

MARTY

Modern ARtificial Theoretical phYsicist
Automated loop-level BSM calculations

Website: <https://marty.in2p3.fr>

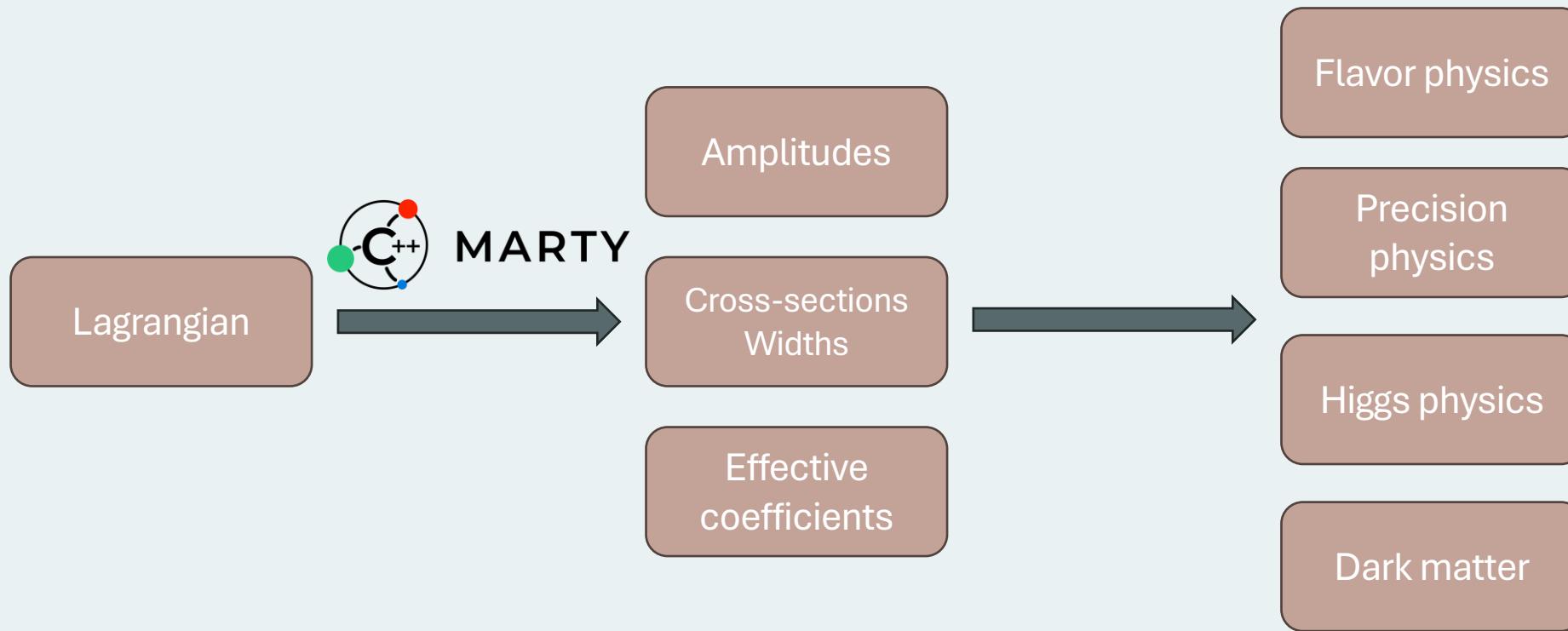
Main Publication: G. Uhrlrich, N. Mahmoudi, A. Arbey, *Comp. Phys. Commun.* 264 (2021) 107928 [arXiv: 2011.02478]

