

NLO+PS AUTOMATION

FROM **SM** TO **BSM**

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PARTICLE AND ASTRO-PARTICLE PHYSICS SEMINAR
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PREDICTION CHAIN



$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

• **Symmetries**

$$G^{\mu\nu} G_{\mu\nu} + i\bar{q}(i) D_\mu \gamma^\mu q(i) + \dots$$

Standard Model

• **Model**

$$i\gamma^\mu t_{ij}^a, \dots$$

$p p \rightarrow jj$ QCD=2

• **Matrix Element**

$$\mathcal{M}_{gg \rightarrow d\bar{d}}^2, \dots$$

matrix.f

• **Partonic Events**

```
<event>
5 16 0.35019064E-07 0.51353448E-03 1.79577472E-01 0.11721981+00
-1 -1 0 0 0 0 101 1.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00
1 -1 0 0 501 0 1.00000000E+00 0.00000000E+00 -0.900742
20 1 1 2 0 0 1.35462612E+02 0.29842056E+02 0.462828
24 1 1 2 0 0 -1.39256110E+02 -1.24578183E+01 -0.209805
-24 1 1 2 0 0 1.37935445E+01 -1.27383438E+02 -0.566178
# 1 0 2 0 0 1.00000000E+00 0.10000000E+00 0 0 0 1.00000000E+01 0
</event>
<root>
0.41697537E+00 0.41697538E+00 1 1
0.41697538E+00 0.43335245E+00 0.19912150E+00
0.41697538E+00 0.43335245E+00 0.19912150E+00
0.41697538E+00 0.43335245E+00 0.19912150E+00
</root>
</event>
```

events.lhe

• **Hadron Level**

$$\{\pi^0, K^+, e^+, p, \dots\}$$

events.hep

• **Detector Level**



BSM MODELS: READY FOR USE

Available models

Standard Model	The SM implementation of FeynRules, included into the distribution of the FeynRules package.
Simple extensions of the SM	Several models based on the SM that include one or more additional particles, like a 4th generation, a second Higgs doublet or additional colored scalars.
Supersymmetric Models	Various supersymmetric extensions of the SM, including the MSSM, the NMSSM and many more.
Extra-dimensional Models	Extensions of the SM including KK excitations of the SM particles.
Strongly coupled and effective field theories	Including Technicolor, Little Higgs, as well as SM higher-dimensional operators, vector-like quarks.
Miscellaneous	
NLO	Models ready for NLO computations

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Model	Short Description	Contact	Status
Axigluon model	The SM plus a scalar gluon field.	S. Krastanov	Available
DY SM extension	The SM plus new spin-0, -1, and -2 bosons that contribute to Drell-Yan production of leptons at the LHC.	N. Christensen	Available
EFT mass basis	The SM EFT Lagrangian in the mass basis	B. Fuks, K. Mawatari	Available
FCNC Higgs interactions	The SM plus higher-dimensional flavor changing Higgs interactions.	S. Krastanov	Available
Fourth generation model	A fourth generation model including a t' and a b'	C. Duhr	Available
General 2HDM	The most general 2HDM, including all flavor violation and mixing terms.	C. Duhr, M. Herquet	Available
Hidden Abelian Higgs Model	A Z' model where the Z' interacts with the SM through mixings, leading to very small non-SM like Z' couplings.	C. Duhr	Available
HiggsCharacterisation	The model file for the spin/parity characterisation of a 125 GeV resonance.	F. Demartin, K. Mawatari	Available
Higgs effective theory	An add-on for the SM implementation containing the dimension 5 gluon fusion operator.	C. Duhr	Available
Higgs Effective Lagrangian	Higgs effective Lagrangian including operators up-to dimension 6.	A. Alloul, B. Fuks and V. Sanz	Available
Hill Model	A model with an unusual extension of the SM Higgs sector.	P. de Aquino, C. Duhr	Available
Inert Doublet Model	A model with an additional complex scalar $SU(2)_L$ doublet and an unbroken Z_2 symmetry under which all SM particles are even while the extra doublet is odd.	A. Goudelis, B. Herrmann, O. Stal	Available
Minimal Z_p models	The minimal Z' extension of the SM.	L. Basso	Available
Monotops	The SM plus monotop effective Lagrangian.	B. Fuks	Available
Sextet diquarks	The SM plus sextet diquark scalars.	J. Alwall, C. Duhr	Available
Standard model + Scalars	The SM, together with a set of singlet scalar particles coupling only to the SM Higgs, and allowing it to decay invisibly into this new scalar sector.	C. Duhr	Available
TFCNC	The SM, plus FCNC top interactions.	M. Buchkremer, G. Cacciapaglia, A. Deandrea, L. Panizzi	Available
Triplet diquarks	The SM plus triplet diquark scalars.	J. Alwall, C. Duhr	Available

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Miscellaneous	
NLO	Models ready for NLO computations

Available models

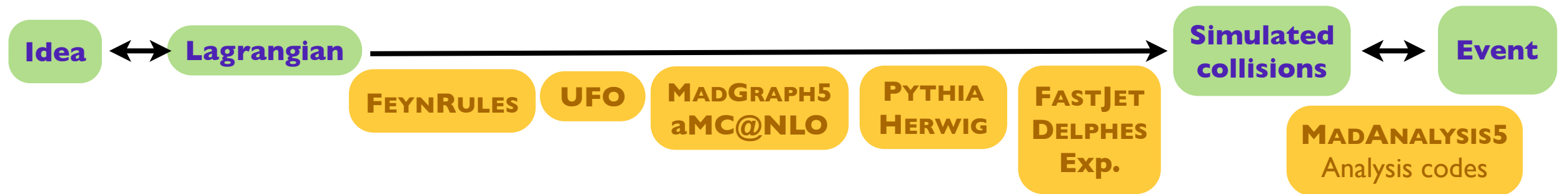
Description	Contact	Reference	FeynRules model files	UFO libraries	Validation material
Dark matter simplified models (more details)	K. Mawatari	arXiv:1508.00564 , arXiv: 1508.05327 , arXiv: 1509.05785	-	DMsimp_UFO.2.zip	-
Gluino pair production (SUSY-QCD)	B. Fuks	arXiv:1510.00391	-	susyqcd_ufo.tgz	All figures available from the arxiv
Higgs characterisation (more details)	K. Mawatari	arXiv:1311.1829 , arXiv:1407.5089 , arXiv: 1504.00611	-	HC_NLO_X0_UFO.zip	-
Inclusive sgluon pair production	B. Fuks	arXiv:1412.5589	sgluons.fr	sgluons_ufo.tgz	sgluons_validation.pdf ; sgluons_validation_root.tgz
Stop pair -> t tbar + missing energy	B. Fuks	arXiv:1412.5589	stop_ttmet.fr	stop_ttmet_ufo.tgz	stop_ttmet_validation.pdf ; stop_ttmet_validation_root.tgz
Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (more details)	C. Degrande	arXiv:1406.3030	-	2HDM_NLO	-
Top FCNC Model (more details)	C. Zhang	arXiv:1412.5594	TopEFTFCNC.fr	TopFCNC UFO	-
GM (more details)	A. Peterson	arXiv:1512.01243	-	GM_NLO UFO	-

<https://feynrules.irmp.ucl.ac.be/wiki/NLOModels>

AUTOMATED LO CALCULATIONS

Slide by B. Fuks

- ◆ A comprehensive approach to Monte Carlo simulations
[Example based on FEYNRULES and MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO]



- ◆ Streamline the chain from the model Lagrangian to analyzed simulated collisions

- ❖ Works at the **leading order**

- ★ Implementation of the new physics Lagrangian into FEYNRULES
- ★ Generation of a UFO model file
- ★ Import of the model into MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO
- ★ Hard scattering process with MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO
- ★ Matching to parton showering, multiparton matrix element merging, hadronization, detector simulation, etc.

- ❖ Fully tested and validated in the context of large classes of new physics models

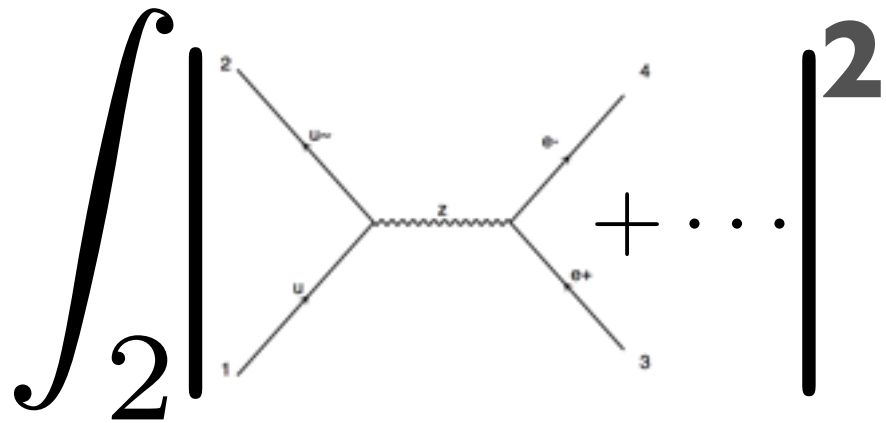
What about new physics event generation
at the **next-to-leading order** in QCD?

ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-} =$$

ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{LO}} =$$



ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{NLO}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_2 \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \dots \end{array} \right|^2 + \int_3 \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \text{Diagram 3: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \text{Diagram 4: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \dots \end{array} \right|^2 \\
 & + \int_2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \text{Diagram 6: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \dots \end{array} \right) \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 7: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \text{Diagram 8: } p \text{ (1) and } p \text{ (2) merge into } u^- \text{ and } u^+ \text{ which annihilate into } Z \text{ (2), which decays into } e^- \text{ (4) and } e^+ \text{ (3)} \\ \dots \end{array} \right) *
 \end{aligned}$$

ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{NLO}} =$$

$$\int_2 \left| \text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right|^2$$

Diagram 1: A tree-level process where two incoming quarks (1 and 2) annihilate into a virtual photon (Z), which then decays into an electron-positron pair (3 and 4).

$$+ \int_3 \left| \text{[Diagram 2]} + \dots \right|^2$$

Diagram 2: A tree-level process where an incoming quark (1) and an incoming gluon (5) interact via a top quark (2) loop to produce an electron-positron pair (3 and 4).

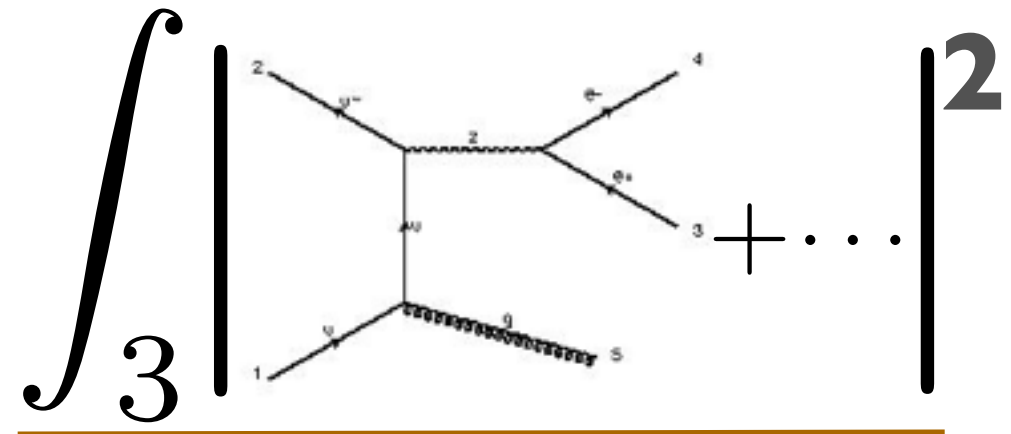
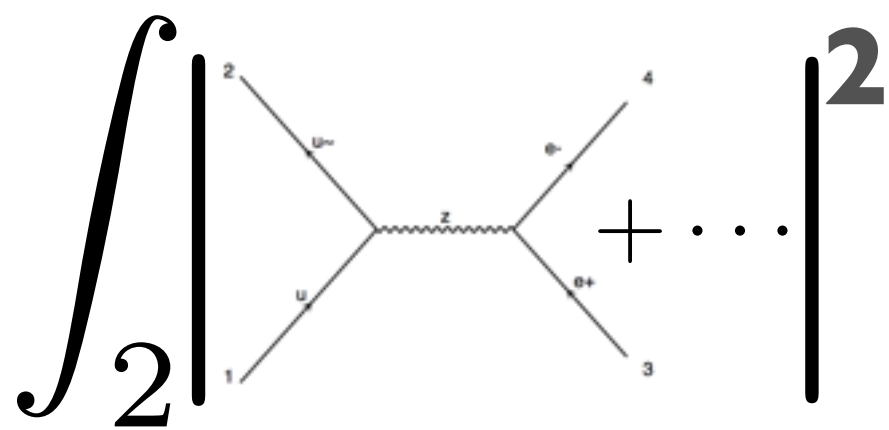
$$+ \int_2 \left(\text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right) \times \left(\text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right) *$$

Diagram 1 (in parentheses): A tree-level process with a gluon loop on the quark line.

Infrared Div.
 $\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$

ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{NLO}} =$$



$$+ \int_2 \left(\text{diagram with loop} + \dots \right) \times \left(\text{tree-level diagram} + \dots \right) *$$

Infrared Div.

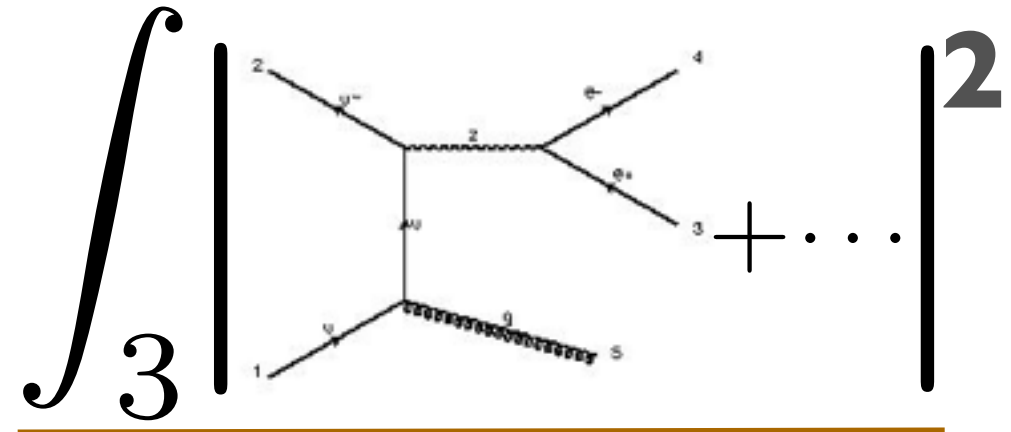
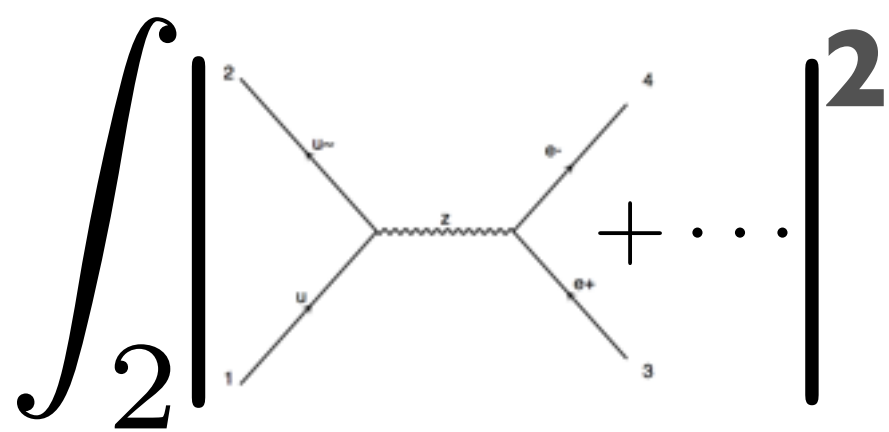
$$\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$$

Ultraviolet Div. $\frac{a}{\epsilon_{\text{UV}}}$

Infrared Div.
 $-\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} - \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$

ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{NLO}} =$$



$$+ \int_2 \left(\text{diagram} \right) \times \left(\text{diagram} \right) *$$

Infrared Div.

$$\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$$

Kinoshita-Lee-Nauenberg theorem

Ultraviolet Div. $\frac{a}{\epsilon_{\text{UV}}}$

Infrared Div

$$-\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} - \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$$



ANATOMY

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-}^{\text{NLO}} =$$

$$\int_2 \left| \text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right|^2 + \int_3 \left| \text{[Diagram 2]} + \dots \right|^2$$

Diagram 1: A quark (u) and antiquark (u-bar) annihilation into a photon (Z) which then splits into an electron-positron pair. Diagram 2: A quark (u) and antiquark (u-bar) annihilation into a photon (Z) which then splits into a quark-antiquark pair (q, q-bar) and a photon (g) which splits into an electron-positron pair.

$$+ \int_2 \left(\text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right) \times \left(\text{[Diagram 1]} + \dots \right) *$$

Infrared Div.

$$\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} + \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$$

Kinoshita-Lee-Nauenberg theorem

Ultraviolet Div. $\frac{a}{\epsilon_{\text{UV}}}$
Renormalization!

Infrared Div. $-\frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}^2} - \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon_{\text{IR}}}$



ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED @ NLO

- Tree-level ME: **MadGraph**
- Resolved phase-space integration: **MadEvent**
- Unresolved phase-space integration: **MadFKS**
- Loop ME: **MadLoop**
 - Amplitude: **ALOHA+MadLoop**
 - Loop integration: **OPP+TIR**
- Renormalization: **FeynRules->UFO->MadLoop**

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LO

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NLO

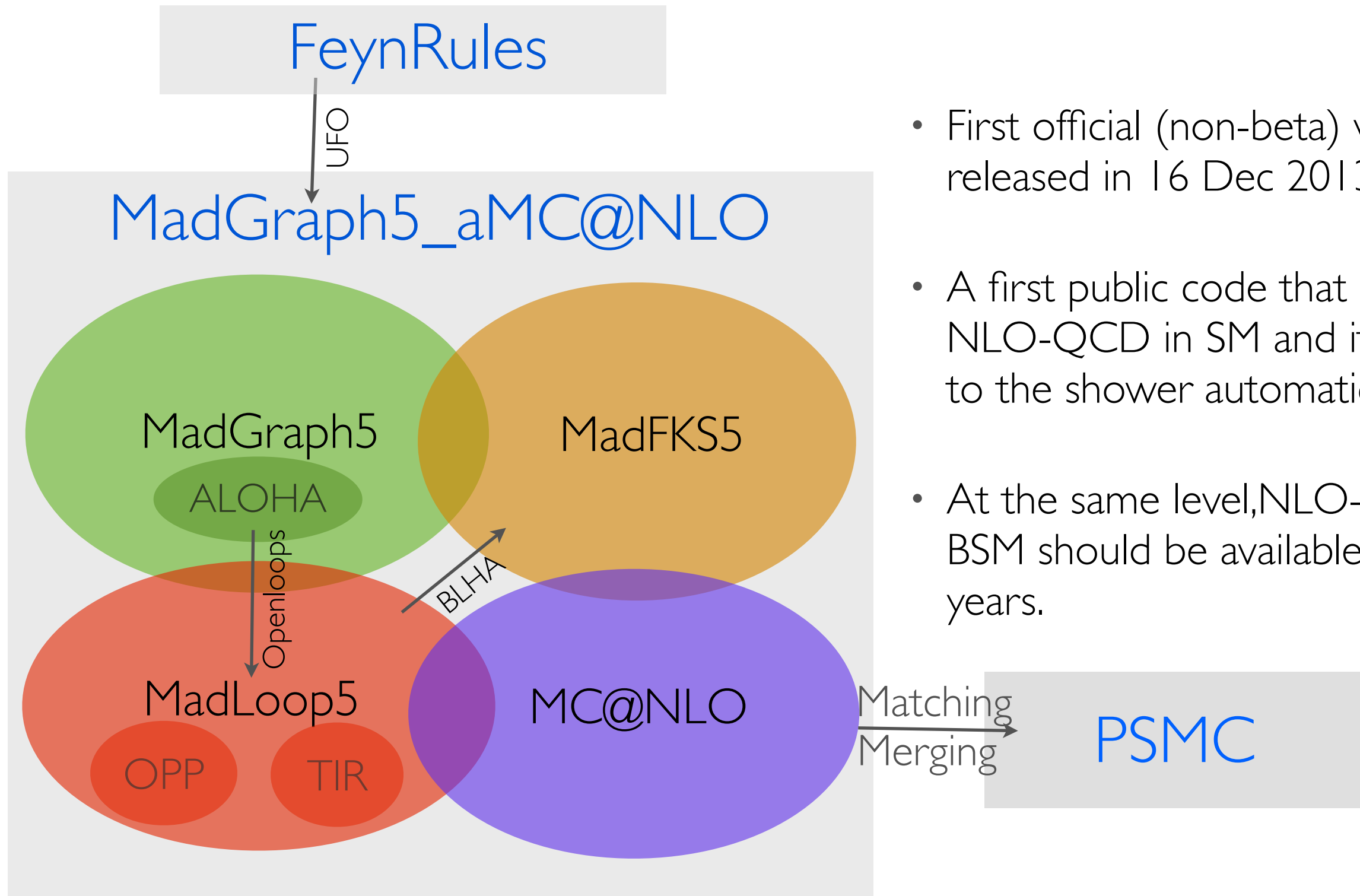
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NLO+PS

JOINT EFFORTS FOR **AUTOMATION** AT **NLO**

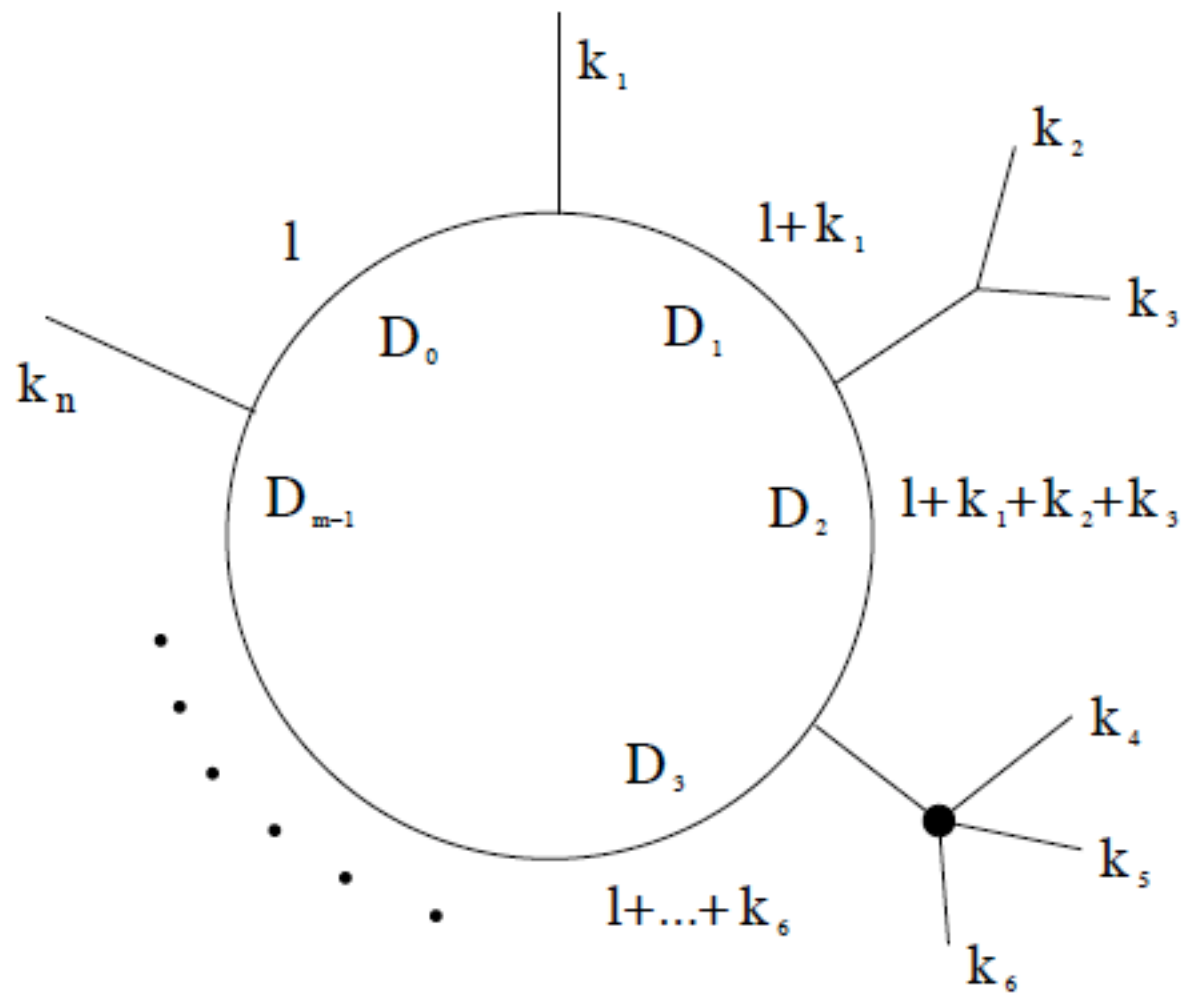


Alwall, Frederix, Frixione, Hirschi, Maltoni, Mattelaer, HSS, Stelzer, Torrielli, Zaro (JHEP'14)



- First official (non-beta) version was released in 16 Dec 2013.
- A first public code that provides NLO-QCD in SM and its interface to the shower automatically.
- At the same level, NLO-EW and BSM should be available in recent years.

