

ALPGEN TOOLS

- Actual Alpgen version
- Fortran code modifications
- Unique interface
- Running via script
- ROOT tools

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Alpgen version: V1.1

hep-ph/0206293 code <http://home.cern.ch/mlm/alpgen>

- Implemented processes:

- 1) $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + Q + \bar{Q} + (N \leq 4) \text{ jets}$ $Q = c, b, t$
- 2) $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \ell\ell/\nu\nu) + Q + \bar{Q} + (N \leq 4) \text{ jets}$ $Q = c, b, t$
- 3) $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu) + (N \leq 6) \text{ jets}$
- 4) $Z/\gamma^*(\rightarrow \ell\ell/\nu\nu) + (N \leq 6) \text{ jets}$
- 5) $kW + \ell Z + mH + (N \leq 3) \text{ jets}$ $[k + \ell + m + N \leq 8]$
- 6) $Q + \bar{Q} + (N \leq 6) \text{ jets}$ $Q = b, t$
- 7) $Q + \bar{Q} + Q' + \bar{Q}' + (N \leq 4) \text{ jets}$ $Q = b, t$
- 8) $Q + \bar{Q} + H + (N \leq 4) \text{ jets}$ $Q = b, t$

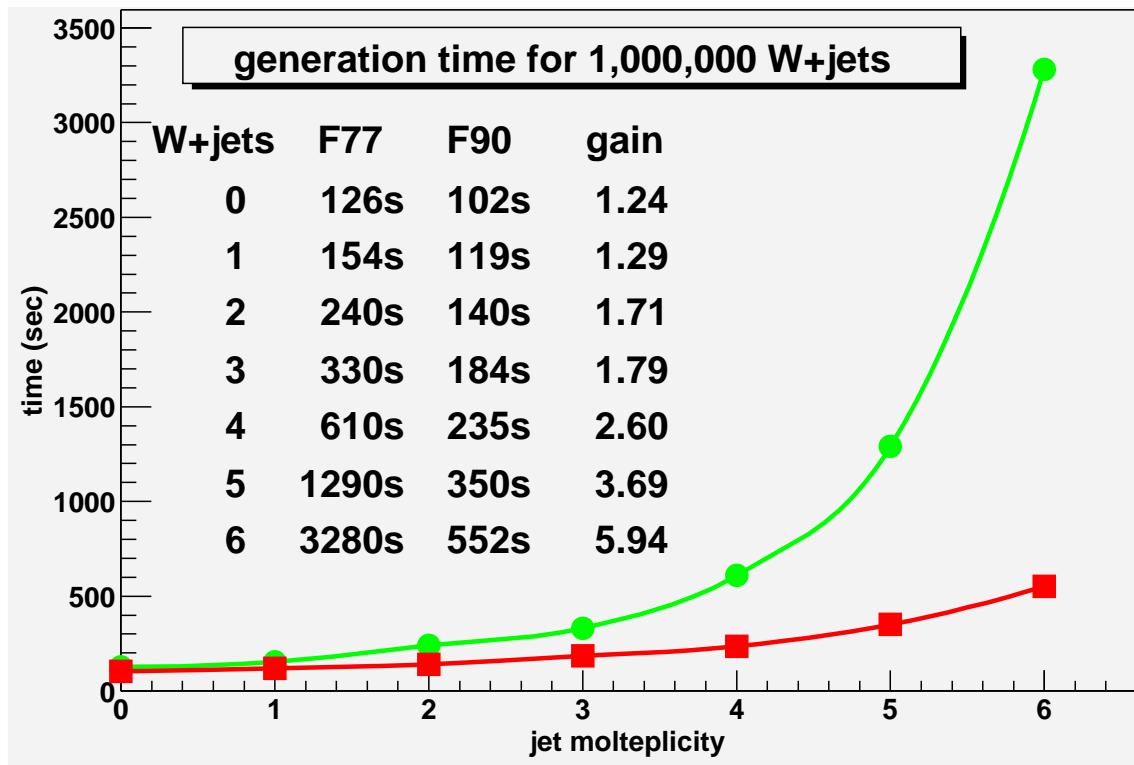
- Phase space in 2 steps:

- warm-up: $N_{\text{it}} * N_{\text{events}}$ (user selected) saved every iteration into a “name”.grid1. The sampling efficiency is improved in successive iterations.
- generation: a real event generation writes on disk an update file .grid2
- pre-unweighting: weighted event saved on disk only if pass the unweighting test with 1 % of the dynamically calculated max-weight.

