ETH
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Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

FeynRules

Claude Duhr

in collaboration with N. Christensen and B. Fuks

MC4BSM, 22/03/2012

Outline

- FeynRules in a nutshell.
- Recent developments:
  - ➡ Tree-level.
  - ➡ Tools for SUSY.
  - ➡ Automatized validation of models.
- Conclusion and further directions.

FeynRules in a nutshell

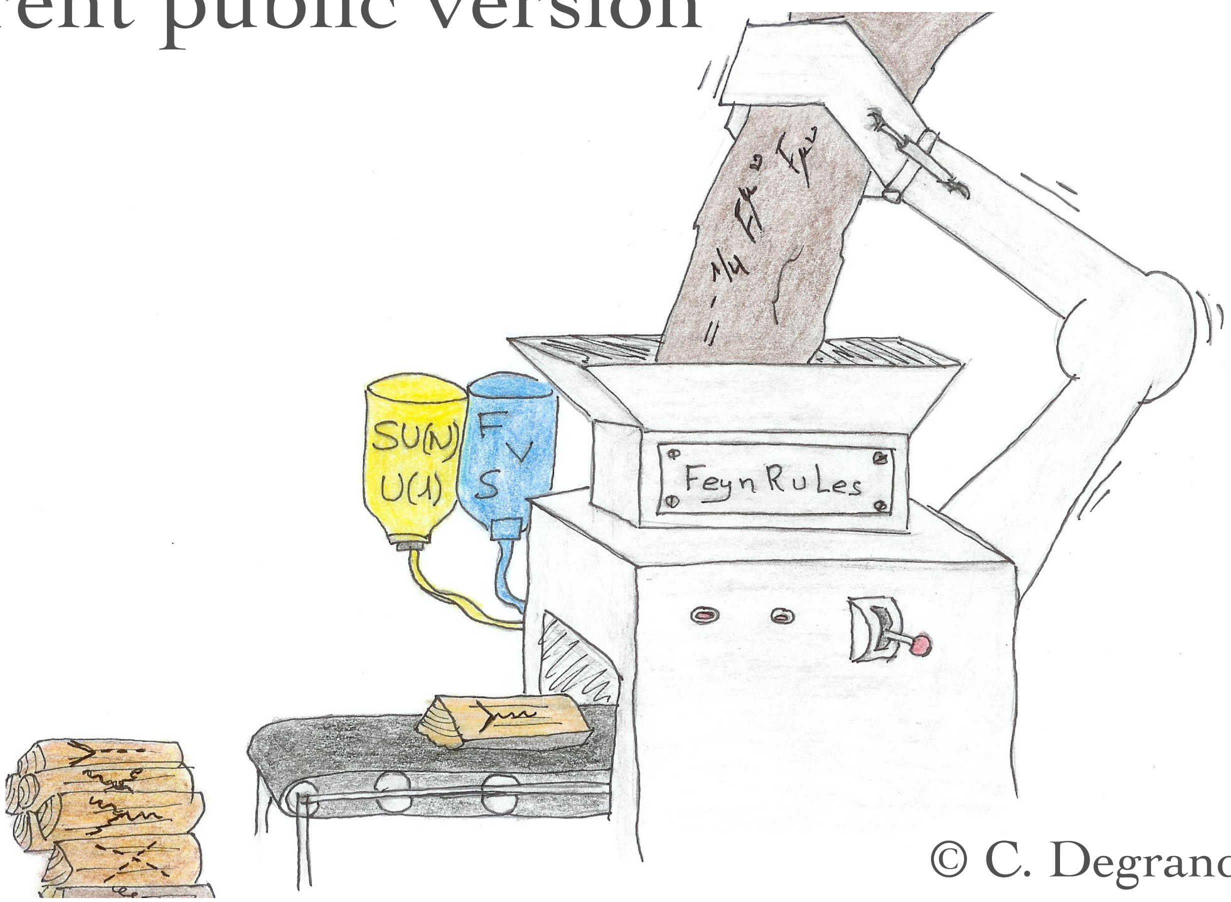
FeynRules in a nutshell

- FeynRules is a Mathematica package that allows to derive Feynman rules from a Lagrangian.
- Current public version: 1.6.x, available from

  http://feynrules.phys.ucl.ac.be
- The only requirements on the Lagrangian are:
  - ➡ All indices need to be contracted (Lorentz and gauge invariance)
  - ➡ Locality
  - ➡ Supported field types: spin 0, 1/2, 1, 2 & ghosts

FeynRules in a nutshell

- FeynRules comes with a set of interfaces, that allow to export the Feynman rules to various matrix element generators.
- Interfaces coming with current public version
  - ➡ CalcHep / CompHep
  - ➡ FeynArts / FormCalc
  - ➡ MadGraph
  - ➡ Sherpa
  - ➡ Whizard / Omega



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FeynRules in a nutshell

- The input requested form the user is twofold.

