

Summary: Monte-Carlo Tutorial

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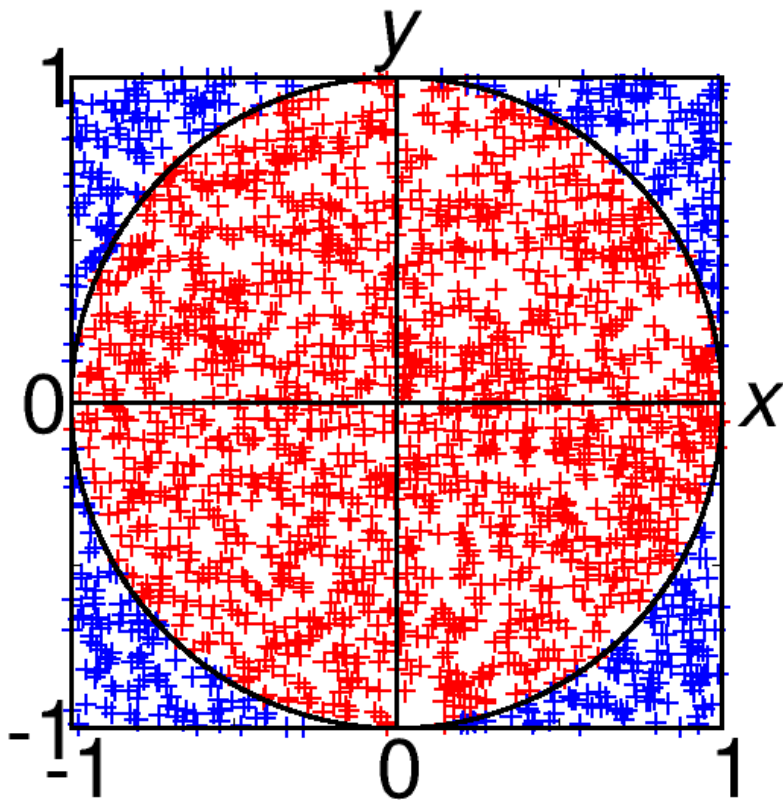
Tobias Neumann

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What is Monte-Carlo Simulation?

- Computational algorithm that relies on repeated random sampling to compute its result

Example: Calculate π



- Random sampling of points in box
- Box area: 4
- Circle area: π
- \hookrightarrow Probability for hit: $\pi/4$

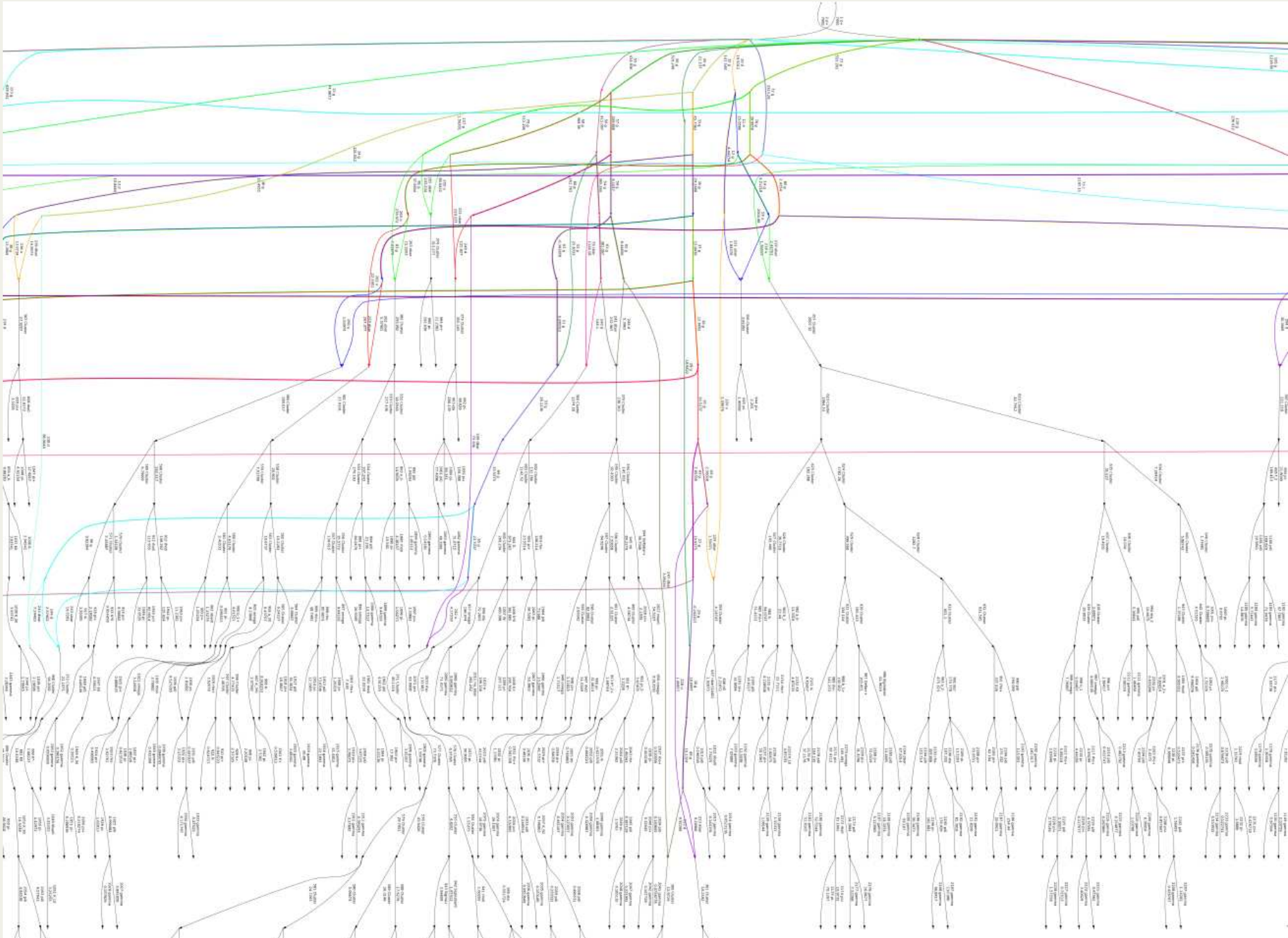
- Monte-Carlo based tool for computing events at particle colliders
- Great flexibility regarding particle content (even SUSY) and accelerator properties
- What we did:
 - Simulate Drell-Yan events: $q\bar{q} \rightarrow (Z, \gamma) \rightarrow l\bar{l}$ at LHC and Tevatron

