

How to use MadGraph/MadEvent?

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Outline

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4. Cross section
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1. Introduction

MadGraph

- Automatic calculation of helicity amplitude
 - For a given process, all the relevant diagrams are automatically listed up
 - 4-momenta and helicities of external legs are fixed
- It can deal with only tree-level processes

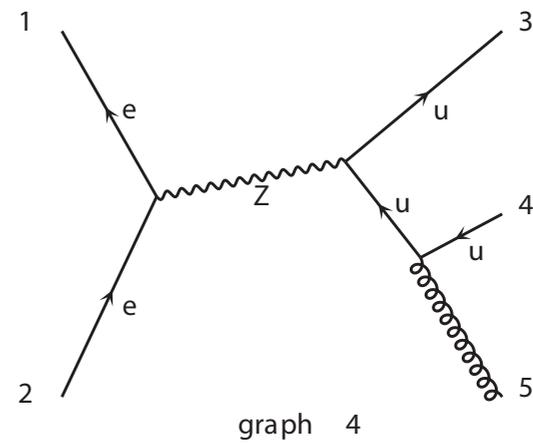
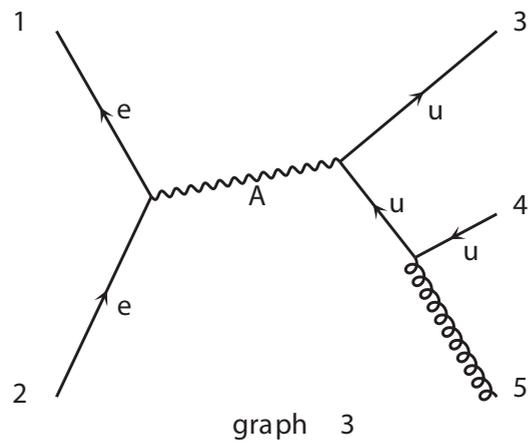
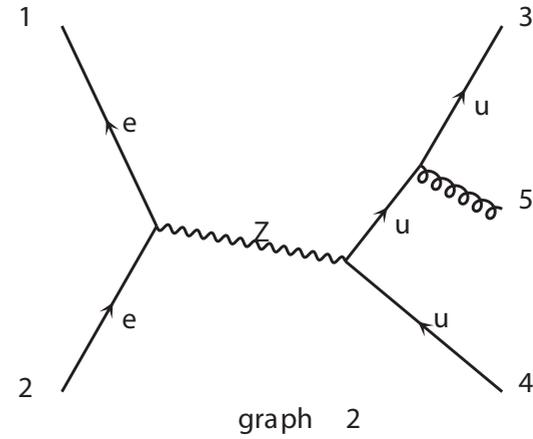
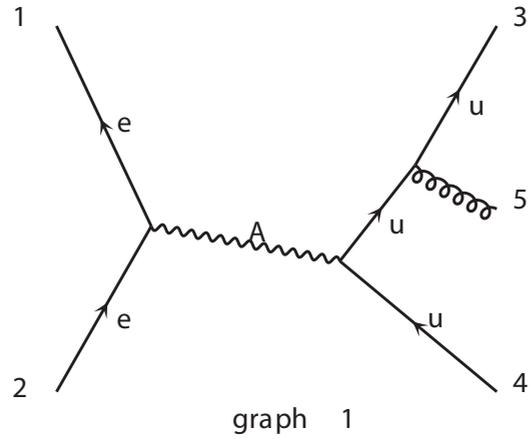
MadEvent

- Automatic event generation (at the parton level)
- For your favorite model, you obtain cross sections (and many more which I don't understand yet)

You can do something like this: $e^+e^- \rightarrow u\bar{u}g$

Diagrams by MadGraph

e+ e- -> u u~ g



2. Installation

You should install:

- MadGraph V4.x (which also contains MadEvent)

<http://madgraph.roma2.infn.it/>

- ROOT (Version 5.xx)

<http://root.cern.ch/>

- Pythia and PGS package

<http://madgraph.roma2.infn.it/>

Necessary files:

- If you just want to calculate cross section at the parton level, you only need MadGraph / MadEvent
- If you are interested in something more (like hadronization, detector simulation, also so on), you need all

Notice:

- They run on Linux machine
- ROOT should be installed before Pythia and PGS package

Installation of MadGraph / MadEvent

1. Get source file from Roma server
2. Untar it at, for example, `~/`, then the directory `MG_ME_V4.0` (or whatever) is made
3. Do `make` in `~/MG_ME_V4.0`

Installation of ROOT

1. Make `~/ROOT` directory
2. Download the source file from CERN into `~/ROOT`
3. Go into `~/ROOT/root` and do `./configure`
4. Do `./make`; this will take a few hours
5. Do `./make install`

Binary files are also available, but I haven't checked if they work well or not...

Variables ROOTSYS, LD_LIBRARY_PATH, and PATH should be properly defined

- Add the following lines in your .cshrc file

```
setenv ROOTSYS ~/ROOT/root
```

```
setenv PATH $PATH:$ROOTSYS/bin
```

```
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH $LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$ROOTSYS/lib
```

- For those who use bash: do something...