LOOP INTEGRALS



- Consider a m -point loop diagram with n external momenta.

- The integral is

$$\int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{N(l)}{D_0 D_1 D_2 \cdots D_{m-1}}$$

$$D_i = (l + p_i)^2 - m_i^2$$

LOOP INTEGRALS

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} \frac{N(l)}{D_0 D_1 D_2 \cdots D_{m-1}} = \\
 & \sum_{0 \leq i_0 < i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq m-1} d_{i_0 i_1 i_2 i_3} \mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1 i_2 i_3) + \\
 & \sum_{0 \leq i_0 < i_1 < i_2 \leq m-1} c_{i_0 i_1 i_2} \mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1 i_2) + \\
 & \sum_{0 \leq i_0 < i_1 \leq m-1} b_{i_0 i_1} \mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1) + \\
 & \sum_{0 \leq i_0 \leq m-1} a_{i_0} \mathcal{I}_0(i_0) + \\
 & R,
 \end{aligned}$$

- Integral can be reduced to a minimal basis that was known.
- Rational term R is in general process dependent.

$$\mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1 i_2 i_3) \equiv \int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{1}{D_{i_0} D_{i_1} D_{i_2} D_{i_3}},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1 i_2) \equiv \int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{1}{D_{i_0} D_{i_1} D_{i_2}},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0(i_0 i_1) \equiv \int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{1}{D_{i_0} D_{i_1}},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_0(i_0) \equiv \int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{1}{D_{i_0}}.$$

LOOP INTEGRATION TOOLS

- Loop reduction tools

	<i>Max # of den.</i>	<i>Max # of rank</i>	<i>Complex mass</i>	<i>Quadruple precision</i>
CutTools	10 [†]	# of den. [‡]	yes	yes
IREGI	7 [†]	7 [†]	yes	no
PJFry++	5 [*]	# of den.	no	no
Golem95	6	Min(6, # of den.+1)	yes	no
Samurai	8 [†]	# of den. +1	yes	no
Ninja	-	Min(20, # of den.+1)	yes	no

† *The limitation is not intrinsic to the reduction tool, and is only parametrical so that it is trivial to increase if proven necessary.*

★ *Pentagons in PJFry++ are formally supported but typically too unstable for integration.*

‡ *The limitation can be increased by 1 when applies to some simple Lorentz structure like HEFT.*

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- Loop reduction tools

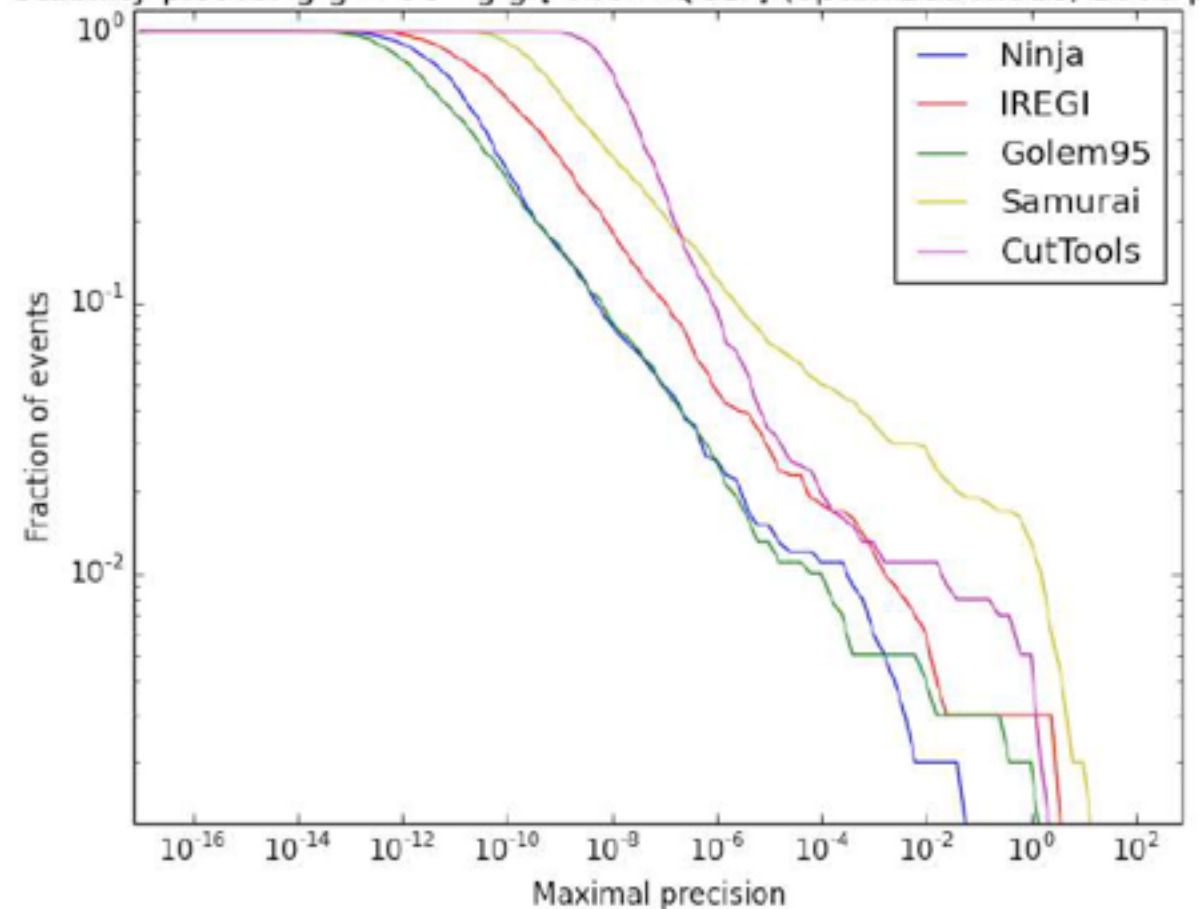
Speed

Stability

$$gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}gg$$

CutTools	230 ms
IREGI	13295 ms
PJFry++	-
Golem95	6226 ms
Samurai	580 ms
Ninja	90 ms

Stability plot for $gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}gg$ [virt = QCD] (optimized mode, 1000 points)



The choice of loop reduction tools depends on the process and the model considered !

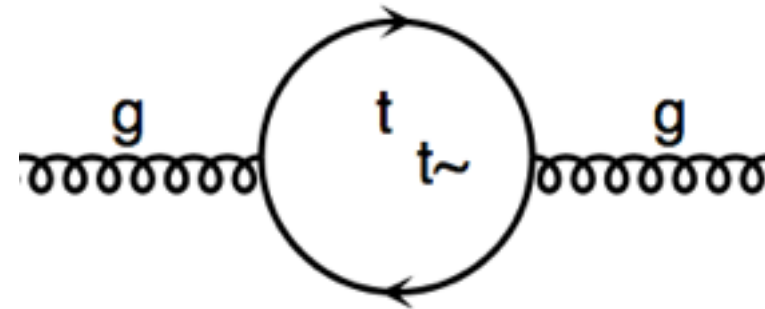
LOOP INTEGRALS: R2

- The numerator $N(l)$ is a complicated function (Clifford algebra etc) in d - and 4-dimensional quantities.

- It is usually conv. to work $N(l)$ in 4-dim \rightarrow super useful for numerical calculations.

- We need a special rational term R_2 !

- For example, gluon SE:



$$N(l) = -\frac{\alpha_S}{(2\pi)^3} \delta_{ab} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu (\not{l} + m_t) \gamma^\nu (\not{l} + \not{p} + m_t)] \varepsilon_\mu \varepsilon_\nu$$

- Dirac algebra gives the (d-4) numerator

$$\tilde{N}(\tilde{l}) = 4 \frac{\alpha_S}{(2\pi)^3} \delta_{ab} g^{\mu\nu} \tilde{l}^2 \varepsilon_\mu \varepsilon_\nu$$

- With the integration

$$\int d^{(4-2\epsilon)} l \frac{\tilde{l}^2}{(l^2 - m_t^2)((l+p)^2 - m_t^2)} = -\frac{i\pi^2}{2} \left(2m_t^2 - \frac{p^2}{3} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

- The corresponding R_2 term

$$R_2 = -\frac{i\alpha_S}{4\pi} \left(2m_t^2 - \frac{p^2}{3} \right) \delta_{ab} g^{\mu\nu} \varepsilon_\mu \varepsilon_\nu$$

LOOP INTEGRALS: R2

Draggiotis, Garzelli, Papadopoulos, Pittau (JHEP'09); HSS, Zhang, Chao (JHEP'11)

- It was proven that R2 is only UV related, hence universal (i.e. model dependent only), which can be derived by R2 counterterm Feynman rules and should be derived once for all in each model.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^a \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} G_\nu^b &= \text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b) \\
 Q_l^i \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bar{Q}_m^j &= \text{Vert}(Q_l^i, \bar{Q}_m^j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^a \xrightarrow{p_1} \text{---} \bullet \begin{cases} \nearrow G_\nu^b \text{---} p_2 \\ \searrow G_\rho^c \text{---} p_3 \end{cases} &= \text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b, G_\rho^c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^a \text{---} \bullet \begin{cases} \nearrow Q_l^i \\ \searrow \bar{Q}_m^j \end{cases} &= \text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, Q_l^i, \bar{Q}_m^j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\nu^b \text{---} \bullet \begin{cases} \nearrow G_\rho^c \\ \searrow G_\mu^a \\ \swarrow G_\sigma^d \end{cases} &= \text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b, G_\rho^c, G_\sigma^d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b) = \frac{ig_s^2 N_c}{48\pi^2} \delta^{ab} \left[\frac{p^2}{2} g_{\mu\nu} + \lambda_{HV} (g_{\mu\nu} p^2 - p_\mu p_\nu) + \sum_Q \frac{p^2 - 6m_Q^2}{N_c} g_{\mu\nu} \right]$$

$$\text{Vert}(Q_l^i, \bar{Q}_m^j) = \frac{ig_s^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} \delta^{ij} \delta_{lm} (-\not{p} + 2m_{Q_l}) \lambda_{HV}.$$

$$\text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b, G_\rho^c) = -\frac{g_s^3 N_c}{48\pi^2} \left(\frac{7}{4} + \lambda_{HV} + \frac{2N_f}{N_c} \right) f^{abc} V_{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3)$$

$$V_{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = g_{\mu\nu}(p_2 - p_1)_\rho + g_{\nu\rho}(p_3 - p_2)_\mu + g_{\rho\mu}(p_1 - p_3)_\nu.$$

$$\text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, Q_l^i, \bar{Q}_m^j) = \delta_{lm} \frac{ig_s^3}{16\pi^2} T_{ji}^a \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c} \gamma_\mu (1 + \lambda_{HV})$$

$$\text{Vert}(G_\mu^a, G_\nu^b, G_\rho^c, G_\sigma^d) = \frac{ig_s^4}{48\pi^2} (C_1 g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} + C_2 g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma} + C_3 g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho}),$$

$$C_1 = \text{Tr}(\{T^a, T^b\}\{T^c, T^d\}) (5N_c + 2\lambda_{HV} N_c + 6N_f)$$

$$- (\text{Tr}(T^a T^c T^b T^d) + \text{Tr}(T^a T^d T^b T^c)) (12N_c + 4\lambda_{HV} N_c + 10N_f)$$

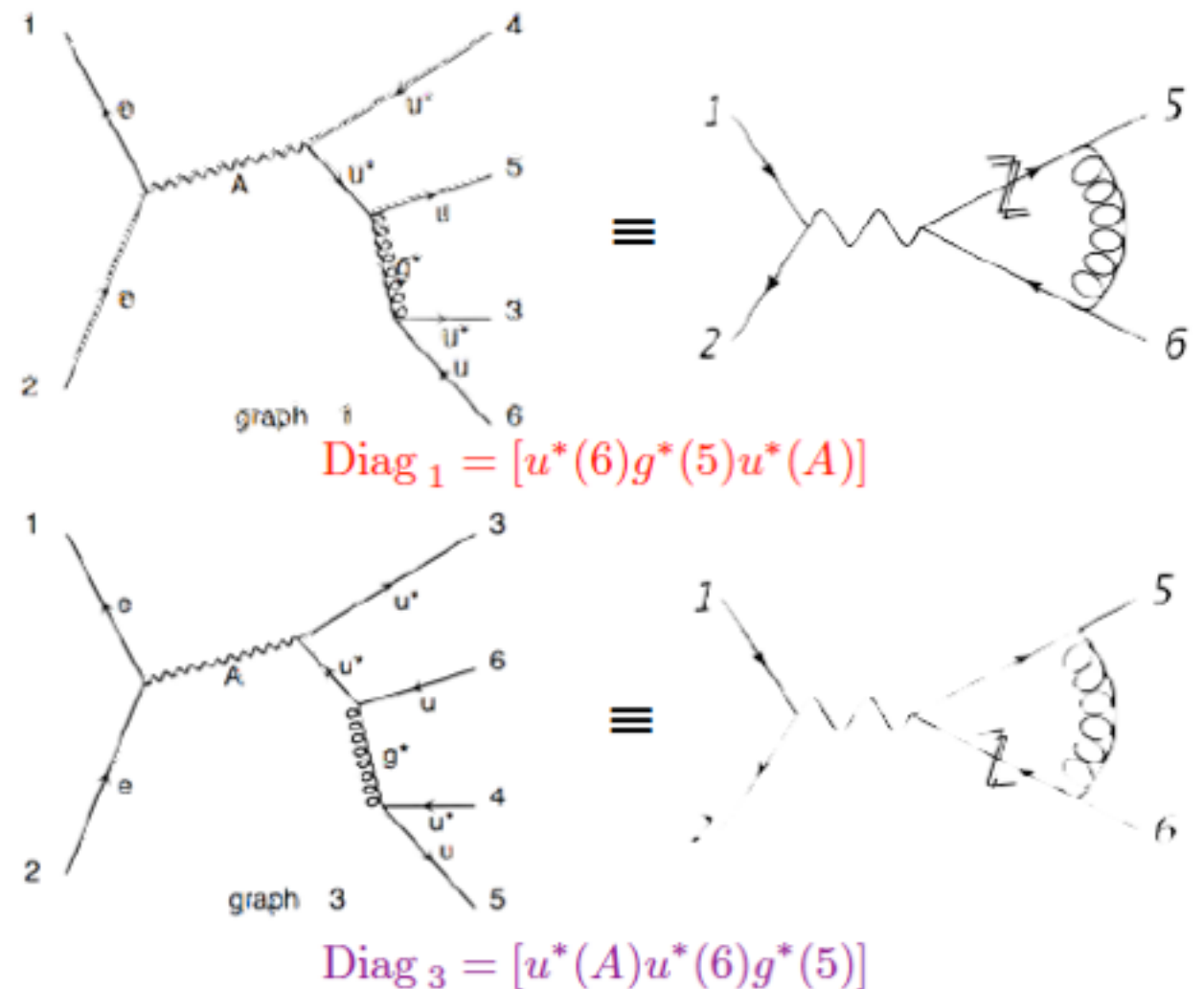
$$- (\delta^{ab} \delta^{cd} + \delta^{ac} \delta^{bd} + \delta^{ad} \delta^{bc}), \quad C_2 = C_1(b \leftrightarrow c) \quad C_3 = C_1(b \leftrightarrow d)$$

LOOP AMPLITUDE

Hirschi, Frederix, Frixione, Garzelli, Maltoni, Pittau (JHEP'11)

- Instead of using an external tool for loop diagram generation, we recycle **MadGraph** algorithms for tree-level diagram generation.
- A loop diagrams with the loop cut open has two extra external particles. Consider $e^+e^- \rightarrow u u^{\sim}$ (**loop particle** are in red). **MadLoop** will generate 8 L-cut diagrams. Here are two of them:

- All diagrams with two extra particles generated and the ones that are redundant need be filtered out
- Each diagram gets an unique tag: any mirror and/or cyclic permutations of tags of diagrams already in the set are taken out
- Additional filter to eliminate tadpole and bubbles attached to external lines.



RENORMALIZATION

- Renormalization is a non-trivial task in principle.
- In QFT, renormalization is widely used to absorb (the divergence from) the high-momentum mode.
- The renormalization of some theories is quite well known, such as QCD (or the Standard Model).

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- In QFT, renormalization is widely used to absorb (the divergence from) the high-momentum mode.
- The renormalization of some theories is quite well known, such as QCD (or the Standard Model).
- In general, the UV divergences should be absorbed by a redefinition of
 - the free parameters (such as mass, couplings, mixing angles etc

$$x_0 \rightarrow x + \delta x$$


- the fields

$$\phi_0 \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\delta Z_{\phi\phi}\right)\phi + \sum_{\chi} \frac{1}{2}\delta Z_{\phi\chi}\chi$$

REAL SUBTRACTION

- Because of IR div, difficult to integrate real phase-space !
- Subtraction the IR piece by a constructed function S

$$\int_3 \left(\underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \swarrow \gamma^- \\ \text{---} \\ \downarrow \mu \\ \text{---} \\ \swarrow \gamma \\ 1 \end{array} \right|^2 + \dots + \left| \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \swarrow e^- \\ \text{---} \\ \downarrow e^+ \\ \text{---} \\ \swarrow 1 \end{array} \right|^2 - S \right) + \int_3 S$$


 R

- Requirement:
 - The IR singularity of **R** and **S** are completely same (i.e. local)
 - **S** is much easier to integrate analytically at least one particle's phase space for NLO computation.

REAL SUBTRACTION

Frixione, Kunszt, Signer (NPB'96); Frederix, Frixione, Maltoni, Stelzer (JHEP'09)

- MG5_aMC used Frixione-Kunszt-Signer (FKS) subtraction of **S**
- The real IR singular form is

$$R \xrightarrow{\text{IR sing.}} \frac{1}{\chi_i} \frac{1}{1 - y_{ij}}$$

where $\chi_i \equiv \frac{E_i}{\sqrt{\hat{s}}}$, $y_{ij} \equiv \cos \theta_{ij}$

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$\chi_i \rightarrow 0$ **soft**

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↓

$y_{ij} \rightarrow 1$ **collinear**

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- Divide phase-space so that each partition has at most one soft and one collinear singularity

$$\int_3 R = \sum_{i,j} \int_3 S_{ij} R \quad \sum_{i,j} S_{ij} = 1$$

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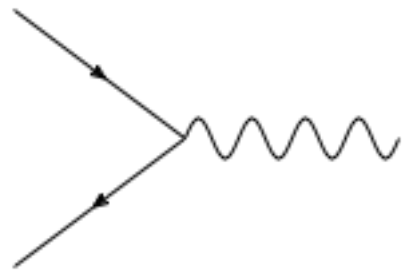
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$$\int_3 R = \sum_{i,j} \int_3 S_{ij} R \quad \sum_{i,j} S_{ij} = 1$$

- The real can be regulated as $\sum_{i,j} \int_3 \left(\frac{1}{\chi_i}\right)_+ \left(\frac{1}{1 - y_{ij}}\right)_+ \chi_i (1 - y_{ij}) S_{ij} R$
- Soft counterterm is blind of spin, but the splitting kernel in collinear counterterm is dependent of spin/gauge/...

