



# Pythia Mini-Session

Using Pythia 8 on the UCD Linux server with ROOT

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# Setting up: Getting code



- In your home directory, create a working directory for the Pythia installation
  - `mkdir pythia`
- Download Pythia from the Pythia website.
  - <http://home.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/Pythia.html>
  - Note: Pythia 8.244 tested and works.
  - Zipped Tarball: `pythia8244.tgz`
  - After unzipping and extracting tarball, should have a directory called “`pythia8244`”

# Interlude before setup: Documentation



- Documentation area:
  - [pythia8244/share/Pythia8/html/doc/](#)
- Web documentation:
  - Open the file **Index.html** in browser
- PDF documentation:
  - [pythia8244/share/Pythia8/pdf/doc/pythia8200.pdf](#)
- Of interest:
  - “Study output”
    - Pythia Classes to manipulate the generated particles, momenta, decays etc.
  - “Setup Run Tasks”
    - Setting up the collision and beam parameters
    - Turning on the relevant processes (e.g. heavy quark production)
    - Phase space cuts, couplings, scales

# Compiling Pythia (standalone)



- Read the README files!
- Basic installation:
  - type `./configure`
  - type `make`
  - The libraries are now built!
- (In OSX, need to do this as su)

# Running the first example



- go to the examples directory
- There are about 60 programs already given as examples, mainXX.cc
- Check the README file (in the examples area)
- Start with main01.cc
  - Check that it works:
    - Type: `make main01`
    - Type: `./main01.exe`

# To use ROOT, configure step



- When configuring PYTHIA, instead of the simple configure command, use:
- `./configure --with-root=$ROOTSYS/ --with-root-bin=$ROOTSYS/bin/ --with-root-lib=$ROOTSYS/lib/ --with-root-include=$ROOTSYS/include/`
- `make`
  - To remake the Makefile.inc in the examples directory
- **This assumes that you have the \$ROOTSYS environment variable correctly set**

# To use ROOT: try example main91



- main91.cc : version of main01 that uses ROOT
- Makefile will use environment variables set in Makefile.inc
  - These were created when configuring and compiling Pythia in the previous step, when including ROOT
- Correct flags for main91 should work out of the box, but they don't for Pythia 8.244.
- Edit the Makefile, in the instructions for target “main91” (around line 144), in the line:
- `$(CXX) $< -o $@ -w -I$(ROOT_INCLUDE) $(CXX_COMMON)\`
- Remove the `-I$(ROOT_INCLUDE)`, because that variable is no longer set. It is obtained by running inline the root-config script, invoked in the next line.

# Example main91, continued



- **Makefile makes use of root-config script to obtain all the needed ROOT libraries.**
- **After editing the Makefile as in the previous slide, compile by doing**
  - `make main91`
- **Running main91 example:**
  - **Type:** `./main91`
  - **A window appears in OSX, but histogram doesn't show. When clicking the window, histogram appears and then the program quits.**
  - **To fix, after the `mult->Draw()` line in `main91.cc`, add the lines**
    - `gPad->Modified();`
    - `gPad->Update();`
- **Also, note that the program writes a file called `hist.root`.**
- **You can simply open the output file:**
  - `root -l hist.root`
  - `mult->Draw()`



# A possible problem using ROOT:



- If you are getting the error when running about “cannot find libCore”, the linker is not finding the right library at runtime. This is not a ROOT problem, it is a linking problem.
- To use ROOT libraries with any standalone C++ program in nuclear, at runtime the linker needs to know where the path to shared libraries are.
  - This is the `-L$(ROOTSYS)/lib` directory, which we specified at compile time.
- To fix this runtime problem, you need to set up the environment variable `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to include this directory.
- This can be done in your `.bashrc` (or `.cshrc`)
  - For `.bashrc`, add:

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="./usr/include:/usr/lib64:/lib/ssa:$ROOTSYS/lib"
```
  - For `.cshrc`, add:

```
setenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH ./usr/include:/usr/lib64:/lib/ssa:$ROOTSYS/lib
```

# A closer look at the main91 example



- **main91 (also main01) does the following:**
  - **Turned on all QCD Hard processes: HardQCD:all = on**
  - **Sampled phase-space with  $p_{T} > 20$** 
    - Check web documentation
    - Phase space cuts, cuts in 2  $\rightarrow$  2 processes
    - $p_{T}^{\text{Min}}$  : The minimum invariant  $p_T$
  - **Sets the center-of-mass energy (Beams:eCM) at 14 TeV**
    - There are no explicit sets to the beam particles, Pythia uses proton-proton collisions by default, now.
  - **In main91, the output file and the TH1F Histogram to save the output of the charged multiplicity are created**
    - in main01, the Pythia histogram is created
  - **Makes a loop to generate 100 events**
  - **Inside loop:**
    - Generates the next event, `pythia.next()`, checks for errors
    - Loops over all particles in the event record, counts all final state particles that are charged
    - fills the multiplicity histogram for the event
  - **Prints the statistics of the event (cross section, e.g.)**
  - **Draws the root histogram on a separate canvas window.**
    - Fix with `gPad->Modified(); gPad->Update();` in order to see it.

# Key Modifications to use ROOT histograms



- Note that the program will need ROOT Includes, e.g.:

```
#include "TROOT.h"  
#include "TFile.h"  
#include "TH1.h"
```

- Add root histogram (instead of Pythia histogram)

```
TH1D* multHist = new TH1D("multHist","Multiplicity",100,-0.5,99.5);
```

- Can also change  $p_{T}^{\text{HatMin}}$  to 1 for MinBias
- Fill histogram (instead of Pythia histogram)

```
multHist->Fill(nCharged);
```

- Write output

```
TFile* outFile = new TFile("pythiaOutputHistosTest.root","RECREATE");  
multHist->Write();  
outFile->Close();
```



# Your turn:

- Add histograms to study:
- Multiplicities of:
  - Final state protons. Count both protons and antiprotons. Make one histogram for each.
  - Final state pions. Look for  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$ , and  $\pi^0$ .
  - You will need to look at the Pythia Particle class and check the particle's `id()`. Look for the relevant id numbers in the PDG website, via the [Monte Carlo particle id numbering](#).
  - Do you see final state  $\pi^0$ 's? If not, try to see in the event record what happens to them. Hint: do they have “daughters”? What are they? How can we measure the “daughters”?