- **The Model File:**
  Definitions of particles and parameters (e.g., a quark)

```
F[1] ==
  {ClassName      ->  q,
   SelfConjugate ->  False,
   Indices          ->  {Index[Colour]},
   Mass             ->  {MQ,  200},
   Width            ->  {WQ, 5}  }
```

- **The Lagrangian:**

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} G^a_{\mu\nu}\, G_a^{\mu\nu} + i\bar{q}\,\gamma^\mu\, D_\mu q - M_q\, \bar{q}\, q$$

```
L =
-1/4 FS[G,mu,nu,a] FS[G,mu,nu,a]
+ I qbar.Ga[mu].del[q,mu]
- MQ qbar.q
```

FeynRules in a nutshell

- Once this information has been provided, FeynRules can be used to compute the Feynman rules for the model:

```
FeynmanRules[ L ]
```

FeynRules in a nutshell

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FeynmanRules[L]

Vertex 1

Particle 1 : Vector , G

Particle 2 : Dirac , $q^\dagger$

Particle 3 : Dirac , q

Vertex:

$$i\,\mathrm{gs}\,\gamma^{\mu_1}{}_{\mathrm{s}_2,\mathrm{s}_3}\,\delta_{\mathrm{f}_2,\mathrm{f}_3}\,T^{\mathrm{a}_1}{}_{\mathrm{i}_2,\mathrm{i}_3}$$

FeynRules in a nutshell

- Equivalently, we can export the Feynman rules to a matrix element generator, e.g., for MadGraph 4,

WriteMGOutput[L]

- This produces a set of files that can be directly used in the matrix element generator ("plug 'n' play").

interactions.dat

```
  q  q G     GG        QCD
   G G G     MGVX1  QCD
G G G G     MGVX2  QCD QCD
```

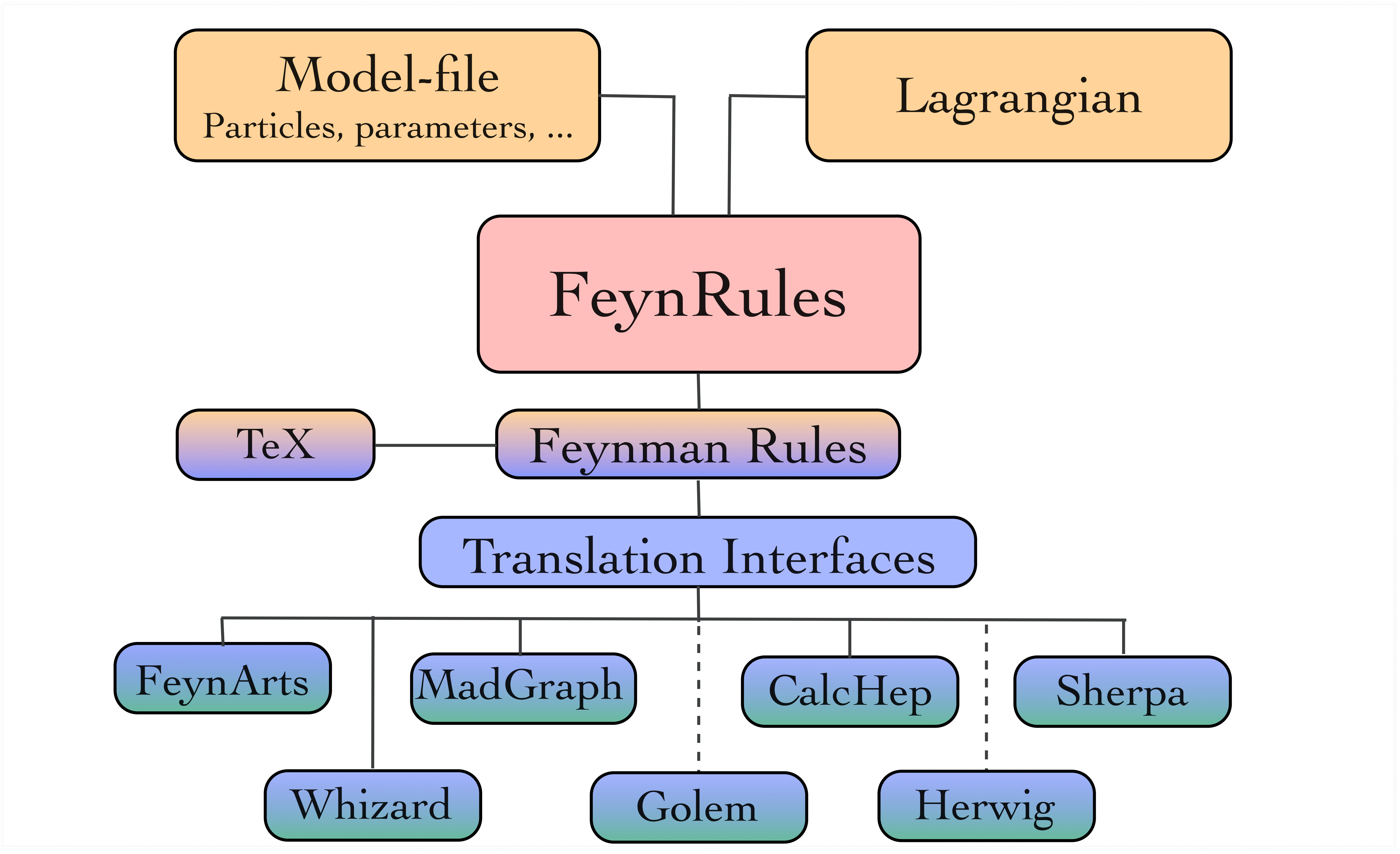
particles.dat

```
q  q~  F  S  ZERO ZERO T  d  1
G  G   V  C  ZERO ZERO O  G  21
```

couplings.dat

```
GG(1)   =  -G
GG(1)   =  -G
MGVX1 = G
MGVX2 = G^2
```

FeynRules


Model-file
Particles, parameters, ...
Lagrangian
FeynRules
TeX
Feynman Rules
Translation Interfaces
FeynArts
MadGraph
CalcHep
Sherpa
Whizard
Golem
Herwig

