

## V. Scattering amplitudes

### 1) Ampiezze di scattering in QFT

1.1) Input: impulsi e phase space

1.2) Esempi:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq$  e  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qqg$

1.3) Algoritmi Numeriche per le Ampiezze

### 2) Python Interface to N<sub>J</sub>ET

I)

## Scattering Amplitudes

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_i (\text{Feynman diagram})_i \quad \langle |\mathcal{A}|^2 \rangle = \sum_{\text{spins}} \mathcal{A}^\dagger \mathcal{A}$$

$$\mathcal{A} : (p_i^\mu; p_i^2 = m_i^2, \sum p_i^\mu = 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

amplitudes are a function of momenta (also other quantum numbers of the particles: helicity, charges etc)

I.I)

## Momenta and phase space

(see notes)

$$d\Phi_n = \delta^{(4)}(Q - \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{final}}} p_i) \prod_{i=1}^{n_{\text{final}}} d^4 p_i \delta^{(+)}(p_i^2)$$

(modulo factors of  $2\pi$ , massless only)

need to solve:

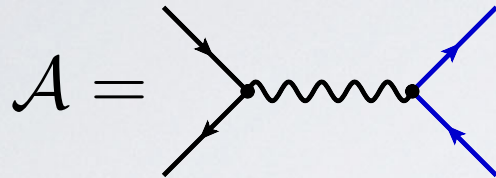
- on-shell ( $p_i^2=0$ )
- momentum conservation

uniform phase space sampling  
RAMBO algorithm

1.2)

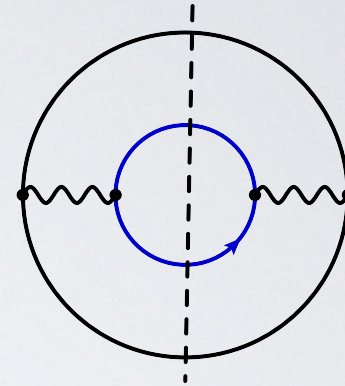
Example:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq$

(see notes)



$$d\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2s_{ab}} d\Phi_2$$

flux



$$\langle |\mathcal{A}|^2 \rangle = \left( \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \right)^2 N_c Q_q^2 \frac{s_{a1}^2 + s_{a2}^2}{s_{ab}^2}$$

$$s_{ab} = (p_a + p_b)^2$$

$$s_{ai} = (p_a - p_i)^2$$



1.2)

Example:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qqg$

computation of 2 diagrams leads to:

$$\langle |\mathcal{A}|^2 \rangle = 4 \left( \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \right) N_c C_F Q_q^2 \frac{s_{a1}^2 + s_{a2}^2 + s_{b1}^2 + s_{b2}^2}{s_{ab} s_{13} s_{23}}$$

$$C_F = \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c}$$

very compact - easy to  
attempt integration of the  
phase space

1.2)

## Monte Carlo integration

$$\hat{\sigma} \sim \int d\Phi_n \langle |\mathcal{A}|^2 \rangle \approx \frac{V}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \langle |\mathcal{A}(p_i)|^2 \rangle$$

$V$  - phase space volume i.e.

$$V = \int d\Phi_n$$

For RAMBO,  $V=1$  since we map everything to  $\int_0^1 dx_i$

If we apply cuts we must apply it also the the phase space volume:  $V = N_{\text{trials}}/N_{\text{samples}}$

simple implementation is very inefficient - adaptive methods  
and importance sampling used in most applications

1.3)

## Numerical algorithms

There are many efficient methods for computing scattering amplitudes - many at tree-level. New generation of tools able to automate one-loop processes too...

OPENLOOPS, MADLOOP (aMC@NLO), BLACKHAT, **NJET**, ...

[njet-3.1.1-1.L.tar.gz](https://njet.hepforge.org/)

any of these tools would do, I happen to know NJet better than most  
[SB, Biedermann, Uwer, Yundin <https://arxiv.org/abs/1209.0100>] [SB, Moodie (2019-)]

let's try one of these as a source of data for training an efficient MC integration tool



1.3)

## Installing NJET

If we manage this we have the option of exploring the NN approximation over a large class of processes...

If not, the NN examples will provide hard coded data as well

NJET is written in C++, I dependency in Fortran :(

you'll need: automake, autoconf, qd

1) download [qd](#) and install (click the link)

2) download [njet](#) and follow install instructions...