



LUND UNIVERSITY

Academic Training Lectures
CERN
4, 5, 6, 7 April 2005

Monte Carlo Generators for the LHC

Torbjörn Sjöstrand
CERN and Lund University

- 1. (today) Introduction and Overview; Matrix Elements**
- 2. (Tuesday) Parton Showers; Matching Issues**
- 3. (Wednesday) Multiple Interactions and Beam Remnants**
- 4. (Thursday) Hadronization and Decays; Summary and Outlook**

Apologies

These lectures will *not* cover:

- ★ Heavy-ion physics:
 - without quark-gluon plasma formation, or
 - with quark-gluon plasma formation.
- ★ Specific physics studies for topics such as
 - B production,
 - Higgs discovery,
 - SUSY phenomenology,
 - other new physics discovery potential.
- ★ The modelling of elastic and diffractive topologies.

They *will* cover the “normal” physics that will be there in (essentially) all LHC pp events, from QCD to exotics:

- ★ the generation and availability of different processes,
- ★ the addition of parton showers,
- ★ the addition of an underlying event,
- ★ the transition from partons to observable hadrons, plus
- ★ the status and evolution of general-purpose generators.

Read More

These lectures (and more):

<http://www.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/> and click on “Talks”

Steve Mrenna, CTEQ Summer School lectures, June 2004:

<http://www.phys.psu.edu/~cteq/schools/summer04/mrenna/mrenna.pdf>

Mike Seymour, Academic Training lectures July 2003:

<http://seymour.home.cern.ch/seymour/slides/CERNlectures.html>

Bryan Webber, HERWIG lectures for CDF, October 2004:

http://www-cdf.fnal.gov/physics/lectures/herwig_Oct2004.html

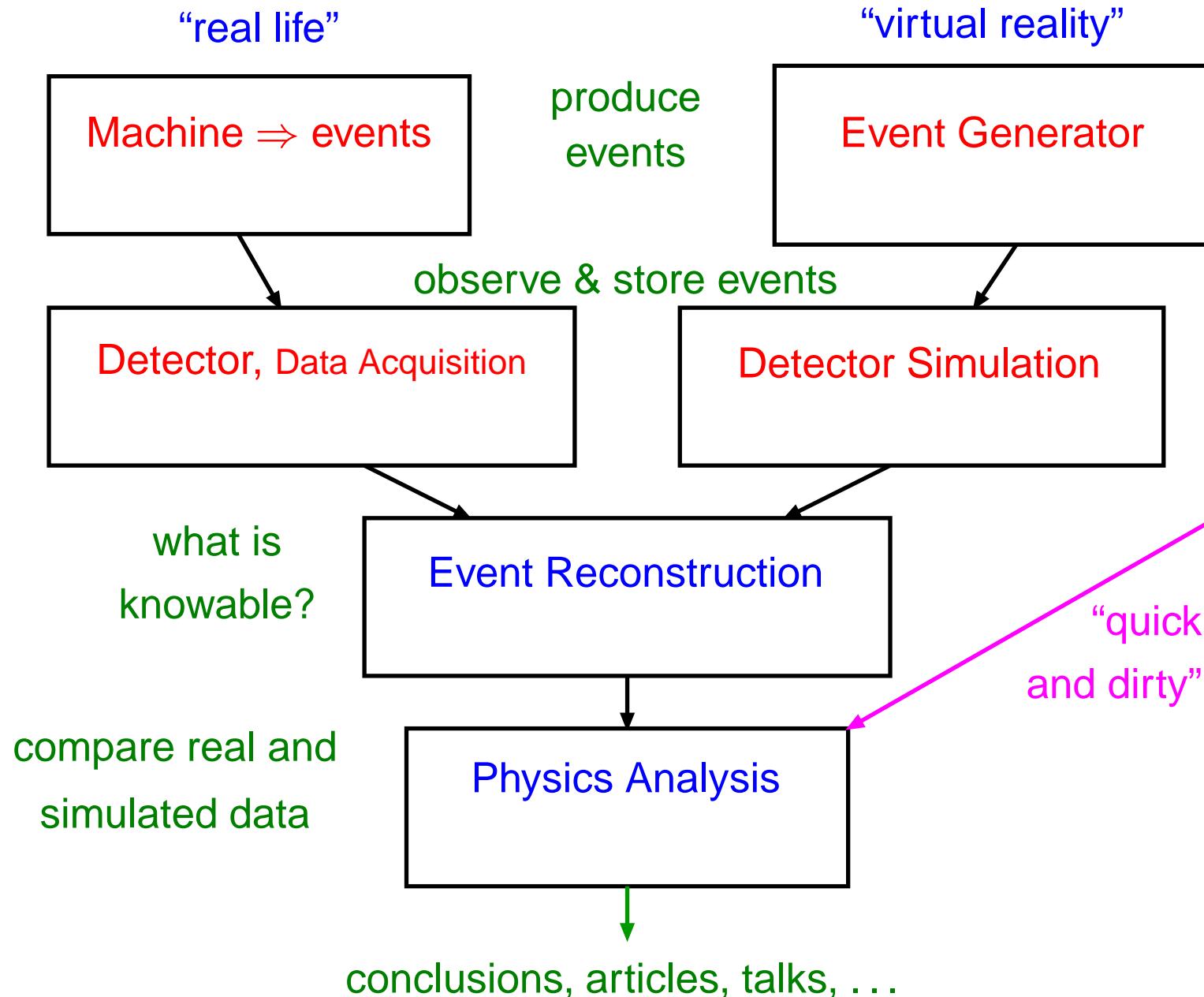
Michelangelo Mangano, KEK LHC simulations workshop, April 2004:

http://mlm.home.cern.ch/mlm/talks/kek04_mlm.pdf

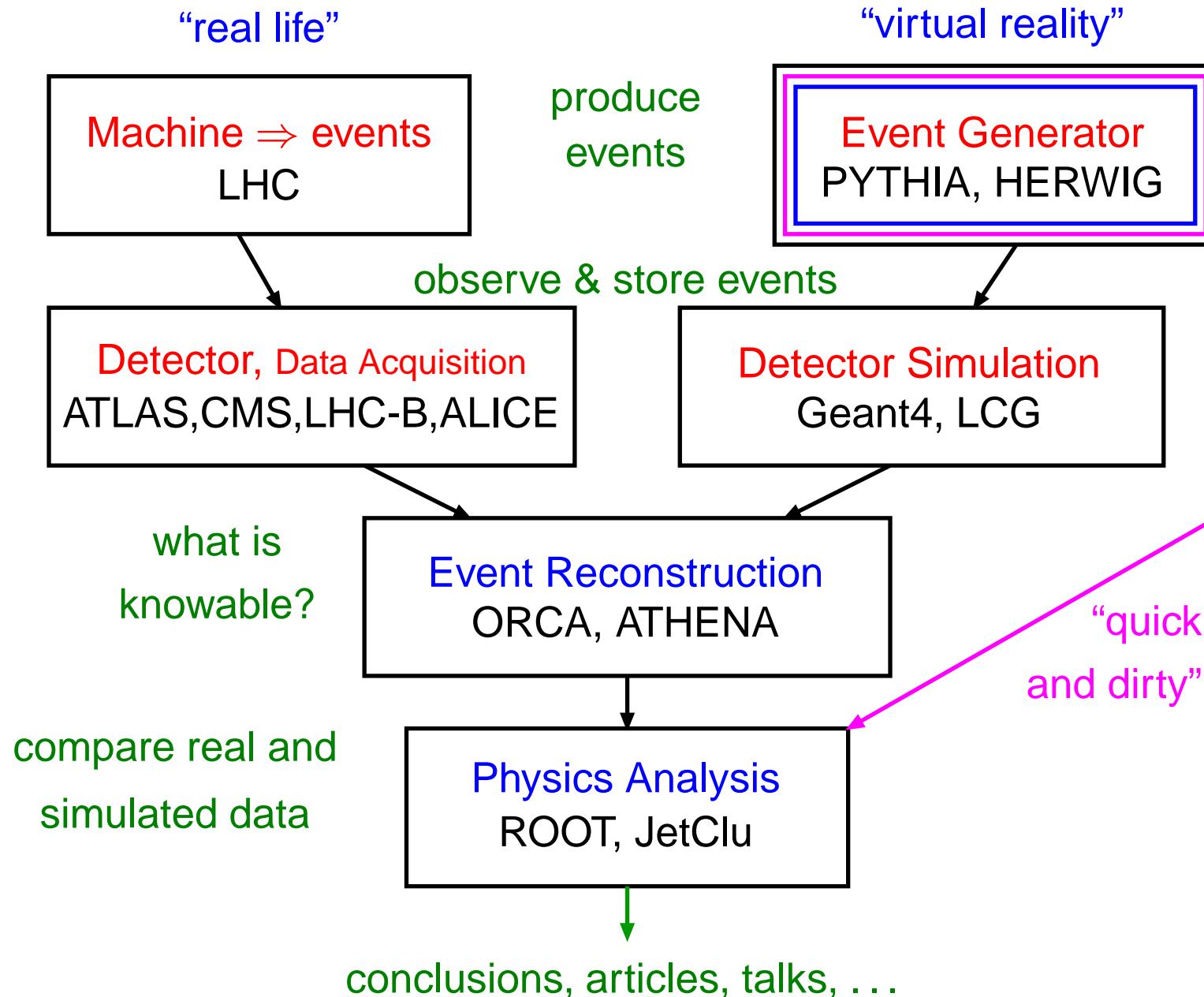
The “Les Houches Guidebook to Monte Carlo Generators
for Hadron Collider Physics”, hep-ph/0403045

<http://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/0403045>

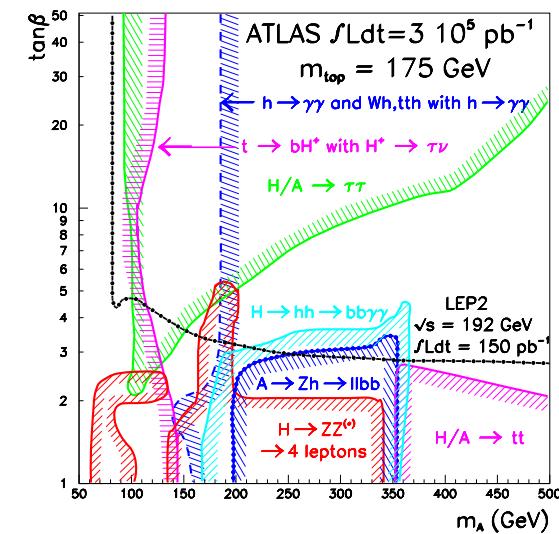
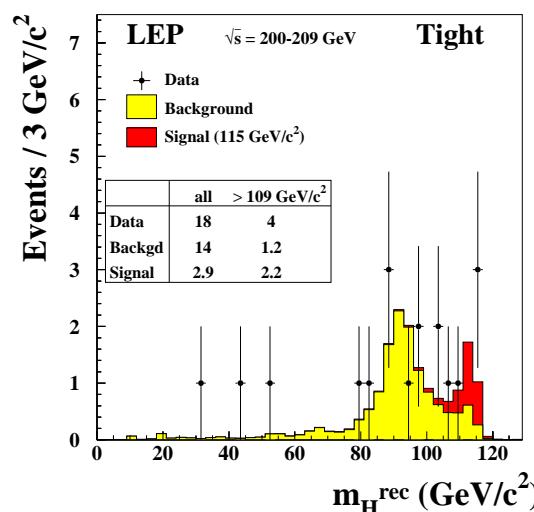
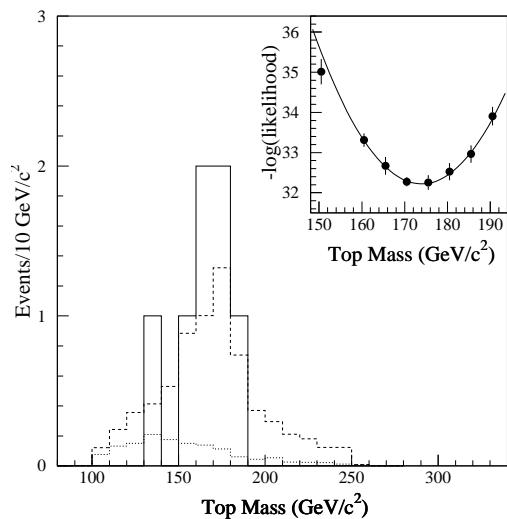
Event Generator Position



