse momenta as a function of the leading track's transverse momenta, and the average transverse momenta as a function of the azimuthal angle of the leading track [48].

a keypart of Monte Carlo event generator development. Overall, what we show here is that it is possible to introduce spacetime coordinates and then use this information to help assist color reconnection and potentially other soft physics phenomena.

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