Run `root`; something happens if it's working

If you run `root` in `~/ROOT/root/tutorials/`, you can see what you can (potentially) do with ROOT

Installation of Pythia and PGS package

1. Get source file from Roma server
2. Untar it in the directory `~/MG_ME_V4.0`
3. Do `make`

The directory `pythia-pgs/` should be in the same directory as `Template/`

3. Define your own model

First, let us define a new model

- Your model should be defined in a new directory under:

`~/MG_ME_V4.0/Models/`

- Following models are already defined and available

`sm, smckm, sm_nohiggs, mssm, 2hdm, ...`

Hereafter, I show how new models can be analyzed

⇒ As an example, I consider case with an exotic fermion

1. Make a new directory

- Template is available in `~/MG_ME_V4.0/usrmod`
- You should better leave the original `usrmod` directory untouched
 - > `cd ~/MG_ME_V4.0/Models`
 - > `cp -R usrmod MyModel` (or whatever name you like)

2. Modify .dat files

- `particles.dat`

List of particles and properties

- `interactions.dat`

Interactions

- `VariableName.dat`

List of fundamental variables to calculate coupling constants

- These files are in `~/MG_ME_V4.0/Models/MyModel`

particles.dat: MODEL EXTENSION section

```
#MODEL EXTENSION
xf  xf~  F  S  XFMASS  XFWIDTH  S  XF  8
# END
```

- 1: Particle name
- 2: Anti-particle name (“tilde” is usually for anti-fermion)
- 3: F for fermion (S: scalar / V: vector)
- 4: S for straight line in Feynman diag. (D: dotted / W: wavy)
- 5: Variable name for the mass of new particle
- 6: Variable name for the width of new particle
- 7: S for color singlet (T: triplet / O: octet)
- 8: Name used in Feynman diagram
- 9: Particle id. number (8 is actually for t' in PDG code)

interactions.dat: USRVertex section (at the end)

```
# USRVertex  
xf xf a GAXF QED
```

1: particle 1

2: particle 2

3: particle 3 (photon, in this case)

4: Variable name for the coupling

5: Class: QED or QCD

You can introduce all the renormalizable interactions

VariableName.dat

- Define variables which will be used in `couplings.f` later
- You can make a comment using `#`

```
xfcharge # charge of xf
```

3. Go one-step further

- Run perl script to make `param_card.dat` and `couplings.f`
 - > `ConversionScript.pl`
- Modify `param_card.dat`
 - Define the size of fundamental parameters (numerical values)
- Modify `couplings.f`
 - Define how the coupling constants are related to fundamental parameters

param_card.dat: various places for new particles

```
Block MASS          #  Mass spectrum (kinematic masses)
...
          8          5.00000000e+02      # XFMASS
#          PDG          Width
...
DECAY          8          1.00000000e+00      # XFWIDTH
...

BLOCK MGUSER
          1          1.00000000e+00      # xfcharge
```

couplings.f: UserMode couplings section

```
c*****  
c UserMode couplings  
c*****
```

$$GAXF(1) = ee * xfcharge$$

$$GAXF(2) = ee * xfcharge$$

- Variable `ee` is defined as electric charge in this program
- In HELAS, `GAXF` is used as (chiral) gauge coupling constant
 - `GAXF(1)`: for left-handed
 - `GAXF(2)`: for right-handed

4. Cross section

1. Make a new directory for the study

- All the files to be used are in Template directory
- It is better to leave Template directory clean

```
> cd ~/MG_ME_V4.0
```

```
> cp -R Template NewModel (or what-so-ever)
```

2. Modify xxx_card.dat files in Cards directory

- All the information should be in Card files
 - > `cd ~/MG_ME_V4.0/NewModel/Cards`
- At least, modify the following files
 - `proc_card.dat`
 - Define the process you study
 - `run_card.dat`
 - Define the collider and MC parameters
- `param_card.dat` is automatically replaced later
- There exist other Card files
 - `pythia_card.dat`, `plot_card.dat`

proc_card.dat: Define the process

```
*****  
# Process(es) requested : mg2 input *  
*****  
# Begin PROCESS # This is TAG. Do not modify this line  
  
p p > xf xf~ # First Process  
QCD=99 # Max QCD couplings  
QED=99 # Max QED couplings  
end_coup # End the couplings input  
  
done # this tells MG there are no more procs  
  
# End PROCESS # This is TAG. Do not modify this line
```

proc_card.dat: Model information / multiparticle definitions

```
*****
# Model information *
*****
# Begin MODEL # This is TAG. Do not modify this line
MyModel
# End MODEL # This is TAG. Do not modify this line
*****
# Start multiparticle definitions *
*****
# Begin MULTIPARTICLES # This is TAG.
P uu~dd~ss~cc~g
J uu~dd~ss~cc~g
L e+e-mu+mu-ta+ta-veve~
# End MULTIPARTICLES # This is TAG.
```

run_card.dat: Number of event sample

⇒ Sample files for LEP, Tevatron, and LHC are available

- run_card-LEP-3.dat
- run_card-TEV-20.dat
- run_card-LHC-40.dat

```
#####  
# Number of events and rnd seed *  
#####  
10000 = nevents ! Number of unweighted events requested  
0 = iseed ! rnd seed
```

run_card.dat: Initial particles

```
*****  
# Collider type and energy *  
*****  
    1 = lpp1      ! beam 1 type (0=NO PDF)  
    1 = lpp2      ! beam 2 type (0=NO PDF)  
7000 = ebeam1    ! beam 1 energy in GeV  
7000 = ebeam2    ! beam 2 energy in GeV
```

⇒ $lpp1 / lpp2 = 0$ for electron, 1 for proton

3. Now, you can run the program

```
> cd ~/MG_ME_V4.0/NewModel
```

```
> ./bin/newprocess
```

```
> ./bin/generate_events
```

Use the NetScape to see what's going on

5. And beyond...

There are much more to be done with MG / ME

- Hadronization
- Event generation
- MC Simulation including detector effects (with PGS)
- ...

So, play with MG / ME, and have fun!