- PDF (not all with both parametric and tabular form)

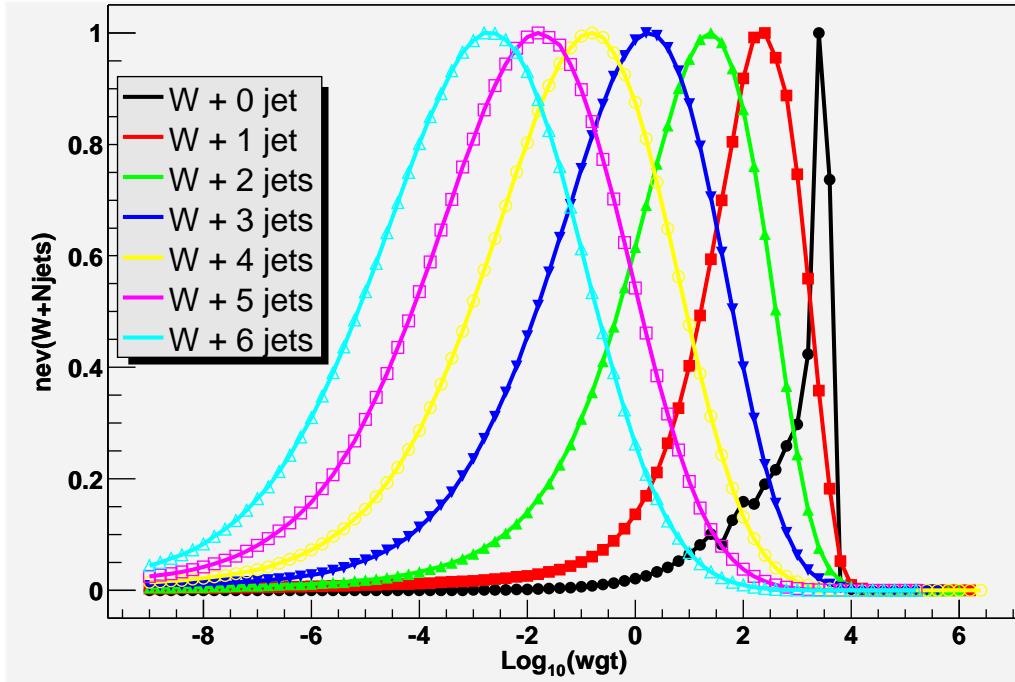
ndns	PDF	$\alpha_s(m_Z)_{n\text{loop}}$	ndns	PDF	$\alpha_s(m_Z)_{n\text{loop}}$
1	CTEQ4M	[0.116] ₂	101	MRST99-1	[0.1175] ₂
2	CTEQ4L	[0.116] ₂	102	MRST01-1	[0.119] ₂
3	CTEQ4HJ	[0.116] ₂	103	MRST01-2	[0.117] ₂
4	CTEQ5M	[0.118] ₂	104	MRST01-3	[0.121] ₂
5	CTEQ5L	[0.127] ₁	105	MRST01J	[0.121] ₂
6	CTEQ5HJ	[0.118] ₂	106	MRSTLO	[0.130] ₁
7	CTEQ6M	[0.118] ₂			
8	CTEQ6L	[0.118] ₂			

- F90 ALPHA code: performance improved by a factor 2 - 6. (The absolute time on the Y axis depends on the CPU !)

