

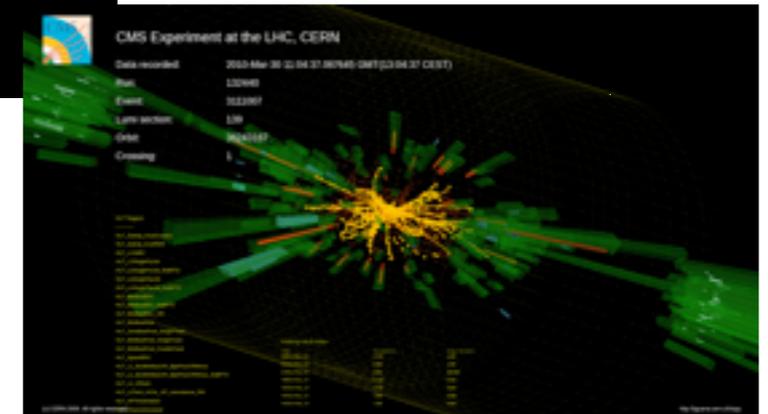
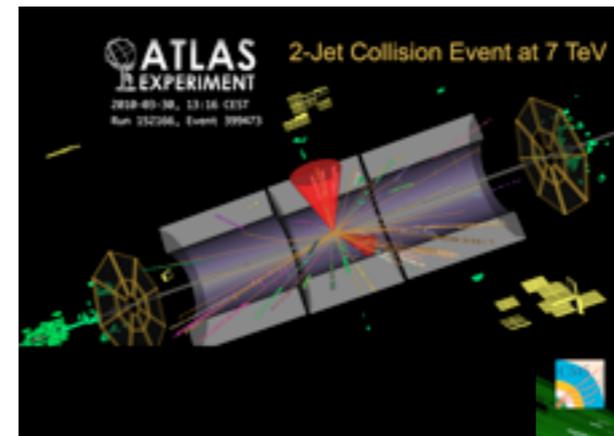
Theoretical Physics

Monte Carlo Development and Tuning

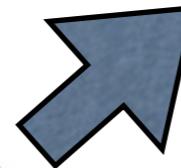
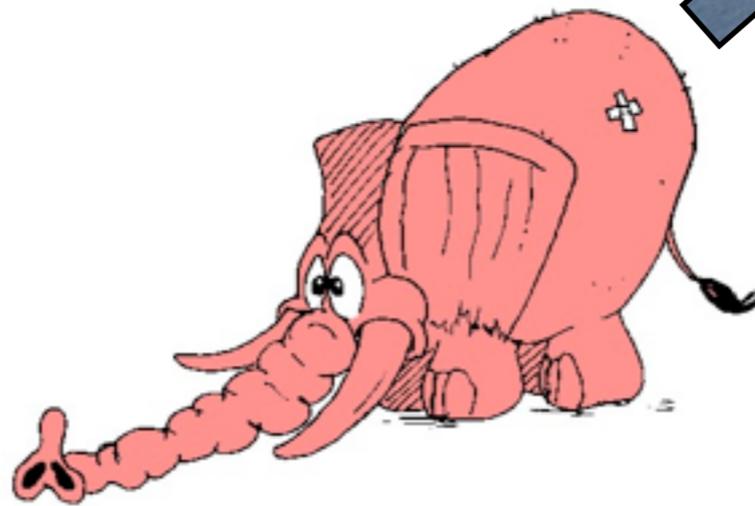
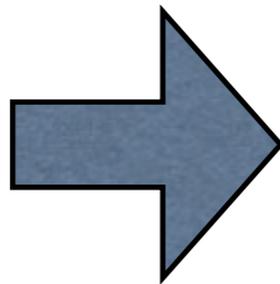
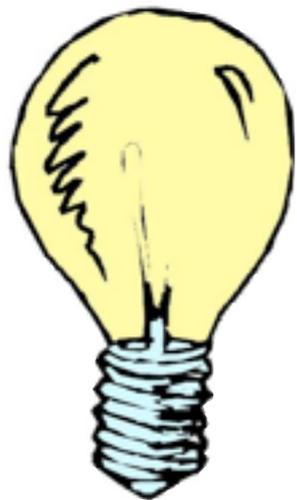
P. Skands (PPD/TH, now at CERN)

