

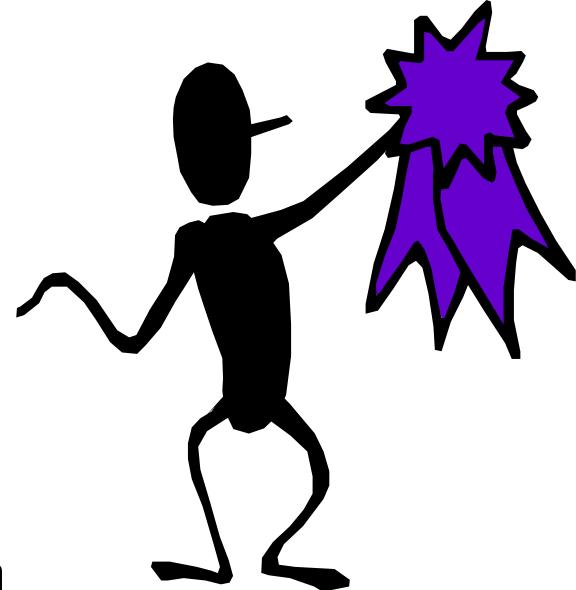
MadGraph5_aMC@NLO



**Automated Tree-Level and one loop
Feynman Diagram
and Event Generation at LO and NLO**

Valentin Hirschi and Olivier Mattelaer

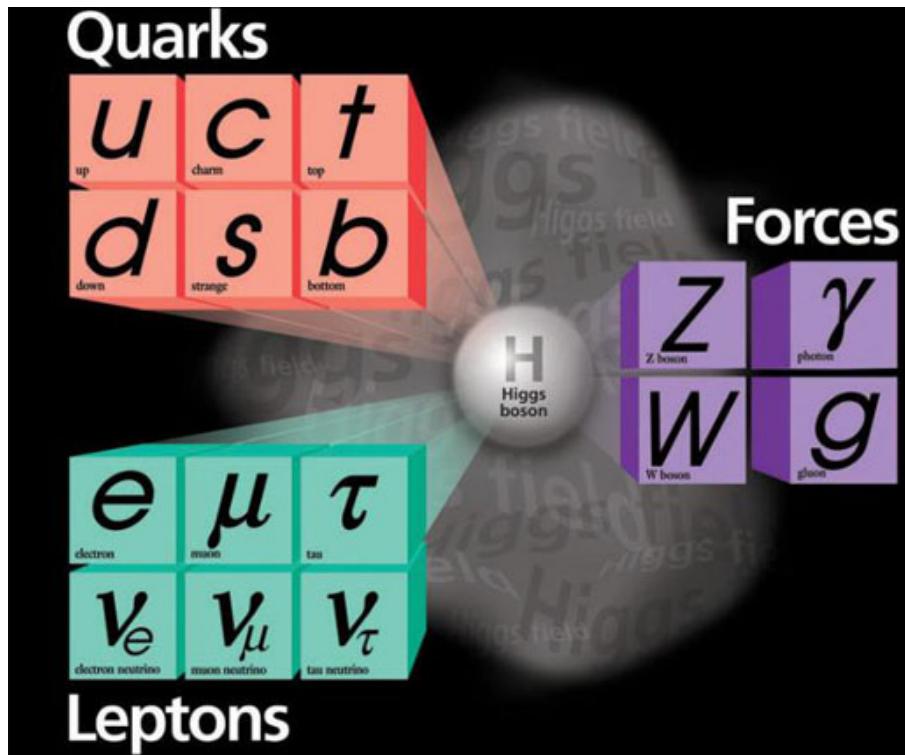
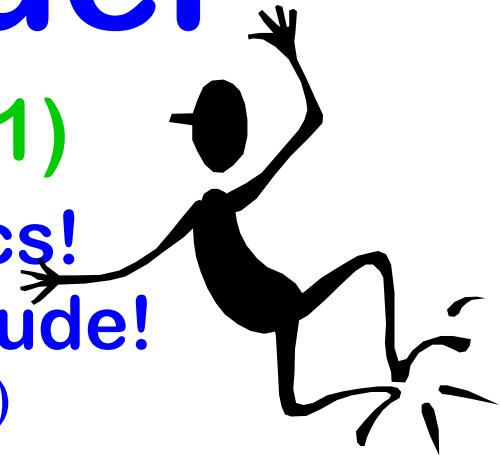
Plan



- Overview of Standard Model
 - Introduction to Particle Physics
 - The Standard Model
- Parton level calculations
- Full Event Simulations
- Identify 3 Newly Discovered Particles

Standard Model

- Good News! $SU(3) \times SU_L(2) \times U(1)$
 - Most successful theory in physics!
 - Tested over 30 orders of magnitude!
 - (photon mass $< 10^{-18}$ eV , LHC $> 10^{12}$ eV)



- All particles observed
 - Higgs (2012)
 - Top (1995)

Standard Model



- **Bad News!**
 - We can't solve it!

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} &= -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (\mathbf{G}^{\mu\nu} \mathbf{G}_{\mu\nu}) + \bar{\mathbf{q}} [i \gamma^\mu \mathbf{D}_\mu - m_q] \mathbf{q} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\partial^\mu G_a^\nu - \partial^\nu G_a^\mu \right) \left(\partial_\mu G_a^\mu - \partial_\nu G_a^\nu \right) + \sum_q \bar{q}_\alpha [i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m_q] q_\alpha \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_q g_s [\bar{q}_\alpha (\lambda^a)_{\alpha\beta} \gamma^\mu q_\beta] G_\mu^a \\ &- \frac{1}{2} g_s f_{abc} (\partial_\mu G_a^\nu - \partial_\nu G_a^\mu) G_b^\mu G_c^\nu - \frac{1}{4} g_s^2 f_{abc} f_{ade} G_b^\mu G_c^\nu G_d^\mu G_e^\nu\end{aligned}$$

Predictions from SM



- Cross Section: $\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \int |M|^2 d\Phi$
 $M = \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | T \left(e^{-i \int H_I dt} \right) e^+ e^- \rangle$
 - Can't solve exactly because interactions change wave functions!
- Perturbation Theory
 - Start w/ Free Particle wave function
 - Assume interactions are small perturbation

$$M \approx \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | H_{\text{int}} | e^+ e^- \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | H_{\text{int}}^2 | e^+ e^- \rangle + \dots$$

Example: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

- Scattering cross section

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2S} \int |M|^2 d\Omega$$

$$M \approx \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | H_{\text{int}} | e^+ e^- \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} &= \frac{i}{g} [\mathbf{D}_\mu, \mathbf{D}_\nu] = \frac{\vec{\sigma}}{2} \cdot \vec{W}_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow U_L \mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} U_L^\dagger \quad ; \quad B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu \rightarrow B_{\mu\nu} \\ W_{\mu\nu}^t &= \partial_\mu W_\nu^t - \partial_\nu W_\mu^t + g \epsilon^{ijk} W_\mu^j W_\nu^k \\ \mathcal{L}_K &= -\frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{W}_{\mu\nu} \mathbf{W}^{\mu\nu}) = -\frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} \vec{W}_{\mu\nu} \vec{W}^{\mu\nu} = \mathcal{L}_{K0} + \mathcal{L}_3 + \mathcal{L}_4 \end{aligned}}$$

