

# Project tools and Loop Calculations with DIANA and aTALC

Alejandro Lorca



DESY Zeuthen

## Contents

1. Motivation
2. Project tools
3. DIANA and aTALC
4. Play a bit! (examples)



# I. Motivation

# Motivation: writing up

If you don't have to be a **journalist** to write **good** papers...



# Motivation: writing up

If you don't have to be a **journalist** to write **good** papers...



... then you don't need to be a **hacker** to write **decent** software

# Motivation: writing up

If you don't have to be a **journalist** to write **good** papers...



... then you don't need to be a **hacker** to write **decent** software

Both are scientist's responsibilities

# Motivation: decent scientific software

- What should be understood by decent software in science?

In particle physics, where is quite frequent to rely on non-commercial programs, the software should


-  have **documentation** (and if open sourced **MANY Comments**)

# Motivation: decent scientific software

What should be understood by decent software in science?

In particle physics, where is quite frequent to rely on non-commercial programs, the software should

 have **documentation** (and if open sourced **MANY Comments**)

 be trivial to **compile** and easy to **execute** (not only in authors' machines)

# Motivation: decent scientific software

What should be understood by decent software in science?

In particle physics, where is quite frequent to rely on non-commercial programs, the software should

 have **documentation** (and if open sourced **MANY Comments**)

 be trivial to **compile** and easy to **execute** (not only in authors' machines)

 accept **debugging** and perform quality/correctness **tests**




# Motivation: decent scientific software

What should be understood by decent software in science?

In particle physics, where is quite frequent to rely on non-commercial programs, the software should

 have **documentation** (and if open sourced **MANY Comments**)

 be trivial to **compile** and easy to **execute** (not only in authors' machines)

 accept **debugging** and perform quality/correctness **tests**


 provide the *'Hello world'* **examples**

# Motivation: decent scientific software

What should be understood by decent software in science?

In particle physics, where is quite frequent to rely on non-commercial programs, the software should

 have **documentation** (and if open sourced **MANY Comments**)

 be trivial to **compile** and easy to **execute** (not only in authors' machines)

 accept **debugging** and perform quality/correctness **tests**

 provide the *'Hello world'* **examples**

Public free codes  $\Rightarrow$  Not-working codes

Let's make the effort because every piece of code matters!



# II. Project Tools

# Project Tools: overview

To handle software projects we'd better be **organized**. Some UNIX tools extremely facilitate the **management** of complicated tasks.

I would like to mention some GNU / LINUX tools in

- ① Version management
- ② Installation
- ③ Inter-operability



✓ Enhance the quality of your software and the efficiency of team-work!

# Project Tools: Bad version management

John and Mary **compute**  $\pi$ . Is this directory structure familiar to you?

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 32
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-02-01 16:02 pi_2.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 141 2005-02-01 18:02 pi_2.old.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 132 2005-02-01 18:05 pi_2.old.f~
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 156 2005-04-05 16:03 pi_4.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 89 2005-01-18 11:47 pi.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 171 2005-04-05 16:04 pi.new.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 108 2005-03-01 16:05 pi-works_I_think.f
```

# Project Tools: Bad version management

John and Mary **compute**  $\pi$ . Is this directory structure familiar to you?

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 32
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-02-01 16:02 pi_2.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 141 2005-02-01 18:02 pi_2.old.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 132 2005-02-01 18:05 pi_2.old.f~
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 156 2005-04-05 16:03 pi_4.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 mary users 89 2005-01-18 11:47 pi.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 171 2005-04-05 16:04 pi.new.f
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john users 108 2005-03-01 16:05 pi-works_I
```

Will Mary and John progress much further in this mess?

They need **urgently** something like CVS



# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users  48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users  48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

- you should **'commit'** modifications when done!



# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users  48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

- you should **'commit'** modifications when done!
- you can **'tag'** the whole project → Automatic unique version

# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users  48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

- you should **'commit'** modifications when done!
- you can **'tag'** the whole project → Automatic unique version
- records all committed changes into a safe **'Repository'** back-up

# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users  48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

- you should **'commit'** modifications when done!
- you can **'tag'** the whole project → Automatic unique version
- records all committed changes into a safe **'Repository'** back-up
- no need to **stamp** yourself the files, use **\$Id:\$** instead!

