#### KIT-Fakultät für Physik Institut für Experimentelle Teilchenphysik



Vorlesung: Prof. Dr. T. Ferber

Übung: Prof. Dr. G. Quast, Dr. N. Faltermann

Assistenz: M. Bauer, A. Heidelbach, M. Horzela, O. Lavoryk, M. Link, R. Schmieder, J. von den Driesch

# Übungen zu Teilchenphysik I Wintersemester 2022/23

Exercise 5

To be worked on until December 01, 2022

## Event Generation with Herwig7

#### Herwig 7

Herwig is a multi-purpose particle physics event generator. It is composed of many modules, which have been developed over many years by various authors. In the current version it is written in C++. Many efforts have been done to improve and develop the description of particle collisions, which involve heavy theoretical and phenomenological research of perturbative and non-perturbative Quantum Field Theory (QFT) and empirical models. One of the reasearch groups of HERWIG 7 lead by Stefan Gieseke is based here at the KIT.

Multi-purpose (or general-purpose) event generators like Herwig 7<sup>1</sup> can be used to generate events of a variety of colliding particles using various types of Monte-Carlo (MC) algorithms in several stages. These are based on perturbative and non-perturbative QFTs or motivated by empirical models, which aim to describe observed phenomena and characteristic properties of high energy collisions. This exercise is built with the notion to give you a feeling for the necessary generation steps, in our case implemented in Herwig 7, to achieve a good prediction for measureable data, without the necessity to understand all technical and theoretical details.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Other multi-purpose generators are PYTHIA or SHERPA, which provide similar functionalities, but involve in many cases slightly different models.

#### RIVET

RIVET is a C++ based toolkit, which enables the implementation of robust and efficient analyses of generator outputs. Such analysis, provided by the analyzers of the corresponding experiments, are mainly used for comparison of generated predictions with unfolded measurements. Therefore they can be used for generator development, validation and tuning of free model parameters. Moreover, it provides an easy and convenient infrastructure for analyzing generated particle-collision events, which we will use in this exercise.

### **Getting Started**

Open the jupytermachine for the exercises and start a Herwig server. Once loaded, update your local copy of the tp1\_forstudents repository and work through the Jupyter Notebook inside the Exercise05 folder.