- Feynman Diagram

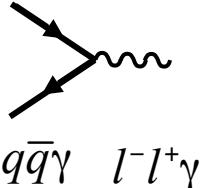
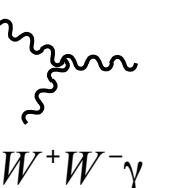
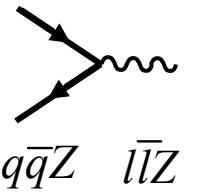
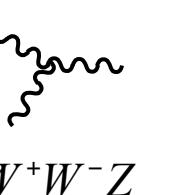
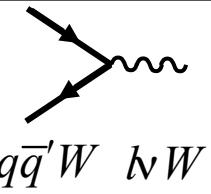
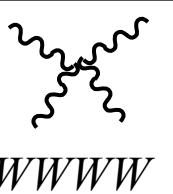
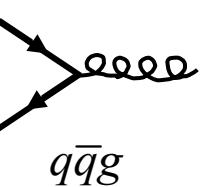
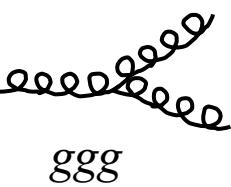
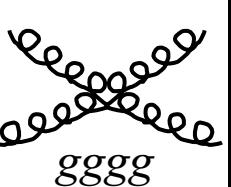
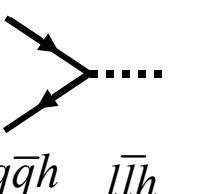
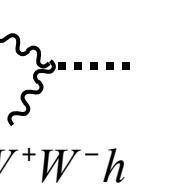
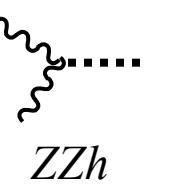
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_3 &= -ie \cot \theta_W \left[(\partial^\mu W^\nu - \partial^\nu W^\mu) W_\mu^\dagger Z_\nu - (\partial^\mu W^{\nu\dagger} - \partial^\nu W^{\mu\dagger}) W_\mu Z_\nu + W_\mu W_\nu^\dagger (\partial^\mu Z^\nu - \partial^\nu Z^\mu) \right] \\ &\quad - ie \left[(\partial^\mu W^\nu - \partial^\nu W^\mu) W_\mu^\dagger A_\nu - (\partial^\mu W^{\nu\dagger} - \partial^\nu W^{\mu\dagger}) W_\mu A_\nu + W_\mu W_\nu^\dagger (\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu) \right] \end{aligned}$$

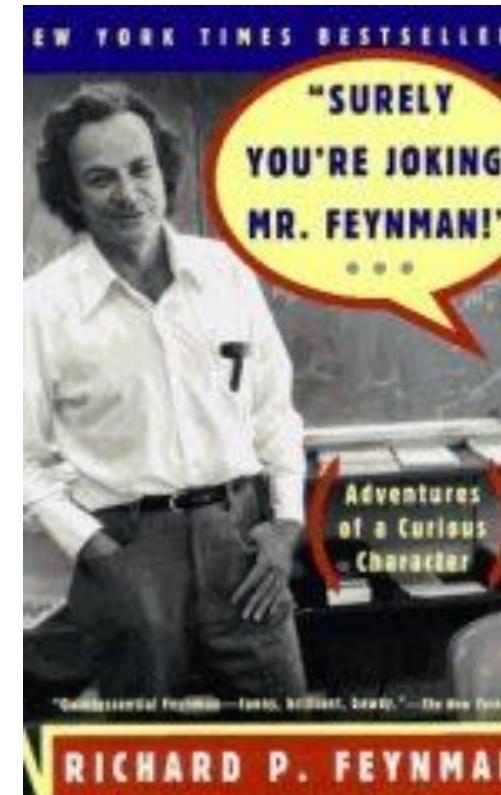
$$\mathcal{L}_4 = -\frac{e^2}{2 \sin^2 \theta_W} \left\{ (W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu)^2 - W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu W_\nu W^\nu \right\} - e^2 \cot^2 \theta_W \left\{ W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu Z_\nu Z^\nu - W_\mu^\dagger Z^\mu W_\nu Z^\nu \right\}$$

$$- e^2 \cot \theta_W \left\{ 2 W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu Z_\nu A^\nu - W_\mu^\dagger Z^\mu W_\nu A^\nu - W_\mu^\dagger A^\mu W_\nu Z^\nu \right\} - e^2 \left\{ W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu A_\nu A^\nu - W_\mu^\dagger A^\mu W_\nu A^\nu \right\}$$

$$M \approx \bar{v}(e^+) (-iq\gamma^\mu) v(e^-) \frac{\sigma^{\mu\nu}}{p^2} \bar{u}(\mu^+) (-iq\gamma^\nu) u(\mu^-)$$

Feynman Rules!

γ	$\sim\!\!\!\sim$	QED			
Z	$\sim\!\!\!\sim$	QED			
W^+	$\sim\!\!\!\sim$	QED			
g	$\sim\!\!\!\sim\!\!\!\sim$	QCD			
h	$\cdots\cdots$	QED (m)			

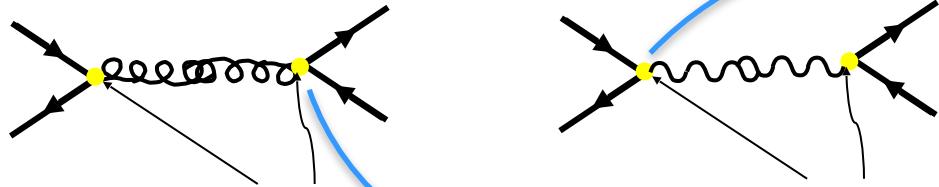


Partial list from SM

Feynman Rules!

- These are basic building blocks, combine to form “allowed” diagrams

– e.g. $u\bar{u} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$



- Draw Feynman diagrams:

– $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
– $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}h$
– $gg \rightarrow hh$
– $dd \rightarrow uu\gamma$

- Determine “order” for each diagram

$\gamma \sim\!\!\!/$	QED			
$Z \sim\!\!\!/$	QED			
$W \sim\!\!\!/$	QED			
$g \sim\!\!\!/$	QCD			
$h \cdots\cdots$	QED (m)			



MadGraph

- User Requests:
 - $g g \rightarrow t t\bar{t} h$ QCD ≤ 4
- MadGraph Returns
 - Feynman diagrams
 - Self-Contained Fortran code

```
SUBROUTINE SMATRIX(P1,ANS)
C
C Generated by MadGraph II Version 3.83. Updated 06/13/05
C RETURNS AMPLITUDE SQUARED SUMMED/AVG OVER COLORS
C AND HELICITIES
C FOR THE POINT IN PHASE SPACE P(0:3,NEXTERNAL)
C
C FOR PROCESS : g g -> t t~ b b~
C
C Crossing 1 is g g -> t t~ b b~
C IMPLICIT NONE
C
C CONSTANTS
C
Include "genps.inc"
INTEGER      NCOMB, NCROSS
PARAMETER (      NCOMB= 64, NCROSS= 1)
INTEGER THEL
PARAMETER (THEL=NCOMB*NCROSS)
C
C ARGUMENTS
C
REAL*8 P1(0:3,NEXTERNAL),ANS(NCROSS)
C
```

Check your answer



IHigh Energy Physics
Illinois

The MadGraph5_aMC@NLO homepage

UCL UIUC Launchpad
by the MG/ME Development team

Generate Process Register Tools My Database Cluster Status Downloads (needs account) Wiki Answers Bug reports

Diagram icons: a blue double arrow, a red double arrow, a yellow wavy arrow, and a blue double arrow.