Event Generator Position



Why Generators? (I)



top discovery
and mass
determination

Higgs (non)
discovery

Higgs and
supersymmetry
exploration

not feasible without generators

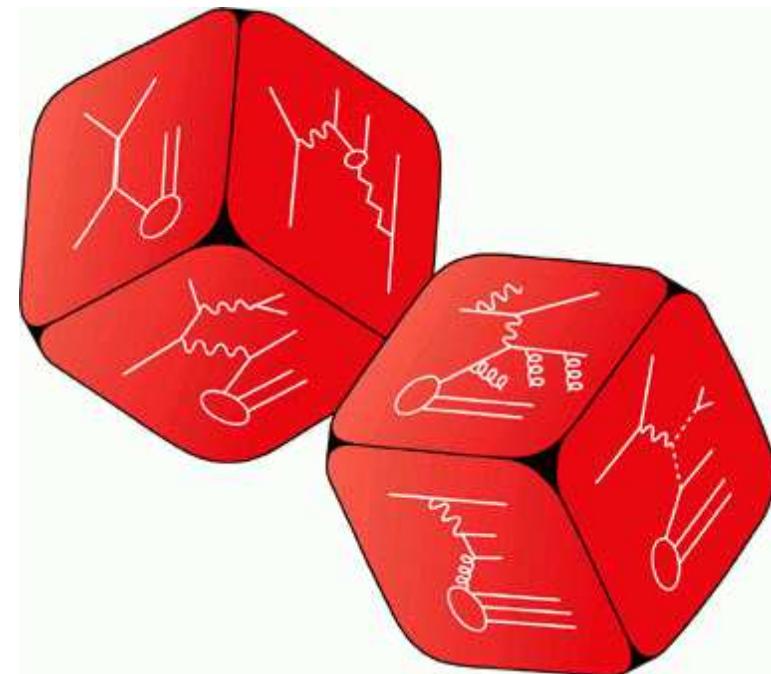
Why Generators? (II)

- Allow theoretical and experimental studies of *complex multiparticle physics*
- Large flexibility in physical quantities that can be addressed
 - Vehicle of ideology to disseminate ideas from theorists to experimentalists

Can be used to

- predict event rates and topologies
 - ⇒ can estimate feasibility
- simulate possible backgrounds
 - ⇒ can devise analysis strategies
- study detector requirements
 - ⇒ can optimize detector/trigger design
- study detector imperfections
 - ⇒ can evaluate acceptance corrections

A tour to Monte Carlo



...because Einstein was wrong: God does throw dice!

Quantum mechanics: amplitudes \implies probabilities

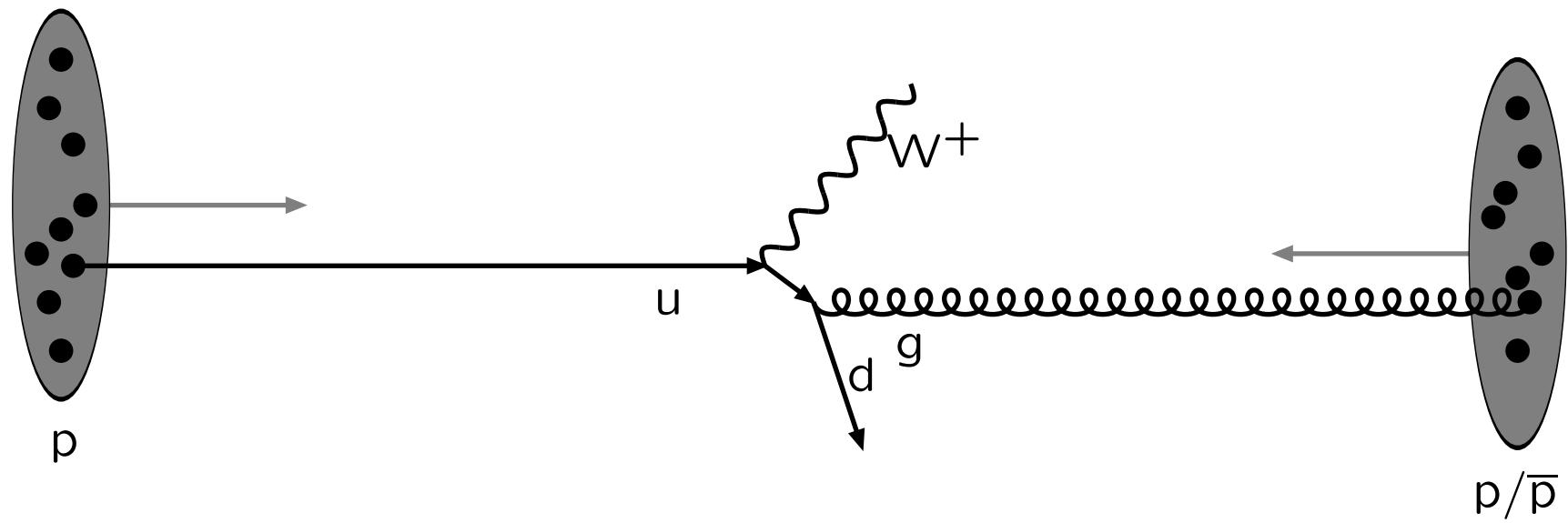
Anything that possibly can happen, will! (but more or less often)

The structure of an event

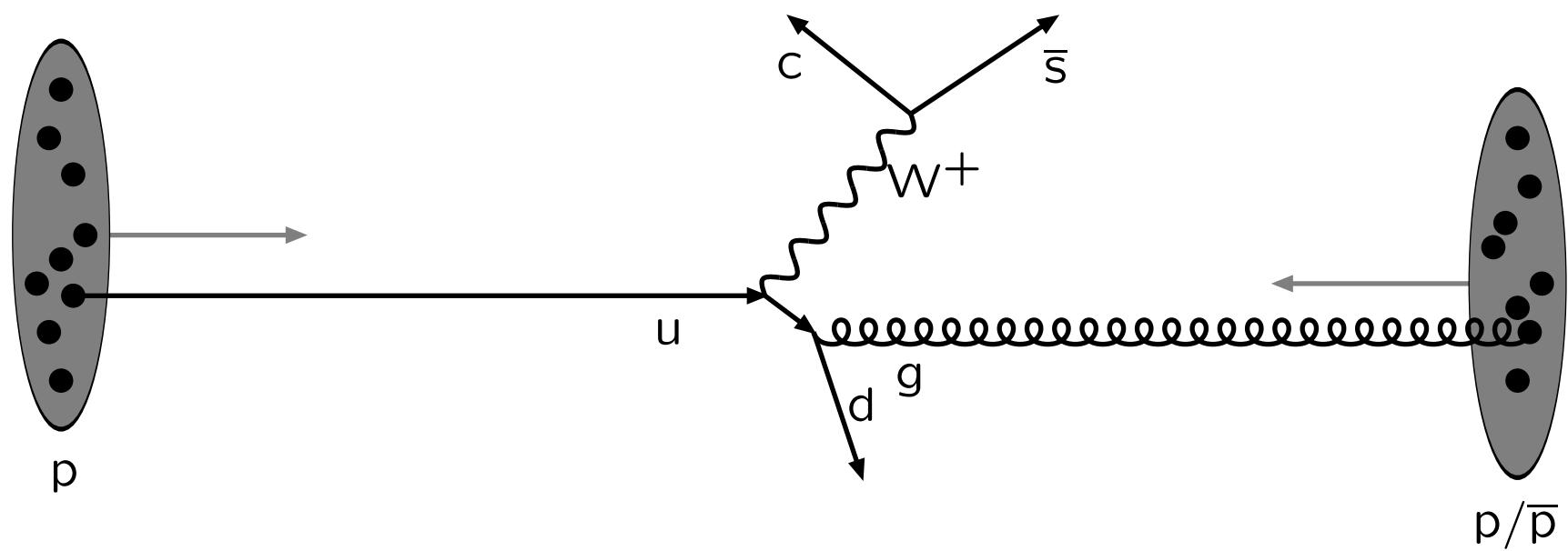
Warning: schematic only, everything simplified, nothing to scale, ...



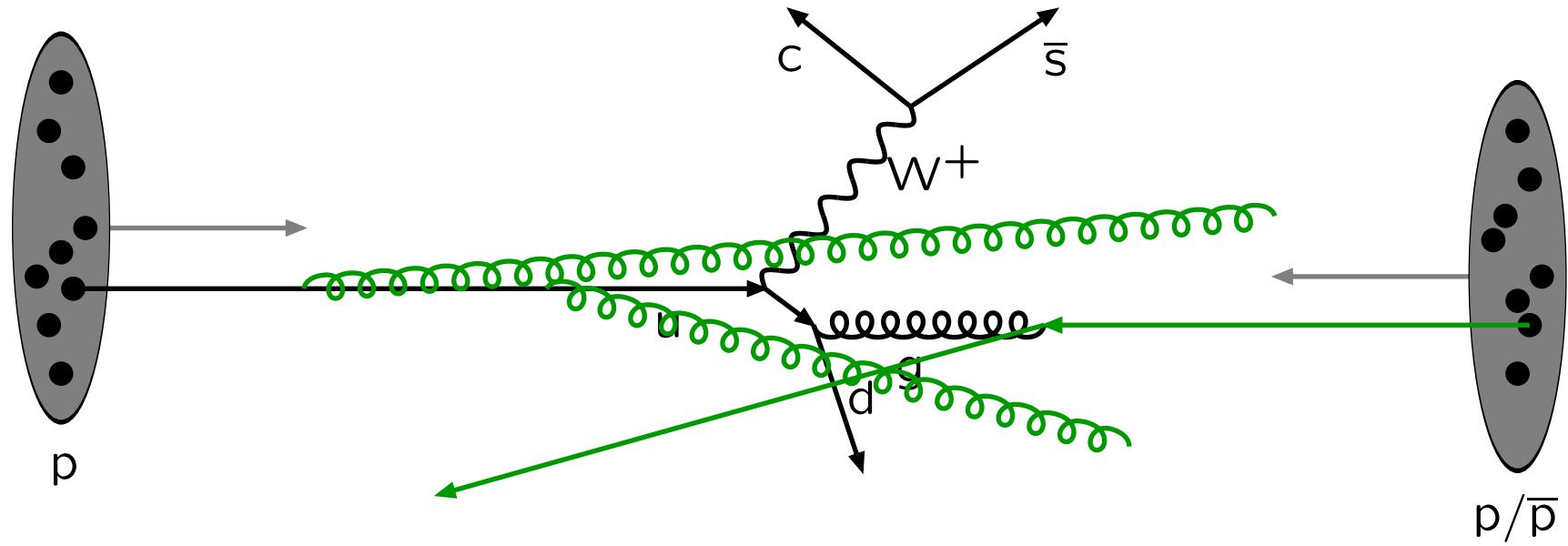
Incoming beams: parton densities



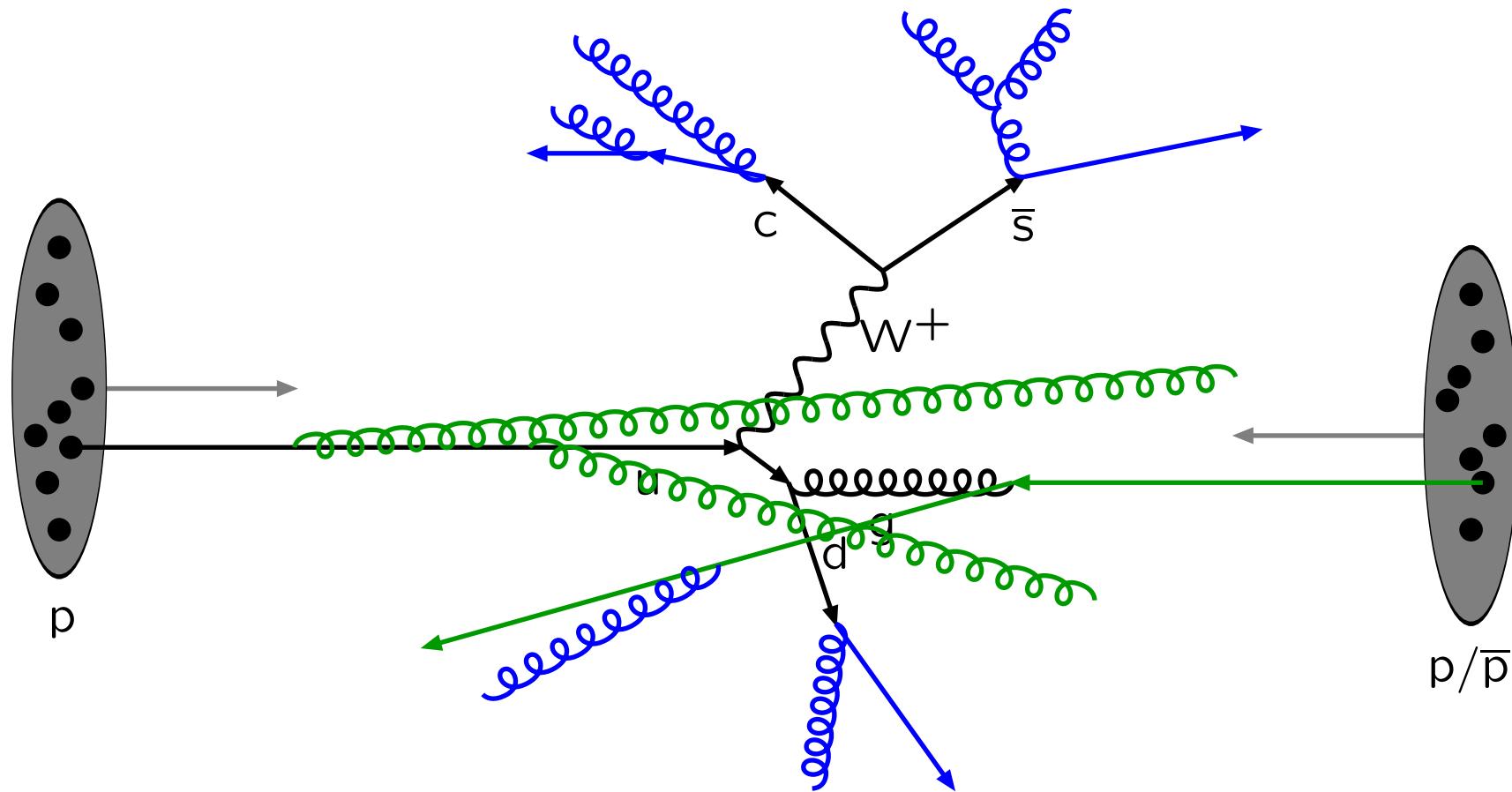
Hard subprocess: described by matrix elements