Niels Fardeau (IP2I)
June 16 2025



Introduction

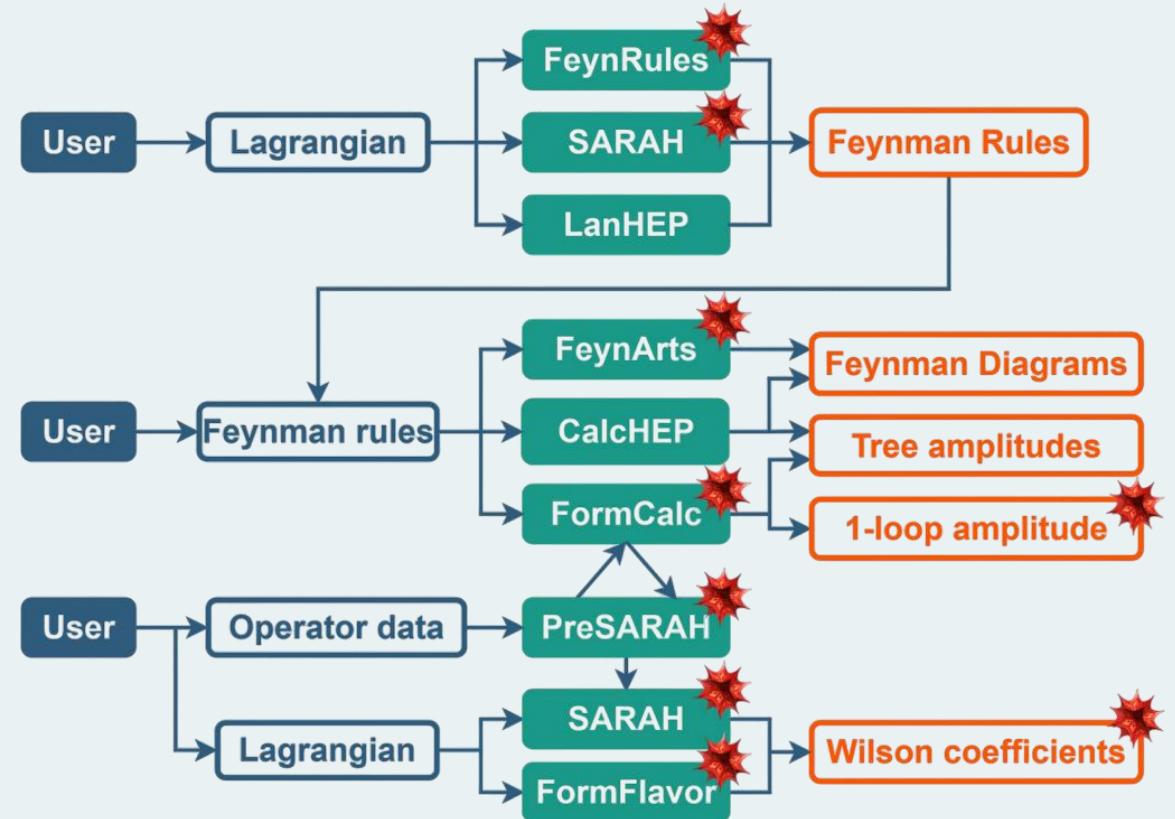
BSM phenomenology



- Model dependent
- Analytical calculations
- Tedious and error-prone
- (Mostly) model independent
- Numerical calculations
- Widely-used existing codes

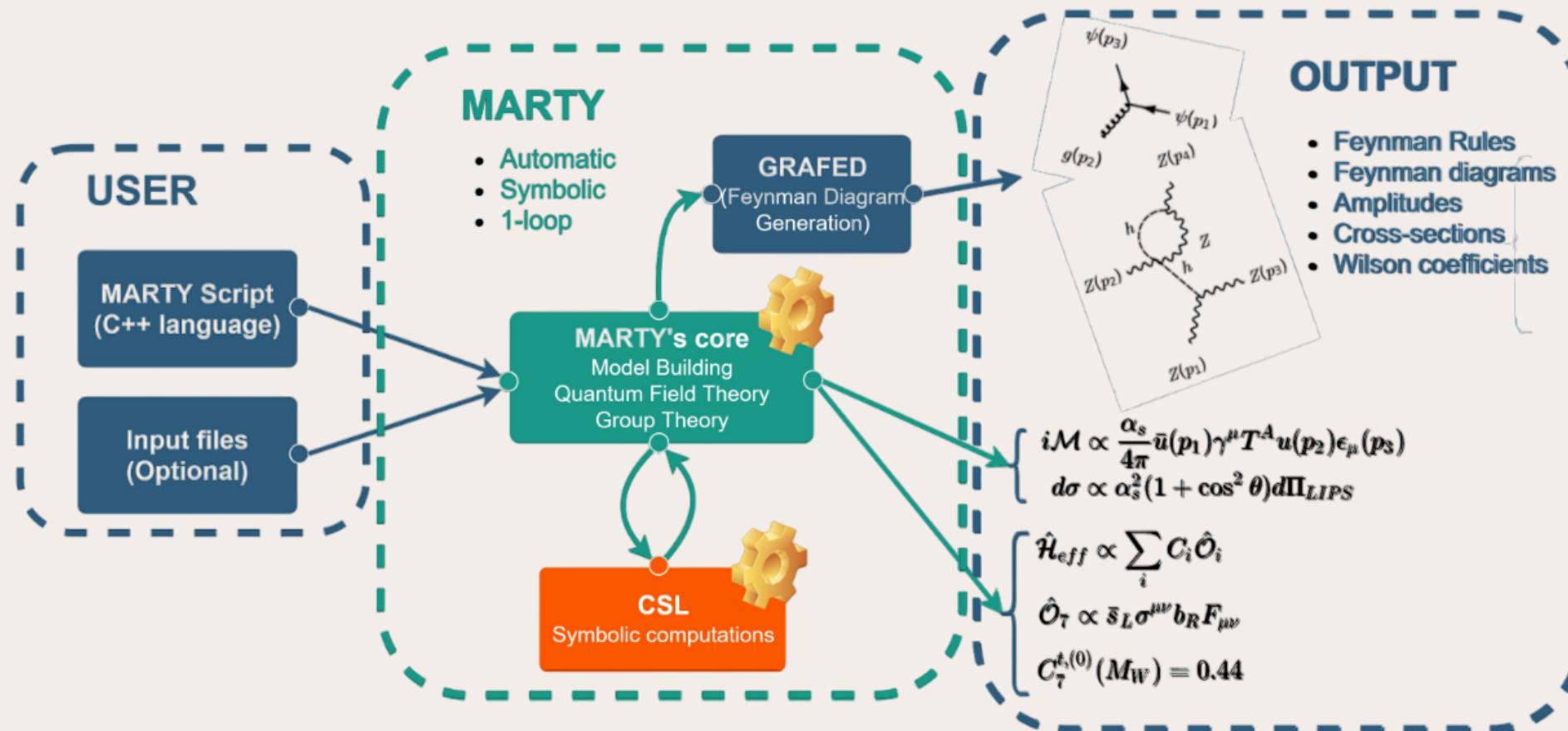
Present ecosystem

- Efficient and well-known codes
- Many distinct codes
- Several user inputs
- Mostly dependent on Mathematica