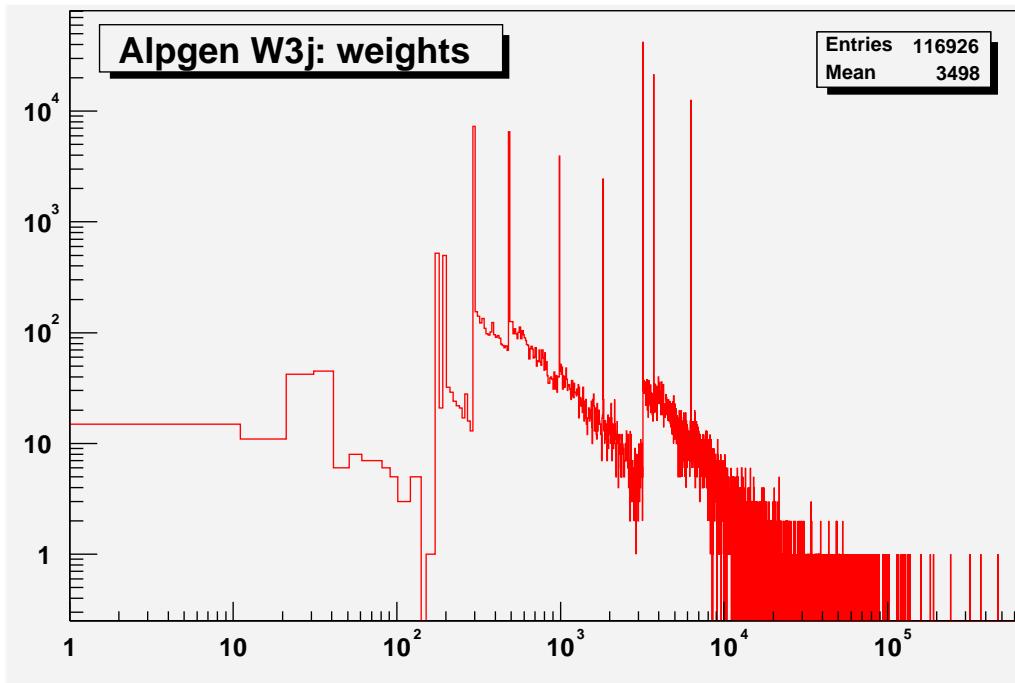


ALPGEN weighted events

Weight distributions for 10^7 W + N partons



Effect of the pre-unweighted on W + 3 partons



Fortran modification

- New subroutine **HWGINI** to initialize (almost) all of the Herwig parameters.
Version with a switch to prevent the user from chaning what a matrix element generator supply (quark masses, Γ_W , Γ_Z , α_s, \dots)
- **HEPEVT** common saved into an output ASCII file (“formatted”) if the variable **LWEVT** is not null via **HGWINI**.
- User analysis **HWABEG**, **HWANAL**, **HWAEND** subroutines (empty) now with code to open, fill, close the output file “name”.her.
- Code to save an output ASCII file (same format) for Andrea Messina’s Pythia Interface.

ALPGEN Fortran code intact !

First attempt: a new Fortran program that builds the input file for all of the 8 executables in ALPGEN, accordingly to the user input and proposing a standard name for the output file.

Interface to ALPGEN

From the user point of view (mine) it would be nice:

- to avoid to select different executables depending on the physical process, editing the input file to change parameters, with the inevitable crashes for wrong parameter in the input file;
- to have an automatic way from generation to the final format (HEPG banks for CDF), at least after shower;
- to have as output something more than event file and topdraw plots: PAW/ROOT objects.

It's hard to fully interface ALPGEN, since the code is organized in 8 separated executables.

Reorganization of the Fortran code in just one executable:

Pro: Easier to use

Probably faster to compile

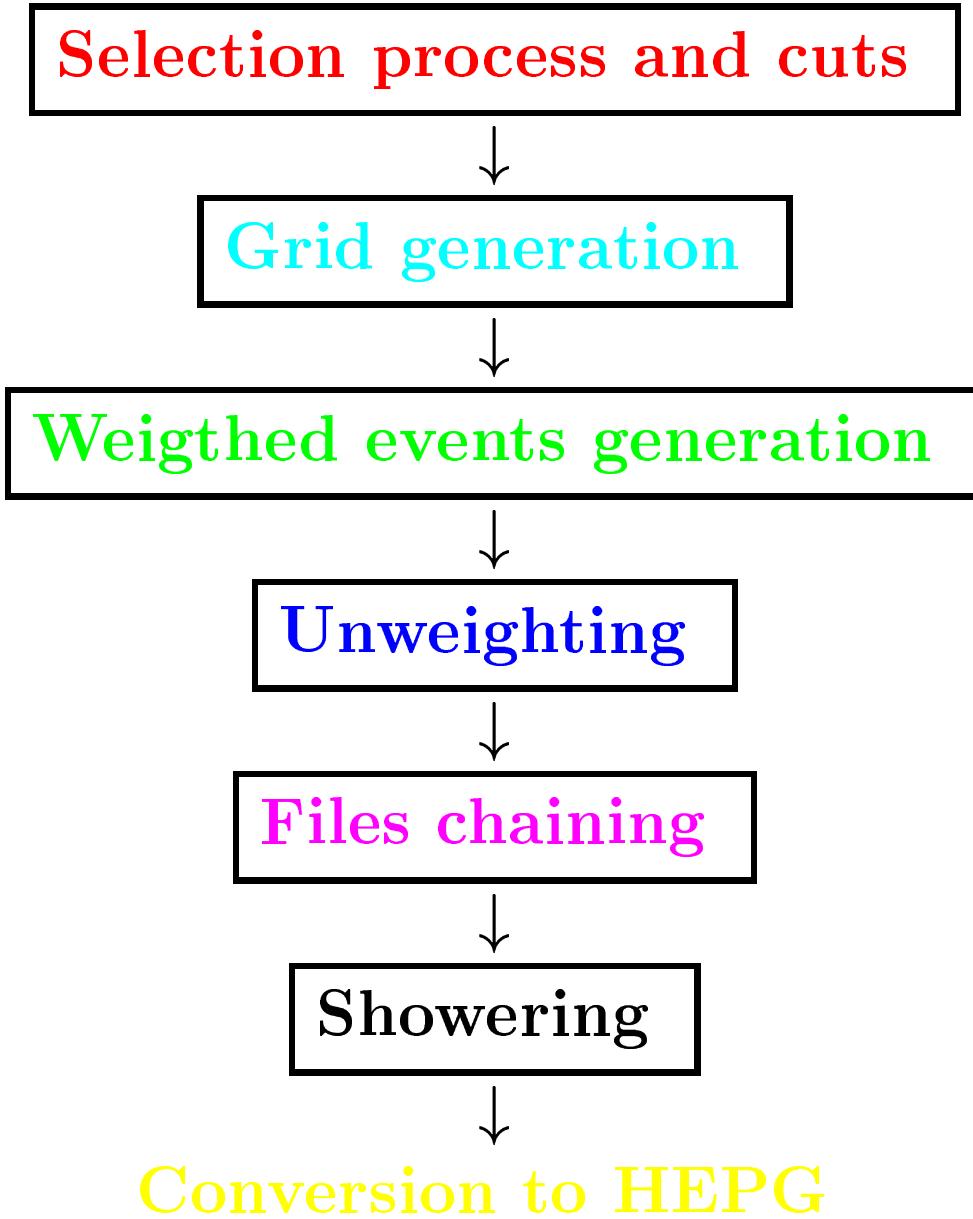
Con: Time to do and debug something already working,

Harder future debugging,

Harder future adding new processes

I didn't think that this was the right way \Rightarrow external interface as decoupled form the Fortran code as possible.

Interface structure



You decide the starting point !

Filename convention (README) hidden under the hood,
(necessary to begin from an intermediate point).

DEBUG ? C. Neu (Ohio) is doing a woderful job.