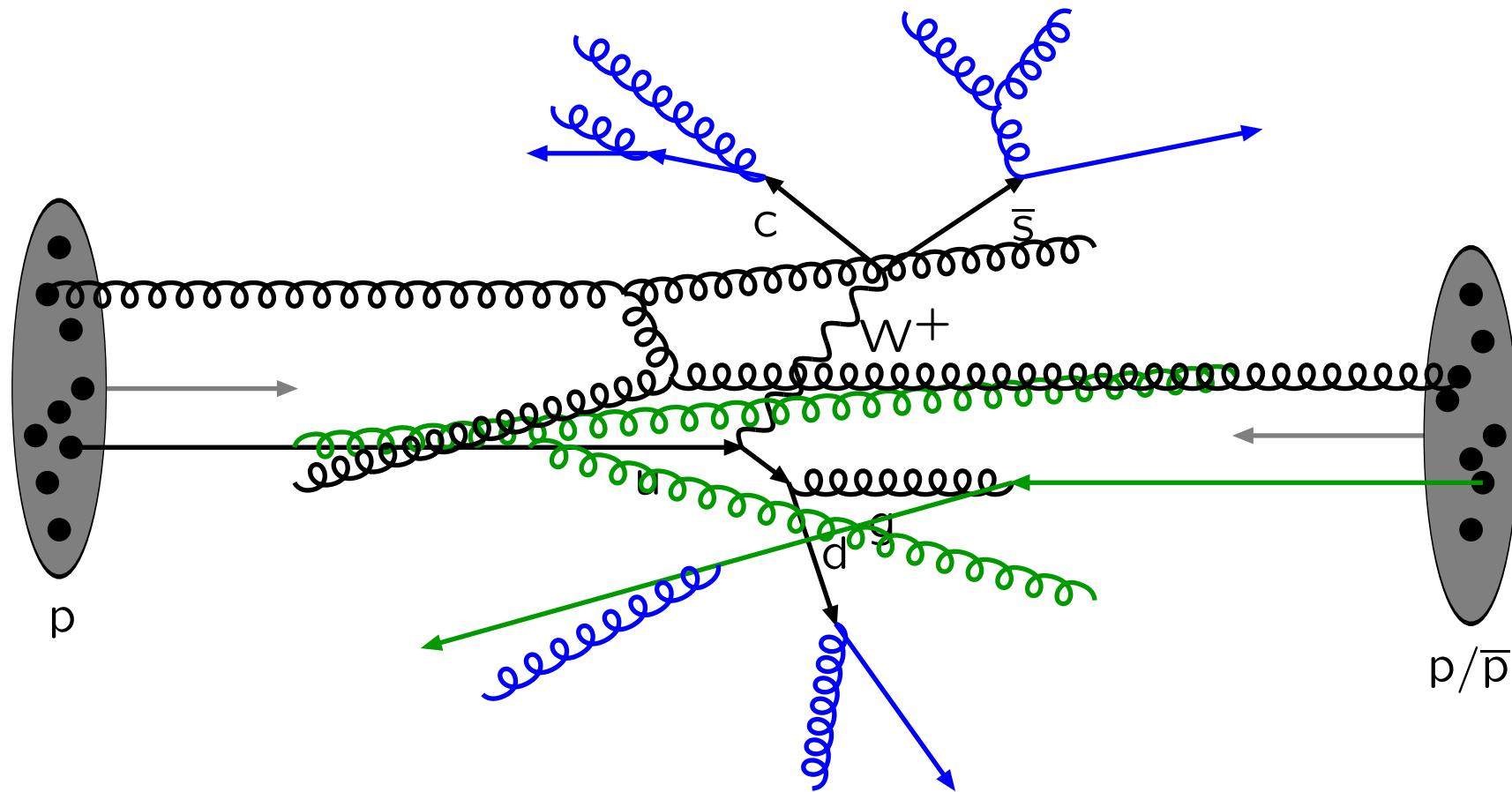
Resonance decays: correlated with hard subprocess



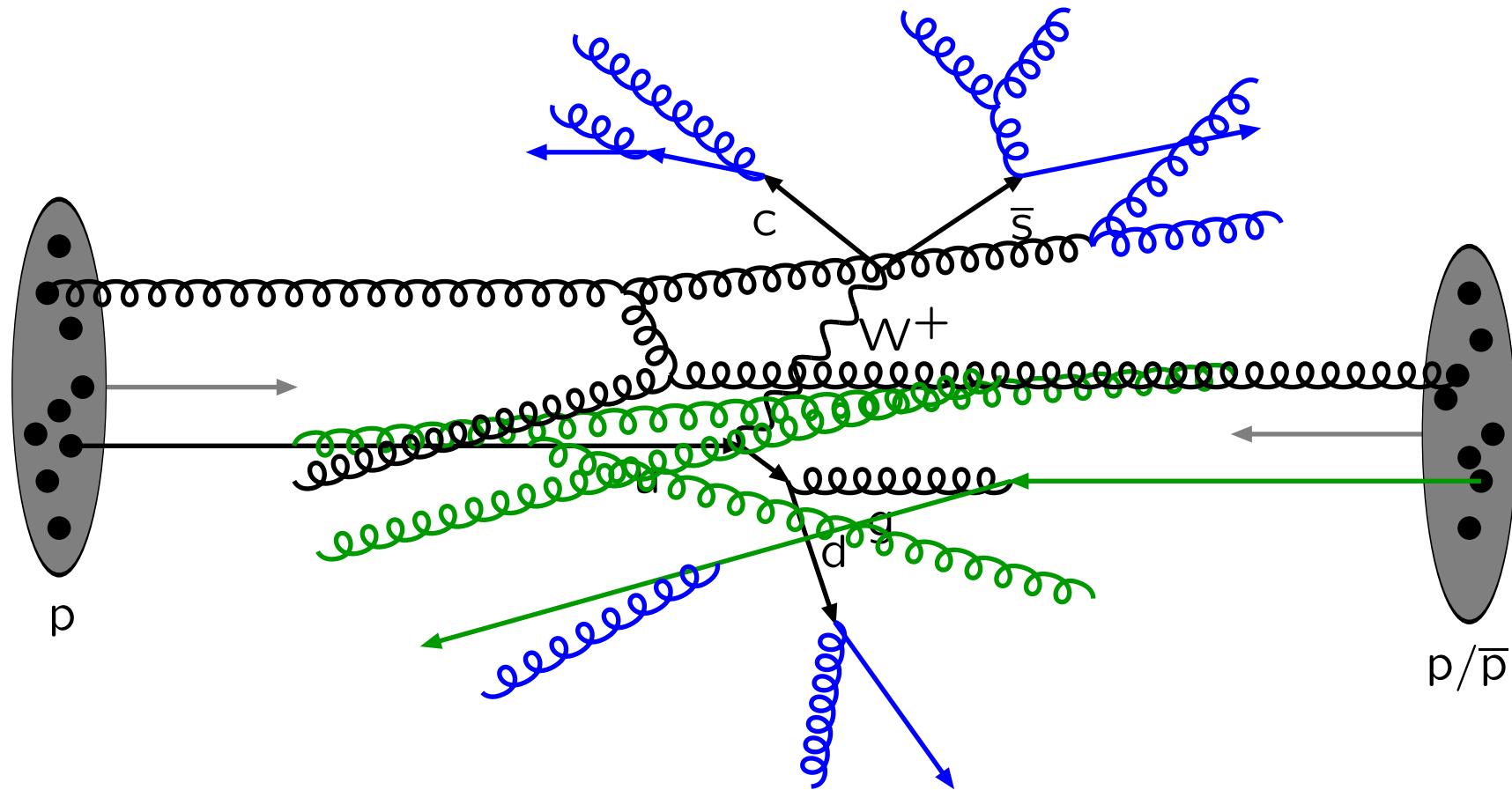
Initial-state radiation: spacelike parton showers



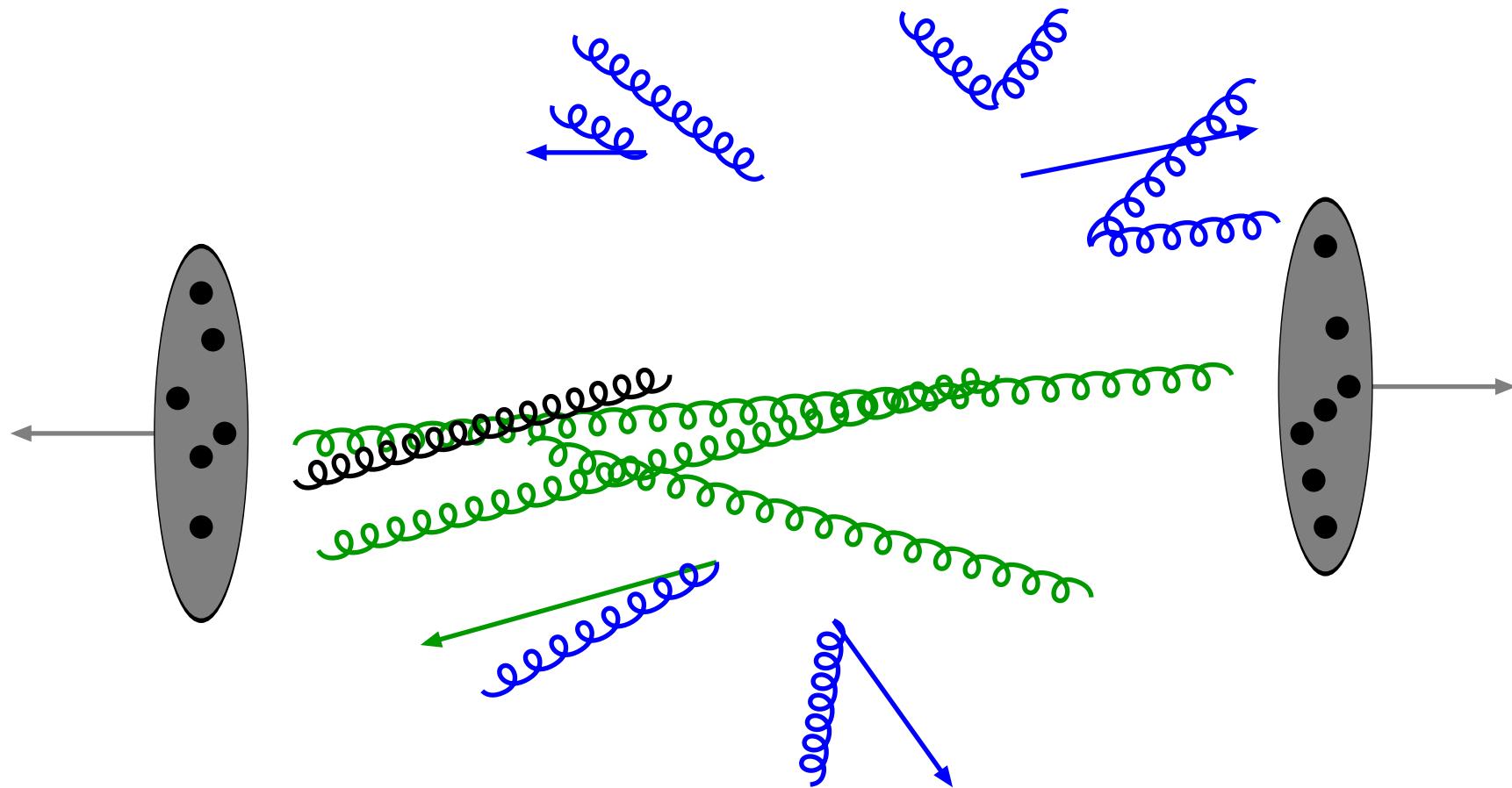
Final-state radiation: timelike parton showers