MARTY Generalities

The MARTY Pipeline



MARTY's capabilities

Model-building

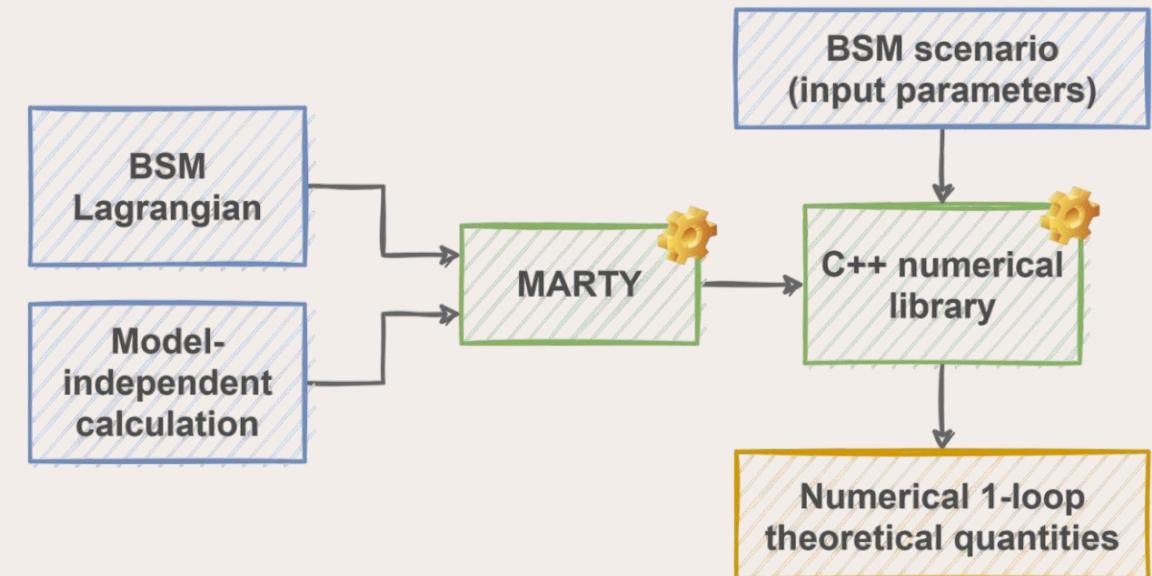
- 4D Flat space-time (Minkowski)
- Spin representations
 - Spin 0 : (pseudo)-scalars
 - Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: Weyl, Dirac, Majorana
 - Spin 1 : Vectors
- Gauge groups
 - Semi-simple Lie groups $SU(N)$, $SO(N)$, $Sp(N)$
 - Exceptional Lie groups E, F, G

Calculations

- Squared amplitudes, Wilson Coefficients
- Up to 1-loop (fully automated)
- Index contractions
- Dirac and gauge group algebra/traces
- Equations of motion
- Tensor reduction, master integrals
- Abbreviations to speed up calculations

Numerical libraries

- Main output of MARTY
- Translate analytical results into C++ functions
- Only scalar expression
 - Squared amplitudes
 - Wilson coefficients
- Self-contained library
 - Spectrum generator
 - Numerical phase-space integration



Documentation

<https://marty.in2p3.fr>

MARTY

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A Modern ARtificial Theoretical phYsicist

Principle

MARTY is a symbolic computation program specialized for high-energy physics computations: amplitudes, cross-sections, and Wilson coefficients in a large variety of Beyond the Standard Model (BSM) models. All computations are automated and symbolic.

MARTY is composed of three modules. Its core, containing all the physics ; CSL (C++ Symbolic computation Library) that allows to manipulate mathematical expressions symbolically ; and GRAFED (Generating and Rendering Application for FEynman diagrams) that generates and displays Feynman diagrams.

Discover its features more in detail in [the documentation](#).

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Learn

Basics of MARTY

A user new to MARTY may get started with the code following a first sample program written with it. This example is rather simple but also complete, as it demonstrates how to build a model from scratch, making a squared amplitude calculation in it and generate the C++ numerical library used to scan the parameter space.

Get started
Learn the basics

The physics part

The manual is simple, comprehensive, and contains many sample codes that show how to use MARTY. The documentation is more detailed and interactive. In particular, all main objects, functions and variables of MARTY are discussed in it whereas the manual presents more general features. A user new to MARTY should start with the manual.