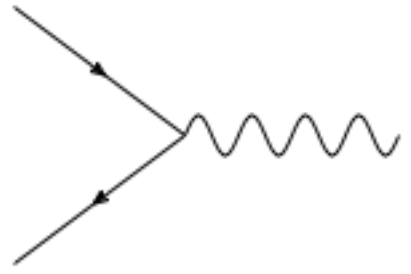
MATCHING TO PARTON SHOWER



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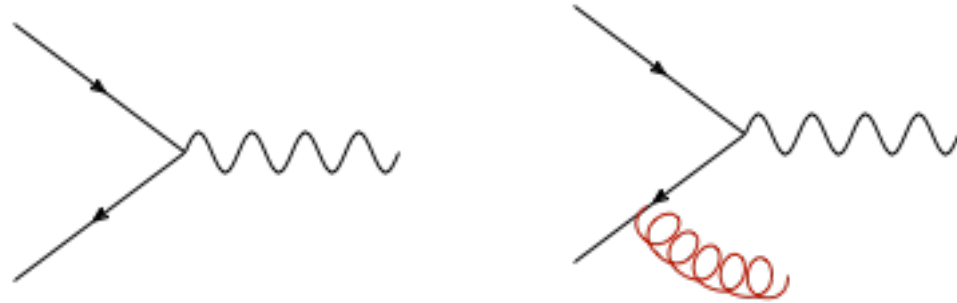
Parton shower



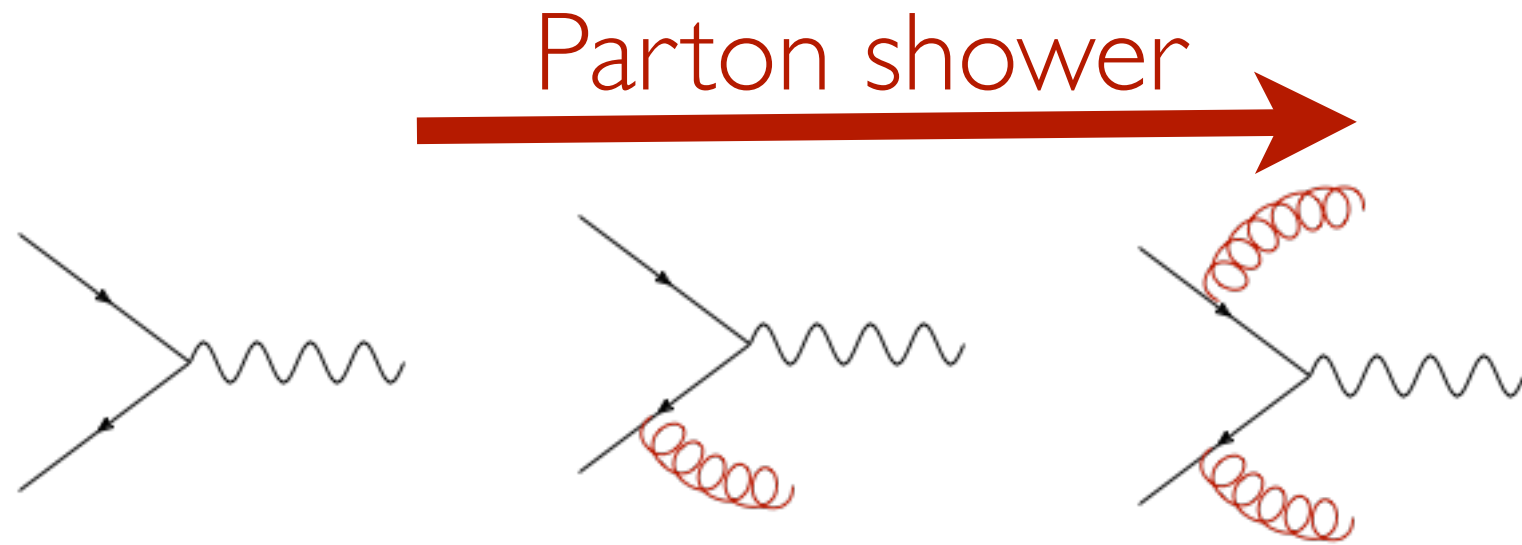
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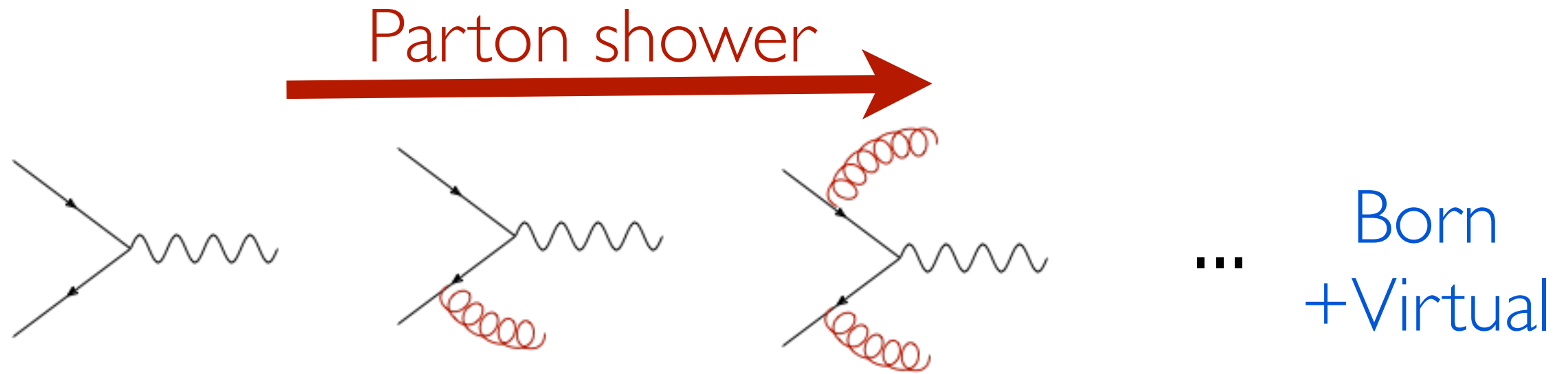
Parton shower



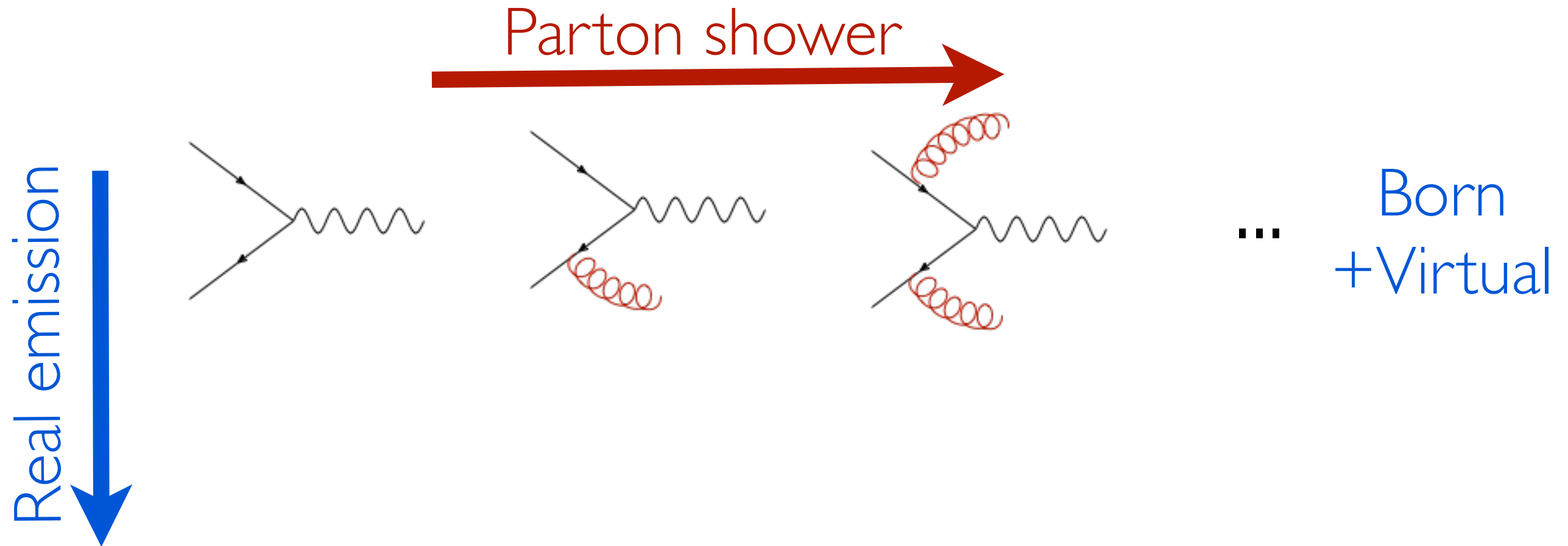
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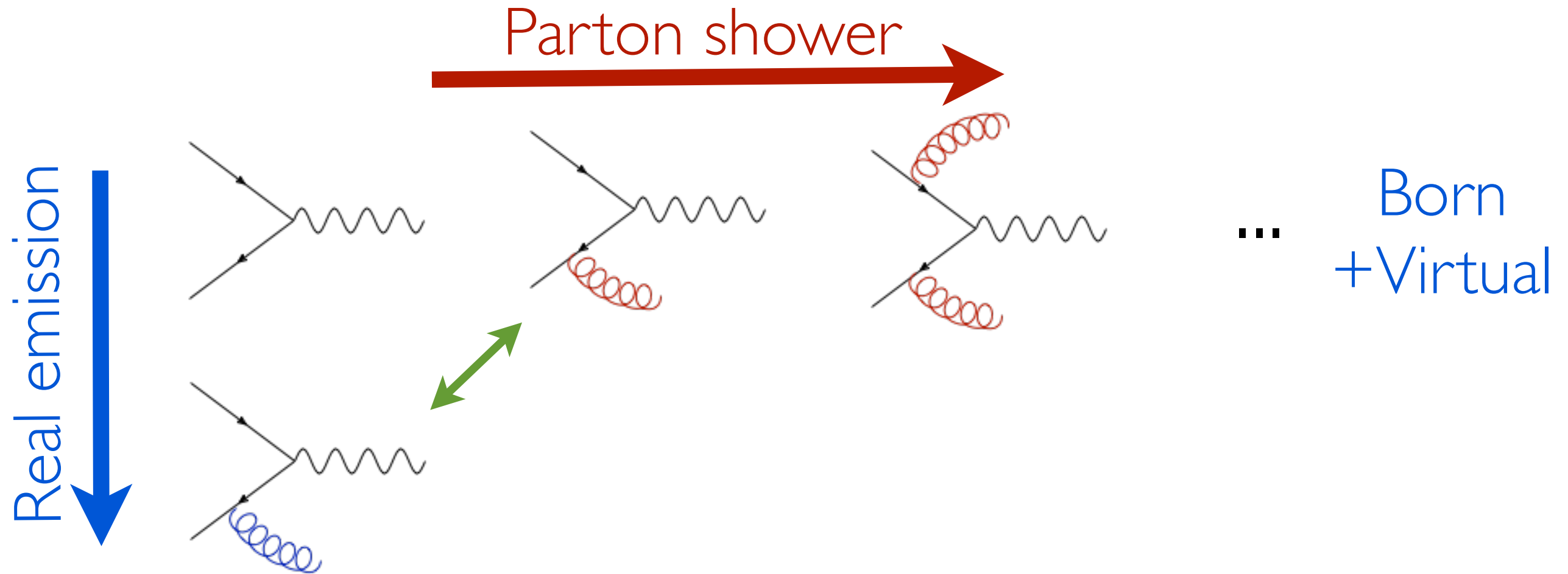
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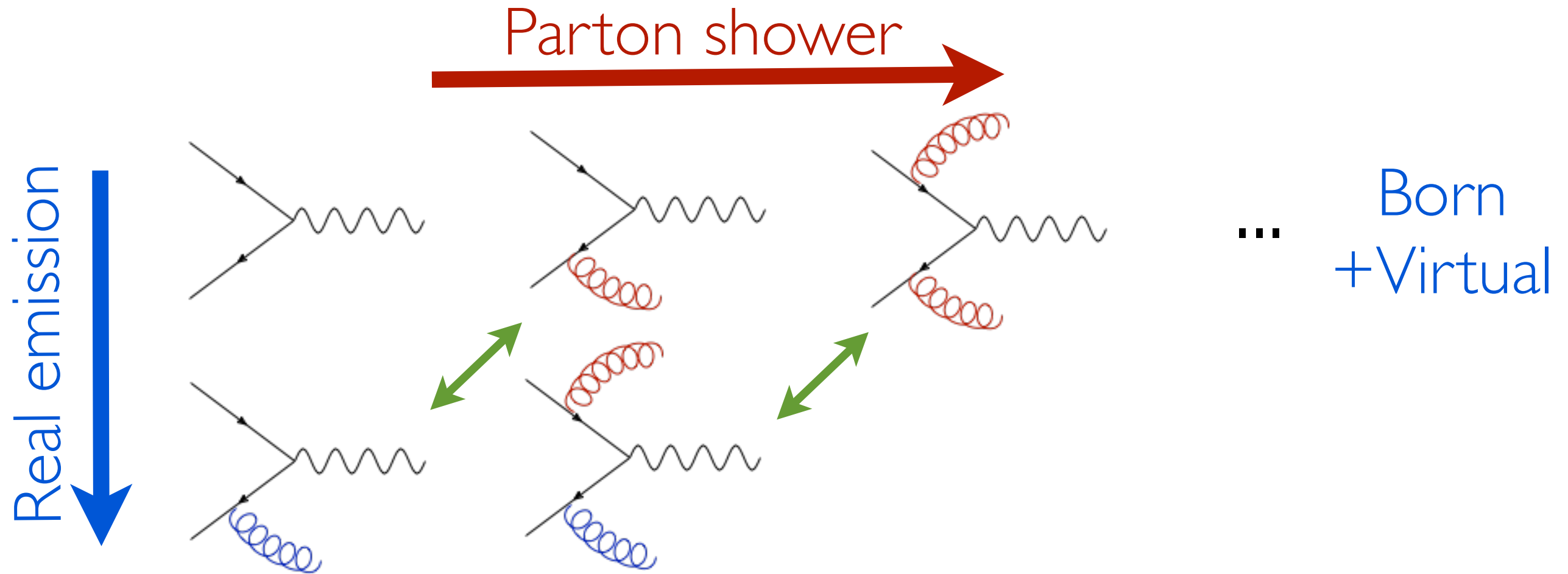
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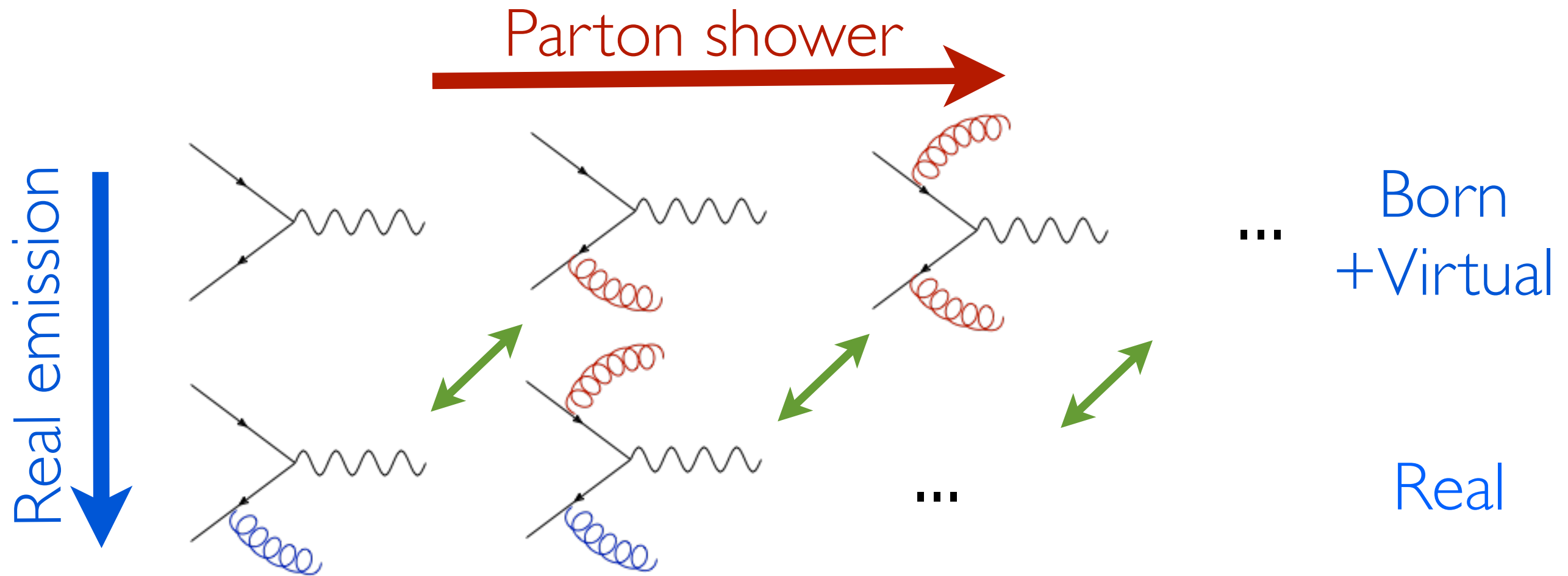
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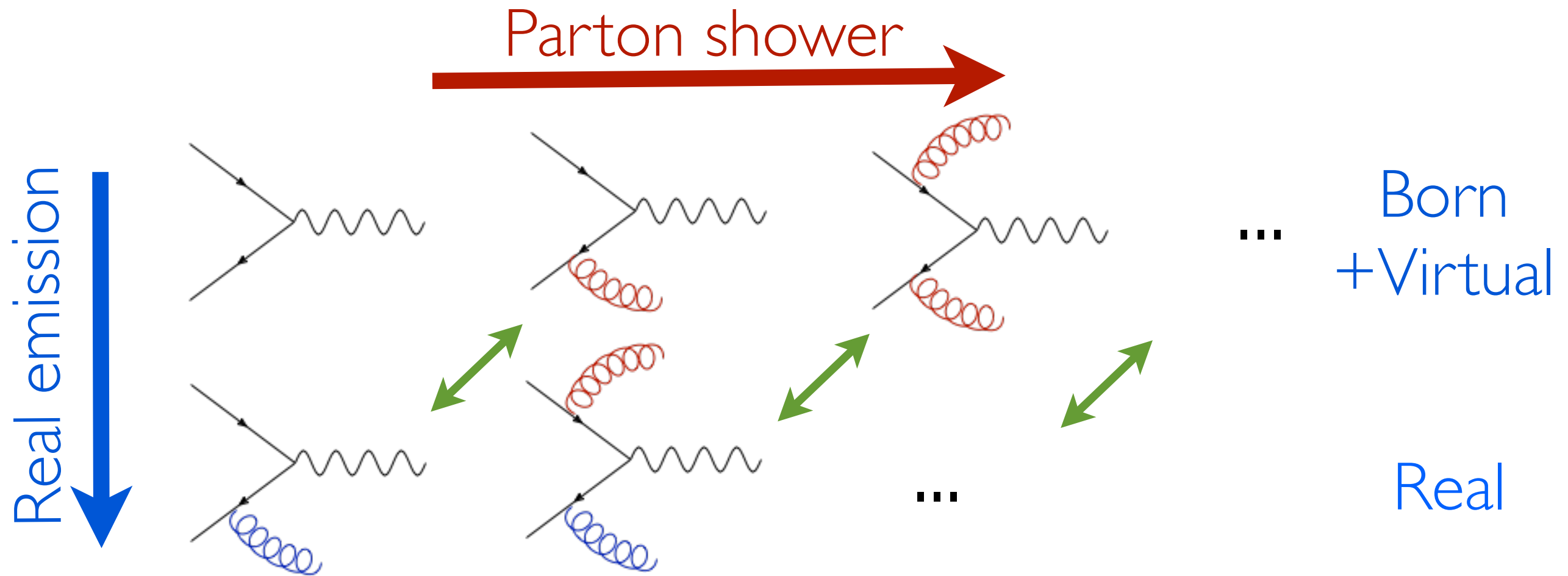


MATCHING TO PARTON SHOWER



- When matching **NLO** events to **PS**, one faces **double counting** issues.
- And also part of the **virtual contribution** is **double counted** through the definition of the **Sudakov factor**.
- Two ways out have been proposed: **POWHEG** and **MC@NLO**

MATCHING TO PARTON SHOWER



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used by MG5_aMC

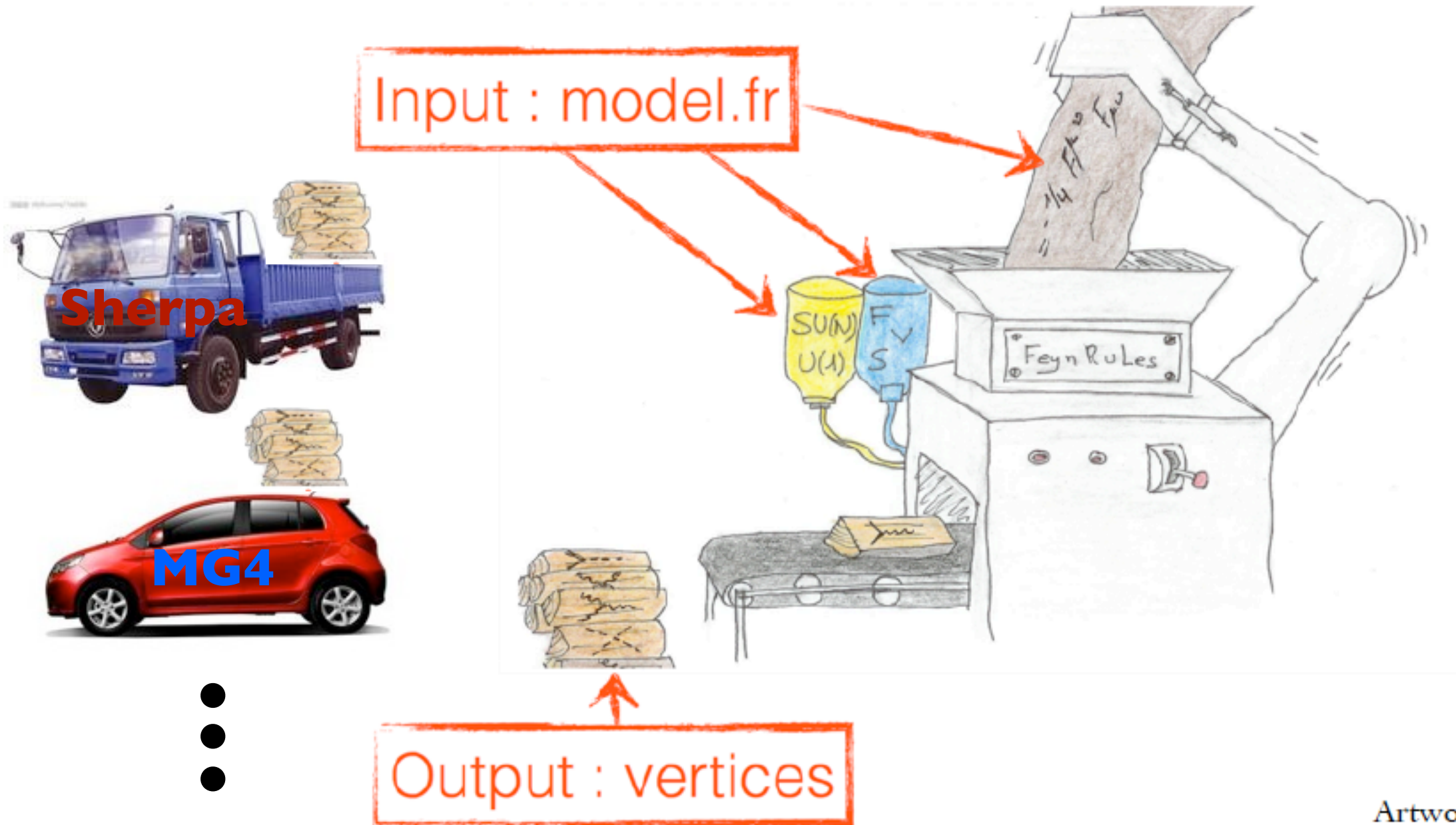
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FEYNRULES

Christensen, Duhr (CPC'09); Alloul, Christensen, Duhr, Degrande, Fuks (CPC'14)

- How to incorporate all of above information in a model file ?