Interface abilities

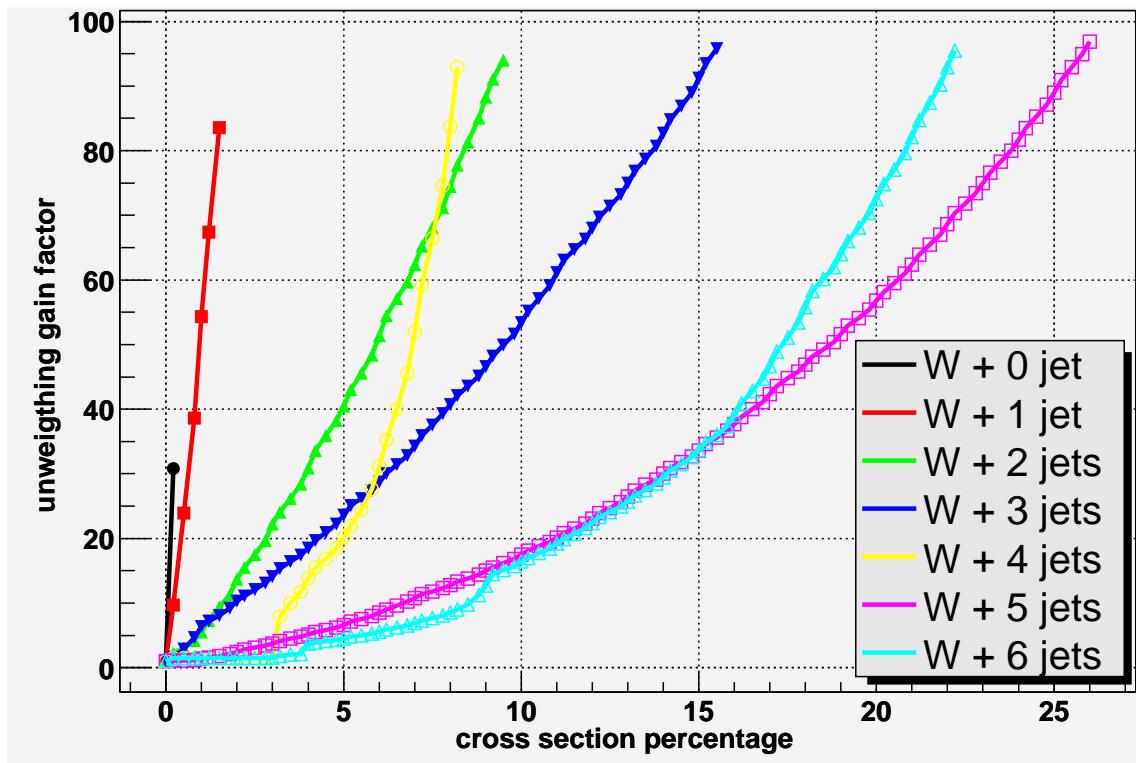
1. Modes: interactive and via script (“name”.run);
Timing for each step added to the script file.
2. Each step is independent
3. Possibility to redirection of the I/O for each step;
4. Safe setting all of the ALPGEN parameters
(Q^2 , heavy flavour type, generations cuts, . . .);
5. For event generation, it looks for old grid asking if you want to use it with its own generation cuts;
6. Generation in many runs of enough events to match the final number of requested unweighted events;
7. Unweighting: possible different methods:
 - 0) ALPGEN default;
 - 1) improved: neglecting $x\%$ of σ with higher weights;
 - 2) extreme: maxwgt rescaled to 1 % of the real one.
8. Chaining: unw. events ordered in files of K events.
For processes with W/Z, 1/more lepton type(s);
9. Shower: you can use Herwig and/or Pythia;
10. HEPG: check offline version, then ASCII → HEPG.

ALPGEN unweighting

Example of 10^7 W + N jets :

W+jet	N(wgt)	σ (pb)	MAX(w)	ε_{unw}	N(unw)
W + 0	2907315	2042.4 ± 0.5	$1.2199 \cdot 10^6$	$1.6742 \cdot 10^{-3}$	17606
W + 1	866210	523.2 ± 0.5	$2.1234 \cdot 10^6$	$2.4638 \cdot 10^{-4}$	2630
W + 2	167090	147.0 ± 0.3	$1.3794 \cdot 10^6$	$1.0658 \cdot 10^{-4}$	1415
W + 3	116926	41.0 ± 0.2	$0.6302 \cdot 10^6$	$6.5051 \cdot 10^{-5}$	712
W + 4	30960	12.1 ± 0.4	$3.6518 \cdot 10^6$	$3.3151 \cdot 10^{-6}$	38
W + 5	26909	3.10 ± 0.04	$0.1772 \cdot 10^6$	$1.7493 \cdot 10^{-5}$	220
W + 6	9089	0.85 ± 0.03	$0.2311 \cdot 10^6$	$3.6826 \cdot 10^{-6}$	36

Improved unweighting: gain 1-2 orders of magnitude in N(unw) ignoring a few % of the total cross section.



Full run example

Sample: requested 10^5 unweighted $W + 2, 3, 4$ partons.

Grid: 5,000,000 events times $2+\#$ jets iterations.

Parton: $E_t(p) > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta(p)| < 2.5$, $\Delta R(p - p) \geq 0.4$

Electron: no cuts $E_t(\ell) > 0$, $|\eta(\ell)| < 10$, $\Delta R(\ell - p) \geq 0$

	N(gen)	N(wgt)	N(unw)	gain	$\sigma (pb)$	time	size MB
W+2	$2 \cdot 10^7$	399,575	127,571	~ 30	147.0 ± 0.4	1h 30'	17+45
W+3	$3 \cdot 10^7$	265,839	107,753	~ 40	41.0 ± 0.2	2h 30'	14+46
W+4	$8 \cdot 10^7$	334,389	100,820	~ 50	12.1 ± 0.1	3h 45'	16+48

Without improved unweighting (F90 code + old grid):
 12 days (4 partons), 4d (3 partons), 2d (2 partons).

