



University of  
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# Automated higher order corrections with GoSam

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On behalf of the GoSam collaboration



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE  
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS  
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO  
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



- Very brief introduction to **GoSam**:  
Automated one-loop calculations within and beyond the SM
  
- Going beyond one-loop



**General One Loop Evaluator of Matrix elements +  
Scattering Amplitudes from Unitarity based Reduction At Integrand level  
= Automated generation of virtual amplitude.**

**GoSam 1.0:** arXiv: 1111.2034 [hep-ph] (EPJC 72, 2012)

[Cullen,NG,Heinrich,Luisoni,Mastrolia,Ossola,Reiter,Tramontano]

**GoSam 2.0:** arXiv: 1404.7096 [hep-ph] (EPJC 74, 2014)

[Cullen,van Deurzen,NG,Heinrich,Luisoni,Mastrolia,Mirabella,Ossola,Peraro,Schlenk,von Soden-Fraunhofen,Tramontano]

- ❑ Based on **Feynman diagrams**
- ❑ Generates **Fortran95** code
- ❑ Can be used for **QCD, EW, effective Higgs coupling** and **BSM**
- ❑ Interface with existing tools for real radiation and integration (Herwig++, MadGraph, Sherpa, Powheg, Whizard)

<http://gosam.hepforge.org>



# GoSam 2.0 – A Quick Overview

user input file process.in

[Cullen, vDeurzen, NG, Heinrich, Luisoni, Mastrolia, Mirabella, Ossola, Peraro, Reiter, Schlenk, vSoden-Fraunhofen, Tramontano]

GoSam

GoSam  
gosam.py process.in

'draw' diagrams and generate code  
(QGraf, FORM)

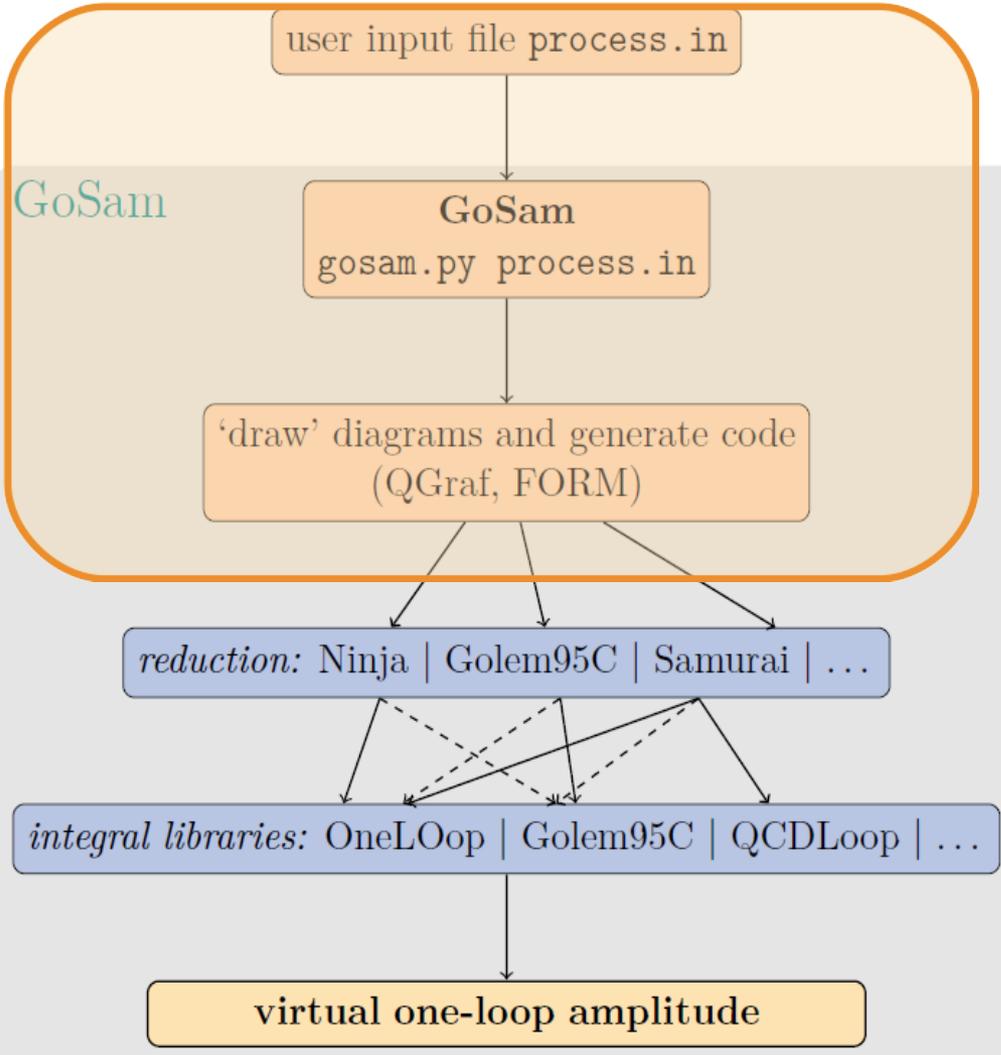
reduction: Ninja | Golem95C | Samurai | ...