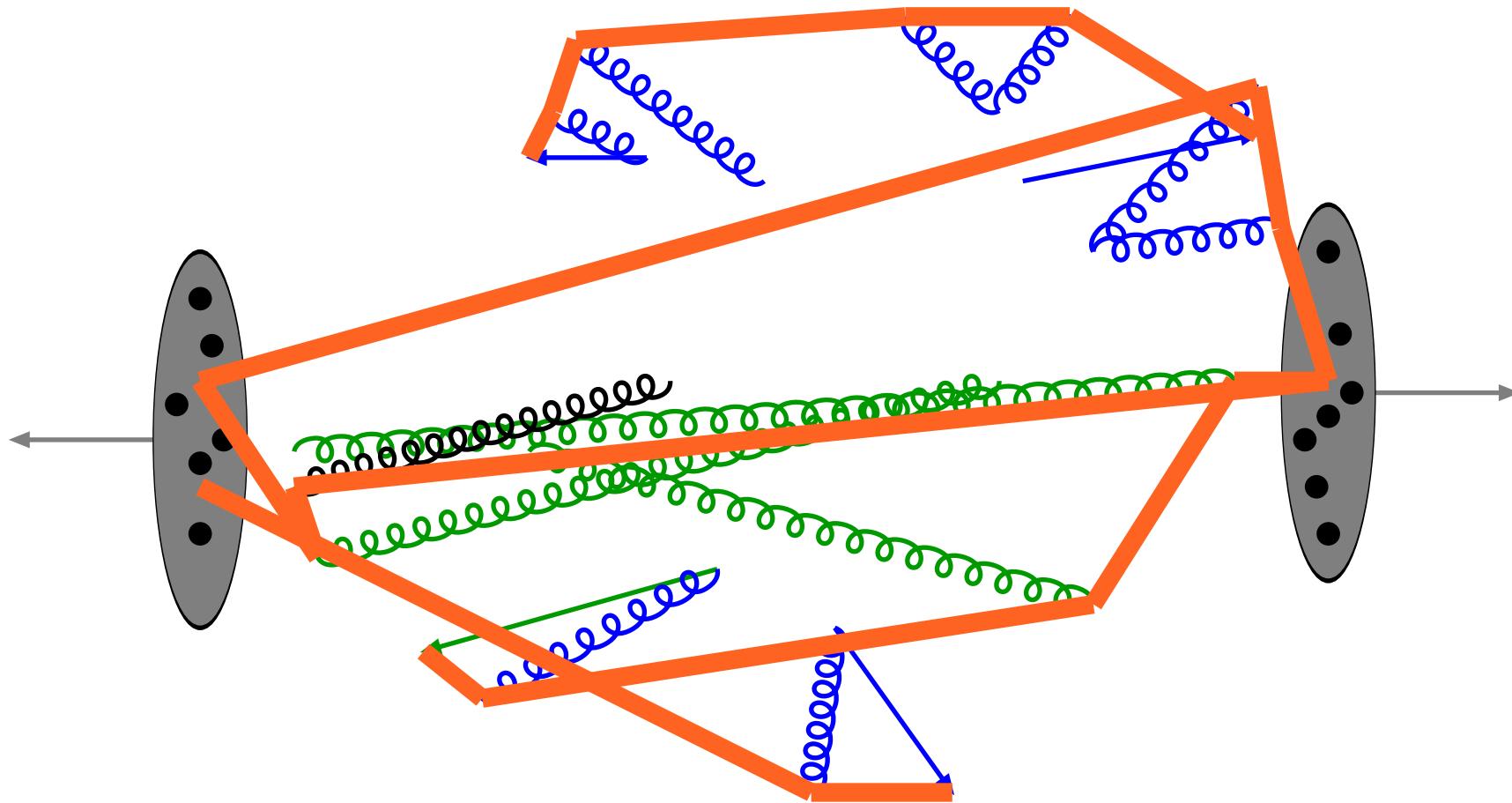
Multiple parton–parton interactions ...