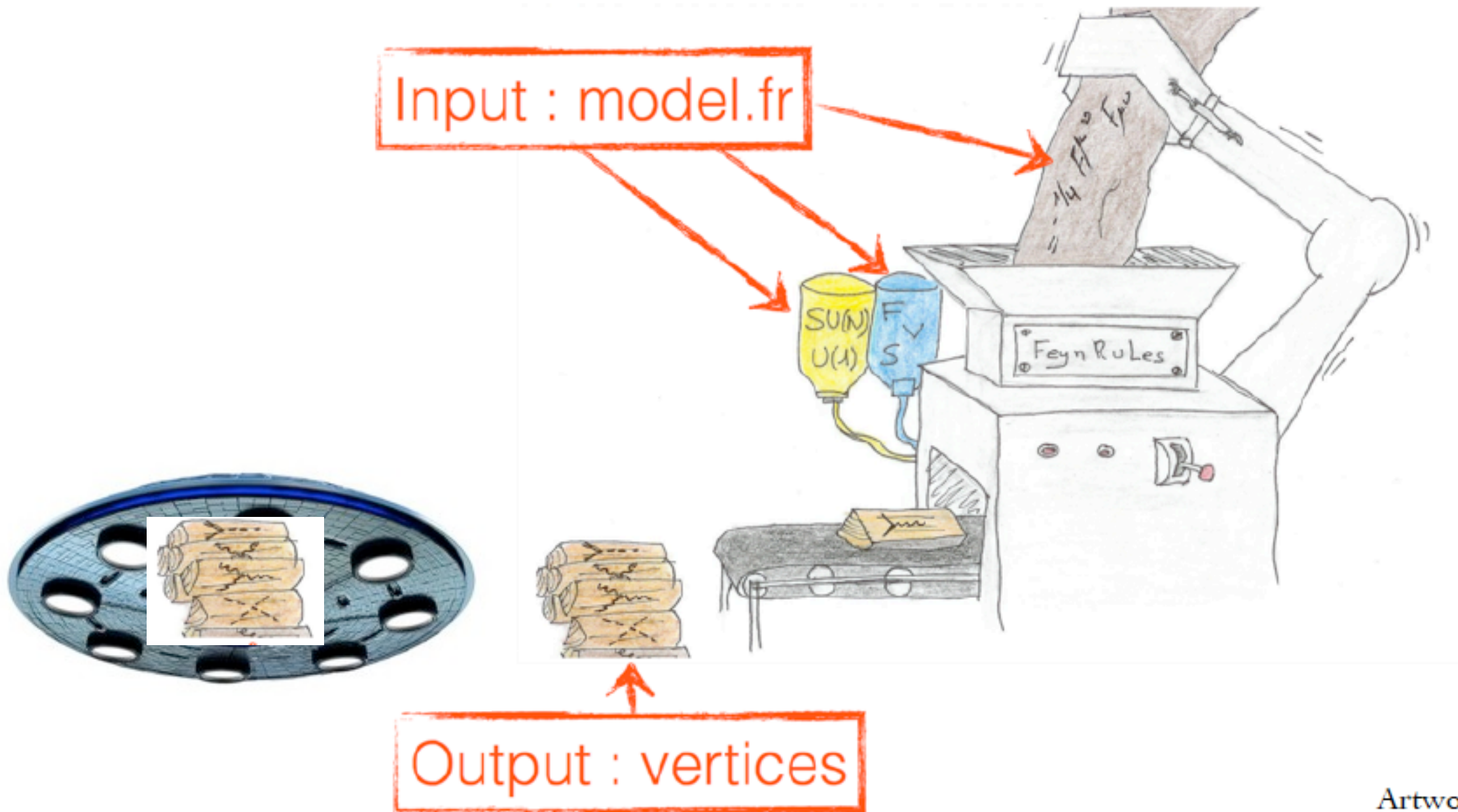


Artwork by C. Degrande

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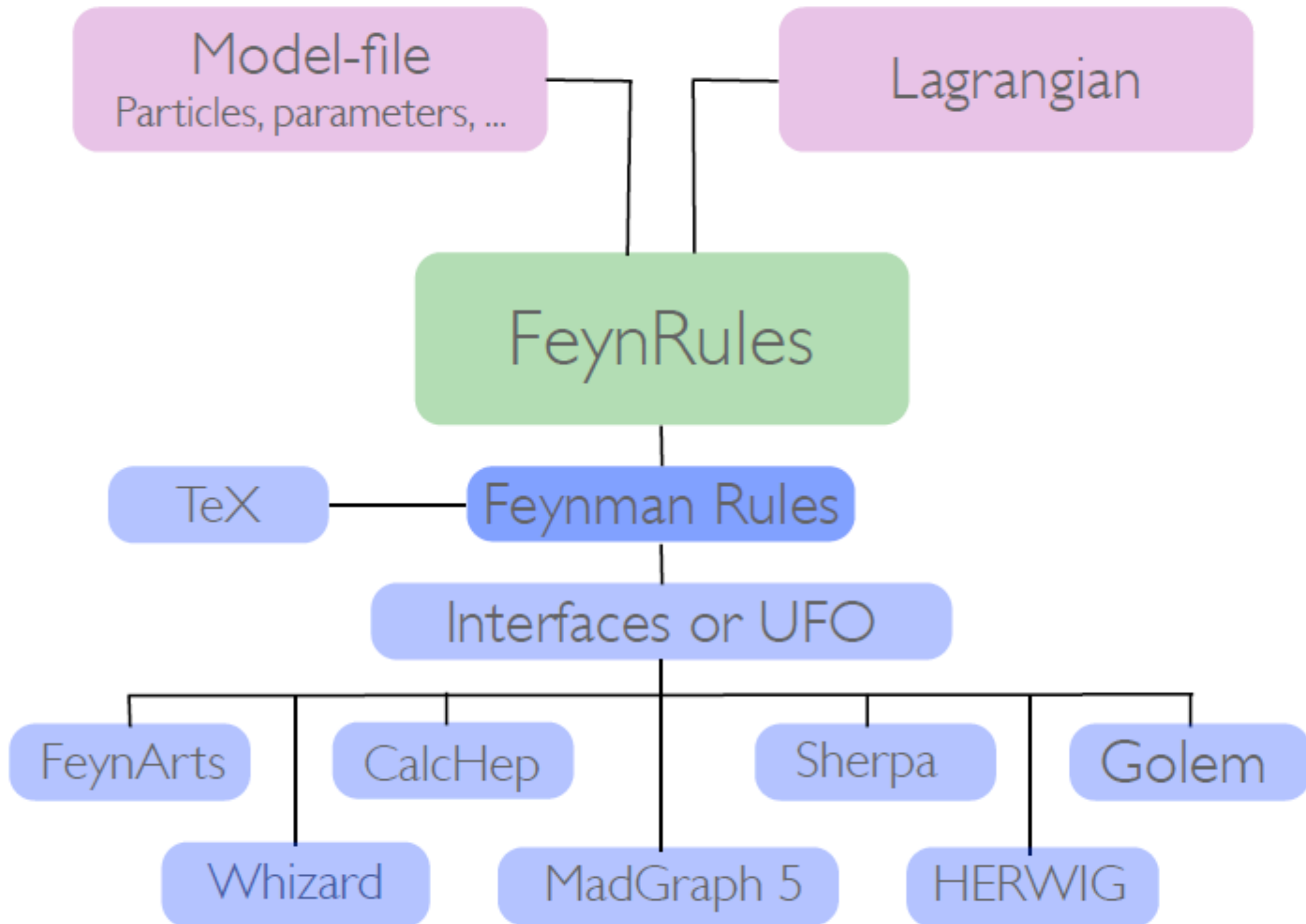


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- UFO stands for Universal FeynRules Output:
Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

FEYNRULES: STRUCTURE

Christensen, Duhr (CPC'09); Alloul, Christensen, Duhr, Degrande, Fuks (CPC'14)



FEYNRULES: INPUT

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- Definitions of particles

```
(* ***** *)
(* **** Particle classes **** *)
(* ***** *)
M$ClassesDescription = {
    . . .
    V[4] == {
        ClassName      -> G,
        SelfConjugate  -> True,
        Indices        -> {Index[Gluon]},
        Mass           -> 0,
        Width          -> 0,
        ParticleName   -> "g",
        PDG            -> 21,
        PropagatorLabel -> "G",
        PropagatorType -> C,
        PropagatorArrow -> None,
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```
(* ***** *)
(* ***** Parameters ***** *)
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M$Parameters = {
    . . .
    aS == {
        ParameterType -> External,
        BlockName     -> SMINPUTS,
        OrderBlock    -> 3,
        Value         -> 0.1184,
        InteractionOrder -> {QCD,2},
        TeX           -> Subscript[\[Alpha],s],
        Description   -> "Strong coupling constant at the Z pole"
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        GaugeBoson       -> G,
        StructureConstant -> f,
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        SymmetricTensor  -> dSUN
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- The Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = -\frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a,\mu\nu} + i\bar{q}\gamma^\mu D_\mu q - M_q \bar{q}q$$

```
L =
-1/4 FS[G,mu,nu,a] FS[G,mu,nu,a]
+ l qbar.Ga[mu].DC[q,mu]
- MQ qbar.q
```

FEYNRULES: DERIVATION

Christensen, Duhr (CPC'09); Alloul, Christensen, Duhr, Degrande, Fuks (CPC'14)

- Above information can be incorporated in .fr files and load the file via

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LoadModel[ < file.fr >, < file2.fr >, ... ]
```

- Extracting the Feynman rules

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FeynmanRules[ L ]
```

- Output the model files for various generators

WriteCHOutput[L]	→	CalcHep
WriteFeynArtsOutput[L]	→	FeynArts
WriteSHOutput[L]	→	Sherpa
WriteWOOOutput[L]	→	Whizard

WriteUFO[L]	←	{	MadGraph5_aMC@NLO
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WriteUFO[L] **NEW Standard!** { MadGraph5_aMC@NLO
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WHY IS THE UFO NOW A STANDARD ?



Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

Slide by B. Fuks

◆ Color structures: not supported in full generality by Monte Carlo generators

- ❖ The treatment of the color information is hard-coded
- ❖ The interfaces to a specific tool discard all non-supported vertices
- ❖ Representations usually handled: 1, 3, 8 (limited in CALCHEP), sometimes 6

◆ Lorentz structures and spins not supported in full generality by Monte Carlo programs

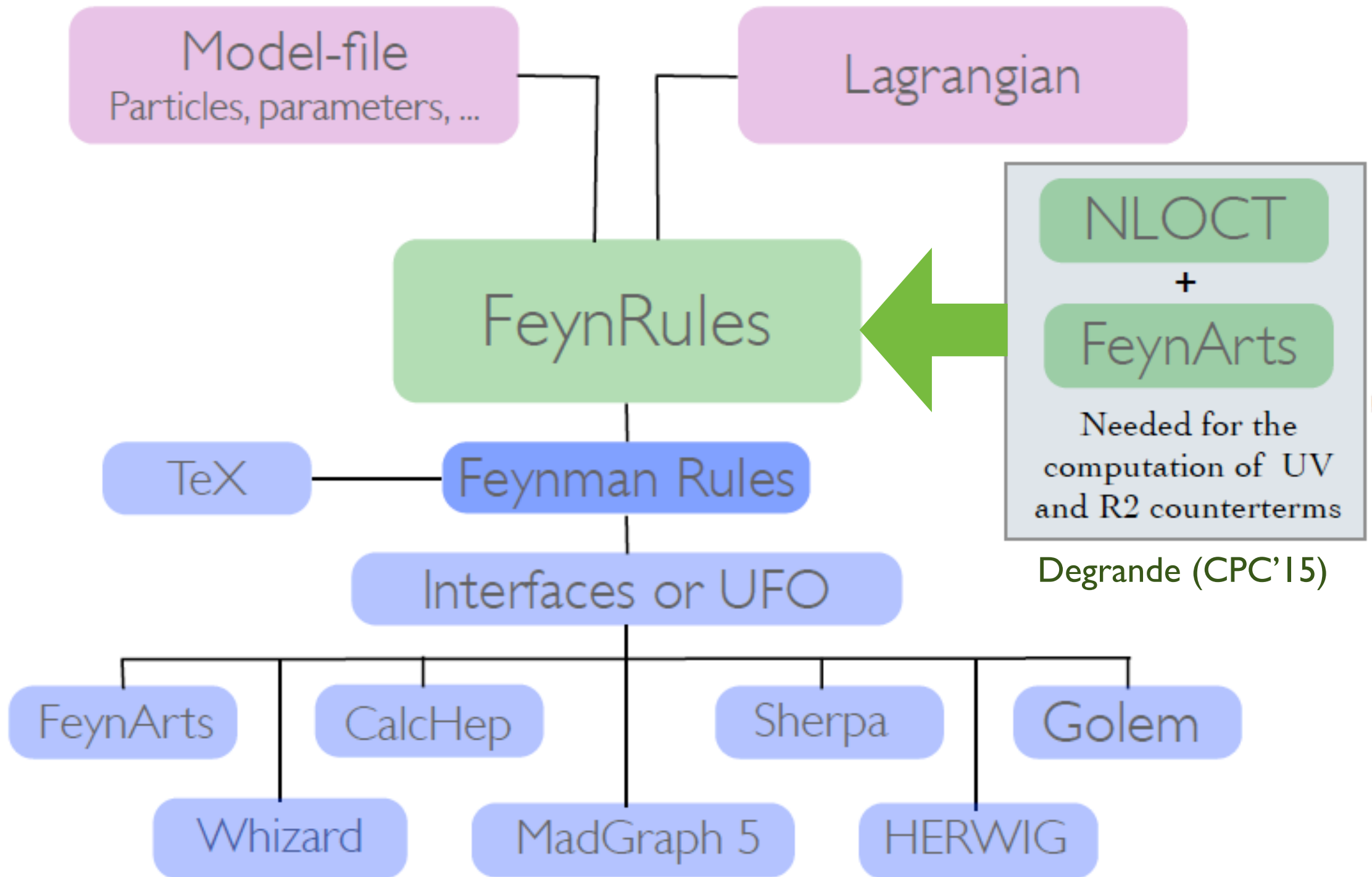
- ❖ The treatment of the Lorentz structures of the different vertices is hard-coded
- ❖ The possible spins for the particles are restricted
- ❖ The interfaces discard all non-supported vertices
- ❖ Spin representations usually handled: 0, 1/2, 1; sometimes 3/2, 2
- ❖ Lorentz structures usually handled: MSSM-like; sometimes any

Each interface dedicated to a given tool is specific

- ★ Removal of vertices not compliant with the tool
- ★ Translation to a specific format and programming language
- ⇒ not efficient
- ⇒ better: one translation and the tools parse it

FEYNRULES: STRUCTURE

Christensen, Duhr (CPC'09); Alloul, Christensen, Duhr, Degrande, Fuks (CPC'14); Degrande (CPC'15)



UFO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

◆ The UFO is a set of PYTHON files

- ✦ Particle information (particles.py)
- ✦ Interaction information (vertices.py, couplings.py, lorentz.py, couplings_orders.py)
- ✦ Parameter information (parameters.py)
- ✦ Propagator information (propagators.py)
- ✦ Tools (function_library.py, object_library.py, write_param_card.py, decays.py)
- ✦ NLO counterterms (CT_couplings.py, CT_parameters.py, CT_vertices.py) ...

For example: SUSY QCD

```

bogon:SUSYQCD_CTprm_UFO erdisshaw$ ls
CT_couplings.py          SUSYQCD_CTprm_UFO.log  couplings.py            object_library.py      propagators.py
CT_parameters.py         __init__.py            function_library.py     parameters.py          vertices.py
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Particles

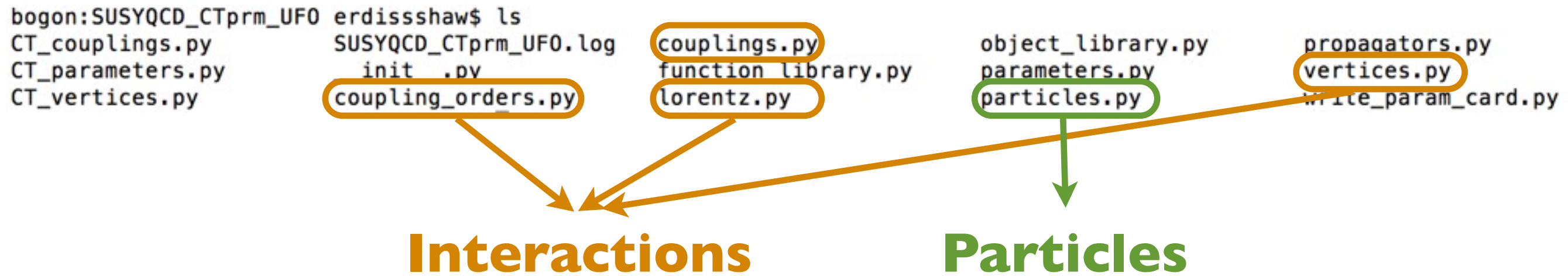
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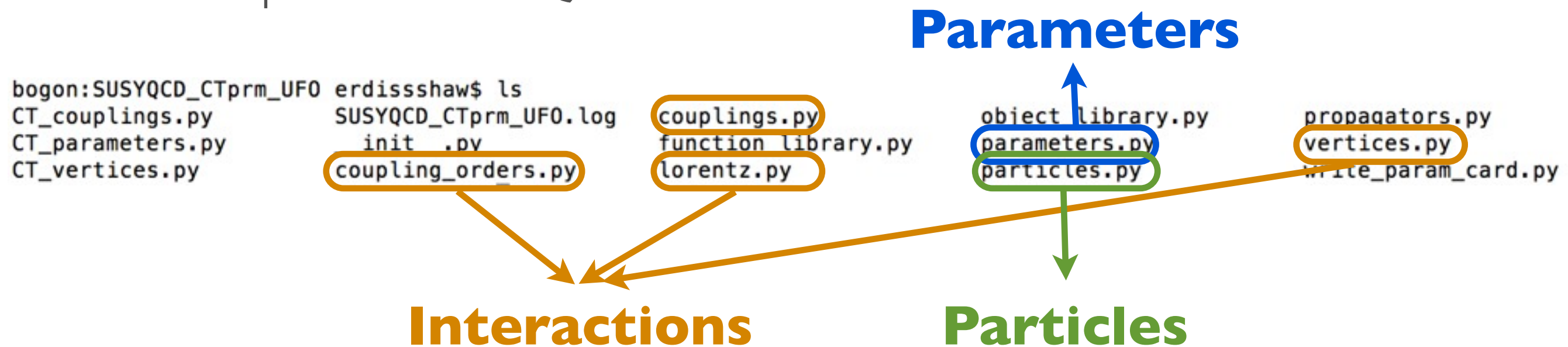
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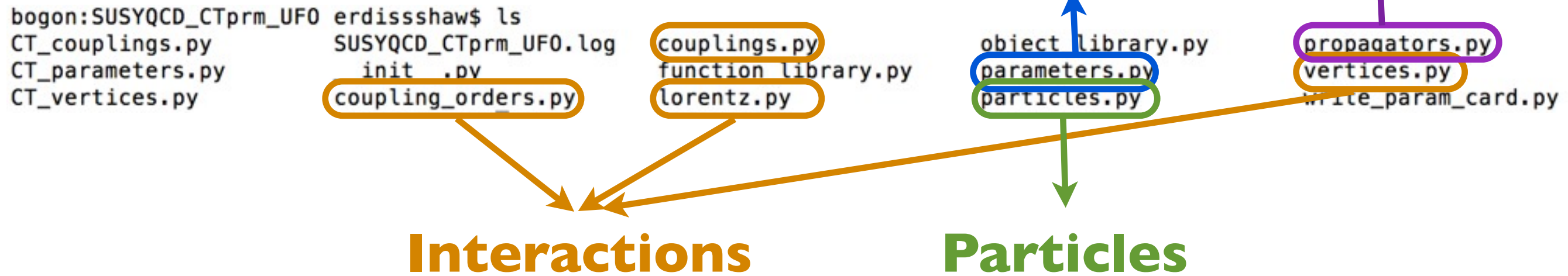
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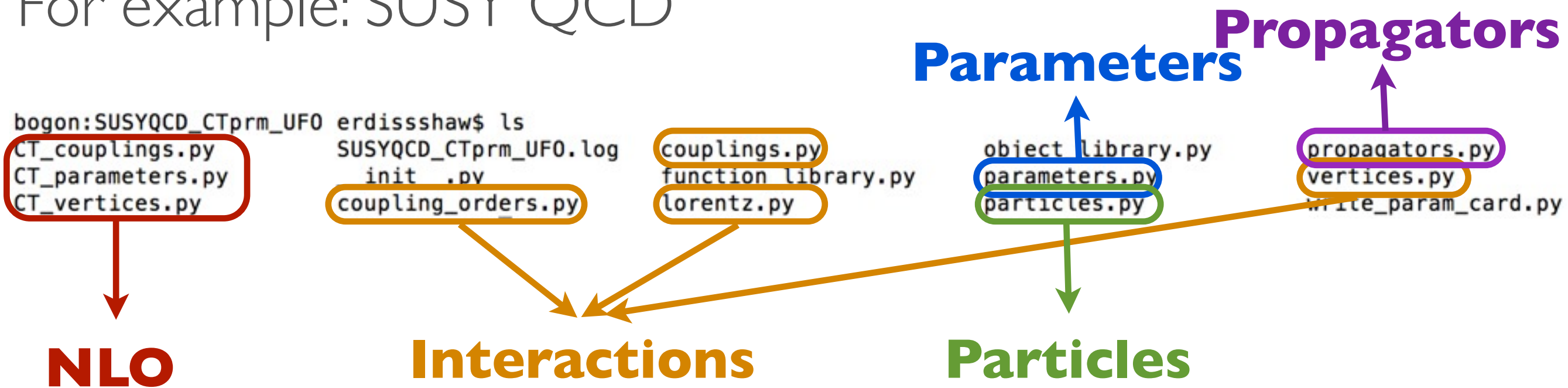
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UFO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