Generate processes online using MadGraph5_aMC@NLO

To improve our web services we request that you register. Registration is quick and free. You may register for a password by clicking [here](#). Please note the correct reference for MadGraph5_aMC@NLO, [arXiv:1405.0301 \[hep-ph\]](#).

Code can be generated either by (only LO process can be generated online):

I. Fill the form:

Model:

[Model descriptions](#)

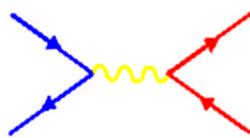
Input Process:

[Examples/format](#)

Example: $p p \rightarrow w+ j j$ QED=3, $w+ \rightarrow l+ v l$

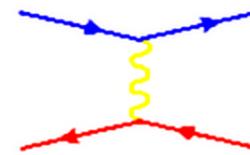
p and j definitions:

Register



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MadGraph5_aMC Registration

Please complete the form below. Your username and password will be sent to the e-mail address you enter.

First Name

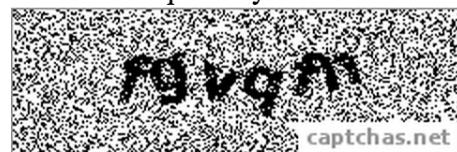
<http://madgraph.hep.uiuc.edu/>

Family Name

Name of your institution

Your e-mail address

The letter sequence you can read on the following image:



SUBMIT

SummerCERN17

OR install it on your laptop

<https://launchpad.net/mg5amcnlo>

Screenshot of the Launchpad page for `MadGraph5_aMC@NLO`:

The page shows the project details, including:

- Overview**: Shows the project's status (version 2.5.5), last updated on 2010-09-08.
- Code**: Links to the code repository.
- Bugs**: Links to the bug tracking system.
- Bugs lists**: Links to the bug lists.
- Translations**: Links to translation resources.
- Answers**: Links to the answers section.

Description (Summary):

MadGraph5_aMC@NLO is a framework that aims at providing all the elements necessary for SM and BSM phenomenology, such as the computations of cross sections, the generation of hard events and their matching with event generators, and the use of a variety of tools relevant to event manipulation and analysis. Processes can be simulated to LO accuracy for any user defined Lagrangian, and the NLO accuracy in the case of QCD corrections to SM processes. Matrix elements at the tree- and one-loop-level can also be obtained.

MadGraph5_aMC@NLO is the new version of both `MadGraph5` and `aMC@NLO` that unifies the LO and NLO lines of development of automated tools within the MadGraph Family. It therefore supersedes all the `MadGraph 1.5.x` versions and all the beta versions of `aMC@NLO`.

The standard reference for the use of the code is: J. Alwall et al. "The automated computation of tree-level and next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations", arXiv:1405.0301 [hep-ph]. A more complete list of references can be found here: http://amcatnlo.web.cern.ch/amcatnlo/list_refs.html

Downloads (highlighted with a red oval):

- MadGraph5_aMC@NLO version 2.5.5** (released on 2010-09-08)
- All downloads

Configuration Plugins: Configuration options.

Get Involved: Options to change details, share, subscribe to bug mail, or edit bug mail.

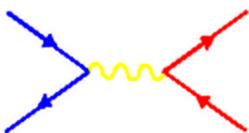
Announcements: Official Release of `MadGraph5_aMC@NLO` on 2010-09-16.

Series and milestones: A timeline showing the progression of the project from alpha to beta releases.



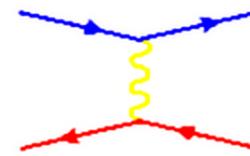
Status

- **Good News**
 - MadGraph generates all tree-level and one loop diagrams
 - MadGraph generates fortran/C++/Python code to calculate $\Sigma|M|^2$
- **Bad News**
 - Madgraph generates code.....
 - Hadron colliders are tough!
- **Good News**
 - There's a cool animation next!



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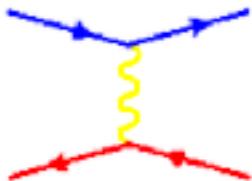
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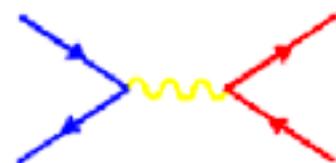
[wiki: MGTutorial](#)

Lectures on the MadGraph framework

- 2017 [Cern Summer School](#), by Valentin Hirschi and Olivier Mattelaer.
- 2017 [MCNET2017](#), by O. Mattelaer, V. Hirschi, E. Vryonidou
- 2017 [MCNET2017](#), by O. Mattelaer, B. Fuks, L. Moore
- 2016 [MC4BSM16](#), by O.Mattelaer.



MadGraph

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wiki: [CernSummerSchool17](#)

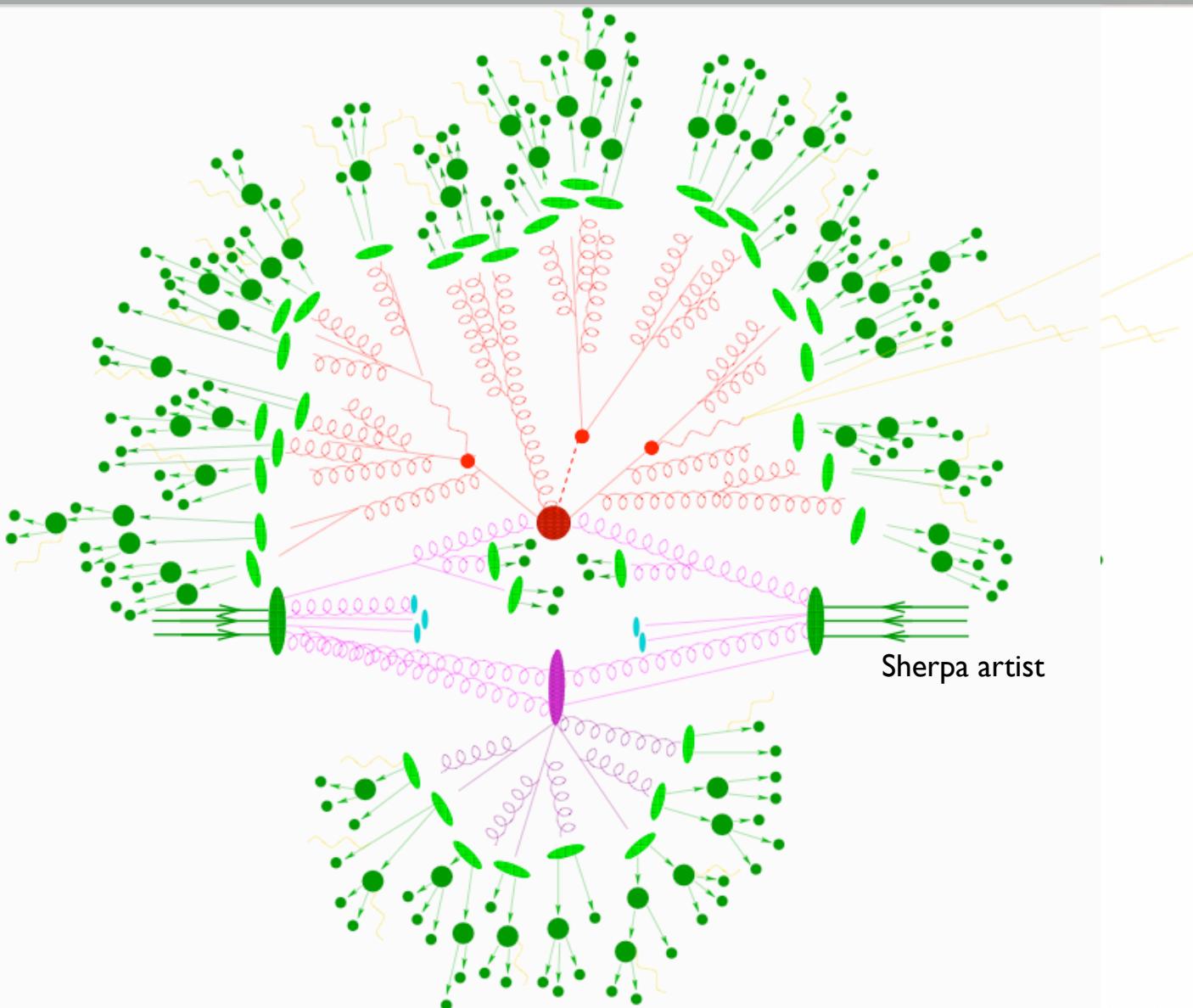
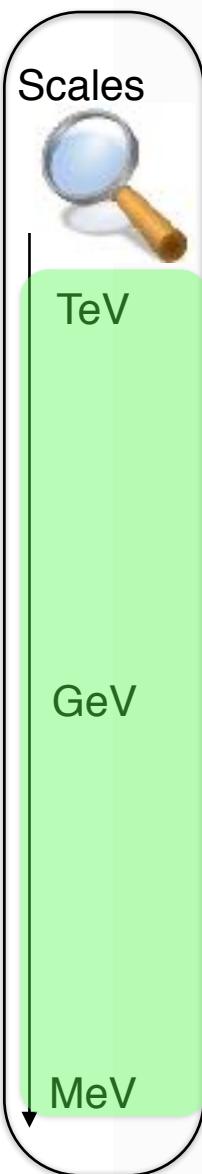
2017 CERN Summer student workshop

