

Studies on p-p and p-Pb DY production

2019 Summer Student Program

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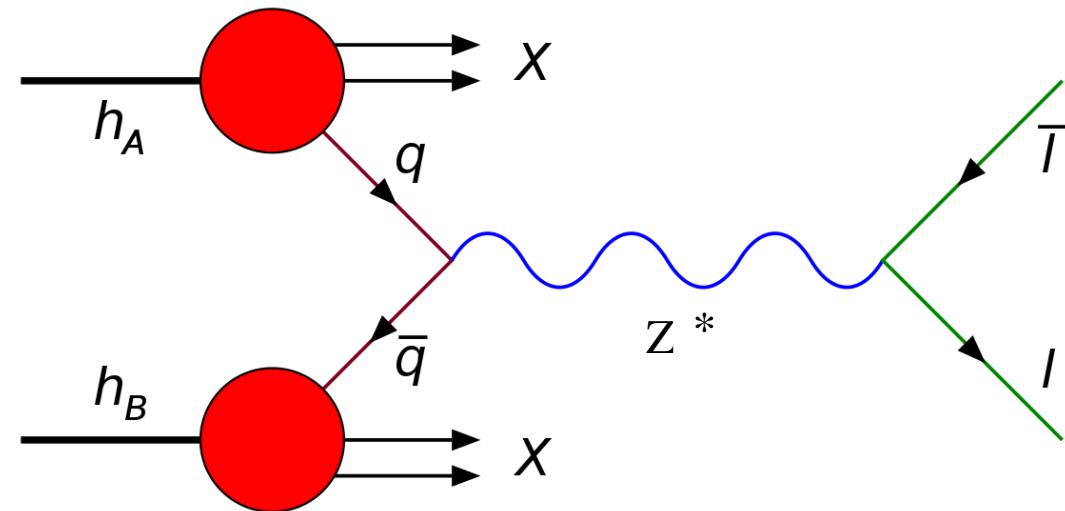
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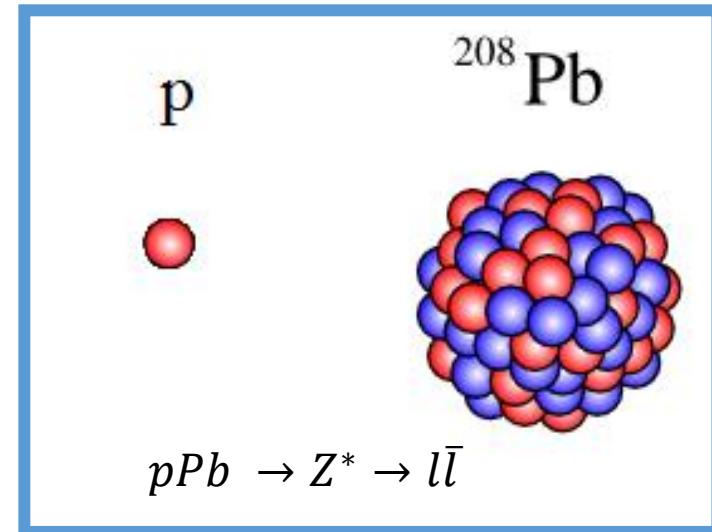
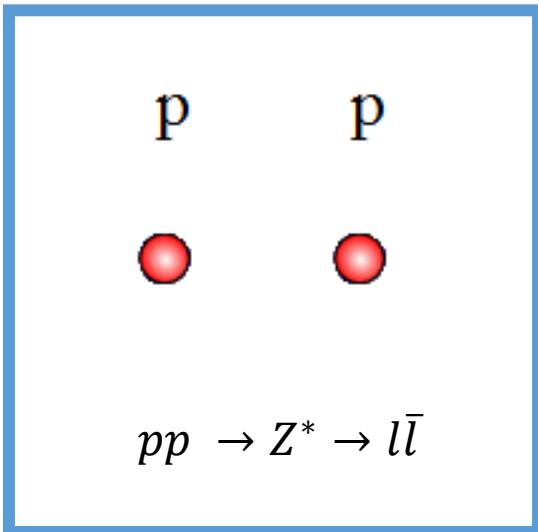
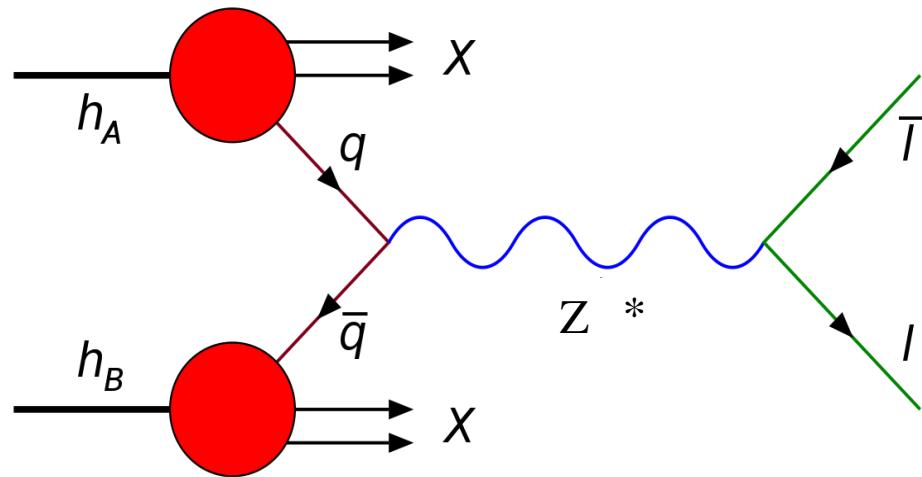
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Introduction