- **Particles are in** `particles.py`
 - Instances of the particle class
 - spin, color, mass, width, PDG etc

```

go = Particle(pdg_code = 1000021,
              name = 'go',
              antiname = 'go',
              spin = 2,
              color = 8,
              mass = Param.Mgo,
              width = Param.Wgo,
              texname = 'go',
              antitexname = 'go',
              charge = 0,
              GhostNumber = 0,
              LeptonNumber = 0,
              Y = 0)

```

UFO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

- **Particles are in** `particles.py`
- Instances of the particle class
- spin, color, mass, width, PDG etc
- **Parameters are in** `parameters.py`
- External parameters are in LHA-like
- Python-compliant formula for int. para

```
go = Particle(pdg_code = 1000021,
              name = 'go',
              antiname = 'go',
              spin = 2,
              color = 8,
              mass = Param.Mgo,
              width = Param.Wgo,
              texname = 'go',
              antitexname = 'go',
              charge = 0,
              GhostNumber = 0,
              LeptonNumber = 0,
              Y = 0)
```

```
aS = Parameter(name = 'aS',
               nature = 'external',
               type = 'real',
               value = 0.1184,
               texname = '\\alpha_s',
               lhablock = 'SMINPUTS',
               lhacode = [ 3 ])
```

```
G = Parameter(name = 'G',
              nature = 'internal',
              type = 'real',
              value = '2*cmath.sqrt(aS)*cmath.sqrt(cmath.pi)',
              texname = 'G')
```

UFO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

- Interactions are in** `vertices.py`, `couplings.py`, `lorentz.py`, `coupling_orders.py`

- Vertices are decomposed in a spin x color basis, coupling being coordinates
- Example: the quartic gluon vertex can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_2 b} f^{b a_3 a_4} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4}) \\
 & + ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_3 b} f^{b a_2 a_4} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4}) \\
 & + ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_4 b} f^{b a_2 a_3} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4})
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{aligned}
 & (f^{a_1 a_2 b} f^{b a_3 a_4}, f^{a_1 a_3 b} f^{b a_2 a_4}, f^{a_1 a_4 b} f^{b a_2 a_3}) \\
 & \times \begin{pmatrix} ig_s^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ig_s^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & ig_s^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} \\ \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \\ \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

- vertices.py**: define all Feynman rules for vertices in the model

```

V_37 = Vertex(name = 'V_37',
              particles = [ P.g, P.g, P.g, P.g ],
              color = [ 'f(-1,1,2)*f(3,4,-1)', 'f(-1,1,3)*f(2,4,-1)', 'f(-1,1,4)*f(2,3,-1)' ],
              lorentz = [ L.VVVV2, L.VVVV3, L.VVVV4 ],
              couplings = {(1,0):C.GC_20,(0,0):C.GC_20,(2,1):C.GC_20,(0,1):C.GC_19,(2,2):C.GC_19,(1,2):C.GC_19})

```

- lorentz.py**: define the Lorentz structure in the model

```

VVVV2 = Lorentz(name = 'VVVV2',
                spins = [ 3, 3, 3, 3 ],
                structure = 'Metric(1,4)*Metric(2,3)')

```

- couplings.py**: define the coupling constant in the model

```

GC_20 = Coupling(name = 'GC_20',
                 value = 'complex(0,1)*G**2',
                 order = {'QCD':2})

```

- coupling_orders.py**: define the coupling orders in the model

```

QCD = CouplingOrder(name = 'QCD',
                   expansion_order = 99,
                   hierarchy = 1,
                   perturbative_expansion = 1)

```


UFO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Mattelaer, Reiter (CPC'12)

- Interactions are in** `vertices.py`, `couplings.py`, `lorentz.py`, `coupling_orders.py`

- Vertices are decomposed in a spin x color basis, coupling being coordinates
- Example: the quartic gluon vertex can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_2 b} f^{b a_3 a_4} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4}) \\
 & + ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_3 b} f^{b a_2 a_4} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4}) \\
 & + ig_s^2 f^{a_1 a_4 b} f^{b a_2 a_3} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4})
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{aligned}
 & (f^{a_1 a_2 b} f^{b a_3 a_4}, f^{a_1 a_3 b} f^{b a_2 a_4}, f^{a_1 a_4 b} f^{b a_2 a_3}) \\
 & \times \begin{pmatrix} ig_s^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ig_s^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & ig_s^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} \\ \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_4} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \\ \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_3} \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_4} - \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

- `vertices.py`: define all Feynman rules for vertices in the model

```

V_37 = Vertex(name = 'V_37',
              particles = [ P.g, P.g, P.g, P.g ],
              color = [ 'f(-1,1,2)*f(3,4,-1)', 'f(-1,1,3)*f(2,4,-1)', 'f(-1,1,4)*f(2,3,-1)' ],
              lorentz = [ L.VVVV2, L.VVVV3, L.VVVV4 ],
              couplings = {(1,0):C.GC_20,(0,0):C.GC_20,(2,1):C.GC_20,(0,1):C.GC_19,(2,2):C.GC_19,(1,2):C.GC_19})

```

- `lorentz.py`: define the Lorentz structure in the model

```

VVVV2 = Lorentz(name = 'VVVV2',
                 spins = [ 3, 3, 3, 3 ],
                 structure = 'Metric(1,4)*Metric(2,3)')

```

- `couplings.py`: define the coupling constant in the model

```

GC_20 = Coupling(name = 'GC_20',
                  value = 'complex(0,1)*G**2',
                  order = {'QCD':2})

```

- `coupling_orders.py`: define the coupling orders in the model

```

QCD = CouplingOrder(name = 'QCD',
                    expansion_order = 99,
                    hierarchy = 1,
                    perturbative_expansion = 1)

```

Make sure > 0 for NLO QCD



UFO@NLO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

UFO@NLO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in [parameters.py](#)

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',  
                 nature = 'external',  
                 type = 'real',  
                 value = 91.188,  
                 texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',  
                 lhablock = 'LOOP',  
                 lhacode = [1])
```

UFO@NLO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in `parameters.py`

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
                 nature = 'external',
                 type = 'real',
                 value = 91.188,
                 texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',
                 lhablock = 'LOOP',
                 lhacode = [1])
```

- `CT_vertices.py`: UV, R2 counter term vertices

```
V_2 = CTVertex(name = 'V_2',
              type = 'R2',
              particles = [ P.g, P.g, P.g, P.g ],
              color = [ 'd(-1,1,3)*d(-1,2,4)', 'd(-1,1,3)*f(-1,2,4)', 'd(-1,1,4)*d(-1,2,3)', 'd(-1,1,4)*f(-1,2,3)', 'd(-1,2,3)*f(-1,1,4)', 'd(-1,2,4)*f(-1,1,3)', 'f(-1,1,2)*f(-1,3,4)', 'f(-1,1,3)*f(-1,2,4)', 'f(-1,1,4)*f(-1,2,3)', 'Identity(1,2)*Identity(3,4)', 'Identity(1,3)*Identity(2,4)', 'Identity(1,4)*Identity(2,3)' ],
              lorentz = [ L.VVVV2, L.VVVV3, L.VVVV4 ],
              loop_particles = [ [ [P.b], [P.c], [P.d], [P.s], [P.t], [P.u] ], [ [P.g] ], [ [P.go] ] ],
              couplings = {(2,0,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(2,0,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(2,0,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(0,0,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(0,0,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(0,0,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(4,0,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(4,0,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(4,0,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(3,0,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(3,0,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(3,0,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(8,0,0):C.R2GC_100_1,(8,0,1):C.R2GC_100_2,(8,0,2):C.R2GC_100_3,(6,0,0):C.R2GC_110_22,(6,0,1):C.R2GC_112_26,(6,0,2):C.R2GC_110_23,(7,0,0):C.R2GC_111_24,(7,0,1):C.R2GC_105_11,(7,0,2):C.R2GC_111_25,(5,0,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(5,0,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(5,0,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(1,0,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(1,0,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(1,0,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(11,0,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(11,0,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(11,0,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(10,0,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(10,0,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(10,0,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(9,0,1):C.R2GC_102_5,(9,0,2):C.R2GC_102_6,(2,1,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(2,1,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(2,1,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(0,1,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(0,1,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(0,1,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(4,1,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(4,1,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(4,1,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(3,1,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(3,1,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(3,1,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(8,1,0):C.R2GC_100_1,(8,1,1):C.R2GC_105_11,(8,1,2):C.R2GC_100_3,(6,1,0):C.R2GC_115_29,(6,1,1):C.R2GC_115_30,(6,1,2):C.R2GC_115_31,(7,1,0):C.R2GC_111_24,(7,1,1):C.R2GC_100_2,(7,1,2):C.R2GC_111_25,(5,1,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(5,1,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(5,1,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(1,1,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(1,1,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(1,1,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(11,1,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(11,1,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(11,1,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(10,1,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(10,1,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(10,1,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(9,1,1):C.R2GC_102_5,(9,1,2):C.R2GC_102_6,(0,2,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(0,2,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(0,2,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(2,2,0):C.R2GC_101_4,(2,2,1):C.R2GC_100_3,(2,2,2):C.R2GC_100_2,(5,2,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(5,2,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(5,2,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(1,2,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(1,2,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(1,2,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(7,2,0):C.R2GC_114_27,(7,2,1):C.R2GC_104_10,(7,2,2):C.R2GC_114_28,(4,2,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(4,2,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(4,2,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(3,2,0):C.R2GC_99_171,(3,2,1):C.R2GC_99_172,(3,2,2):C.R2GC_99_173,(8,2,0):C.R2GC_100_1,(8,2,1):C.R2GC_100_2,(8,2,2):C.R2GC_100_3,(6,2,0):C.R2GC_110_22,(6,2,1):C.R2GC_110_23,(11,2,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(11,2,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(11,2,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(10,2,0):C.R2GC_103_7,(10,2,1):C.R2GC_103_8,(10,2,2):C.R2GC_103_9,(9,2,1):C.R2GC_102_5,(9,2,2):C.R2GC_102_6})
```


UFO@NLO

Degrade, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in `parameters.py`

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
                 nature = 'external',
                 type = 'real',
                 value = 91.188,
                 texname = '\\text{\\mu_r}',
                 lhablock = 'LOOP',
                 lhacode = [1])
```

- `CT_vertices.py`: UV, R2 counter term vertices

```
V_351 = CTVertex(name = 'V_351',
                type = 'UV',
                particles = [ P.g, P.g, P.g, P.g ],
                color = [ 'd(-1,1,3)=d(-1,2,4)', 'd(-1,1,3)=f(-1,2,4)', 'd(-1,1,4)=d(-1,2,3)', 'd(-1,1,4)=f(-1,2,3)', 'd(-1,2,3)=f(-1,1,4)', 'd(-1,2,4)=f(-1,1,3)', 'f(-1,1,2)=f(-1,3,4)', 'f(-1,1,3)=f(-1,2,4)', 'f(-1,1,4)=f(-1,2,3)', 'Identity(1,2)*Identity(3,4)', 'Identity(1,3)*Identity(2,4)', 'Identity(1,4)*Identity(2,3)' ],
                lorentz = [ L.VVVV2, L.VVVV3, L.VVVV4 ],
                loop_particles = [ [ [P.b], [P.b], [P.c], [P.d], [P.s], [P.sBL], [P.sBR], [P.sCL], [P.sCR], [P.sDL], [P.sDR], [P.sSL], [P.sSR], [P.stL], [P.stR], [P.suL], [P.suR], [P.t], [P.u] ],
                                [ [P.b], [P.c], [P.d], [P.s], [P.t], [P.u] ], [ [P.c], [P.d] ], [ [P.g] ], [ [P.ghG] ], [ [P.go] ], [ [P.s] ], [ [P.sBL] ], [ [P.sBR] ], [ [P.sCL] ], [ [P.sCR] ], [ [P.sDL] ], [ [P.sDR] ], [ [P.sSL] ], [ [P.sSR] ], [ [P.stL] ], [ [P.stR] ], [ [P.suL] ], [ [P.suR] ], [ [P.t] ], [ [P.u] ] ],
                couplings = {(2,0,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(2,0,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(0,0,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(0,0,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(4,0,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(4,0,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(3,0,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(3,0,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(8,0,5):C.UVGC_100_1,(8,0,6):C.UVGC_100_2,(6,0,0):C.UVGC_112_137,(6,0,3):C.UVGC_112_138,(6,0,4):C.UVGC_112_139,(6,0,5):C.UVGC_112_140,(6,0,6):C.UVGC_112_141,(6,0,7):C.UVGC_112_142,(6,0,8):C.UVGC_112_143,(6,0,9):C.UVGC_112_144,(6,0,11):C.UVGC_112_145,(6,0,12):C.UVGC_112_146,(6,0,13):C.UVGC_112_147,(6,0,14):C.UVGC_112_148,(6,0,15):C.UVGC_112_149,(6,0,16):C.UVGC_112_150,(6,0,17):C.UVGC_112_151,(6,0,18):C.UVGC_112_152,(6,0,19):C.UVGC_112_153,(6,0,20):C.UVGC_112_154,(6,0,21):C.UVGC_112_155,(6,0,22):C.UVGC_112_156,(6,0,23):C.UVGC_112_157,(7,0,0):C.UVGC_112_137,(7,0,3):C.UVGC_112_138,(7,0,4):C.UVGC_112_139,(7,0,5):C.UVGC_105_31,(7,0,6):C.UVGC_113_158,(7,0,7):C.UVGC_112_142,(7,0,8):C.UVGC_112_143,(7,0,9):C.UVGC_112_144,(7,0,11):C.UVGC_112_145,(7,0,12):C.UVGC_112_146,(7,0,13):C.UVGC_112_147,(7,0,14):C.UVGC_112_148,(7,0,15):C.UVGC_112_149,(7,0,16):C.UVGC_112_150,(7,0,17):C.UVGC_112_151,(7,0,18):C.UVGC_112_152,(7,0,19):C.UVGC_112_153,(7,0,20):C.UVGC_112_154,(7,0,21):C.UVGC_112_155,(7,0,22):C.UVGC_112_156,(7,0,23):C.UVGC_112_157,(5,0,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(5,0,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(1,0,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(1,0,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(11,0,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(11,0,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(10,0,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(10,0,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(9,0,5):C.UVGC_102_3,(9,0,6):C.UVGC_102_4,(2,1,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(2,1,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(0,1,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(0,1,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(4,1,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(4,1,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(3,1,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(3,1,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(8,1,0):C.UVGC_105_28,(8,1,3):C.UVGC_105_29,(8,1,4):C.UVGC_105_30,(8,1,5):C.UVGC_105_31,(8,1,6):C.UVGC_105_32,(8,1,7):C.UVGC_105_33,(8,1,8):C.UVGC_105_34,(8,1,9):C.UVGC_105_35,(8,1,11):C.UVGC_105_36,(8,1,12):C.UVGC_105_37,(8,1,13):C.UVGC_105_38,(8,1,14):C.UVGC_105_39,(8,1,15):C.UVGC_105_40,(8,1,16):C.UVGC_105_41,(8,1,17):C.UVGC_105_42,(8,1,18):C.UVGC_105_43,(8,1,19):C.UVGC_105_44,(8,1,20):C.UVGC_105_45,(8,1,21):C.UVGC_105_46,(8,1,22):C.UVGC_105_47,(8,1,23):C.UVGC_105_48,(6,1,0):C.UVGC_114_159,(6,1,3):C.UVGC_114_160,(6,1,4):C.UVGC_114_161,(6,1,5):C.UVGC_115_179,(6,1,6):C.UVGC_115_180,(6,1,7):C.UVGC_114_163,(6,1,8):C.UVGC_114_164,(6,1,9):C.UVGC_115_181,(6,1,11):C.UVGC_115_182,(6,1,12):C.UVGC_115_183,(6,1,13):C.UVGC_115_184,(6,1,14):C.UVGC_115_185,(6,1,15):C.UVGC_115_186,(6,1,16):C.UVGC_115_187,(6,1,17):C.UVGC_115_188,(6,1,18):C.UVGC_115_189,(6,1,19):C.UVGC_115_190,(6,1,20):C.UVGC_115_191,(6,1,21):C.UVGC_115_192,(6,1,22):C.UVGC_114_177,(6,1,23):C.UVGC_114_178,(7,1,1):C.UVGC_110_133,(7,1,5):C.UVGC_100_1,(7,1,6):C.UVGC_111_136,(7,1,7):C.UVGC_110_134,(5,1,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(5,1,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(1,1,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(1,1,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(11,1,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(11,1,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(10,1,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(10,1,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(9,1,5):C.UVGC_102_3,(9,1,6):C.UVGC_102_4,(0,2,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(0,2,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(2,2,5):C.UVGC_100_2,(2,2,6):C.UVGC_100_1,(5,2,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(5,2,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(1,2,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(1,2,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(7,2,0):C.UVGC_114_159,(7,2,3):C.UVGC_114_160,(7,2,4):C.UVGC_114_161,(7,2,5):C.UVGC_104_10,(7,2,6):C.UVGC_114_162,(7,2,7):C.UVGC_114_163,(7,2,8):C.UVGC_114_164,(7,2,9):C.UVGC_114_165,(7,2,11):C.UVGC_114_166,(7,2,12):C.UVGC_114_167,(7,2,13):C.UVGC_114_168,(7,2,14):C.UVGC_114_169,(7,2,15):C.UVGC_114_170,(7,2,16):C.UVGC_114_171,(7,2,17):C.UVGC_114_172,(7,2,18):C.UVGC_114_173,(7,2,19):C.UVGC_114_174,(7,2,20):C.UVGC_114_175,(7,2,21):C.UVGC_114_176,(7,2,22):C.UVGC_114_177,(7,2,23):C.UVGC_114_178,(4,2,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(4,2,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(3,2,5):C.UVGC_99_1085,(3,2,6):C.UVGC_99_1086,(8,2,0):C.UVGC_104_7,(8,2,3):C.UVGC_104_8,(8,2,4):C.UVGC_104_9,(8,2,5):C.UVGC_104_10,(8,2,6):C.UVGC_104_11,(8,2,7):C.UVGC_104_12,(8,2,8):C.UVGC_104_13,(8,2,9):C.UVGC_104_14,(8,2,11):C.UVGC_104_15,(8,2,12):C.UVGC_104_16,(8,2,13):C.UVGC_104_17,(8,2,14):C.UVGC_104_18,(8,2,15):C.UVGC_104_19,(8,2,16):C.UVGC_104_20,(8,2,17):C.UVGC_104_21,(8,2,18):C.UVGC_104_22,(8,2,19):C.UVGC_104_23,(8,2,20):C.UVGC_104_24,(8,2,21):C.UVGC_104_25,(8,2,22):C.UVGC_104_26,(8,2,23):C.UVGC_104_27,(6,2,2):C.UVGC_110_133,(6,2,6):C.UVGC_102_3,(6,2,7):C.UVGC_110_134,(6,2,10):C.UVGC_110_135,(11,2,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(11,2,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(10,2,5):C.UVGC_103_5,(10,2,6):C.UVGC_103_6,(9,2,5):C.UVGC_102_3,(9,2,6):C.UVGC_102_4}
```


UFO@NLO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in [parameters.py](#)

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
                  nature = 'external',
                  type = 'real',
                  value = 91.188,
                  texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',
                  lhablock = 'LOOP',
                  lhacode = [1])
```

- [CT_vertices.py](#): UV, R2 counter term vertices

- [CT_couplings.py](#): couplings for UV and R2 counter terms

```
UVGC_104_23 = Coupling(name = 'UVGC_104_23',
                       value = '-((FRCTdelta $\alpha$ s $\sigma$ R*complex(0,1)*G**2)/aS) - 2*FRCTdeltaZxGGxstR*complex(0,1)*G**2 + (complex(0,1)*G**4*invFREps)/(32.*cmath.pi**2)',
                       order = {'QCD':4})
```

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                      order = {'QCD':4})
```

- [CT_parameters.py](#): parameters for UV and R2

```
FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG = CTPParameter(name = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG',
                                  type = 'complex',
                                  value = {-1: '-G**2/(6.*cmath.pi**2)', 0: '-G**2/(3.*cmath.pi**2) + (G**2*reglog(MT/MU_R))/(2.*cmath.pi**2)'},
                                  texname = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG')
```

UFO@NLO

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```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
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                 texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',
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                 lhacode = [1])
```

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```
UVGC_104_23 = Coupling(name = 'UVGC_104_23',
                      value = '-((FRCTdeltaXsXstR*complex(0,1)*G**2)/aS) - 2*FRCTdeltaZxGGxstR*complex(0,1)*G**2 + (complex(0,1)*G**4*invFREps)/(32.*cmath.pi**2)',
                      order = {'QCD':4})
```

- [CT_parameters.py](#): parameters for UV and R2

```
FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG = CTPParameter(name = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG',
                                  type = 'complex',
                                  value = '-1:-G**2/(6.*cmath.pi**2)', 0: '-G**2/(3.*cmath.pi**2) + (G**2*reglog(MT/MU_R))/(2.*cmath.pi**2)',
                                  texname = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG')
```

coefficient of $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

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Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in [parameters.py](#)

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                 texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',
                 lhablock = 'LOOP',
                 lhacode = [1])
```