integral libraries: OneLOop | Golem95C | QCDDLoop | ...

virtual one-loop amplitude



# GoSam 2.0 – A Quick Overview



## GENERATION

- > Specify process (process.in):  
`in=g,g`  
`out=H,t,t~`  
`order=QCD,2,4`  
`model=smdia`  
(new models can be imported)
- > Many additional options  
(Parameter settings, Filter)
- > 'Draw' Feynman diagrams  
with [QGraf](#) [Nogueira]
- > Apply Feynman rules and  
optimize expression with  
[FORM](#)  
[Vermaseren, Kuipers, Ueda, Vollinga]
- > Fortran code



user input file process.in

GoSam

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virtual one-loop amplitude

## REDUCTION

- > Any one loop amplitude can be written as combination of scalar integrals:

$$\text{Sun diagram} = c_{4,0} \text{Square} + c_{3,0} \text{Triangle} + c_{2,0} \text{Bubble} + c_{1,0} \text{Circle}$$

- > Determine coefficients numerically, using either unitarity based methods **Ninja** [Mastrolia, Mirabella, Peraro], **Samurai** [Mastrolia, Ossola, Reiter, Tramontano] or modified **Passarino-Veltman** reduction of **Golem95** [Cullen et al.]
- > Scalar integral libraries **OneLoop** [v.Hameren], **QCDDLoop** [Ellis, Zanderighi], **Golem95**





# How to use GoSam

- **/matrix** directory contains test program for calculation of single phase space point.

```
$ cd matrix  
$ make test.exe  
$ ./test.exe
```

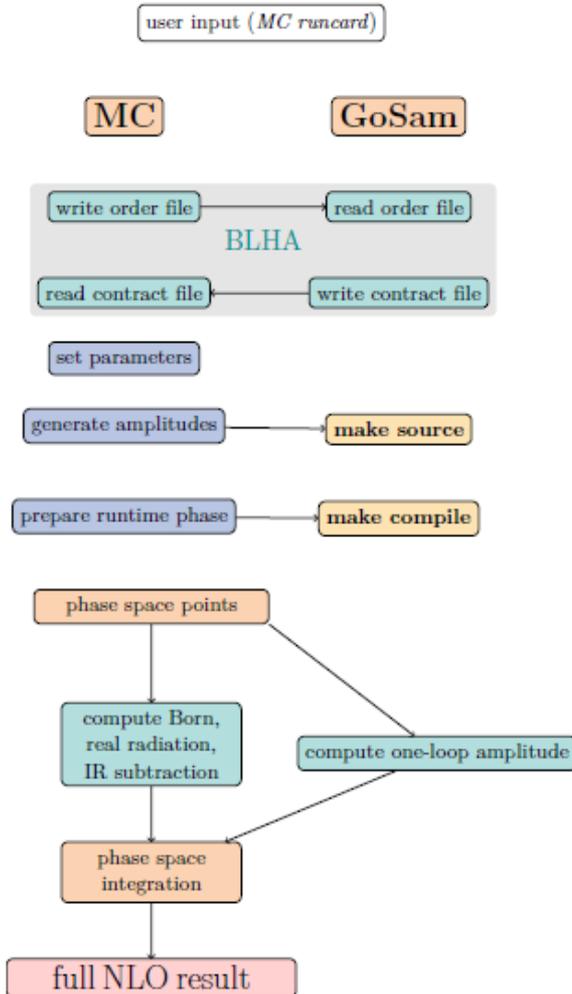
```
# LO: 0.1013146112820217E-03  
# NLO, finite part: 17.31560363490869  
# NLO, single pole: -9.235244935244870  
# NLO, double pole: -6.000000000000000  
# IR, single pole: -9.235244935222976  
# IR, double pole: -6.000000000000001  
# Time/Event [ms]: 201.969  
greiner@pcl340b:~/GoSam/gosam-1.0/ttH/matrix>
```