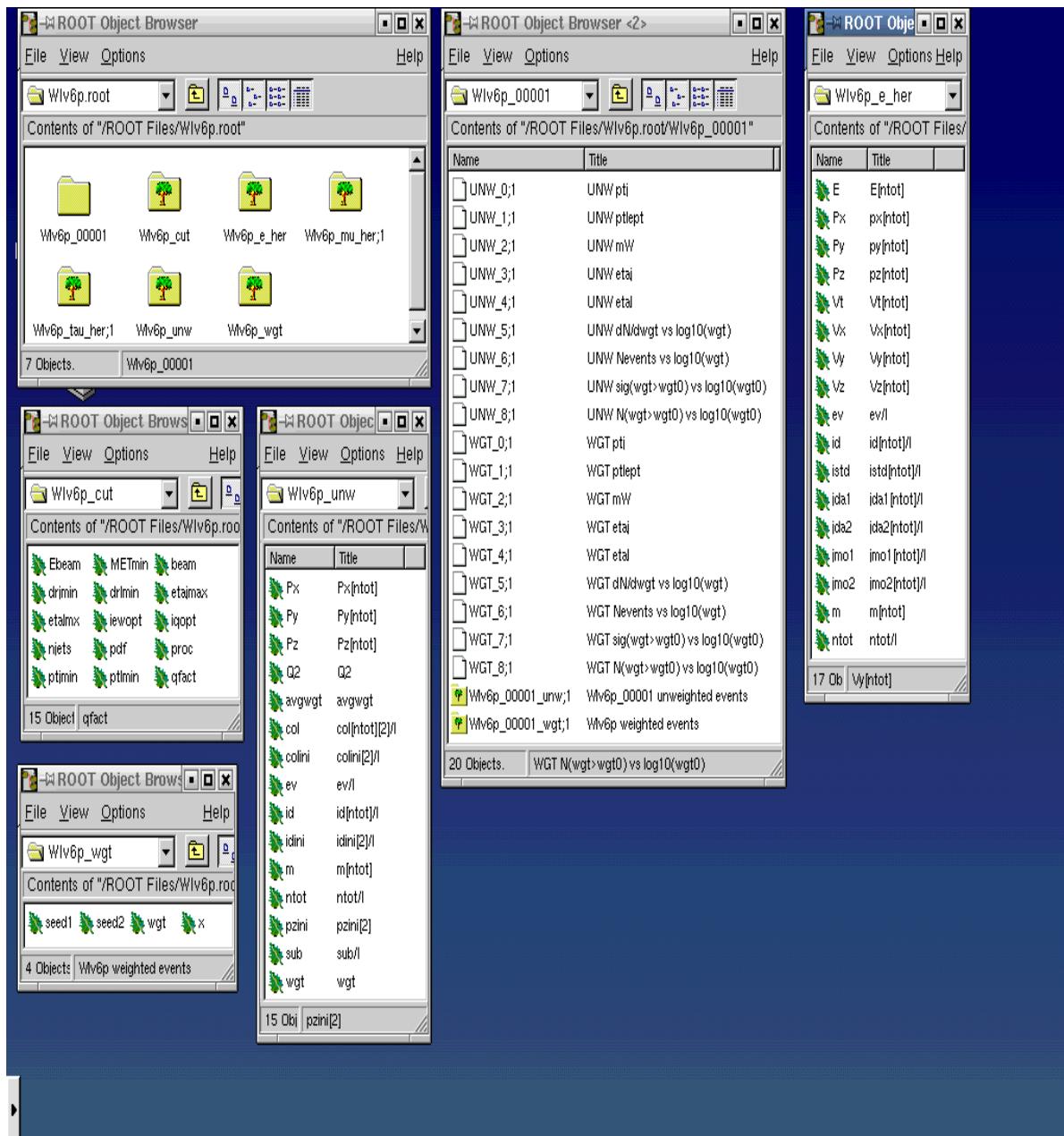
These 10^5 events are organized in 40 files of 2,500 ev/file
 for each one of the three decay $W \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell$

W+jet	Herwig		ASCII→HEPG		TOTAL	
	time	size MB	time	size MB	time	size
$W + 2$	43'	130×40	1h 10'	25×40	3h 30'	6.3 GB
$W + 3$	50'	145×40	1h 30'	28×40	4h 50'	6.9 GB
$W + 4$	53'	164×40	1h 10'	31×40	8h	7.5 GB

Most of the space occupied by the ASCII shower output.