Recent developments:

Tree-level

Higher-dimensional operators

- Even though FeynRules 1.4.x could already compute the Feynman rules for higher-dimensional operators, they were 'useless', in the sense that they could be exported to almost no Monte Carlo code.
- Reason: Most Monte Carlo codes have internal limitations for the vertices:
  - ➡ hardcoded library of color and/or Lorentz structures.
  - ➡ Upper limit on the number of particles enter in a vertex (usually 4).
- To overcome this problem, a joint effort between the FeynRules team and the MC developers was needed!

The Universal FeynRules Output

UFO = Universal FeynRules Output

- Idea: Create Python modules that can be linked to other codes and contain all the information on a given model.
- The UFO is a self-contained Python code, and not tied to a specific matrix element generator.
- The content of the FR model files, together with the vertices, is translated into a library of Python objects, that can be linked to other codes.
- By design, the UFO does not make any assumptions on Lorentz/color structures, or the number of particles.
- GoSam and MadGraph 5 use the UFO as the default model format for BSM, Herwig++ will use it in the future.

The UFO & ALOHA

- The development of the UFO goes hand in hand with the development of ALOHA.
- Idea: ALOHA uses the information contained in the UFO to create the (previously-hardcoded) library of Lorentz structures for MadGraph 5 on the fly.
  - ➡ See Olivier Mattelaer's talk.

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```
FFV1 = Lorentz(name = 'FFV1',
               spins = [ 2, 2, 3 ],
               structure = 'Gamma(3,2,1)')
```

The UFO & ALOHA

```
C    This File is Automatically generated by ALOHA
C    The process calculated in this file is:
C    Gamma(3,2,1)
C
     SUBROUTINE FFV1_0(F1,F2,V3,COUP,VERTEX)
     IMPLICIT NONE
     DOUBLE COMPLEX F1(*)
     DOUBLE COMPLEX F2(*)
     DOUBLE COMPLEX V3(*)
     DOUBLE COMPLEX COUP
     DOUBLE COMPLEX VERTEX


     VERTEX = COUP*( (F2(1)*( (F1(3)*( (0, -1)*V3(1)+(0, 1)*V3(4)))
    $ +(F1(4)*( (0, 1)*V3(2)+V3(3)))))+( (F2(2)*( (F1(3)*( (0, 1)
    $ *V3(2)-V3(3)))+(F1(4)*( (0, -1)*V3(1)+(0, -1)*V3(4)))))
    $ +( (F2(3)*( (F1(1)*( (0, -1)*V3(1)+(0, -1)*V3(4)))+(F1(2)
    $ *( (0, -1)*V3(2)-V3(3)))))+(F2(4)*( (F1(1)*( (0, -1)*V3(2)
    $ +V3(3)))+(F1(2)*( (0, -1)*V3(1)+(0, 1)*V3(4)))))))
     END
```

Spin 3/2 fields

- The development version of FeynRules allows to implement models including spin 3/2 particles.

- Implementation basically ready:
  - ➡ Feynman rules can be computed.
  - ➡ Interfaces to CalcHep and MadGraph 5 (UFO) have been updated.

- Currently under testing against independent MadGraph 4 implementation.

[Hagiwara, Mawatari, Takaesu]

Recent developments:

Tools for SUSY

Superfields

- FeynRules 1.4.x required the Lagrangian to be written in component fields.

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$$\mathcal{L} = \Phi^\dagger e^{-2gV}\Phi_{|_{\theta^2\bar\theta^2}} + \frac{1}{16g^2\tau_{\mathcal{R}}}\mathrm{Tr}(W^\alpha W_\alpha)_{|_{\theta^2}} + \frac{1}{16g^2\tau_{\mathcal{R}}}\mathrm{Tr}(\bar W_{\dot\alpha}\bar W^{\dot\alpha})_{|_{\bar\theta^2}}$$
$$+ W(\Phi)_{|_{\theta^2}} + W^\star(\Phi^\dagger)_{|_{\bar\theta^2}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{soft}}$$

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$$+ W(\Phi)_{|_{\theta^2}} + W^\star(\Phi^\dagger)_{|_{\bar\theta^2}} + \mathcal{L}_{\rm soft}$$

- 'Monte Carlo description':
  - ➡ Express superfields in terms of component fields.
  - ➡ Express everything in terms of 4-component fermions (beware of the Majoranas!).
  - ➡ Integrate out D and F terms.

Superfields

- FeynRules 1.6.x allows to define superfields directly:

```
CSF[1] == { ClassName  -> ER,
             Chirality      -> Left,
             Weyl             -> ERw,
             Scalar           -> ERs,
             QuantumNumbers -> {Y-> 1},
             Indices          -> {Index[GEN]}
           }
```

- The F term does not need to be defined, but is added automatically.
- Once the superfields (and their component fields) have been defined, FeynRules takes care of the rest.

SUSY RGE's

- The development version of FeynRules allows to extract the one-loop renormalization group equations for generic SUSY models.

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```
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```

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```
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```

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mu\Big[-\frac{3g'^2}{80\pi^2} - \frac{3g_w^2}{16\pi^2} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^d}^\dagger\mathbf{y^d}\big] + \frac{3}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^u}^\dagger\mathbf{y^u}\big] + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^e}^\dagger\mathbf{y^e}\big]\Big]$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}b}{\mathrm{d}t} = b\Big[-\frac{3g'^2}{80\pi^2} - \frac{3g_w^2}{16\pi^2} + \frac{3}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^d}^\dagger\mathbf{y^d}\big] + \frac{3}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^u}^\dagger\mathbf{y^u}\big] + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^e}^\dagger\mathbf{y^e}\big]\Big]$$
$$+\mu\Big[\frac{3g'^2 M_1}{40\pi^2} + \frac{3g_w^2 M_2}{8\pi^2} + \frac{3}{8\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^d}^\dagger\mathbf{T^d}\big] + \frac{3}{8\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^u}^\dagger\mathbf{T^u}\big] + \frac{1}{8\pi^2}\mathrm{Tr}\big[\mathbf{y^e}^\dagger\mathbf{T^e}\big]\Big]$$

SUSY RGE's

- The development version of FeynRules allows to extract the one-loop renormalization group equations for generic SUSY models.
- Starting from the superspace action, the RGE's are simply obtained via

```
RGE[LSoft, SuperW]
```

- In parallel, an interface to SuSpect 3 is being developed that allows to input the RGE's obtained by FeynRules into SuSpect to solve them numerically.