Manual
Detailed features and methods

The documentation
Interactive reference

Selection of results

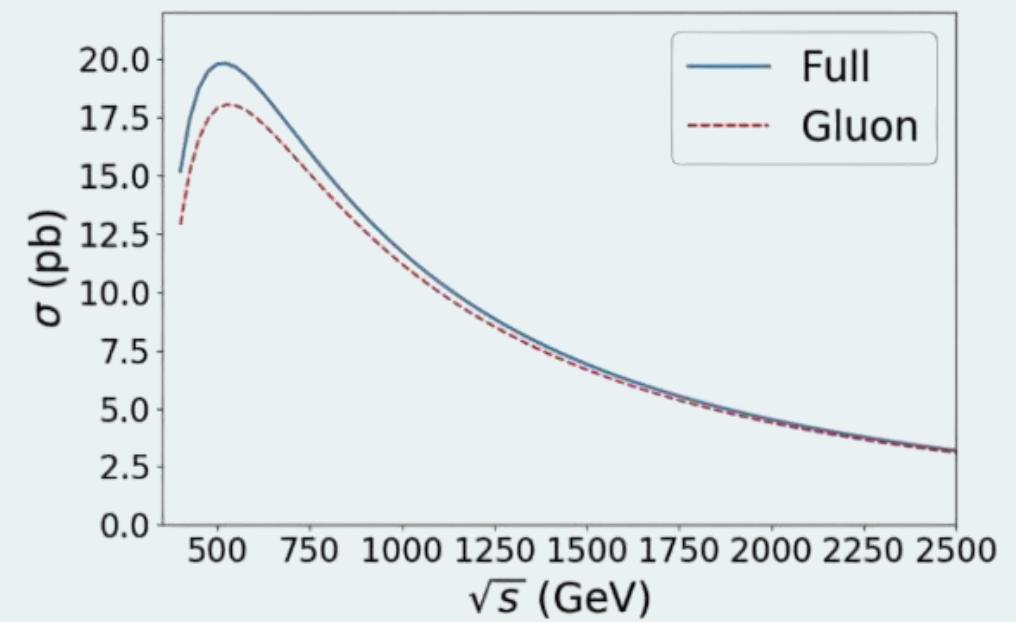
Validation principle

Gallery of the possible applications of MARTY

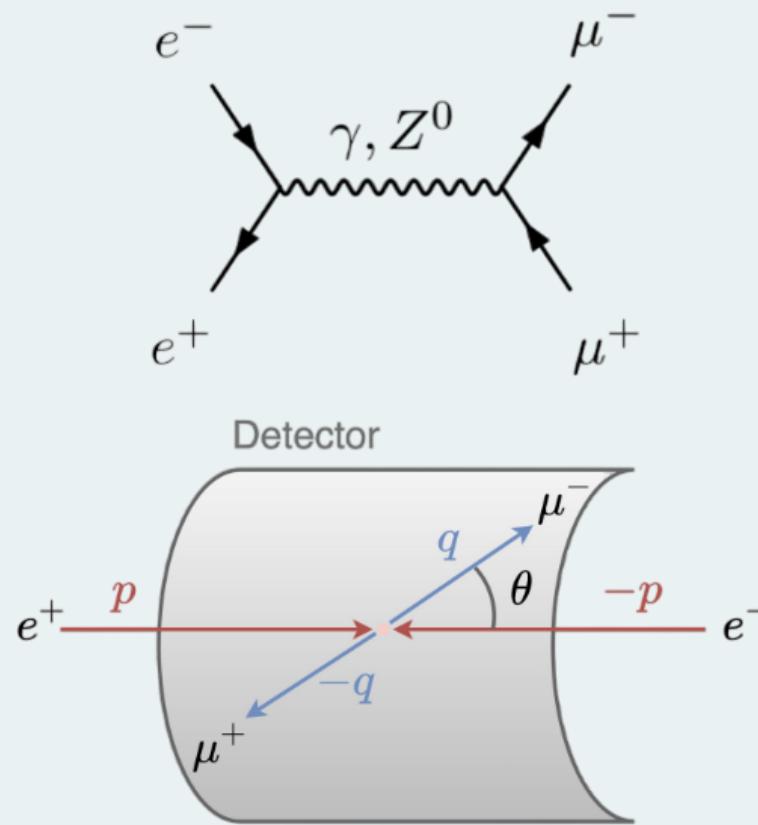
- Only known examples from the literature
- Squared amplitudes and Wilson coefficients
- Tree-level and one-loop results
- Fully simplified results
- Straightforward generalization to other BSM scenarii
- All the code for these examples can be downloaded from MARTY's website

$gg \rightarrow \bar{t}t$ (SM)

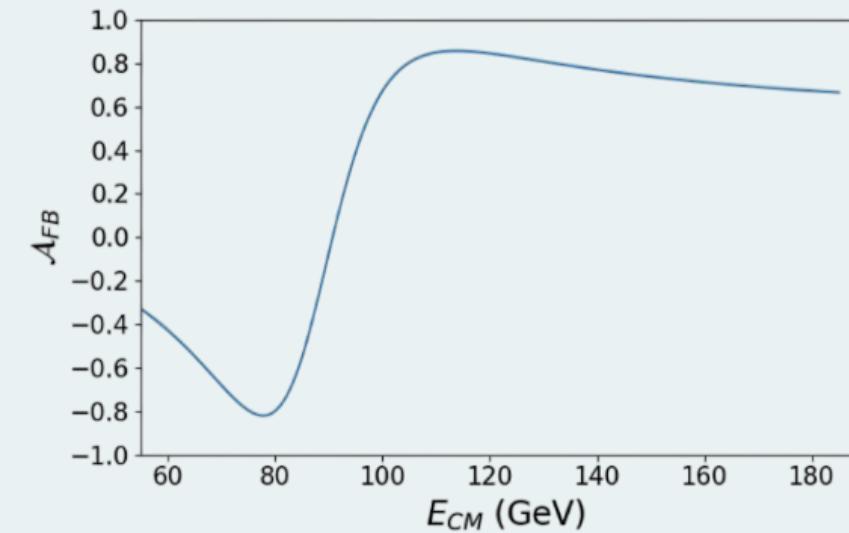
$$|i\mathcal{M}|^2 = \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow g \text{ (dashed)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 2: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 3: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \end{array} \right. + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 5: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \end{array} \right. + \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 6: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 7: } g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \end{array} \right. \right|^2$$
$$- \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 8: } \bar{c}_g \text{ (dashed)} \rightarrow g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 9: } c_g \text{ (dashed)} \rightarrow g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \end{array} \right. - \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 10: } \bar{c}_g \text{ (dashed)} \rightarrow g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \\ \text{Diagram 11: } c_g \text{ (dashed)} \rightarrow g \text{ (solid)} \rightarrow t \bar{t} \end{array} \right. \right|^2$$



Forward-backward asymmetry (SM)



$$\mathcal{A}_{FB} \equiv 2\pi \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} d\theta - \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} d\theta}{\sigma}$$