# Project Tools: Version management CVS

CVS helps you managing your project versions

- keeps clean and visible **current** developing source files

```
mary@linux:~ > ls -l
total 4
drwxr-xr-x 2 john users 48 2005-04-05 17:21 CVS
-rw-r--r-- 1 mary users 108 2005-04-01 16:02 pi.f
```

- you should **'commit'** modifications when done!
- you can **'tag'** the whole project → Automatic unique version
- records all committed changes into a safe **'Repository'** back-up
- no need to **stamp** yourself the files, use **\$Id:\$** instead!

No magic: Requires a bit of discipline and the right policy

# Project Tools: Compilation with Make

- In 'multiple files' codes you need to know the rules about how the interactions between the elements are. This might be clear to the authors but not to other end-users.

# Project Tools: Compilation with Make

In 'multiple files' codes you need to know the rules about how the interactions between the elements are. This might be clear to the authors but not to other end-users.

Getting used to **Makefile** is always a good idea!, you just

- Establish '**targets**' which are your final goals
- Specify the '**requisites**' on which your targets rely (recompilation)
- Give generic or specific '**rules**' for compilation (commands)
- Easy handle the file names and script functions
- Delete **unnecessary** (intermediate) objects: `make clean`

# Project Tools: Compilation with Make

In 'multiple files' codes you need to know the rules about how the interactions between the elements are. This might be clear to the authors but not to other end-users.

```
FF= g77                                #Variable for choosing compiler
FFLAGS= -O0 -Wunused                   #Variable to use compiler flags
OBJS= acos.o                            #Intermediate objects
#
all: pi.out                              #All we have to do
#
pi.out : pi.f $(OBJS)                   #Requisites in 1st line
        $(FF) $(FFLAGS) -o $@ $(OBJS) $< #Commands next lines with TAB
#
%.o: %.f                                #Generic requisites for .o files
        $(FF) $(FFLAGS) -c $<          #Commands
#
clean:                                   #No requisites for cleaning
        rm -f *.o                       #How to delete rubbish
```

# Project Tools: Compilation with Make

In 'multiple files' codes you need to know the rules about how the interactions between the elements are. This might be clear to the authors but not to other end-users.

```
FF=g77
FFLAGS=-O0 -Wunused
OBJS=acos.o

all: pi.out

pi.out: pi.f $(OBJS)
$(FF) $(FFLAGS) -o $@ $(OBJS) $<

%.o: %.f
$(FF) $(FFLAGS) -c $<

clean:
rm -f *.o
```

#Variable for choosing compiler  
#Variable to use compiler flags  
#Intermediate objects  
#  
#All we have to do  
#  
#Requisites in 1st line  
#Commands next lines with TAB  
#  
#Generic requisites for .o files  
#Commands  
#  
#No requisites for cleaning  
#How to delete rubbish

Looks difficult but you just have to practice!



# Project Tools: Inter-operability with Autoconf

*Do you usually get errors when installing other's codes?* (Yes/No)

Typical avoidable errors:

- Library 'libwhatever.a' not found
- invalid option -- X, Try --help for more information
- Version X.Y does not allow such operation

# Project Tools: Inter-operability with Autoconf

*Do you usually get errors when installing other's codes?* (Yes/No)

Typical avoidable errors:

- Library 'libwhatever.a' not found
- invalid option -- X, Try --help for more information
- Version X.Y does not allow such operation

With **AUTOCONF** you have a chance of reducing configuration errors by checking which **libraries** are needed, optimal **flags**, minimal **version**

↑ Ideal if you work in C or C++

↓ Adaptation tests require a bit of shell scripting

Hint: Have a look to a 'unorthodox' **configure.in** coming with *a<sup>o</sup>TALC*



# III. DIANA and *a*ITALC

# Diana: Feynman Diagram Analyzer

Developed at U.Bielefeld 1997-2004 (Fleischer and Tentyukov)

# Diana: Feynman Diagram Analyzer

Developed at U.Bielefeld 1997-2004 (Fleischer and Tentyukov)