```
WriteSuSpectOutput[LSoft, SuperW]
```

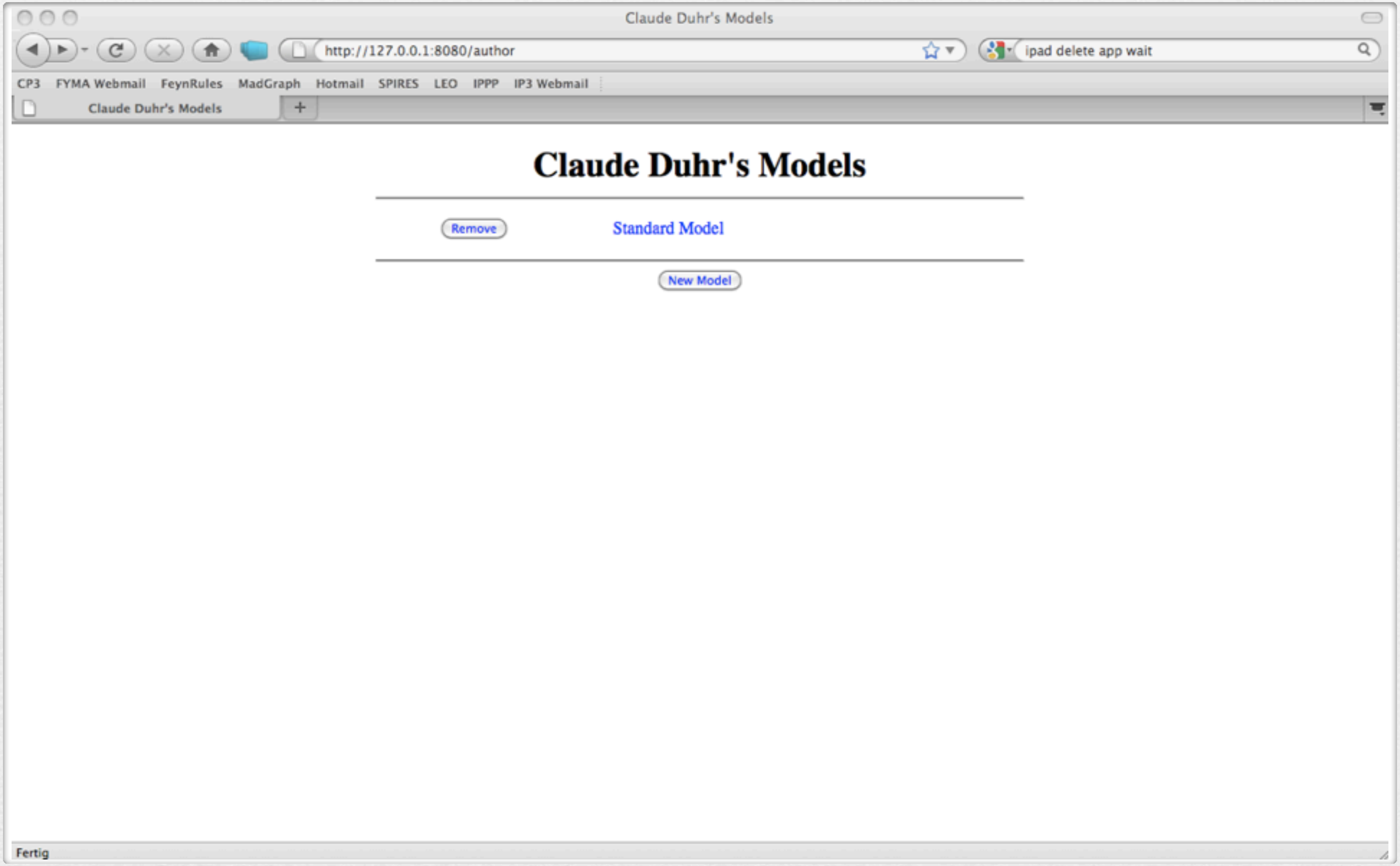
Recent developments:

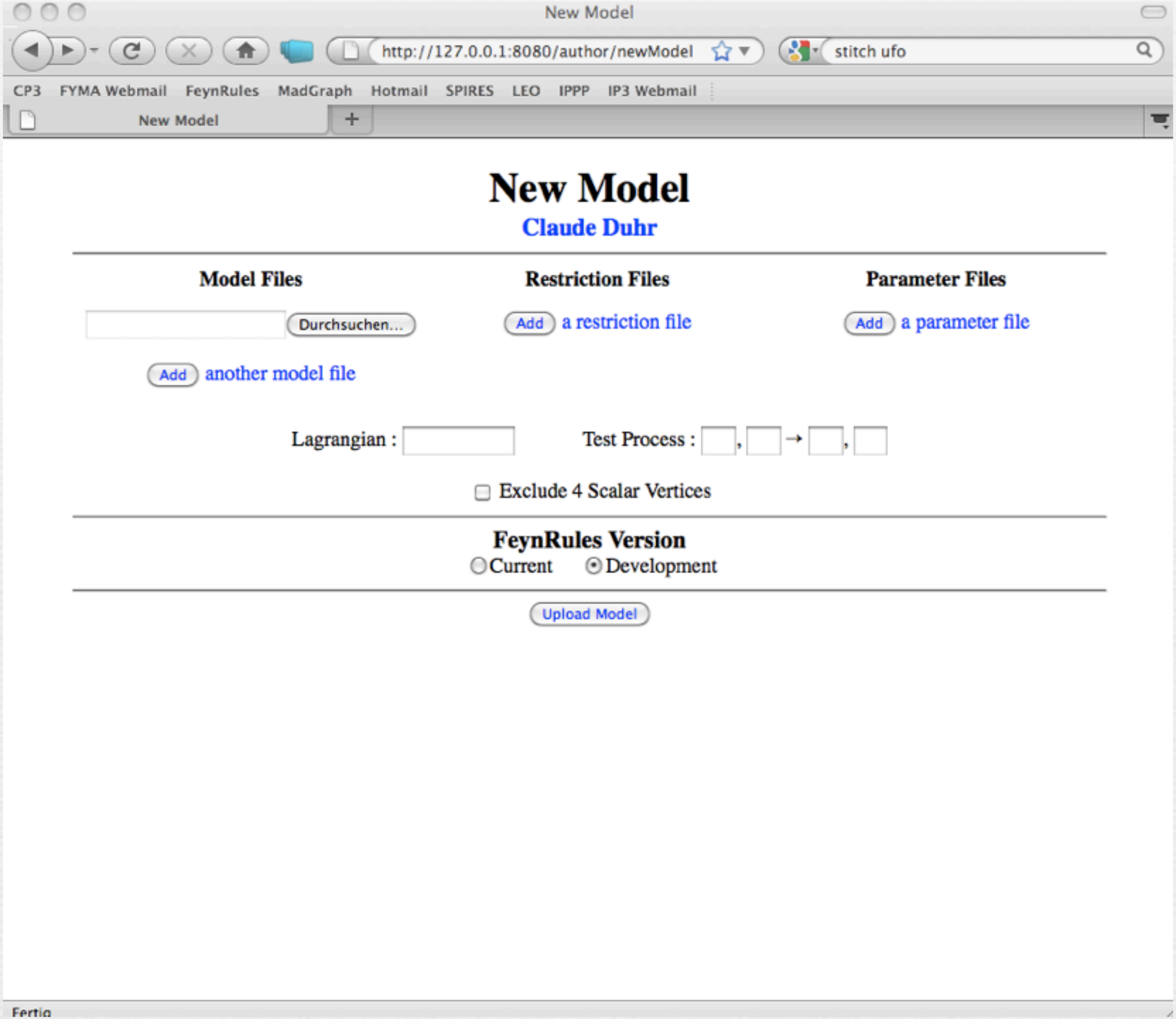
Automatized validation of models

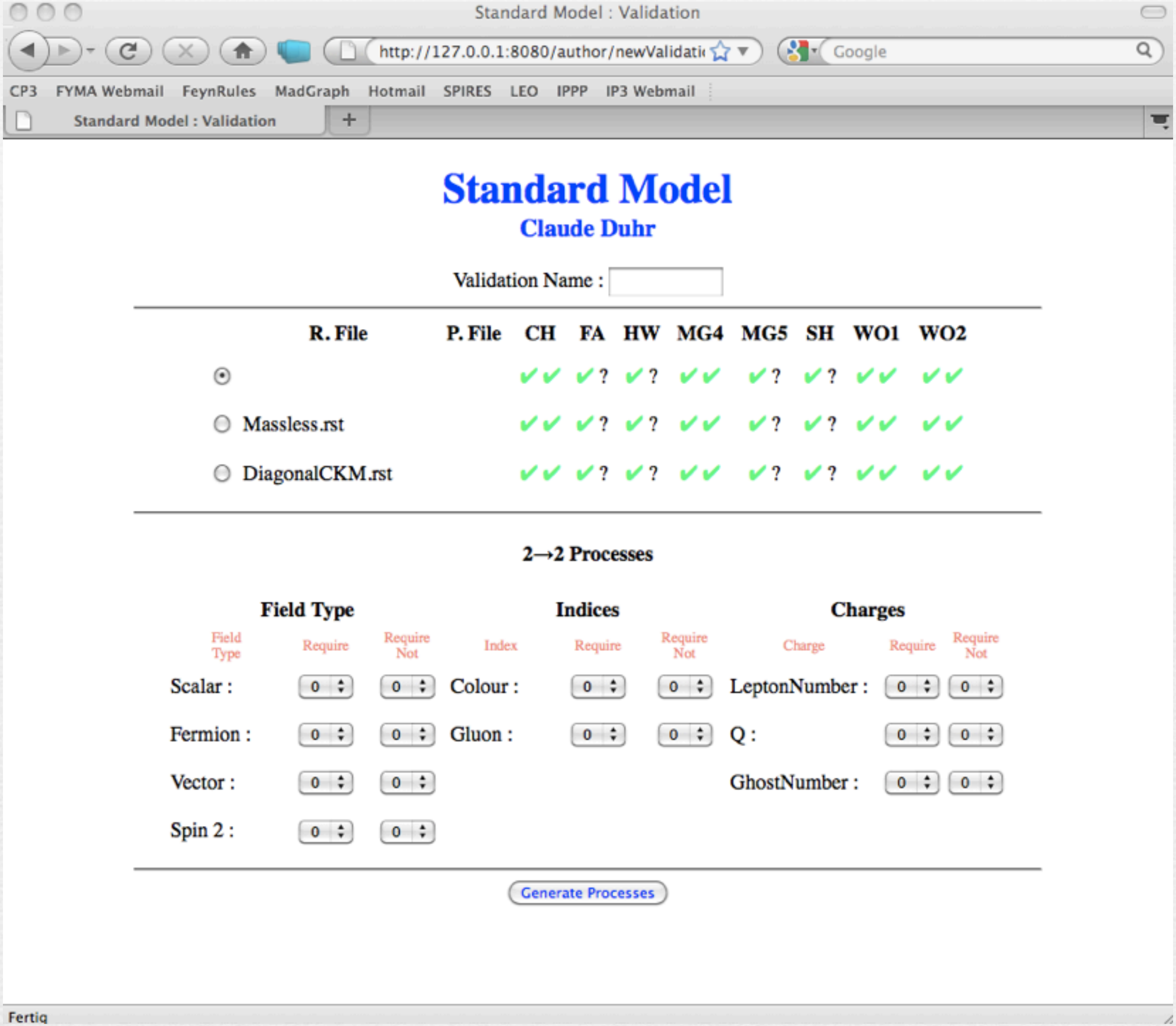
Validation of new models

- FeynRules does not only provide the power to develop and validate new models, but also to validate them to an unprecedented level!
- A given model can be output to more than one matrix element generator, and their results can be compared
  - ➡ Different conventions
  - ➡ Different gauges
  - ➡ Different ways of handling large cancellations.
- This procedure can easily be automatized!

Web validation




New Model
http://127.0.0.1:8080/author/newModel
stitch ufo
CP3
FYMA Webmail
FeynRules
MadGraph
Hotmail
SPIRES
LEO
IPPP
IP3 Webmail
New Model
New Model
Claude Duhr
Model Files
Restriction Files
Parameter Files
Durchsuchen...
Add a restriction file
Add a parameter file
Add another model file
Lagrangian :
Test Process : , → ,
Exclude 4 Scalar Vertices
FeynRules Version
Current
Development
Upload Model
Fertig


Standard Model : Validation
http://127.0.0.1:8080/author/newValidati
Google
CP3
FYMA Webmail
FeynRules
MadGraph
Hotmail
SPIRES
LEO
IPPP
IP3 Webmail
Standard Model : Validation
Standard Model
Claude Duhr
Validation Name :
R. File
P. File
CH
FA
HW
MG4
MG5
SH
WO1
WO2
Massless.rst
DiagonalCKM.rst
2→2 Processes
Field Type
Indices
Charges
Field Type
Require
Require Not
Index
Require
Require Not
Charge
Require
Require Not
Scalar :
Fermion :
Vector :
Spin 2 :
Colour :
Gluon :
LeptonNumber :
Q :
GhostNumber :
Generate Processes
Fertig

Standard Model : Test_Val_SM

http://127.0.0.1:8080/author/ Google

CP3 FYMA Webmail FeynRules MadGraph Hotmail SPIRES LEO IPPP IP3 Webmail

Standard Model : Test_Val_SM

Test_Val_SM

Standard Model

Claude Duhr

CH	FA	HW	MG4	MG5	SH	WO1	WO2
