Computer system SANC: its development and applications

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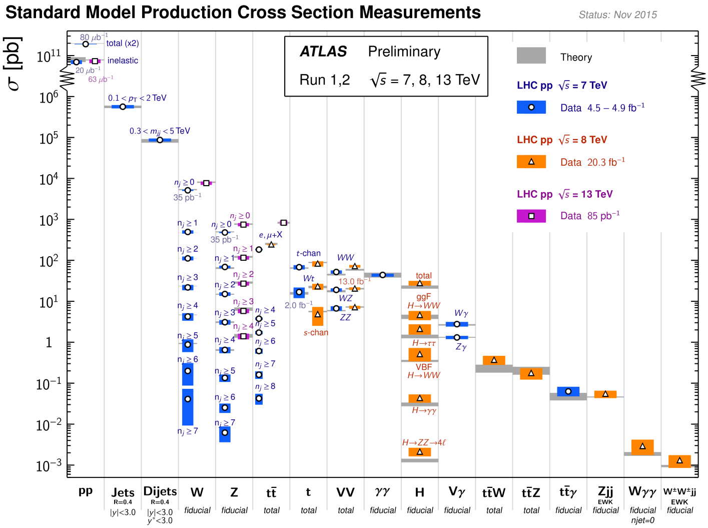
ACAT-2016, Valpariaso, Chile, 18-22 January 2016

OUTLINE

Motivation

- The main problem of particle physics today is to define the energy domain of the SM applicability
- Very accurate experimental data should be confronted high-precision theoretical predictions
- Searches for new physics require SM predictions as well
- Absence of clear signals of SUSY etc. at LHC makes SM studies more and more actual.
- Tevatron has proved that a hadron collider can make precision measurements of EW processes. E.g. Tevatron reached the precision of M_W measurement better than LEP.
- For high-precision theoretical predictions we need to take into account many effects of different kind
- The predictions should be presented in a form suitable to be used in the data analysis

MOTIVATION (II)



SM cross sections measured by ATLAS (public results)

The SANC project

THE SANC PROJECT

SANC is a project to Support of Analytic and Numeric calculations for experiments at Colliders

SANC team:
D.Yu. Bardin, L.V. Kalinovskaya (leaders)
P.Ch. Christova, V.A. Kolesnikov, L.A. Rumyantsev, R.R. Sadykov, A.A. Sapronov, E.D. Uglov — DLNP, JINR, Dubna, Russia;
A.B. Arbuzov, S.G. Bondarenko — BLTP, JINR, Dubna, Russia;

G. Nanava — Scientific Computing Team Leader, Leibniz Universitat, Hannover, Germany;
Z. Was — IFJ, PAN, Krakow, Poland;
Lucia Di Ciaccio — ATLAS group of LAPP, Laboratoire d'Annecy-le-Vieux de physique des particules (LAPP), Annecy;
U. Klein, A. Glazov, J. Kretzschmar — CERN, DESY and University of Liverpool, England.

ROOTS OF SANC: ZFITTER

ZFITTER is a Fortran program for the calculation of fermion pair production and radiative corrections at high energy e^+e^- colliders. It is also suitable for other applications where electroweak radiative corrections appear.

Authors: D. Bardin et al.

http://zfitter.com,
http://sanc.jinr.ru/users/zfitter

T. Riemann (spokesperson since 2005)

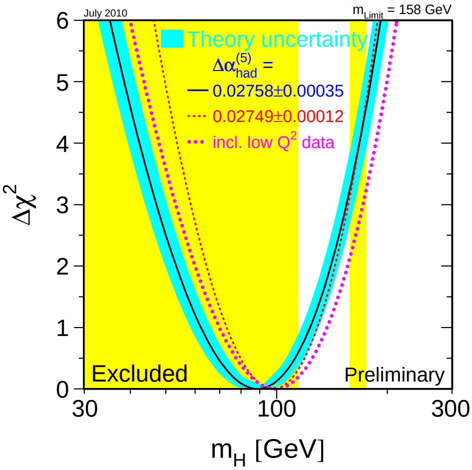
ZFITTER code v.6.42 is described in *Comp.Phys.Comm.*'2006.