Event Generators

Comparisons
to Collider
observables

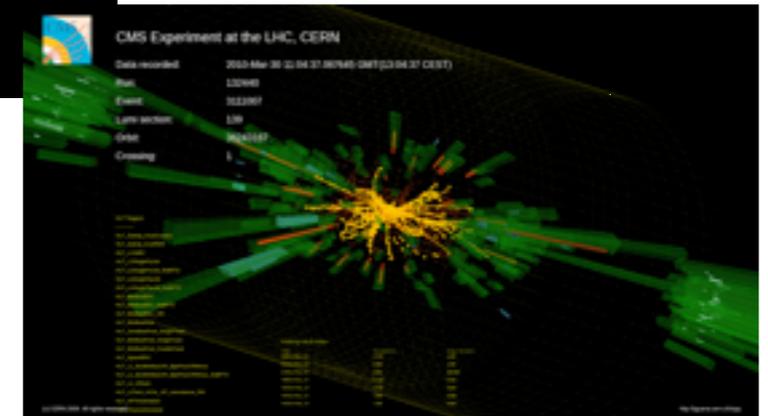
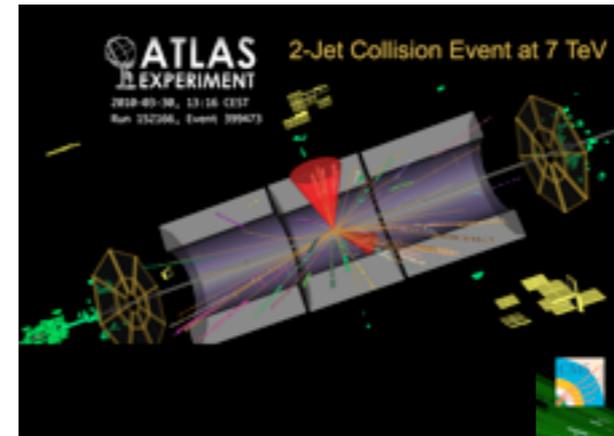


Theoretical
Idea

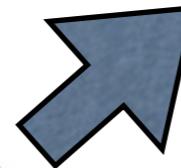
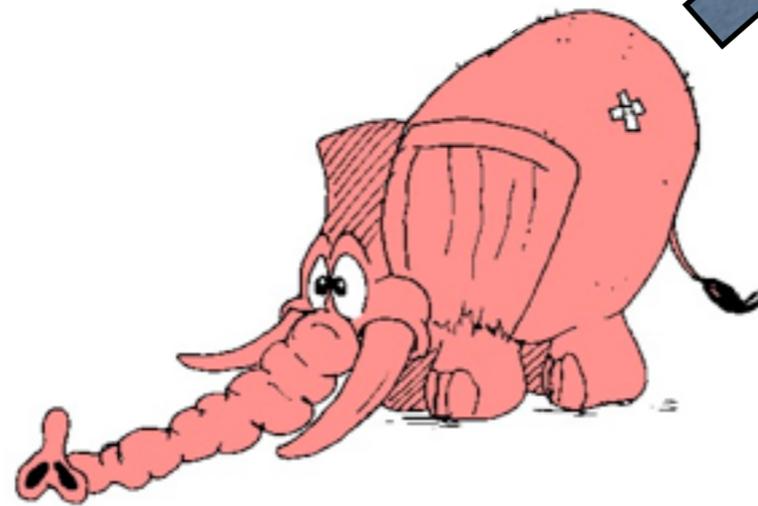
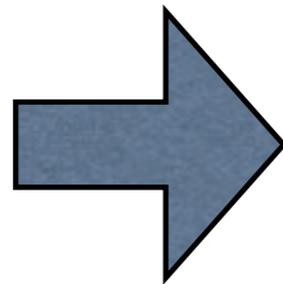
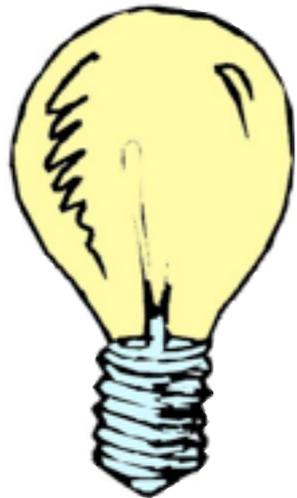