- C program, based on Nogueira's FORTRAN generator QGRAF2
- Command line: requires a driver file and model file
- High portability, running in many UNIX systems
- Front-end topology editor (tedi) included for GNU/LINUX

<http://www.physik.uni-bielefeld.de/~tentukov/diana.html>

# Diana: Feynman Diagram Analyzer

Developed at U.Bielefeld 1997-2004 (Fleischer and Tentyukov)

## What do we ask?

```
SET _processname = Bhabha
```

```
\Begin(model,EWSM.model)
```

```
\Begin(process)
```

```
ingoing le(;p1),Le(;p4);
```

```
outgoing le(-;p2),Le(-;p3);
```

```
loops = 1;
```

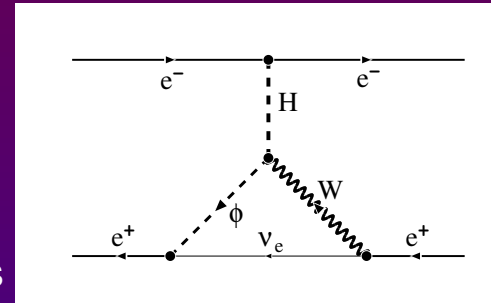
```
options = onshell,notadp;
```

```
*\excludevertex(Le,le,H)
```

```
SET MakeEps = "!"
```

```
...
```

## What does Diana answer?



Bhabha626.eps

G Amplitude =

$$(-1)^*F(1,1,1,0,0)*(-i_-)^*e/2/sw*Mle/MW*F(2,2,1,-1,0)^*$$

$$(-i_-)^*e/2/sqrt2/sw*Mle/MW*FF(3,2,+q,Mne)^*i_-^*$$

$$F(3,2,mu1,1,-1,1)^*(+i_-)^*e/2/sqrt2/sw*SS(4,0)^*i_-^*$$

$$SS(1,2)^*i_-^*VV(2,mu2,mu1,-q-k2,2)^*i_-^*$$

$$V(4,mu2,+p1+p2-(+q+k1),1)^*(-i_-)^*e/2/sw;$$

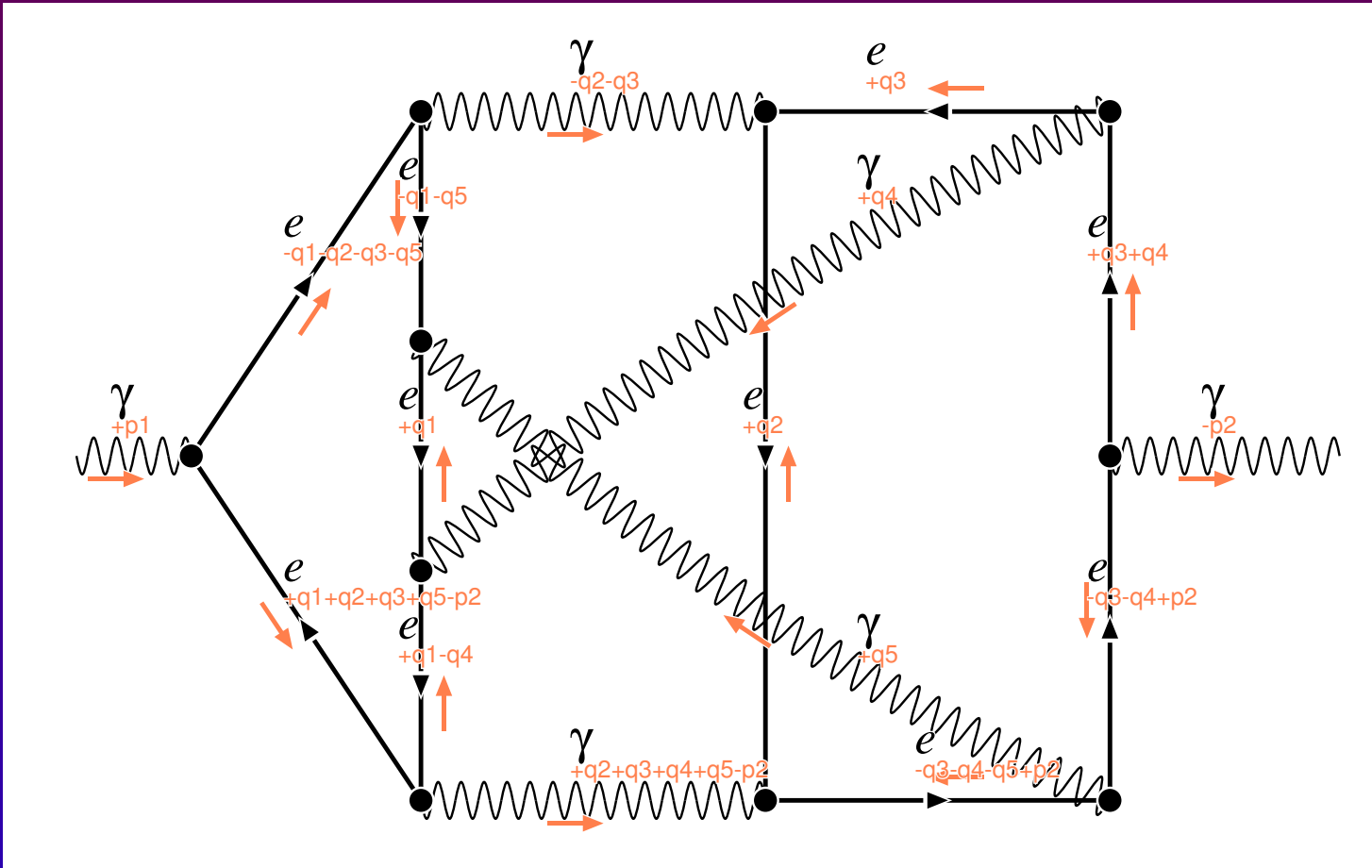
```
#define COUNTER "626" #define LINE "4"
```

```
#define LOOPTYPE "c" ...
```