- Implementation of **infrared poles** allows for checking pole cancellation 'on the fly'.  
→ Can be used to reject points during runtime. (PSP\_check)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{M}|_{1\text{-loop}}^2 &= 2 \Re \left( \mathcal{M}_B^\dagger \cdot \mathcal{M}_{\text{virt}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\alpha_{(s)}(\mu)}{2\pi} \frac{(4\pi)^\epsilon}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \cdot (g_{(s)})^{2b} \cdot \left[ c_0 + \frac{c_{-1}}{\epsilon} + \frac{c_{-2}}{\epsilon^2} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon) \right] \end{aligned}$$



# Interface to Monte Carlo Programs



❑ Interface via **Binoth-Les-Houches-Accord (BLHA)** (both original and extended BLHA supported)

❑ Step 1: MC writes an **order file**

```
CorrectionType QCD
AmplitudeType Loop
2 -2 -> 1 -1
2 -2 -> 2 -2
```

❑ Step 2: OLP writes a **contract file**

```
CorrectionType QCD | OK
AmplitudeType Loop | OK
2 -2 -> 1 -1 | 0
2 -2 -> 2 -2 | 1
```

❑ Virtual amplitude called from within the MC during runtime (Sherpa, Powheg, Herwig++, aMC@NLO, Whizard)



# New models from FeynRules

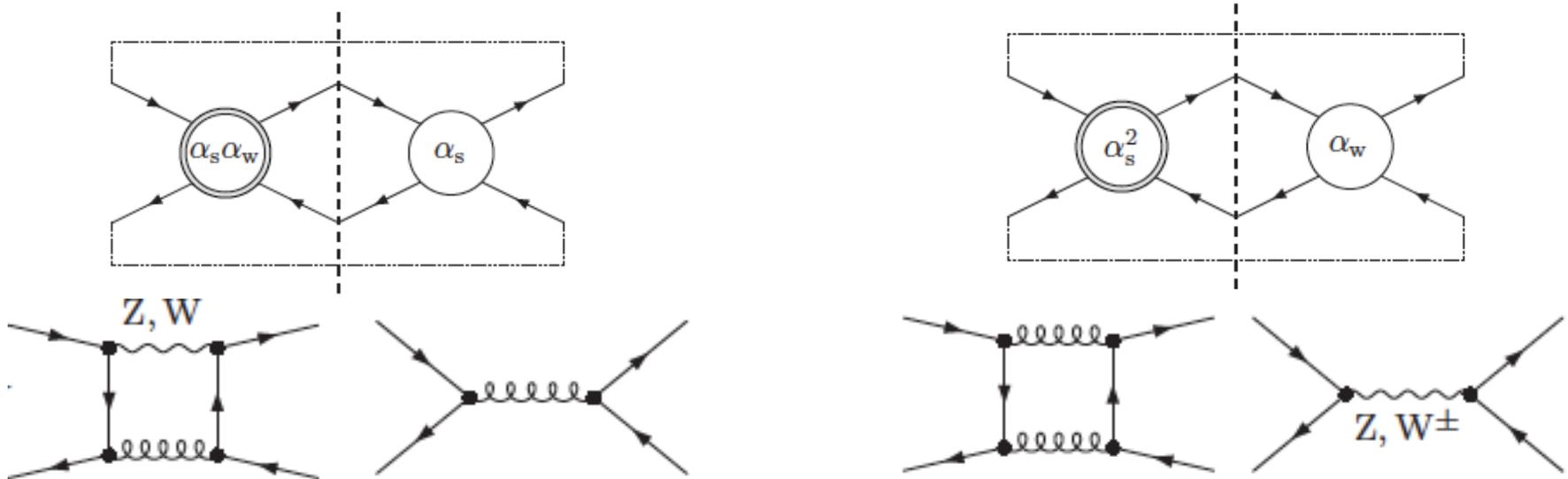
- ❑ Per default GoSam contains only different variations of the **Standard Model** (diagonal CKM, full CKM, effective Higgs theory, complex mass scheme)
- ❑ BSM models can be imported from **FeynRules** [Alloul,Christensen,Duhr,Degrande,Fuks] by exporting Lagrangian as **UFO (Universal FeynRules Output)** model file [Degrande,Duhr,Fuks,Grellscheid,Mattelaer,Reiter]
- ❑ UFO model: Python module that can be directly used by specifying

```
model = Feynrules, /path/to/ufo/model
```

- ❑ **Note:** UFO models usually do not contain renormalization (unrenormalized amplitude always possible)

NB: Need renormalization constant in DRED (or conversion to DRED)

Simplest example: **Dijet production** [Dittmaier,Huss,Speckner]