Review and status of the project: *Phys.Part.Nucl.*'2014.

ZFITTER is a semi-analytic code

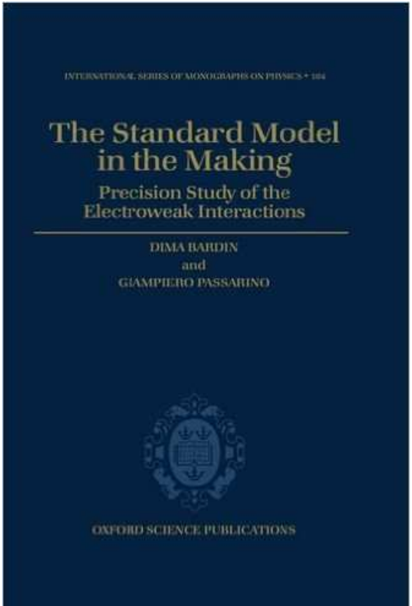
The code is still supported and used

ROOTS OF SANC: ZFITTER



LEP EW working group, report 2010.

ROOTS OF SANC: THE BOOK



Oxford, UK: 1999, 685p.

PHASES OF THE SANC PROJECT

First phase (2001-2005). The computer system SANC – v1.10 for semi-automatic calculations at the one-loop precision level (EW and QCD) has been created. The main results published in CPC '2006. The SANC system was made publicly available for external users at http://sanc.jinr.ru

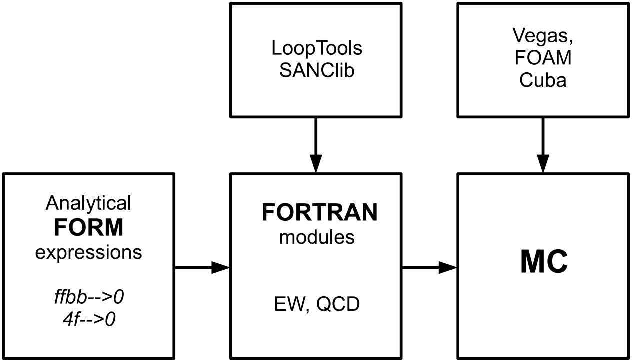
Second phase (2006–2009). The concept of SSFM (Standard SANC FORM/ FORTRAN Modules), aimed for usage in physical applications, was realized [CPC '2010]

Third phase (2010–present). Physical applications of SANC Monte Carlo Integrators and Generators based on the SSFM. Meantime, modules for several more processes were implemented into SANC framework: top quark decays, QCD corrections to Drell–Yan, 4-boson processes and single top quark production.

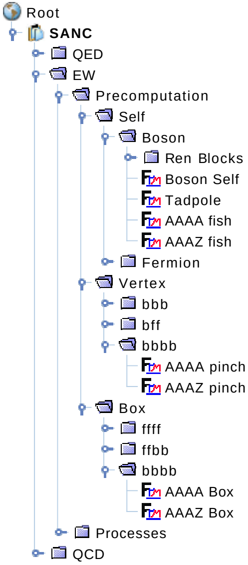
SANC FRAMEWORK

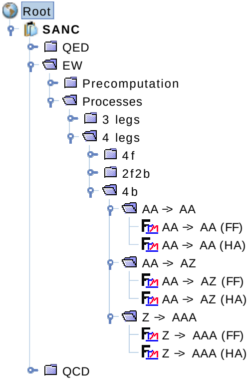
- The SANC system implements calculations of complete (real and virtual) NLO QCD and EW corrections for various processes at the partonic level. Virtual corrections are received as form factors at different Lorentz structures
- All calculations are performed within the on-mass-shell renormalization scheme in the R_ξ gauge which allows an explicit control of the gauge invariance
- Cross-sections of the processes at hadron level obtained by convolution the partonic level cross-sections with PDFs
- The list of processes implemented in the MCSANC integrator includes Drell-Yan processes (inclusive), associated Higgs and gauge boson production and single-top quark production in s- and t-channel [S.Bondarenko et al., CPC '2013].