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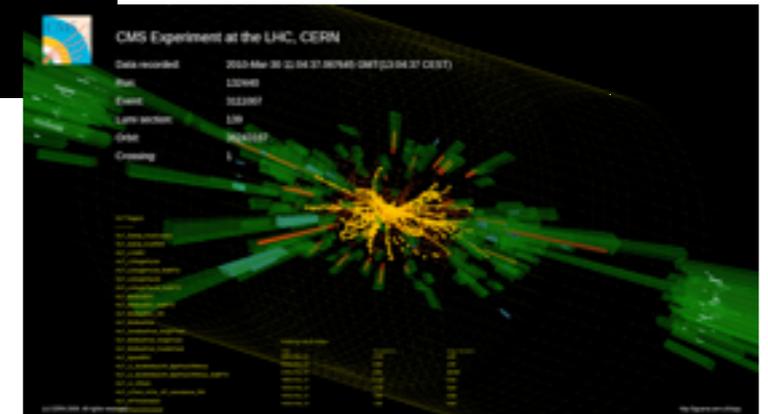
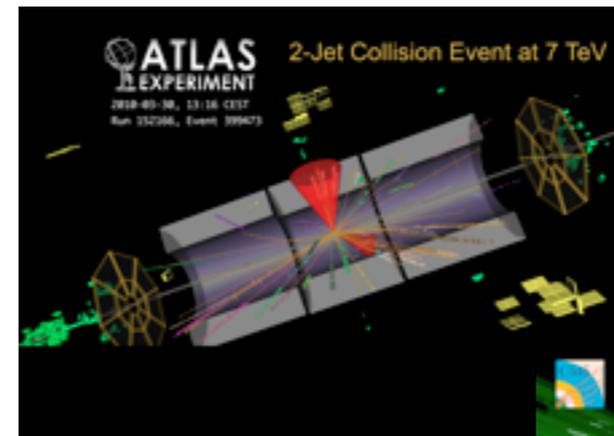
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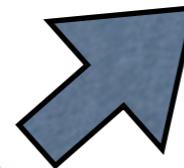
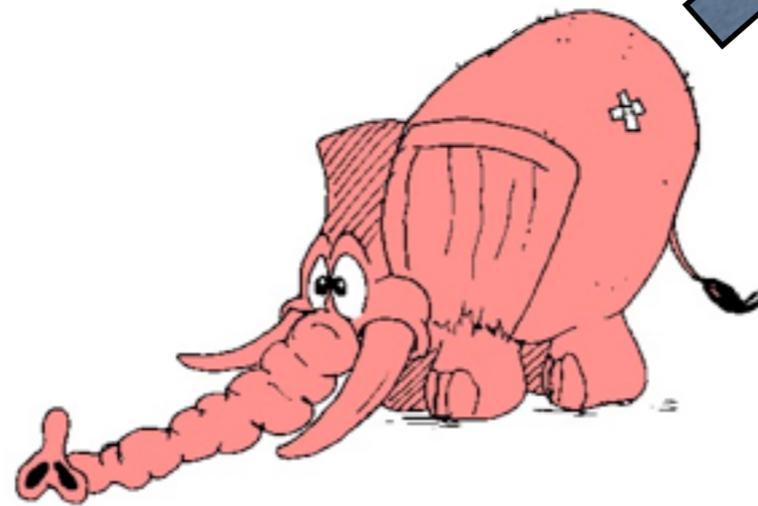
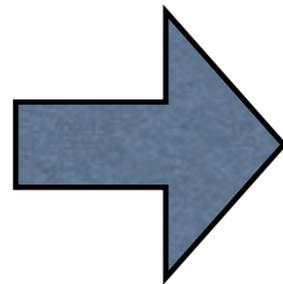
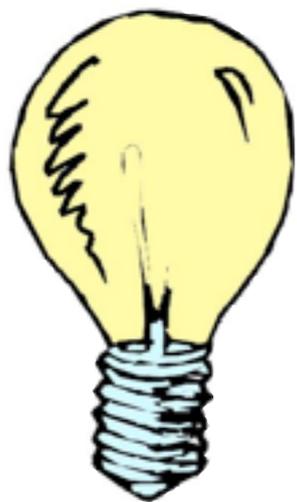
Event Generator
(+ detector sim)