Animations

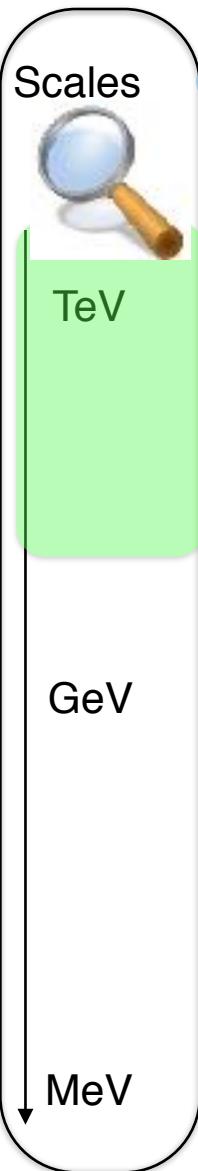
- [Interactive Flash version](#) Note you may want to zoom in!
- [Fast movie \(.avi\) of collision](#)
- [Guided movie \(.mov\) of collision](#)



What are the MC for?



What are the MC for?



I. High- Q^2 Scattering

2. Parton Shower

👉 where BSM physics lies

👉 process dependent

👉 first principles description

👉 it can be systematically improved

3. Hadronization

4. Underlying Event

What are the MC for?

Scales



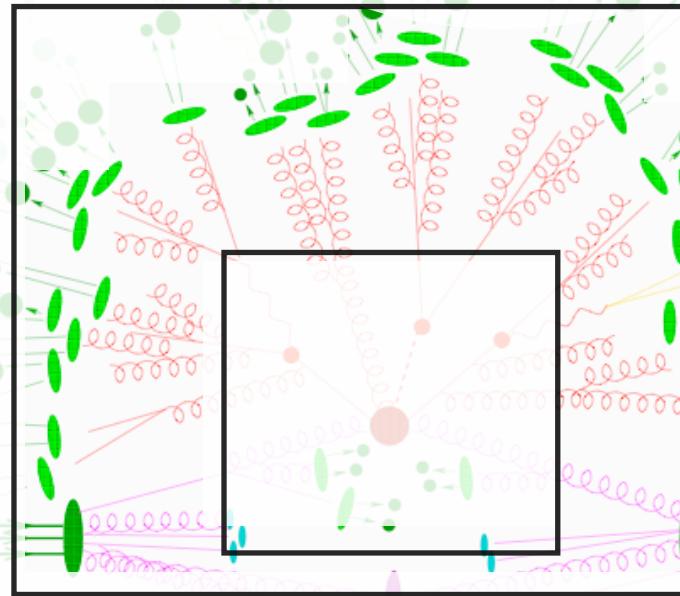
TeV

GeV

MeV

I. High- Q^2 Scattering

2. Parton Shower



☞ QCD - "known physics"