Drell Yan Process



Introduction

The software

POWHEG BOX



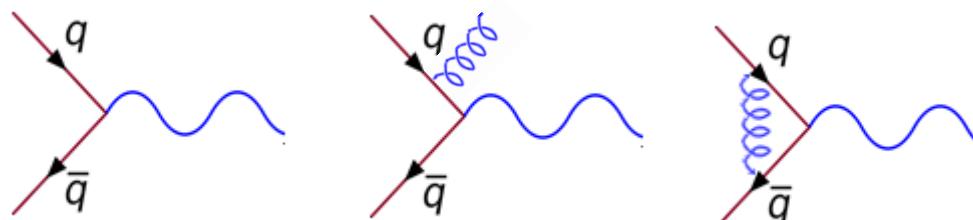
NLO calculation
 $\langle f | S | i \rangle$



SHOWER MC PROGRAMS

CASCADE (TMD)

PYTHIA 6



Introduction

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POWHEG BOX



NLO calculation
 $\langle f|S|i \rangle$



SHOWER MC PROGRAMS

CASCADE (TMD)

PYTHIA 6

TASK

- Validation of a rivet plugin for p-Pb DY production
- NLO + TMD calculations
- Compare results to other NLO calculations

Validation of CMS Routine for p-Pb collision

The plugin

→ σ scaled to # nucleons in ^{208}Pb

The simulation

POWHEG

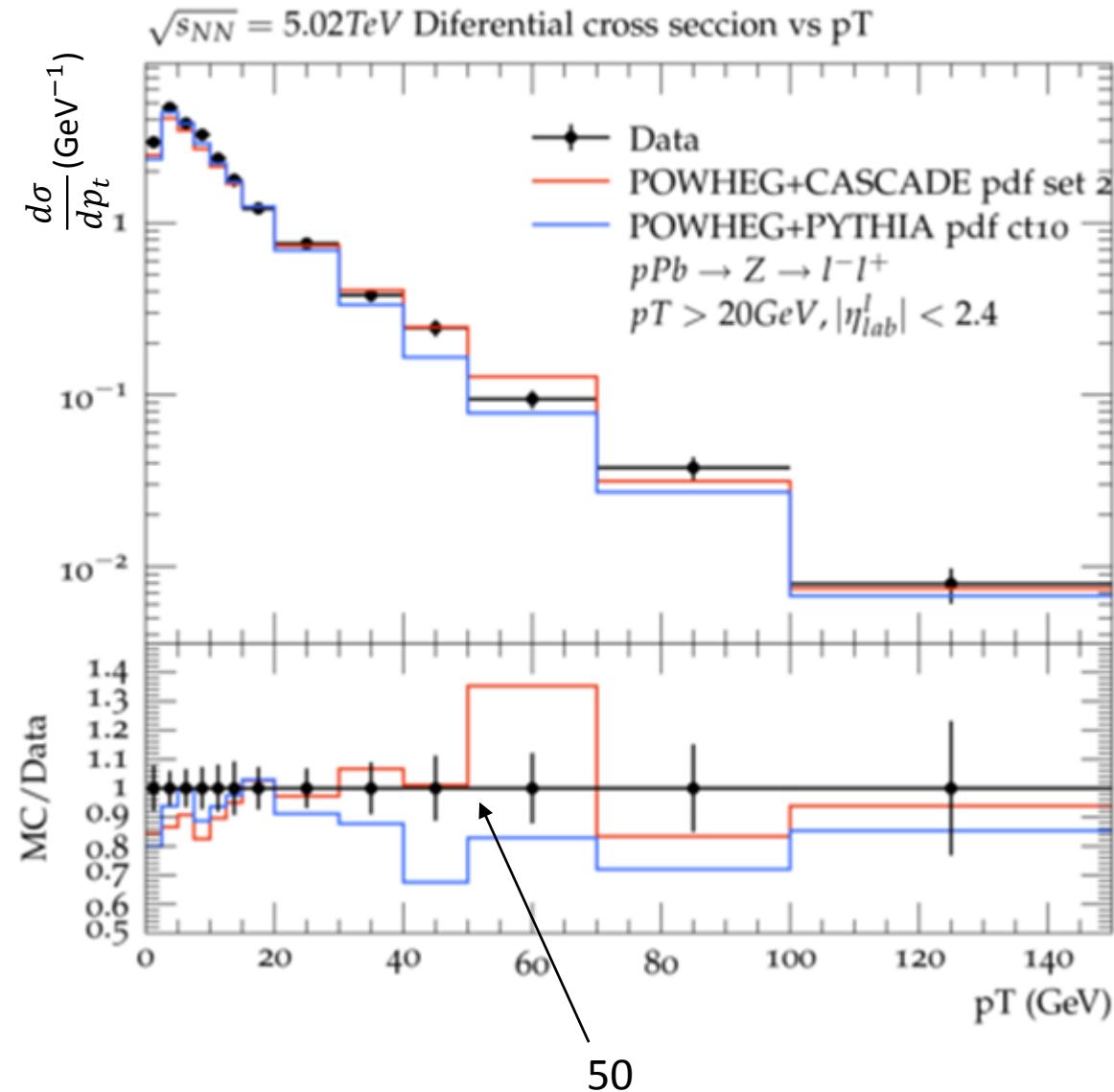
- hdamp 0.5, ptsqmin 50
- $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$
- $Z \rightarrow e^-e^+$
- pdf Set 2 for CASCADE
- pdf CT10 for PYTHIA 6