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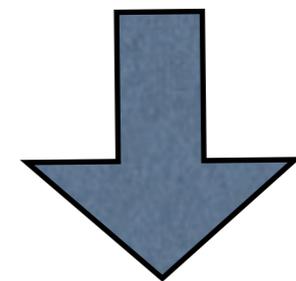
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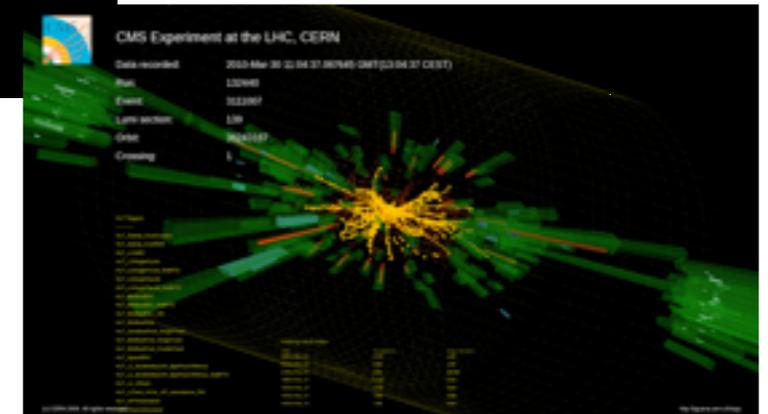
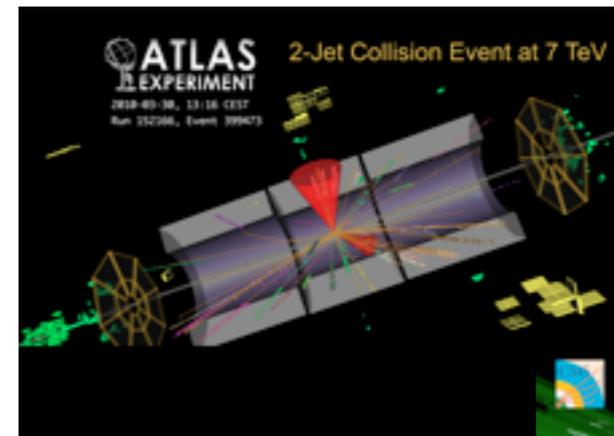
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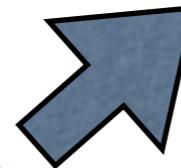
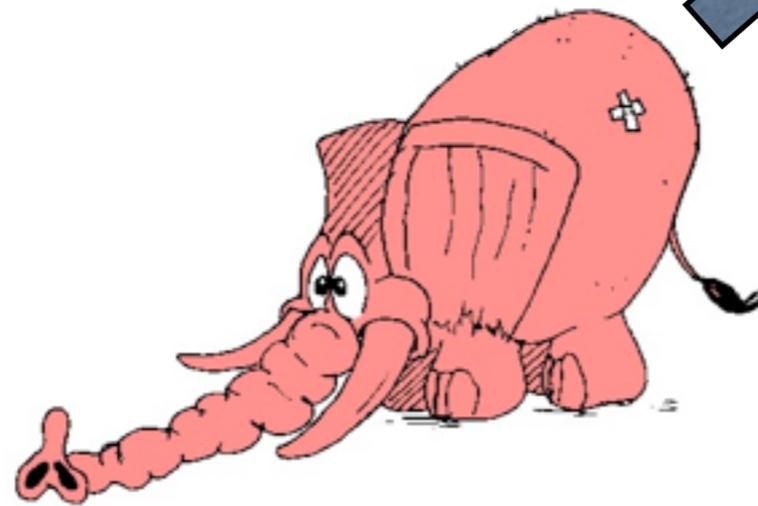
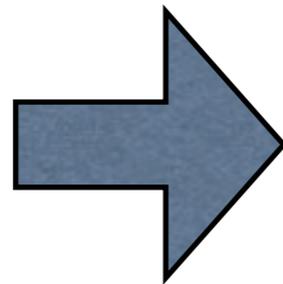
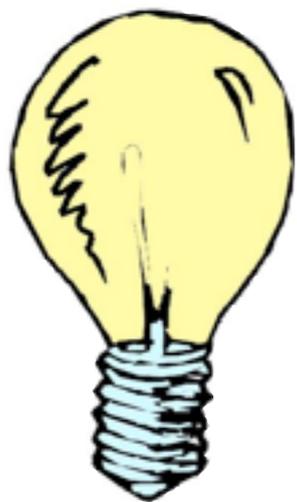
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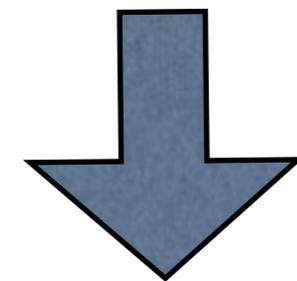
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Theoretical
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Event Generator
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A) Theoretical Idea