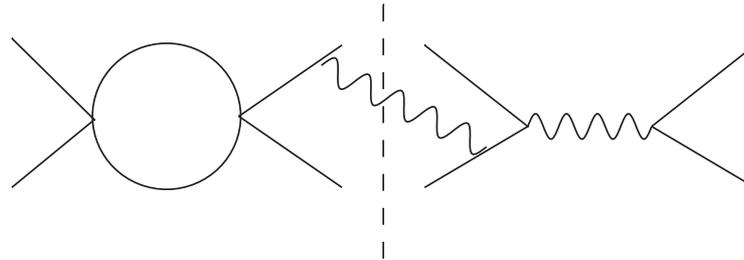


- Computation much more involved due to increased number of diagrams (photon/W/Z)
- Need to sum up all possible contributions at a given order
- Conceptually clear, but subtle difficulties (different types of loop diagrams, subtraction terms proportional to interference term, etc..)
- Fully automated and embedded in BLHA interface

# Real-virtual and virtual-virtual

1-loop contributions to 2-loop calculations:

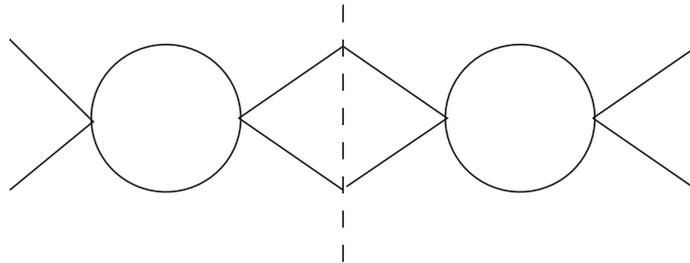
**Real-virtual:**



Equivalent to 'normal' one-loop contribution ✓

Option 'quadninja' allows for automatic switch to quadruple precision for numerical unstable points (for combination GoSam+Ninja)

**virtual-virtual:**



Corresponds to loop-induced process ✓

Includes color- and spin- correlation needed for NLO subtraction terms (needed for QCD only)



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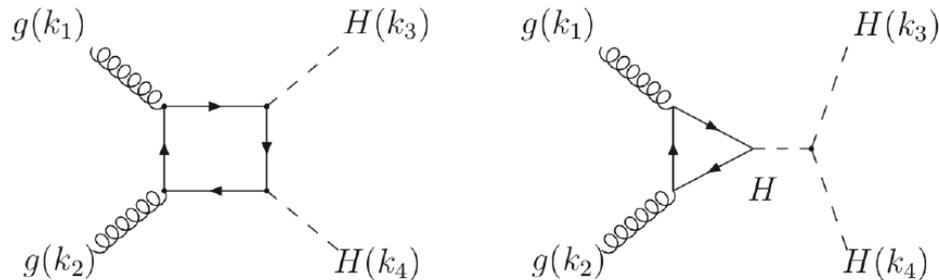
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# Beyond 1-loop



First successful application to **HH production @ NLO QCD**

[Borowka,NG,Heinrich,Jones,Kerner,Schlenk,Schubert,Zirke '16]



- 1- and 2-loop diagrams generated with **Qgraf**
- 2-loop diagrams: Use **Form** to bring **Qgraf** output into a form suitable for **Reduze** [Manteuffel, Studerus]
- Perform reduction of two-loop integrals as far as possible
- Remaining integrals are evaluated numerically using **SecDec** [Borowka,Carter,Heinrich,Jahn,Jones,Kerner,Schlenk,Zirke]
- Recently also applied to H+1jet [Jones,Kerner,Luisoni '18]



## Example: HH production

$$g(p_1, \mu) + g(p_2, \nu) \rightarrow h(p_3) + h(p_4)$$

Amplitude can be written as: [\[Glover, v.d.Bij\]](#)

$$\mathcal{M}_{ab} = \delta_{ab} \epsilon^\mu(p_1, n_1) \epsilon^\nu(p_2, n_2) \mathcal{M}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi v^2} \left\{ F_1(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, m_h^2, m_t^2, D) T_1^{\mu\nu} + F_2(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, m_h^2, m_t^2, D) T_2^{\mu\nu} \right\}$$

Only 2 Lorentz structures:

$$T_1^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_1^\nu p_2^\mu}{p_1 \cdot p_2}$$

$$T_2^{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{p_T^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} \left\{ m_h^2 p_1^\nu p_2^\mu - 2(p_1 \cdot p_3) p_3^\nu p_2^\mu - 2(p_2 \cdot p_3) p_3^\mu p_1^\nu + 2(p_1 \cdot p_2) p_3^\nu p_3^\mu \right\}$$

$$p_T^2 = (\hat{u} \hat{t} - m_h^4) / \hat{s}, \quad T_1 \cdot T_2 = D - 4, \quad T_1 \cdot T_1 = T_2 \cdot T_2 = D - 2$$