CASCADE

- TMD Set 2 for CASCADE

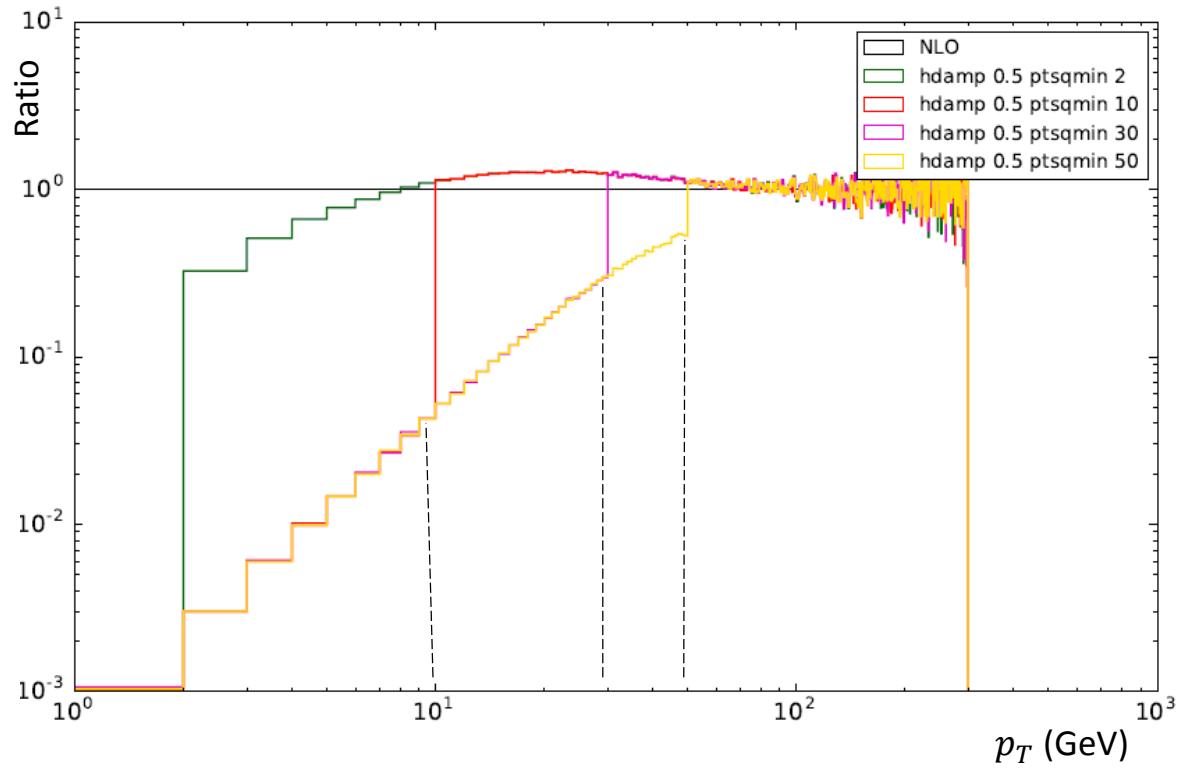
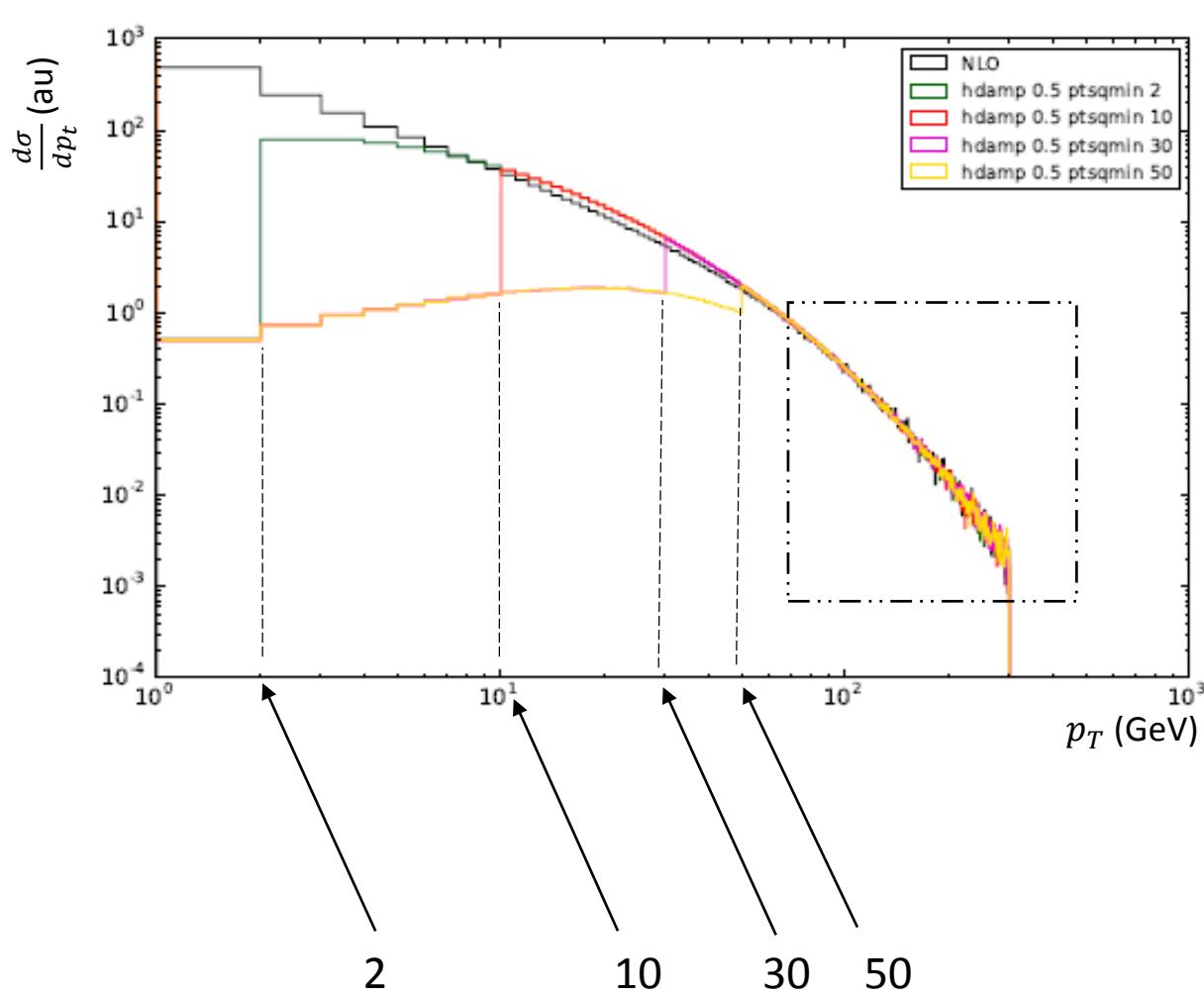
“Study of Z boson production in pPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5,02 \text{ TeV}$ ”,