Vector boson scattering and Unitarity

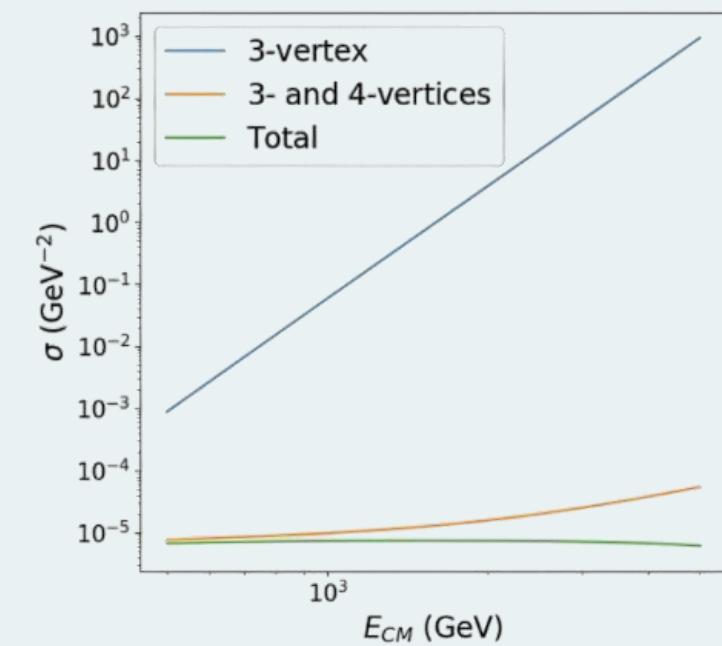
$$i\mathcal{M}_{3V} = \text{Diagram with 3 vertices (W, Z, W)} + \text{Diagram with 3 vertices (W, Z, W)} \propto E^4$$

$$i\mathcal{M}_{4V} = \text{Diagram with 4 vertices (W, Z, W, Z)} \propto E^4$$

$$i\mathcal{M}_h = \text{Diagram with 2 vertices (Z, h, Z)} \propto E^2$$

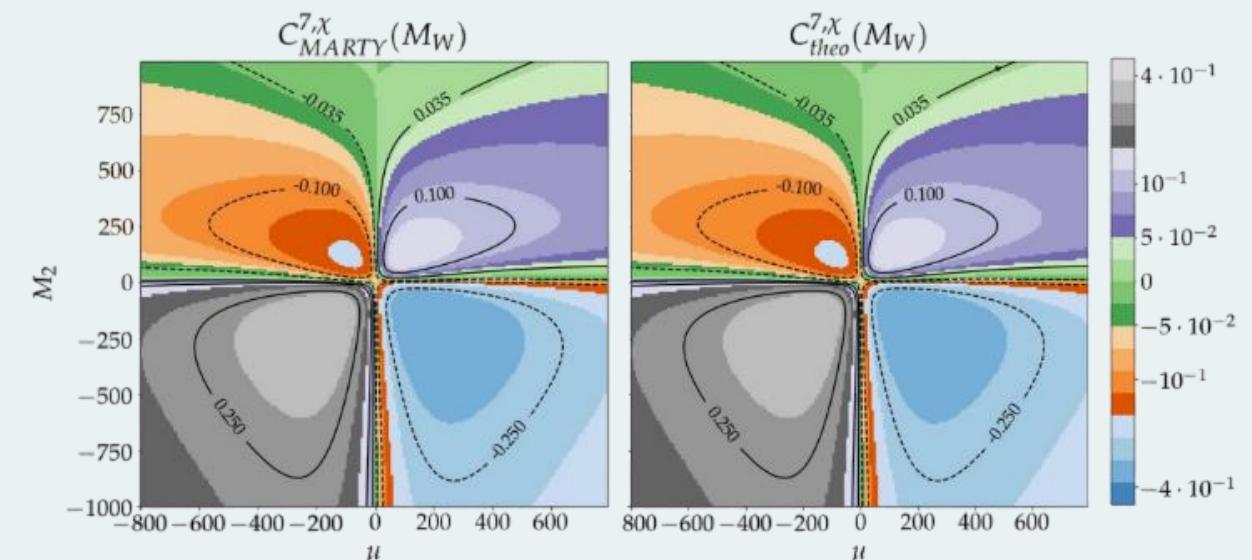
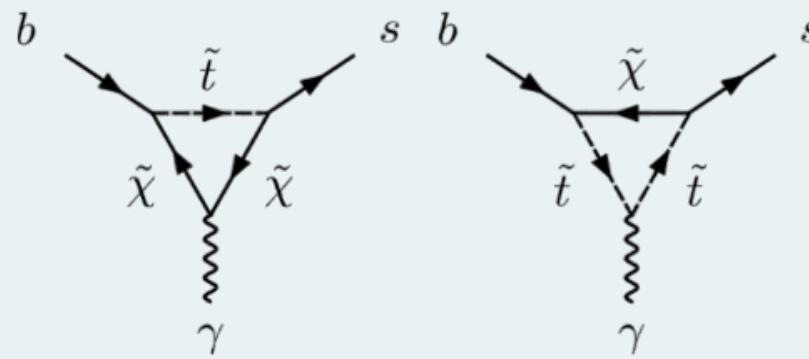
Cancellations

$$i\mathcal{M}_{3V+4V} \propto E^2$$
$$i\mathcal{M}_{3V+4V+h} \propto E^0$$



$b \rightarrow s\gamma$ (pMSSM)

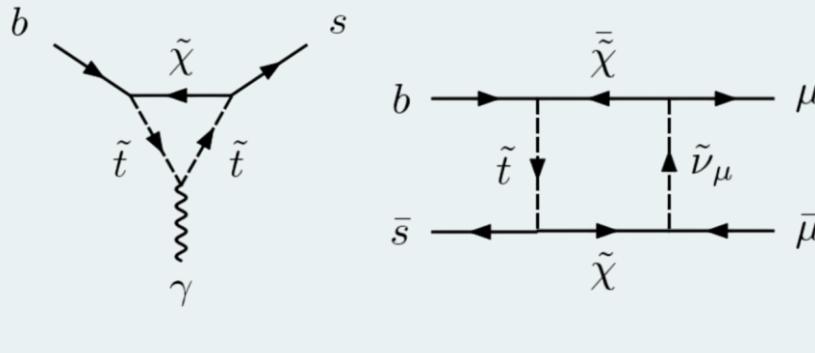
$$i\mathcal{M} \propto C_7 (\bar{s}\sigma^{\mu\nu}P_R b) F_{\mu\nu}$$