B) Event Generator
Model is wrong

Event Generators

- **Based on Random Number Generator**
 - Use Random Numbers to sample from quantum mechanical probability distributions
 - Factorize complete hadron collision event into sub-steps (MANY substeps) each of which has a fundamental quantum probability to occur
 - Hard Scattering Process ~ a few elementary particles
 - Resonance decays ~ tens of particles
 - Bremsstrahlung (spacelike and timelike) ~ several tens of particles
 - Confinement → (string) hadronization ~ hundreds of hadrons
 - Beam Remnants, Hadron Decays (e.g., $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$) , ... + hundreds of photons
 - Put the steps together → Generate completely simulated full-fledged hadron collider physics events

Requirements

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- **I. Write a good event generator**
 - Development Work: Include all known physics (in as good an approximation as possible)
 - Mostly on paper, then on your desktop, debugging, more desktop, **finally on cluster or farm** to look at tails (many distributions fall off exponentially)
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- **2. Tune the generator**
 - Some (most) free parameters of the generator correspond to things that *cannot* be calculated from first principles theory
 - I.e., finished generator has knobs which are a priori not fixed
 - Must be constrained by comparison to data ⇒ **TUNING**

Generator Tuning

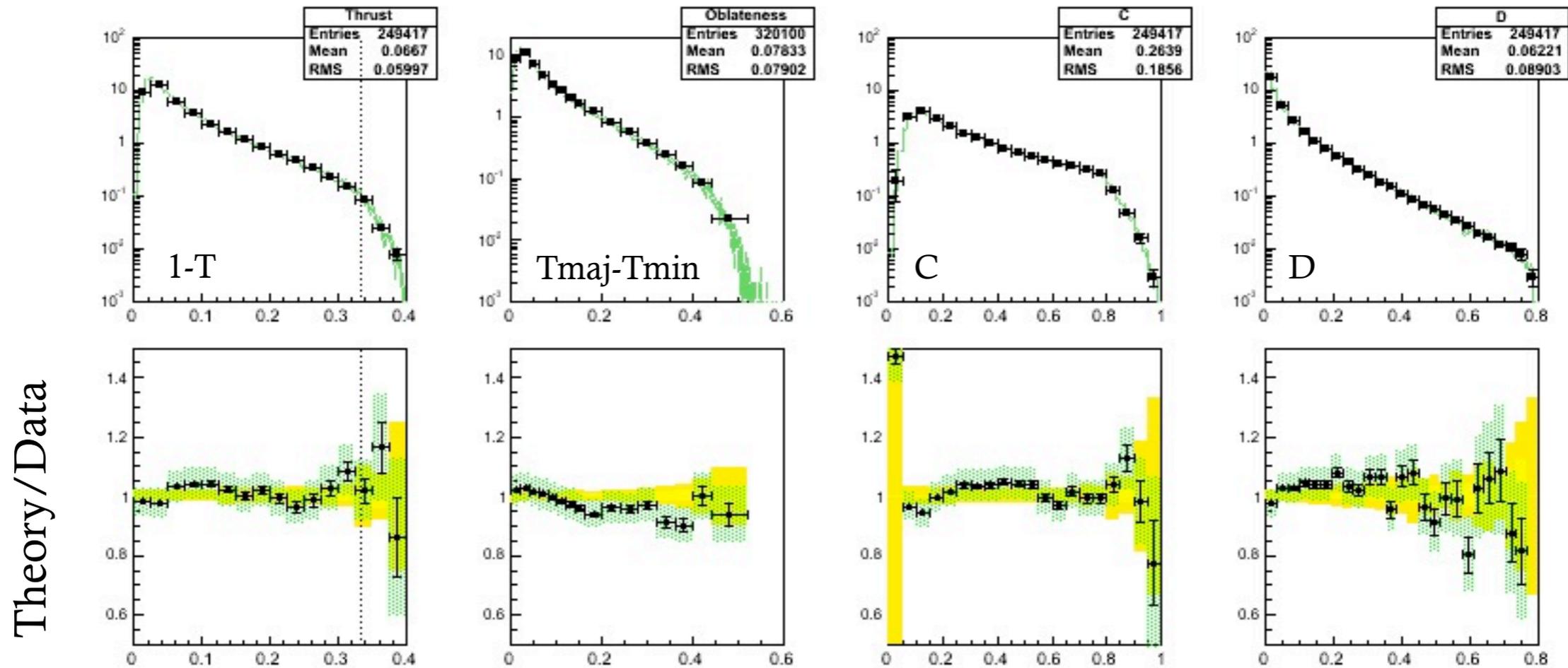
(and validation)

- **After Development** (once physics model itself is ~ finished)
- Compare to large set of collider measurements