... with its **initial-** and **final-state radiation**

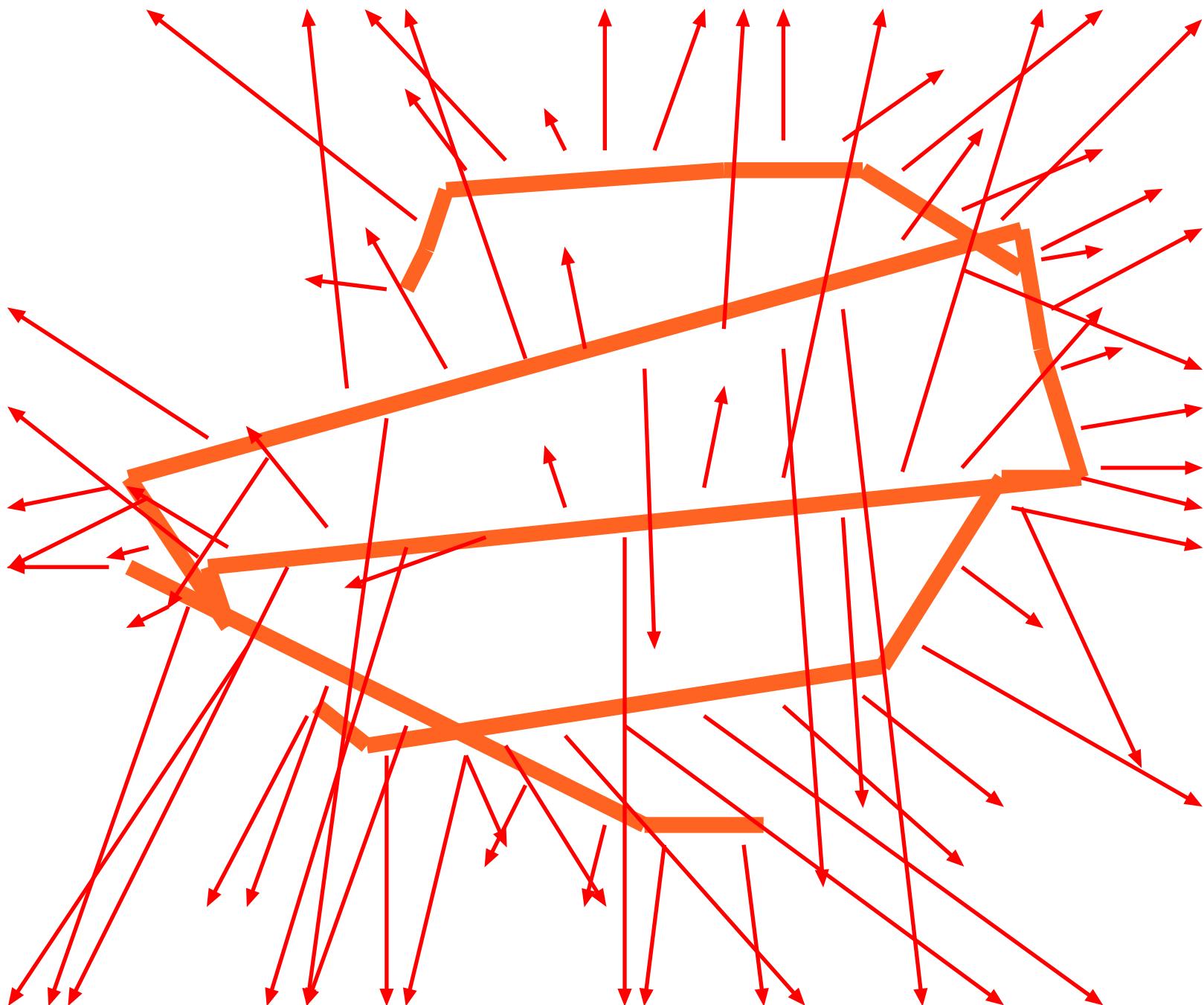


Beam remnants and other outgoing partons

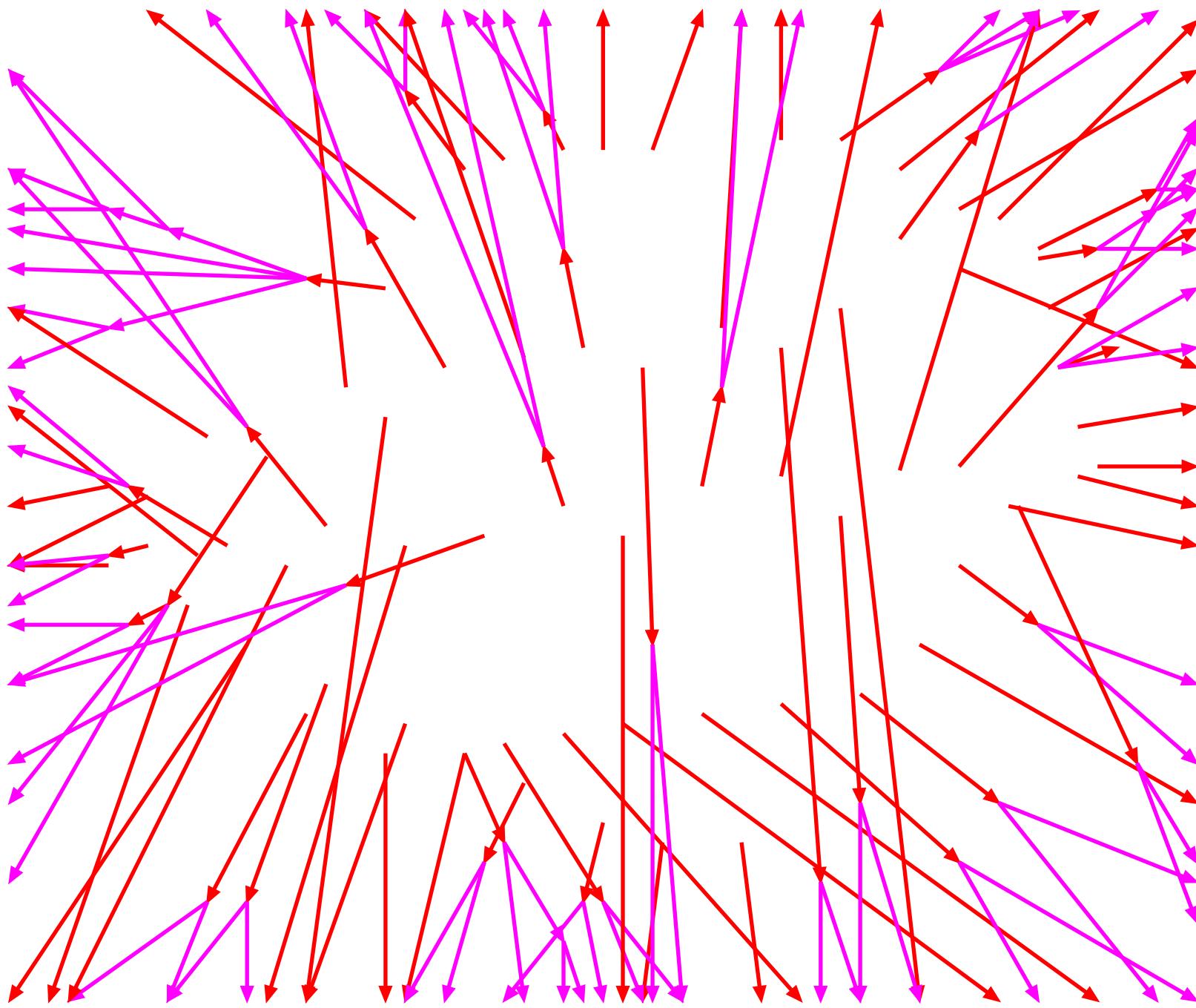


Everything is connected by colour confinement strings

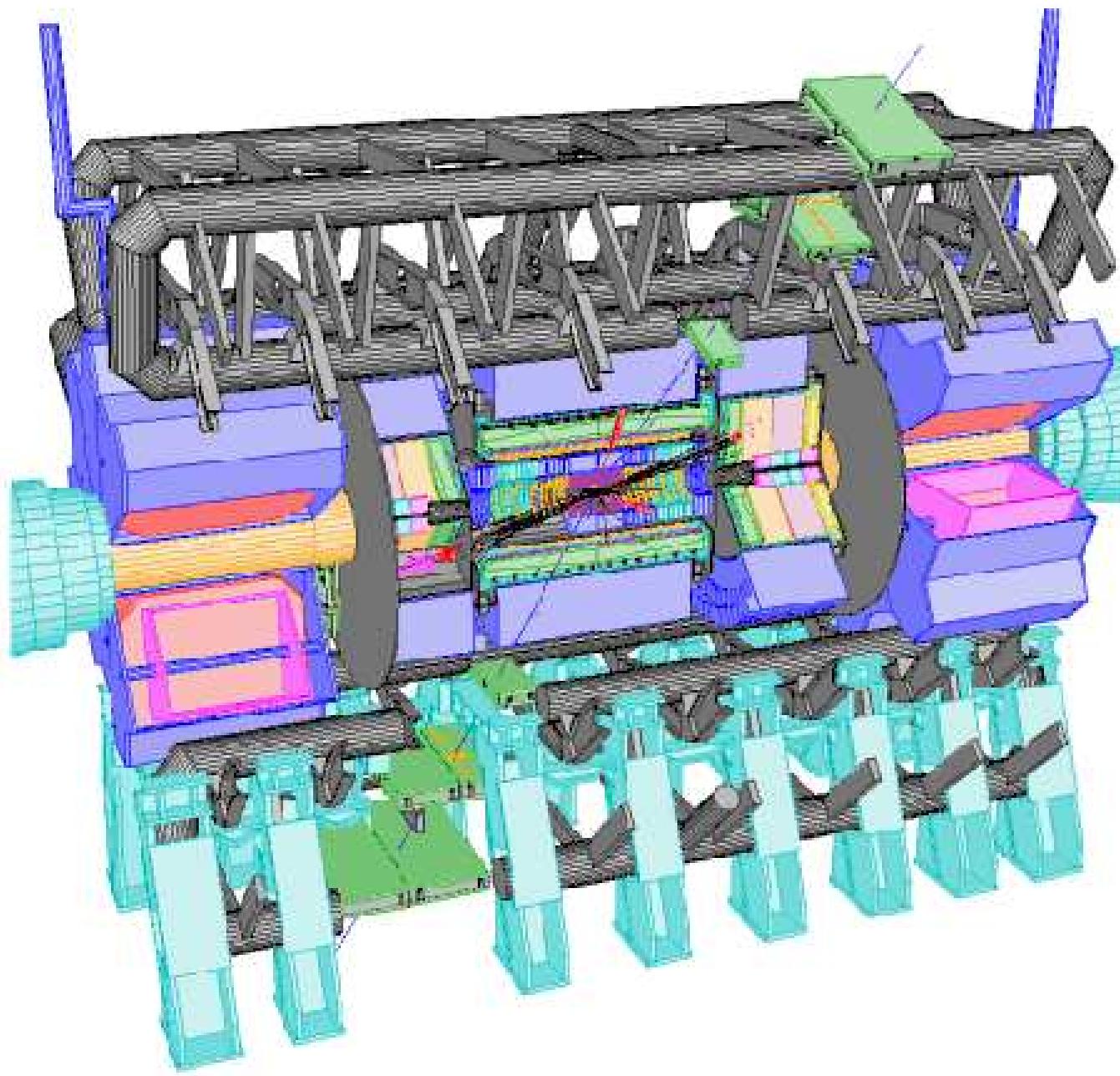
Recall! Not to scale: strings are of hadronic widths



The strings fragment to produce primary hadrons



Many hadrons are unstable and decay further



These are the particles that hit the detector

The Monte Carlo method

Want to generate events in as much detail as Mother Nature

\implies get average *and* fluctuations right

\implies make random choices, \sim as in nature

$$\sigma_{\text{final state}} = \sigma_{\text{hard process}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{tot, hard process} \rightarrow \text{final state}}$$

(appropriately summed & integrated over non-distinguished final states)

where $\mathcal{P}_{\text{tot}} = \mathcal{P}_{\text{res}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{ISR}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{FSR}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{MI}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{remnants}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{hadronization}} \mathcal{P}_{\text{decays}}$

with $\mathcal{P}_i = \prod_j \mathcal{P}_{ij} = \prod_j \prod_k \mathcal{P}_{ijk} = \dots$ in its turn

\implies **divide and conquer**

an event with n particles involves $\mathcal{O}(10n)$ random choices,

(flavour, mass, momentum, spin, production vertex, lifetime, ...)

LHC: ~ 100 charged and ~ 200 neutral (+ intermediate stages)

\implies several thousand choices

 (of $\mathcal{O}(100)$ different kinds)

Generator Landscape

	General-Purpose	Specialized
Hard Processes		a lot
Resonance Decays		HDECAY, ...
Parton Showers	PYTHIA ISAJET	Ariadne/LDC, NLLjet
Underlying Event		DPMJET
Hadronization	SHERPA	none (?)
Ordinary Decays		TAUOLA, EvtGen

specialized often best at given task, but need General-Purpose core

Generator Homepages

HERWIG

<http://hepwww.rl.ac.uk/theory/seymour/herwig/>

PYTHIA

<http://www.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html>

ISAJET

<http://www.phy.bnl.gov/~isajet/>

SHERPA

<http://www.physik.tu-dresden.de/~krauss/hep/>

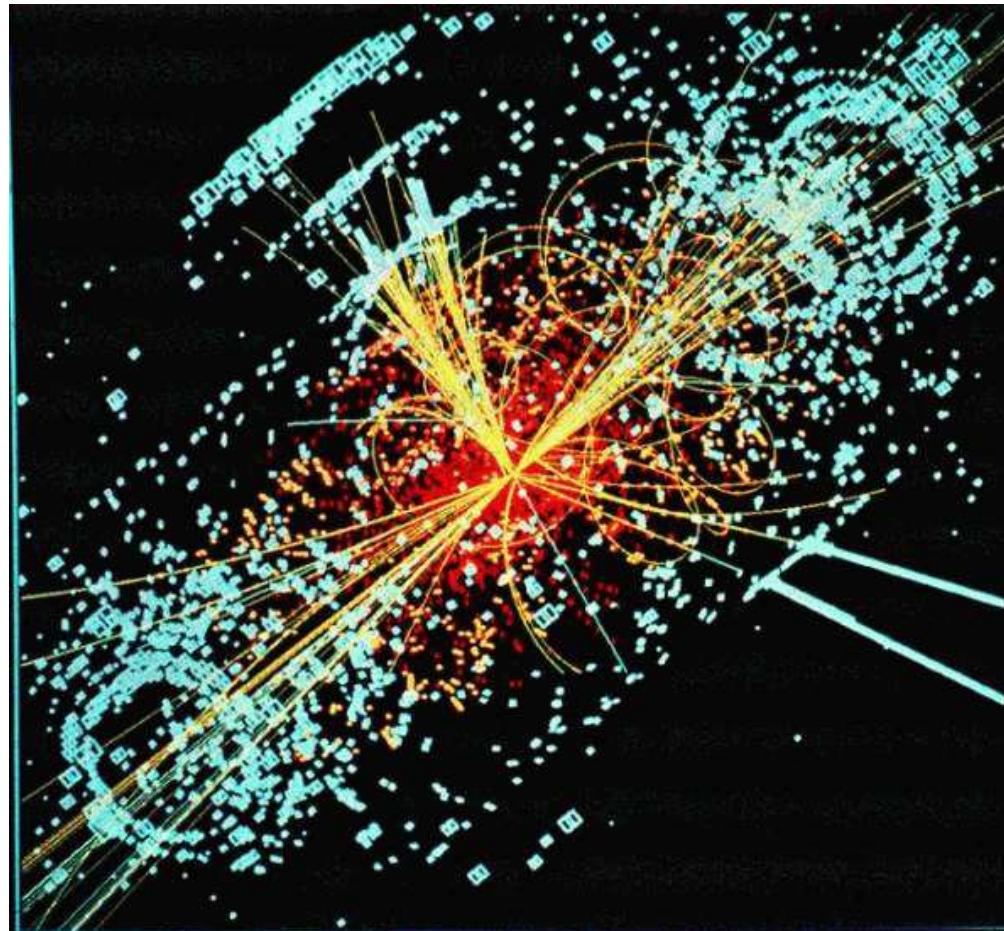
HEPCODE Program Listing

<http://www.ippp.dur.ac.uk/%7Ewjs/HEPCODE/index.html>

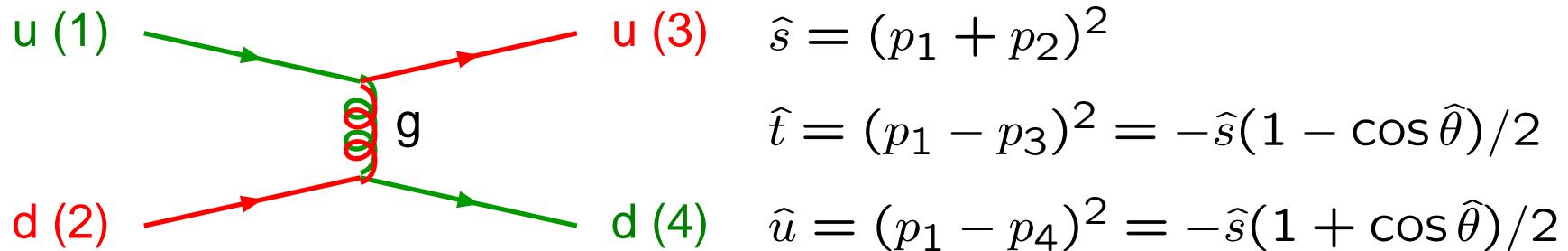
Matrix Elements and Their Usage

\mathcal{L}

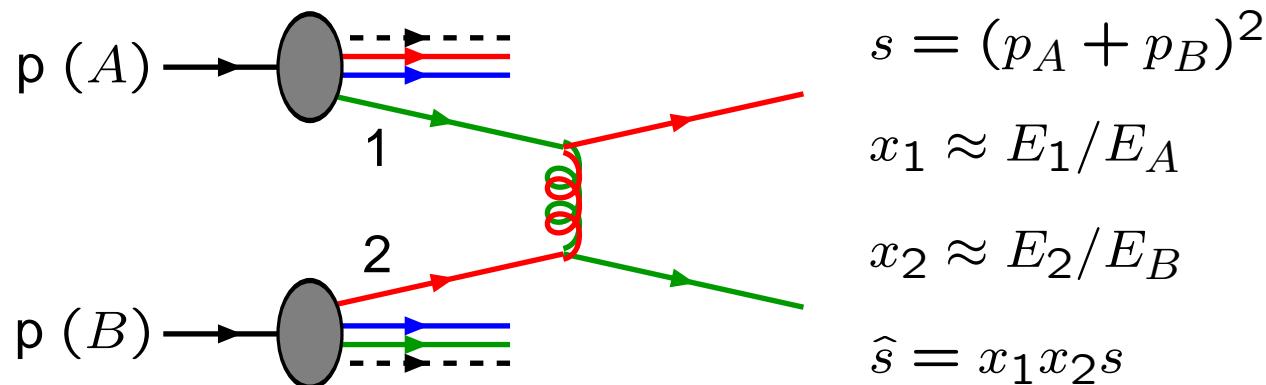
- ⇒ Feynman rules
- ⇒ Matrix Elements
- ⇒ Cross Sections
- + Kinematics
- ⇒ Processes
- ⇒ ... ⇒