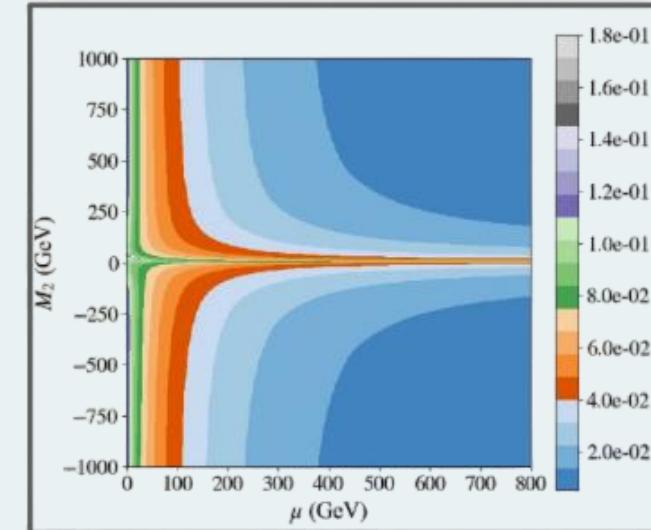
(Spectrum generated by MARTY)

$b \rightarrow s\bar{\mu}\mu$ (pMSSM)

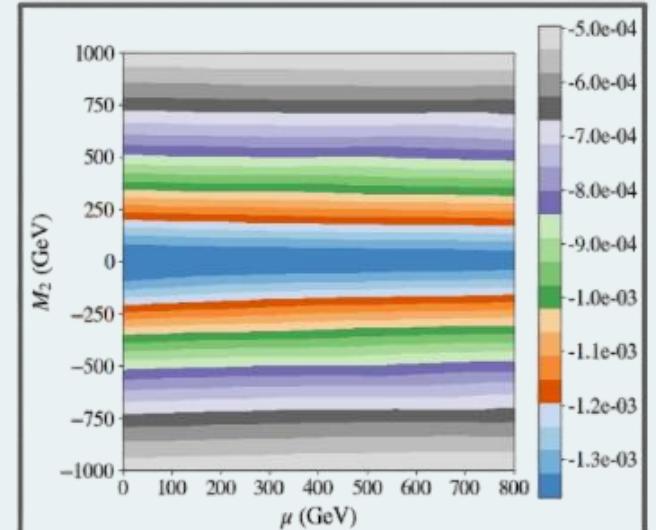
$$i\mathcal{M} \propto C_9 (\bar{s}\gamma^\mu P_L b) (\bar{\mu}\gamma_\mu \mu)$$



Photon penguins



Boxes



Conclusion

- Clear and growing need for **automated calculations** in generic **BSM** scenarii
- **MARTY** can contribute to this need
 - Unique C++ program, **Mathematica-independent**
 - High-level **Model Building** features
 - Fully automated **one-loop, 5 legs** calculations
- **Validated** on very diverse examples
- **Embedding** within broader pipelines
 - Dark matter : **DarkPack**
 - Flavor physics : **Hyperiso** (*still in dev*)

Thanks !

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

MARTY and DarkPACK
How to compute relic density in
user-defined models

Marco Palmiotto

16th June 2025



Motivations

Problem:

How to verify if a given BSM model can describe some dark matter observables...

...and how do cosmological assumptions influence dark matter production?

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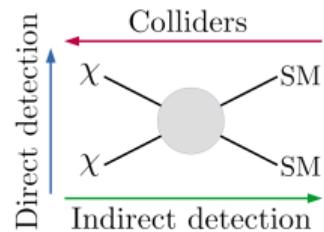
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maybe at 1 loop

To compute:

- Relic density
- Direct and indirect detection observables
- Collider observables



DarkPack's philosophy

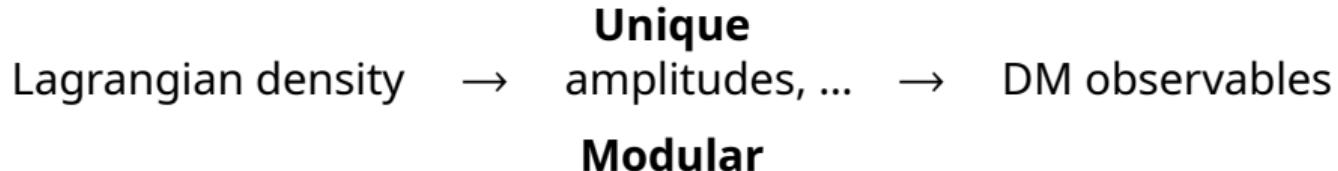
DarkPACK is conceived to have a **unique** and **modular** workflow

Unique

Lagrangian density → amplitudes, ... → DM observables

DarkPack's philosophy

DarkPACK is conceived to have a **unique** and **modular** workflow



- Possibility of stopping at any point of the chain...
- ...to link it with external software
- Object-oriented structure → more ease in writing custom functionalities
- **New:** detailed documentation with doxygen from the next version

References: (M.P., A.Arbe, N.F.Mahmoudi, CPC) user manual
(M.P., thesis) full reference

MARTY (Recap)

With MARTY the user can:

- Write a Lagrangian symbolically in a C++ source file
 - By defining the **gauge symmetries** of the model