The CMS collaboration

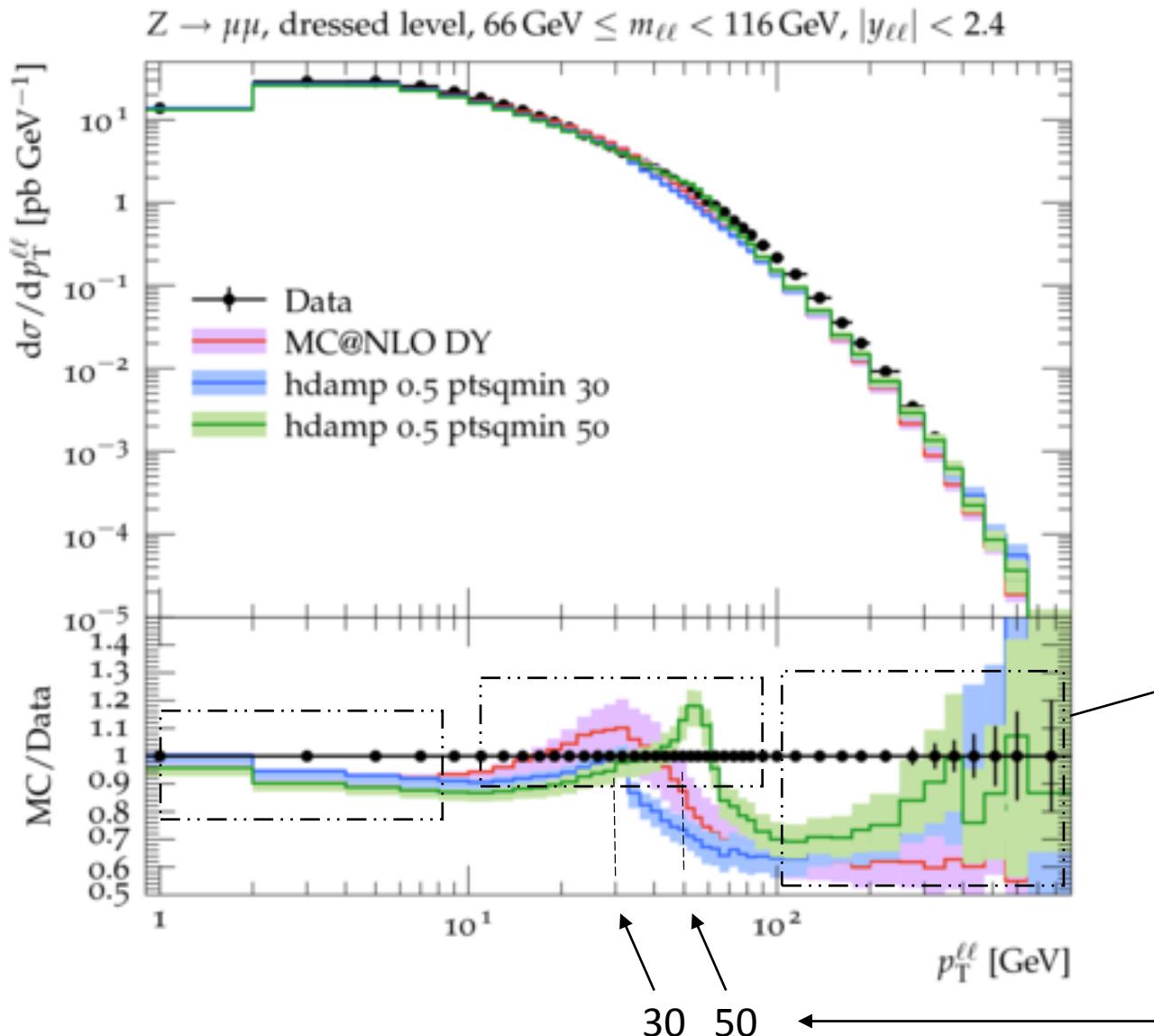


Comparing POWHEG with NLO $d\sigma/dp_T$

ATLAS_2015_I1408516 routine for p-p DY production, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 8 \text{ TeV}$