SANC FRAMEWORK SCHEME

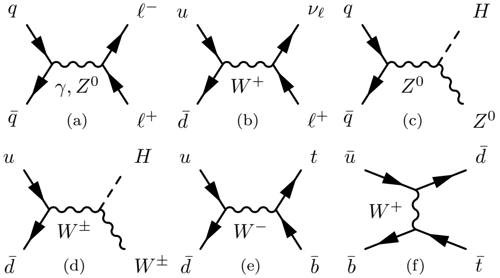


SANC PROCESS EXAMPLE: $Z\gamma\gamma\gamma \to 0$





MCSANC INTEGRATOR



Feynman graphs for tree level Drell-Yan process neutral (*a*) and charged (*b*) currents, Higgs and gauge boson production neutral (*c*) and charged (*d*) currents, and single top-quark production s-channel (*e*) and t-channel (*f*) implemented in the MCSANC integrator [CPC '2013].

Resent upgrade of MCSANC is described in A. Arbuzov et al. "Update of the MCSANC Monte Carlo Integrator, v.1.20", JETP Lett. '2015, arXiv:1509.03052 [hep-ph]

TUNED COMPARISONS

Besides internal validation, SANC participated in many tuned comparisons with other codes

• Workshops: Les Houches, Tev4LHC, W-mass, etc. — comparisons between bunches of codes like `SANC`, `HORACE`, `ZGRAD2`, `WGRAD2`, `WINHAC`, `DK`, `FEWZ`, ...

• Tête-á-tête comparisons — to test particular effects, e.g. `SANC/PHOTOS` (FSR), `SANC/READY` (virtual EW), `SANC/DK` (photon induced) etc.

• Even at the lowest order, comparisons with `PYTHIA` and `HERWIG` help to define input parameters there

Tuned comparisons are time and effort consuming but useful

N.B. SANC modules with EW corrections were implemented in `WINHAC` [Acta Phys. Pol. '2009]

SANC applications: Drell-Yan processes

DRELL-YAN PROCESSES

Drell-Yan (DY) processes at hadron colliders have clean signature and high statistics

They provide ultimately important tools for:

- EW tests, W mass and width measurement;
- PDF extraction;
- detector calibration;
- luminosity monitoring;
- background to many other processes;
- new physics searches

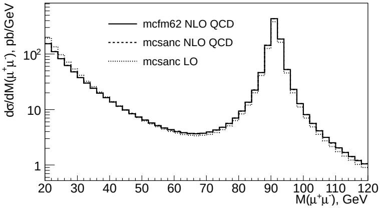
DRELL-YAN PROCESSES IN SANC

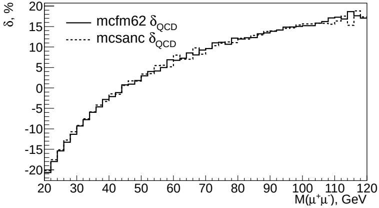
The SANC DY NLO electroweak corrections were thoroughly compared with other calculations earlier during theoretical workshops on the subject. The newer QCD results are validated using the MCFM program.

$pp \to$	$Z^0(\mu^+\mu^-)$	$W^+(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$	$W^-(\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu)$
$\sigma_{\rm LO}$ (MCSANC), pb	3338(1)	10696(1)	7981(1)
$\sigma_{\rm LO}$ (MCFM), pb	3338(1)	10696(1)	7981(1)
$\sigma_{\rm NLO\ QCD}$ (MCSANC), pb	3388(2)	12263(4)	9045(4)
$\sigma_{\rm NLO\ QCD}$ (MCFM), pb	3382(1)	12260(1)	9041(5)
$\sigma_{\rm NLO\ EW}$ (MCSANC), pb	3345(1)	10564(1)	7861(1)
$\delta_{\rm QCD}$, %	1.49(3)	14.66(1)	13.35(3)
$\delta_{\rm EW}$, %	0.22(1)	-1.23(1)	-1.49(1)

[JETP Lett. '2015]