Drell-Yan Eventlog

```
[NEW] | 1 |
1 [-] Colliding particles:
2 1      p+      2212 (3,8)
3          0.000      0.000  7000.000  7000.000      0.938
4 2      p+      2212 (4,9)
5          0.000      0.000 -7000.000  7000.000      0.938
6 ....
7
8 Step 1
9 --- intermediates:
10 3      sbar      -3 [1] (5)  {-1}
11          -0.000      0.000   11.700   11.700      0.000
12 4      s          3 [2] (5)  {+1}
13          0.000     -0.000  -12.910   12.910      0.000
14 5      gamma      22 [3,4] (6,7)
15          0.000      0.000   -1.210   24.611   24.581
16 --- final:
17 6      tau+      -15 [5]
18          9.490     -1.653   -8.037   12.671   1.777
19 7      tau-      15 [5]
20          -9.490     1.653    6.827   11.940   1.777
21 8      Rem:p+      82 [1]  >9 {+1}
22          0.000      0.000  6988.300  6988.300      0.937
23 9      Rem:p+      82 [2]  8> {-1}
24          -0.000      0.000 -6987.090  6987.090      0.937
25
                                     1,1      Anfang
```

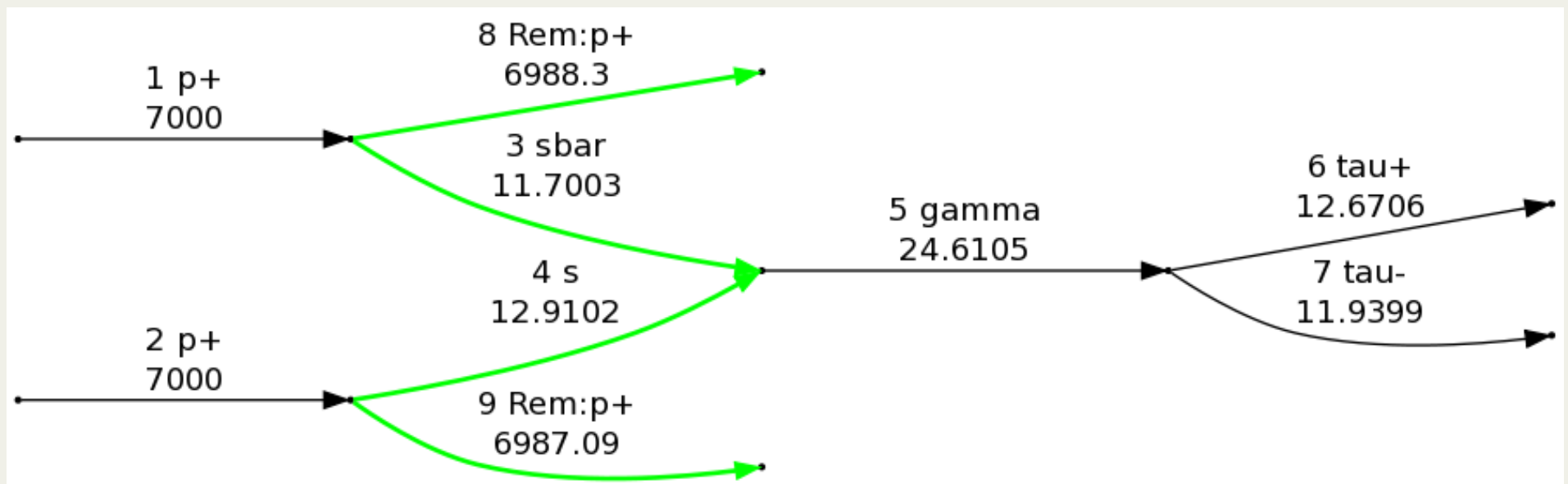
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 - Plot results