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 - $\sum \overline{|M|^2}, \Gamma$
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- **Symbolically** get quantities such as
 - $\sum \overline{|M|^2}, \Gamma$
 - Wilson coefficients
 - Feynman diagrams→ up to 1 loop level
- Output those results in a **numerical** C++ library

How to get DarkPACK

DarkPACK and its documentation can be downloaded at

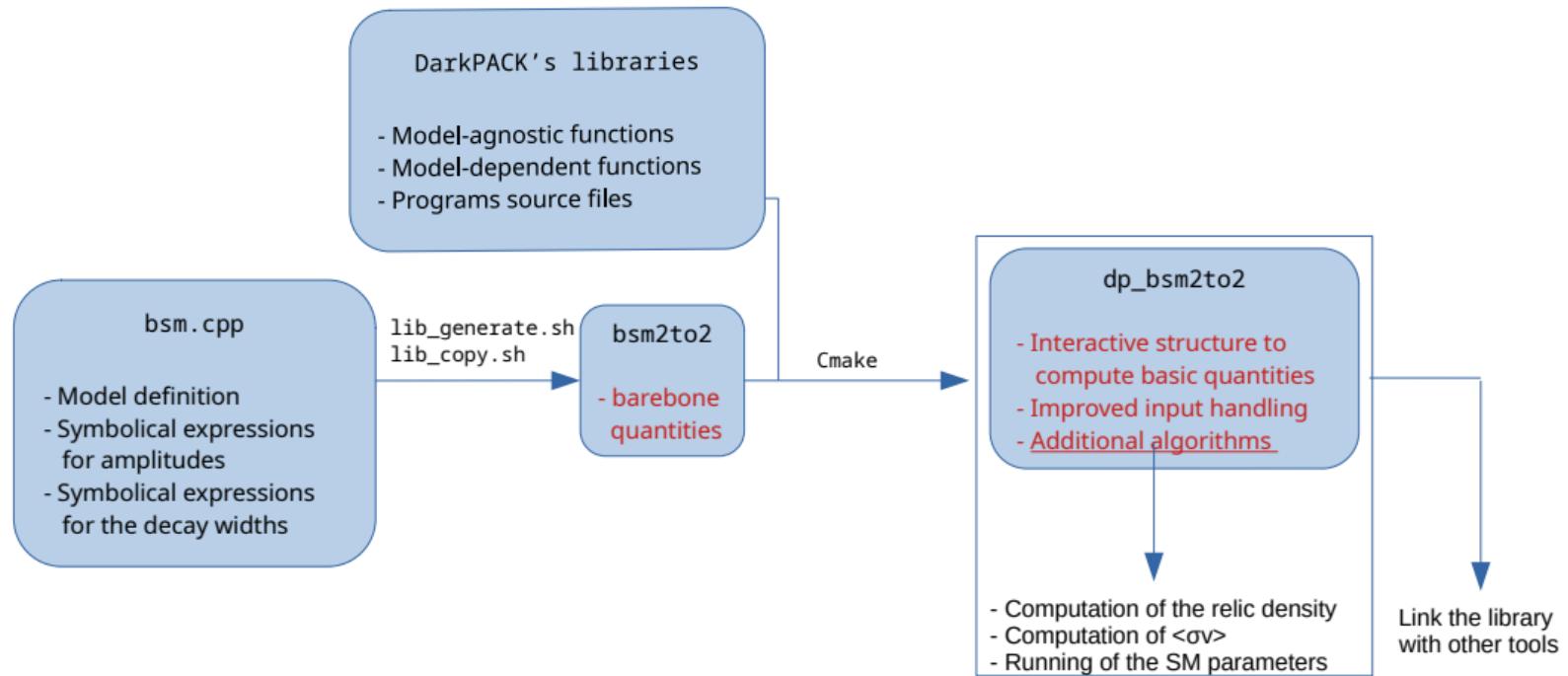
<https://gitlab.in2p3.fr/darkpack/darkpack-public>

(2211.10376 M.P., A.Arbe, N.F.Mahmoudi)

For this workshop, we'll use the pre-release of the next version here:

<https://github.com/marco-palmiotto/darkpack-cmake-public>

How it works



Capabilities' overview

Observables:

- $\sum |M|^2, \Gamma$ → @LO if \leq 1-loop
- $W_{\text{eff}}, \langle \sigma v \rangle$ → improved stability at low T
- Ωh^2 → from SuperIso Relic
→ well-tested, reliable in MSSM, NMSSM
→ allows for **modified cosmology**

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- user-friendly
- unique and modular framework
- tailored performance
- no external dependencies, except the ones of MARTY

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released MSSM

- performance
- consistency

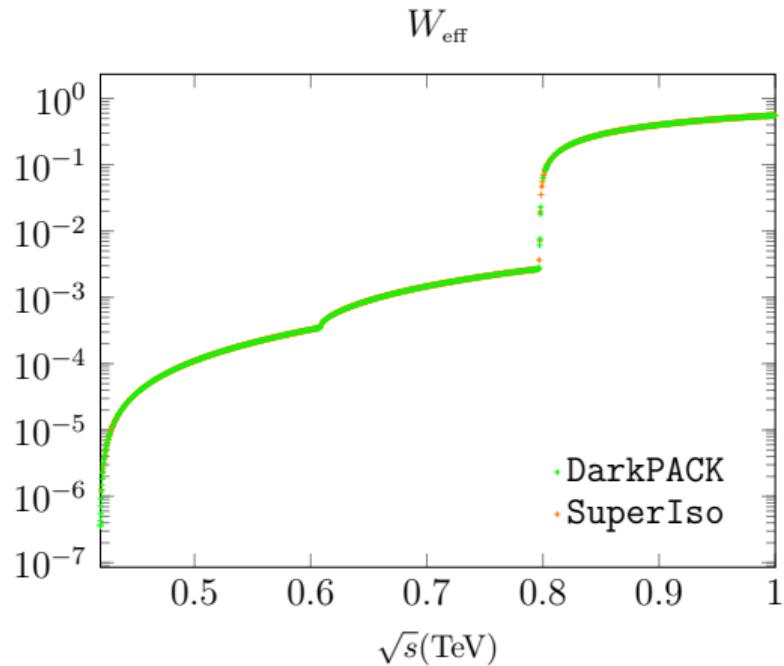
released "scalar" model

- stability
- ease of use

Next:

- new models
- submodule for parameter space sampling

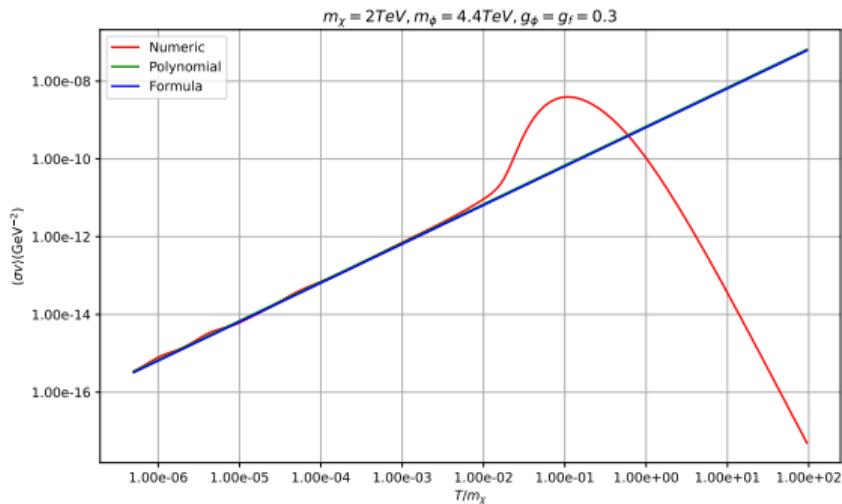
Example: W_{eff} in the MSSM



Example: $\langle\sigma v\rangle$ in the “scalar” model

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -g_\chi \phi \bar{\chi} \chi + \sum_{f \in \{\text{SM fermions}\}} \frac{y_f}{\sqrt{2}} g_f \phi \bar{f} f$$

- ϕ parity-even scalar mediator
- χ Dirac fermion



Questions we would like to answer

- What is the impact of **modified cosmology** on DM relic density?
- Can sampling the parameter space be easier if we know more about each species' abundance?
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$$\begin{aligned}\dot{n}_i + 3Hn_i = & - \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{a,b} \left[\langle \sigma v_{\text{Mol}} \rangle_{ij \rightarrow ab} n_i n_j - \langle \sigma v_{\text{Mol}} \rangle_{ab \rightarrow ij} n_a n_b \right] + \\ & - \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{a,b} \left[\langle \sigma v_{\text{Mol}} \rangle_{ia \rightarrow jb} n_i n_a - \langle \sigma v_{\text{Mol}} \rangle_{jb \rightarrow ia} n_j n_b \right] + \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{n} + 3Hn = \langle \sigma v_{\text{Mol}} \rangle \left(n^2 + n_{\text{eq}}^2 \right) \\ & - \sum_{j \neq i} \sum_{a,b} \left[\langle \Gamma_{i \rightarrow jab} \rangle (n_i - n_i^{\text{eq}}) - \langle \Gamma_{j \rightarrow iab} \rangle (n_j - n_j^{\text{eq}}) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Modified cosmology: energy density

- It is possible to modify the energy density:

$$\rho = \rho_{\Lambda CDM} + \rho_D$$

- Among the various possibilities, $\rho_D(T)$ can be:
 - parametrised
 - taken from a table of values defined by the user

Modified cosmology: entropy density

It is possible to modify the entropy density:

$$s = s_{\text{rad}} + s_D$$

With 3 scenarios:

1. Standard entropy injection (Σ_r given)

$$\dot{s}_{\text{rad}} = -3Hs_{\text{rad}} + \Sigma_r$$

this modifies the relation between t and T

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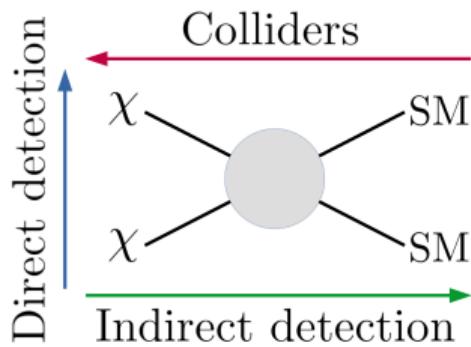
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2. Dark entropy production ($s_D \neq 0$ given, can overlap with 1)
3. Dark entropy injection ($\Sigma_D \neq 0$ given, can overlap with 1)

$$\dot{s} = -3Hs_{\text{rad}} + \Sigma_r + \Sigma_D$$

Development roadmap

- Releasing new models
- Improving the model-agnostic algorithms
- Native functions for indirect searches
 - required amplitudes already provided
 - already possible to link it with external software
- More general forms of the Boltzmann equation
 - Solving a system of equations: one for every species
 - Supporting models with multiple DM candidates
 - Considering more general scenarios, i.e. freeze-in
- Native functions for direct searches
 - MARTY provides Wilson coefficients



Before the tutorial session

If you want to follow the tutorial session, and you have not installed the dependencies yet, I recommend you to

- Or go on the workshop's github page and install them locally
- Or proceed with the container-based setup. You will only need:
 1. Docker
 2. Visual Studio Code
 3. The devcontainer extension for VScode

Thank you for the attention!