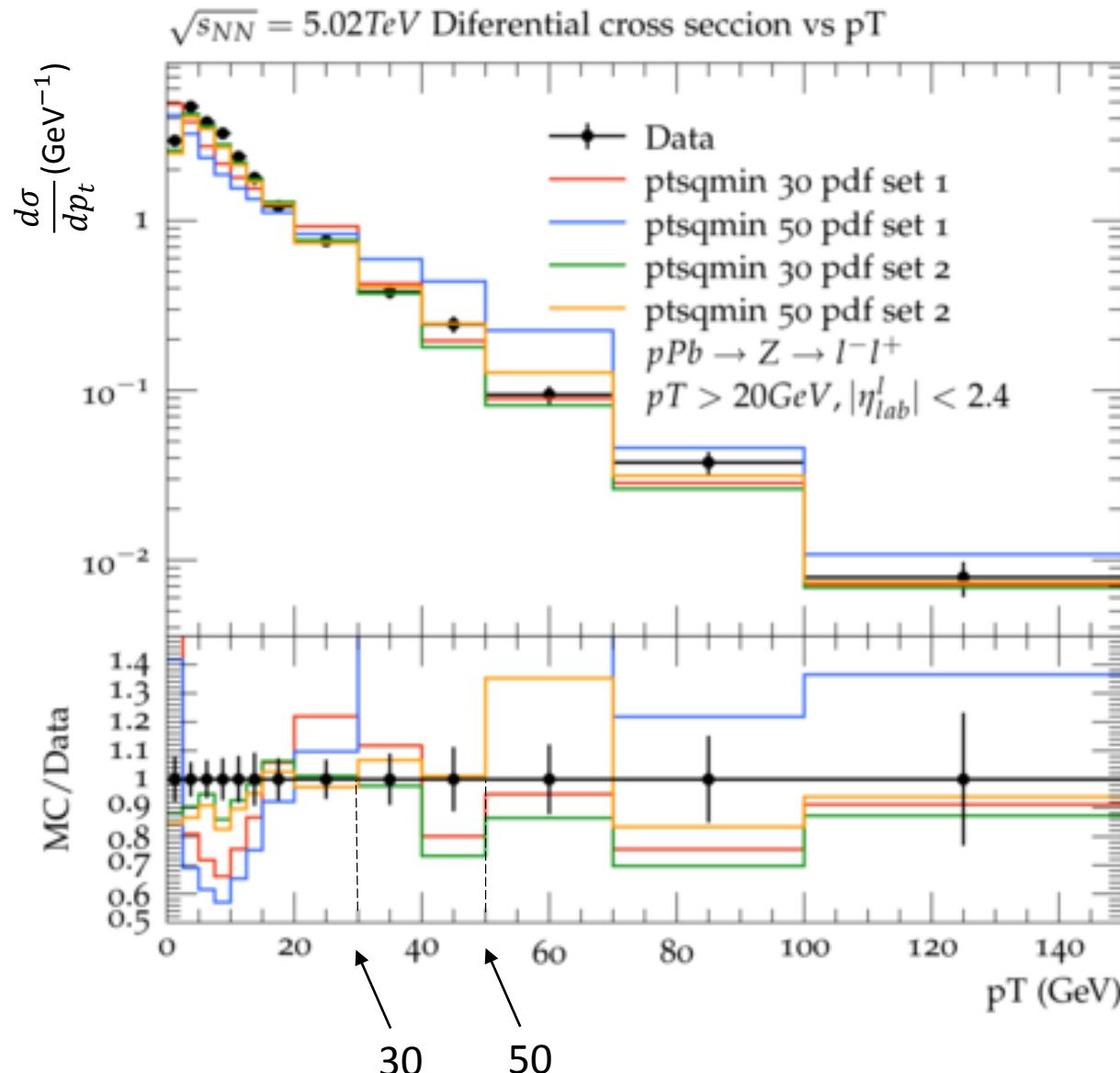
Comparing to data from p-p ATLAS analysis and MC@NLO POWHEG+TMD