Too much!



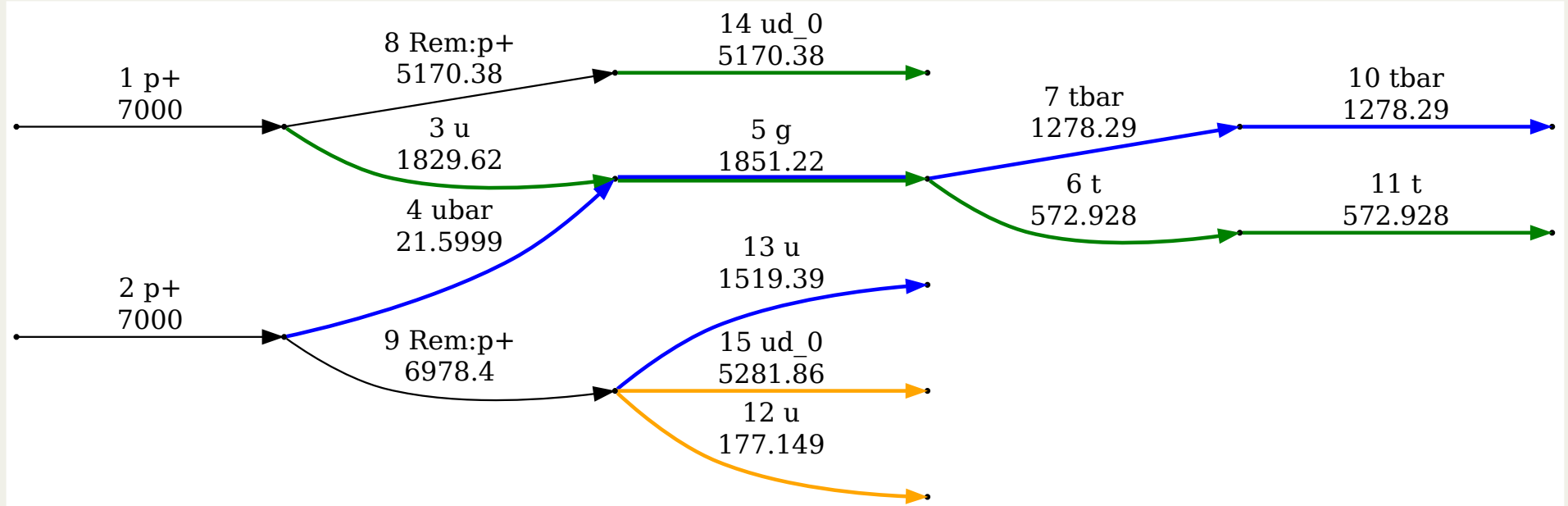
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 - Reduce simulation complexity

Human readable!



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 - Plot results ..
 - Reduce simulation complexity ..
 - Change particle properties..

Stable Top-Quark



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 - Plot results ..
 - Reduce simulation complexity ..
 - Change particle properties ..
 - Add matrix elements ..

LHC II at 30 TeV - All Matrix Elements

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 - Add matrix elements ..
 - Play around

Real World

- Complicated Theory
- Single event plots out of interest
- Interest in large number of runs for in-depth statistical analysis; used for comparison to experimental results and fitting
- Other Frameworks: PYTHIA, Sherpa, Alpgen, etc.
- Detector geometry not included in simulation