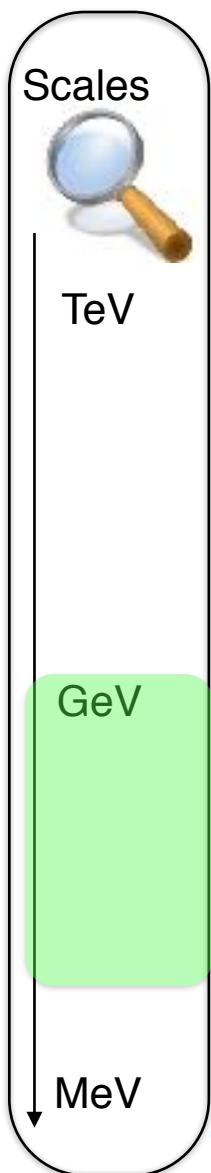
☞ universal/ process independent

☞ first principles description

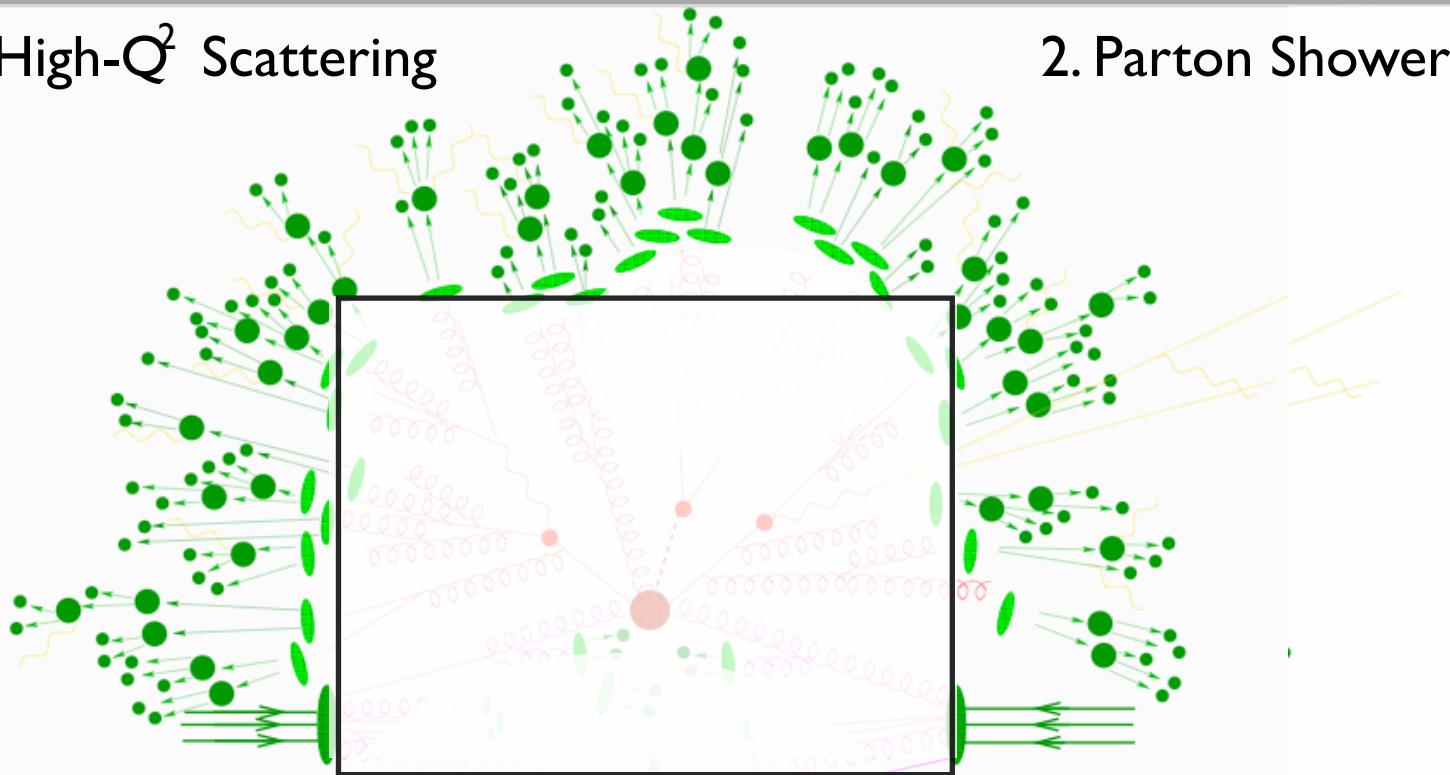
3. Hadronization

4. Underlying Event

What are the MC for?



I. High- Q^2 Scattering



2. Parton Shower

3. Hadronization

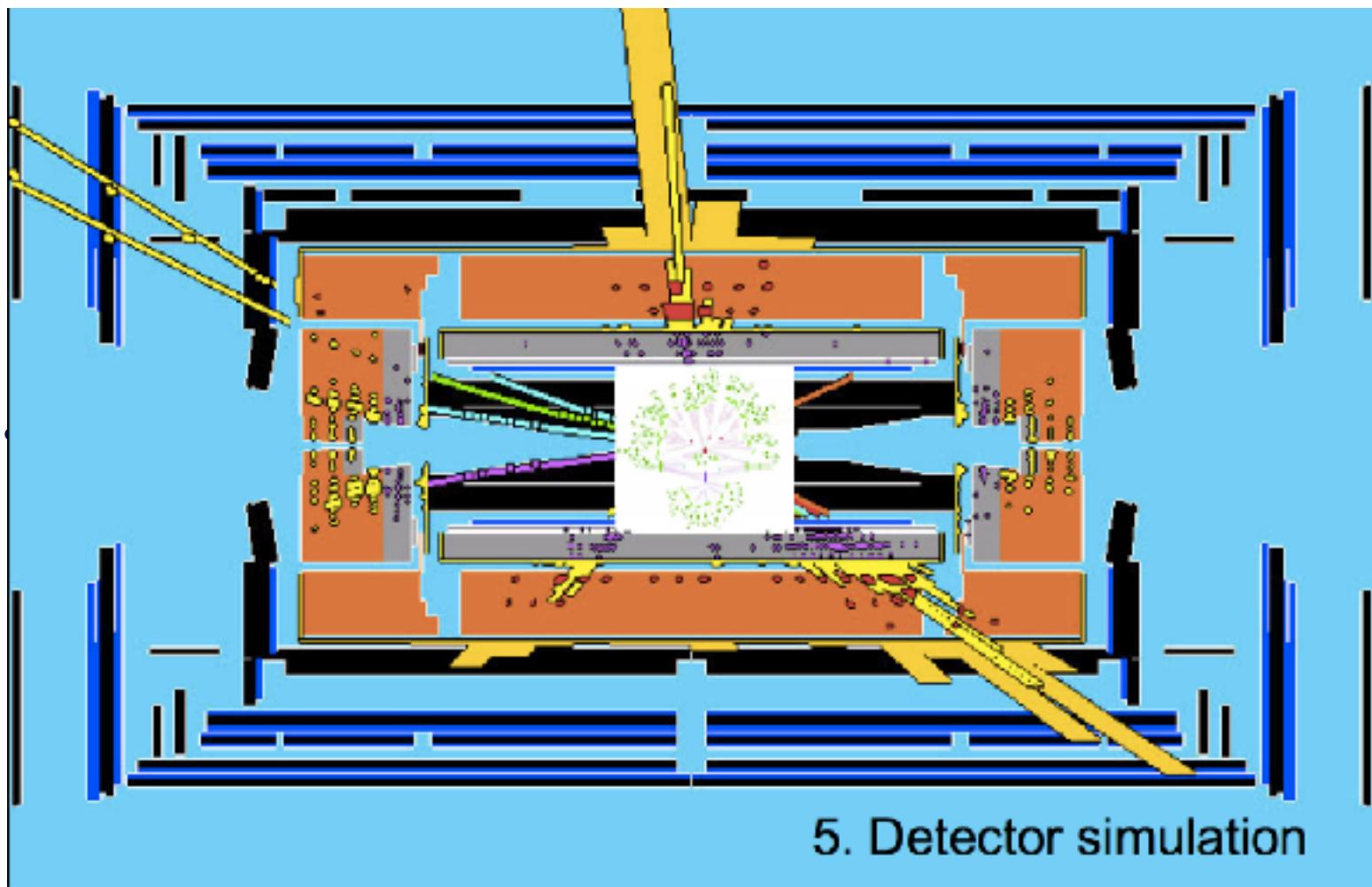
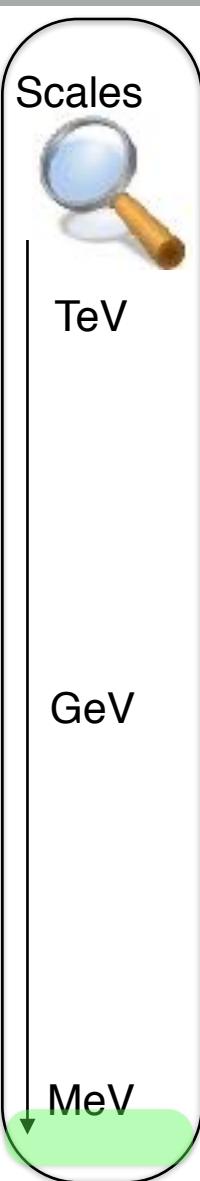
4. Underlying Event

☞ low Q^2 physics

☞ universal/ process independent

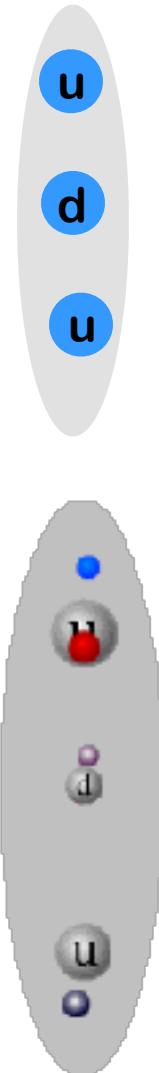
☞ model-based description

What are the MC for?