Effect of the scale of the process:
MC@NLO employs a higher Q^2
 α_s decreases when Q^2 increases
 $\sigma \sim \alpha$

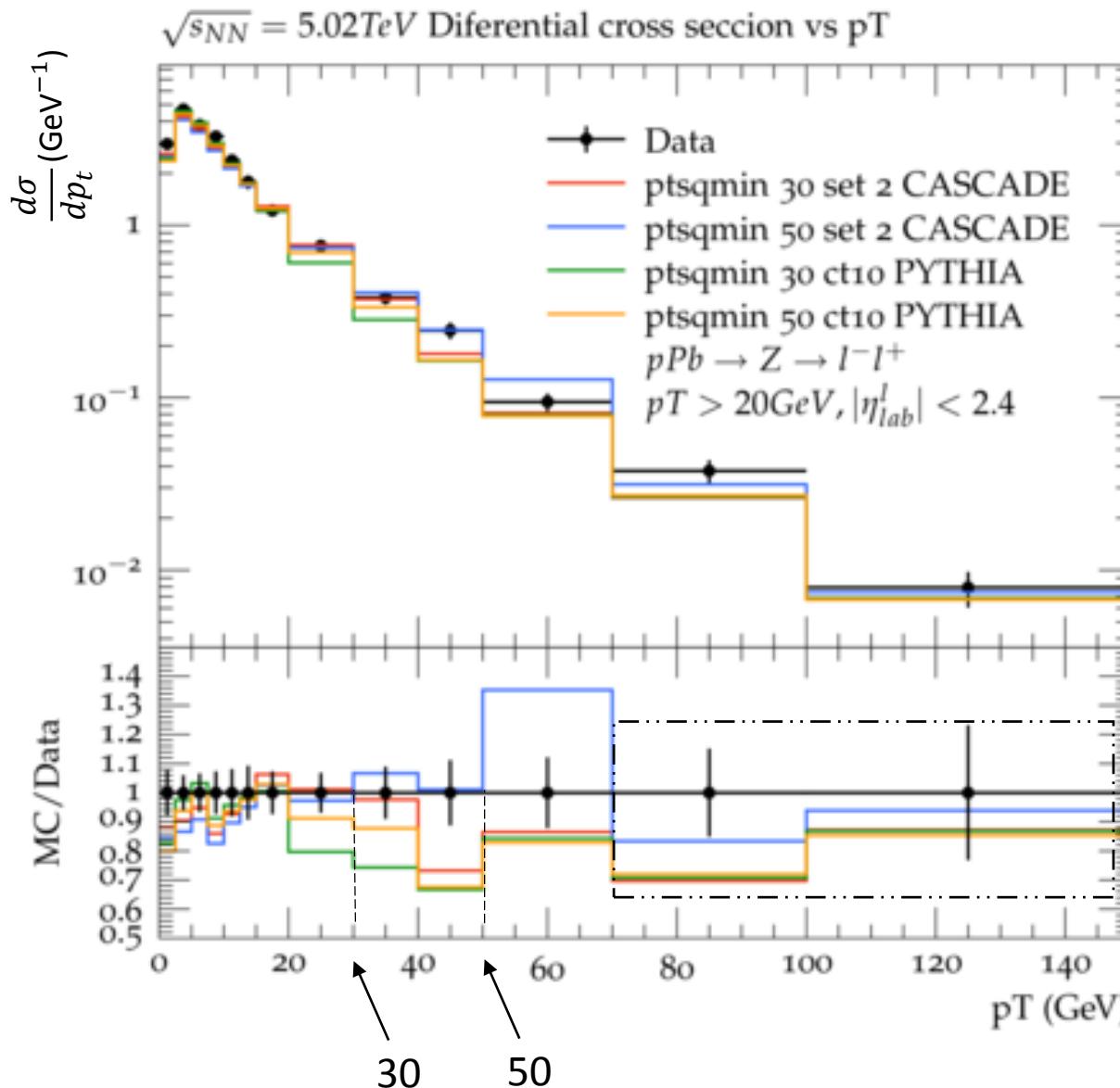
Choosing ptsqmin the bump can be more or less pronounced

Comparing two PDF/TMD Sets in p-Pb collisions



- Comparing the pdf Sets, Set 2 results are more accurate
- The effects of matching TMD-NLO can be seen, but much less, due the binning used

Comparing two PDF/TMD Sets in p-Pb collisions



- For pT 20 - 50, better results using CASCADE
- At high pT using PYTHIA 6 and CASCADE show the same behavior.