Cross sections and kinematics

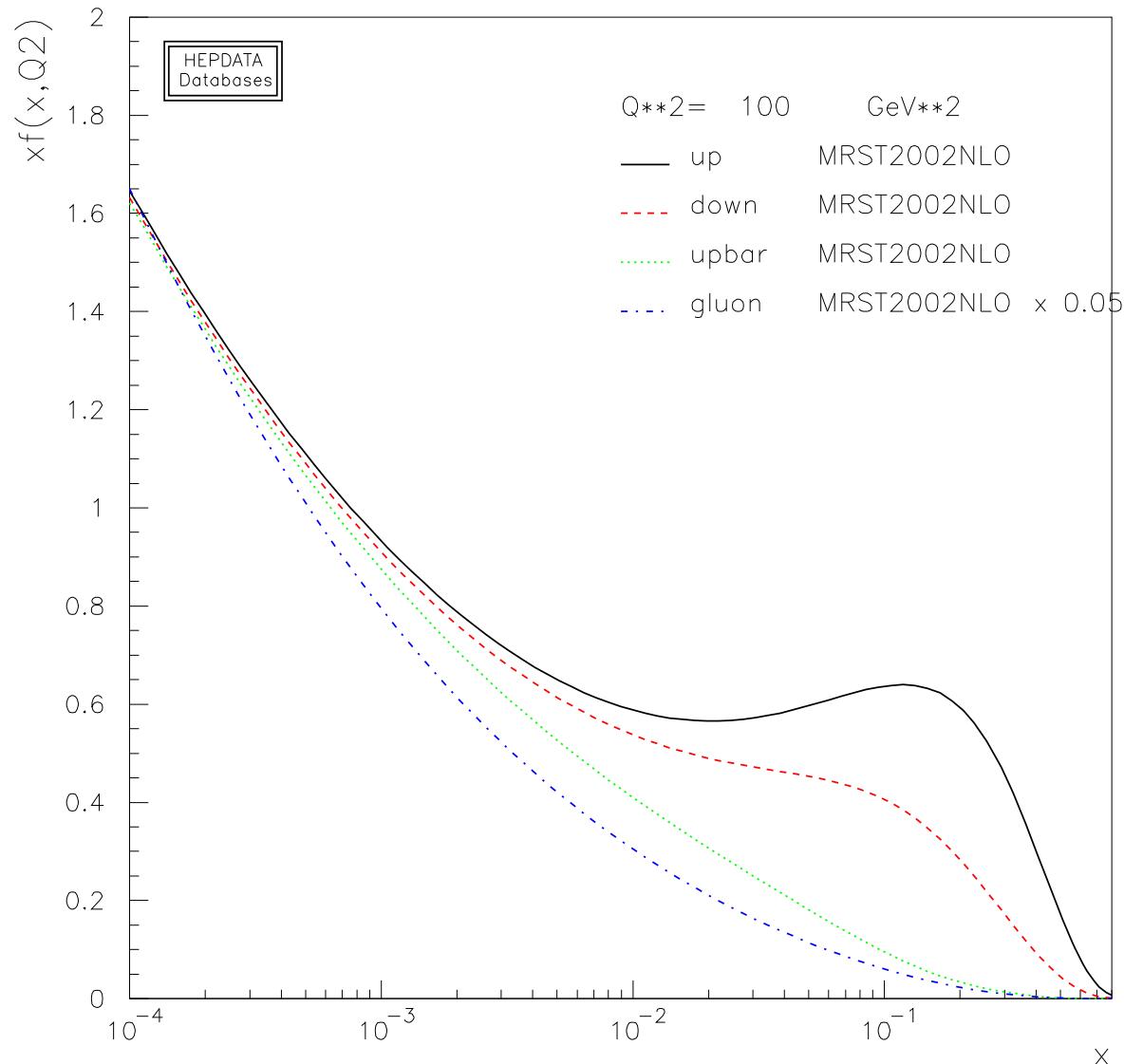


$$q\bar{q}' \rightarrow q\bar{q}' : \frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{\pi}{\hat{s}^2} \frac{4}{9} \alpha_s^2 \frac{\hat{s}^2 + \hat{u}^2}{\hat{t}^2} \quad (\sim \text{Rutherford})$$



$$\sigma = \sum_{i,j} \iiint dx_1 dx_2 d\hat{t} f_i^{(A)}(x_1, Q^2) f_j^{(B)}(x_2, Q^2) \frac{d\hat{\sigma}_{ij}}{d\hat{t}}$$

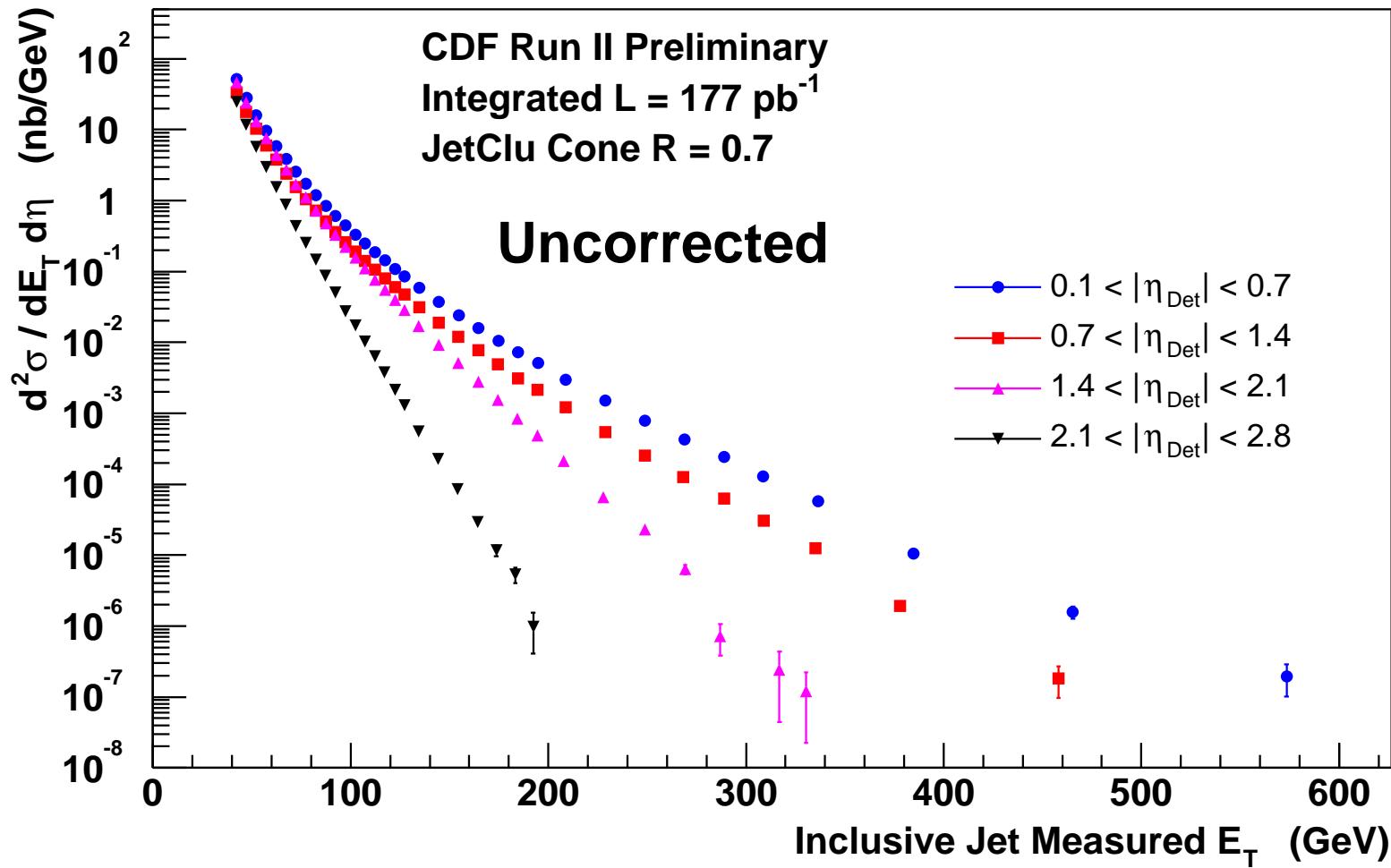
Parton Distribution/Density Functions (PDF)



initial
conditions
nonperturbative

evolution
perturbative
(DGLAP)

Peaking of PDF's at small x and of QCD ME's at low p_{\perp}
 \implies most of the physics is at low transverse momenta ...



... but New Physics likely to show up at large masses/ p_{\perp} 's

The Smaller Picture: Subprocess Survey

Kind	Process	PYT	HER	ISA
QCD & related	Soft QCD	★	★	★
	Hard QCD	★	★	★
	Heavy flavour	★	★	★
Electroweak SM	Single $\gamma^*/Z^0/W^\pm$	★	★	★
	$(\gamma/\gamma^*/Z^0/W^\pm/f/g)^2$	★	★	★
	Light SM Higgs	★	★	★
	Heavy SM Higgs	★	★	★
SUSY BSM	$h^0/H^0/A^0/H^\pm$	★	★	★
	SUSY	★	★	★
	R SUSY	★	★	—
Other BSM	Technicolor	★	—	(*)
	New gauge bosons	★	—	—
	Compositeness	★	—	—
	Leptoquarks	★	—	—
	$H^{\pm\pm}$ (from LR-sym.)	★	—	—
	Extra dimensions	(*)	(*)	(*)

A Giant on Clay Feet

Subprocess lists *look* impressive, and have involved a lot of hard work,
but:

★ Processes usually only in lowest nontrivial order

⇒ need programs that include HO loop corrections to cross sections,
alternatively do (p_\perp, y) -dependent rescaling by hand?

★ No multijet topologies

⇒ have to trust shower to get it right,
alternatively match to HO (non-loop) ME generators

★ Spin correlations often absent or incomplete

e.g. top produced unpolarized, while $t \rightarrow bW^+ \rightarrow b\ell^+\nu_\ell$ decay correct
⇒ have to use external programs when important

★ New physics scenarios appear at rapid pace

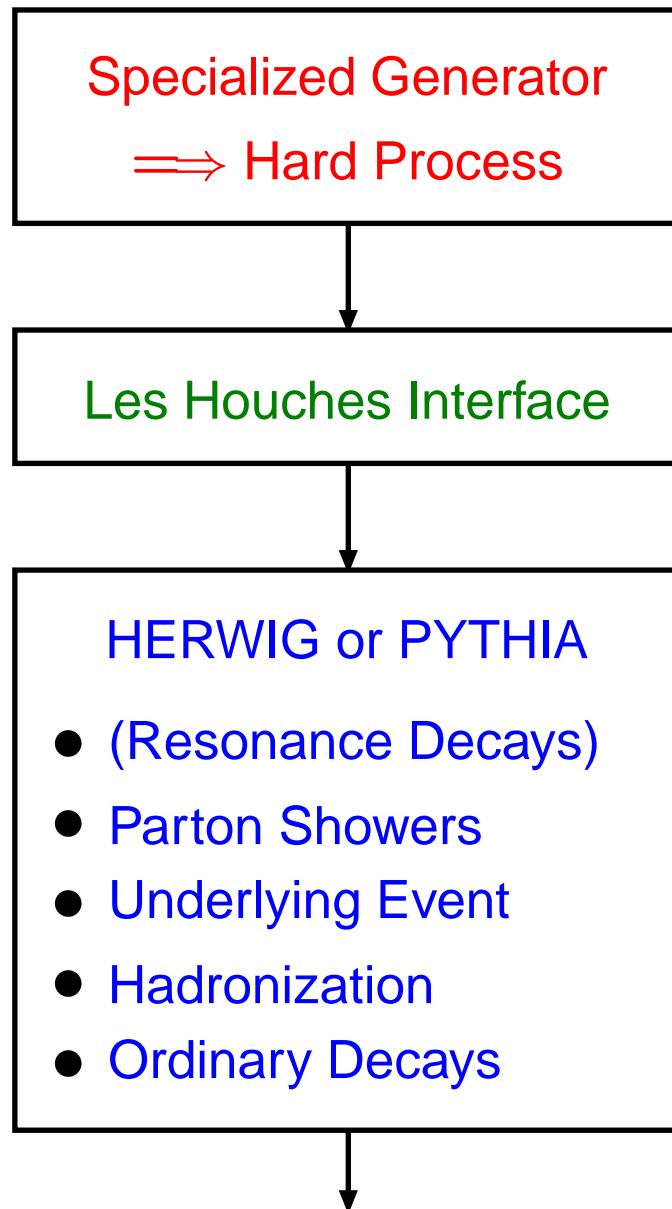
⇒ need to have a bigger class of “one-issue experts” contributing code

➡ The Les Houches Accord

(Q: So why were the process libraries ever built?

A: Automatic code generation only maturing in recent years!)

