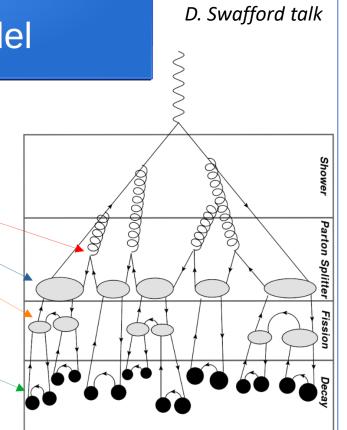
Why a model with only heavy quarks is hard to simulate

Cluster Hadronisation Model

- Hadronisation is non-peturbative => Semiempirical models, tuned to SM data
- Herwig uses the cluster hadronisation model:
 - Gluons are split into qq pairs

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- Colour connected qq pairs form clusters (representing heavy pseudo-hadrons)
- Very heavy clusters decay by springing qq pair from vacuum
- Clusters decay to two hadrons (again by springing qq pair from vacuum) according to phase space and number of available spin-states



HERWIG hadronization model presumes the presence of light quarks!

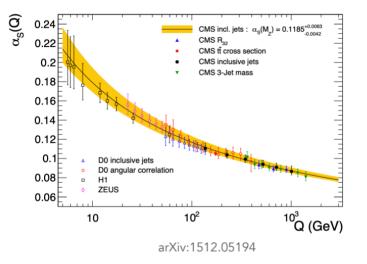
Curtin et al. attempt to modify it to produce glueballs ... but no way to test its accuracy

So does PYTHIA's Lund String model!

2. Expanding the Feasible Region

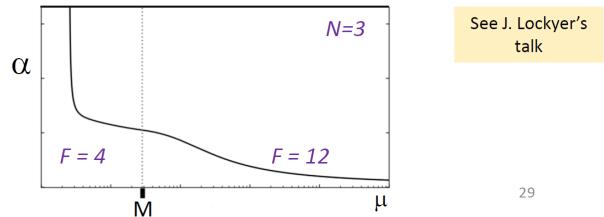
QCD: well-understood

- Spectrum calculable
- Shower $\alpha_s(\mu)$ determines jet shape
- Hadronization still a black box fit to data

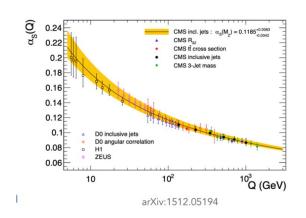


Less QCD-like: SU(N) with $F \gg 3N$ flavors of quarks

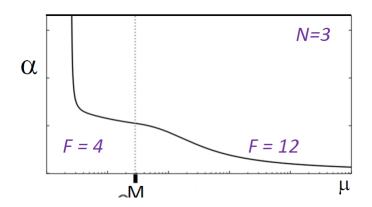
- **•** equal m_i : somewhat understood, PYTHIA not ok
- unequal m_i (many large, some small): understood, PYTHIA soon

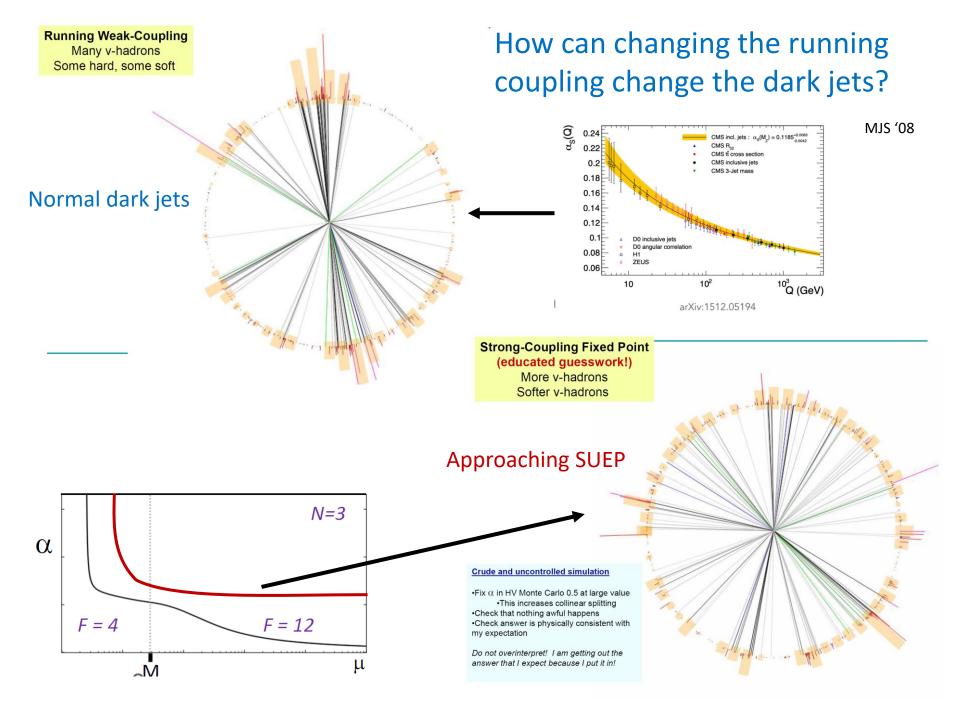


How can changing the running coupling change the dark jets?





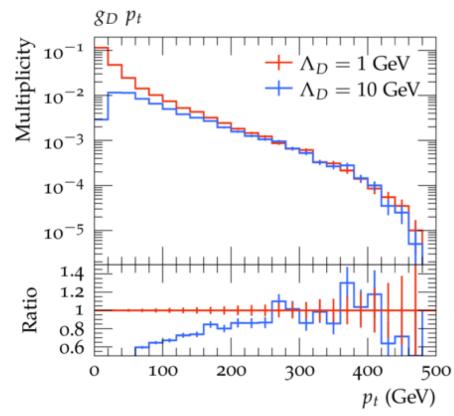




Dark parton shower validation

D. Swafford talk

- For testing, generated events with dark photon decaying to only one flavour of dark quark (q_D^o), then emissions added by PS
- Shower adds a large number of gluons, especially at lower energies
- Low energy gluons suppressed for $\Lambda_{D} = 10$ GeV by shower cut-off

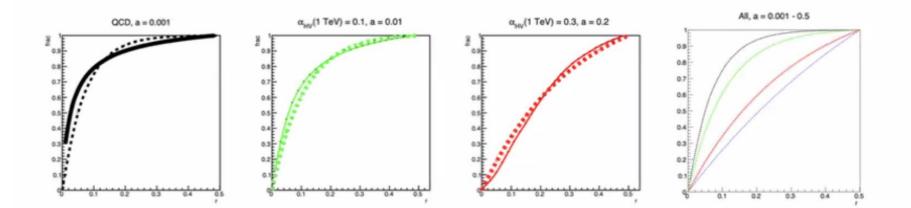


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N. Desai talk

A bottom-up model for semi-visible jets

- We only care about the visible fraction (I- rinv). Assume one kind of visibly decaying meson
- How does the energy of the dark quark translate into dark hadron jets? $f(r) = \frac{1 a^{2r}}{1 a^{2r}}$



· Use decay properties (lifetime, decay mode) of pions to make visible signal