Conclusions

POWHEG BOX



+ TMD =

**Good description
of DY spectra**

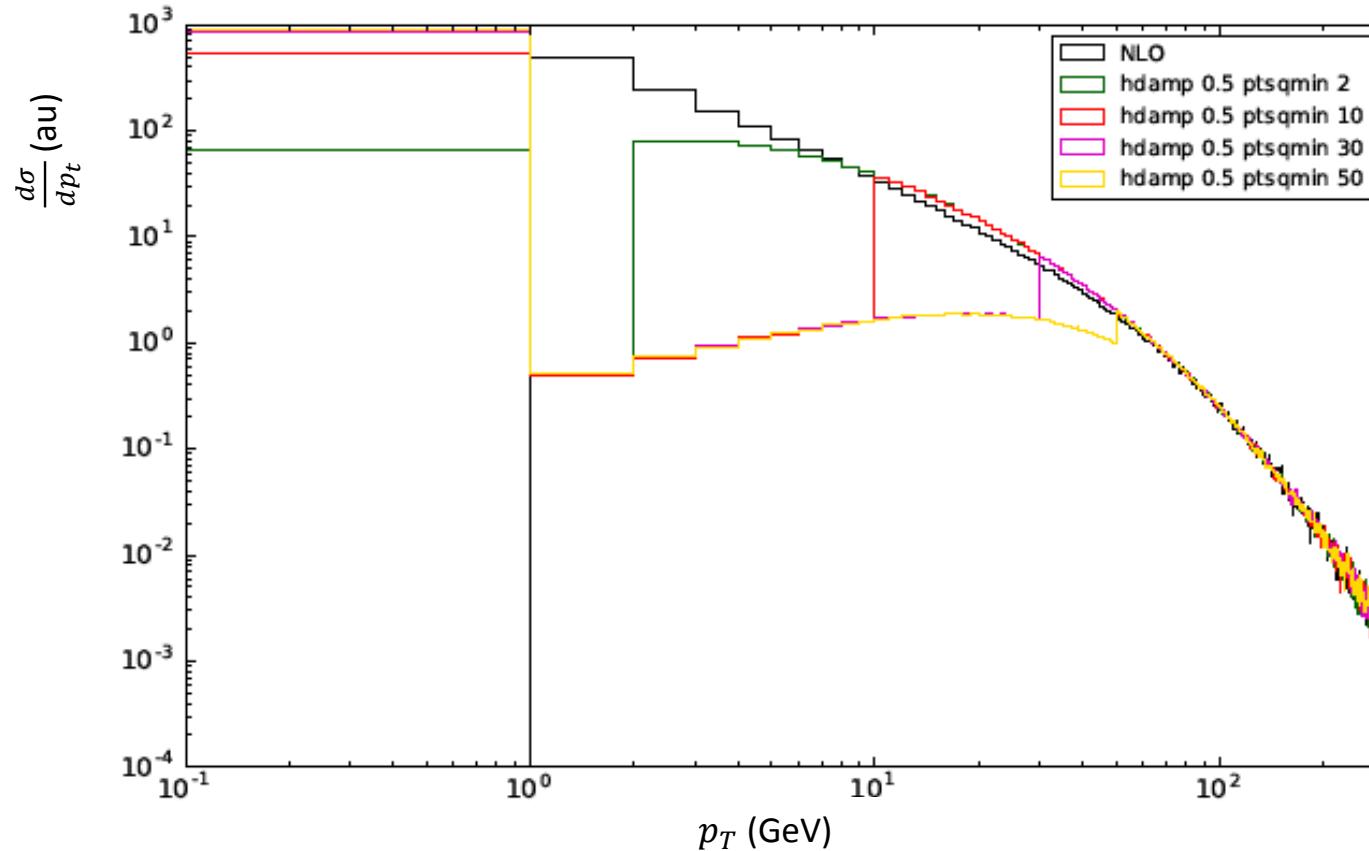
Appropriate for p-p
and p-Pb collisions

Works at different
Energy

Description similar to
other NLO calculations

Thank you

Back up



Back up

hdamp

$$D = \frac{h^2 M_z^2}{p_T^2 + h^2 M_z^2}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{PH}}{dp_t} = DR e^{-\int D_B^R dp_T} + (1 - D)R$$