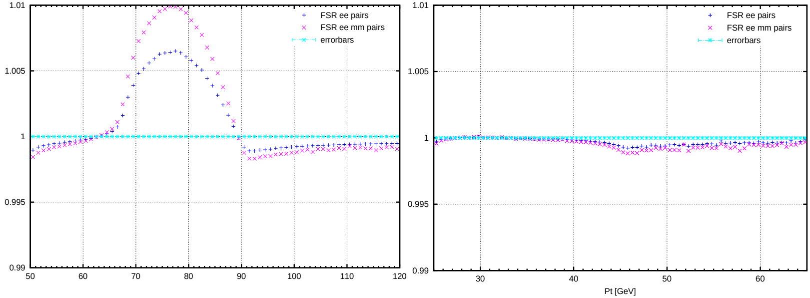
DRELL-YAN PROCESSES: NLO QCD





Comparison of differential cross sections and correction factors δ(QCD) for neutral current Drell–Yan $pp \to \mu^+\mu^-$ process in dimuon invariant mass distribution.

DRELL-YAN PROCESSES: LIGHT PAIR RC



Relative light pair corrections to invariant mass (left) and transverse momentum (right) distribution in $\mu^+\mu^-$ production.

Comparisons with pair emission, realized in PHOTOS, are in progress.

MCSANC v.1.20

In the MCSANC−v1.20 version of the Monte-Carlo tool based on the SANC modules, the inverse photon — $(q\gamma)$ and $(\gamma\gamma)$ configurations in the initial pp state of beam — contributions to the Drell-Yan processes are added.

The MCSANC−v1.20 version was used to calculate the following corrections to the Drell-Yan processes at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV:

• the missed (pure weak, ISR-FSR QED interference and ISR QED) one-loop contributions to the M_{inv} distribution;

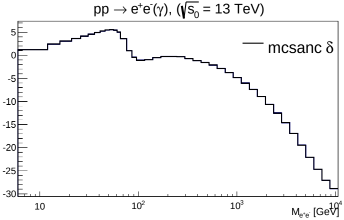
• the inverse photons contributions for fiducial cuts

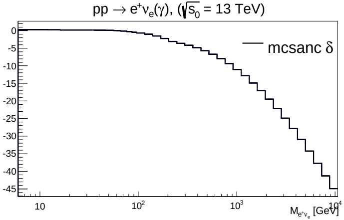
The predictions were calculated in the following fiducial volumes:

- neutral current: $p_T(\ell) > 30$ GeV and $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.4$ or $|\eta(e)| < 2.47$ for muon or electron channel, respectively;
- charged current: $M_T > 60$ GeV, $p_T(\mu) > 30$ GeV, $E_T(\nu_\mu) > 30$ GeV and $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.4$ for muon channel, and $M_T > 60$ GeV, $p_T(e) > 65$ GeV, $E_T(\nu_\mu) > 65$ GeV and $|\eta(\mu)| < 2.47$ for electrons

The obtained results were used by the ATLAS Standard Model WG

MCSANC V.1.20: MISSED CORRECTIONS TO DY





δ_{MISS} [%] contribution to $pp \to e^+e^-(\gamma)$ (left) and $pp \to e^+\nu_e(\gamma)$ (right) at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV.

MCSANC v.1.20: photon-induced corrections to DY

Process	LO, pb	NLO(qγ), pb	δ, %
pp$\rightarrow e^+e^-$	606.63(1)	606.20(1)	-0.071(1)
pp$\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	586.49(1)	586.07(1)	-0.073(1)
pp$\rightarrow e^+\nu_e$	8.291(1)	8.378(1)	1.06(1)
pp$\rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu$	5.476(1)	5.540(1)	1.17(1)
pp$\rightarrow e^-\nu_e$	3298.46(3)	3299.51(3)	0.032(1)
pp$\rightarrow \mu^-\nu_\mu$	2610.50(2)	2611.25(2)	0.029(1)

Process	LO, pb	NLO($\gamma\gamma$), pb	δ, %
pp$\rightarrow e^+e^-$	606.63(1)	607.38(1)	0.124(1)
pp$\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	586.49(1)	587.22(1)	0.124(1)

Contributions of the (qγ) and ($\gamma\gamma$) configuration in the initial state of pp beams