The Les Houches Accord



Some Specialized Generators:

- AcerMC: $t\bar{t}bb\bar{b}$, ...
- ALPGEN: $W/Z+ \leq 6j$,
 $nW + mZ + kH+ \leq 3j$, ...
- AMEGIC++: generic LO
- CompHEP: generic LO
- GRACE+Bases/Spring:
generic LO+ some NLO loops
- GR@PPA: $b\bar{b}bb\bar{b}$
- MadCUP: $W/Z+ \leq 3j$, $t\bar{t}bb\bar{b}$
- MadGraph+HELAS: generic LO
- MCFM: NLO $W/Z+ \leq 2j$,
 $WZ, WH, H+ \leq 1j$
- O'Mega+WHIZARD: generic LO
- VECBOS: $W/Z+ \leq 4j$

Apologies for all unlisted programs

Initialization

```
INTEGER MAXPUP
PARAMETER (MAXPUP=100)
INTEGER IDBMUP,PDFGUP,PDFSUP,IDWTUP,NPRUP,LPRUP
DOUBLE PRECISION EBMUP,XSECUP,XERRUP,XMAXUP
COMMON/HEPRUP/IDBMUP(2),EBMUP(2),PDFGUP(2),PDFSUP(2),IDWTUP,
&NPRUP,XSECUP(MAXPUP),XERRUP(MAXPUP),XMAXUP(MAXPUP),LPRUP(MAXPUP)
```

IDBMUP: incoming beam particles (PDG codes, $p = 2212$, $\bar{p} = -2212$)

EBMUP: incoming beam energies (GeV)

PDFGUP, PDFSUP: PDFLIB parton distributions (not used by PYTHIA)

IDWTUP: weighting strategy

- = 1: PYTHIA mixes and unweights events, according to known $d\sigma_{\max}$
- = 2: PYTHIA mixes and unweights events, according to known σ_{tot}
- = 3: unit-weight events, given by user, always to be kept
- = 4: weighted events, given by user, always to be kept
- = -1, -2, -3, -4: also allow negative $d\sigma$

NPRUP: number of separate user processes

XSECUP(i): σ_{tot} for each user process

XERRUP(i): error on σ_{tot} for each user process

XMAXUP(i): $d\sigma_{\max}$ for each user process

LPRUP(i): integer identifier for each user process

The event

```
INTEGER MAXNUP
PARAMETER (MAXNUP=500)
INTEGER NUP, IDPRUP, IDUP, ISTUP, MOTHUP, ICOLUP
DOUBLE PRECISION XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP, PUP, VTIMUP, SPINUP
COMMON/HEPEUP/NUP, IDPRUP, XWGTUP, SCALUP, AQEDUP, AQCDUP,
&IDUP(MAXNUP), ISTUP(MAXNUP), MOTHUP(2,MAXNUP), ICOLUP(2,MAXNUP),
&PUP(5,MAXNUP), VTIMUP(MAXNUP), SPINUP(MAXNUP)
```

IDPRUP: identity of current process

XWGTUP: event weight (meaning depends on IDWTUP weighting strategy)

SCALUP: scale Q of parton distributions etc.

AQEDUP: α_{em} used in event

AQCDUP: α_S used in event

NUP: number of particles in event

IDUP(i): PDG identity code for particle i

ISTUP(i): status code

MOTHUP(j,i): position of one or two mothers

ICOLUP(j,i): colour and anticolour indices

PUP(j,i): (p_x, p_y, p_z, E, m)

VTIMUP(i): invariant lifetime $c\tau$

SPINUP(i): spin (helicity) information

PDG Particle Codes

A. Fundamental objects

1	d	11	e^-	21	g				
2	u	12	ν_e	22	γ	32	Z'^0		
3	s	13	μ^-	23	Z^0	33	Z''^0		
4	c	14	ν_μ	24	W^+	34	W'^+		
5	b	15	τ^-	25	h^0	35	H^0	37	H^+
6	t	16	ν_τ			36	A^0	39	Graviton

add – sign for
antiparticle,
where appropriate

+ diquarks, SUSY,
technicolor, ...

B. Mesons

$100|q_1| + 10|q_2| + (2s + 1)$ with $|q_1| \geq |q_2|$
 particle if heaviest quark u, \bar{s} , c, \bar{b} ; else antiparticle

111	π^0	311	K^0	130	K_L^0	221	η^0	411	D^+	431	D_s^+
211	π^+	321	K^+	310	K_S^0	331	η'^0	421	D^0	443	J/ψ

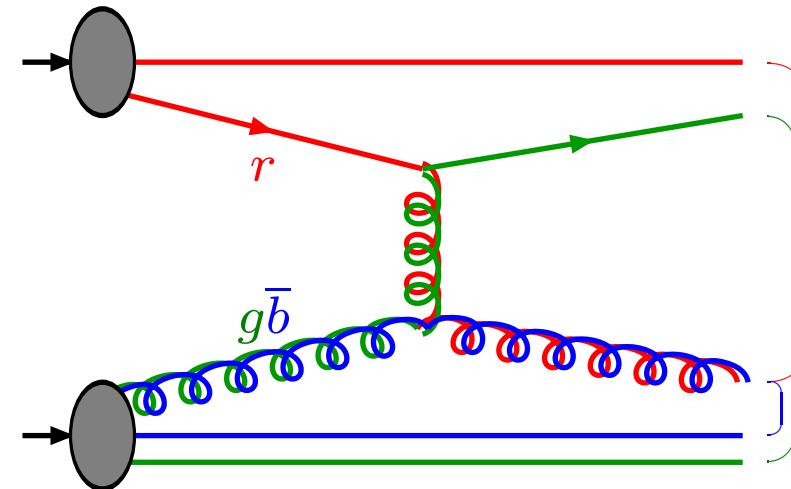
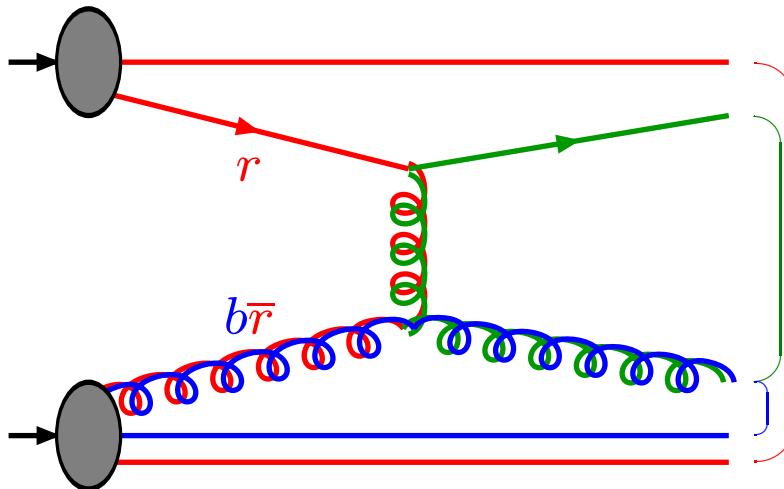
C. Baryons

$1000q_1 + 100q_2 + 10q_3 + (2s + 1)$
 with $q_1 \geq q_2 \geq q_3$, or Λ -like $q_1 \geq q_3 \geq q_2$

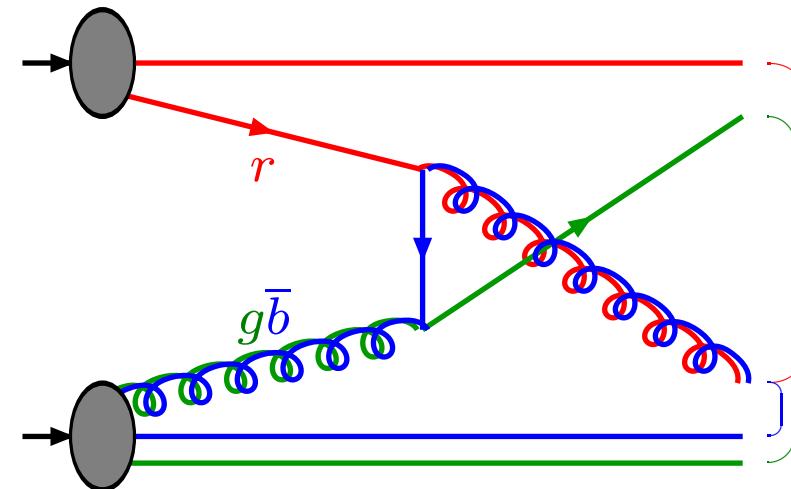
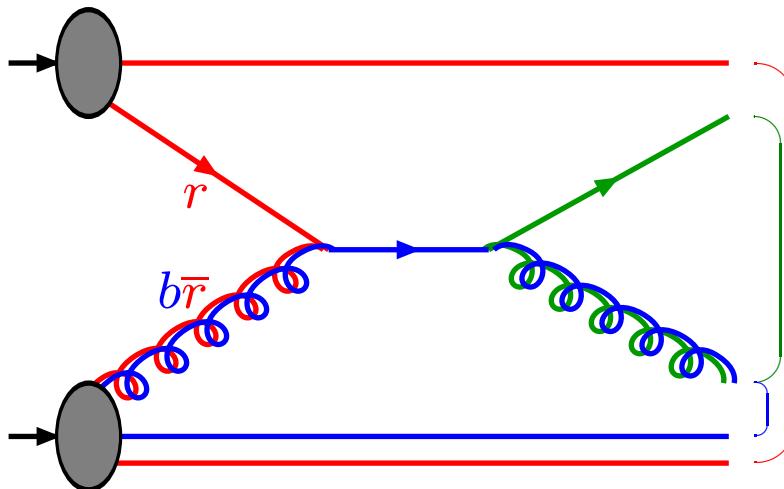
2112	n	3122	Λ^0	2224	Δ^{++}	3214	Σ^{*0}		
2212	p	3212	Σ^0	1114	Δ^-	3334	Ω^-		

Colour flow in hard processes

One Feynman graph can correspond to several possible colour flows,
e.g. for $qg \rightarrow qg$:



while other $qg \rightarrow qg$ graphs only admit one colour flow:



so nontrivial mix of kinematics variables (\hat{s}, \hat{t})
and colour flow topologies I, II:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{A}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 &= |\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t}) + \mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 \\ &= |\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re} (\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t}) \mathcal{A}_{II}^*(\hat{s}, \hat{t})) \end{aligned}$$

with $\operatorname{Re} (\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t}) \mathcal{A}_{II}^*(\hat{s}, \hat{t})) \neq 0$

\Rightarrow indeterminate colour flow, while

- showers *should* know it (coherence),
- hadronization *must* know it (hadrons singlets).

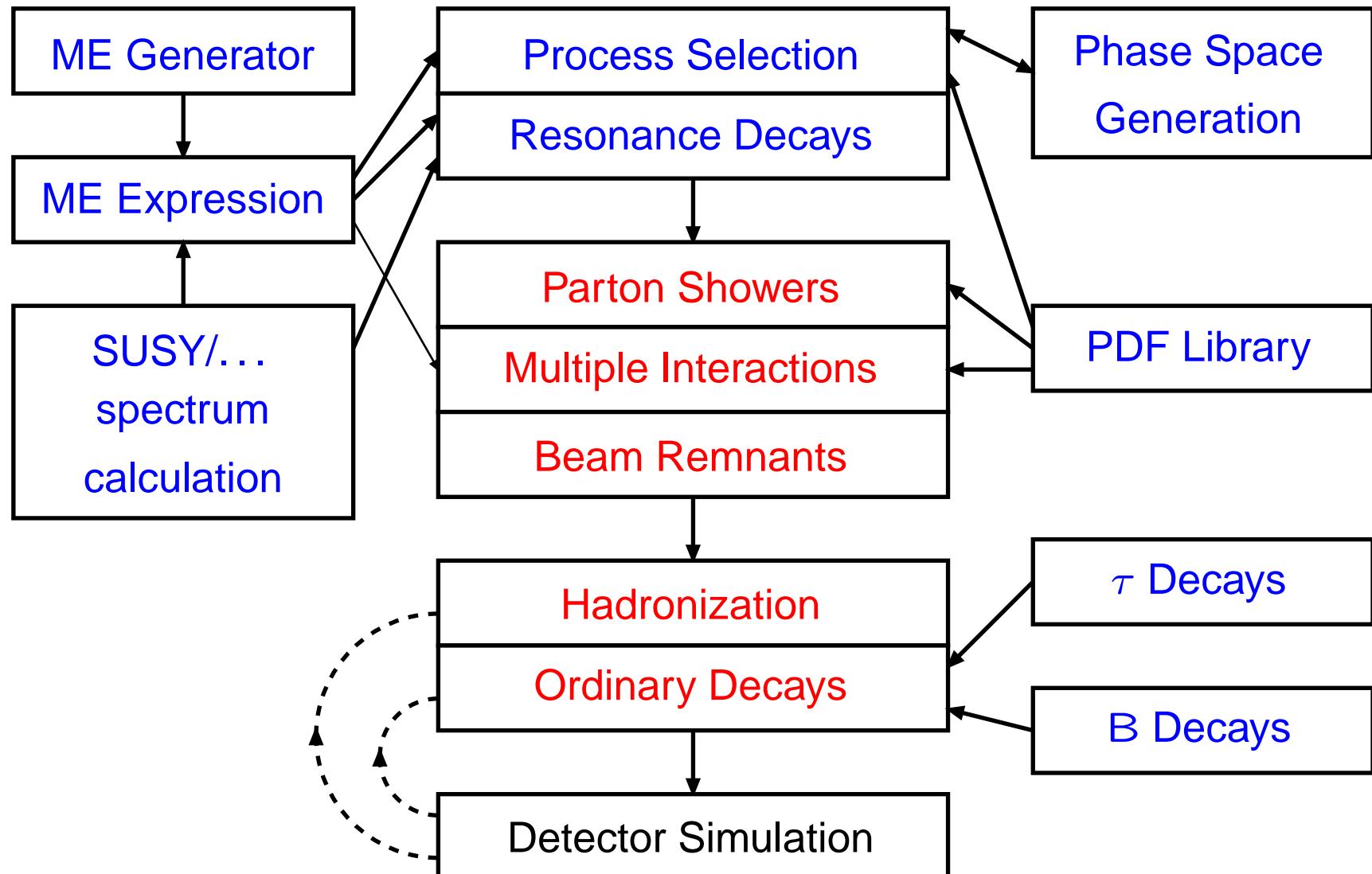
Normal solution:

$$\frac{\text{interference}}{\text{total}} \propto \frac{1}{N_C^2 - 1}$$

so split I : II according to proportions in the $N_C \rightarrow \infty$ limit, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{A}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 &= |\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|_{\text{mod}}^2 + |\mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|_{\text{mod}}^2 \\ |\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|_{\text{mod}}^2 &= |\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t}) + \mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 \left(\frac{|\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2}{|\mathcal{A}_I(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2 + |\mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|^2} \right)_{N_C \rightarrow \infty} \\ |\mathcal{A}_{II}(\hat{s}, \hat{t})|_{\text{mod}}^2 &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

The Bigger Picture



➡ need standardized interfaces (LHAPDF, SUSY LHA, ...)