Protons

- Simple Model
 - 3 “Valence” quarks u u d
 - 2/3 chance of getting up quark
 - 1/3 chance of getting down quark
 - Guess each carries 1/3 of momentum
- Deep Inelastic Scattering Results
 - Short time scales “sea” partons
 - u and d. but also u~ d~ s, c and g with varying amounts of momentum
- Need to multiple matrix element by probability $f(x)$ of finding parton i with fraction of momentum x
$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \sum f_u(x_1) f_{\bar{u}}(x_2) |M|^2 d\Phi dx_1 dx_2$$
- Many parton level sub processes contribute to same hadron level event (e.g. $pp \rightarrow e^+ \nu jjj$)



Exercise



- List processes for signal $pp \rightarrow tt\sim h$ with Higgs decaying to $b\bar{b}$
 - e.g. $uu\sim \rightarrow tt\sim h$
- List process for background $pp \rightarrow tt\sim bb\sim$
 - e.g. $uu\sim \rightarrow tt\sim bb\sim$
- List process for reducible background $pp \rightarrow tt\sim jj$
 - e.g. $uu\sim \rightarrow tt\sim gg$



MadGraph

- User Requests:
 - $pp \rightarrow bb\sim tt\sim QCD \leq 4$
- MadGraph Returns:
 - Feynman diagrams
 - Fortran Code for $|M|^2$
 - Summed over all sub processes w/ pdf

```
DOUBLE PRECISION FUNCTION DSIG(PP,WGT)
C ****
C Generated by MadGraph II Version 3.83. Updated
C 06/13/05
C RETURNS DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION
C Input:
C   pp  4 momentum of external particles
C   wgt weight from Monte Carlo
C Output:
C   Amplitude squared and summed
C ****
```

```
-----
IPROC=IPROC+1 ! u u~ -> t t~ b b~
PD(IPROC)=PD(IPROC-1) + u1 * ub2
IPROC=IPROC+1 ! d d~ -> t t~ b b~
PD(IPROC)=PD(IPROC-1) + d1 * db2
IPROC=IPROC+1 ! s s~ -> t t~ b b~
PD(IPROC)=PD(IPROC-1) + s1 * sb2
IPROC=IPROC+1 ! c c~ -> t t~ b b~
PD(IPROC)=PD(IPROC-1) + c1 * cb2
CALL SMATRIX(PP,DSIGUU)

dsig = pd(iproc)*conv*dsiguu
```

Hadronic Collision Cross Sections

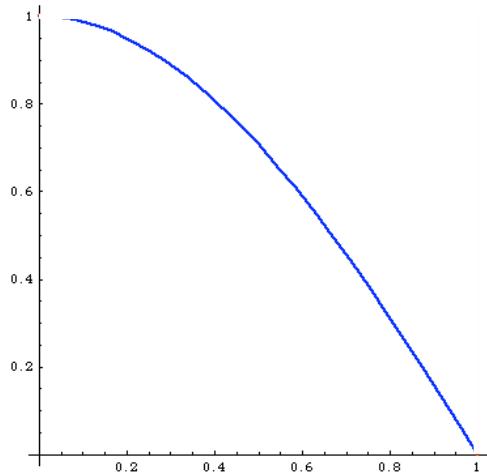
- Good News
 - Automatically determine sub processes and Feynman diagrams
 - Automatically create function needed to integrate

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2s} \int f(x_1) f(x_2) |M|^2 d^3 P_1 \dots d^3 P_n \delta^4(P - p_1 - p_2 - \dots - p_n)$$

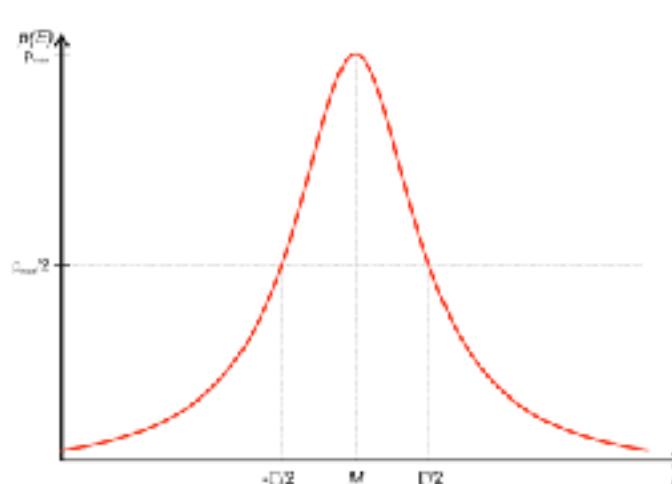
- Bad News
 - Hard to integrate!
 - $3N-4+2$ dimensions

Integration

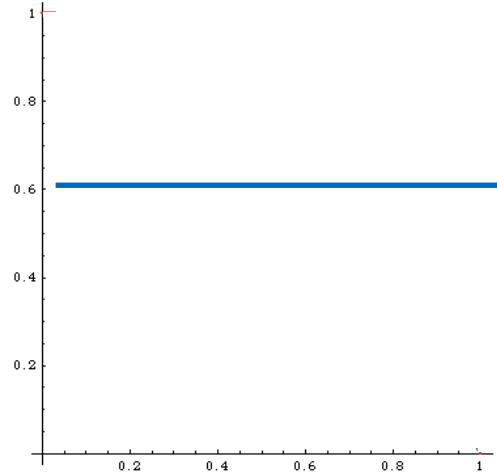
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$$



$$\int \frac{dq^2}{(q^2 - M^2 + iM\Gamma)^2}$$



$$\int dx C$$



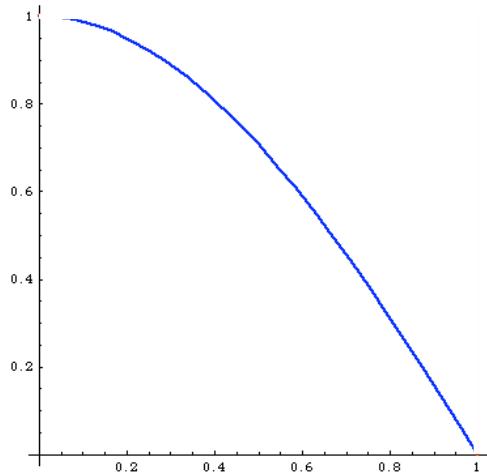
	simpson	MC
3	0,638	0,3
5	0,6367	0,8
20	0,63662	0,6
100	0,636619	0,65
1000	0,636619	0,636