LEADING TWO-LOOP ELECTROWEAK CORRECTIONS

In `MCSANC v.1.20` we follow the recipe introduced by J. Fleischer, O. Tarasov, and F. Jegerlehner in 1993 and implemented further in `ZFITTER`

The $\Delta\rho$ parameter as the ratio of the neutral current to charged current amplitudes at zero momentum transfer

$$\rho = \frac{G_{NC}(0)}{G_{CC}(0)} = \frac{1}{1-\Delta\rho}$$

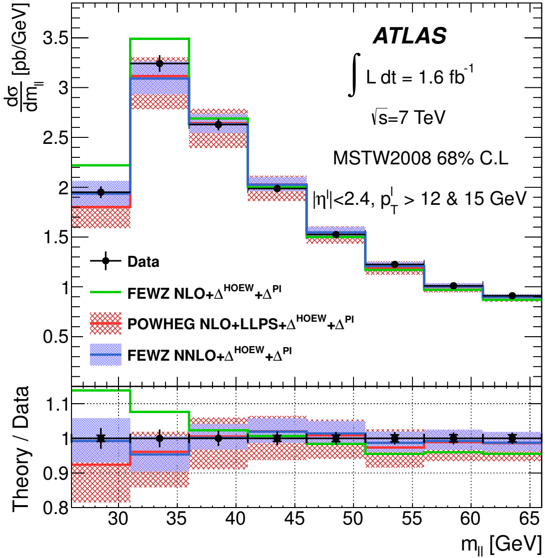
The leading in $G_\mu m_t^2$ NLO EW contribution is

$$\Delta\rho^{(1)} = 3x_t = \frac{3\sqrt{2}G_\mu m_t^2}{16\pi^2}$$

At the two-loop level

$$\Delta\rho = N_c \frac{\sqrt{2}G_\mu m_t^2}{16\pi^2}\left[1+\rho^{(2)}\left(M_H^2/m_t^2\right)\, x_t\right]\left[1-\frac{2\alpha_s(M_Z^2)}{9\pi}(\pi^2+3)\right]$$

CONFRONTING THE LHC DATA



INTERPLAY OF QCD AND EW RC

Two methods of combination of HO EW and QCD corrections in the theoretical predictions were compared in [arXiv:1405.1067]

• **Factorized approach**, in which it is assumed that the HO EW corrections are the same for all orders of QCD and thus can be determined at LO QCD in terms of K-factors and then transferred to any higher order of QCD

$$\sigma_{NNLO_{QCD},NLO_{EW}} = K_{EW} \times \sigma_{NNLO_{QCD}}, \qquad K_{EW} = \frac{\sigma_{NLO_{EW}}}{\sigma_{LO}}$$

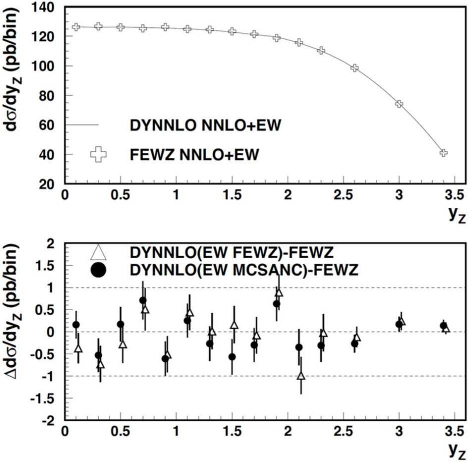
• **Additive approach** assumes that HO EW corrections (except QED FSR) are largely additive and the same term needs to be added to all orders of QCD

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{NNLO_{QCD},NLO_{EW}} &= \sigma_{NNLO_{QCD}} + \Delta\sigma_{NLO_{EW}}, \\ \Delta\sigma_{NLO_{EW}} &= \sigma_{NLO_{EW}} - \sigma_{LO}. \end{aligned}$$

This approach is implemented in FEWZ 3.1.b2.

For this comparison the electroweak corrections implemented in FEWZ were thoroughly cross checked with MCSANC code in electroweak G_μ scheme and found to be consistent over wide dilepton invariant mass range and gauge boson rapidity

INTERPLAY OF QCD AND EW RC (II)



Top: high precision NC DY y_Z predictions using missed EW either from FEWZ or from MCSANC applied in additive way to the NNLO QCD DYNNLO prediction. Bottom: difference of the predictions.