Define projectors:

$$P_1^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{M}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi v^2} F_1(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, m_h^2, m_t^2, D) \quad P_1^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{D-2}{D-3} T_1^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{D-4}{D-3} T_2^{\mu\nu}$$

$$P_2^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{M}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi v^2} F_2(\hat{s}, \hat{t}, m_h^2, m_t^2, D) \quad P_2^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{D-4}{D-3} T_1^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{D-2}{D-3} T_2^{\mu\nu}$$



Reduction requires knowledge of integral families

Planar diagrams:

$F_1$	$F_2$	$F_3$
$k_1^2 - m_t^2$	$k_1^2 - m_t^2$	$k_1^2$
$k_2^2 - m_t^2$	$k_2^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_t^2$
$(k_1 - k_2)^2$	$(k_1 - k_2)^2$	$(k_1 + p_1)^2$
$(k_1 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$
$(k_2 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - p_2)^2$
$(k_1 - p_2)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 - p_2)^2 - m_t^2$
$(k_2 - p_2)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$
$(k_1 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 + p_1 + p_3)^2$
$(k_2 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_2 + p_1 - p_2)^2$
	$F_4$	$F_5$
	$k_1^2 - m_t^2$	$k_1^2$
	$k_2^2$	$k_2^2 - m_t^2$
	$(k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_t^2$
	$(k_1 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 + p_1)^2$
	$(k_2 + p_1)^2$	$(k_2 + p_1)^2 - m_t^2$
	$(k_1 - p_2)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - p_3)^2$
	$(k_2 - p_2)^2$	$(k_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$
	$(k_1 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$	$(k_1 - p_2 - p_3)^2$
	$(k_2 - p_2 - p_3)^2$	$(k_2 - p_2 - p_3)^2 - m_t^2$

Non-planar diagrams were evaluated directly as tensor integrals



General problems and difficulties:

- Projectors need to be constructed by hand
- Integral families need to be provided
- Renormalization for 2-loop
- Regularization scheme dependence
- Treatment of  $\gamma_5$  :

Larin – scheme  $J_\mu^{5a} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} (\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 - \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu) t^a \psi, \quad \gamma_5 = i \frac{1}{4!} \varepsilon_{\nu_1 \nu_2 \nu_3 \nu_4} \gamma_{\nu_1} \gamma_{\nu_2} \gamma_{\nu_3} \gamma_{\nu_4}$

- Lorentz structure needs to be known  
e.g. ZH instead of HH: 115 possible Lorentz structures,  
only 7 contributing! (transversality, gauge invariance, Bose symmetry)

[Kniehl]

-> Affects number and size of projectors



- GoSam: Automated generation of one-loop amplitudes for SM and BSM
- Standardized interface allows to combine GoSam with any MC that supports the standard (Sherpa, Powheg, Herwig++, MG5\_aMC@NLO, Whizard)
- All ingredients for NLO (QCD and EW) can be generated by GoSam
- First proves of concept for 2-loop: HH, H+j, but no conceptual issue with
- Next steps: Working towards automation



# Backup slides



- ❑ **Complex mass scheme:** allows gauge invariant inclusion of widths in heavy gauge bosons

$$m_V^2 \rightarrow \mu_V^2 = m_V^2 - im_V \Gamma_v \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2 \theta_w = \mu_W^2 / \mu_Z^2$$

- ❑ **Different EW schemes:** Minimal set of input parameters, remaining parameters derived

ewchoice	input parameters	derived parameters
1	$G_F, m_W, m_Z$	e, sw
2	$\alpha, m_W, m_Z$	e, sw
3	$\alpha, sw, m_Z$	e, m <sub>W</sub>
4	$\alpha, sw, G_F$	e, m <sub>W</sub>
5	$\alpha, G_F, m_Z$	e, m <sub>W</sub> , sw
6	e, m <sub>W</sub> , m <sub>Z</sub>	sw
7	e, sw, m <sub>Z</sub>	m <sub>W</sub>
8	e, sw, G <sub>F</sub>	m <sub>W</sub> , m <sub>Z</sub>

- ❑ **Rescue system** to detect and (possibly) repair numerical instabilities

$$\delta_{pole} = \left| \frac{\mathcal{S}_{IR} - \mathcal{S}}{\mathcal{S}_{IR}} \right| \quad \delta_{rot} = 2 \left| \frac{\mathcal{A}_{rot}^{fin} - \mathcal{A}^{fin}}{\mathcal{A}_{rot}^{fin} + \mathcal{A}^{fin}} \right|$$

→ Estimation of obtained accuracy