✔ ✔	✔ ?	✔ ?	✔ ✔	✔ ?	✔ ?	✔ ✔	✔ ✔

Field Type			Indices			Charges		
Field Type	Require	Require Not	Index	Require	Require Not	Charge	Require	Require Not
Scalar	0	0	Colour	0	0	LeptonNumber	0	0
Fermion	2	0	Gluon	0	0	Q	0	0
Vector	2	0				GhostNumber	0	0
Spin 2	0	0						

- ☑ CalcHEP (Feynman gauge)
- ☑ CalcHEP (unitary gauge)
- ☐ FeynArts
- ☐ Herwig
- ☑ MadGraph4
- ☐ MadGraph5
- ☐ Sherpa
- ☑ Whizard1 (Feynman gauge)
- ☑ Whizard1 (unitary gauge)
- ☑ Whizard2 (Feynman gauge)
- ☑ Whizard2 (unitary gauge)

Check All Check None

Stock Models

SM_MG (MG:u)			SM_CH (CH:f)		
☑	✔	param_card.dat.part	☑	✔	SM.tgz

Start Fresh Validations Finish Validations

Fertig

Standard Model : Test_Val_SM

http://127.0.0.1:8080/author/validation?v

Google

CP3 FYMA Webmail FeynRules MadGraph Hotmail SPIRES LEO IPPP IP3 Webmail

Standard Model : Test_Val_SM

ve , ve~ → Z , Z	730.0	182.5	0.49452	0.49452	0.49384	0.494604	0.494622	0.494547	0.494668	0.49351	0.4945	●	0.17%
ve , ve~ → W+ , W-	639.0	159.75	1.0603	1.0603	1.0604	1.06053	1.0604	1.06035	1.06073	1.0665	1.0603	●	0.51%
ve , ve~ → G , G	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vm~ → A , A	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vm~ → A , Z	365.0	91.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vm~ → Z , Z	730.0	182.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vm~ → W+ , W-	639.0	159.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vm~ → G , G	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vt~ → A , A	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vt~ → A , Z	365.0	91.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vt~ → Z , Z	730.0	182.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vt~ → W+ , W-	639.0	159.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , vt~ → G , G	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , e+ → A , W+	319.0	79.75	2.2219	1.9846	1.9809	1.98496	1.98478	1.98454	1.98491	1.9756	1.9845	✘	10.56%