Some other applications of SANC

QED BREMSSTRAHLUNG IN DECAYS OF ELECTROWEAK BOSONS

[A. Arbuzov, R. Sadykov and Z. Was, Eur. Phys. J. C '2013]

Tuned comparisons of single and multiple photonic Final State Radiation (FSR). It is relevant for high-precision analysis of processes with Z and W boson production.

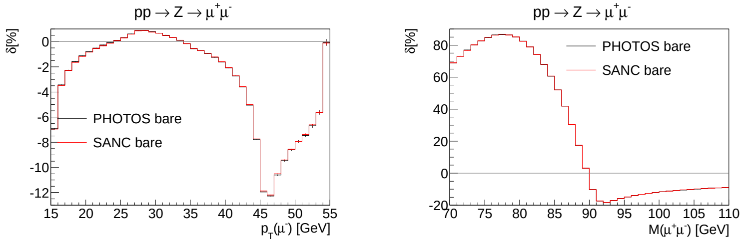


Figure : $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$ corrections for basic kinematical distributions from PYTHIA+PHOTOS and SANC in $Z \to \mu\mu$ decay.

EW CORRECTIONS TO NEUTRINO DIS

[A. Arbuzov, D. Bardin, L. Kalinovskaya, JHEP '2005]

(ISCH, ILLA), EW scheme	R^ν	δR^ν_{NC}	δR^ν_{CC}	$\Delta^\nu \sin^2\theta_W$
(0,1), G_F	0.31006	−0.00291	−0.02147	−0.01130
(1,1), G_F	0.31063	0.00071	−0.02327	−0.01044
(1,2), G_F	0.31067	0.00071	−0.02315	−0.01039
(1,2), $\alpha(0)$	0.31080	−0.05816	0.03743	−0.01020

Effect of RC on R^ν, R^-, and $\sin^2\theta_W$ values in different approximations.

$$R^\nu = \frac{\sigma^\nu_{NC}(\nu_\mu N \to \nu_\mu X)}{\sigma^\nu_{CC}(\nu_\mu N \to \mu^- X)},$$

$$\delta R^\nu_{NC} = \frac{\sigma^{\text{Corr.}}_{\nu NC} - \sigma^{\text{Born}}_{\nu NC}}{\sigma^{\text{Born}}_{\nu NC}}, \qquad \delta R^\nu_{CC} = -\frac{\sigma^{\text{Corr.}}_{\nu CC} - \sigma^{\text{Born}}_{\nu CC}}{\sigma^{\text{Born}}_{\nu CC}}.$$

Results of this study were used by the **NOMAD** Collaboration

RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS TO HIGH ENERGY LEPTON BREMSSTRAHLUNG ON HEAVY NUCLEI

[A. Arbuzov, JHEP '2008]

$$l(p_1) \; + \; A(P) \; \to \; l(p_2) \; + \; \gamma(k) + A(P')$$

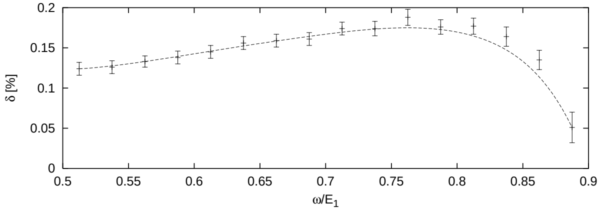


Figure : Relative contribution of one-loop corrections for realistic set-up *vs.* the photon energy fraction.

N.B. SANC modules were efficient with respect to numerical instability issues

CONTRIBUTION TO HERAFITTER

SANC team members V. Kolesnikov, R. Sadykov, and A. Sapronov participate in the development of the `HERAFitter` (DESY) project for QCD analysis of experimental data and extraction of Partonic Density Functions (PDFs), strong coupling constant, heavy quark masses etc.

With participation of the SANC group members It was substantially extended to include proton-(anti)proton collisions measured at the LHC experiments.