The HEPEVT Event Record

Old standard output of the *final* event; being replaced by HepMC (in C++).

```
PARAMETER (NMXHEP=4000)
COMMON/HEPEVT/NEVHEP,NHEP,ISTHEP(NMXHEP),IDHEP(NMXHEP),
&JMOHEP(2,NMXHEP),JDAHEP(2,NMXHEP),PHEP(5,NMXHEP),
&VHEP(4,NMXHEP)
DOUBLE PRECISION PHEP, VHEP
```

NMXHEP = maximum number of entries

NEVHEP = event number

NHEP = number of entries in current event

ISTHEP = status code of entry (0 = null entry, 1 = existing entry,
2 = fragmented/decayed entry, 3 = documentation entry)

IDHEP = PDG particle identity (+ some internal, e.g. 92 = string)

JMOHEP = mother position(s)

JDAHEP = first and last daughter position

PHEP = momentum (p_x, p_y, p_z, E, m) in GeV

VHEP = production vertex (x, y, z, t) in mm

Do it yourself

CompHEP and MadGraph can easily be run interactively:

- user specifies process, e.g. $gg \rightarrow W^+ \bar{u}d$,
- program finds all contributing lowest-order Feynman graphs,
- the required amplitudes/cross sections are calculated,
- phase-space is sampled (with tricks) and unweighted to give a set of parton-level events,
- parton-level properties can be histogrammed,
- Les Houches Accord \implies complete events.

CompHEP (matrix-elements-based, good for $\sim \leq 4$ outgoing partons):

<http://theory.sinp.msu.ru/comphep/>

MadGraph (amplitude-based, can handle $\sim \leq 7$ outgoing partons):

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

...but

- stiff price to pay for each additional parton \implies LO libraries,
- confined to lowest-order processes \implies NLO libraries.

Ready-made libraries

Many leading-order (LO) ones, e.g.:

- ALPGEN: $W/Z+ \leq 6j$, $nW + mZ + kH+ \leq 3j$, $Q\bar{Q}+ \leq 6j$, ...

<http://mlm.home.cern.ch/mlm/alpgen/>

- AcerMC: $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, $WWb\bar{b}$, ...

<http://borut.home.cern.ch/borut/>

- VECBOS: $W/Z+ \leq 4j$
- GR@PPA: $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, ...
- TopReX: $t\bar{t}$, ...

Not as many NLO, but still quite a few, e.g.

- MCFM: NLO $W/Z+ \leq 2j$, WZ , WH , $H+ \leq 1j$

<http://mcfm.fnal.gov/>

- PHOX family: photons + jets

http://wwwlapp.in2p3.fr/lapth/PHOX_FAMILY/main.html

- MNR: $c\bar{c}$, $b\bar{b}$

- AYLEN/EMILIA: WW , WZ , ZZ , $W\gamma$, $Z\gamma$

- EKS: $2j$

- PROSPINO: $\tilde{q}\tilde{q}$, $\tilde{q}\tilde{g}$, $\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$

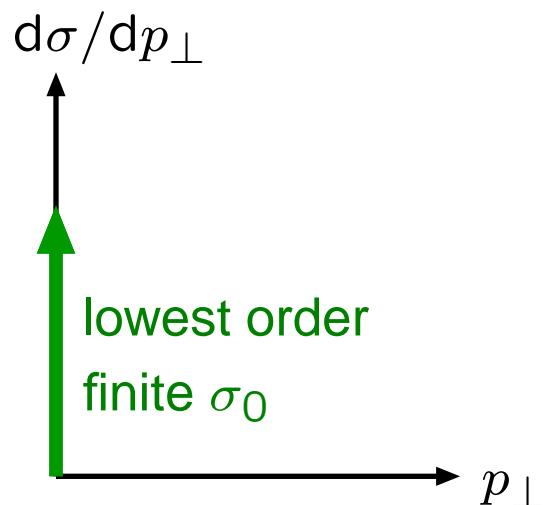
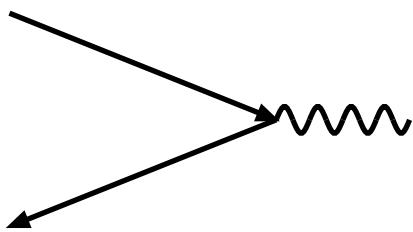
- HIGLU: $gg \rightarrow H$

Next-to-leading order (NLO) calculations

I. Lowest order,

$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}})$:

$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0$



Next-to-leading order (NLO) calculations

I. Lowest order,

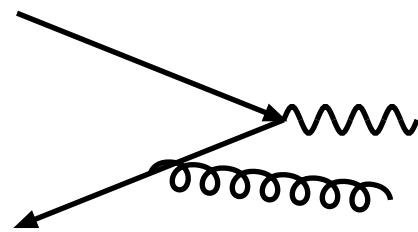
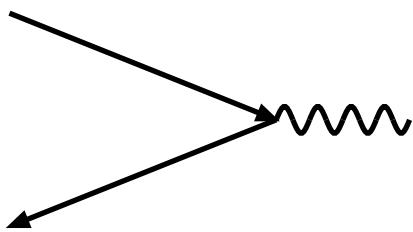
$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}}):$$

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0$$

II. First-order real,

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}}\alpha_s):$$

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0 g \text{ etc.}$$



$$d\sigma/dp_{\perp}$$



lowest order
finite σ_0

$$p_{\perp}$$

$$d\sigma/dp_{\perp}$$

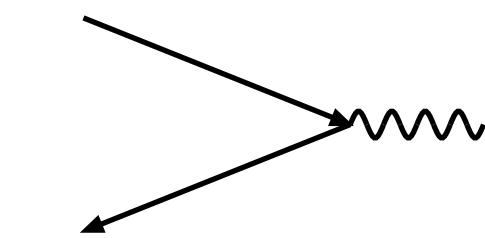


real, $+\infty$

$$p_{\perp}$$

Next-to-leading order (NLO) calculations

I. Lowest order,
 $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}})$:
 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0$



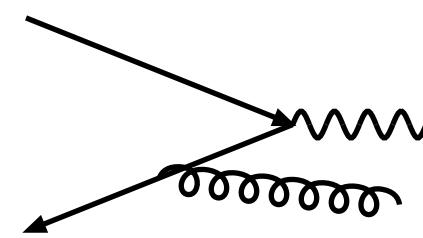
$$d\sigma/dp_\perp$$



lowest order
finite σ_0



II. First-order real,
 $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}}\alpha_s)$:
 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0 g$ etc.

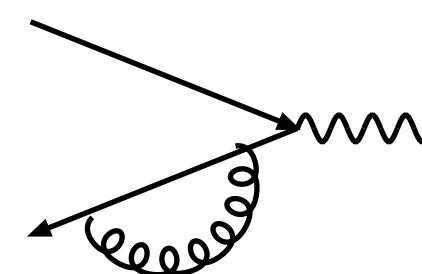


$$d\sigma/dp_\perp$$

real, $+\infty$



III. First-order virtual,
 $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{\text{em}}\alpha_s)$:
 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z^0$ with loops



$$d\sigma/dp_\perp$$

virtual, $-\infty$



$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = \int_n d\sigma_{\text{LO}} + \int_{n+1} d\sigma_{\text{Real}} + \int_n d\sigma_{\text{Virt}}$$

Simple one-dimensional example: $x \sim p_\perp / p_{\perp \max}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$

Divergences regularized by $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions, $\epsilon < 0$

$$\sigma_{R+V} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M(x) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} M_0$$

KLN cancellation theorem: $M(0) = M_0$

Phase Space Slicing:

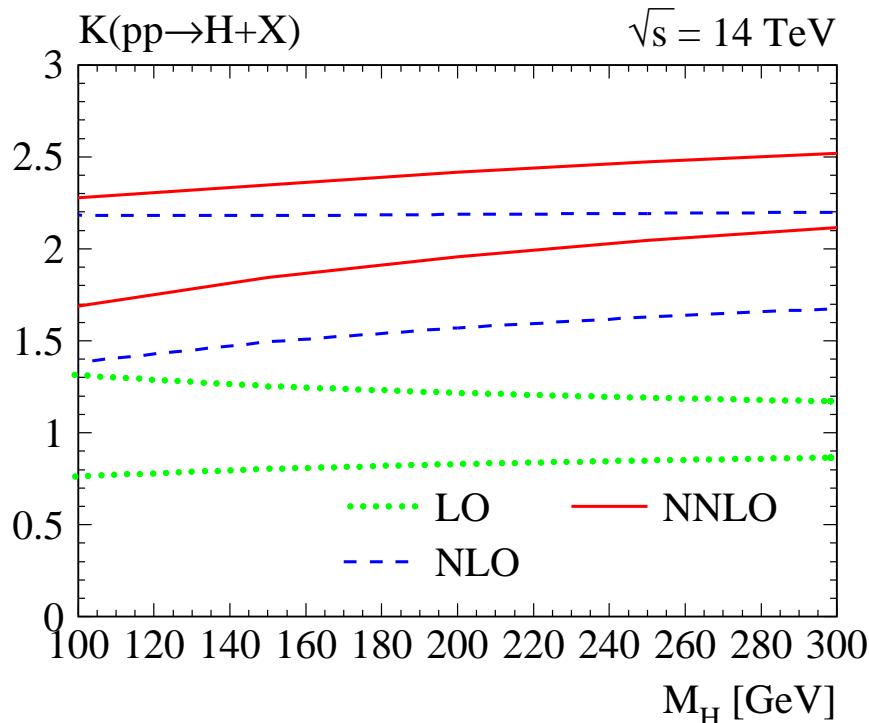
Introduce arbitrary *finite* cutoff $\delta \ll 1$ (so $\delta \gg |\epsilon|$)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{R+V} &= \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M(x) + \int_0^{\delta} \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M(x) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} M_0 \\ &\approx \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{dx}{x} M(x) + \int_0^{\delta} \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M_0 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} M_0 \\ &= \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{dx}{x} M(x) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} (1 - \delta^{-\epsilon}) M_0 \\ &\approx \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{dx}{x} M(x) + \ln \delta M_0 \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively Subtraction:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{R+V} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M(x) - \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M_0 + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} M_0 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} M_0 \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{M(x) - M_0}{x^{1+\epsilon}} dx + \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) M_0 \\
 &\approx \int_0^1 \frac{M(x) - M_0}{x} dx + \mathcal{O}(1) M_0
 \end{aligned}$$

NLO provides a more accurate answer for an integrated cross section:



Warning!

- Neither approach operates with positive definite quantities
- No obvious event-generator implementation
- No trivial connection to physical events

Summary so far

- Event generators indispensable ●
- Quantum Mechanics \implies probabilities ●
 - ★ Divide and conquer ★
 - Main physics components: ●
 - ★ Hard processes and resonance decays ★
 - ★ Initial- and final-state radiation ★
 - ★ Multiple parton–parton interactions and beam remnants ★
 - ★ Hadronization and decays ★
 - Hard processes: ●
 - ★ Simple ones: probably built-in in PYTHIA/HERWIG ★
 - ★ Multiparton LO: external generator + Les Houches Accord ★
 - ★ NLO: not easily related to physical events ★
 - Tomorrow: initial- and final-state radiation ●