Method of evaluation

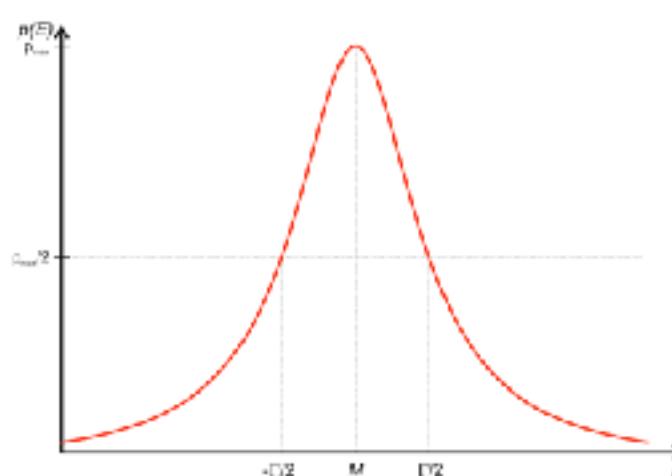
- MonteCarlo $1/\sqrt{N}$
- Trapezium $1/N^2$
- Simpson $1/N^4$

Integration

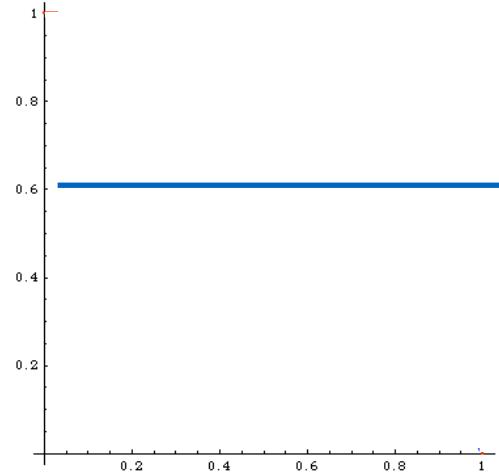
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$$



$$\int \frac{dq^2}{(q^2 - M^2 + iM\Gamma)^2}$$



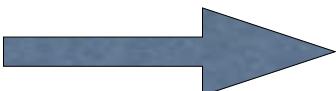
$$\int dx C$$



Method of evaluation

- MonteCarlo $1/\sqrt{N}$
- Trapezium $1/N^2$
- Simpson $1/N^4$

More Dimension



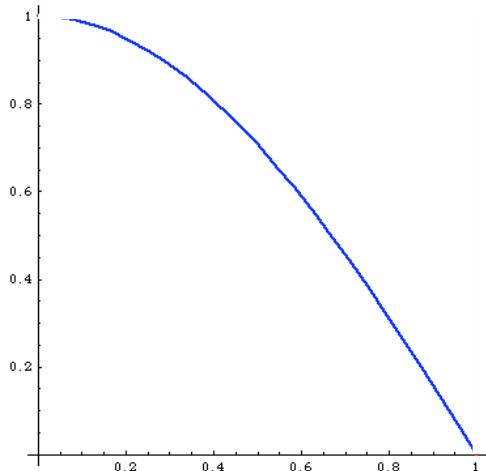
$$1/\sqrt{N}$$

$$1/N^{2/d}$$

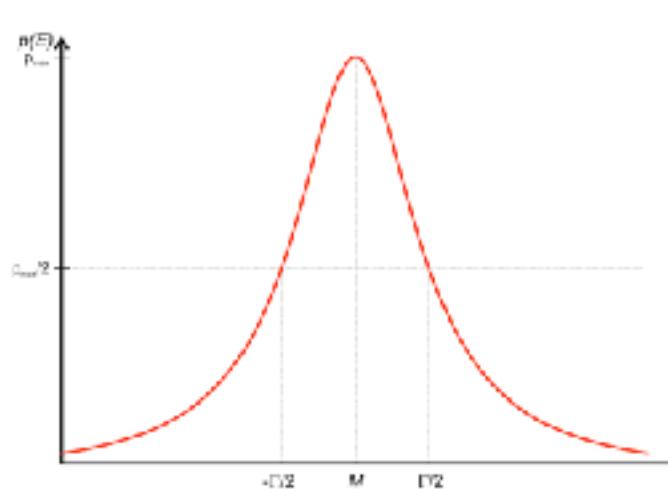
$$1/N^{4/d}$$

Integration

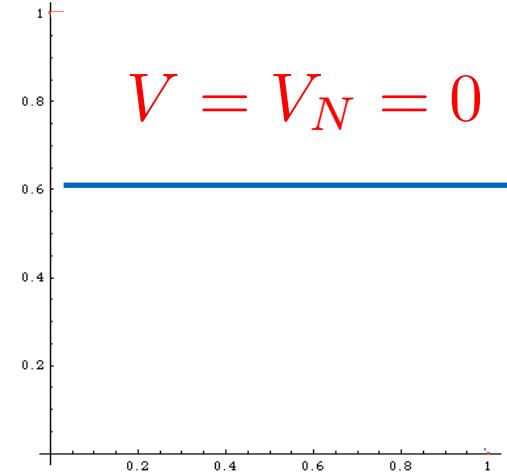
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \cos \frac{\pi}{2}x$$



$$\int \frac{dq^2}{(q^2 - M^2 + iM\Gamma)^2}$$



$$\int dx C$$

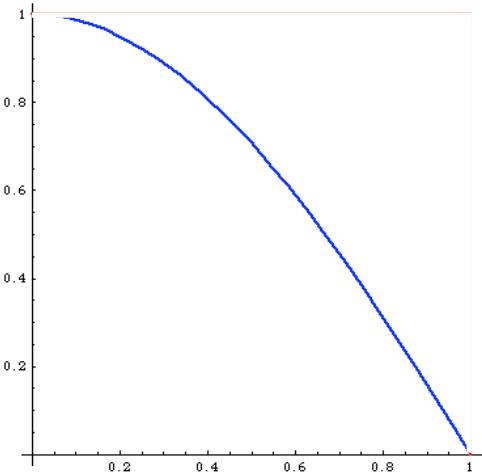


$$I = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x)dx \quad \rightarrow \quad I_N = (x_2 - x_1) \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(x)$$

$$V = (x_2 - x_1) \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [f(x)]^2 dx - I^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad V_N = (x_2 - x_1)^2 \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [f(x)]^2 - I_N^2$$

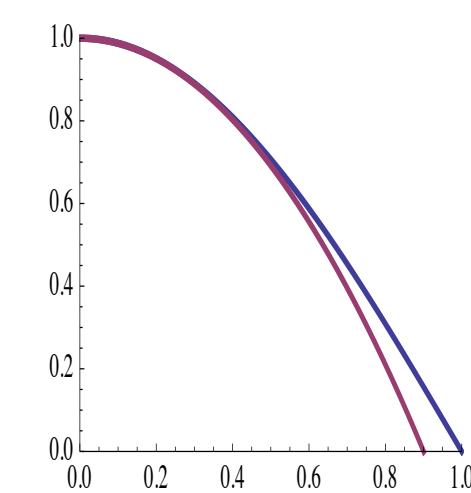
$$I = I_N \pm \sqrt{V_N/N} \quad \text{Can be minimized!}$$

Importance Sampling



$$I = \int_0^1 dx \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x$$

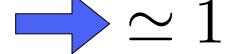
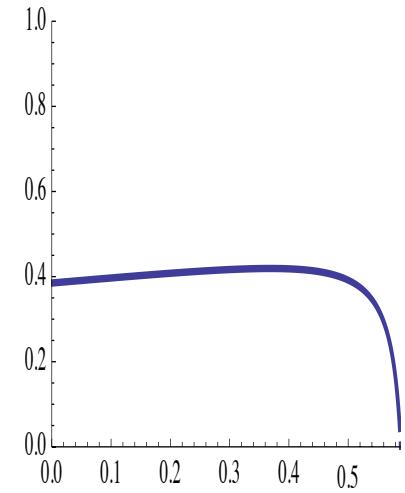
$$I_N = 0.637 \pm 0.307/\sqrt{N}$$



$$I = \int_0^1 dx (1 - cx^2) \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{(1 - cx^2)} = \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} d\xi \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2} x[\xi]}{1 - x[\xi]^2 c}$$

$$I_N = 0.637 \pm 0.031/\sqrt{N}$$

100 times faster



The Phase-Space parametrization is important to have an efficient computation!