The current version of the HERAFitter framework provides a set of tools for QCD analysis of pp, $p\bar{p}$ and ep scattering data, determination of PDFs and extraction of fundamental QCD parameters, such as heavy quark masses and strong coupling constant, and provides a common testing ground for theoretical models and consistency checks of the experimental results.

QED-modified evolution in HERAFitter

QED-modified DGLAP evolution equations for PDFs of quarks $q_i(x, \mu_F^2)$, anti-quarks $\bar{q}_i(x, \mu_F^2)$, gluons $g(x, \mu_F^2)$, and photons $\gamma(x, \mu_F^2)$:

$$\frac{\partial q_i}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{q_i q_j} \otimes q_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{q_i \bar{q}_j} \otimes \bar{q}_j + P_{q_i g} \otimes g + P_{q_i \gamma} \otimes \gamma,$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}_i}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{\bar{q}_i q_j} \otimes q_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{\bar{q}_i \bar{q}_j} \otimes \bar{q}_j + P_{\bar{q}_i g} \otimes g + P_{\bar{q}_i \gamma} \otimes \gamma,$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{g q_j} \otimes q_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{g \bar{q}_j} \otimes \bar{q}_j + P_{gg} \otimes g,$$

$$\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \ln \mu^2} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{\gamma q_j} \otimes q_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} P_{\gamma \bar{q}_j} \otimes \bar{q}_j + P_{\gamma\gamma} \otimes \gamma.$$

These evolution equations are implemented into the beta version of `QCDNUM` program and cross-checked with `partonevolution` program in FFNS, with MRST2004QED PDF set, and with `APFEL` program in VFNS [R. Sadykov, arXiv:1401.1133 [hep-ph]]. The `APPLGRID` interface to `SANC` Monte Carlo generator was created for fast evaluation of LO photon-induced cross sections.

Outlook

SANC PLANS (I)

• The implementation of new processes into the SANC Monte Carlo generators and integrators at the hadron level. To obtain relevant theoretical predictions for the cross sections at NLO level of the processes in the LHC conditions and other experiments on accelerators:

- $ud \to W\gamma$ (EW&QCD);
- $ff \to W^+W^-$ (QCD);
- $b\gamma \to tW$ (QCD), $bg \to tW$ (QCD),

• The research under development of the measurement of effective parameters Standard Model such as weak mixing angle, gauge couplings and rho-parameter using recent LHC data. Having access to, and knowledge of the specifics in the higher order electroweak corrections implementation in the `MCSANC` code, it is possible to set up an analysis chain to measure the mentioned variables. The sensitivity of effective Weinberg angle to the ATLAS data have been observed and possibility to extract it's value will be studied.

SANC PLANS (II)

• Analysis of Drell-Yan type processes in the context of QCD. The purpose of this research is to tune the functions of parton distributions based on experimental data of proton-proton collisions. Application of HERAFitter into RUN-I data showed the additional information on the densities of the momentum distributions of s-quark at small values of x and gluons at large x. There is a need to continue these studies in RUN-II with high kinematic ranges and higher statistics.

• Collaboration with DESY (Hamburg) on a project ZeeD. Project ZeeD (analysis of $Z \to ee$ events at DESY) is aimed to study Drell-Yan processes. Now it was developed a technique and software for analysis RUN-I data. It's necessary to adapt the program interface to the new RUN-II data format and expand its functionality.

GENERAL PROBLEMS

- Matching specific higher order corrections with general tools like `PYTHIA` or `HERWIG` without double counting of effects
- How to estimate the theoretical uncertainty? We have a considerable scheme and scale dependence even for EW corrections.
- Interplay of EW and QCD RC to DY: implementation of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s)$ RC with matching to existing results
- NLO treatment of QED evolution in PDFs should be done for a consistent treatment of QED initial state radiation (ISR)

OUTLOOK

- Precision tests of the SM at LHC are of ultimate importance
- Many effects of various nature should be taken into account
- The SANC project contributes to studies of EW observables
- Common efforts of different group give us reliable theoretical predictions
- (Optimal) interfaces between different codes for computing net effect are in progress
- LHC Run2 provides new challenges for us