# Diana: Feynman Diagram Analyzer

Developed at U.Bielefeld 1997-2004 (Fleischer and Tentyukov)

Do you imagine doing 5-loop QED calculations?



# Computing: aTALC

*an Integrated Tool for Automated Loop Calculations*



# Computing: aTALC

*an Integrated Tool for Automated Loop Calculations*

- Restricted to automated  $2 \rightarrow 2$  fermions (EWSM and QED)
- GNU/LINUX tool, GPL licensed, **free available** since 29.10.04
- <http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/theory/aitalc>
- Submitted to CPC: Lorca and Riemann. hep-ph/0412047

# Computing: aTALC

*an Integrated Tool for Automated Loop Calculations*

- Restricted to automated  $2 \rightarrow 2$  fermions (EWSM and QED)
- GNU/LINUX tool, GPL licensed, **free available** since 29.10.04
- <http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/theory/aitalc>
- Submitted to CPC: Lorca and Riemann. hep-ph/0412047

Three structural blocks:

Diagram  
generation

DIANA 2.35  
(QGRAF)

Algebra  
simplification

FORM 3.1

Numerical  
evaluation

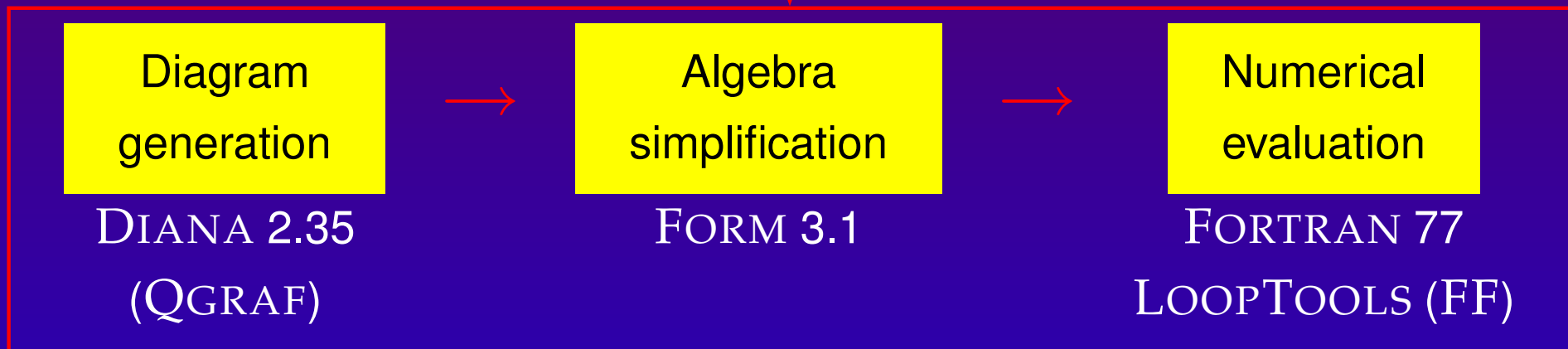
FORTRAN 77  
LOOPTOOLS (FF)