Single Diagram Enhanced MadEvent

$$\sigma = \int |a_1 + a_2|^2 d(PS) = \int \frac{|a_1 + a_1|^2}{|a_1|^2 + |a_1|^2} |a_1|^2 d(PS) + \int \frac{|a_1 + a_1|^2}{|a_1|^2 + |a_1|^2} |a_2|^2 d(PS)$$

- **Key Idea**
 - Any single diagram is “easy” to integrate
 - Divide integration into pieces, based on diagrams
- **Get N independent integrals**
 - Errors add in quadrature so no extra cost
 - No need to calculate “weight” function from other channels.
 - Can optimize # of points for each one independently
 - Parallel in nature

MadEvent



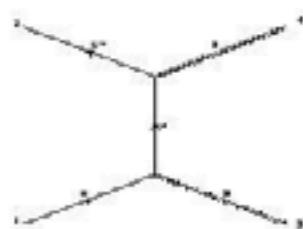
- User Requests:
 - Model (**HiggsHeft**)
 - $pp \rightarrow a a$
 - Cuts + Parameters
- MadEvent Returns:
 - Feynman diagrams
 - Complete package for event generation
 - Events/Plots on line!



Created: Tue Jul 25 03:21:21 CDT 2017

Process: p p > a a

Model: sm



Links

[Process Information](#)

Status

Generation Complete

[Code Download](#)

Available

[On-line Event Generation](#)

Available (access restricted)

[Results and Event Database](#)

No runs available

Notes:

pp > a a

- **Generate SubProcesses+Diagrams**
 - Use HiggsEFT model
- **Generate Parton Level Plots**

Exercise



- Generate parton level plot for the Higgs production to four lepton
 - e.g. $g\ g \rightarrow h \rightarrow e^+ e^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ (use HiggsEFT)
- List process for background and generate the associate partonic plot
- What is a strategy to observe the Higgs?

Final Project

- Good News....we have discovered 3 new particles at the LHC (Z' , H , W^+) Your job is to determine their mass using the plots provided.
- Go to the wiki page to get the plots and determine which sample is which model:
- <https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/madgraph/wiki/CernSummerSchool17>

Advice

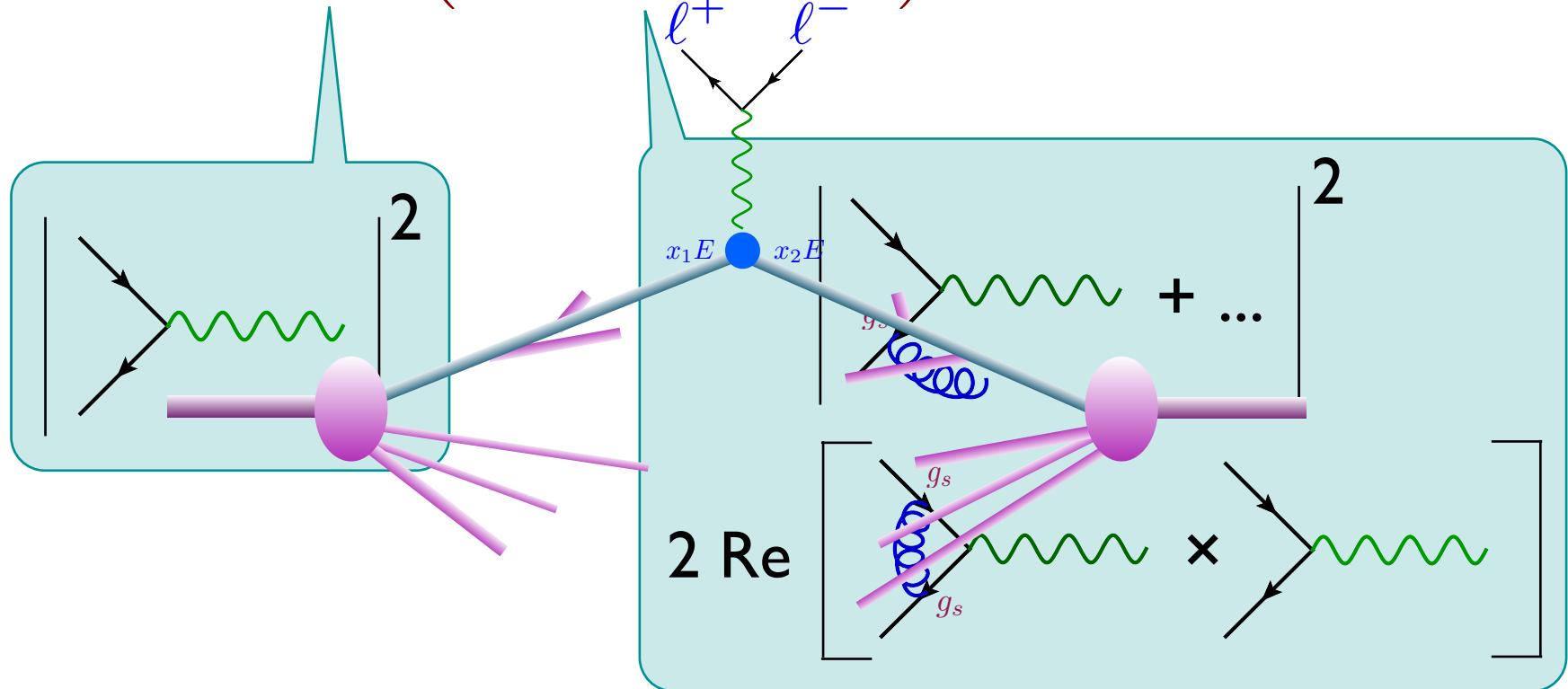
- A person who can efficiently calculate cross sections can be useful to a collaboration
- A person who can efficiently calculate the **CORRECT** cross section is **ESSENTIAL** to a collaboration

NLO predictions

- As an example, consider Drell-Yan Z/γ^* production

$$M \approx \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | H_{\text{int}} | e^+ e^- \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mu^+ \mu^- | H_{\text{int}}^2 | e^+ e^- \rangle + \dots$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sigma^{\text{Born}} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \sigma^{(1)} + \dots \right)$$



Conclusions

- Standard Model is Amazing (good news)
- S.M. is tough to Solve (good news!)
 - Factorization allows use of Perturbation Theory
 - Feynman Diagrams help
 - MG5aMC can help too
- LHC requires NLO (at least for the SM)
 - MG5aMC can help here too !!
- Good Luck!