 - Adjust parameters until “best fit” obtained
 - → need to run the generator **MANY** times, with slightly different parameters, and for different measurements
 - Need **GOOD** statistics to distinguish fluctuations from physical behavior for rare events
 - **Rare events important!** (most likely to mistake for new physics)
- **Long runs**
 - Repeated long run cycles during tuning
 - Single long run for validating a new version (frozen tuning)

Example: PYTHIA 8

In this case looking at:
event shapes at LEP

- After run:



Tells you how well the generator is reproducing known physics

Tuning & Development

- **Tuning is a developing field**
 - **New distributions** are added → new runs
 - **New lessons** are learned about which distributions are important → new runs
 - **New lessons** are learned about out which *parts* of distributions are important → new runs
 - **Physics Models and other inputs** (e.g., proton structure functions) updated → new runs
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Constant demand for up-to-date tunes (and uncertainty evaluations) from the experiments → never 'done'

Size and Scalability

- **The indivisible quantum is 1 event**
 - Typically $\sim 1 - 10$ ms on a “standard” CPU
 - Negligible memory requirements (~ 10 M)
- **Number of events needed for tuning**
 - Typically from 100k events (low stats)
 - to 100M events (high stats)
 - For each collider (~ 10 from LEP to Tevatron, LHC)
 - For each beam energy ($\sim 3-4$ for each collider)
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- **On my desktop**

- 2 cores: ~ 1 year **PER ITERATION!**

Results

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