- [CT_vertices.py](#): UV, R2 counter term vertices

- [CT_couplings.py](#): couplings for UV and R2 counter terms

```
UVGC_104_23 = Coupling(name = 'UVGC_104_23',
                      value = '-((FRCTdeltaZxstR*complex(0,1)*G**2)/aS) - 2*FRCTdeltaZxGGxstR*complex(0,1)*G**2 + (complex(0,1)*G**4*invFREps)/(32.*cmath.pi**2)',
                      order = {'QCD':4})
```

- [CT_parameters.py](#): parameters for UV and R2

```
FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG = CTPParameter(name = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG',
                                 type = 'complex',
                                 value = '-1:-G**2/(6.*cmath.pi**2), 0:-G**2/(3.*cmath.pi**2) + (G**2*reglog(MT/MU_R))/(2.*cmath.pi**2)',
                                 texname = 'FRCTdeltaZxttLxtG')
```

coefficient of $\frac{1}{\epsilon}$

finite piece

UFO@NLO

Degrande, Duhr, Fuks, Grellscheid, Hirschi, Mattelaer, Reiter, HSS ... (in preparation)

- Provide renormalization scale in `parameters.py`

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
                 nature = 'external',
                 type = 'real',
                 value = 91.188,
                 texname = '\\text{\\mu}_r',
                 lhablock = 'LOOP',
                 lhacode = [1])
```

- `CT_vertices.py`: UV, R2 counter term vertices
- `CT_couplings.py`: couplings for UV and R2 counter terms

```
UVGC_104_23 = Coupling(name = 'UVGC_104_23',
                      value = '-((FRCTdelta $\alpha$ s $\times$ s $\times$ R $\times$ complex(0,1)*G**2)/aS) - 2*FRCTdeltaZ $\times$ GG $\times$ s $\times$ R $\times$ complex(0,1)*G**2 + (complex(0,1)*G**4*invFREps)/(32.*cmath.pi**2)',
                      order = {'QCD':4})
```

- `CT_parameters.py`: parameters for UV and R2

```
FRCTdelFRCTdeltaZxttlxgostL = CTPParameter(name = 'FRCTdeltaZxttlxgostL',
                                           type = 'complex',
                                           value = {0: '(0 if 2*Mgo*MstL + MT**2 >= Mgo**2 + MstL**2 and MT**2 <= (Mgo + MstL)**2 else (0 if Mgo==MstL else (0 if Mgo==MT else (0 if MstL==MT else (G**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*Mgo**4*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*MstL**4*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*Mgo**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) + (G**2*MstL**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) + ( (0 if Mgo==MstL else (0 if Mgo==MT else (0 if MstL==MT else (G**2*Mgo*MstL*re((-MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2) + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL)))*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2) + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2) ) ) if 2*Mgo*MstL + MT**2 >= Mgo**2 + MstL**2 and MT**2 <= (Mgo + MstL)**2 else 0 ) + ( (0 if Mgo==MstL else (0 if Mgo==MT else (0 if MstL==MT else (MU_R**2*G**2*Mgo**2*re((MT**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2) + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MstL**2/MU_R**2)*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL) + (MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2 - (MstL**2*((2*Mgo**2)/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2) + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL)))/cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4) - (MU_R**2*G**2*MstL**2*re((MT**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2) + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MstL**2/MU_R**2)*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL) + (MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2 - (MstL**2*((2*Mgo**2)/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2) + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL)))/cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4) + (MU_R**2*G**2*re((MT**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2) + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MstL**2/MU_R**2)*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)
```


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- Provide renormalization scale in `parameters.py`

```
MU_R = Parameter(name = 'MU_R',
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UVGC_104_23 = Coupling(name = 'UVGC_104_23',
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                       order = {'QCD':4})
```

- `CT_parameters.py`: parameters for UV and R2