# Computing: aTALC

*an Integrated Tool for Automated Loop Calculations*

- Restricted to automated  $2 \rightarrow 2$  fermions (EWSM and QED)
- GNU/LINUX tool, GPL licensed, **free available** since 29.10.04
- <http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/theory/aitalc>
- Submitted to CPC: Lorca and Riemann. [hep-ph/0412047](http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0412047)

Three structural blocks: all running under **MAKE** environment



# Computing: aTALC algebra



**DIANA**  
(symbolic level)

1-Loop Library ???



**FORTRAN**  
(numeric level)

Written in FORM

```
#call feynmanrules()
...
#call tracefermiloops()
#call integration()
#call chisholm()
#call dimensionfour()
#call gammaalgebra()
#call onshell()
#call diracequation()
#call massiveformfactors()
.end
```

These general procedures perform all algebra simplification

✓ Write **automatically** FORTRAN subroutines from DIANA output

# Computing: aTALC numerical

- For numerical evaluation language FORTRAN 77 is used

# Computing: aTALC numerical

For numerical evaluation language FORTRAN 77 is used

The code is decomposed into different routines

- **Local:** Process-dependent automatically generated (me, ff)
- **Global:** Fixed coming with the distribution (renorm.)
- **External:** LOOPTOOLS package (evaluation of loop integrals)

# Computing: aTALC numerical

For numerical evaluation language FORTRAN 77 is used

The code is decomposed into different routines

- **Local:** Process-dependent automatically generated (me, ff)
- **Global:** Fixed coming with the distribution (renorm.)
- **External:** LOOPTOOLS package (evaluation of loop integrals)

Executable file `main.out`

**Input** → parameter list, control flags.

**Output** ← tables for **differential** and **integrated** cross sections and **forward-backward** asymmetries

**Tests** ✓ ultraviolet and infrared finiteness against parameter variation.  
Quadruple precision

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)



# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable
  - ▶ **Difficult** to modify and not well documented

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable
  - ▶ **Difficult** to modify and not well documented
- **a<sup>ı</sup>TALC** offers a **integrated** solution from symbols to numerics

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable
  - ▶ **Difficult** to modify and not well documented
- **a<sup>ı</sup>TALC** offers a **integrated** solution from symbols to numerics
  - ▶ **Free, Documented, Installable, Automated, Run!**



# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable
  - ▶ **Difficult** to modify and not well documented
- **a<sup>o</sup>TALC** offers a **integrated** solution from symbols to numerics
  - ▶ **Free, Documented, Installable, Automated, Run!**
  - ▶ **Limitation** by now to 2 → 2 fermions in EWSM

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Interesting tools to handle software projects (Want more? RTFM)
  - ▶ **CVS** for managing your code versioning
  - ▶ **Makefile** to compile
  - ▶ **Autoconf** to adapt your code to the machine configuration
- **DIANA** is a powerful tool, intended to deal with many Feynman diagrams and their analyses.
  - ▶ **Fast** and portable
  - ▶ **Difficult** to modify and not well documented
- **a<sup>o</sup>TALC** offers a **integrated** solution from symbols to numerics
  - ▶ **Free, Documented, Installable, Automated, Run!**
  - ▶ **Limitation** by now to 2  $\rightarrow$  2 fermions in EWSM
  - ▶ **Part of** contributions required for precise collider predictions (hard photon, QCD, kin. cuts ...)



# IV. Play a bit!

`~alorca/public/capp_examples`