ROOT tools

- a TTree with the generation parameters;
- a TTree with the weighted event (even run by run);
- a TTree with the unweighted event (even run by run);
- a TTree with the Herwig/Pythia event;
- a TTGraph for each topdraw plot (run by run).



On parton generator selection

Problem: parton P_t to generate jet of a given E_t .

Sample 5,000 ALPGEN $W \rightarrow e\nu + 3\text{ jets}$ with:

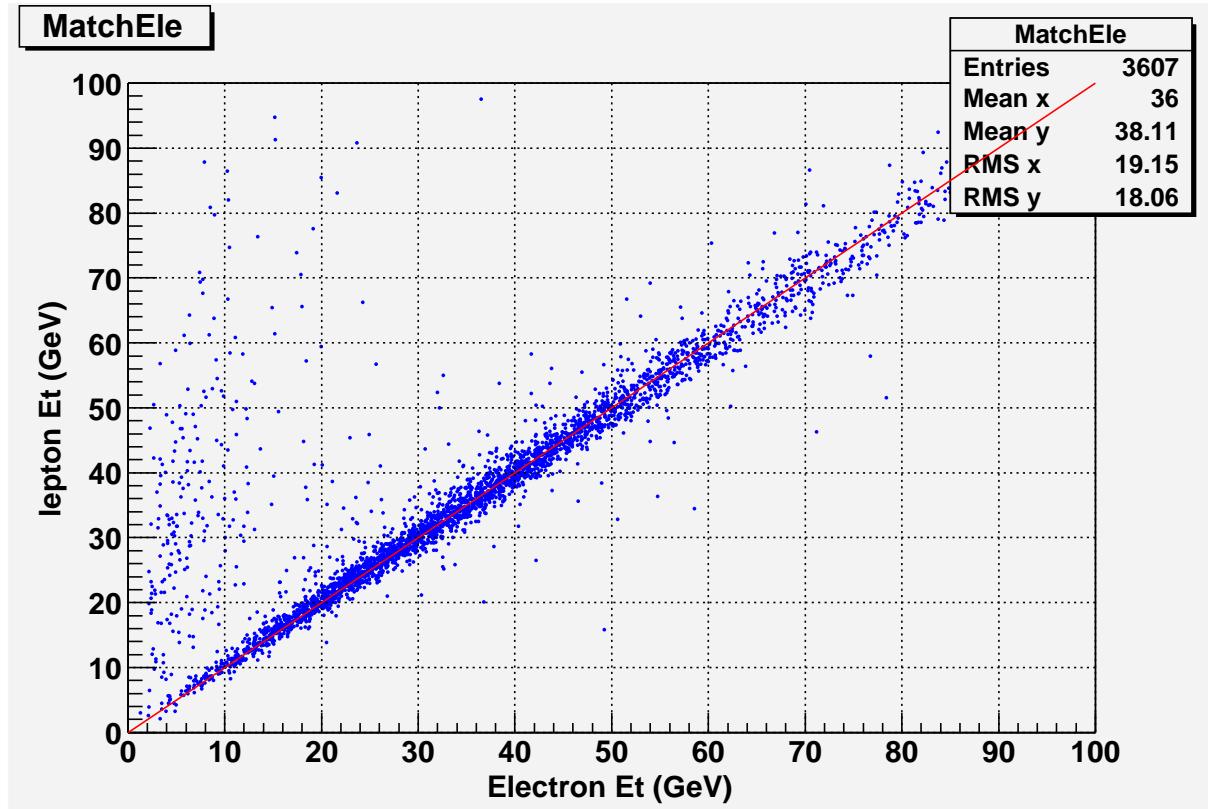
Parton: $P_t(p) > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$ $|\eta(p)| < 2.5$ $\Delta R(p-p) > 0.4$

Lepton: $P_t(\ell) > 0 \text{ GeV}/c$ $|\eta(\ell)| < 10$ $\Delta R(\ell-p) > 0$

Shower: Herwig 6.4 (default parameters + π^0 stable), then
CDF simulation and Production (ver 4.8.4).