```
FRCTdelFRCTdeltaZxttlxgostL = CTParameter(name = 'FRCTdeltaZxttlxgostL',
                                           type = 'complex',
                                           value = {0: '( 0 if 2*Mgo*MstL + MT**2>=Mgo**2 + MstL**2 and MT**2<=(Mgo + MstL)**2 else ( 0 if Mgo==MstL else ( 0 if Mgo==MT else ( 0 if MstL==MT else \\
(G**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2 - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) + (G**2*Mgo**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2)) \\
)/MU_R**2)/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*MstL**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*Mgo**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2)) \\
)/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(6.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (G**2*MstL**4*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) \\
- (G**2*Mgo**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(2.*Mgo*MstL) \\
- MT**2/MU_R**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2*cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)) + (( 0 if Mgo==MstL else ( 0 if Mgo==MT else ( 0 if MstL==MT else \\
se (G**2*Mgo*MstL*re((-MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2 + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL) \\
)*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(2.*Mgo*MstL) \\
(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**2) ) ) ) if 2*Mgo \\
Mgo**2*re((MT**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL) + (MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 \\
+ MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)))/(2.*Mgo*MstL))/cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4) - (MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2)*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) \\
+ (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog(Mgo/MstL) + \\
(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/MU_R**2)*reglog((MU_R**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(2.*Mgo*MstL) \\
U_R**2 + cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(2.*Mgo*MstL))/cmath.sqrt((-4*Mgo**2*MstL**2)/MU_R**4 + (Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MstL**2/MU_R**2 \\
**2/MU_R**2 - MT**2/MU_R**2)**2))/(12.*cmath.pi**2*MT**4) + (MU_R**2*(Mgo**2*re((MT**2*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + M \\
T**2/MU_R**2))/MU_R**2) - (Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MstL**2/MU_R**2)*cmath.sqrt(MstL**4/MU_R**4 + (-(Mgo**2/MU_R**2) + MT**2/MU_R**2)**2) - (2*MstL**2*(Mgo**2/MU_R**2 + MT**2/MU_R**2))
```

Complicated mass spectrum makes the computation heavy !!

NEW INGREDIENTS

- It is not a thorough list, which are of course strongly biased.
- **Non-renormalized operator**
 - *e.g. EFT, High spin (graviton) theories etc*
 - *Higher rank integrals*
 - *Complete operators to cancel UV divergences*
- **RG running of new couplings**
 - *e.g. EFT, simplified models etc*
 - *Solving the RG equation*
 - *Generalizing the way of scale uncertainties estimation (reweighting)*
- **Fermion-flow violation**
 - *theories with Majorana particles or with fermion-flow violation interactions, e.g. SUSY etc*
 - *Fixing the correct fermion flow via charge conjugation in amplitudes*

NEW INGREDIENTS

- It is not a thorough list, which are of course strongly biased.
 - **Multiply fermion lines**
 - e.g. *four-fermion operator in EFT*
 - **Finite renormalization**
 - e.g. *in SUSY, one needs SUSY restoring counterterm if one uses dimensional regularization.*
 - *Or one needs the extra finite renormalization if one uses dimensional reduction to match the usual PDF scheme (extracted in dimensional regularization).*
 - **New color representation**
 - e.g. *sextet particles.*
 - *New evolution kernels in MadFKS and/or in MC@NLO.*

NEW INGREDIENTS

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All above issues should be solved by the physical applications/motivations.

EXAMPLE 1: A STOP SIMPLIFIED MODEL



Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudom, HSS (PRD'15)

◆ The stop (σ_3) / bino (χ) model

$$\mathcal{L}_3 = \underbrace{D_\mu \sigma_3^\dagger D^\mu \sigma_3 - m_3^2 \sigma_3^\dagger \sigma_3}_{\text{Production}} + \underbrace{\frac{i}{2} \bar{\chi} \not{\partial} \chi - \frac{1}{2} m_\chi \bar{\chi} \chi + \left[\sigma_3 \bar{t} (\bar{g}_L P_L + \bar{g}_R P_R) \chi + \text{h.c.} \right]}_{\text{Decay}}$$

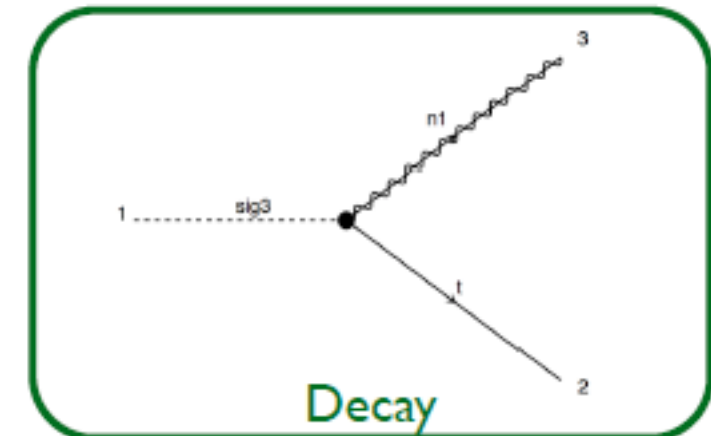
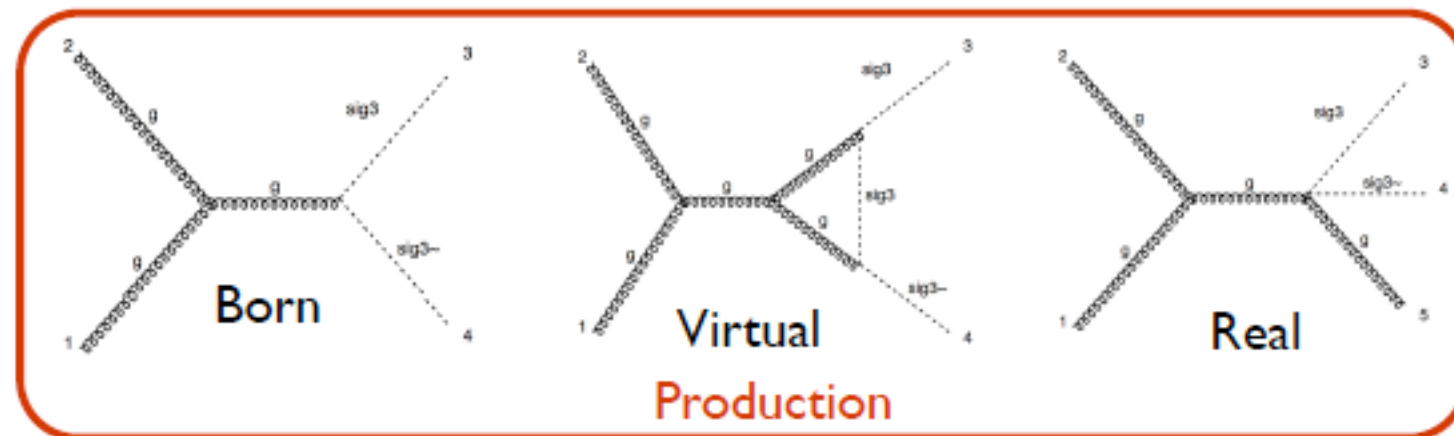
Production

Decay

- ❖ One scalar field in the fundamental representation (σ_3)
- ❖ One gauge-singlet Majorana fermion (χ) coupling the stop to the top

1. Download UFO from FR Wiki
2. Put the UFO model in models
3. `./bin/mg5_aMC`
4. `> import model stop_ttmet_ufo`
5. `> generate p p > sig3 sig3~ [QCD]`
6. `> output pp2t|t|QCD`
7. `> launch`

◆ Representative Feynman diagrams (yielding a top-antitop plus missing energy signature)



EXAMPLE 1: A STOP SIMPLIFIED MODEL

Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudome, HSS (PRD'15)

◆ UV behavior (on-shell scheme, zero-momentum subtraction for α_s)

Analytical validation

♣ Analytical checks are important (the fully automated approach is new)

$$\delta Z_g = \delta Z_g^{(SM)} - \frac{g_s^2}{96\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_3^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$\delta Z_{c_3} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta m_3^2 = -\frac{g_s^2 m_3^2}{12\pi^2} \left[\frac{3}{\bar{\epsilon}} + 7 - 3 \log \frac{m_3^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta \alpha_s}{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi\bar{\epsilon}} \left[\frac{n_f}{3} - \frac{11}{2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{6\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{24\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_3^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$R_2^{\sigma_3^\dagger \sigma_3} = \frac{ig_s^2}{72\pi^2} \delta_{c_1 c_2} [3m_3^2 - p^2]$$

$$R_2^{g\sigma_3^\dagger \sigma_3} = \frac{53ig_s^3}{576\pi^2} T_{c_2 c_3}^{a_1} (p_2 - p_3)^{\mu_1}$$

$$R_2^{gg\sigma_3^\dagger \sigma_3} = \frac{ig_s^4}{1152\pi^2} \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} [3\delta^{a_1 a_2} - 187\{T^{a_1}, T^{a_2}\}]_{c_3 c_4}$$

◆ Total rates at 8 TeV and 13 TeV

Numerical validation

m_3 [GeV]	σ^{LO} [pb]	σ^{NLO} [pb]	σ^{LO} [pb]	σ^{NLO} [pb]
100	$3.893 \pm 0.0095 \cdot 10^2$ ^{+34.2%} _{-23.9%}	$5.548 \pm 0.018 \cdot 10^2$ ^{+14.9%} ^{+1.6%} _{-13.5%} _{-1.6%}	$1.066 \pm 0.0025 \cdot 10^3$ ^{+29.1%} _{-21.4%}	$1.497 \pm 0.0054 \cdot 10^3$ ^{+14.1%} ^{+1.2%} _{-12.1%} _{-1.2%}
250	$4.118 \pm 0.0096 \cdot 10^0$ ^{+40.4%} _{-27.2%}	$5.503 \pm 0.017 \cdot 10^0$ ^{+13.1%} ^{+3.7%} _{-13.7%} _{-3.7%}	$1.553 \pm 0.0037 \cdot 10^1$ ^{+35.2%} _{-24.8%}	$2.156 \pm 0.0067 \cdot 10^1$ ^{+12.1%} ^{+2.4%} _{-12.3%} _{-2.4%}
500	$6.594 \pm 0.016 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+45.5%} _{-29.1%}	$7.764 \pm 0.025 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+12.1%} ^{+6.7%} _{-14.1%} _{-6.7%}	$3.890 \pm 0.0093 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+39.6%} _{-26.4%}	$5.062 \pm 0.015 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+11.2%} ^{+4.4%} _{-12.8%} _{-4.4%}
750	$3.504 \pm 0.0084 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+48.8%} _{-30.5%}	$3.699 \pm 0.012 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+12.3%} ^{+10.2%} _{-14.6%} _{-10.2%}	$3.306 \pm 0.0081 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+41.8%} _{-27.5%}	$4.001 \pm 0.012 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+10.8%} ^{+6.1%} _{-12.9%} _{-6.1%}
1000	$2.875 \pm 0.0067 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ^{+51.5%} _{-31.5%}	$2.775 \pm 0.0087 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ^{+13.1%} ^{+15.5%} _{-15.2%} _{-15.5%}	$4.614 \pm 0.011 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+43.6%} _{-28.3%}	$5.219 \pm 0.016 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+10.9%} ^{+7.9%} _{-13.2%} _{-7.9%}

8 TeV

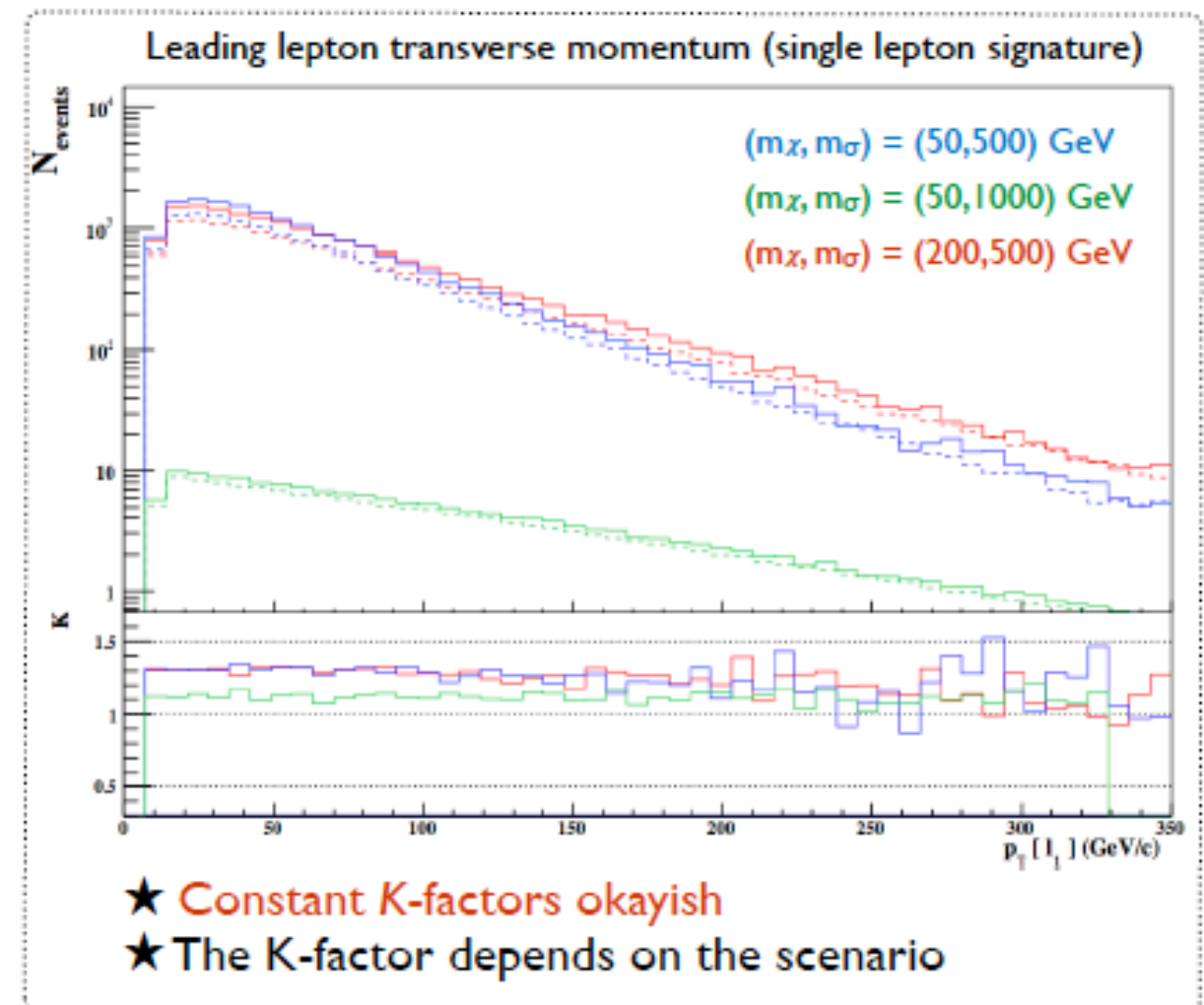
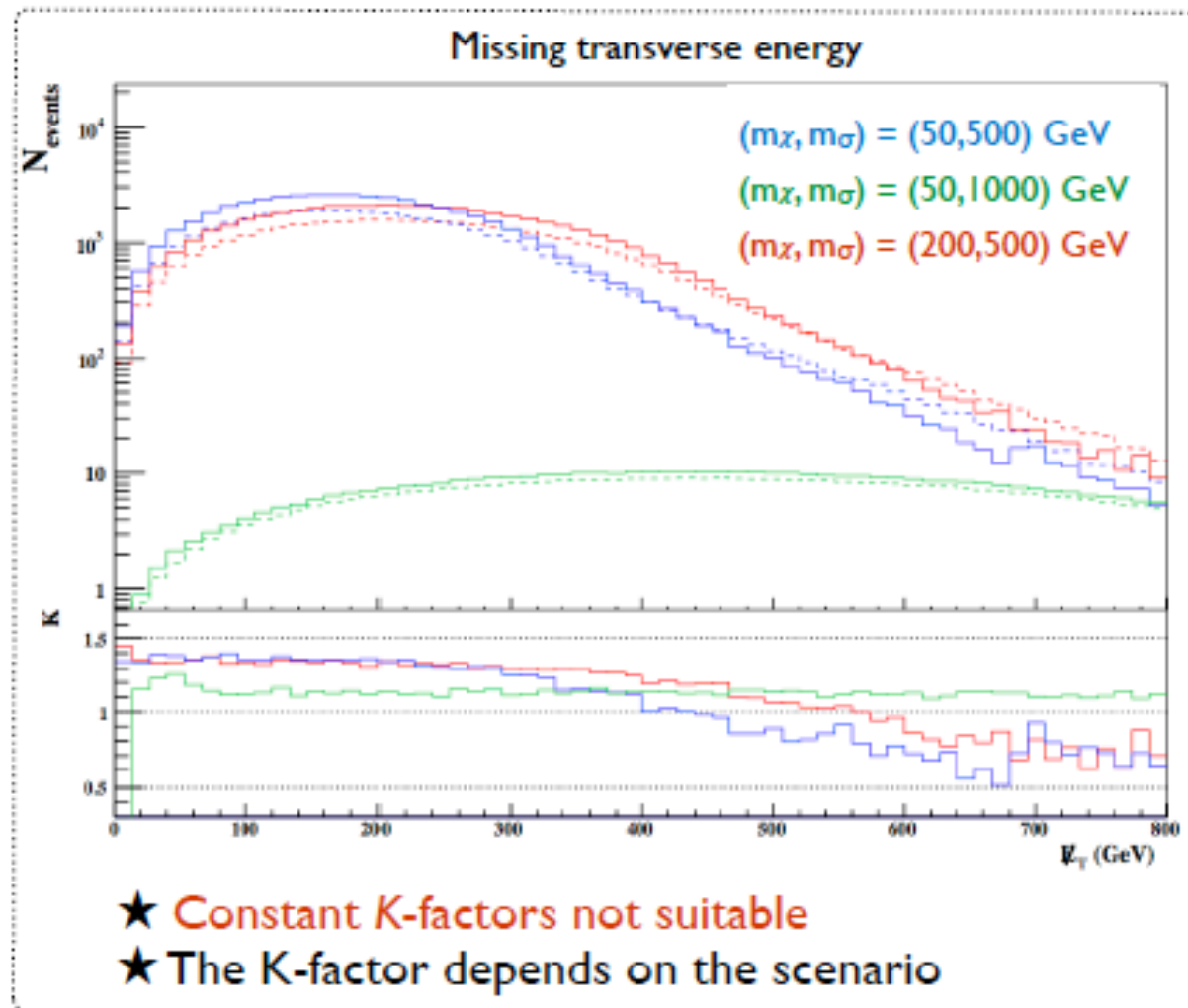
13 TeV

- ♣ NNPDF2.3; scales set to the stop mass
- ♣ Agrees with PROSPINO [Beenakker, Kramer, Plehn, Spira & Zerwas (NPB'98)]
- ♣ Scale varied by a factor of two up and down
- ♣ PDF variations obtained with the 100 NNPDF replica provided with the central set of densities

EXAMPLE 1: A STOP SIMPLIFIED MODEL

Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudom, HSS (PRD'15)

- ◆ NLO matrix elements matched to parton showering: differential distributions
- ❖ Test case: 500/1000 GeV stop; 50/200 GeV bino; 13 TeV collisions
- ❖ Standard coupling strengths for a maximally mixing stop and a bino
- ❖ Shower: PYTHIA 8.2 [Sjostrand, Mrenna & Skands (CPC'08)]
- ❖ Jet reconstruction: anti- k_T & FASTJET [Cacciari, Salam & Soyez (JHEP'08, EPJC'12)]
- ❖ Analysis (single lepton case) & figures: MADANALYSIS 5 [Conte, BF, Serret (CPC'13)]



◆ The sgluon (σ_8) model

$$\mathcal{L}_8 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} D_\mu \sigma_8 D^\mu \sigma_8 - \frac{1}{2} m_8^2 \sigma_8 \sigma_8}_{\text{Production}} + \underbrace{\frac{\hat{g}g}{\Lambda} \sigma_8 G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} + \sum_{q=u,d} \left[\sigma_8 \bar{q} (\hat{g}_q^L P_L + \hat{g}_q^R P_R) q + \text{h.c.} \right]}_{\text{Decay}}$$

- ❖ One scalar field in the adjoint representation (σ_8)
- ❖ Effective couplings (g): **only for the decay that is enforced to be at the leading order**
- ❖ g couplings at NLO: a consistent effective theory is required for a proper renormalization

◆ UV behavior (on-shell scheme, zero-momentum subtraction for α_s)

- ❖ Analytical checks

$$\delta Z_g = \delta Z_g^{(SM)} - \frac{g_s^2}{32\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right],$$

$$\delta Z_{\sigma_8} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta m_8^2 = -\frac{3g_s^2 m_8^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\frac{3}{\bar{\epsilon}} + 7 - 3 \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta \alpha_s}{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi\bar{\epsilon}} \left[\frac{n_f}{3} - \frac{11}{2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{6\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$R_2^{\sigma_8 \sigma_8} = \frac{ig_s^2}{32\pi^2} \delta_{a_1 a_2} \left[3m_8^2 - p^2 \right],$$

$$R_2^{g\sigma_8 \sigma_8} = \frac{7g_s^3}{64\pi^2} f_{a_1 a_2 a_3} (p_2 - p_3)^{\mu_1},$$

$$R_2^{gg\sigma_8 \sigma_8} = \frac{ig_s^4}{384\pi^2} \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \left[72(d_{a_1 a_4 e} d_{a_2 a_3 e} + d_{a_1 a_3 e} d_{a_2 a_4 e}) - 141 d_{a_1 a_2 e} d_{a_3 a_4 e} - 92 \delta_{a_1 a_2} \delta_{a_3 a_4} + 50(\delta_{a_1 a_3} \delta_{a_2 a_4} + \delta_{a_1 a_4} \delta_{a_2 a_3}) \right],$$

1. Download UFO from FR Wiki
2. Put the UFO model in models
3. ./bin/mg5_aMC
4. > import model sgluon_ ufo
5. > generate p p > sig8 sig8~ [QCD]
6. > output pp2sig8sig8QCD
7. > launch

EXAMPLE 2: A SGLUON SIMPLIFIED MODEL



Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudome, HSS (PRD'15)

Non-renormalizable operator

◆ The sgluon (σ_8) model

$$\mathcal{L}_8 = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}D_\mu\sigma_8 D^\mu\sigma_8 - \frac{1}{2}m_8^2\sigma_8\sigma_8}_{\text{Production}} + \underbrace{\frac{\hat{g}g}{\Lambda}\sigma_8 G_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu} + \sum_{q=u,d} [\sigma_8\bar{q}(\hat{g}_q^L P_L + \hat{g}_q^R P_R)q + \text{h.c.}]}_{\text{Decay}}$$

Production

Decay

- ❖ One scalar field in the adjoint representation (σ_8)
- ❖ Effective couplings (g): **only for the decay that is enforced to be at the leading order**
- ❖ g couplings at NLO: a consistent effective theory is required for a proper renormalization