ve , e+ → Z , W+	684.0	171.0	0.71578	0.54663	0.54717	0.54657	0.546756	0.54641	0.546869	0.54864	0.54661	✘	26.53%
ve , m+ → A , W+	320.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , m+ → Z , W+	684.0	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , tt+ → A , W+	326.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
ve , tt+ → Z , W+	691.0	172.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vm~ → A , A	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vm~ → A , Z	365.0	91.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vm~ → Z , Z	730.0	182.5	0.49452	0.49452	0.49384	0.494505	0.494545	0.494559	0.494447	0.49351	0.4945	●	0.17%
vm , vm~ → W+ , W-	639.0	159.75	1.0603	1.0603	1.0604	1.0604	1.06033	1.06027	1.06006	1.0665	1.0603	●	0.52%
vm , vm~ → G , G	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vt~ → A , A	200.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vt~ → A , Z	365.0	91.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vt~ → Z , Z	730.0	182.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%
vm , vt~ → W+ , W-	639.0	159.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	✔	0%

Fertig

A look into the future...

Towards NLO

- We are slowly getting to the point that we have automated tools for NLO computations:
  - ➡ Blackhat
  - ➡ GoSam
  - ➡ Helac-NLO
  - ➡ MadLoops
  - ➡ Rocket
- Most of these codes only do SM processes so far.
- Reason: Beyond LO, we do not only need tree-level Feynman rules, but also counterterms, etc.
- Future releases of FeynRules will allow to compute also these quantities!

Extraction of counterterms

- The (not public) development version of FeynRules already allows to extract counterterms Feynman rules.