Geometrical matching of a jet (cone 0.4) in $\Delta R_{\text{match}} = 0.4$ around the parton direction. Double counting avoided starting the match from the most energetic jet.

”Electron removal” from jet 0.4 checks the matching.



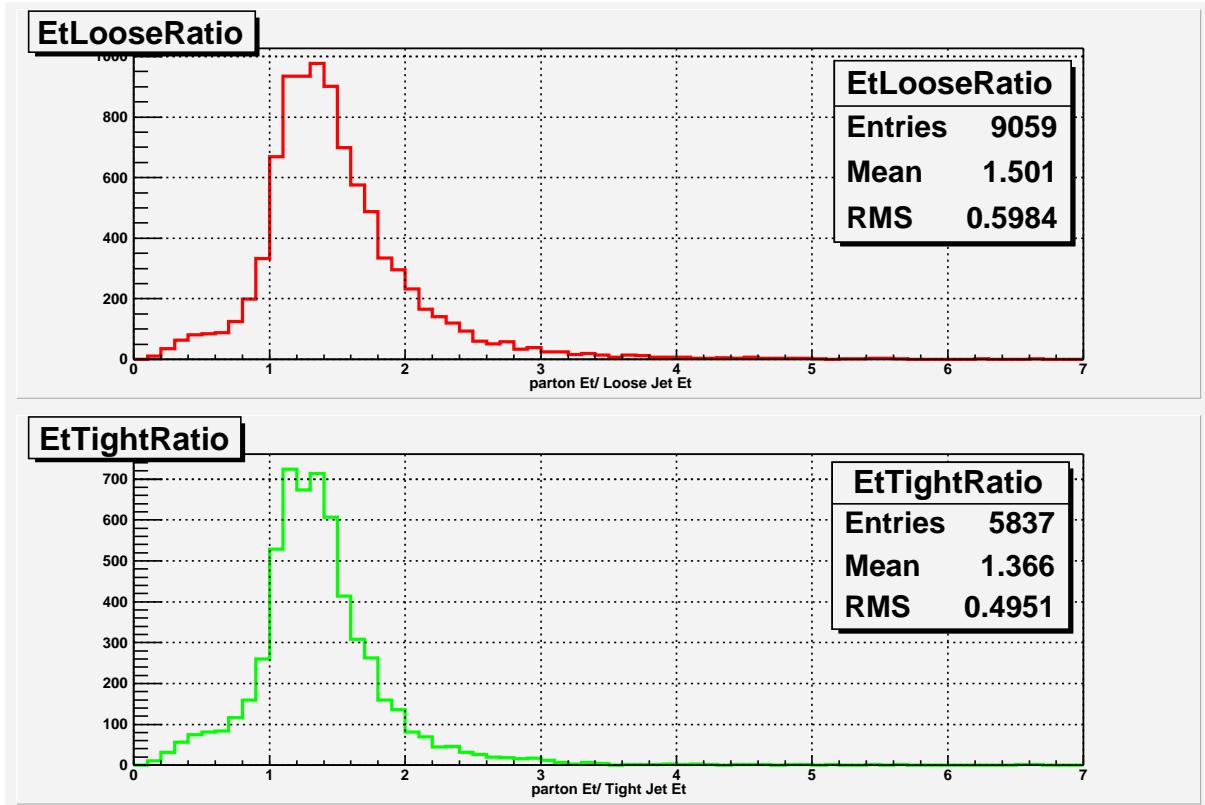
Definition for jets $\Delta R = 0.4$:

Loose jet $Pt(j) > 8 \text{ GeV}/c$ $|\eta(j)| < 2.5$

Tight jet $Pt(j) > 15 \text{ GeV}/c$ $|\eta(j)| < 2.0$

For both loose and tight jets (even with $\Delta R_{\text{match}} = 0.2$)

the result is similar: $E_t(\text{parton}) \approx 1.4 - 1.5 * E_t(\text{jet})$



A jet-cone 0.4 at $E_t(j) > 8 \text{ GeV}$ in average comes from a parton with $P_t(p) \sim 5 \text{ GeV}/c$.

To efficiently generate events, we need to tune all of the generation cuts: $|\eta(p)|$, $\Delta R(p-p)$ for partons, $P_t(\ell)$, $|\eta(\ell)|$ for leptons, even if W/Z already select quite a lot them.