◆ UV behavior (on-shell scheme, zero-momentum subtraction for α_s)

❖ Analytical checks

$$\delta Z_g = \delta Z_g^{(SM)} - \frac{g_s^2}{32\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right],$$

$$\delta Z_{\sigma_8} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta m_8^2 = -\frac{3g_s^2 m_8^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\frac{3}{\bar{\epsilon}} + 7 - 3 \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta\alpha_s}{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi\bar{\epsilon}} \left[\frac{n_f}{3} - \frac{11}{2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{6\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \log \frac{m_8^2}{\mu_R^2} \right]$$

$$R_2^{\sigma_8\sigma_8} = \frac{ig_s^2}{32\pi^2} \delta_{a_1 a_2} [3m_8^2 - p^2],$$

$$R_2^{g\sigma_8\sigma_8} = \frac{7g_s^3}{64\pi^2} f_{a_1 a_2 a_3} (p_2 - p_3)^{\mu_1},$$

$$R_2^{gg\sigma_8\sigma_8} = \frac{ig_s^4}{384\pi^2} \eta^{\mu_1\mu_2} \left[72(d_{a_1 a_4 e} d_{a_2 a_3 e} + d_{a_1 a_3 e} d_{a_2 a_4 e}) - 141d_{a_1 a_2 e} d_{a_3 a_4 e} - 92\delta_{a_1 a_2} \delta_{a_3 a_4} + 50(\delta_{a_1 a_3} \delta_{a_2 a_4} + \delta_{a_1 a_4} \delta_{a_2 a_3}) \right],$$

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EXAMPLE 2: A SGLUON SIMPLIFIED MODEL



Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudome, HSS (PRD'15)

◆ Total rates at 8 TeV and 13 TeV

Numerically validated

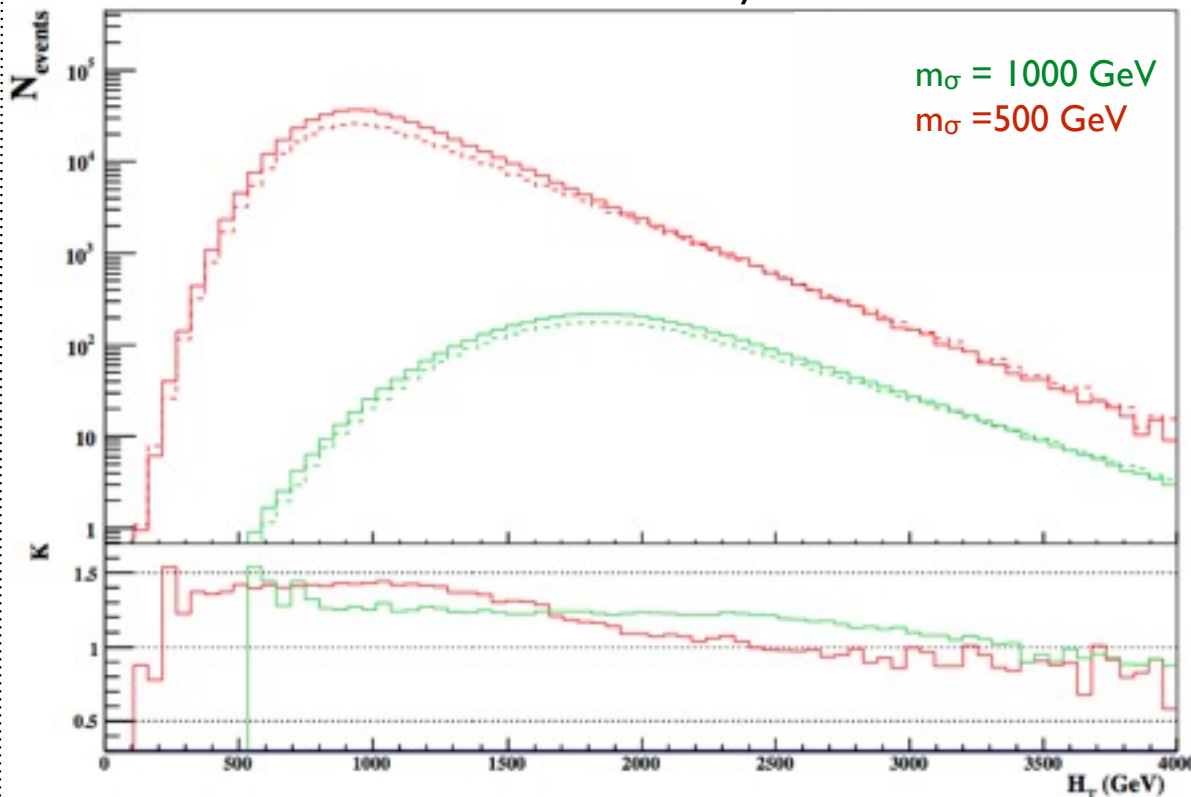
m_s [GeV]	σ^{LO} [pb]	σ^{NLO} [pb]	σ^{LO} [pb]	σ^{NLO} [pb]
100	$3.854 \pm 0.0094 \cdot 10^3$ ^{+34.4%} _{-24.1%}	$5.573 \pm 0.02 \cdot 10^3$ ^{+14.9%} ^{+1.6%} _{-13.6%} _{-1.6%}	$1.056 \pm 0.0029 \cdot 10^4$ ^{+29.2%} _{-21.5%}	$1.470 \pm 0.0058 \cdot 10^4$ ^{+13.6%} ^{+1.2%} _{-11.9%} _{-1.2%}
250	$3.889 \pm 0.010 \cdot 10^1$ ^{+41.3%} _{-27.7%}	$5.432 \pm 0.019 \cdot 10^1$ ^{+14.5%} ^{+3.9%} _{-14.6%} _{-3.9%}	$1.504 \pm 0.0034 \cdot 10^2$ ^{+35.7%} _{-25.1%}	$2.145 \pm 0.0077 \cdot 10^2$ ^{+12.9%} ^{+2.5%} _{-12.9%} _{-2.5%}
500	$5.878 \pm 0.015 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+47.6%} _{-30.0%}	$7.431 \pm 0.028 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+15.8%} ^{+7.6%} _{-16.2%} _{-7.6%}	$3.619 \pm 0.0079 \cdot 10^0$ ^{+40.8%} _{-27.0%}	$4.977 \pm 0.018 \cdot 10^0$ ^{+13.3%} ^{+4.7%} _{-14.1%} _{-4.7%}
750	$2.977 \pm 0.0073 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+52.0%} _{-31.9%}	$3.353 \pm 0.012 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+17.2%} ^{+12.1%} _{-17.3%} _{-12.1%}	$2.951 \pm 0.0065 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+43.6%} _{-28.4%}	$3.817 \pm 0.015 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ^{+14.0%} ^{+6.9%} _{-14.8%} _{-6.9%}
1000	$2.328 \pm 0.0058 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+55.9%} _{-33.4%}	$2.398 \pm 0.0099 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ^{+19.0%} ^{+19.1%} _{-18.4%} _{-19.1%}	$3.983 \pm 0.0087 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+46.1%} _{-29.5%}	$4.822 \pm 0.017 \cdot 10^{-2}$ ^{+15.1%} ^{+9.3%} _{-15.6%} _{-9.3%}

8 TeV

13 TeV

- ❖ NNPDF2.3; scales set to the sgluon mass; uncertainties evaluated as for the stop case
- ❖ Validation with MADGOLEM
 - ★ Discrepancy of a 1-3 % for central scale choices; larger for other scale setups
 - ★ MADGOLEM is overestimating the numerical uncertainties

Hadronic activity H_T



◆ Differential distributions at NLO

- ❖ Test case: 500/1000 GeV sgluons; 13 TeV collisions
- ❖ Tetratop decays
- ❖ Shower: PYTHIA 8.2 [Sjostrand, Mrenna & Skands]
- ❖ Jet reconstruction: anti- k_T & FASTJET [Cacciari, Salam & Soyez (JHEP'08, EPJC'12)]
- ❖ Analysis & figure: MADANALYSIS 5 [Conte, BF, Serret]

◆ SUSY QCD: Production of gluino-pair

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{SQCD}} = & D_\mu \tilde{q}_L^\dagger D^\mu \tilde{q}_L + D_\mu \tilde{q}_R^\dagger D^\mu \tilde{q}_R + \frac{i}{2} \bar{g} \not{D} \tilde{g} - m_{\tilde{q}_L}^2 \tilde{q}_L^\dagger \tilde{q}_L - m_{\tilde{q}_R}^2 \tilde{q}_R^\dagger \tilde{q}_R - \frac{1}{2} m_{\tilde{g}} \bar{g} \tilde{g} \\ & + \sqrt{2} g_s \left[-\tilde{q}_L^\dagger T (\bar{g} P_L q) + (\bar{q} P_L \tilde{g}) T \tilde{q}_R + \text{h.c.} \right] - \frac{g_s^2}{2} \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger T \tilde{q}_R - \tilde{q}_L^\dagger T \tilde{q}_L \right] \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger T \tilde{q}_R - \tilde{q}_L^\dagger T \tilde{q}_L \right] \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Besides new UV and R2 (I will not listed here), we also need some special counter terms
- ❖ Mixing angle renormalization (mass and wavefunction)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_L \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_L \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \delta Z_{\tilde{t}_L} & \delta Z_{\tilde{t},\text{LR}} \\ \delta Z_{\tilde{t},\text{RL}} & \delta Z_{\tilde{t}_R} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{t}_L \\ \tilde{t}_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{off}} = -\delta m_{\tilde{t},\text{LR}}^2 (\tilde{t}_L^\dagger \tilde{t}_R + \tilde{t}_R^\dagger \tilde{t}_L)$$

- ❖ SUSY restoring counter terms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{SCT}} = & \sqrt{2} g_s \frac{\alpha_s}{3\pi} \left[-\tilde{q}_L^\dagger T_a (\bar{g}^a P_L q) + (\bar{q} P_L \tilde{g}^a) T_a \tilde{q}_R + \text{h.c.} \right] \\ & + \frac{g_s^2}{2} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger \{T_a, T_b\} \tilde{q}_R + \tilde{q}_L^\dagger \{T_a, T_b\} \tilde{q}_L \right] \times \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger \{T^a, T^b\} \tilde{q}_R + \tilde{q}_L^\dagger \{T^a, T^b\} \tilde{q}_L \right] \\ & - \frac{g_s^2}{2} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger T_a \tilde{q}_R - \tilde{q}_L^\dagger T_a \tilde{q}_L \right] \left[\tilde{q}_R^\dagger T^a \tilde{q}_R - \tilde{q}_L^\dagger T^a \tilde{q}_L \right] \end{aligned}$$

◆ Decay of gluino

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{decay}} = \frac{i}{2} \bar{\chi} \not{\partial} \chi - \frac{1}{2} m_\chi \bar{\chi} \chi + \sqrt{2} g' \left[-\tilde{q}_L^\dagger Y_q (\bar{\chi} P_L q) + (\bar{q} P_L \chi) Y_q \tilde{q}_R + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

Degrande, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudom, HSS (arXiv:1510.00391)

Majorana: fermion-flow violation

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EXAMPLE 3: GLUINO-PAIR IN SUSY QCD



Degrade, Fuks, Hirschi, Proudom, HSS (arXiv:1510.00391)

Splitting SUSY

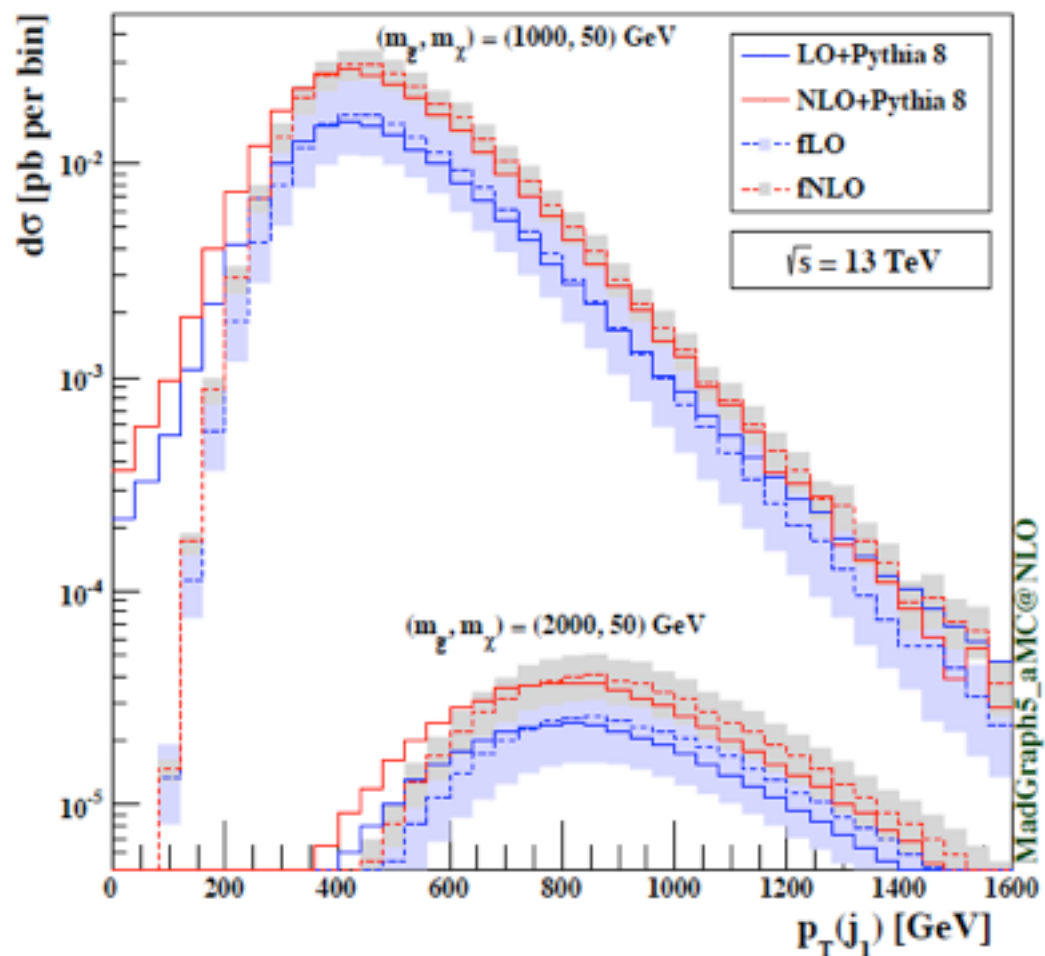
Numerically validated

◆ Total rates at 8 TeV and 13 TeV

$m_{\tilde{g}}$ [GeV]	σ^{LO} [pb]	σ^{NLO} [pb]
200	$2104^{+30.3\%+14.0\%}_{-21.9\%-14.0\%}$	$3183^{+10.8\%+1.8\%}_{-11.6\%-1.8\%}$
500	$15.46^{+34.7\%+19.5\%}_{-24.1\%-19.5\%}$	$24.90^{+12.5\%+3.7\%}_{-13.4\%-3.7\%}$
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1000	$1.608 \cdot 10^{-1+36.3\%+26.4\%}_{-24.8\%-26.4\%}$	$2.743 \cdot 10^{-1+14.4\%+7.3\%}_{-14.8\%-7.3\%}$
1500	$6.264 \cdot 10^{-3+36.2\%+29.4\%}_{-24.7\%-29.4\%}$	$1.056 \cdot 10^{-2+16.1\%+11.3\%}_{-15.8\%-11.3\%}$
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6. > output pp2gogoQCD
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- ❖ NNPDF3.0; scales set to the HT/2; uncertainties evaluated as for the stop case
- ❖ Validation with PROSPINO 2.1



◆ Differential distributions at NLO

- ❖ Test case: 1000/2000 GeV gluino; 13 TeV collisions
- ❖ Gluino decays: MadSpin
- ❖ Shower: PYTHIA 8.2 [Sjostrand, Mrenna & Skands]
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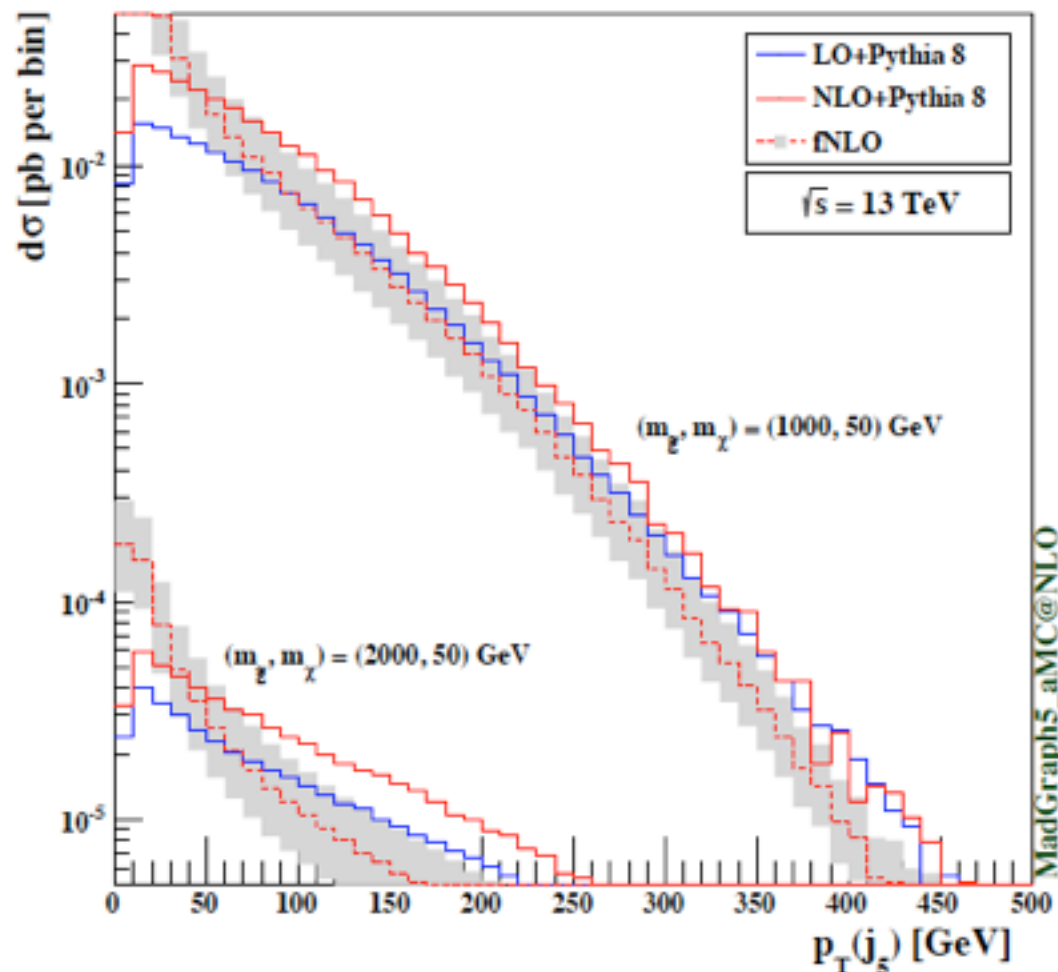
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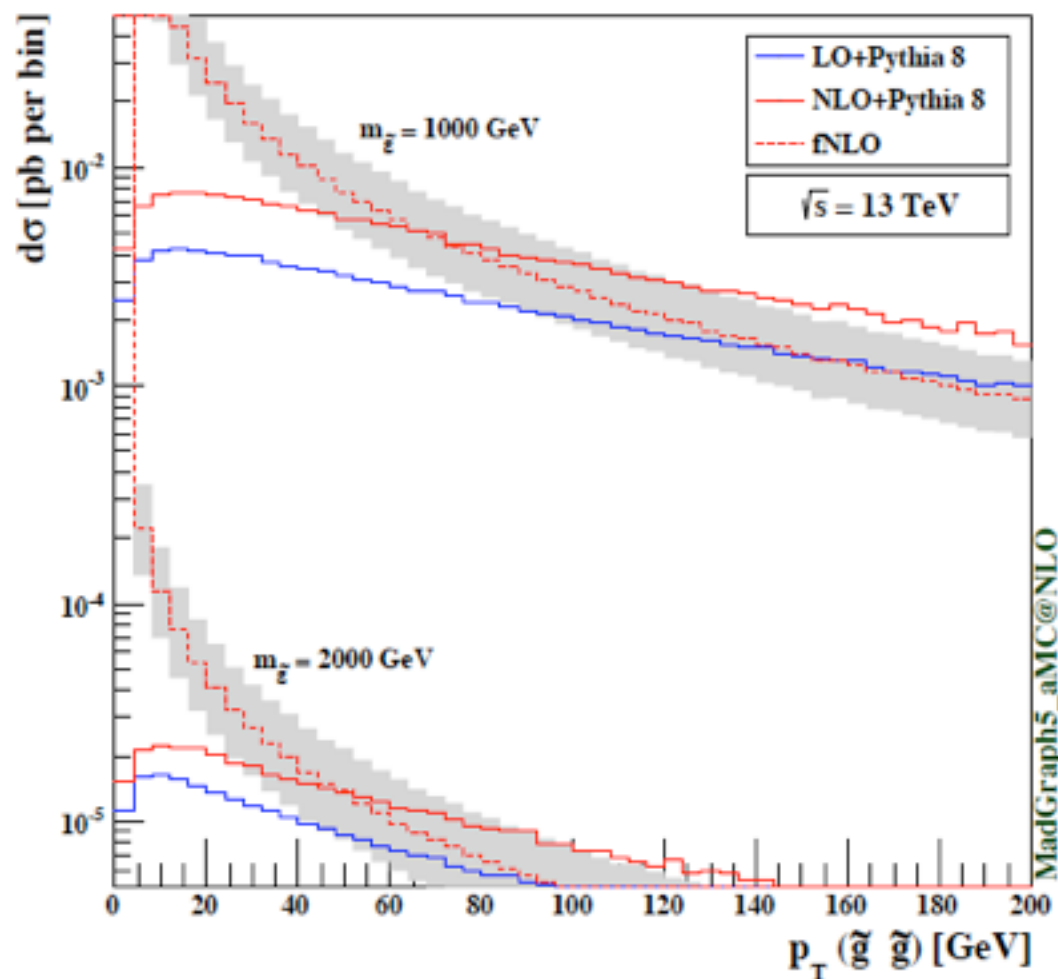
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EXAMPLE 3: GLUINO-PAIR IN SUSY QCD



Degrande, Fuks, Goncalves-Netto, Hirschi, Lopez-Val, Mawatari, Pagani, Proudome, HSS, Zaro (in preparation)

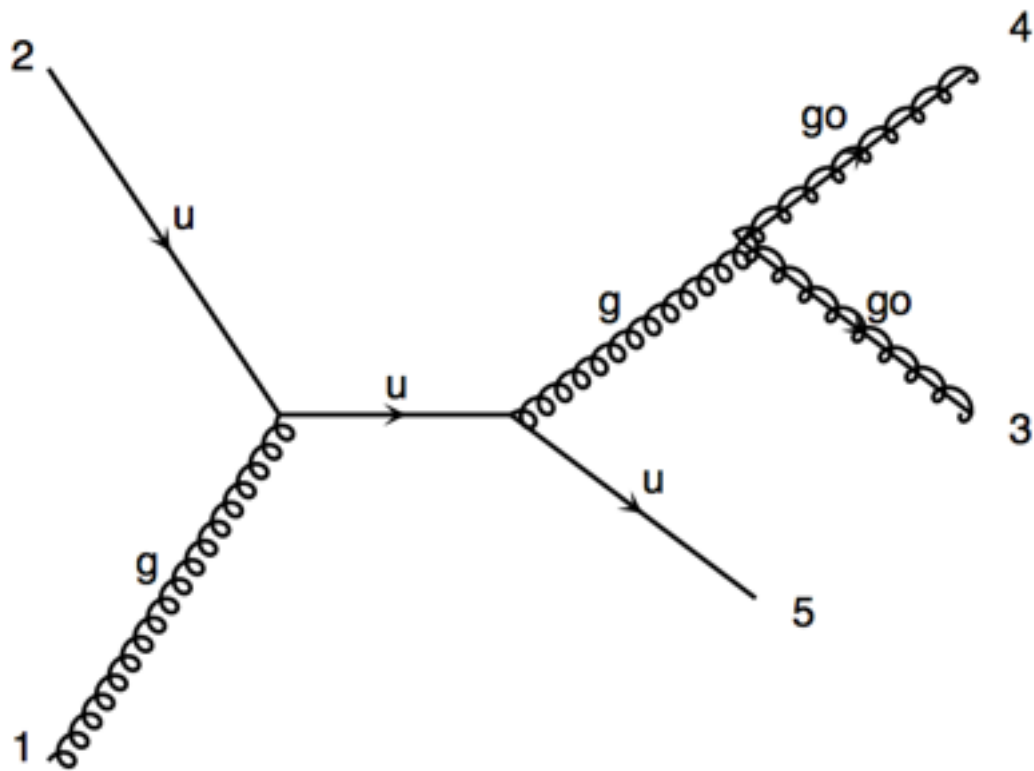
- Explore full spectrum (in the future):
 - New hadron states (R-hadron, gluinonium etc)
 - Separate resonance and non-resonance contributions

EXAMPLE 3: GLUINO-PAIR IN SUSY QCD



Degrade, Fuks, Goncalves-Netto, Hirschi, Lopez-Val, Mawatari, Pagani, Proudome, HSS, Zaro (in preparation)

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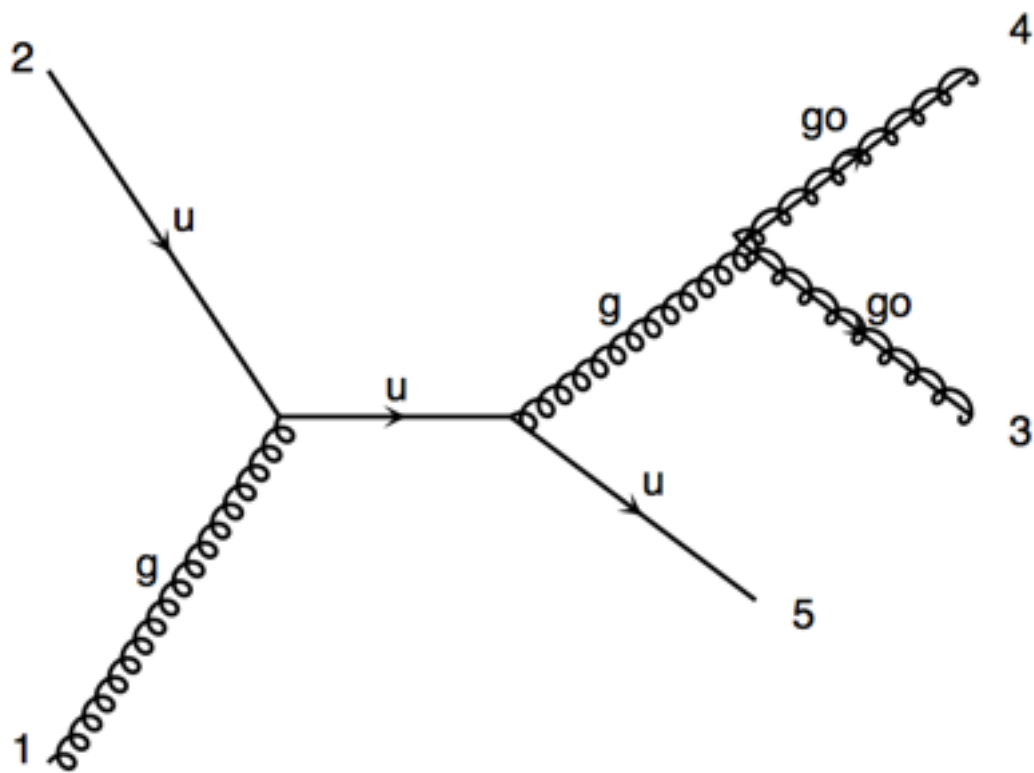
NLO diagram for gluino-pair

EXAMPLE 3: GLUINO-PAIR IN SUSY QCD

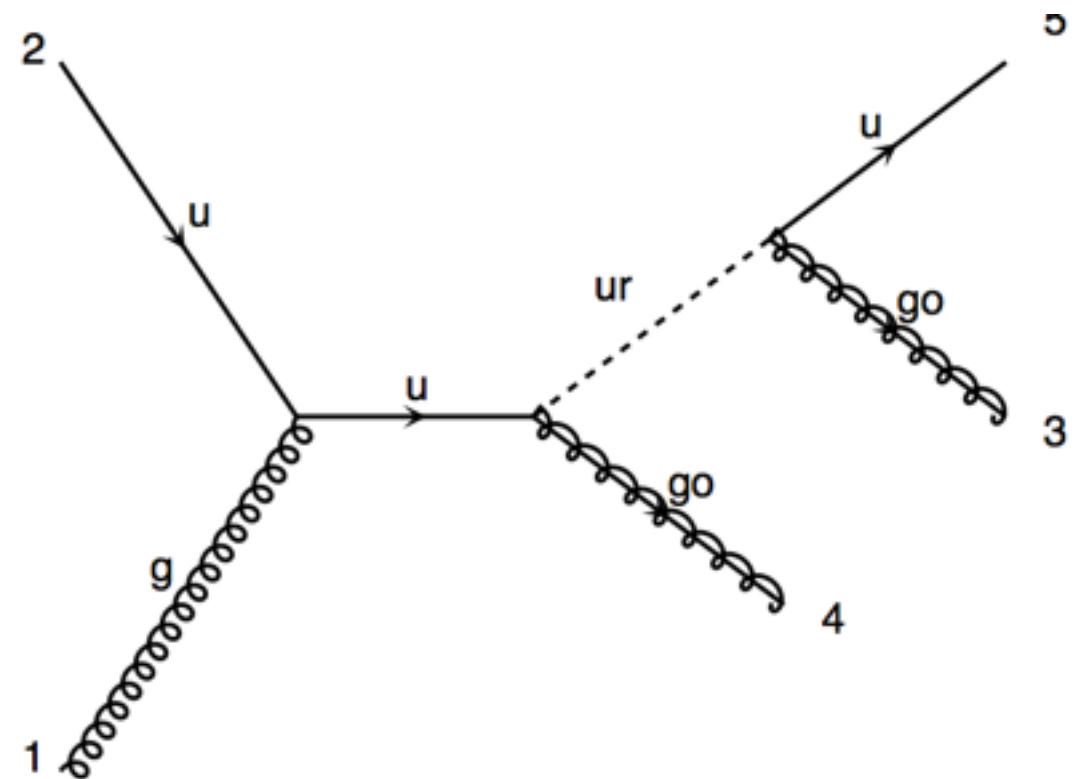


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NLO diagram for gluino-pair



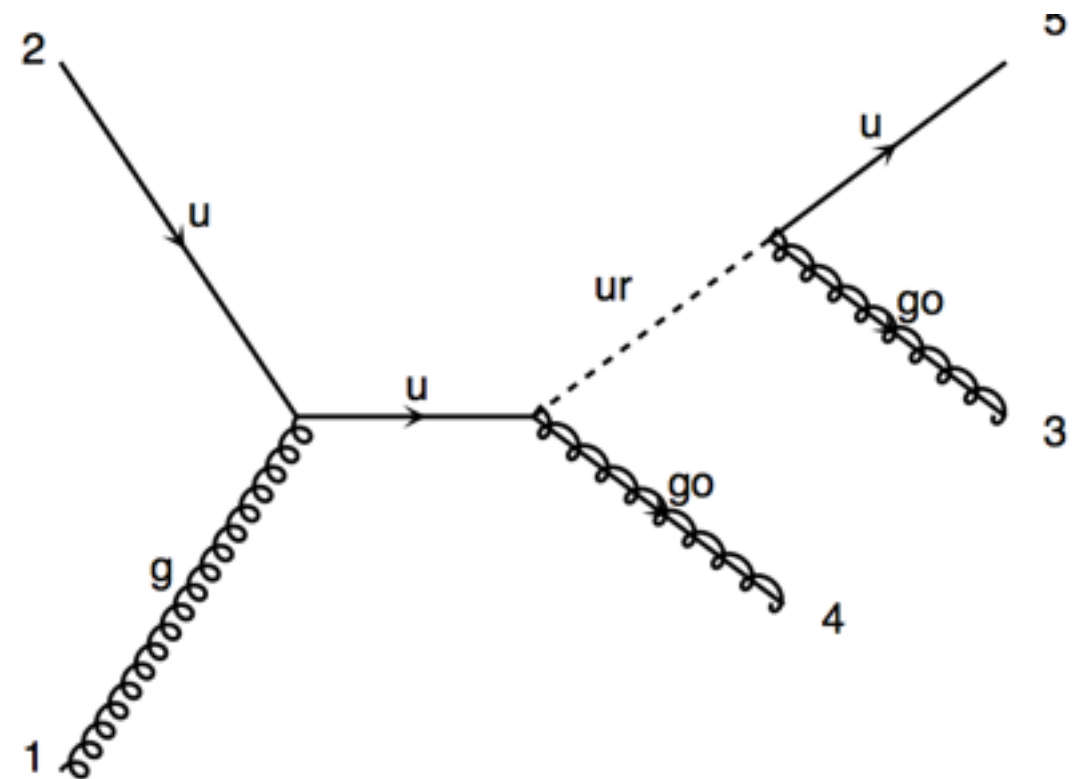
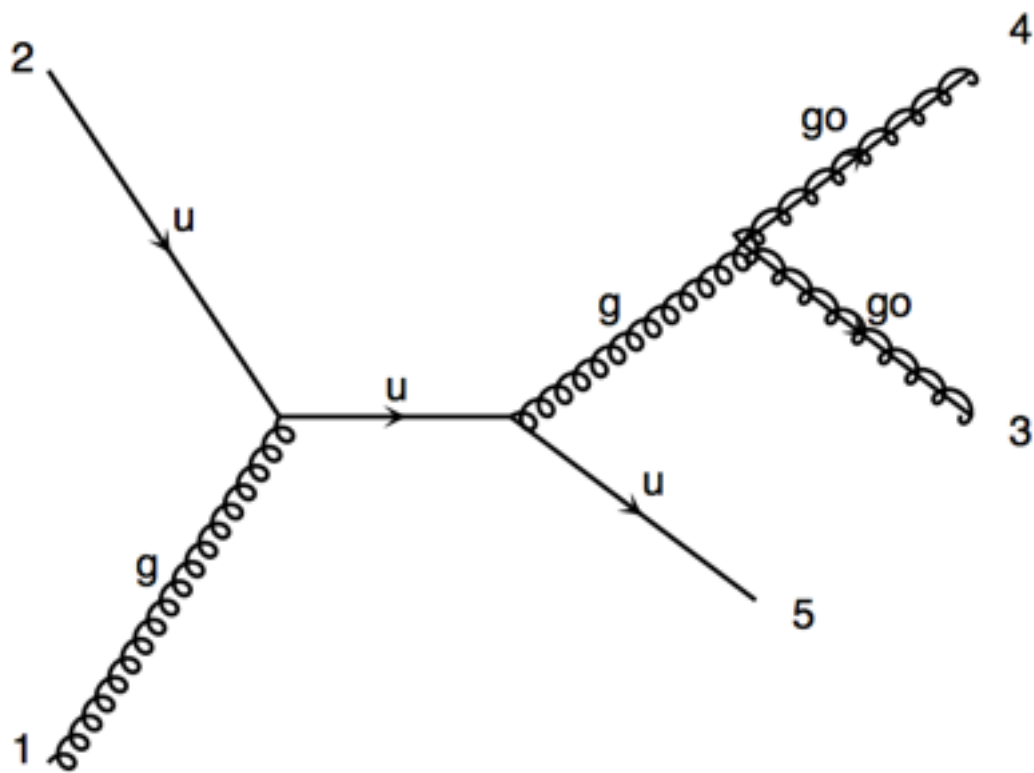
LO diagram for gluino-squark with squark decay

EXAMPLE 3: GLUINO-PAIR IN SUSY QCD



Degrande, Fuks, Goncalves-Netto, Hirschi, Lopez-Val, Mawatari, Pagani, Proudome, HSS, Zaro (in preparation)

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NLO diagram for gluino-pair

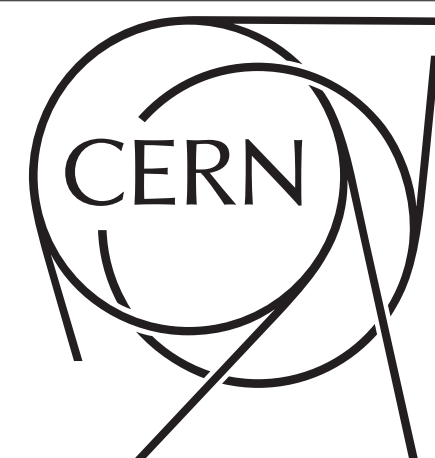
LO diagram for gluino-squark with squark decay

On-Shell subtraction

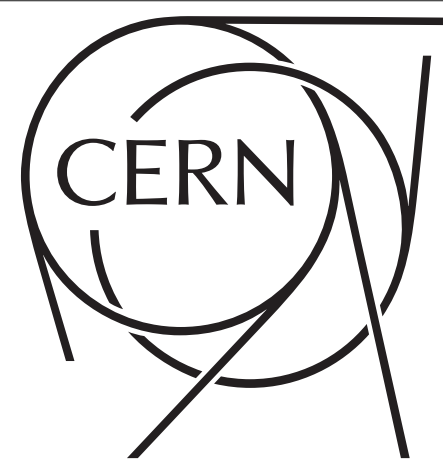
MadOS

OTHER EFFORTS IN FR/MG5AMC @ NLO

- Top FCNC Degrande, Maltoni, Wang, Zhang (PRD'15)
- DM with spin-0/1 s-channel mediator Backovic, Kramer, Maltoni, Martini, Mawatari, Pellen (EPJC'15); Neubert, Wang, Zhang (arXiv:1509.05785)
- Charged Higgs production in 2HDM and Georgi-Machacek model Degrande, Ubiali, Wiesemann, Zaro (JHEP'15); Degrande, Hartling, Logan, Peterson, Zaro (arXiv:1512.01243)
- Other simple extension of SM: 2HDM etc Degrande (CPC'15)
- More efforts are ongoing



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !



BACK UP

MC@NLO

Frixione, Webber (JHEP'02)

- One can compensate for this **double counting** by considering **MC counterterms** which are defined the contribution of the PS to go from the Born n-body to the (n+1)-body configuration PS operators

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{NLO+PS}}}{d\mathcal{O}} \sim \int_n \left[|\mathcal{A}^{(n,0)}|^2 + \left(2\Re\{\mathcal{A}^{(n,1)} \mathcal{A}^{(n,0)*}\} + \int_1 S \right) + \int_1 (\text{MC} - S) \right] I_{\text{PS}}^{(n)}(\mathcal{O})$$

$$+ \int_n \left(|\mathcal{A}^{(n+1,0)}|^2 - \text{MC} \right) I_{\text{PS}}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{O})$$

- The **MC counterterms** can be written in a **process-independent** way, so that the matching procedure is **automated** in **aMC@NLO**.
- The prediction obtained has the **ME behaviour** in the hard emission region $I_{\text{PS}}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{O}) \sim 1, I_{\text{PS}}^{(n)}(\mathcal{O}) \sim 0, \text{MC} \sim 0$ and the **PSMC** one in the soft region where $\text{MC} \sim |\mathcal{A}^{(n+1,0)}|^2$.

MC@NLO

Frixione, Webber (JHEP'02)

- Substituting in the shower operator by its expansion at NLO in

$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{NLO+PS}}}{d\mathcal{O}} \sim \int_n \left[|\mathcal{A}^{(n,0)}|^2 + \left(2\Re\{\mathcal{A}^{(n,1)} \mathcal{A}^{(n,0)*}\} + \int_1 S \right) + \int_1 (\text{MC} - S) \right] I_{\text{PS}}^{(n)}(\mathcal{O})$$

$$+ \left[\int_n \left(|\mathcal{A}^{(n+1,0)}|^2 - \text{MC} \right) \right] I_{\text{PS}}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{O})$$

- where $I_{\text{PS}}^{(n)}(\mathcal{O})d\mathcal{O} = \left(1 - \int_1 \frac{\text{MC}}{|\mathcal{A}^{(n,0)}|^2} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_S^2)$.
- It shows that $d\sigma^{\text{NLO+PS}} = d\sigma^{\text{NLO}}$.
- Moreover, the term $\left(|\mathcal{A}^{(n+1,0)}|^2 - \text{MC} \right)$ is **bounded** without introducing any unphysical cutoffs. However, it is not always positive, so the events can be **unweighted** but only **up to a sign**.
- **MC** is parton shower program dependent. Should be extended if one need a new kernel in BSM (like new color, e.g. sextet).