```
ExtractCounterterms[l[s,f],{aS,1}]
```

$$\blacktriangleright l_{sf} \to l_{sf} + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi}\Big[(\delta Z_{ll}^{L(1)})_{ff'}\ (P_L)_{ss'} + (\delta Z_{ll}^{R(1)})_{ff'}\ (P_R)_{ss'}\Big]\ l_{s'f'}$$

```
ExtractCounterterms[ydo,{{aS,2},{aEW,1}}]
```

$$\blacktriangleright y_d \to y_d + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\delta y_d^{(1,0)} + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\delta y_d^{(0,1)} + \frac{\alpha_s^2}{4\pi^2}\delta y_d^{(2,0)} + \frac{\alpha_s\alpha}{4\pi^2}\delta y_d^{(1,1)} + \frac{\alpha_s^2\alpha}{8\pi^3}\delta y_d^{(2,1)}$$

- At the moment, the values of the counterterms for the independent parameters and the fields must still be given by hand.
- Once this is done, GoSam and MadLoops will allow to generate events for any BSM model at NLO.

Conclusion

- The current version of FeynRules comes with a lot of new features:
  - ➡ Superfields
  - ➡ UFO & ALOHA
  - ➡ Support of color sextets.
  - ➡ Spin 3/2 (will be public soon)

- New development that are in the pipeline:
  - ➡ Susy RGE's
  - ➡ Interface to SuSpect
  - ➡ Web validation platform.

- To download the package and/or model files, have a look at http://feynrules.phys.ucl.ac.be

Backup

Model database

We encourage model builders writing
order to make them useful to a comm
FeynRules model database, please ser

- claude.duhr@durham.ac.uk
- neil@hep.wisc.edu
- fuks@cern.ch

Available models

- Standard Model
- Simple extensions of the SM (9)
- Supersymmetric Models (4)
- Extra-dimensional Models (4)
- Strongly coupled and effective field theories (4)
- Miscellaneous (0)

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Strongly coupled and effective field theories (4)
Miscellaneous (0)

Model	Contact
Higgs effective theory	C. Duhr
4th generation model	C. Duhr
Standard model + Scalars	C. Duhr
Hidden Abelian Higgs Model	C. Duhr
Hill Model	P. de Aquino, C. Duhr
The general 2HDM	C. Duhr, M. Herquet
Triplet diquarks	J. Alwall, C. Duhr
Sextet diquarks	J. Alwall, C. Duhr
Monotops	B. Fuks
Type III See-Saw Model	C. Biggio, F. Bonnet
DY SM extension	N. Christensen

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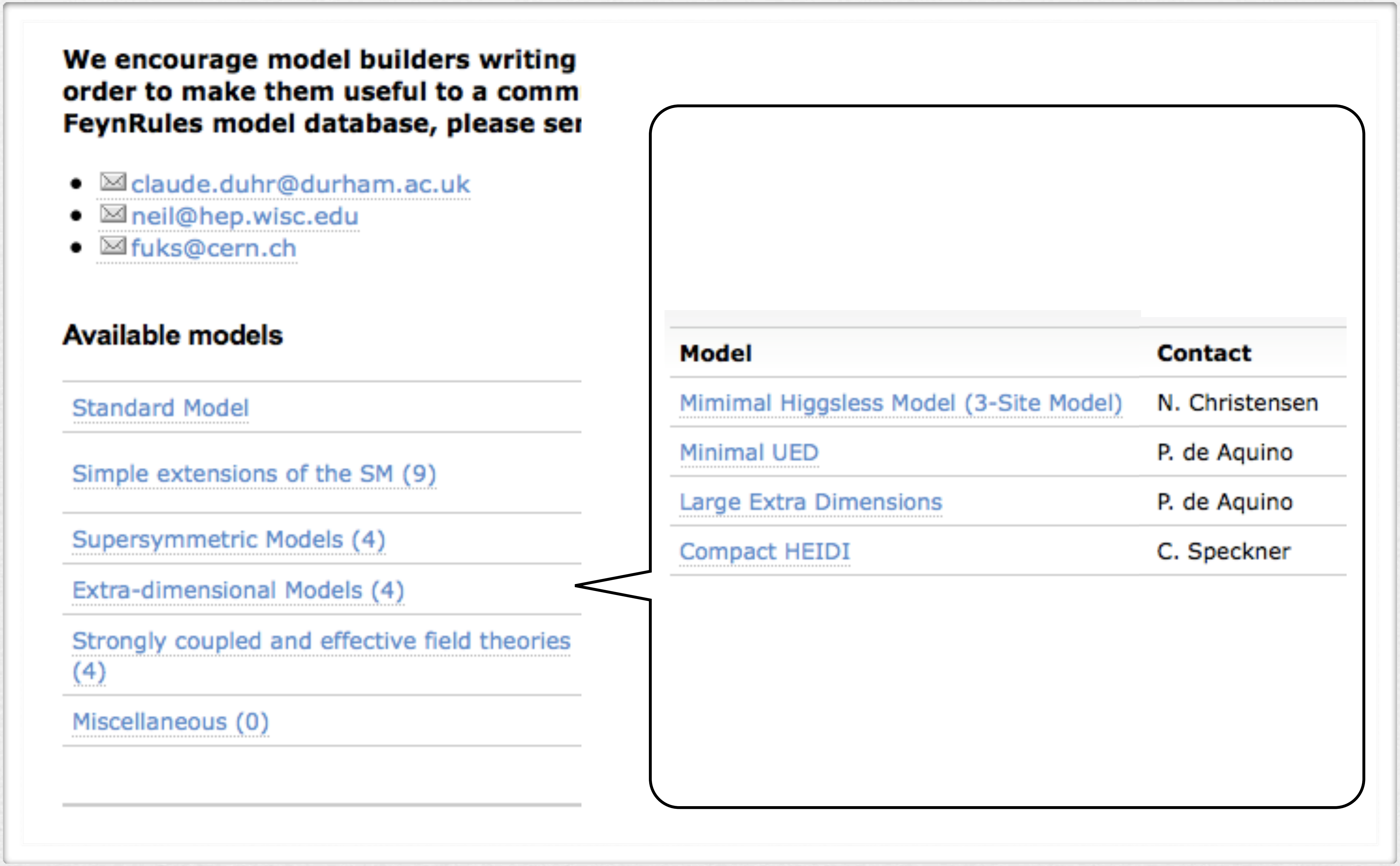
Model	Contact
MSSM	B. Fuks
NMSSM	B. Fuks
RPV-MSSM	B. Fuks
R-MSSM	B. Fuks

Model database



We encourage model builders writing
order to make them useful to a comm
FeynRules model database, please se

- claude.duhr@durham.ac.uk
- neil@hep.wisc.edu
- fuks@cern.ch

Available models

Standard Model

Simple extensions of the SM (9)

Supersymmetric Models (4)

Extra-dimensional Models (4)

Strongly coupled and effective field theories (4)

Miscellaneous (0)

Model	Contact
Mimimal Higgsless Model (3-Site Model)	N. Christensen
Minimal UED	P. de Aquino
Large Extra Dimensions	P. de Aquino
Compact HEIDI	C. Speckner

Model database

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Available models

Standard Model
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Strongly coupled and effective field theories (4)
Miscellaneous (0)

Model	Contact
Mimimal Higgsless Model (3-Site Model)	N. Christensen
Chiral perturbation theory	C. Degrande
Strongly Interacting Light Higgs	C. Degrande
Technicolor	M. Järvinen, T. Hapola, E. Del Nobile, C. Pica